

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 69.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, &c. &c.

Dear Sir,

In the mean Time that you may not be without that early and perfect Information, which I wish you to possess of what is passing here, and of the real State of this Army, I enclose you Copy of my last Letter to the Select Committee at Madras, which, until I can find Time to write publicly (on which Occasion I shall transmit a Copy) you will oblige me by submitting to the Perusal of Messrs. Wheler and Macpherson.

Camp,  
on the Bank of the Palar near Chingleput,  
3d May 1782.

(At the End of the Letter)

(Signed) Eyre Coote.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 75.

To the Right Honourable George Lord Macartney K. B. President and Governor, &c. Select Committee, Fort St. George.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I have been honoured by the Receipt of your Letters of the 20th, 23d, 24th, and 25th ultimo, which I shall answer in the Order of their Dates. What Captain Lysaght has suggested in his Letter to the Council at Masulipatam, respecting the sending down of Recruits or Drafts, is liable to many Objections, and therefore cannot in my Opinion be adopted. With regard to the Question stated by the Council of Masulipatam, in their Letter to your Committee of the 12th ultimo, I have only to observe, that, as by repeated Trials it appears the Northern Sepoys have a rooted Aversion to serving to the Southward, and therefore being in no Respect to be relied on, either as Reinforcements or as Recruits, for completing the Seapoy Corps of this Army, I should humbly conceive every Idea of increasing their Numbers beyond the usual Establishment should be subservient to the Nature and Extent of the Service on which they are or may be employed. On these Points, the Council of Masulipatam have it doubtless in their Power to give you the fullest and most satisfactory Information.

The earnest, and at the same Time, obliging Manner in which you have been pleased in your Letter of the 23d ultimo, to tender me your Assurances of Assistance in prosecuting the very arduous Service in which I am engaged, claim my warmest Acknowledgments. I shall in future, as Occasion offers, communicate to you my Sentiments on every Subject that may appear to me deserving of your Notice, and promising to forward those important Purposes to which we are mutually desirous our united Efforts should be exerted. It is Matter of some Uneasiness to me to observe, your Stock of Rice remaining in Store falls so short of what in the present alarming Crisis it ought to be; and \* still more concerned at the Apprehension you express of a Possibility of a Scarcity from eventual Circumstances, even after your best Endeavours shall have been employed to obtain a considerable Supply. It leads me to propose to you, in the present circumscribed State of your pecuniary Resources, to make a Trial, whether, by Means of the separate and unlimited Credit I myself have upon the Government of Bengal, I cannot procure a Quantity of Grain to be set apart for the immediate Use of the Army. I am willing in every Step, which it may occur to me as proper or necessary to be taken for the Support of the public Service, to have your Concurrence. I have Reason to imagine, that my Endeavours in this Way might not be altogether without Success. It is satisfactory for me to be informed of the Pains you \* taken to keep up the Stock of spare Bullocks. You may easily conceive then, that indispensably necessary as these Animals are for the very Existence of the Army and the Success of its Operations, it was not without the most sensible Regret that I read in your Letter of the 24th the Report which had been made you of the great Deficiency in the Number mentioned in a Letter to the Agent, Mr. Rols, to have been sent from Camp. Having in consequence called upon the Grain Keeper, Mr. Erskine, I received a Letter and Report, whereof I enclose you Copies. Mr. Erskine's Letter must speak for itself: The Report shews the actual Deficiency in the Number of Bullocks sent from and returned to Camp, to be 732; and although the above Report does not specify any Number of additional Bullocks received from Mr. Rols, the Agent, out of the spare Ones under his Charge, still it is possible, from what you say in your Letter on that Subject, that he may have sent some. If so be the Case, then will the Deficiency in the original Number sent from Camp be proportionably increased. I have examined Captain Pearson, who commanded the Escort from hence, and who is as active and diligent an Officer as any in the Service, whether, in the Course of his March, any Report had been made to him of Bullocks, or any Part of his Convoy, falling behind, he assured me not; and that his Rear and Flanking Guards were all properly distributed for the Safety and Protection thereof, that they neither saw nor heard of any Enemy in their Progress to the Mount; consequently it was impossible that any of the Convoy could have been captured. From all these Circumstances it is too reasonably to be apprehended that the Losses have been sustained betwixt the Mount and Madras, and that the Maistries and Bullock Drivers have taken Advantage of that Opportunity to secrete

and dispose of the Bullocks; I would, therefore recommend a strict Search to be made in the Town and Neighbourhood of Madras, that the Perpetrators of such a Villainy, and one that strikes at the very Root of our Existence, may be brought to the most exemplary Punishment. The heavy Arrears due to the Bullock Drivers must be a strong Incentive not only to their stealing the Bullocks, but the Rice loaded on them. The Loss sustained in this essential Article you will observe, by Mr. Erskine's separate Report, is Carriage Bags 148. From Colonel Stuart's Report of his having received no Injury from the Enemy, \* is a Proof that this Quantity must have been stolen. These Accidents, my Lord, and Gentlemen, at the same Time they exhibit a striking Proof of the Insufficiency of the Mode now observed in conducting the Grand Department of the Army, they unavoidably subject the Company to a present heavy Loss, create a new and indefinite Expence, and disappoint or obstruct my Operations. The Superiority of carrying on this Service under the Responsibility of a Contract, needs no further Elucidation than simply to remark on the Compensations it stipulates for all Failures, whereby an additional Security is derived to the Accomplishment thereof, whilst it would, in its Consequences, tend equally to facilitate and add Certainty to my Operations. I must, therefore, in Justice to both the Service and myself, give it as my Opinion, that the mode of Contract ought to be adopted; and that if a Man or Men of Substance, Credit, Ability, and Execution, can be found to undertake it on Terms which may appear reasonable, making due Consideration and Allowance for our present Situation and Circumstances, Engagements should be immediately entered into with him or them accordingly. If I may depend upon my Information, you will I believe find on examining the Accounts of Purchases and Charges of Bullocks sent from the Southern Districts, (belonging to his Highness the Nabob) and from our own Circars, that their Cost far exceeds any Rate which has, to my Knowledge, been proposed under the Idea of a Contract. Any Attention, my Lord, and Gentlemen, you may be pleased to bestow on these Subjects, so as to reduce the Objects of them to Practice, will meet their Reward in the Credit which will arise to your Government, from having so effectually assisted the Operations of an Army on which so much depends. I observe what you say of the favourable Prospect we now have of an Accommodation with the Mahrattas. My own Advices from Bengal give me the most sanguine Hopes of its speedy Accomplishment, and I trust most earnestly, that nothing will intervene to impede it. By Intelligence last Night from Hyder's Camp, which is still on the same Ground as mentioned in my former Letters, I am informed that Three Days ago a Vackeel, by Name Kistnah Row, had arrived from Poonah with Letters from the Minister, Nanna Phurnarcus, to Hyder, importing the Necessity he was under, as well from the Urgency of Scindea as from a Want of Money, to countenance Terms of Negotiation for Peace with the English: That he had sent Kistnah Row purposely to give him that Information, and to further represent to him the large Sums which, agreeable to his original Engagements with the Court of Poonah, were still unpaid; and that, if these were speedily made good, he would use his Influence to accommodate Matters for him in common with their own. What Answer Hyder has given I have not heard: However I think the Message, upon the Whole, conveys a Sense rather favourable to our Interests and Wishes for Peace with the Mahratta State. A Report also prevails in Hyder's Camp of our Troops on the Malabar Coast having had further Success, and particularly against a Detachment Hyder had sent from hence, which suffered exceedingly in an Engagement near to a Place formerly a Dutch Factory, laying on the Sea Coast, betwixt Tillicherry and Callicut. Grain is still said to be scarce in his Camp, and at the dear Rate of Four Seers per Rupee, and that he has been obliged to draw a considerable Quantity from his grand Magazine at Arnee. It does not appear any Thing has yet been finally settled between him and the French. In Answer to your Letter with the Enclosures by Captain Bate, I enclose Copy of what I wrote to General Duchdmin concerning him. I had, in consequence, given him my Permission to return to Madras, and he had embraced the Opportunity which then offered of accompanying the small Escort under Serjeant Condon, and the returning Coolies, who, instead of following my Orders of going away at Night, did not take their Departure until Yesterday Morning after Day-light; the Consequence of which has been, that, before they had proceeded Four Miles, they were attacked by about a Hundred of the Enemy's Horse, who wounded several of the Coolies, and dispersed the rest. Captain Bate and the Serjeant, with the few Sepoys, are said to have stood their Ground whilst their Ammunition lasted, but so soon as it was expended the Horse closed in upon them, and took them Prisoners, having previously wounded Captain Bate with a Spear. Immediately that this unfortunate Intelligence reached me, I ordered out a Party of Cavalry to endeavour to recover the Escort, and being ignorant at that Time of the real Strength of the Enemy, I sent also a Battalion of Seapoys, without their Guns, to support them. The Bulk of the Coolies having returned to Camp, I ordered a Muster of them to be taken, whereby it was found that not above Thirty were missing. I again dispatched them last Night under an Escort, and hope they will get safe to Town. I much fear that this Act of Imprudence in the Serjeant, in direct Deviation from my most positive Orders, may prove the unhappy Cause of depriving the Service in future of the Assistance of the Coolies to bring more Rice here, which is absolutely necessary; and I beg you will use every Means of sending it without Delay. I have the Pleasure to inform you that the 78th Regiment, together with the rest of the Detachment, under Command of Colonel Stewart, joined me on the 29th ultimo. Having received Intelligence on the 26th at Noon, that Hyder



had Intentions of sending a Detachment, under his Son, Kurrin Saheb, to attack the Convoy; I detached a Bengal Regiment of Seapoys and a Carnatic Battalion, together with a Regiment of Cavalry, and the Guns respectively attached to them, under Command of Major Blaine, who joined Colonel Stuart on the 27th at Noon, at General Smith's Choultry. About this Time I received further Intelligence of the Enemy having marched in greater Force to endeavour to cut off the Detachment and Convoy. I judged it therefore expedient that Evening to move the whole Army to cover Colonel Stuart's Approach, leaving behind me all our Tents, heavy Baggage, and Followers, which were ordered into Chingleput. I sent instant Information of the Intelligence I had received to Colonel Stuart, with Orders for him to proceed, and that I should advance to within about Eight Miles of his then Encampment, and there halt for his Arrival, which I accordingly did. Not finding the Accounts of the Enemy's Motions either confirmed or repeated with any Degree of Credit, and Colonel Stuart having acquainted me that, in consequence of the Orders I had sent, he had marched, and hoped to reach the Ground I was on early in the Morning of the 28th; I ordered the Army to march back to its present Situation, went myself with a small Guard, and met Colonel Stuart, who for that Night halted on the Ground the Army had left. A pretty considerable Body of the Enemy's Horse shewed themselves in the Rear of Colonel Stuart's Detachment on the 28th in the Morning; but they immediately retired, upon a Couple of Shot being fired from the Rear Guard. On the 29th, Colonel Stuart joined me with the Detachment in Safety. The Money you mention to have sent by him, viz. One Lack of Rupees has been delivered over to Mr. Welch. The 78th Regiment has suffered severely by the Weather having, from its leaving St. Thome until joining the Army, lost One Captain and Seventeen Rank and File by Death, and Three by Desertion or missing, Fifty-seven now sick, and only 356 fit for Duty. This falls greatly short of the Strength I promised myself to have added to my European Force by the Junction of that Regiment; and I much fear, as the Weather continues intensely hot, that, should I march from hence, I shall not carry with me above 300 Men of the 78th, notwithstanding your powerful Exertions to accommodate it with Doolies. You will observe by the N.B. at the Bottom of the Commissary's Report, that out of 70 Doolies with pressed Coolies sent from Madras, only Ten Doolies have been received in Camp, and 38 Coolies, who have refused to accompany the Army, being totally unfit for Service. I wish most anxiously for Intelligence of the Admiral and the Fleet being again upon the Coast, as I should hope thereby to have it in my Power to move to the Southward, as a Supply of Provisions might then be sent me by Sea; without which I could not in the present Position of Hyder and the French, undertake such an Operation to its full Extent, at least with that Degree of Security so necessary to the Preservation of our real Interests. I enclose Duplicate of a Letter, which I have received from Captain Cubbage, commanding at Vellore; wherein you will observe he earnestly requests a further Supply of Money to be sent him, without which he seems to apprehend a total Desertion of his Sepoys, who are already leaving him in great Numbers. The Necessity and Importance of sending him speedy Relief is so well known to you, that I am persuaded you will not lose a Moment in taking Measures for that Purpose. Having yet received no Answers to my Letters to the Officer in Command to the Southward, containing my Orders for recruiting and re-establishing the Troops in that Quarter; it is possible that, as your Orders for paying implicit Obedience thereto, may not also have reached him, he may postpone the Execution of them. I could therefore wish, in Order to obviate every Possibility of Doubts or Delays on that Score in future, that the Authority you have thought proper again to \* rest me with over the Forces in the Carnatic, be republished in General Orders and communicated in circular Letters to all the Officers in separate Commands, in such Manner as you may deem will prove most efficacious.

\* Sic in Orig.

Camp, on the Banks of the Palar  
near Chingleput, the 1st May 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Eyre Coote.

P.S. Having Yesterday Evening ordered a General Muster of the Bullocks in the different Departments of the Army; I purposely deferred dispatching this Letter until To-day, that I might lay before you the Result. I herewith accordingly enclose you Copy of Mr. Jackson the Commissary's \* Muster Return and Report of the State thereof, whereby you will observe that 221 Bullocks are turned out as unfit for Service. You will also further observe, that the Commissary reports the Carriage Bullocks in the Grain-keeper's Department to be in general in bad Condition; and at least One thousand, besides those already dismissed, must soon be exchanged. These Circumstances serve more and more to evince the Necessity of adopting such a Plan for the Conduct of the Bullock Department as, from the Responsibility it may impose, shall promise Success in the Discharge of its Duties. I need hardly repeat how intirely every Operation of this Army depends thereon, and how much therefore the Case calls for your serious Consideration. The Quarter Master General has just acquainted me that, by Cause of the Deficiencies which have by these various Occurrences arose in our Carriage, we shall not be able to carry for the Black Troops by Five Days so many Days Rice, as when we marched from the Mount. It has almost escaped me to inform you, that out of my very small Stock of Cash, I have sent Two thousand Pagodas to the Garrison of Carringooly.

\* Sic in Orig.

The Paymaster is paying One Month's Pay to the Europeans, and Half a Month to the Black Troops;—nothing to the Officers. After these Payments are completed there will remain a very small Balance in our Tumbrils, not sufficient to answer even common Occurrences.

The 2d May 1782.

(Signed)

Eyre Coote.

A true Copy,

G. Tyler,

Ass<sup>t</sup> Secy.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,

John Macpherson.

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCCXXIX.

Book 542. Page 309.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 26th August 1782.

Fort William, 26th August 1782.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Edward Wheler,

and

John Macpherson,

} Esquires.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Secret Dept.  
Monday.

Read the following Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

Gentlemen,

“ (a) In the Letter which I had the Honour to address you on the 17th ultimo, I acquainted you with the heavy Arrears due to the Army; of the little Ability in the Madras Government to discharge them, from its Prospects of Resources being both circumscribed and uncertain; and that it was from the Continuation alone of that liberal Aid hitherto contributed by your Government, I could entertain the most distant Hope either of being able to act against our Enemies, or to keep the Army together.

“ The Arrears due to the End of last Month, were near Twelve Lacks of Pagodas, which must have been accumulating under all the dangerous Circumstances to be apprehended from an Army without a Farthing of Pay, had not Vice Admiral Hughes, upon my Representation of its Distresses, and of the obvious Ruin to which the public Interests were exposed by its Continuation in that State, with great Readiness, supplied me with a Lack of Pagodas from the Government Treasury, upon my becoming personally responsible by Bond (bearing no Interest) for the Repayment thereof here on Demand; which I have accordingly done, relying on being enabled to fulfil my Engagement by Means of the expected Supplies from your Quarter, from the First of which that arrives, I have promised that the Amount shall be reimbursed.”

Head Quarters,

Choultry Plain,

5th August 1782.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Eyre Coote.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 328.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Sir Eyre Coote.

Sir,

We read with great Concern the Account which you give of the long Arrears due to the Army under your Command, and the Means to which you have been reduced of employing your own Credit to borrow a Sum of Money of the Admiral for their present Relief. We have lately dispatched Six Lacks of Rupees in Treasure by the Active, and Six Lacks more by the Resolution; we have also taken the Means for the Remittance of about Seven Lacks; and although the Supplies are consigned to the President and Council of Fort George, we have expressly desired that they may be wholly appropriated to the Payment of the Army; and we hope they will



be so applied in Time to afford you that Aid for which our Endeavours have been uniformly exerted, and which it is our most earnest Desire on all Occasions to grant to your Military Operations.

We request that you will repay the Admiral, out of the first Supplies you receive, any Sums which you may have borrowed from him for the Use of the public Service, and if you should find it necessary hereafter to take up further Loans on your own Credit for the Disbursements of the Army, we pledge ours for the early and punctual Repayment of them.

We are with Esteem,

Fort William,  
26th August 1782.

&c. &c. &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 330.

Received the following Letter from Fort St. George.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council, Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

The Army marched from this Neighbourhood the 3d instant, and returned to it the 26th instant for fresh Supplies, which, as far as they regard Provisions and Bullocks, we hope to furnish in a few Days, but as to Money our Treasury is utterly exhausted by the Efforts already made to support the Army. The Statements sent to you with our Letter of the 12th instant will have shewn you that the Sums with which you have so liberally assisted us, with other Sums equally considerable derived from our own Resources, have been applied to the Use of the Army, nor can we add any Thing to what we then wrote to you on the Subject.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

• Sic in Orig.  
Fort St. George,  
31st July 1782.

Macartney,  
• Auth<sup>r</sup> Sadlier,  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Davidson.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 334.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General and Council, Fort William.

Honble Sir, and Sirs,

We have the Honour to enclose you Copies of a Letter which we received a few Days since from Sir Eyre Coote, and of our Answer.

The Army was to have marched this Morning with a Supply of Provisions to the Relief of Vellore, which it appears from the above Letter is the General's present Object; but by a Letter just received from him, we find that he does not proceed till To-morrow.

We enclose also Copies of Two Papers of Intelligence which were received this Morning from Sir Eyre Coote, and immediately communicated to the Admiral, who informed our President that he intended to sail on the Sunday next; and it is with much Pleasure we acquaint you, that Sir Eyre Coote has supplied him with 284 of the King's Troops that were quartered at St. Thome.

You will observe by the Intelligence herewith enclosed, that there is a Possibility that the Enemy may soon be superior at Sea; and it may prove of the greatest Importance that whatsoever Supplies you are able to send us should leave Calcutta as early as may be practicable.

Hyder Ally seems determined to continue the War, and we must still look for Relief to the Execution of your Plan for attacking him on the Malabar Coast.

We have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,  
6th August 1782.

Macartney,  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Davidson.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,  
John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCCXXX.

Book 602. Page 384.

Extract of a Consultation of the 14th October 1782.

Fort William, 14th October 1782.

At a Council, Present,

Edward Wheler,

and

John Macpherson,

} Esquires.

The Governor General indisposed.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. absent on Service at Fort St. George.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Abstract of Supplies to Bombay.

§ (" (a) Abstract of Supplies to the Bombay Presidency from the 30th of April 1778 to the 1st September 1782.

Abstract of  
Supplies to  
Bombay.

" To Bombay, and Brigadier General Goddard, from

" the 30th April 1778 to the 1st of May 1781 — 1,77,81,761 10 10

" To Majors Camac and Popham's Detachments — 12,92,587 15 4

" From the 30th of April 1781 to the 1st of Septem-

" ber 1782 to Bombay and General Goddard — 1,10,46,174 9 0

" To Colonel Camac, Major Popham, and Colonel

" Muir's Detachments —

7,93,818 15 5\*

1,18,39,993 0 2

\* Sic in Orig.

" Total Supplies, from 30th April 1778 to the 1st Sept. 1782, Curr' Rup' 3,09,14,344 10 4

" Fort William,

" 30th September 1782.

(Signed)

" Ja<sup>s</sup> Miller,

Acting Accomptant General.") §

Resolved, that the following Letter be written to Bombay.

Gentlemen,

We are favoured with your Letter of the 31st July, and with the various Papers which accompany that Dispatch.

To Bombay,  
14th Oct. 82.

In our Letter of the 24th June last, we declared our Apprehension that the Expedition which you then proposed, would never take Place, if you persisted in thinking that the Preparations and Force which you stated were necessary to carry it into Effect.

In your Letter just received, you inform us that an immediate Supply of 30 Lacks of Rupees must be sent you to enable you to undertake the Expedition.

While the Difficulties thus opposed to any Co-operation from your Presidency for the Relief of the Carnatic, appear almost insurmountable from their represented Magnitude, you leave it only to us to lament, with encreasing Regret, the Opportunities which you have not availed yourselves of for this Service; Opportunities, which, had they been seized with either Zeal or Ability, might have been long since improved to the happiest Effect upon the general Situation of our Affairs, by the Expulsion of Hyder from the Carnatic. But we shall not upon this Occasion permit ourselves to come forward with any unavailing Remonstrances. The alarming Prospect of public Calamity which at present threatens the very Existence of the British Possessions upon the Coast of Coromandel, impresses us with Reflections too serious to admit the Warmth or Detail of Disapprobation. What you have neglected to do for the public Service you must answer to your Country. What is still within your Power, we wish to excite from your public Zeal. Upon this Principle, and from a Desire for that Harmony in our Councils, which no past Errors or Misfortunes should interrupt in the present Situation of Affairs, we only take the Liberty to represent to you the Exertions which in our Opinion you might have made for the Relief of the Presidency of Fort St. George.



We found this Representation and Opinion upon your own Documents; nor should we trouble you upon this Subject at present, did we not connect some Hopes of your future Exertions with our Opinion of Measures that were within your Power, and to which we must recall your Consideration.

On the 29th March last, you acknowledged the Receipt of our Letter of the 26th of December. You were long before then in Possession of the Company's positive Directions for an Attack upon Hyder in his own Dominions. The Successes of Major Abington, to whom you sent additional Forces for the Relief of Tellicherry, convinced you how much Hyder was in his Malabar Dominions. Major Abington had applied to you in February for some Reinforcements to carry on his Operations from Callicut against Hyder: You reply to him on the 31st of March, Two Days after the Receipt of our Letter of the 26th of December, and reject his Proposition. At that very Time, you were informed of Colonel Humberston's Return to Calicut with the Detachment of His Majesty's Troops under his Command, ready to undertake any Service you chose to point out, but on the very 31st March, you write to Colonel Humberston, that you had given Directions to Major Abington, not to prosecute further Operations in the Malabar Country, but to destroy Calicut, and return with the Force under his Command to Bombay. At this critical Period you knew that the Danger which we dreaded in our Letter of the 26th of December had prevailed in its full Force, that the French had landed and united with Hyder in the Carnatic. At the same Period your President must have communicated to you the Contents of Mr. Sullivan's Letters from Tanjore on the 13th, 19th, and 21st of February. At this most interesting Period, you had his Majesty's Transports at Bombay ready to carry any Succours, or any Commander whom you might think necessary to send to Calicut to take the Command of the combined Troops, and to penetrate in complete Force by the Paliacherry Pass into the Caimbatore Country.

The Approach of the Monsoon at so extraordinary a Crisis of the public Service, was most favourable to your own Security upon the Coast, and the fittest Season for pushing into the plentiful Provinces of the Enemy with Infantry, when all the Resistance you had to expect was from Cavalry. This we maintain as a certain Position authorized by the most successful Campaigns of our Military Service in India.

Had you at that Time, which might be said to hold in its critical Decision the Fate of the Carnatic, requested General Goddard to take the Command of the Forces at Calicut, to march into the Caimbatore Country, and, as Occasion dictated, the Option to proceed to Seringapatam, or join Colonel Nixon in the Tanjore Country, or march along the Hills West from Trichinopoly to cut off Hyder's Supplies as they came through the Passes from his own Dominions; we venture to affirm that Hyder must long before now have been obliged to fall back from the Carnatic, and that the French must have followed him on the Terms of his Renegade Europeans, or have submitted to be made Prisoners of War at Cudalore.

Any Diversion, such as we have stated, supported by the Gallant Army under Sir Eyre Coote must have produced these great public Advantages to the Company, and the French Admiral who could only man his Fleet, after repeated and bloody Actions, from the Land Troops of his Expedition, must have been completely defeated, or compelled to retire to the Islands.

Look, if you please, to the present Condition of Affairs in the Carnatic and upon the Coast. Reflect for a Moment upon the probable Issue of the Scene, and then declare if you can as good Citizens, as British Subjects, and as Men possessed of even private Property, that you wanted Resources to carry on an Enterprize that must have rendered these great and vital Services to your Employers and to your Country.

Upon an Occasion of this Kind your Employers and the State have a Right to investigate minutely the Conduct, Ability, and Resources of their Servants. But there could for many Reasons be no Want of Resource or Credit to supply the Expence of such an Enterprize.

The Difference of Pay in Cantonments and on Service in the rich and undefended Provinces of an Enemy might be so managed as to not to be distressing. Success would have procured Provisions and Money in Coimbatore as before Tellicherry and at Callicut. To say then you could not have commanded the necessary Resources for the Undertaking, is not only to give Weight to these Arguments, but to condemn yourselves most severely as an Administration and as the Servants of the most liberal Employers on Earth.

Nothing but the interesting and most painful Nature of the Subject could lead us to make these Observations.

Where the Object lost was so important and involved not only the Interests of the Presidency of Fort St. George, but ultimately the Safety of your own Establishments as well as the future Security of these Provinces, you cannot but forgive even an unusual Application to the Principle which should have actuated your Conduct.

You inform us that with the Revenues of your newly acquired Possessions, and independent of the very great Expence of the Bengal Detachment, and of the future Interests of a Bond Debt of a Crore and 12 Lacks of Rupees, your present Expenditures exceed your Resources to the annual Amount of Twenty-four Lacks.

We wish you could have favoured us before now with those Accounts and Statements upon which you found these Calculations, and which we requested in December last.

If this is the actual Situation of your Finances, after the immense Sums expended by this Government to acquire for you territorial Revenue, and after you may be said to have possessed for upwards of Two Years, in a State of Tranquility, your newly acquired Dominions, where would the Column of your Debts extend if the Maratta War was to continue? It is singular enough, yet it evidently appears from your own Records that the Expence of acquiring and maintaining territorial Possessions upon your Side of India furnishes the most solid Argument for relinquishing those Possessions.

From the annual encreasing Expences of your Presidency, the Company wished early to possess some territorial Revenue to balance your Disbursements; with this View you entered into the Maratta War. When your Successes and your Misfortunes in that War came to one and the same Period in the fatal Surrender at Wargau, the Interference of this Government recovered the Reputation of your Arms, and at Length placed you in the Possession of your present territorial Revenue of between Forty and Fifty Lacks.

Had your own Wishes and the Views of this Government succeeded in establishing that Influence in the Maratta State, which could alone have secured you in the peaceable and permanent Possession of a great territorial Revenue, we imagine that no Efforts of our native or foreign Enemies could ever afterwards overturn the Foundation of the British Power in Indostan; a Power which would then from your and this Side of India have united its Chain, and which must have checked every Invasion of the Southern Presidency. Such an Establishment of Power might ever continue to secure itself, and prove superior to every Enemy, but the Misconduct of its own Administration.

In the Pursuit of this great Object, there certainly have been Mismanagements which the particular Authors have to account for; but that criminal Misconduct which left the Carnatic open to the Enemy, by which it remained to us a Possession without Resource, and to him a Barrier against our Vengeance, gave the severest Blow to the Measures which had been almost completed, to procure you a territorial Revenue.

From the Moment that the Carnatic was invaded and in a Manner possessed by Hyder, all the Well-wishers of the Company's Prosperity, either at Home or in India, united in the Opinion that an Attack should be made upon Hyder's Dominions from Bombay, at every Risk from our Disputes with the Marattas.

But, say you, while upon one Hand we run the Risk of losing our newly acquired Resources, and suffering a Maratta Invasion of our Establishments, you call upon us to carry our Arms into the Dominions of another powerful Enemy, as if we had the Faculties of carrying on such a War with Success.

It is not, Gentlemen, the Option of advantageous Measures, but of such as vary in Difficulty that is before us. It is not the future Embarrassments of your Resources, but the immediate and best Application of those you actually possess, that should influence your Operations. While you state your own particular Distresses, you should only feel them, and act under them, in the Relation that \* a Part you bear to the \* Whole. Should our Tenure of all the Establishments of Fort St. George be reduced from Want of timely Co-operation on your Part to the Defence of Madras and the fatal Issue of a Siege, it would avail little to the Company or to Britain, that you had raised Ten new Battalions of Sepoys to preserve Districts which the first Inroads of an Enemy's Cavalry could lay waste—Possessions in which Invasion at once extinguishes and demands the Value of their Produce.

\* See in Orig.

In March 1768, when Bombay had little Territory, and but a small Army, you were able to reduce Mangalore, an Event which immediately drew Hyder from opposing our Arms in the Heart of his Possessions to recover a Post which he saw would place us within Reach of his Capital with every Support which we could derive from the Sea. When Calicut was taken he began upon the same Principle of Apprehension to treat immediately with Sir Eyre Coote; but when he found out the Line you had adopted, and his Knowledge of your Councils is quick, his Apprehensions vanished, and left him to attend to the Operations of his new Allies in his Favour.

The Loss of Trincomalay, and our little Success against Hyder, have suggested the most extensive Plans to him and to his Allies.

It is our Duty to place these important and most critically situated Concerns of the Company again before you. We cannot expect from you, that you should act with Means which you do not command, nor are we so unreasonable as to expect from your Arms a Co-operation that would annul itself. We are, at the same Time, persuaded that we have not been unjust to you in our Consideration of what you might have already effected; and we most ardently wish to congratulate you soon upon what you may yet find it possible to attempt. The very extraordinary Exertions of this Government, and at a Risk which we do not chuse to specify, for the Maintenance of the Company's Interests in all their Branches, are more than a Justification to us for these earnest Representations. We imagine it requires but little Reflection for any well informed Subject of the British Government, to be convinced that the Loss of the Carnatic would not long precede a fatal Reverse of our Situation in every Presidency in India, and that such a Catastrophe would produce an Effect upon the Parent State, that would at once affect every Subject of liberal Sentiments, and convince the most selfish of the Inutility, if not Folly, of their Pursuits.

From



From the unanimous and successful Efforts of the different Presidencies, we are firmly persuaded, that our Resources and Advantages of Situation, may yet enable us to get the better of all our Enemies, and secure to the Company and to our Country the most valuable remote Colonies that ever belonged to any State.

We send by this Conveyance to Surat, Bills to the Amount of Fifteen Lacks of Rupees. We have, within the preceding Sixteen Months, remitted for the Use of your Presidency, for the Support of the Bengal Detachment and in Stores, One Crore Eighteen Lacks of Rupees, as <sup>per</sup> enclosed Abstract; and from the Commencement of the Maratta War, you have been supplied upon similar Accounts by this Government, with Three Crore Nine Lacks of Rupees.

We have only to add, that a Copy of this Dispatch is sent to the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, who, after consulting with the Admiral and Commander in Chief upon the Subject, will probably send you some detailed Plan of Co-operation.

Fort William,  
14th October 1782.

We have the Honour to be,  
Gentlemen, &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 405.

Received the following Letter from the acting Accountant General.

Acting Ac-  
countant Ge-  
neral, 3d Oct.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

I have herewith the Honour to lay before you the annual Estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of this Government, drawn out for the Current Year 1782-3, by which you will perceive there remains an unappropriated Balance of C R<sup>s</sup> 63,42,521 14 11, to answer for any possible Deficiency in the expected Receipts, or Excess of expected Disbursements, together with any new Causes of Expence which may not have been foreseen.

I cannot better recommend the same to your Confidence, than by apprising you that the Whole was drawn out by the Accountant General himself, previous to his Illness, having the estimated Amount of Supplies to the other Presidencies on the one Hand, and the expected Receipts from the Office of Comptroller of the Salt Business on the other, as these last stand in the Estimate now before you. It would therefore have been sent in some Time ago, but that the Balance of Cash in the Hands of many of the Officers under this Government, on the 30th April, were then unascertained, and even now I am under the Necessity of delivering it, without including the Balances for or against the Company of the Paymasters to the Madras and Bombay Detachments, and of the Resident of Hyderabad, the Accounts of which have not yet been received.

But as an Estimate of this Nature would be of little Utility, if deferred till towards the Close of the Period for which it is formed, I apprehend the Omission of those Balances cannot be productive of any considerable ill Consequence, though it were to be wished that they could have been included.

I beg Leave to remark, that the Supplies to the other Presidencies have been estimated by the Amount thereof in the Twelve Months, next preceding the Commencement of the present Estimate, except where the actual Supplies of the present Year, so far as it is advanced, have occasioned a Deviation from that Rule. It may also not be improper to observe, that the estimated Amount of those Supplies, neither includes the Expence of the Detachments to Bombay or Madras, these being comprehended in the Amount of the General Expence of the Army, as computed by the Military Paymaster General, in which, however, they are particularized. This Observation I have here thought the more necessary, in order to prevent Misapprehension from the occasional Statements, which have been delivered from this Office of Supplies to Fort St. George and Bombay, having included the Sums paid on Account of the Military Detachments to each of those Presidencies respectively.

Having lately understood that the Receipts from the Comptroller of Salt, were expected to be considerably greater than the Sum at which that Gentleman, with a cautious Diffidence, had estimated them Five Months ago, as will be found included in the Estimate of expected Resources for the present Year, which accompanied my Address to the Honourable Board of the 8th April last; I thought it incumbent on me to apply to himself for Information, whether at this Time he had Reason to expect that his Payments in the Course of the present Year would admit of an Addition to the Sum then estimated, and I have now the Pleasure to point out, that in consequence of this Application, in Place of the 25 Lacks of Sicca Rupees estimated at that Time, you will find he has now authorized me to insert a Sum of 35 Lacks of Sicca Rupees, or C<sup>r</sup>. R<sup>s</sup>. 40,60,000 0 0.

I have the Honour to be, with high Respect,

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,  
&c. &c. &c.

Fort William,  
Accountant General's Office,  
3d October 1782.

(Signed) Ja<sup>s</sup>. Miller.  
Act<sup>g</sup>. Acc<sup>t</sup>. General.

Ordered, that the Estimate of Resources and Disbursements be entered after the Consultation.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw<sup>d</sup>. Wheler,  
John Macpherson.



D: Estimate of the probable Resources and Disbursements of the Bengal Government, from the 30th April 1782 to the 1st May 1783.

C:

To Balance.

The Amount remaining in the following Departments and Offices the 30th April 1782.

General Department.

## CIVIL.

General Treasury.

Ready Money	—	—	5,18,916	5	10
Bills receivable on Account of Rajah Myipnarain	—	—	10,09,569	13	2
The Honble. the Governor General	—	—	15,28,486	3	0
Civil Paymaster	—	—	1,60,711	10	7
Mint Master	—	—	569	7	6
Resident at the Vizier's Court	—	—	2,49,562	13	10
Resident at Benares	—	—	5,93,808	0	40
Commissary for the Effects taken from the Dutch	—	—	7,41,210	6	6
Collector of Chandernagore	—	—	1,84,515	0	9
E. Hay, on Account Supply of Provisions	—	—	77	6	5
Contractor for the Supply of Live Stock	—	—	5,860	13	1
	—	—	2,42,715	1	6

37,07,517 0 0

## MILITARY.

Military Paymaster General	—	—	1,3,318	1	5
Paymaster to the Artillery at the Presidency and Garrisons	—	—	28,679	8	8
Paymaster to the Second Brigade	—	—	9,34,086	8	10
Paymaster to the Cavalry Brigade	—	—	4,451	7	2
Paymaster to the Fatty Ghurr Station	—	—	4,482	5	11
Paymaster at Boglepore	—	—	322	5	2
Paymaster at Burdwan	—	—	18,213	0	10
Paymaster at Chittagong	—	—	12,446	10	11
Paymaster at Dacca	—	—	36	0	3
Paymaster at Dinagepore	—	—	176	9	9
Paymaster at Moorshedabad	—	—	972	0	9
Paymaster at Patna	—	—	1,641	8	3
Paymaster at Ramgur	—	—	34,080	12	9
Paymaster to the Garrison of Chunar	—	—	5,646	1	7

10,98,953 3 3

## MARINE.

Marine Paymaster	—	—	731	14	8
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48,07,202 6 0

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Committee of Revenue	—	—	31,282	8	7
Revenue Chief of Dacca	—	—	53,058	12	0
Revenue Chief of Moorshedabad	—	—	42,364	11	19
Revenue Chief of Patna	—	—	59,700	15	5
Revenue Chief of Purnea	—	—	604	3	15
Collector of Baglepore	—	—	49,664	12	8
Collector of the Town of Calcutta	—	—	2,331	4	15
Collector of Chittagong	—	—	21,760	11	5
Collector of Futteh Sing	—	—	4,497	14	6
Collector of Houghly	—	—	57,912	8	19
Collector of Jungle Terry	—	—	50,091	4	5
Collector of Midnapore	—	—	1,18,824	5	2
Collector of Patchet	—	—	5,111	4	18
Collector of Rajmehal	—	—	36,456	3	2
Collector of Rangur	—	—	7,880	8	5
Collector of Rungpore	—	—	4,23,530	2	15
Collector of the Sak Districts	—	—	36,198	12	2
Collector of Silburris	—	—	98,156	5	4
Collector of Sircar Sarun	—	—	1,43,054	3	18
Collector of Sircar Terhoot	—	—	52,877	11	10
Collector of Sylhet	—	—	51,237	4	2
Resident at the Durbar	—	—	470	5	9
Collector of Government Customs of Chittagong	—	—	2,093	1	17
Collector of Government Customs of Dacca	—	—	6,496	5	3
Collector of Government Customs of Patna	—	—	41,182	3	15

Sicca Rupees — 13,96,838 5 11 1

Balances of the Remittances from the Chiefs and Collectors of the Revenues, which were not included either in the Balances of the Subordinates, or in those of the Presidency, on the 30th April 1782, the same not having been then received by those to whom they were made, consisting of Treasure on the Way of Bills receivable outstanding

Sundry Ditto from the Collectors of Government Customs	—	—	9,40,637	9	1
	—	—	1,34,308	9	5

10,74,946 2 6 0

S<sup>r</sup> R<sup>s</sup> 24,71,784 7 17 1

Batta 16 per Cent. — — — 3,95,485 8 5 3

28,67,270 0 2

76,74,472 0 8

To Receipts which are expected to take Place in the following Departments within the 30th April 1782 and the 1st May 1783.

## RESOURCES.

General Department.

## CIVIL.

Mint Duties, as in 1781-2	—	—	25,789	1	11
Collections in the Postmaster General's Department, as in 1781-2.	—	—	3,07,441	1	0
Rajah Myipnarain's Tribute for 1782-3.	—	—	39,48,333	5	6
Batta 11 per Cent.	—	—	4,34,316	10	0

43,82,650 2 0

45,15,880 2 2

## MILITARY.

Army Subsidy from the Nabob Affoph ul Dowlah, at 2,85,000 S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup> per Month	—	—	34,20,000	0	0
Expense of Abdul Rehman Khan's Rufful-ah, to be paid by him at 23,679 2 3 per Month	—	—	2,84,149	11	0

37,04,149 11 0

Batta 11 per Cent. — — — 4,07,456 7 5

41,11,606 2 5

86,27,486 4 7

86,27,486 4 7

76,74,472 0 8

Carry over

By Balance.

The Amount due to the following Departments and Offices the 30th April 1782.

General Department.

## CIVIL.

Account Deposits	—	—	17,03,826	9	4
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	—	—	1,20,161	13	8
Postmaster General	—	—	18,23,988	7	0
Commissary for the Effects taken from the French	—	—	6,376	5	7
Agent for Supplies to the other Presidencies	—	—	3,604	4	9
Buxey	—	—	45,224	4	9
Contractor for Supply of Salt Provisions	—	—	1,151	7	1
	—	—	15,831	0	0
	—	—	18,96,235	13	2
MILITARY.	—	—	—	—	—
Paymaster to the First Brigade	—	—	2,485	10	2
Paymaster to the Light Infantry Corps	—	—	94,374	4	6
Paymaster of the Works	—	—	8,961	8	8
Military Storekeeper	—	—	2,50,539	13	6
	—	—	3,56,361	4	10
MARINE.	—	—	—	—	—
Naval Storekeeper	—	—	23,397	15	6
	—	—	22,75,995	1	6

By Disbursements which are expected to take Place in the following Departments within the 30th April 1783 and the 1st May 1783.

## CHARGES.

General Department.

## CIVIL.

Sundry Charges disbursed by the Civil Paymaster, &c. as in 1781-2.	—	—	10,92,755	5	0
Account Salary	—	—	7,02,085	8	8
Charges Durbar	—	—	2,78,561	8	3
Secret Services	—	—	71,870	0	0
Mint	—	—	44,778	15	3
Post Office	—	—	1,50,261	13	3
Resident at the Vizier's Court	—	—	98,246	4	2
Resident at Benares	—	—	1,13,699	8	0
Buxey Kanah Charges at Chittagong	—	—	3,088	13	0
Hospital Charges	—	—	1,62,954	0	11
Civil Buildings	—	—	6,920	1	11
	—	—	27,31,221	14	5

Supreme Court of Judicature.

Salaries to the Judges and Officers of the Court, and other Contingent Charges as in 1781-2.

Charges Law Suits	—	—	4,36,033	3	6
Wall to be erected round the new Gaol	—	—	1,20,959	2	0
	—	—	59,931	7	1
	—	—	6,16,923	12	7
	—	—	33,48,145	11	0

## MILITARY.

Disbursements of the Paymasters to the Army, as estimated by the Military Paymaster General.

Artillery Corps	—	—	8,73,600	0	0
Cavalry Corps	—	—	7,29,600	0	0
European Infantry	—	—	11,65,200	0	0
Sepoy Corps	—	—	75,17,400	0	0
Militia and Invalid Sepoys	—	—	7,38,000	0	0
Bombay Detachment	—	—	43,36,800	0	0
Madras Detachment	—	—	29,97,600	0	0
Garrisons	—	—	12,26,400	0	0
General Staff to the Army	—	—	4,80,000	0	0
Brigade Staff	—	—	3,64,800	0	0
Contractor for Draught and Carriage Bullocks and Camels	—	—	8,64,000	0	0
Contractor for Elephants	—	—	1,56,000	0	0
Agents for Boats	—	—	2,40,000	0	0
Contingent Charges	—	—	30,00,000	0	0
Military Storekeeper's Disbursements, as in 1781-2.	—	—	9,17,510	6	11
Agent Visauler of the Garrison, for his Agency on 5,14,161 12 3	—	—	1,54,248	8	6
Disbursements on Account of Fortifications and Military Buildings, as in 1781-2.	—	—	5,02,615	11	2
Engineers Stores, as in	—	—	58,816	14	5
Road to Chunar Ghur	—	—	92,578	2	8
	—	—	2,64,15,169	11	8

## MARINE.

Presidency.

Disbursements of the Naval Storekeeper and Marine Paymaster, as estimated by the latter

Chittagong, as in 1781-2, established Charges	—	—	6,99,703	9	0
	—	—	34,392	0	0
	—	—	7,34,095	9	0

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Charges of the following, estimated by the Accountant General to the Revenue Department.

Committee of Revenue.	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections	—	—	11,15,312	15	17
Charges Zemindary	—	—	18,49,525	14	17
Charges Adawlet	—	—	8,29,860	0	0
Charges Police	—	—	58,072	8	0
Charges Poolbundy	—	—	2,61,690	0	0
Law Charges	—	—	2,400	0	0
Collector of Patchet	—	—	45,232	14	0
Revenue Chief of Dacca	—	—	2,05,877	1	0
Revenue Chief of Purnea	—	—	37,380	0	0
Revenue Chief of Moorshedabad	—	—	52,329	15	18
Revenue Chief of Patna	—	—	1,45,710	1	1
Collector of Houghly	—	—	50,199	15	18
Collector of Baglepore	—	—	54,191	1	9
Collector of Chittagong	—	—	51,751	13	17
Collector of Midnapore	—	—	48,671	15	8

Carry over

48,08,206 5 5

3,04,97,410 15 8

22,75,025 1 6





## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXI.

Book 553. Page 36.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 4th November 1782.

§

“(a) Fort William, 4th Nov. 1782.

“ At a Council; Present,

“ Edward Wheler Esquire.

“ The Honble. the Governor General, Sir Eyre Coote, and Mr. Macpherson, indisposed.

“ Read, the following Letter from the Secretary at Fort St. George.

“ To Mr. P. Auriol, Secretary to the Honble. Governor General and Council, &c.  
Fort William.

“ As the Select Committee may be prevented from addressing the Governor General and Council by this Post, I am directed to acquaint you, for their Information, that this Settlement has experienced a new and severe Misfortune in consequence of a Gale of Wind, which came on Yesterday Morning, and blew with encreasing Violence until Midnight. Several large Vessels, and among them the Earl of Hertford Indiaman, were driven a-shore, others foundered at their Anchors, and all the small Craft, amounting to upwards of Ninety, were either sunk or stranded: The Quantity of Rice lost is at least 30,000 Bags, which is equal to our whole remaining Stock, and the Loss of the Tonnage is irreparable. The Squadron put to Sea early in the Day, and we were in Hopes it had escaped the Violence of the Storm, but this Afternoon the Active Frigate brought the disagreeable Intelligence that the Superb is dismasted, and is besides with Difficulty kept above Water. The Admiral had shifted his Flag on Board the Sultan, and proceeds immediately to Bombay. The Active returns to him To-morrow, with some of his Officers who were left a-shore, and the Select Committee intended to avail themselves of that Opportunity to forward to him the Letter which the Governor General and Council have written to him.

“ The Select Committee are desirous that the Governor General and Council should have the earliest Notice of this Disaster, as the present very alarming State of this Settlement may perhaps induce them to alter the Destination of the Indiamen that were intended to be dispatched to Europe, and to send them here immediately with Rice and other Provisions.

“ I am, Sir, &amp;c.

“ Fort St. George,  
16th October 1789.

(Signed) “ J. Huddlestone, Secretary.”

“ Ordered, That the Agent for Supplies be directed to dispatch the Country Craft, which he has engaged to carry Grain to Fort St. George, as soon as possible.

“ Resolved, That a Reward be offered to the Serangs on their safe and speedy Arrival to Fort St. George of Ten Pagodas each, if their Passage does not exceed Fourteen Days, or Five Pagodas, if it does not exceed Twenty Days, and a further Reward of Forty Rupees each upon their Return here in Time to receive a second Cargo this Season for Madras.”

§

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Fort St. George.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

We have just received Accounts of the violent Gale of Wind which you experienced on the 15th ult. and of the dreadful Effects which it had upon the Shipping in your Roads, and the Grain which was then afloat. We have in consequence ordered the Agent for Supplies to dispatch all the Country Craft, engaged for your Service, as soon as they can possibly be laden, and in order to encourage the Serangs to make the best of their way to your Port, we have promised them severally a Reward of Five Pagodas, if they shall arrive within 21 Days from the Date of their Dispatch, or 10 Pagodas if they shall arrive within 14 Days, to be paid at Fort St. George, &c. further Reward of 40 R. to be paid here, if they shall return in Time to make a Second Trip this Season.

We request that you will accordingly pay the Rewards which we have promised to those who may perform the Voyage within the Time limited. In order to prevent any of these Vessels from

(a) Vide supra, Page 2019.



Stopping upon the Coast in their Way down, we have written to the several Subordinates not to suffer them to come to an Anchor at any of those Places.

There appearing to be a Deficiency of Three Pieces of Cloth in the Bales, which you consigned to us by the Chesterfield, we enlose an Extract of the Letter which we have received from the Board of Trade on this Subject.

Fort William,  
the 4th November 1782.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)  
Edw<sup>d</sup>. Wheler.

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCCXXXII.

Book 602. Page 531.

Extract of a Consultation of the 18th November 1782.

Fort William, 18th November 1778.

Secret Dept.  
Monday.

At a Council; Present,  
Edward Wheler,  
John Macpherson,  
and  
John Stables,

} Esquires.

The Governor General and Sir Eyre Coote indisposed.

Received the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote :

§ (" (a) Gentlemen,

To the Honourable  
Warren Hastings Esq. &c.  
&c. Ghiretty,  
18th Nov.  
1782.

" Nothing but the great Exertions and Support afforded by this Government to our Operations on the Coast during the present War, relieving our manifold Distresses, and, by the Supplies granted, giving an Army the very Power of Action, could have left us an Existence or Post in that Quarter; and I am most truly sensible of the great Line of Conduct your Supreme Board have hitherto uniformly adopted, enabling us to parry the almost unformidable Difficulties I have had to encounter;—feed, pay, and keep the Army together, &c. &c. I have the greatest Confidence in both your Ability and Perseverance, and we trust shall, ere long, reap the full Reward attendant on our faithful Services, by having it in our Power to restore the Blessings of Peace to the Countries we have the Guidance and Protection of, on Terms honourable and permanent; also secure, by our successful Efforts, an advantageous Balance, ready to be thrown into the Scale of our Nation whenever the Subject, in Europe, of a general Peace is agitated.")

As the principal Attacks of our natural and European and other Enemies are at present carried on in the Carnatic, we must there, in full Force, oppose them; keeping for a Time the Scene of Action in that Quarter where the Advantages have been already sustained; thereby also securing in Peace our other invaluable Possessions. I mean not though to suggest an Idea of confining our Operations solely to defend the Carnatic. We must also as well digested General systematic Plans, enter the Enemy's Countries from the Malabar Side and other Parts; distressing them wherever they appear vulnerable. It is from the Success of our Arms alone we are to support our Consequence in the East, and dictate Peace and enjoy its attendant Blessings. It becomes necessary for me to remark, that I have repeatedly pointed out to the Bombay Government, the Necessity there was for making a powerful Diversion in Hyder Ally's Countries on their Side of India in order to favour my Operations in the Carnatic. Instructions went from me to Brigadier General Goddard to the same Effect; and the European Corps under Colonel Humberston were also put under the Orders of the Bombay Presidency, that the Force on that Side might be employed on One uniform Plan, conformable to what seemed, from Situation and Circumstances on the Spot, most adviseable to attempt. A very formidable European Force, his Majesty's and the Company's, with Twenty-two Native Battalions are on the Malabar Coast. My Orders and Instructions (I am sorry to say) have not as yet been attended to, nor the Service pointed out against Hyder Ally's Dominions undertaken. Their Inaction remains to be accounted for,—is more extraordinary at this particular Period, as the Cessation of Arms between us and the Mahrattas has given them an Opportunity of undertaking the Service alluded to with almost certain Prof-

pect of Success. It becomes absolutely necessary, therefore, that your Supreme Board should repeat such further Orders and Instructions to the Bombay Government as will enforce their Obedience, making them responsible in the fullest Extent of Possibility, for either Hesitation or Non-compliance. We have sufficient Force to effect every Thing required, provided, it is directed without Delay, to the grand proper Objects. The convulsive Shock our Interests in India have sustained, has been great; but I can venture to affirm the most alarming Crisis is past, and that our Enemies will very shortly in their Turn be surrounded by inextricable Dangers and Difficulties. We have every Thing to hope from the fortunate Junction of the Reinforcement arrived with Sir Richard Bickerton; and I feel also the most sensible Pleasure in remarking that our Strength and Consequence in this Country is very materially benefited, by that Unanimity which happily, at this most critical Period, reigns in the controuling Supreme Council of India. Let us continue but to act with uniform and zealous Firmness, applying the Resources of Bengal to those Services which will immediately strike at and ensure definitive Operations, and I think, without appearing too sanguine, we may presage, as not far distant, both the Dissolution of the native Confederacy formed against us, and the Defeat and Expulsion from this Country of our European Enemies. The approaching Season is not favourable for securing a speedy Sea Conveyance of the requisite Supplies to the Coromandel Coast; and the Superiority of our Fleet will, I hope, effectually cover their safe Arrival.

§ (a) "The immediate Wants of our Army on the Coast, are comprized under the following Heads: The most extensive Supply of Rice and Money equal to our Abilities; Horses to mount their Cavalry; Drafts to complete the Native Bengal Corps; Lascars for the Service of Artillery; and Gun Carriages to replace the Casualties to be expected from their present Field Train, and for other Services; not one Carriage, or single Piece of Timber is there in Store. I am clear it is unnecessary for me to dwell on their Want of Rice and Money on the Coast, as, no Doubt, your Arrangements have already taken Place, relative to those positive Requisites of Existence."

I will therefore proceed in stating the Circumstances that occur in regard to their other Wants. Horses to mount their Cavalry; there is one of the highest dressed European Corps of light dismantled Cavalry arrived at Madras, and 500 veteran high-cast Native Troopers also there, marching on Foot for Want of Horses. I find by the general Returns, the Independent Corps of Cavalry on this Establishment, amounts to effective Horses nearly 800; that Corps have had Orders sent them to proceed from Mongheer to the Presidency; and I am told that Three-fourths of the Horses are fit for any Service. From Information to be depended on, I calculate there are in Calcutta and its Environs, at a moderate Computation, 5,000 Horses, under the Description of Saddle and Draught. A certain Proportion of those able-sized and proper aged Horses could no Doubt be purchased. I therefore recommend, that the Horses of the Regiment, fit on Examination for immediate Service, and an additional Number (if Carriage by Sea can be procured) should be purchased, and forwarded in December to Madras. Mr. Touchet reports, that with making some trifling Alterations in the upper Works of his Dhoney, and some small Deductions from the Cargoes, a Number of Horses may be conveyed on them to Madras with great Ease. Every other Ship that is dispatched might be obliged to take a certain Proportion. The Horses embarking in December would not be above Twenty Days at most on board Ship; and though some Casualties may be expected, yet, on an Average, the Number lost by Accident will probably be inconsiderable when compared to what would be inevitable if a Recruit of Horses was sent by Land, or at any other Season of the Year by Sea. I also think there is a Chance of securing the Services of the Bengal Troopers. Rather than be discharged, as most of them are Mussulmen, they would probably take the Light Infantry Service, and proceed to the Coast by Sea. They might be formed into a Corps of Bengal Light Infantry, to be attached and act with His Majesty's Regiment of Cavalry, with Artillery and other Appointments similar to the Coast Cavalry Establishment: The Attempt, if made, I should imagine would be attended with Success. Our small Body of Cavalry on their Coast, with the Artillery and Light Infantry have, in the Course of the War, rendered most essential Service. A Brigade of Cavalry thus formed, would be a probable Means of finishing the Enemy in the Field the very first Time they give us an Opportunity of meeting them. Had we been fortunate enough at any of our general Actions to have possessed such a Corps, our indefatigable Efforts and brave Troops would have received their merited Reward; the Actions would have been decisive. Every wifted for Advantage taken of our Victories, Hyder would long since have been obliged to quit the Carnatic, and the French Forces consequently would not have been able to have got any Footing there.

The Five Bengal Regiments of Sepoys on the Coast, when they first joined the Army, were reduced in number to nearly 500 Men each Corps; and are since, by Casualties of Service lowered to about 300 effective Rank and File each Regiment. Their military Behaviour on all Occasions, whilst under my Command, reflects the greatest Credit on them. The Native Troops of both Establishments are stimulated by Emulation, and a Desire of excelling one another; and it is most necessary to keep up this their laudable Ardor. The Bengal Sepoys require being imme-

(a) Vide supra, Page 2020.



diately recruited, either by Volunteers or Drafts; and I should hope the Honour the Bengal Corps have acquired on the Coast, when properly explained to the Troops in these Provinces, added to the Provisions made for them by Government here on their Return, would induce many of the first mentioned Class to embark for the Purpose of compleating them.

The Artillery Service is very deficient in Lascars. On the Days of Action, when rapid Movements have ever been attempted, for Want of a proper Proportion of Lascars we have been invariably reduced to the Necessity of breaking our regular Corps, and employing the Sepoys to drag on the Guns. A Recruit of One thousand good Lascars for the Coast Service would at this Time be of the utmost Consequence. As many Field Carriages, 12 and 6 Pounders as can be spared are wanted at Madras. If there is not a sufficient Number in Store completed to answer this Demand, Timbers cut out and sent in rough, ready for finishing and putting together would be of essential Service. The Detail of Carriage for Provisions has been so badly and inadequately managed on the Coast, that some Means must be adopted to remedy that Evil in future, or an Increase of Force and Establishment will be rather against than for us. If we are to be confined to the Neighbourhood of Madras for Want of Carriage, and cruelly necessitated to lay aside every distant Enterprize of Consequence, we shall, with the most powerful Army that ever was in India, fall a Sacrifice to our own Weight of Numbers, deprived of the Power of acting with Efficacy from the weak and inadequate Efforts of the Government of Fort St. George in regard to supplying Carriage. When I left the Coast, the Exertions of Government afforded me only 8 Days Carriage for Provisions for the fighting Men of the Army. To enable me to move at all, I was reduced to the following Expedient. The Officer who was my Military Store-keeper in the Field, constantly carried Two Days Rice for the Army on his Store Bullocks; One Day's was transported on my Guns and Tumbrils; and Five Day's on the Soldiers Guns: Add to this, I had brought the necessary Followers of the Army to carry 26 Days Rice for their own Consumption, consequently the Statement of Carriage stood thus; a Fifth Part of the Rice consumed, was carried at a very heavy Expence by what has been styled the great Exertions of Government, and the remaining Four Fifths by the Army themselves without a Rupee Expence to the Company. Totally destitute of Magazines, and labouring under every Species of Disadvantage and Difficulty, we should, notwithstanding, have ended the last Campaign most advantageously, if his Majesty's Squadron could have co-operated with us. During our late Expedition to the Southward, the French Forces at Cuddalore, covered by Hyder Ally's Army, would have been attacked. We were at their very Gates, and in all Probability would have succeeded in our Enterprize, if our Provisions, Battering Train, and Stores had arrived, covered on the Sea Side. This our late March to Pondicherry has evinced, where our Army waited for our Rice Ships, &c. to the last possible Day without risking our very Existence, and return. For on our Arrival at Chingleput the 15th September without a Halt, we brought with us only two Days Provisions. Such was then our humiliating Situation, obliged to draw off from the Service, could we have remained but a few days longer to the Southward, the Extent of our Wishes was within our Grasp. The Capture of the French and breaking their Confederacy with Hyder Ally, for the present, if not for ever, would for a Certainty have followed, provided our Squadron could have co-operated with us. However, there is every Reason to hope, from the fortunate Junction of such considerable Reinforcements, that the next Campaign, if we commence it in full co-operative Force, will secure us the rapid Possession of what we have been the last Season so near attaining, and the Repossession of the Port of Trincomalee so indispensibly necessary to ensure the Safety of our Navy. These fortunate Events are certainly, in following Order, within our Reach, with the Probability of other Advantages, if our mutual Exertions and Resources are to the Extent of our Ability immediately employed in furthering the general Line of Service. The happy Completion of which will be of such material Consequence to the Interest of our King, our Country Allies \* and ourselves.

\* Sic in Orig.

I have the Honour to be,

&c.

Eyre Coote.

Ghiretty,  
15th November 1782.

Gentlemen,

Since I had the Honour to address you on the 15th instant, I have received a Letter of which the accompanying is a Copy, from Major General Stuart: You will, on Perusal, find that it conveys a Statement of our Situation on the Coast truly alarming. Before I left Madras, I addressed a Letter to the Select Committee, recommending, in the strongest Terms, keeping collected and in full Force the Army on the Coast; stating 'On that Army, the very Safety of our Existence in India depended.' The Madras Government have, notwithstanding, contrary to my Ideas, detached and separated our undigested Plans. Our European Force, and the Officer commanding there, in Disobedience to my express Orders, subscribed to their said Resolves, even at a Time when, from the Purport of the Letter now before you, every Danger is to be apprehended from the mutinous Behaviour of the Seapoy Corps. No Confidence, either in the Civil or Military Service, seems to prevail there: All is Confusion and Distrust. The Scene on the Coast is sadly changed. Indeed that Army, which in the highest Military Style, though ill fed and long in Arrears, has, during a Campaign of near Two Years, sustained Hardships and Difficulties of Service hardly to be paralleled, is become, in a few Weeks, dangerous even to our own State from the most

To Warren Hastings Esq.  
from Sir Eyre Coote, 17th Nov. 1782.

most alarming of Crimes, Mutiny. I submit this Subject to your most mature Consideration, being confident that your Resolutions will be uniformly pointed to those Ends which will have the best Chance of securing to us the full Exertions of our own Arms, the natural Consequence of which will, I trust, be Disappointment and Dismay to our numerous Enemies.

Ghyretty,  
17th Nov. 1782.

I have the Honour to be,  
Gentlemen, &c. &c.  
Eyre Coote.

Sir,

Having the Honour to command His Majesty's Troops here in your Absence, and knowing undoubtedly, as commanding the Company's Troops, what I now address you upon, I officially acquaint you, that if some immediate Remedy is not applied by Authority from the Supreme Board, such as to give me a Latitude to judge of what Proportion of Rice in Store here is to be applied for the Use of the Army, and an official Report made to me of what is really in Store, and what is apparent from the Manifest, as loaded on board Ships in the Roads, and daily arriving; it will be impossible, as Things are now managed, to prevent the most disagreeable Consequences which your Excellency, as a Soldier, knows to result from a mutinous Behaviour in the Black Troops, even though it should be quelled.

Your Excellency has been informed, that rather than consent to the Army's being separated, equal to the disbanding of them, I had engaged to reduce the daily Consumption from 500 to 350 Bags of Rice. After I had from Necessity proposed this Diminution, and had, contrary to my own private Feelings, made a Reduction in the Followers of the Army, without being able to satisfy them for their Arrears, or even for their Sustenance in Rice, the Government again told me, that instead of 350 they could only give me 250 Bags, and that I must be answerable for the Consequences if any greater Part of the Army remains here, than could be subsisted on that Quantity. Foreseeing the Consequences, I told them, that if they would set apart, under proper Management, 31,000 Bags of Rice, at the Rate of 250 Bags per Day,\* I answer for keeping this Army for Four Months to come, provided they gave me more as more arrived; but I told them that they ought to give 300 Pagodas the Garee instead of 150 or 200 for the Two Months to come; and that I would, from my own private Fortune, give Twenty Pagodas more for each Garee than was given by their Government. I told them also, that I should write to a Friend of mine in the Supreme Board in Bengal to move in that Board to give a Premium of One or Two Rupees a Bag for Rice, by Land or Sea, delivered at Pullicate or Madras, until the End of December. The narrowed Delivery of Rice, which, in consequence of a Degree of Compulsion, I have been obliged to order respecting the Native Corps and their Followers, has sown the Seeds of Discontent so deep among them, that an actual Mutiny took place in the Second and Seventeenth Battalions on being ordered to march to Nellore, and this Mutiny was quelled only by my Presence among them. They are now gone on, taking under their Escort many Followers of the Army, and the supernumerary Gun-Bullocks. The Five Bengal Regiments of Seapoys, were guilty of Acts of Mutiny that by Management has subsided. I have in my Minute, which shall be sent to you To-morrow, stated as gently as possible the Danger impending over this Settlement by such Proceedings, increased to \* greatest Magnitude by Questions from the President, tending immediately to take off the Batta and Allowances from this Army. My Answer has stopped the Evil for the present. They have adjourned the Committee, to which they call me in general very late at Night, telling me that they would take it under Consideration, and give their Answer after the Rodney is dispatched. I have, mean while, insisted that my Answer shall make a Number in their Packet. I tell once for all to your Excellency, and desire you will tell the Supreme Board of it in my Name, that in the Manner this Government is proceeding, with their misplaced Economy of Money and Rice, which is furnished from Bengal, it will be impossible for me to keep this Army in proper Subordination and Discipline, and much less to bring it forward into the Field at the Time when it may be most wanted.

This very Day, in Conversation, when I stated the Substance of my late Minute 'that when more Rice was to come more was to be delivered on account to the Army;' and that the Number I meant to maintain upon Half the usual Quantity was exclusive of the Detachment of Europeans now landed (having heard of above 6,000 Bags of Rice, being arrived within these Two Days); I was answered that no more than 250 Bags a Day would be given me, whatever was my Minute. Your Excellency sees how this will end, and I do not hold myself responsible, if you do not apply a Remedy. I am so full of this immediate Object which has so much occupied my Thoughts in and out of Government, that I have scarce had Time officially to write to your Excellency, that besides the Hanoverians and Recruits for the 73d and 78th formerly landed, there were disembarked Yesterday the 23d Regiment Light Dragoons,\* the 101st Regiment both of them in good Health, and not Ten per Cent. under the Establishment. Government has made a Requisition to me, which I have agreed to, that 250 Men be sent round to Bombay on the Royal Henry going thither to repair, and this Detachment will be composed of Two Companies of the 102d, together with the Remains of the 2d Battalion 42d Regiment, and of the 98th Fullarton's; these will embark To-morrow to act on the other Side of India under \* Matthews. Upon the same Requisition I have consented that Three Companies of the 102d under Lieutenant Colonel Jones proceed

To Lieut.  
Gen. Sir Eyre  
Coote, Fort  
St George,  
27th Oct.  
1782.

\* Sic in Orig.

\* Sic in Orig.

\* Sic in Orig.

\* Sic in Orig.



ceed in the Ships to Masulipatam, and that the Bengal European Infantry, with all their Staff, embark in the Ships for Bengal. The Lascars of Bengal, useful Men, attached to that Corps, to remain with Major Elliot in the Park of Bengal Artillery. This was settled To-day in Committee, and trust it will meet with your Excellency's Approbation, although I did not conform but upon Requisition. The Returns, together with every Thing in my Power to give your Excellency the fullest Information, will be forwarded To-morrow, but I judged that no Time should be lost to acquaint the Supreme Board through your Excellency, that from the Mode of Proceeding here, there is the greatest Apprehension of Mutiny and Disaffection in this Army unless they are pleased to listen to my \* partial Knowledge and Management in your Absence.

\* Sic in Orig.

Fort St. George,  
27th October 1782.

I have the Honour to be  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) James Stuart.

P. S. The Admiral and Commodore are, as I believe, undoubtedly gone off to Bombay, and we here, are left to the Protection of Providence and the Frigates.

Signed J. S.

The following Letter is written during the Sitting of Council, to Sir Eyre Coote.

To Lieut.  
General Sir  
Eyre Coote,  
&c.

Sir,  
We have this Moment been honoured by the Receipt of your Letters of the 15th and 17th instant.

On reading your First Letter, we immediately passed our Resolutions upon it, for communicating to you the Measures which we had already adopted for enforcing a powerful Attack upon Hyder Ally's Dominions, from the Malabar Coast, and for supplying the Presidency of Fort St. George, with every Aid which they required from us, for the Subsistence of their Army, and the Defence of the Carnatic, which we should not have delayed imparting to you till this Time, had we thought the State of your Health would have admitted of it. On these Subjects we shall have the Honour to write to you in a separate Letter, and we lose not a Moment in expressing our very great Alarm at the Information conveyed to us by your last Letter, and its Inclosure, from General Stuart.

We see, with the utmost Concern, both from this and from a Letter which we have received from General Stuart, under Date 30th September, that a Difference of the most dangerous Tendency already subsists between that Government and their Provincial Commander in Chief, and that One and both have so essentially deviated from your particular and positive Recommendations for keeping the Army united, a Point which, under all Circumstances, appear to us of the most necessary Importance, if it was possible, by any Means, to have subsisted the Men.

The mutinous Conduct of the Troops upon this Occasion, and the general Dissatisfaction which seems to prevail among them, independant of the Effects of the Enemy, to threaten the very Existence of the Presidency at Fort St. George, and \* alarm us with such dreadful Apprehensions for the Safety of the Carnatic, that we see no possible Means of Salvation to that Country, unless you shall be able to return there, and to resume the immediate Command of the Army. Indeed we are so sensible of the powerful Influence which your Presence will have over the Troops from their entire Confidence and sincere Attachment to your Person, that we take upon us earnestly to entreat you to proceed to Fort St. George as soon as possible, for this Purpose.

\* Sic in Orig.

We are conscious, that if the State of your Health can possibly admit of your complying with this Request, you will be as ready to attempt it as we are anxious to recommend it, and thereby add, if possible, to the eminent and distinguished Services which you have already rendered to your Sovereign, the Nation, and particularly the East India Company.

Fort William,  
18th Nov. 1782.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler,  
John Macpherson,  
John Stables,

A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCCXXXIII.

Book 543. Page 197.

Extract of a Consultation of the 20th December 1782.

Fort William, the 20th December 1782.

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

The following Minute, and Papers accompanying, having been received from the Governor General, they were circulated to the Members of the Board, who approving of the same, they were accordingly sent Numbers by the Lively Packet.

Governor General's Minute on the Subject of the Collections, with their Balances.

Governor General,

I lay before the Board a Letter from Mr. Shore, the acting President of the Committee of Revenue, addressed to me, with the Comparative State of the Collections of the Bengal Years 1187 and 1188, ending in April last, and I desire that these may be sent a Number in the Packet now under Dispatch.

My Motive for transmitting this Account is to obviate the fallacious Conclusions which are drawn from simple Accounts of the actual Collections with their Balances. I have observed that more Stress is laid on the latter than on the former, and have seen Allusions made to the Balance, as to a total Loss of so much of the public Revenue. I have seen Comparisons made between the Balance of One Year, and the Balance of another, for the Purpose of criminating the Administration under which the heavier Balance had occurred. I wish it may be in my Power to demonstrate the Deception produced by this Mode of Reasoning, which cannot be better effected than by a plain and brief View of the Subject.

It is impossible to conceive any System of Revenue so perfect as to insure the entire Receipt of it at the Close of the Year. Balances ever must and ever will happen; but they drop into the next Year's Demands, of which they become a Part, are collected with them, and these again become in like Manner deficient, and their Deficiency is carried forward to the subsequent Year. But the Balance of each Year comprizes both the Deficiencies of the Current Collections, and what remains of the Balances of one, two, or it may be of many preceding Years; of Course each Year contains Part of the Balance of the preceding Year with its own. Hence it follows, that no fair Comparison can be made of the Balances of Two adjoining Years, for if the Jumma and Collections were equal in both, the Balance (as has been shewn) would be greater in the last. In Effect, the true State of the Revenue can only be formed on a View of the actual Receipts of One Year brought into Comparison with those of another; and so far is the ordinary Practice of estimating the Revenue by the Balance, from Truth, that it is the very reverse, since it will be found generally, if not invariably, the Fact, when no extraordinary Calamity has happened to create an unusual Failure in the Collections, that the heaviest Balances have always appeared when the Collections have been the greatest; and, in effect, the former may be always taken as sure Indications of the latter, as will appear from plain Deduction, even without a Reference to positive Evidence, for in the ordinary Course the Balances will necessarily bear a Proportion to the Jumma or established Rent; consequently the highest Jumma will have the greatest Balance. I do not know how I can make this Point clearer by reasoning, but I have appealed to Facts, which will place it beyond all Possibility of Doubt. I shall illustrate these Observations by an Example drawn from the Account now before us:

By this Account it appears that the Balance of 1187 was	—	—	15,60,989	4	3	2
and of 1188	—	—	31,70,767	3	10	1
Balance due on both Years	—	—	47,31,756	7	13	3

Though these Balances are true in Account, yet any Inference drawn from them and applied as an Estimate of the Decline or Improvement of the Revenue, would be unjust and erroneous, because the Amount collected of the Balance of 1187 in 1188 is deducted from that Balance, so that in



fact there are Two Years Collections on the Demand for 1187, whereas there are only Twelve Months Collections on that of 1188, and it may be reasonably supposed that in the succeeding Twelve Months the Balance of 1188 will be considerably reduced, which on a Reference to the Comparative State will be found already true in Fact; for it appears that the Balance of 1188 was actually reduced by Collections made from the End of Choyte 1188 or 11th April 1782 (the Period to which the above State was closed) to the End of Cartic 1189 or 11th November 1782, to the Sum of Sicca Rupees 20,81,866 6 6. The only other Method of stating the Balances is as they stood at the Close of each Year, without the Deduction of the Receipts of the succeeding Years, which the Memorandum at the Foot of the Account shews to be as follows:

Balance at the Close of 1187 S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>i</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	25,42,657	6	19	1
D <sup>o</sup> at the Close of 1188	—	—	—	—	—	31,70,767	3	10	1

But if a Judgment is formed of the Collections from the Balances even by this Mode of stating them, it must be equally fallacious, for by that Criterion there would appear to be a Loss, whereas there is an absolute realized Gain of Sicca Rupees 20,73,984 5 8 3, as stated in the Account. I know of no other Method of stating Balances than those I have herein mentioned; and I am convinced that it must appear clear and evident that the Difference between the Balance of One Year, and that of another, is a very improper Method of judging of the Success of the Collections. I repeat, that a Judgment of them can only be formed by comparing the Sum actually realized in One Year, with that actually realized in another, to which must be added the Decrease of Charges of collecting. Judging by this Standard I may safely aver, that the real Increase of the Revenue amounts to the Sum above mentioned, viz.

Increase of the Collections	—	—	—	—	—	20,73,984	5	8	3
Decrease on the Charges of collecting	—	—	—	—	—	4,06,728	10	2	0

15 8 3

Sicca Rupees — 24,80,712 15 10 3

And as the Charges of the Administration of criminal Justice have always been inserted in the Revenue Accounts, I shall here add the Saving made in that Department, as stated in the Plan delivered in by me the 29th of June

7,59,438

Total Increase of the Land Revenue, Sicca Rupees — — 32,40,150 15 10 3

Or Current Rupees 37,58,575 2

In the general Letter of the 27th November, the Increase of Revenue from the Salt Office was stated at Sicca Rupees, 29,93,132 2 14 3. This was taken from an Estimate delivered in by the Comptroller. Since that Estimate was formed, the greatest Part of the Salt has been sold, and I have received another Account from him, which also accompanies this Minute, and in which he states the Profit of Salt at Sicca Rupees

48,15,703 13 7 0

From which may be deducted the annual Revenues formerly realized from Salt, as stated by the Accountant General of the Revenue Department

7,23,934 0 8 2

Remains a clear Increase of annual Revenue, Sicca Rupees — 40,91,769 12 18 2

Or Current Rupees — 47,46,452 15 0 7

This Estimate being formed on Sales actually made, it must be correct; and it appears that the Profit has greatly exceeded the Expectations of the Comptroller, when he delivered in his last Estimate, from which the above mentioned Sum of Sicca Rupees 29,93,132 2 14 3 was stated.

I shall close this Minute by stating the Increase which has actually been made in the Revenue Branch, as it has been proved by the preceding Calculations. I include the Profit on the Salt, although formed on a Comparison of a more remote Period than that of the Land Revenue, because it is the Effect of a new and improving Source, which, until the Year 1187, yielded a very scanty and precarious Revenue, and even that annually declining, and which was improved in the succeeding Year 1188, and will, most probably, be made to yield a still greater Increase of Income.

I shall add the Profit arising to the Company from the Reduction on the Price of the Articles of which the Investment is composed, because it must be considered as an Increase of Income to the Company in Europe; and it is a particular Satisfaction to me to find, that the whole amounts to upwards of one Million Sterling per Annum.

The Increase is as follows :

On Land Revenue as before stated, S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup> 32,40,150 15 10 3, or	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup> 37,58,575 2 2
On Salt ditto S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup> 40,91,769 12 18 2, or	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup> 47,46,452 15 7
	<hr/>
To this I add the Reduction on the Cost of Investment which I estimate at	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup> 85,05,028 1 9
	12,00,000 0 0
	<hr/>
Total Increase of annual Income to the Company	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup> 97,05,028 1 9

making, at the Company's Exchange of Two Shillings and a Penny for the Current Rupee, the Sum of Pounds Sterling, One million ten thousand nine hundred and forty eight, Eight Shillings, Sixpence and Three Farthings.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

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

Honourable Sir,

In Obedience to your Commands I beg Leave to lay before you a Comparative State of the Collections of the Bengal Year 1187, or 1780, with those of the Bengal Year 1188, or 1781/2; to which I have annexed an Account of each Year's Balance, stated separately as it stood at the Close of the Year; with the Collections made in the succeeding Year to the End of Choyt 1188; and also the present State of the Balance of 1188.

Accompanying the Gov. General's Minute.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,

Honble. Sir,

Your most obedient and

most humble Servant,

(Signed) J. Shore,

Act<sup>r</sup> P. Com. R<sup>r</sup>.

Calcutta,  
8th December 1782.



## COMPARATIVE STATE of the Collections of the Bengal Year 1187 or 1780-1, with those of the Bengal Year 1188 or 1781-2.

	Balance in Arrears.	Demand of the Current Year.	Total Demand.	Collected within the Twelve Months.	Balance.
1187. From 1st Byfack to 30th Choyt, S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup>	12,87,327 10 6	2,57,05,804 13 16	2,69,93,132 8 2	2,38,90,681 11 9	31,02,450 12 13
1188. From 1st Byfack to 30th Choyt, S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup>	31,02,450 12 13	2,78,85,420 11 3	3,09,87,871 7 16	2,59,64,666 0 17	A. 50,23,205 6 18
Increase made in the Year 1188	—	—	—	20,73,984 5 8	3
Add Decrease in the Charges of Collecting	—	—	—	4,06,728 10 2	0
Total Increase made in the Year 1188	—	—	—	24,80,712 15 10	3
			Or C. R.	28,77,627 0 9	0

A. In order to form a just Comparison, the Balance of 1186 must be deducted from the accumulated Balance of Three Years, as stated above, which will make the Balance of the Two last Years stand thus:

Balance as above of 1186, 1187, 1188	—	—	S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup> 50,23,205 6 18	3
Deduct Balance of 1186	—	—	S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup> 12,87,327 10 6	2
Of which was collected in 1187 and 1188	—	—	9,95,878 11 1	2
Balance of 1186	—	—	—	—
Remains the Balance of 1187	—	—	S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup> 15,60,989 4 3	2
and of 1,188	—	—	31,70,767 3 10	1
			2,91,448 15 5	0
			47,31,756 7 13	3

Fort William, the 8th December 1782.

Errors excepted,  
(Signed)

J. Shore.  
Att<sup>r</sup> P. C. R.

ACCOUNT of each Year's Balance stated separately as it stood at the Close of the Year, with the Collections made in the succeeding Year to the End of Choyt, 1188, or 1781-2.

		Balance at the Close of each Year.	Deduct that Part of the Balance of 1187, realized in 1188.	Balance of each Year the End of Choyt.
	B			
1187	—	25,42,657 6 19 1	9,81,668 2 15 3	15,60,989 4 3 2
1188	—	31,70,767 3 10 1		

B This Balance is separated from the Balance of 1186, which at the End of 1187, was 5,59,793 5 14 1, and both together make up the accumulated Balance of 1187, as it is stated in the preceding Account.

Present State of the Balance of 1188.

Balance of 1188, as it stood at the Close of the Collections of that Year the 30th of Choyt, or 11th of April 1782.

S<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup> 31,70,767 3 10 1

Deduct Collections realized on Account the above Balance from 11th April 1782, to the End of Cartick 1189, or 11th of November 1782.

10,88,900 13 4 1

Remaining Balance Account the Year 1188.

S<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup> 20,81,866 6 6 0

Fort William, the 8th December 1782.

E. E

(Signed) J. Shore.  
Act<sup>g</sup> P. C. R.

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

Honble Sir,

In Obedience to your Orders I lay before you a Comparative Account of the Produce of the Salt in the Two First Years of the Honble. Company's Manufacture, I judge that the Profit of the Second Year, being 1188, will be about 48 Lacks of Sicca Rupees.

Accompany-  
ing the Gov.  
General's  
Minute.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Salt Office,  
the 3d December 1782.

(Signed) Henry Vansittart,  
Compt'

COM.





The following Minute having been delivered by Mr. Macpherson in consequence of the preceding one from the Governor General, it was also sent in Circulation and forwarded a Number by the same Dispatches.

Mr. Macpherson.

I most sincerely congratulate the Company and the Governor General upon the Subject of the Minute which he has this Day \* presented to the Board, and which shews an Encrease in the Revenues collected last Year, with a Decrease in the Expences of Collection, which, together with the Reduction in the Prime Cost of the new Investment, constitute to the Company a real Acquisition in their Resources of One million ten thousand nine hundred and forty eight Pounds, Eight Shillings and Sixpence Sterling.

Every candid Reasoner must admit the Force of the Arguments which the Governor General adduces to prove that the Encrease in nett Collections, and not the comparative Balances of different Years, forms the Criterion by which the Prosperity of the Revenue should be estimated; but as there is no Subject of public Advantage which the Subtlety of Argument cannot place in an unfavourable Light, and as even an Encrease of Revenue may be impeached as proceeding from too rigid a System of Collection, I will take the Liberty to solicit the Company's Attention to what is unquestionably, and indeed evidently very worthy of their Consideration in the Facts contained in the Governor General's Minute.

The Company now see for the first Time, I believe, since the Institution of this Government, the first Officer of their Administration laying before them, through the Channel of this Board; a Minute founded upon regular Calculation which shews that the Resources of these Provinces are virtually encreased, and in Times of general Difficulty, to the Amount of a Million Sterling per Annum.

Let the severest Scrutiny take Place in examining the Calculation, and let even a partial Scrutiny reduce the Sum to the Half or the Third of its Estimate.

The Consideration, important to the Company and the Public, is, that even so reduced an Estimate should stand in Testimony of the Prosperity of these Provinces, and of the faithful Attention of the Administration, at a Crisis of universal Distress if not Mismanagement in the other Possessions of the Company.

I venture to call this great Encrease of the Company's Revenue the First Fruits of that Harmony and Union upon public Principle, which have, for upwards of Twelve Months past, actuated the Conduct of the Board, and given full Exertion to the Abilities of every Member of it, and particularly to the Zeal and Knowledge of the Governor General.

For my own Part, I claim little Merit but that of assisting the good Intentions and Experience of my Colleagues. I owe them much in having received my Opinions, even when they might differ from theirs, with not only Complaisance, but with Kindness; and here I should not omit my very particular Obligations to the Member whom I found in Charge of this Government upon my Arrival, and with whom I acted for a considerable Time before the Return of the Governor General to the Presidency. To him I owe a clear View of our Revenues and Manufactures, with the most candid and liberal Explanation of our political Situation at the Time.

On a Review of what has been the material Result of the internal Administration of the last Year, these Declarations of private Approbation, and which stand in so near a Relation to the Company's Property, are not, I hope, improper or misplaced.

May the future Records of the Company exhibit more frequent Instances of them, and especially in Times of general Danger, like the present.

§ " (a) As a Supplement to the Governor General's Minute, and in further Testimony of the Advantages which the Company derive from an united Administration in their controuling Presidency, under the Direction of animated public Zeal and great Talents, I beg here to subjoin an extracted Account, signed by the acting Accountant General, which shews that the Efforts of this Government to support the other Presidencies in Supplies of Money, Provisions, and Military Stores, have been such as must draw the Admiration of our Employers.

" Previous to my Arrival in India, these Efforts of Supply were great and well timed, especially in the Carnatic; but the very Encrease of the Resources which the Governor General has stated in his Minute, and the Severity with which the late Resident and the subsequently acting Resident at Oude, were called upon to do their Duty to the Company, have been the Sources from which our Supplies, in Favour of the other Presidencies, have been chiefly derived.

" The total Amount of these Supplies from the 30th September 1781, to the 1st of November 1782, appears to be Current Rupees 2,35,70,007 2 2.

" It is to be remarked, that in order to complete these Supplies, the Company have not been subjected to extraordinary Drafts by Bills on Europe, nor to Loans in Addition to the Bonded Debt.

" The Abilities of this Government could not go farther in aiding the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, but by recommending a Plan of Co-operation against their common

12th December.  
Mr. Macpherson's Minute in consequence of the one from the Gov. General.

12th December.

L. J. d.  
1,010,248 8 6

(a) Vide supra, Page 2020.



\* 26th Decem-  
ber, 1781.

“ Enemies, which was early \* and forcibly pressed upon them, but which, though repeatedly urged, has not been hitherto carried into Execution. The Issue of the War in the Carnatic will shew whether, upon any other Plan our Enemies can be repelled.

“ The Constitutional Powers of this Government, as well as its practical Exertions of Assistance, could not be extended to further Operation, and fortunately the Maratta War, with which it was customary to connect every Mismanagement in India, has been virtually closed from the 18th October 1781.

“ No Hostility has been committed between the Marattas and the Company from that Period. On the contrary, a Peace has been concluded, which, in the Delay of its final Formality, leaves the Company in the Possession of those Resources which at once give us the Power of Defence, and withholds from them that of Hostility. This is a Tenure for Peace with an Asiatic State, the most secure, especially as it is founded in Justice on our Part, and Division or an Opposition of Interests among them.

“ To place the Proceedings of this Government in their merited and most satisfactory Point of View, nothing is wanting but a Completion to the great Undertaking of Reform and Retrenchment of the public Expence, which was begun in June last, which was carried on with the most impartial Justice, but which the Interruptions of ill Health have cruelly suspended.

“ It is upon this Foundation that the most valuable Increase of Revenue and Resource can be secured to the Company and the Nation. Much has been already done; but it is only a Beginning; and the Work before us is arduous; but it is full of public Honour, for it constitutes the public Safety.

“ The Aid which the Board have lately acquired in the Abilities, Firmness, local Knowledge, and co-operating Disposition of a new Member, warrants us in assuring the Company, that nothing within the utmost Compass of the Zeal and Abilities of this Administration, shall be left undone in promoting the most active internal OEconomy, and maintaining our distant Dependencies with the most liberal Zeal.

“ The Regulations and Arrangements necessary at Home, to give successful Efficacy to the Views and Operations of a Government acting upon such Principles, depend not upon the Conduct, though they constitute the Wishes of this Board. It is our Duty to hope, and even to believe, that where our Measures are founded upon Prudence and good Intentions, they will meet with Support; nay, it is our Duty, if not our Right, to be confident that the Justice of our Employers and of our Country, is ultimately unerring, even if it should be interrupted by Misinformation.

\* Sic in Orig.

(Signed) \* “ Macpherson.” §

Abstract Account of Supplies from the Bengal Government to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, from the 30th September 1781, to the 1st December 1782, comprehending Fourteen Months.

To Fort St. George	—	—	C. R <sup>1</sup> 1,33,65,832 2 1
To Bombay	—	—	1,02,04,175 0 1
			<hr/>
			Total C. R <sup>1</sup> 2,35,70,007 2 2

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Fort William,  
Accountant General's Office,  
the 7th December 1782.

Warren Hastings,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler,  
John Macpherson,  
John Stables.

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCCXXXIV.

Collection of Papers, relative to the Impeachment of Warren Hastings Esquire, No. 2.  
Page 861.

Copy of a Letter from John Macpherson Esquire, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated in March 1783.

The Honourable the Court of Directors for managing the Affairs of the East India Company,  
Calcutta, 30th March 1783.

Honourable Sirs,

In your Dispatches of the 13th of July last, you have been pleased to transmit, as a Number of your Packet, a Copy of the Third Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons; which

which was entitled to inquire into the Petitions against the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

That Report has been entirely confined to my Nomination to your Service, as a Member of your Superior Government in India; I therefore suppose, that the Object of your Honourable Court, in transmitting it to your Governor General and Council, was, that I might have an Opportunity of vindicating my Conduct against any Charge contained in that Report.

The profound and implicit Reverence which is due from every good Citizen to the Legislature of his Country, extends, with me, to a Respect for the Proceedings of any Body who are a Part of a great constituent Branch of that Legislature. I have, besides, a personal Esteem for many of the Members who constituted the Select Committee;—it would therefore be to me a Task of great Delicacy, as well as Pain, to make any Remarks, even in my own Defence, upon the Proceedings of the Select Committee; such Remarks could not be but expressive of Injury, and question the Candour as well as the Justice of Proceedings, which have adopted for their Basis and Guidance, a supposed Copy of a Paper, unavowed and surreptitiously obtained, in Violation of that Confidence which binds the Peace of private Society, and of that Decorum which, upon a more enlarged Scale, stamps the Validity and constitutes the Faith of public Transactions.

But I feel it my Duty to make to you an explicit Declaration. I make it upon Honour; and, as I value your Esteem and your Service, I never executed any Commission for the Nabob of Arcot, prior to my being in your Service, that was not made fully known to your Governor at Fort St. George, upon my entering there in your Service: Nor did I ever present any Account of the Discharge of such a Commission to the Nabob of Arcot, that had not the express Approbation of your Governor, as can yet be shewn under his Hand. Mr. Dupré was perhaps the ablest Servant that was ever employed by the Company. He was devoted to their Interests; and got the highest Credit from the Company, as the Defender of their Rights and Privileges against the Claims of his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Durbar of the Nabob. He was your Governor at Fort St. George at the Time alluded to; and, from the Day of my Arrival there as your Servant, to the Day of his Departure, I lived with him in the utmost Confidence. I was one of his Family; and was confidentially employed by him in your most important Concerns, and in writing your most interesting Dispatches. His Friendship for me lasted with his Life, and his favourable Opinion and Wishes that I should be promoted to your highest Office upon the Coast, were not unknown to some of your Honourable Members in 1780.

My Fidelity to the Company, and the express Permission and Approbation which your Government had given me, for any Representations that I had presented to the Nabob, were fully known to your Governor and Council at Fort St. George in January 1776, when they proceeded so illegally against me. Their Knowledge of these Circumstances was the only Reason I could assign for their proceeding to condemn me, contrary to your Orders, without a Hearing; and without a Charge given me in Writing, or Time to make my Defence. In my Letter \* to your Honourable Court, upon the Subject of such an Injury, I stated to you, that it was not Order but the highest Disorder in your Affairs, that you had to apprehend from a Government who acted thus in Violation of Justice, and in Defiance of your express Regulations. Subsequent Events verified these Ideas. The same Governor and Council who, in January 1776 were almost unanimous in depriving me of natural Justice and the Protection of your Orders, broke afterwards into Two Parties; and, in the Revolution of Eight-and-forty Hours, suspended each other alternately in Defiance of your Regulations; and upon exactly the same illegal Principle which they had concurred in adopting against me. As Anarchy ensued; and, though your Records, your Time, and even the Courts of Law in England, were afterwards engrossed with the Disputes of the opposite Parties, my Name was not brought forward by either Party. It could not for their Purpose, or to my Disadvantage.

I declare further to your Honourable Court, and with the same Solemnity, that I never, directly or indirectly, used any Art of improper or corrupt Influence to bias any Minister, Under Minister, or Director, in Favour of the Nabob, and to the Prejudice of the Company's Rights; such Arts were not in my Power, nor are they congenial to my Disposition. Any Confidence with which I was ever honoured by the Nabob of Arcot, was invariably exerted to bind his Attachment to my Country; and it has on various Occasions been exerted for the particular Advantage of the East India Company. It has ever been my Opinion, that the great and real Interest of the Company and of the State are the same, and that the true Interests of the Company and the Nabob are, upon the same Principle, equally connected. He is supported and exists by their Prosperity, and if the Destruction of his Interests is ever pursued, as an Advantage to the Company, or if an Invasion of the Company's Rights is ever considered as advantageous to the State, the Error of such Opinions will ultimately shew itself by a general Misfortune. As it appears that your Honourable Court, previous to my late Appointment in your Service, had discussed every Subject which the Select Committee have been pleased to review and comment upon, so I must consider their Report as more directed against the Wisdom and Propriety of your Appointment, than against me individually, as the Object of that Appointment.

It is incumbent upon me, therefore, to shew as far as I can, without Presumption or Vanity, that your Appointment of me to the high Station I have the Honour of holding in your Service, has not been attended with any ill Consequences to the Public; and if in the Course of a Representation



sentation to which I am in a Manner forced, I shew upon clear Grounds of Truth and Record, that your Appointment of me to that Station, has been at least coincident with a favourable Change in your Affairs, I shall hope for your Indulgence in a Detail of Facts, which are interesting to the Company, fortunate for the Nation, and distressing only to me in the Relation of them. On a Subject in which a Person is obliged to make frequent and favourable mention of his own Conduct, no one can speak gracefully who says much: Silence gives generally the strongest Impression of real Merit. I am fully sensible of this Disadvantage, but if I claim a Merit, it is in self Defence, and the utmost Merit I wish to claim or display, is that of having aided the Abilities of my Colleagues in the public Scene, to render you Services which justify the Promotion with which you honoured me, and which, as they contributed to the Safety of the Company in a Crisis of imminent Danger, will I flatter myself procure me your Approbation.

§ (" (a) Of the general Distress of your Affairs in all your Presidencies in the latter End of August 1781, when I arrived at Madras, you have long since had authentic Accounts; but of the Danger to which the very Existence of the Company was then exposed, you can have no adequate Idea. Your Army towards Bombay had been obliged to retreat from a gallant but unsuccessful Enterprize towards Poona, and it required great Bravery and Skill to secure their Retreat from the Gatts to the Sea Side. Your Presidency of Bombay was then near a Crore of Rupees in Debt, notwithstanding the immense Supplies from Bengal, and their newly acquired Revenues. The utmost of their Military Exertions, though supported by an Army from Bengal, and though they had raised many new Battalions, was directed to keep the Marattas in Check.

" In the Carnatic, your principal Settlement, and your main Army under Sir Fyre Coote, were surrounded by the Army of Hyder, who had indeed been defeated on the 1st of July 1781, but who from that Check seemed only to have become more guarded and determined in his Purpose. Neither your Army, nor even Fort St. George itself, had at that Time above a few Days Provisions in Store, nor could there be any Prospect of Supply from the Country: Your Treasury at Fort St. George was empty; your Credit could not be said to exist in any active Force.

" At Bengal, on which your other Presidencies depended almost entirely for Supplies, your Treasury was drained, and every Effort of raising Money by Loan, by Annuity, and by partial Remittances had been tried, and, to complete the Measure of your Difficulties, a Rebellion had broken forth upon your Frontiers at Benares, which threatened Destruction to all your Possessions from the Source of the Mouths of the Ganges, and in every Quarter of India.

" Such was the Crisis at which it was my Destiny to become One of the Members of the superior Administration of India. Few who could have seen the real Difficulties of the Part I had to act, would have envied my Situation, and the most obstinate Party Contention had but ceased to rage in the Scene where I was to begin my Part.

" I shall leave it to your Governor and Commander in Chief upon the Coast of Coromandel to state whether I was of any Aid to their Councils in so desperate a Crisis. At all Events I esteem myself fortunate in having joined my Efforts to theirs to promote a favourable Impression upon the Maratta State. The Confidence which the Nabob of Arcot reposed in my Opinion, was not unserviceable to the East India Company upon that trying Occasion. I proposed that he should place the Seal of the Carnatic in the Hands of the Commander in Chief of our Forces, that he might grant Sunnuds to the Petty Rajahs and Poligars, to exempt them from future Tributes in Proportion as they might assist the Army with Provision or Force from their different Retreats; it was my Opinion that your Seal should have been sent to guarantee these Deeds of Concession. Sir Eyre Coote felt the public Advantages of this Proposition, and marched through the Pollams of these Rajahs and Zemindars that lay between Madras and Vellore; they supplied him with Provisions; he defeated Hyder on the Plains of Shulighur; he afterwards relieved Vellore, took Chittoor, and returned to Madras, after an Absence of about Three Months, when the Supplies of Provision from Bengal arrived seasonably for the Support of Fort St. George, and your Army.

" On the 29th of September I arrived at Calcutta, where I found Mr. Wheeler alone in Charge of the Government; he was labouring with the best Intention, good Humour, and Ability, to maintain your Affairs. I shall not attempt to describe the Situation of the Settlement, and the Variety of Apprehensions that agitate the public Opinion. The Governor General had, with great Spirit, recovered his Ground at Benares. The Attachment and Spirit of your Officers flew to him from every Quarter, but all the Provinces seemed still to tremble from the Shock of the Convulsion on the 24th of August at Benares. The Collections did not flow in their regular Course; all depended upon Regularity and Vigour in that Department; for your Collections were chiefly in the Hands of Native Renters and Zemindars, and it is their Rule to be no longer punctual in their Payments, than the State can attend to them respectively, and is in Force to compel them.

" I declared to the Dewan of the Khalsa, Gunga Govin Singh, or in other Words, the Native Chancellor of the Exchequer, who stands between the Farmers and the Committee of Revenue,

“ that I would move the Council to punish any Native Collector and Zemindar who had collected the Revenue from the Ryots but who withheld it from the Company beyond the usual Terms of Payment; for that such Crime, in the present Situation of Affairs, was the same as to attempt to rob the public Treasury, and should be punished as such. I declared to him further, that while I sat in Council I would not sign a Remission of Revenue, or agree to cancel a Company's Balance, but on a Ground of actual Invasion, or a general Famine;—for if the Farmer refused to pay the Money, he should pass his Bond to the Company for the Balance, and none but the Company could have a Right to cancel the Obligations of such Bonds.

“ These Declarations met the Approbation and the full Support of your Government, and produced an Effect which many of your Servants who are in the Charges of the Revenue can attest. By your monthly Collections or Kists in the Bengal Provinces, your Armies, then in every Quarter of India, were maintained and said to be kept together.

“ It is to your Servants (and you have many here of very great Knowledge and Ability, and liberal Attachment to your Interests) that I am indebted for that early Insight into your Affairs which enabled me to be of immediate Service.

“ I met your Servants who were in opposite Interests of the Party with equal Civility. I declared to them that, as far as my Voice would go, Party was abolished; and I requested from every Servant who was of known Ability and Experience in Office, a candid and confidential Account in Writing of the Management which might improve his particular Department, and tend to the general Prosperity. I pledged my Word to the sacred Custody of their Opinions.

“ By this Means, in the Course of Three Weeks, I received Memorials of Confidence, and the most useful Instruction in every Department of your Service, in Revenue, Investments, Contracts, Disbursements, Management of the Army, Marine, General Accounts, and the State of our Alliances, with the Plans of Regulation by which Affairs might be retrieved. It would be uncandid in me not to name particularly the Servants to whom I owed such valuable and friendly Communication.

“ They are, Mr. Shore, Mr. Ducarel, Mr. Peter Moore, Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Mr. Charles Grant of Malda, Mr. Petrie, and particularly Mr. Larkins, Mr. Murray your Commissary General, Colonel Sir John Cumming, Lieutenant Colonel Fullerton, Majors Popham and Bruce upon subsequent Occasions, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Charles Pulling, Mr. Bristow, and Mr. Crofts, who always obligingly furnished me with every Calculation that I could ask, of your Receipts and Disbursements, and the Comparative Statements of Revenue and Expenditure in different Years.

“ I could name many more of your Servants, who shewed the most chearful Readiness to give me every Knowledge of your Affairs.

“ Upon discussing these general Subjects with Mr. Wheeler, and taking a general View of Affairs in every Quarter of India, we address to your Honourable Court those general Letters in the Secret Department, which announced to you on the 16th of October and 29th of December 1781, the following Assurances.

“ That this Government would endeavour at all Events to put a close to the Mahratta War.

“ That they would endeavour to secure and arrange the internal Peace of India, and a System of Moderation and Justice.

“ That they would at every Risque provide an Investment, and continue that great Commercial Provision, which was equally necessary to the internal Prosperity of these Provinces, as it constituted their Value to the Company, and to the parent State.

“ That amidst Harmony in our Councils, rendered necessary as well as desirable, we should endeavour to retrench every superfluous Expence, and attend to the most regular Collection of your Revenues, with every Attention to the Cultivation of the Country and Happiness of the Natives.

“ That we should labour, with every Exertion in our Power, to supply the other Presidencies with Money and Provisions, and strive, upon a regular System of Co-operation from all our Presidencies, to repel our natural Enemies, so as to forward the necessary Object of a general Peace in Europe.

“ Such were the Hopes which this Government gave to your Honourable Court in October and December 1781; and to perform the great public Objects of such Expectations, we pledged ourselves to the very utmost of our Abilities, to the Company and to our Country. The Governor General had not then returned to the Presidency; but from his confidential Correspondence, we were empowered to pledge his Name: We considered our Declaration which went to the above Obligations, though not in their formal Order, as an Engagement which we formally entered into with our Employers.

“ I esteem it the greatest Happiness, and the greatest Honour, that could befall me in Life, that, in the Course of Sixteen Months, an Administration, of which I was a Member, should have been able, in so short a Time, to have performed to you so much of what they promised to attempt.

“ 1st. The Mahratta War was closed by a general Cessation of Hostilities between you and that State, as early as January 1782.



“ 2dly. The internal Peace of India has been secured by the Treaty of Peace and Alliance with the Mahrattas, which was concluded on the 18th of May 1782, signed by your Governor General and Council on the 6th of June, signed by the Peshwa on the 20th of December following, and finally exchanged and ratified on the 24th of February last.

“ You will please to observe, that the said Treaty excludes France from any Establishments in the Mahratta Country, or any Aid from their Chiefs, and includes and binds every Power of any Consequence in India, as either in Alliance with you or with the Peshwa, without a Claim upon the Carnatic or Oude; and you may depend upon it, that nothing but the utmost Mismanagement of your own Servants can ever break a Treaty founded upon such an equitable Arrangement, originating from an Experience of unprofitable War on both Sides, and which is firmly secured by the real Interest of the Leaders of the Mahratta State.

“ If you are pleased to reflect a Moment upon the Difficulties under which this Treaty was negotiated, the Offers that were made by France directly from the Sovereign to the Ministers at Poona; the Intrigues, Abilities, and Resources of Mr. Bussy's Agents there; the Influence of Hyder; and what was a greater Bar than all to the Treaty, the general Cry from your own Servants for a Peace with the Mahrattas upon any Conditions; you will applaud the Management with which it was commenced, the Patience and Firmness with which it was conducted, and the liberal as well as dignified Manner in which it was finally ratified.

“ In the midst of a general War it secures to you, in Tranquillity, the Revenues of these Provinces from Rohilcund to Cuttack; and with these Revenues, under a prudent Disbursement and a proper Co-operation of your Forces, you may bid Defiance to the most powerful States in Europe, in a Contest for any of your Possessions. In India such Contests must eventually be determined by the greatest and most permanent Power of Resource upon the Spot.

“ 3dly. An Investment has been provided upon a Plan which counteracts foreign Competitors in your Trade at the Europe Markets, and which has very considerably reduced the prime Cost of the Goods.

“ Formerly your Governor General and Council, sufficiently occupied with general Affairs, and the Virulence of their own Disputes, could not attend to this most important Subject. At present, they have inspected the different Proposals of Contractors, and have, after accepting the most favourable for your Interest, kept sealed Specimens of the Goods as a Check, and to ascertain at the Sales the faithful Performance of the Contractor's Engagements; for the Goods are not to be mixed, and each Bale is to be marked with the Name of the Contractor.

“ Unpleasant as such Interference must have proved to your Board of Trade, they saw the Justice as well as Necessity of it; they acquiesced at length, with Chearfulness, in the Arrangement. It is worthy of your Justice to avoid Retrospect, and only to encourage the Sacrifice which these Servants who have served you so long, and whose Allowances are scanty, have made upon the present Occasion.

“ 4thly. Amidst Harmony in our Councils, very considerable Retrenchments have been made from the encreasing Scale of your Expenditures. These Retrenchments were begun early in the preceding Year, but impeded by the Interruption of ill Health; they were begun upon a System that was to carry them fully through the minutest Department in the Service; they are vitally necessary to the Permanency of your Prosperity in this Country. It should be remembered, that the Basis upon which you rose to Power, and have been able to stand the Shock of repeated Convulsions, has been the Accuracy and Simplicity of mercantile Method, which makes every Transaction in your Service, and every Expenditure a Matter of Record. The Proceedings of this Government have been laboured and very difficult in the Business of Retrenchment; but when they are extended to every Department in the Service, which will be in the Course of Three Months, I do not think I exceed when I state that I hope they will amount to Six hundred thousand Pounds. I shall transmit to your Honourable Court an exact official Account to the last Rupee upon this Subject, with a Copy of the new Regulations that have been adopted to check every Department, to separate established from contingent Charges, and to check the Accounts of Agency Disbursements, which were early reduced from Fifteen to Ten per Cent. The extraordinary contingent Expences of the Army, especially of the Detachments serving on the West Side of India, and in the Carnatic, you will find considerably reduced, as well as those of the Phauldarry, and the new Law Offices, which were cancelled before your Orders arrived.

“ To my superior Colleagues must be due the chief Merit of such Reforms, for to them the Labour must have been more irksome. As far as my own Example would operate, in avoiding to trouble the public Finance with the Distresses of Dependants, or the Claims of Favour and Recommendation, your Records will do me ample Justice: On the Encrease of the Revenue I beg Leave to refer to the Governor General's Minute of the 13th December last, and my Reply in the Revenue Department.

Rev. Dept.

13th Dec. 1782.

“ That Minute shews, from accurate Calculation and Figures, that your Resources have been virtually encreased in the preceding Year about 700,000 Pounds Sterling. It may not be quite out of the Way here to observe, that by enforcing the exact Statements of your most able Accountant General, an Error which had gradually arisen to the Amount of Forty-three Lacks of Rupees in Account between the Company and the Vizier at Oude, is now in Train of Realization, under the Management of your new Resident at Oude, Mr. John Bristow, whom your Governor

“ Governor General promoted to that Office agreeably to your Orders, whenever he found that the former Resident neglected his Duty.

“ 5thly. On the Subject of the Supplies which have been sent from hence from the Period of my Arrival for the Support of the War in your other Presidencies, I have the Honour of transmitting to you the accompanying official Account, signed by your Accountant General. From this Account you will please to observe, that the Amount remitted, and actually paid from the 30th September 1781, to the 1st March 1783, is Two Crores and Fifty-eight Lacks, One thousand three hundred and fifty-six Rupees, besides the Treasure and Stores that were sent some Days since with Sir Eyre Coote to the Coast, and Bills accepted by this Government, and under Payment, making in all a Sum little short of Three Millions Sterling.

“ If you will take the Trouble to peruse attentively the Letters of this Government to Madras and Bombay, and General Goddard on the 26th December 1781, you will in those Letters be not more satisfied with the Exertions which this Government have made in Supply, than with the Plan of Co operation, which was so early recommended to both these Presidencies, and in which they were cautioned against the Operations of our natural Enemies, which in the ensuing February burst on the Carnatic.

“ The Letter of this Government to the Presidency of Bombay, on the 14th of October last, had the most fortunate Effect upon the Operations of that Government, as you will perceive in General Mathews's Letter of the 2d of December last to Sir Eyre Coote, entered upon your Records: The following Paragraph is worth your Attention.

“ The Letter of the 14th of October from the Supreme Council, and the Remittance of Fifteen Lacks, will not leave this Government a Pretence for Delay, and will give what they desire for the Outfit of the Expedition.’

“ You have since heard of General Mathews's Success. I have been honoured with a short Letter from him, dated at Bidenore, the 30th of January 1783, in which he says, that with the Support of this Government (of which I had the Liberty to assure him in a private Letter) he should hope to retrieve your Affairs on that Side of India.

“ Having thus presumed to lay before your Honourable Court some Account of the Situation in which I found your Affairs, and of the Measures which the Governor General and Council pursued to retrieve them, permit me to state the particular Impression under which I viewed all the Transactions in India at such a Crisis. It was my Belief that Great Britain, after the Opposition and Separation of America, and attacked by so many powerful Enemies at Home and Abroad, could neither exist in her Finances nor Liberties, if India was not saved, and our Competitors here completely counteracted.

“ The Separation of America came on by Degrees, and Trade, which was our only Return from thence, opened her Course through other Channels with Success. America yielded to Britain no landed Revenue; and each Colony there had, like the Mother Country, anticipated, by Debt, the Revenues of many Years. India was scarcely One Year's Revenue in Debt. The Loss of such a Dominion, if it was to happen, would be sudden, would be total; it would be irrecoverable by any Efforts from Home; it would prove the instant Loss of Millions of Individuals, and many Millions of the public Property; it would at once annihilate those Funds which constitute the Subsistence of all the Creditors of the India Company at Home and Abroad; it would fall upon the other Funds of the State, with a Shock that would strike the remotest Landholder in Britain, and involve him ultimately in the same Fate with those who lived upon the Interest of the public Debts. But to complete the Misery of such an universal Catastrophe, our natural Enemies, who were in Force and Alliance upon the Spot, would succeed to the Remains of our Fortune; from that Succession, they could maintain their future Tenure, and dictate to Britain the last Terms of despotic Superiority.

“ No Person but One who had once seen the Carnatic in its Prosperity, and who afterwards saw it in the Misery in which I beheld it, could conceive the Reality of the general Scene of Distress, which I have described, as within the Possibility of Human Events. There I saw Men who supposed themselves, and who literally were worth princely Fortunes a few Years before, absolutely in Want of Bread. The whole Substance of a great Colony, the Credit of a mighty Company and of Ally Princes, were extinguished by the Sword of Desolation. ‘ You may come on Shore,’ wrote Lord Macartney to me the Day I came to Anchor in the Roads, ‘ but if the Gentlemen who are Passengers with you come along with you, they must sleep in the Streets.’ And where was, at that Instant, the Existence of the India Company?—Only in the Revenues of Bengal; and in Bengal a Situation of Affairs similar to that which existed in the Carnatic was to be greatly apprehended; and had it actually taken Place, I leave it to your own Ideas to reflect whether the general Catastrophe which I have represented as possible, was not to be dreaded as a certain Consequence. France looked to such Reversion in your Fortune, and when you see her Armaments prepared upon a Scale of Force and Expence, which is the utmost that her Faculties can tend against India, you cannot be too sensibly awakened to the Dangers you have escaped; nor consider those Events as impossible which could alone reimburse your natural Enemies, or give them any Prospect of future Advantage from such extraordinary Efforts.”

Such are the Dangers to you and to the Public Interests which proper Exertions in the Office I hold might be instrumental to ward off and prevent, or which Inability or Wickedness in the same Office



Office might precipitate upon the State. In the Period in which I held the Office and the Crisis of that Period, no British Subject would possess a greater Field for averting public Evil or rendering public Service. I became a Member of your superior Administration of India, at a Moment when it was a Question whether India itself was not to be lost for ever, or greatly saved. For Four Months another Member of Government and I held the Administration, and for more than Twelve Months your Administration consisted only of Three Members, so that I was the Third and deciding Voice between Colleagues who had but recently recovered from Habits of a most decided Opposition.

While I was discharging the Trusts of such a Situation, the Select Committee investigate my Appointment and endeavour to condemn me, not for my Acts in that Appointment but for my supposed Conduct before I had any Appointment in your or in the public Service.

I leave it then to your Candour to pronounce upon the Motives which have dictated this Address. If you are satisfied that your Appointment of me to my present Office has been conducive to the Company's Advantage and for the public Good, I shall be completely happy, and enjoy the most pleasing Satisfaction of having discharged a Debt of Favour with Gratitude, and of having fulfilled a Duty of the highest Confidence with successful Fidelity.

The Feeling of my own Mind upon the Subject, is to me a real and permanent Reward. It is what no Power on Earth can rob me of. It is a Fortune more valuable than any which Peculation has amassed; and it is more honourable than all the Applause which affected Patriotism can obtain. It places me above the Censure of those who were indifferent to my Honour, and hostile to my Interests, while I was zealously maintaining theirs, as they stood connected with the public Welfare, and the Honour of the State, or in other Words, while I was endeavouring to the very best of my Ability, to shew by actual Informances, what they were directed to consider, viz. 'How the British Possessions in the East Indies may be held with the greatest Security and Advantage to their Country.'

If in the Course of their Considerations upon this important Subject the Select Committee had discovered that the Person you had appointed to the Office of a Counsellor of this Government had been Guilty of gross Usury in his Transactions with the Natives of India, had availed himself of the Powers of your Service to debase the public Coin, had perverted the same Authority to disgraceful and oppressive Monopolies in Commerce, the Committee might have justly reproached you with the Choice you had made. In me they blame my supposed, not my real Conduct before I was in your Service. I wish them to examine my actual Conduct since I have been promoted by you to a Station of actual Service. I am confident they would then pass a very different Opinion upon your Proceedings on the Business of my Appointment.

As to the Office itself, it is your Gift, under the Approbation of my Sovereign. You may fill it with greater Abilities, you cannot with a more devoted Zeal. Whether you have taken it away, or whenever you may take it away, or when I may ask your Leave to retire from it, you shall receive it back without a Stain; nor shall the Motive ever point to it, as the Office of One who oppressed, nor the Princes of India trace to it, but the Councils of Peace and Justice.

I have the Honour to be,

With the most devoted Attachment, and profound Respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most faithful and obedient humble Servant,

John Macpherson.

P. S. To this Letter I have taken the Liberty to annex Three very important official Papers.

The first shews that the Remittances from this Presidency to Fort St. George and Bombay, from 30th September 1781, (the Day I arrived at Calcutta) to 1st March 1783, have been — — — — —

Treasure sent by Sir Eyre Coote, to Fort St. George since 1st March — — — — —

Bills from Bombay and Fort St. George accepted, and in Train of Payment, 3d April — — — — —

Total C<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup> 2,82,65,789

Supplies to Fort St. George and Bombay from the 30th Sept. 1781, to 3d April 1783, 2,82,65,789.

The Second Paper shews that all the Remissions granted in your Revenues for the last Year, notwithstanding the Rebellion of Cheyte Sing, and the Incursions of Futtu Shaw, &c. were only One Lack and Seventy nine thousand 465 Rupees.

Amount of Remission granted in the Revenue in the Bengal Year 1188, C. R<sup>s</sup> 1,79,465.

The Third is a Note to me, in the well-known Hand of your Accountant General, Mr. Larkins, which shews to your Honourable Court at a Glance, that the Encrease upon your Bonded Debt from 30th September 1781, to 28th February 1783, is only Nineteen Lacks, Sixty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight Rupees (19,65,778 Rupees)

Encrease on the Bonded Debt, from 30th Sept. 1781 to 28th Feb. 1783, C. R<sup>s</sup> 19,65,778 — N. B. Of the Above 7,33,500 are for Salt-petre now in the Ware-houses.

John Macpherson.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXV.

Book 447. Page 734.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 18th August 1783.

Fort William, 18th August 1783.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Edward Wheler,

John Macpherson,

and

John Stables,

Esquires.

Pub. Dept.,  
Monday.

§ (" (a) Read the following Letter from the President and Council at Fort St. George.

" To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Council, at Fort William.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" We have the Pleasure to inform you, that since our Letter to you of the 21st July the  
 " Honble. Company's Ships Barwell, Lord Macartney, York, Stormont, Lafcelles, Hallswell, and  
 " Belmont, have safely arrived here from England. On Board them are Part of His Majesty's  
 " 36th and 42d Regiments of Infantry, and we find the Remainder of those Corps are in the  
 " expected Ships which sailed at the same Time. The additional Expence that will necessarily be  
 " incurred by the Arrival of these Troops, has served to increase the Anxiety we before felt on  
 " Account of our Distress for Money. We have not now in our Treasury, including the Amount  
 " of the Bills you have lately transmitted hither and to Asalusipatam, more than sufficient for a  
 " Month's Disbursements, and we see no Prospects of any essential Supply but from you. Thus  
 " situated, we beg Leave to call your Attention to our approaching Necessities: Our Poverty has  
 " long exposed us to Inconvenience and Embarrassment, but the most fatal Consequences are now  
 " to be apprehended, unless we receive speedy Support from you. Our own Funds are trifling in  
 " Comparison with our present Expences, and our sole Dependence is upon your Assistance, which  
 " you have hitherto in our Emergencies so liberally afforded us, that we flatter ourselves we shall  
 " still be extricated from Difficulty by a Continuance of your Exertion in our Favour. We can-  
 " not at the same Time forbear observing to you, how much more convenient and quick the Re-  
 " mittance in Bullion is than by the Shroffs Bills, which are drawn at a very long Sight, and are  
 " not by any Means negotiable."

§

We are,

Fort St. George,  
26th July 1783.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient Servants,

Macartney, &amp;c. Council.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, page 743.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Fort St. George.

(President and Council.)

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

We expect to be soon furnished with an official Statement of our Means to supply your Wants, To Fort St.  
 and will then consider the Request which you have made of our Assistance in your Letter of the George.  
 26th ultimo; but in the mean Time, we beg Leave to repeat our Request for the Return of our  
 Bengal Detachment and Artillery, which we conceive will be productive of a great Relief to your  
 Expences.

(At the End of the Letter)

We have the Honour to be,

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

Your, &amp;c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Fort William,  
18th August 1783.Warren Hastings,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler,  
John Macpherson,  
John Stables.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2026.

[ 17 X ]



## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXVI.

Extract from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book A. Page 174.

Letter from Sir John Cumming to Mr. John Middleton, dated September 11th.

To John Middleton Esquire.

Sir,

This Letter will be delivered to you by the senior Sudadar of the Two Companies of Sepoys which I have sent to take Charge of the Lack of Rupees now ready for Dispatch at Lucknow, and to escort it hither for the Payment of the Troops here. I beg you will be pleased to deliver the Money, and return the Escort as soon as possible.

I have written to Major Martin requesting a Supply of 500 Stand of Arms and Accoutrements, and 8,000 Flints, from the Nabob's Arsenal, for the Use of the Two Regiments stationed at Daranagur. There being 400 Men there altogether unprovided with any Arms whatever, and an Appearance as if the Country would very soon be disturbed. Your Wish to promote the Service will, I have no Doubt, incline you to enforce this Request as far as lies in your Power.

Cawnpore,  
September 11th.

I am, Sir, &c.  
J. Cumming.

§ (" (a) P. S. The Troops at Daranagur being now Three Months in Arrears, I intreat you  
" will immediately order 60,000 Bareilly Rupees to be got ready at Bareilly to wait the Arri-  
" val of the Escort to be dispatched from Daranagur to that Place for the 500 Stand of Arms  
" which I expect will be sent from Lucknow.") §

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXVII.

Extracts from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book A. Page 56. (of the Second Series of paging in the Book.)

Letter from Sir John Cumming to Mr. Middleton, dated November 27th 1781, and Enclosure therein.

§ (" (b) To Nathaniel Middleton Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

" Sir,

" I have the Honour to enclose you, Extract of a Letter, which I this Day received from  
" Major Briscoe, at Daranagur, representing the great Distress which the Troops of the Detach-  
" ment, as well as the poor Inhabitants of the Place, must needs suffer in consequence of the late  
" Order for withdrawing \* that Station, and on Account of the great Arrears now due to the  
" Troops there—As I can add nothing upon this Subject which will not naturally occur to your-  
" self, I have no Doubt but you will adopt the speediest and most effectual Measures to remove  
" the Distress under which the Troops labour, and to enable them to discharge their just Debts  
" to the Inhabitants.

\* Sic in O.ig.

" I have the Honour to be,

" Fatty Ghur,  
November 27, 1781.

Sir,  
" Your most obedient humble Servant,  
(Signed) " John Cumming, Colonel." §

Extract of a Letter from Major Briscoe, commanding at Daranagur, to Colonel Sir John Cumming, dated November 21, 1781.

It is a most distressing Circumstance to the Troops, being kept so long in Arrears of Pay: When the Money on the Way from Bareilly arrives, it will do very little more than pay them for One Month, which will be very little Relief to them on the March they are going upon, as they are very largely indebted at this Place, and I do not know what Steps to take in satis-

(a) Vide supra, Page 2030.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2032.

rying the poor Inhabitants who have so much owing them from the Troops; it is a most cruel Circumstance indeed. I could wish and think some Means should and can be fallen upon to pay my Detachment their Arrears at Berelly when on the March down.

(Signed) H. Briscoe,  
Major commanding at Daranagur.

A true Extract.

(Signed) Will. Henderson,  
Pers. Int<sup>r</sup>.

### A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXVIII.

Vide supra, Minutes, P. 536-7, and Appendix, supra N° XXXV, which together contain all the Extracts from the Consultation of the 21st May 1781, which should form this Appendix.

### A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXIX.

Book indorsed No. 179. Page 93.

Extract of a Consultation of the 2d of April 1788.

(" (a) Fort William, the 2d April 1788.

" At a Council; Present,  
Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, President;  
The Honble. Charles Stuart,  
and  
John Shore Esquire.

Rev. Dept.  
Wednesday.

" Mr. Shore delivers in to the Board Copies of his Minutes which were transmitted to the Court of Directors by the Rodney.")

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 148.

(" (b) On the Rights and Privileges of Jagheerdars, &c.

" 1. The ancient Forms of the Mogul Constitution appear to have nearly expired with Alum-geer, and when the Company acquired the Possession of the Dewanny, the Traces of them were only to be found: It is not therefore surprising that the English should have adopted erroneous Ideas on this Subject, and have confirmed Abuses which they found to exist. In no Instance is this Reflection more applicable than to the Subject I mean now to discuss—the Nature of the Tenure called Jegheer.

M. Shore's  
Minute on the  
Rights and  
Privileges of  
Jagheerdars.

" 2. I shall First explain what this Tenure was under the regular Constitution of the Mogul Empire, in order to point out those Abuses which have subsequently prevailed in it, with considerable Detriment to the Interests of the Government.

" 3. A Jagheer is properly an Appendage to a Dignity called Munsub, which it is therefore necessary to explain.

" 4. In the Mogul Empire there are no Hereditary Dignities; the Rank of the Nobles was conferred, by special Appointment from the Emperor, for Life only, and revocable at his Pleasure; and it was estimated by the Number of Horse which they were supposed to command. This Command was denominated Munsub, and a Jagheer was an Appendage to it."

5. The Mode of granting Munsubs and Jaghires was first reduced to a regular System in the Reign of Akbar, when the highest Munsub conferred was Ten thousand, and the lowest Ten, being in all Sixty-fix, of which those above five thousand were granted only to the Sons of the Emperor.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2043.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.



6. The Person on whom a Munsub was conferred was styled Munsubdar. He was raised to this Dignity either by the immediate Selection of the Emperor himself, or from the Recommendation of the Nazims of Bengal, Kabul, and the Decan, who, by reason of the superior Importance of their Charge, and the Distance of their Governments from the Court, were allowed the Privilege of recommending for Preferment those Persons whose Power and Abilities they required for the Support of their Administration.

7. The Forms attending the Appointment of a Munsubdar are detailed in the Appendix. It is only here necessary to remark, that the Emperor's Pleasure signified by his Signature, was equally essential for the Appointment of a Munsubdar, or for encreasing his Rank (Note A, and Appendix, N<sup>o</sup> 1 and 2.)

• Sic in Orig. 8. The Number of Horse which constituted the Rank of the Munsub was merely nominal, and the personal Pay of the Munsubdars\*, though regulated by it, was distinct from that which he received for the effective Horse, which he was obliged or allowed to maintain. The former commenced from the Date of the Certificate of his Appointment, the latter from the Date on which his Horses were mustered (Note B.)

9. The Pay for both was issued sometimes in Money, and oftener by the Assignment of Land in Jagheer; in either Case, the prescribed official Forms were extremely minute, and most scrupulously observed. In the Company's Provinces there are no Assignments in Money, and the present Discussion relates only to those in Land, called Jagheer. (Note C.)

10. All Munsubdars were obliged to attend the Emperor whenever called upon; sometimes they were bound to specific Service. The Dignity of Munsub was equally conferred upon the civil and military Officers of the State, who were supposed to be qualified for the Duties of both Stations.\* The Jagheers were granted for the Purpose of enabling the Munsubdars to appear with a suitable Retinue in the Presence of their Sovereign; or to enable them to discharge the Duties of the Station assigned to them. They were all either actually employed, or ready for Service when called upon. (Appendix, No. 3.)

11. Jagheers were of Two Kinds, unconditional and conditional.

12. The former was conferred upon the Munsubdars for their own Maintenance and that of their Retinue, and the effective Troops attached to their Munsubs; and, as the Dignity itself was granted for Life, so were the Funds assigned for it. (Note D.)

Mr. Shore's  
Minute on  
Jagheerdary  
Rights.

13. It is not to be understood by an unconditional Jagheer, that the Munsubdar was exempt from the Performance of any Service. All that is meant by this Term is, that the retaining the Munsub and the Troops attached to it, did not depend upon his holding any particular Office.

14. A conditional Jagheer was granted to the principal Servants of the Crown, in virtue of their Offices, such as the Vizier, the Buckshees, the Nazims, and their principal Officers. The Grant generally specified the Name of the Employment, and the Number of Troops to be maintained for the Exercise of it; and the Jagheerdar was to remain in Possession of the Land assigned in Jagheer, under this Form, as long as he held the Office. The Assignment had no Relation to the Munsubraat, or personal Rank of the Jagheerdar; being exclusively allotted for the Support of the Troops attached to his official Capacity. Upon the Removal of these Officers, their Lands were usually transferred to their Successors. (Appendix, 4 and 5.)

15. Jagheers could only be conferred with the Royal Sanction; but, when the Power of the Emperor declined, the Nazims of the distant Subahs, who were originally allowed only to recommend Munsubs, usurped the Privilege of granting Jagheers both conditional and unconditional.—This Act was so avowedly derogatory to the Authority of the Emperor that an Evasion was practised to conceal it.

16. The Sunnud for the Jagheer was prepared by the Dewan of the Subah, in which the Lands assigned were situated; and attested by his Seal and the Signature of the Nizam. His Authority for issuing this Grant was a Perwannah from the Vizier, in consequence of his Majesty's previous Sanction; and hence this Grant has obtained the Name of Sunnud Maltabek, or Grant, in Conformity to the Order from the Presence, under the Seal of the Vizier.

17. The Sunnud is the Foundation of all the Rights and Privileges annexed to a Jagheer; and it is therefore necessary to consider it with Attention.

18. All Jagheerce Sunnuds consist of Two Parts;—the Body, which is properly the Grant; and, the Endorsement. The former is general; stating that an Assignment of a certain specified Amount has been granted to such a Person from a certain Date; and refers to the Endorsement for the Particulars, which are fully detailed there. The Particulars which require Notice are the following:

- 1st. The Rank of Munsubdar; and the Pay annexed thereto.
- 2d. The Number of effective Horse allowed him; and the Pay thereof.
- 3d. The Amount of the Assignment in Dams, or in Rupees, on a proportionate Valuation thereof.
- 4th. The Number of Months for which the Assignment was granted.

\* Note.—Hence they were called Sahch Seyfo Calm, Masters of the Pen and Sword.

19. First.—The Rank of the Munsubdars ; and Pay annexed thereto.

It has been already observed, that the Rank of a Munsubdar was constituted by the Number of Horse which he was supposed to command ; but, in each Rank, there were Three Degrees, according to which his Pay was regulated. Thus, it did not follow, that every Munsubdar of the Rank of 1,000, received equal Pay. This depended upon the Degree of that Rank in which he stood ; and that Degree again upon the Number of effective Horse which he was allowed. If the Number of them was equal to the Amount of his Munsub, he was of the First Degree ; if less than that Number, and more than Half, of the Second Degree ; and, if less than Half, of the Third. These Distinctions applied only to Munsubs of, and under, the Rank of Five thousand. According to these Distinctions, the Pay of a Munsubdar of One thousand, if, of the First Degree, would be 20,00,000 of Daams ; if, of the Second, 19,00,000 ; and if, of the Third, of 18,00,000 only. A Table of the Pay of the Munsubdars, for their personal Rank, is inserted in the Appendix ; which will point out that, annexed to each Rank, and its Three Degrees. It may also be verified by a Reference to the Grant to Fakruddeen Hossaim. The Rank of his Munsub is specified at Two thousand, and the effective Horse allowed him 500. By the Rules laid down he is in the Third Degree, of the Rank of 2,000, and his Pay is regulated accordingly, viz.

Amount assigned by the Table for the Pay of a Munsubdar in the Third Degree, of the Rank of 2,000 Daams	—	—	—	—	34,00,000
Add 500 effective Horse at 8,000 Daams for each per Annum	—	—	—	—	40,00,000
				Daams	74,00,000

Amount of the Jaghire assigned according to the established Rates of the Empire, (Appendix, No. 6.)

20. Secondly. The Number of effective Horse allowed him.

This was entirely unconnected with the Number which fixed the Rank of Munsub, although it ascertained the Degree of it, and on this Account, on the Revision of Jagheeree Sunnuds, is particularly worthy of Attention. The Prices assigned for each Horseman was at the Rate of 8,000 Daams for Twelve Months ; but the actual Sums received by the Jagheerdars bore but a very small Proportion to these Allowances which were little more than nominal ; and hence it was that the Munsubdars were not obliged to muster above a certain Proportion of their effective Troops, beyond which, the Number was nominal only. (Appendix No. 7 and 8.)

21. Thirdly. The Amount of the Assignment in Daams.

The Daams was an imaginary Coin, at the Rate of Forty to a Rupee ; but in paying the Troops, this imaginary Coin was valued according to the Number of Months for which the Assignment was granted, and was in fact much below the general computed Rate.

22. Fourthly, the Number of Months for which the Assignment was issued.

This is a very material Point, as the Value of the Jagheer or Assignment greatly depended upon it. The Munsubdars and their effective Troops never received above Eight or Nine Months Pay, often only Three ; about Five Months was the Medium. This will appear from a Comparison of the Daams, granted in the Sunnuds, and their Valuation in Rupees. A Table is annexed for the Purpose of exhibiting the actual Value of a Lac of Daams, by a Rule of Proportion, formed on the Number of Months for which the Assignment was drawn out. This Calculation was made by the Dewan, as the Perwannah of the Vizier only specified generally the Amount of the Daams, according to the established Rates of the Empire, and the Number of Months for which the Assignment was granted. (Appendix, No. 9 and 10.)

23. From the preceding Explanation, § (“ (a) a Jaghire may be defined to be an Assignment in Land or Money for the Support of a certain Dignity, and for the Troops annexed thereto : That it was either conditional or unconditional ; the former implied, that it was granted for the Expenses of a particular Office or Station ; the latter, that it was independent of any Office or Station, being appropriated for \* for the Maintenance of a Dignity, a suitable Number of Attendants, and the effective Troops annexed to it ; that in the latter Case it was granted for Life, or until the Emperor should please to resume the Dignity, or diminish it ; in the former Case it existed whilst the Possessor continued in Office only, and upon his Removal or Dismissal, devolved, either in Whole or in Part, upon his Successor.”)

The Services required from the Jagheerdars were either specific, or they were bound to the Performance of whatever Duties might be assigned to them, and to attend in Person with their effective Troops whenever required.

The actual Value of a Jagheer depended, first upon the Degree of the Rank of the Munsubdar, and secondly, upon the Number of Months for which the Assignment was granted. These Considerations will suggest the Rules to be observed in the Revision of the Sunnuds ; but it is first necessary to explain the Restrictions by which a Munsubdar in Possession of a Jagheer was prevented receiving more than he was entitled to.

\* Sic in Orig.  
Mr. Shore's  
Minute on the  
Jaghinary  
Rights.

§

(a) Vide supra, Page 2043.



24. As an Equivalent for the Pay which a Munsubdar was entitled to receive, either on Account his personal Allowance, or that of the Troops under him, he received Possession of certain Lands, the Rent of which was calculated in Daams, according to the Assessment of Tooren Mull. If they were found to produce more than the Jagheer was entitled to, he was obliged to account for the Overplus under the Denomination of Toufeer or Excess. This Obligation extended also to the Arrears of the Rents of the Lands assigned in Jagheer for the Time which had elapsed previous to his acquiring Possession, or for any Anticipation of Rents, in Case of Dismission, previous to that Period. And secondly, a Proportion was deducted from the Amount of the Assignment for any Deficiency in the Number of effective Troops which he was obliged to maintain. It was often usual in the Assignments of any considerable Amount to suspend a Part thereof until the Accounts of the Munsubdar had been adjusted (Appendix, No. 9).

§ (" (a) To render these Restrictions more binding, a Jagheer was obliged to sign an Obligation previous to the Receipt of his Grant, making himself accountable for whatever might be due on the above Grounds.

" 26. The following Instance in Proof of the Strictness with which the Government exacted the Toufeer is so remarkable, that I shall insert it at Length from a Book of good Authority.

" Beckanday Khan, and other Munsubdars, having obtained an Assignment for their Pay in the Pergunnah Berance, they laid Claim to the Possession of the whole District, as the Amount of the Rents of it in Daams corresponded exactly with that specified in the Vizier's Assignment. The Dewan refused his Assent, and insisted upon their receiving their Pay in Money which compelled the Munsubdars to accept the Assignments according to the established Rules, which left them no Portion of the Toufeer. By this Adjustment the Government was saved from a Loss of 1,09, 791 10 6, being the Excess of the Rents of the District, beyond the Valuation of Tooren Mull.")

27. If therefore a Revision of the Sunnuds should take Place, the following Points must be attended to: First, the Authenticity of the Perwannah from the Vizier: Secondly, the Number of Months Pay granted in the Assignment; and lastly, the Difference between this Sum and the actual Produce of the Lands.

§ (" (b) 28. Under the Mogul Government there was a certain Mehal or Jurisdiction, consisting of such Lands as were set apart for being granted in Jagheer, under the Denomination of Paibakee. The other Lands in the Subah were called Khalsa Mokerrery, or fixed Exchequer Lands; these were supposed to be most productive, and were granted in Jagheer.

" 29. Under this Jurisdiction Jagheers, when resumed or escheated, fell; and here the Thoufeer or Excess was brought to the Credit of the State, as well as the Amount of Arrears, or Anticipations for broken Periods, as already explained: The Produce of the Three last Articles was called the Share of the Exchequer, and under this Term the Jagheerdars were compelled to account for it. Appendix, No. 12, or 13, 14.

" 30. Such were the ancient and regular Forms of the Mogul Constitution regarding the Dignity called Munsub, and its Appendage Jagheer;—and from these it will appear that a Jagheer had not originally or constitutionally any Property in the Lands.")

31. In Bengal there are few Jagheers, and of no considerable Amount; but in Beyhar they exist to the annual Value of near Four Lacs of Rupees, according to the Estimate upon which they were made over to the Jagheerdars. Four-Fifths of these Grants were obtained during the Anarchy of the Reign of Shah Aulum's immediate Predecessor, and at the Commencement of his Accession, when he invaded Beyhar.

32. Under such Circumstances we are not to expect much Attention to the Forms or to the Spirit of the Constitution; and on examining several of these Grants, it appears that most of them contain nothing more than a simple Assignment of Daams, without any Specification of the Rank of the Munsubdar, the Number of Horte he was bound to entertain, or Months for which he received Pay; or whether the Grant was conditional or unconditional, nor the customary Engagement to pay into the Khalsa, the Excess or Amount resulting from anticipated Rents, or Arrears of a broken Season. Of Eight Grants which have been revised, only Two specify any Services to be performed. By a Comparison, however, of the Number of Daams assigned, with the Amount of the Revenue Lands delivered over to the Jagheer, most of the Assignments will appear to be for Four or Five Months, as in Bengal and elsewhere; and from the Evidence of the oldest and most intelligent Officers, it appears, that until the End of Behadur Shah's Reign, the regular Forms were observed, and the Accounts of the Munsubdars examined with the usual Severity. From these Circumstances it is concluded, that the Lands in Beyhar assigned by the Jagheer Grant, were held under the same Tenure as in other Parts of the Empire. (Appendix, No. 15, 16.)

33. It is also probable, that many of the Grants in Beyhar were fraudulently or surreptitiously obtained.

34. In deciding the Question regarding the Resumption of Jagheers in Beyhar, (on Account of Informality and Collusion in procuring them) or of the Excess appropriated by the Jagheerdars,

(a) Vide supra, Page 2043.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2045.

beyond the Assignment in the Grant, many Circumstances require Consideration. I shall state such as occur to me.

35. First. It is to be remarked, that the Sunnuds in Beyhar have undergone these Revisions by Mahomed Reza Cawn in 1766, by Mr. Vansittart in 1771, and by Mr. Busby in 1783, and have been confirmed each Time.

Secondly. That under the Sanction of these Confirmations, the Jagheerdars have enjoyed the Rents of the Lands made over to them in perfect Security, without being compelled to account for any Overplus which they may receive beyond the Amount of the Assignment, or to perform any Services.

Thirdly. That the Persons who held these Lands have not any other Means of Subsistence, and if they were resumed, would be driven to Poverty and Distress.

36. These Considerations may indeed be shortened, and the Whole reduced to this Question; How far the Faith of Government may be considered pledged to the Possessors under the Acts described; and admitting it not to be absolutely pledged, will Policy and Humanity warrant a Decision that must reduce many of its Subjects to Distress.

37. It may, on the other Hand, be contended, that no Fraud ought to receive a Sanction from the Inability of the Government to detect it; that a Jagheerdar, who benefits by the Indulgence of Government, ought not to avail himself of that Indulgence for a greater Emolument than he is entitled to by it to receive, and that he cannot have any Claim to an Immunity, merely because the Government has, from Ignorance, suspended the Exercise of its own Rights, in reclaiming its just Dues.

38. Between the opposite Considerations I shall not at present offer my Opinion. It may be further observed, that many Persons now enjoying Jagheers have succeeded to them by virtue of Inheritance, in direct Violation of the Constitution of the Empire. Such has been the Lenity or Want of Information of the British Government in India.

39. The Honble. the Court of Directors, from Motives of Humanity, have suggested the Idea of attempting to convert the Jagheer into permanent Property, by constituting them Zemindaries. I have some Doubts myself of the Possibility of effecting this, and am of Opinion that Objections would be made by the Jagheerdars upon a general Principle, which appears universally to govern the Natives of this Country, that of an Attention to temporary actual Advantages, in Opposition to permanent remote Benefits. But there is another, and stronger Objection, that the Lands held as Jagheers are actually at present Portions of Zemindaries, to the Proprietors of which the Jagheerdars pay a Stipulation under the Name of Malikana. This Term means the Right of Proprietorship. There can be little Doubt that the Zemindars would not be silent in claiming their Property, upon any Attempt on the Part of the Government to assign it over in Perpetuity to others, particularly those who retain their Lands, and pay the Rents thereof to the Jagheerdars. This is the Case, as I am informed, with many Zemindars, and a curious Proof of the Inversion of Right and Property. It may however be immediately declared, that no Person shall be allowed to proceed to the Possession of a Jagheer, by Right of Inheritance, and that all Jagheers upon the Demise of the Possessor shall revert to Government. This Declaration is indispensably necessary to annihilate that Idea which appears to be entertained that Jagheers are hereditary permanent Property.

40. If the Government should act in Conformity to this Declaration, the Rents of all the Jagheers in Beyhar will in Time revert to the Company.

41. A Division on the previous Question must also determine how far an Investigation shall take Place into the actual Produce of the Lands, with a View to the Resumption of the Towfeer, or Excels. To this the Objections stated will not apply with the same Force as to a total Resumption.

42. But at all Events I deem it highly expedient that the most accurate Account should be procured of the present State of the Jagheers in Beyhar, and of the Possessors thereof, and for this Purpose Orders have been issued. With this Account before them, the Board may be enabled to carry into Execution any Orders that the Court of Directors may think proper to issue respecting Jagheers, in case the Question which I have stated should remain over for their Decision.

43. This Account has been compiled from authentic Records, and good Information. The Proofs of what is here asserted will be found in the Appendix, which contains a Variety of Information of a Detail too minute to be inserted in this Account without Interruption of the Connection of it. I cannot conclude without pointing out for the Notice of the Governor General in Council, the great Assistance which I have derived from Mr. Barlow in the Discussion of this Subject. His Abilities are never exerted with more Zeal than for the Information or Interest of his Employers.

(Signed) J. Shore.

Ordered, That the Papers referred to in the above Minute, be entered in the Appendix.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Cornwallis,  
Cha' Stuart,  
J. Shore.



Further Extract, Page 553.

Lift of the Notes and Appendix to the Minute on the Rights of Jagheerdars.

Notes.

- A. The Mode of appointing a Munsubdar
- B. On the Horsemen and Horses
- C. Mode of granting a Jagheer
- D. Remarks on the Appointment of a Munsubdar.

Appendix.

No. 1. Sunnud of Iterut Hossain Khan, an unconditional Jagheer granted in Trust by the Nazim

- 2. Sunnud of Faker uddein Hossain, an unconditional Jagheer
- 3. Note and Extract from the Rukhaut Alumgerce.
- 4. Sunnud to Lutf Ally Khan, a conditional Jagheer.
- 5. Ditto to Gunderp Sing.
- 6. Table of personal Allowances to the Munsubdars.
- 7. Calculation of the Pay of Jaffier Khan on Account of his Munsuband effective Horse.
- 8. Extract of the Letters from Alumger to his Son.
- 9. Account of the Valuation of Daams in Proportion to the Number of Months of the Assignment.
- 10. Regulations for the Troopers, and their Pay.
- 11. Extract from the Dustoor ul Aumul.
- 12. Note on the Restrictions imposed on the Jagheerdars to prevent their Receipts exceeding the Amounts of their Stipulations.
- 13. Extract from a Book of Forms to shew the Adjustment of the Accounts of a Jagheerdar.
- 14. Account of the Settlement of Bengal for the Year 1146.
- 15. Sunnud to a Mahomed Daood.
- 16. Sunnud to a Mahomed Taky Khan.

Note A. The Emperor's Pleasure being previously signified, one of the Four Buxshies at the Presence, (who were dignified with the Appellation of Buxshean Auzaam, or the Grand Buxshies) presented a Petition to His Majesty in Behalf of the Person to be promoted, specifying his Name with that of his Family; and setting forth his Request to be enrolled among the Number of the royal Servants.

A Sowal, or Petition of a similar Nature, was presented to the Throne, for increasing the Meratib or Rank of a Munsubdar, whether in consequence of the Emperor's Orders, or the Recommendation of the Nazims of the Soubahs mentioned in the Minute.

The Sowal, or Petition, having received the Approbation of His Majesty, was referred to the Duster of one of the Four Buxshees, where it received the Attestation or official Marks of the Mutsuddies, called Tusdeck. It was then presented a Second Time to the Emperor, who signified his final Approbation by superscribing the Word Bedehund, or Let them grant it. This Superscription was sometimes written by the Buxshees, upon receiving the royal Order for that Purpose.

The Petition being deposited in the Duster, a Yeaddast, or Certificate, was issued; specifying, that on such a Date, such a Person was elevated to a Munsub of so many Thousands in the Rissalah, or of such a Buxshee. The above Forms constituted a Munsubdar.

Note B. Description of the Horsemen attached to a Munsubdar were taken in Writing, and the Horses were marked with hot Irons, by an Officer appointed for that Purpose, called the Darogah Daag Tusheehah; who acted under the Orders of the granted Buxshees at the Presence.

Note C. In order to obtain the necessary Vouchers for granting an Assignment for the Pay of the Munsubdar and his Tabeen, or Troops, an Officer called the Darogah Arz Mokerer, presented a Sowaul, or Petition, to the Emperor; representing, that such a Person having been appointed to a Munsub of so many Thousand; and Tusdeck, or original attested Sowaul, or Petition of the Buxshee, with the Yeaddast, or Certificate, having been deposited in the Duster, His Majesty's further Orders respecting such Munsubdar were required.

The Emperor then inscribed the Letter Soad, or Mark of Approbation, on the Top of the Sowaul Mokerres-refeed, signifying that such Sowaul, containing the Particulars relating to the Munsub, had been presented a second Time to His Majesty, and returned with the Signature of Approbation.

If the Emperor directed that the Munsubdar should be paid in Money, no other Forms were requisite, except the customary Orders of the Treasury.

If the Emperor signified his Pleasure the Munsubdar should receive his Pay by an Assignment on Land, (which was denominated a Jagheer,) the Buxshee notified His Majesty's Pleasure to the Vizier; who accordingly issued an Order to the Dewan Tun, to prepare the necessary Grants.

Upon the Receipt of this Order, the Dewan Tun drew out a Sewaul or Petition, which was transmitted under an Envelope to the Emperor, who superscribed it with the Letter Soad, or Mark of Approbation. It was then brought to the Vizier, who signed on the Back of it the Letter Aim, and returned it to the Dewan Tun, who added the Letter Meem; after which, it received the official Marks of the Mutsuddies of One of the Four Buxshees; and was deposited in the Duffer.

The Dewan Tun then drew up another Sowaul or Petition, in which all the Particulars relating to the Assignment were detailed. If the Amount of it was under Ninety thousand Daams, the Vizier had Authority to superscribe the Sowaul with the Words 'Tunkhaw Dehund,' (let them grant the Assignment); if it amounted to One Lack of Daams, the Vizier presented the Sowaul to the Emperor, who superscribed it with the Letter Soad, under which, the Vizier wrote the Order abovementioned; lastly, it received the official Marks of the Dewan Tun and his Officers, and was deposited in the Duffer.

In Conformity to the above Papers, a Perwannah was drawn out, under the Seal of the Vizier, directed to the Dewan of the Soubah in which the Land to be assigned was situated, specifying the Rank of the Munsub, the Cavalry attached to it, and the Number of Months for which the Assignment was granted; and directing him, after putting the Munsubdar in Possession, to transmit an Account of all the Particulars relating to the Land, to the royal Presence.

When an Assignment was granted to the Dewan, the Vizier's Perwannah was addressed to the Nazims, as appears from a Sunnud of Yytesaam Khan now before me. In all other Cases, it appears to have been directed to the Dewan; and when the Offices of Nazim and Dewan were for a short Time united in the Person of Serfrauz Khan, the Vizier's Perwannah for Jagheer Assignments, were addressed to him under the Titles annexed to his latter Capacity; and in the Motabuck, or provincial Sunnud, issued in Conformity to the same Perwannah, he also appears in the Character of Nazim.

The Dewan, upon receiving the Perwannah of the Vizier, presented a Sowaul or Petition to the Nazim of the Soubah, reciting the Particulars of the Assignment with the Nazim, superscribed with the Words 'Sunnud be Dehend,' (let them grant a Sunnud); pursuant to this Order, the Officers of the Duffer drew out an Account of Jumma, or Assessment of the Land on which the Assignment was to be granted, as fixed by Torull Mull, the Dewan of Akber; and a Muchulka, or Engagement, was taken from the Jagheerdar, which the Dewan superscribed with the Words 'be nuzzer deranfua' (it has been seen), wherein he bound himself to treat the Ryots with Kindness, and not to collect from them more than the established Dewanny Dues; and also to pay into the public Treasury whatever might be realized from the Lands above the Amount of the Assessment.

The Dewan then drew out a Sunnud (which was called Sunnud Motabuck or a Sunnud in Conformity to the Perwannah from the Presence under the Seal of the Vizier), directed to the Chowdries, Canongoes, and Cultivators of the District in which the Land granted in Jagheer was situated, acquainting them that a Tunkah or Assignment for so many Daams having been granted to such a Munsubdar, they were to account with him regularly for the established Dewanny Dues. It is also enjoined the Jagheerdar to treat the Ryots with Lenity, and not to exact from them any Thing beyond the customary Rents. At the End of the Mutton or Body of the Sunnud, after the Date, the Nazim inscribed the Biz, or Mark of Approbation, and at the Top the Dewan affixed his Seal; on the Back of the Sunnud was inserted the Perwannah of the Vizier, the Sowaul, or Petition of the Dewan of the Soubah to the Nazim, and all the Particulars of the Assignment, with its Progress through the various Offices of the State, from that of the Vizier down to the lowest Department of the Duffer of the Dewan of the Soubah. The Original was then delivered to the Jagheerdar, who, after depositing a Copy of it in the Dewanny Office, under his own Seal or that of his Vakeel, proceeded to take Possession of the Land.

The Sunnud to Fakr ud deen Hossain, Appendix, No. 2, is very compleat, and exhibits all the Vouchers referred to in this Note.

§ (" (a) Note D.

" It did not follow that any particular Spot once granted to a Munsubdar, was to be continued to him during Life, nor even that he should invariably receive his Pay by an Assignment on Land.  
 " When a Signature or Munsubdar detached on Service, was \* resorted or sent to another Province, \* Sic in Orig.  
 " he generally received his Assignment on Lands not far distant from his new Station. Sometimes  
 " the Jagheerdars were obliged to receive their Pay in Money, and those whoever paid in Money,  
 " obtained Assignments on Land.

" In the Book called the Inshai Aulumgerce, there are various Drafts of Grants, both for converting Money Assignments into Jagheers, and the latter into the former. A Proof that no perpetual Occupancy of Land was conveyed under this Tenure." §

And from the Sunnud of Fakruddeen Hossain, Appendix, No 2, it further appears that his Father relinquished a considerable Part of his Jagheer during his own Life in Favour of his Son, for whose Pay no Funds had been provided, the whole of the Lands in the Soubah set apart for being granted in Assignment, having been previously appropriated.

The Father of Fakruddeen Hossain received an Assignment in another Province for the Land thus made over to his Son.



## Appendix, No. 1.

Sunnud of Iterat Hussein Khan.

Seal of the Dewan  
of the Soubah.

Perwannah under the Signature of the Nazim and the Seal of the Dewan.

Be it known to Chowdries, Canongies, Mokuddiems, Ryots, and Cultivators of Pergunnah, Der-shurk, &c. Sircar Innutabad, and Soubah of Bengal.

According to a Ferd Sowaul, signed by Molemin ul Mulk Allah ad Dowlah Bahader Nazir Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, and a Ferd Hukkeet and Mochulka that have also received the Signature (of the Dewan), and the Contents of which are inserted on the Back of the Sunnud, the Sum of Eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine Rupees, Three Annas, Hassily, or the Amount the Jagheerदार was actually entitled to receive, (being the Term used in Opposition to the Rukmee, or the full Value of the Daams in Rupees,) having been granted from the above Pergunnah in Trust, (ohdah wa Chetemaum) till the Arrival of the Sunnud from the Presence (Dergahee) and the preparing of the Dowl or Rent Roll, to Iterat Hussein Khan, from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harvest to the Era Yonteel. You will account with his Agent from the Dewanny Dues with the Punctuality and Fidelity, according to established Usage and Custom, nor deviate in any Respect from his Directions, provided they be justifiable. The Duty of the said Gomastah, is to render the Ryots happy and satisfied by a conciliatory Behaviour, and to endeavour to improve the Cultivation and encrease the Produce of the Lands.

(The Signature of the Nazim.)

On the Back of the Sunnud. The Zimun, or short Recital of the Substance of the Grant.

According to a Ferd Sowaul, signed by Matemim ul Mulk, Allah ul Dowlah Bahader Nasir Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, and a Ferd Hukkeet and Mochulka that have also received the Signature, and Contents of which are written underneath in angular Lines, the Pergunnah Der-shurk, &c. in the Sircar Jenetabad and the Soubah of Bengal, the Mohaul of the late Yyteram Khan, has been granted to Iterat Hussein Khan in Trust (ohdah un Ehtemaum) till the Arrival of the Sunnud from the Presence, and the preparing of the Dowl or Rent Roll, for the Pay of his Munsub (Belah Short) or unconditional, from the Beginning of the Kerreef Harvest of the Era Yontell, or 1133, Bengal Style.

Rank of the Munsub	{ Original, Five hundred, }	Eight hundred Horse allowed him in
	{ Increase, Three hundred, }	
virtue of his Office of Naib Soubadar, and for which he has received a conditional Assignment in		
Pergunnah Nussurah, &c.)	—	400

Remains, the Munsub of Eight hundred.

Pay for which in Daams 11,50,000, or R<sup>s</sup> 28,750; allowed only Five Months.

(The following Vouchers are always written in angular Lines.)

Ferd Sowaul, or Petition, (referred to in the Perwannah or Body of the Sunnud, and in the Zimun.

(Supercription of the Nazim.)

‘ Having taken a Muchulka, let them grant a Sunnud in Conformity to the Orders, and according to established Custom.’

According to the Arzee of the Duffer, signed in Conformity to the Royal Mandate, by the Bukthee ul Momalick, Ameer ul Omrah, Bahadur Munsoor Jung, and the Contents of which are inserted underneath in angular Lines; Iterat Hussein Khan has been honoured with the Office of Naib of the Soubahdary of Jehangeernagur, and with a Munsub (Original and Encrease) of Seven hundred Horse, conditional or Mushroot, for the latter of which he has received in Trust (Ohdah un Ehtemaum) the Lands held by the late Yyteram Khan; but the Vakeel of the said Khan Iterat Hussein, represents this Constituent's Maintenance can only be drawn from an unconditional Jagheer, a Sunnud, for which his Agent is upon the Point of obtaining from the (Royal) Durbar, and hopes that the Lands held by the late Yyteram Khan may be granted to him in unconditional Assignment upon his entering a Muchulka, or Engagement to produce the Sunnud from the Presence.

(Rank of the Munsub, and the Number of Horse inserted as under the Zimun)

Arzee

## Arzee, or Petition,

Presented by the Buktsee to the Emperor in Consequence of the Recommendation of the Nazim. (Referred to in the Ferd Sowaul,)

(Supercription of the Buktsee ul Momlik Ahmeer ul Omrah Behadur, Munloor Jung, by Order of the Empor. \*

\* Sic in Orig.



Allah ul Dowlah Behadur hath written, that if Iterut Husein Khan be appointed to succeed the late Yytsaam Khan in the Neabut of the Subahdary of Jehangeernagur, being a Man of Character, he will exert himself in order to obtain Promotion: That Jehangeernagur being situated on the Frontier, the Officer stationed there should be a Munsubdar of high Rank: That Yytsaam Khan held a Munsub of Two thousand, with Five hundred Horse, exclusive of Four hundred Horse allowed him in virtue of his Office of Naib; and was also honoured with the Allum (or Standard), at his (Allah ud Dowlah's) Recommendation: That he therefore hopes Iterut Husein Khan, may receive a considerable Encrease of his Munsub, in order that he may be enabled to support him (the Nazim) in his Government.

Amount of the Revenue of the Pergunnas granted in Assignment, R<sup>r</sup> 11,979 3.

In Pergunnah Dershurk, Sircar.

Jennalabad	—	—	—	—	5,651	2	14
Tajepour Mudkoker, ditto	—	—	—	—	1,302	0	0
Akbernagur, ditto	—	—	—	—	1,000	0	0
Enait Nugger, ditto	—	—	—	—	252	5	6
Donapore, ditto	—	—	—	—	1,973	1	0
Bardear, ditto	—	—	—	—	546	0	0
Ghurreeh, ditto	—	—	—	—	1,208	14	0
Lohangah, ditto	—	—	—	—	45	0	0
					11,979	3	0

Ferd Hukkeehut, or } Referred to in the Ferd Sowaul, Zemum,  
Paper of Particulars. } and Body of the Perwannah.

Supercription of the Dewan.

\* Having taken a Muchulka, let them grant a Sunnud in Trust, Sunnud Ohdah, from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harvest of the Era Yonteel, or 1133 Bengal Style.\*

According to a Ferd Sewaul, signed by Motemin ul Mulk, Allah ul Dowlah Behadur Nusseree, Naseree, Nasir Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, the Pergunnah Dersherk, &c. in the Sircar Jenerabad, and the Soubah of Bengal; the Mohaul of the late Yytsaam Khan has been granted to Iterut Husein Khan, in Trust, till the Arrival of the Sunnud from the Presence, and the preparing of the Dowl. Ren. Roll, for the Pay of his Munsub, be lasherit, or unconditional, from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harvest, of the Era Yonteel, or 1133 Bengal Style. What are your Orders respecting the taking a Muchulka, and drawing out the Perwannah.

Rank of the Munsub.

Original—Five hundred, } Eight hundred.  
Increase—Three hundred, }

Horse, (allowed him in virtue of his Office of Naib Soubadar, and for which he has received a conditional Assignment in Pergunnah Nussereh) — 400

Particulars of the Pergunnahs, as inserted above.

(b)

Mochulka, or } Referred to in the Ferd Hukkeehut, Ferd  
Engagement. } Sowaul, Zemum, and the Perwannah.

Supercription of the \*

\* Sic in Orig.

I Sobah Chund, Vakeel of Iterat Husein Khan Munsubdar, do hereby declare, that my Constituent having been appointed from the Imperial Presence to succeed the late Yytsaam Khan, in the Neabut of the Soubahdary of Jehangeernagur, and having also been honoured with a Munsub (Original and Encrease) of Eight hundred, with Four hundred Horse, in virtue of the above Office, and for which he has received a conditional Assignment in Pergunnah Nussereh, the Lands held by the Deceased; he further solicited an unconditional Assignment (belahshert) for his Munsub;



Munsub; that accordingly the Sum of Rupees 11,979 3, pursuant to a Ferd Sowaul, signed by Motimun ul Mulk alah ud Dowlah, Behadur Nussere, Nair Jung, was granted to him in Pergunnah Derfherk, &c. in the Sircar Jenetabad, and Soubah Bengal, (being the Lands of the Deceased) to be held by him in Trust from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harvest of Era Yon-teel, or 1133 Bengal Style; I do hereby engage, that my Constituent, within the Space of Six Months, shall deliver the Royal Sunnud (Sunnud Dergahee) into the Duffer, in order that the Dowl or Rent Roll of the Jagheer may be drawn out, or in Default of the same, that he shall account, according to Custom, for whatever he may collect from the Land, and from the Date of the Royal Sunnud, whatever shall appear due on Account of the Tefawut Ajaom, or he shall pay the Amount into the Royal Treasury. I do also engage, that he shall keep the said Pergunnahs in a State of Cultivation, and render Ryots happy and satisfied by a conciliatory Behaviour, and shall endeavour to improve the Cultivation, and increase the Produce of the Lands, and that whatever may be the Amount of the Hissah Khalsa, or Share of Government in the Mohauls, he shall collect the same from the Ryots and Zemindars, and pay it into the Royal Treasury. I have written the above Mochulka, in order that it may be produced, when Occasion may require.

Rank of the Munsub.

Original—Five hundred, }  
Increase—Three hundred, } Eight hundred.

Horse, (allowed him in virtue of his Office of Naib Soubadar; and on which he has received a conditional Assignment in Pergunnah Nussereah, &c.) — 400

Remains the Munsub of Eight hundred, the Pay of which is Daams 11,50,000, or 28,750;— Five Months only allowed, which amounts to R<sup>1</sup> 11,979 3.

Particulars of the Pergunnahs, as above, were inserted in the Zyte; so called from being the Foot or Bottom of the Sunnud.

Seal and Signature of the Vakeel on the Copy of the Sunnud, deposited in the Duffer.

The original Perwannah, or Sunnud, received by me Sobah Chund, Vakeel, on the 24th Jehige, 8th Year of the Reign.

Seal of  
Sobah Chund.

#### Appendix, N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Appendix,  
N<sup>o</sup> 2, accom-  
panying Mr.  
Shore's Mi-  
nute.

Jagheer Belah Shert, or an unconditional Assignment, granted pursuant to the Royal Orders conveyed in a Perwannah, under the Seal of the Vizier, according to the established Form of the Empire.

(f)

• Sunnud of Fukkeer ud deen Hussein, under the Signature of the Nazim and the Seal of the Dewan.

Seal of  
the Dewan.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Mokuddums, Ryots, and Cultivators of Part of Pergunnah Havilly, Purneah, &c. in the Sircar of Purneah and Soubah of Bengal.

(c) According to the Perwannah from the enlightened Presence, and the Ferd Sowaul, signed by Sherjah ul Mulk, Allah ul Dowlah Serferaz Khan, Behadur Nussere, Hyder Jung Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent-roll has been prepared, and the Particulars of which are inserted in the Back of the Sunnud, the Sum of 66,250 Rupees, Buckmee, or the Value of the Daams in Rupees at the Rate of 12 Months Pay from the Produce of the said Pergunnahs have been granted in Jagheer to Meer Fukkeer ud deen Hussein Khan, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Kho-eel, or the Year 1145 Bengal Style, according to the Particulars contained Zimun. You would account with the Agent of the said Khan for the Dewanny Dues, with Punctuality and Fidelity, nor deviate in any Respect from his Directions. The Duty of the Gomastah is to render the Ryots happy and satisfied by a conciliatory \*; and to endeavour to improve the Cultivation, and increase the Produce of the Lands. (g)

• Sic in Orig.

On the Back of the Sunnud.

• Sic in Orig.

The Zimun, (referred \* in the Sunnud.)

According to the Perwannah of the enlightened Presence, and the Ferd Sowaul, signed by Sherjah ul Mulk, Allah ud Dowlah, Serferaz Khan, Behadur Nussere, Hyder Jung Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent-roll has been prepared, and the Particulars of which

which are underwritten in angular Lines, Part of Pergunnah, Havilly, Purneah, and in Sircar Purneah, &c. have been assigned over to Meer Fukker ud deen Hussein Khan for his Pay, Belah Shert, or unconditional, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Ho-eel, or 1145 Bengal Style.

Rank of the Munsub, Two thousand Horse	—	500
Pay, according to the established Rates of the Empire, Daams	74,00,000	
But, granted by the Royal Orders, only Daams	—	53,00,000
Deduct, Tunkah of Meer Lutfull Khan	—	26,50,000

(Remainder, vide the Zyle or Foot of the Account.) — 26,50,000

(Note. The following Papers, down to the Account of the Rent of the Lands assigned in the Zyle, or Foot of the Paper, are always inserted in angular Lines, or the intermediate Space between the Zimum and Zyle, to shew the Progress of the Grant through the various Departments of the State, for the Officers of which they are the Vouchers for having prepared the Sunnud.)

(i) Perwannah of the Vizier, (referred to in the Sunnud, being the Nazim's Voucher to the Emperor.)

(d) To the Arglum of Volum and Greatness of Allahad Dowlah, Serferaz Khan Behadur Nuffere Hyder Jung, &c.

The Royal Commands having been issued by granting to Meer Fukker ud deen Hussein Khan, &c. the Sons of Syf Khan, an Assignment on the Soubah of Bengal for the Sum of 53,00,000 Daams, to be calculated on the Estimate of Six Months; you are hereby directed to draw out the said Assignment with the Approbation of the (d) Nazim, from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harvests of the Era Ho-eel, according to the Particulars contained in the Zimum of this Perwannah, and to send an authenticated Dowl, or Rent-roll of the same, to the Presence, that it may be recorded in the royal Dufter.

Zemeen, (or Back of the Vizier's Perwannah.)

Granted to Meer Fukker ud deen Hussein Khan, &c. Sons of Syf Khan, Fouzdar of Purneah.

Two Persons associated in the Assignment whose full Pay, according to the established Rates, is — — — — — Daams 1,48,00,000

1st. Fukker ud deen Hussein Khan.

Rank of the Munsub Two thousand.

Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	Daams	74,00,000

Original Munsub, One thousand.

Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	Daams	26,00,000

(b)

Increase, according to the Eddast or Certificate, dated 29th Rubbee ul awal, 18th Year of the Reign, or 1149 Hegiera, or 16 Amerdaad, the Attaher Month. In the Rossalah of the Ameer ul Omrah Gobaub Chund Wahageh, Negah, ordered, that the above Khan, and the other Sons of Syf Khan Behauder Toujdar, of Tajephore Purneah Beech, \* exalted to a Munsub of Two thousand, with Five hundred Horse. Sic in Orig.

Increase of Munsub One thousand.

Horses	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	Daams	48,00,000

2d. Luff Ally Khan.

Rank of his Munsub Five thousand.

Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	Daams	74,00,000

Original Munsub Eight hundred.

Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,50,000

Increase according to a Yead Duft, or Certificate of the same Date and Tenor as that of Fukker ud deen's inserted as above.

Increase of Munsub Twelve thousand.

Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	450
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,50,000
							Deduct



Deduct, Assignment formerly granted in Pergunnah Darook	—	—	15,00,000
(n) Deducted Titernah Tullub, or Balance of Pay suspended	—	—	1,33,00,000 80,00,000
Remainder, being the Assignment of both the Brothers	—	—	53,00,000

Let the Mutsuddies of the Soubah of Bengal grant an Assignment for the said Sum of 53,00,000 Daams, calculated at the Rate of Six Months from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Ho-eel, on the Land now held by Syf Khan Behauder, Foujedar of Tajepore Purneah, he having consented to relinquish the said Land in Favour of his Son, and transmit an Account of the same to the Prefence.

Relinquished by Syf Khan	—	—	—	41,70,000
Daams which he had received on the Calculation of 8 Months Pay, and which at the Rate of 6 Months Pay is equal to	—	—	—	Daams 55,60,000
Deduct, given to Rochuddeen Hussein Khan	—	—	—	2,60,000
Amount, Assignment for both the Brothers	—	—	—	53,00,000

(Papers relative to the Relinquishment of the above Lands by Suf Khan.)

Arzee. (Presented by the Dewan Tun to the Emperor.

(Signature of the Vizier, by Order of the Emperor)

‘ Let them grant the Assignment.’

(a)

- Sic in Orig. In the Seahah, or Journal of \* transmitted to the Duffer, under the Seal of the Ameer Ul Omrah Behar, it appears that Sherjah ul Dowlah, (Nazim of Bengal) hath represented that the Sons of Syf Khan Behadur, Foujdar of Tajepore Purneah, hath hitherto continued without an
- Sic in Orig. (m) Assignment, there being no Land \* in the Paibahee Mohaul that are at present unappropriated. That Syf Khan hath therefore agreed to relinquish 4,00,000 Daams, out of his own unconditional Jaghire in favour of his Sons; which he (Sherjah ud Dowlah) hopes may be conferred upon them, at the Rate of Six Months Assignment.

(Supercription of the Buhsee,

‘ Ordered that it be approved.’)

The Particulars are, that Syf Khan Behadur, Foujdar of Tajepore Purneah, from the Time of his late Majesty, hath held an Assignment in Bengal, calculated at the Rate of Six Months.

The above Record hath been entered; what are your Orders?

Rank of the Munsub, Two thousand five hundred Horse	—	2,500
Assignments	—	—
Deduct assigned on Lands in Hindostan and Orissa	—	—
		1,72,38,122
		64,28,122
		1,08,10,000

- Sic in Orig. D<sup>a</sup> received by him on the Land held by his Predecessor, unconditionally, but after converted into unconditional \* — — 66,40,000

Remainder, granted to him unconditionally from the Paibake of the Soubah, and now relinquished in favour of his Sons Sulf Ally and Fukker ud Deen, as specified above — — 41,70,000

(k)

(e) Ferd Sowaul. (Presented by the Dewan to the Nazim, and referred to in the Sunnud and the Zimum, being the Voucher of the former to his immediate Superior the Nazim for drawing out the Sunnud.

(Supercription of the Nazim  
Serferas Khan.)

A Perwannah having been received from the enlightened Prefence, under the Seal of the Vizier Ylemaad ud Dowlah, Kummer ud deen Khan Chun, Behadur, Nuferat Jung, granting an Assignment for 53,00,000 Daams to Meer Fukkerud deen Hussein Khan, &c. Sons of Syf Khan, Behadur, Syf Jung, from the Commencement of the Rubbee of the Era Ko eel, or 1145, Bengal Style; the Particulars of which, have been specified above in angular Lines; their Agent has delivered into the Duffer the following Allotment of the Lands relinquished by Syf Jung to his Sons, the said Munsubdars, and requests that a Sunnud may be granted to each of them for the same.

(Then

(Then follows the Division of the Lands in equal Proportion to the Two Brothers; that given to Sulf Ally is deducted, Fukker ud deen Hussein's Portion is as follows.)

Munsub of Fukker ud deen Hussein, Two thousand.

Horse	—	—	—	—	—	500
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	74,00,000
Deduct not granted by the Emperor	—	—	—	—	—	21,00,000
					Remainder	53,00,000
Deduct Share of Sulf Ally	—	—	—	—	—	26,50,000
					Remainder	26,50,000 which

for Twelve Months, is Rupees 66,250, and for Six Months, Rupees 33,125, granted in the following Mohauls:

Sircar Purneah,

Havilly Purneah

Suttanpore

Keltear

19,013 4 18 1

8,073 8 13 0

3,716 2 5 0

308,02 15 5

Sircar Tajepore,

Bendowl

2,322 15 0

Net Amount of the Assignment 33,125 0 0

### M O C H U L K A.

I Golaub Ram, Vakeer of Meer Fukker ud deen Hussein Khan, hereby declare, that a Jaghire Assignment for the Sum of 66,250 Rupees (Buckmee) which for Six Months is 33,125 (Havilly) pursuant to the Purwannah from the enlightened Prefence, and the Ferd Sowaul, signed by Sherjah ul Mulk, Allah ud Dowlah, Serfarez Khan Behadur, Nussere Hyder Jung, and according to which a Dowl, or Rent Roll, hath been drawn out, having been granted to my Constituent, \* or Part of Purgunnah Havilly Purneah, &c. in Sircar Purneah, being the Lands relinquished by Syf Khan Behadur, Syf Jung, from the Rubbee Harvest of Era Ho-eel, or 1145 Bengal Style; I have voluntary received the said Lands in Jaghire, in Behalf of my Constituent, and engage that he shall keep up the Cultivation of the said Lands, and render the Ryots happy and satisfied, and shall endeavour to encrease their Produce and Cultivation, nor shall he levy any Cels or Tax which has been forbidden by the Royal Orders; I therefore write this as a Mockulka and Rajenamch to be produced when Occasion may require.

\* Sic in Orig.

(Then follows a Repetition of the Munsub Pay, &c. and the Rukmee and Hassely Jumma of the Lands.)

(Signature of the Vakeel,  
received the Original  
Perwannah.)

Seal of  
Golaub Ram.

(b)

### Appendix, N<sup>o</sup> 3.

The following Extract from a Book of Letters written by the Emperor Aurungzebe, will shew for what Purposes Jaghires were conferred, and what Offences were considered as insufficient Cause of refusing them.

Aurungzebe to his Son.

I am much pleased with your Victory over Gazy Khan, and in Reward for this splendid Achievement, have conferred upon you the Foujedary of the Lucky Woods, with an Addition of Two thousand Horse, doubly and trebly mounted (do Aspah Lentaspah), the Fermaum for which shall be shortly dispatched, together with the usual Honorary Dress, Elephants, Horses, and Jewels. You will endeavour to extirpate the Rebels in that Quarter, and push your Conquests.

The same to \*

\* Sic in Orig.

Telok Chund, the Peiskar of Bahader Shah, hath defeated and slain Pahar Sing. In Reward for the Valour displayed by him in this Engagement, I have conferred with a Munsub of Five hundred and Two thousand Horse.

The same to Son.\*

Appendix,  
N<sup>o</sup> 3, accom-  
panying Mr.  
Shore's Mi-  
nute.

\* Sic in Orig.

Hussein Ally Khan hath quarrelled with my Grandson Moez ud deen, and left him without Permission. The Prince has written to me of his haughty Behaviour; you will therefore strike off \* Muntuo, and resume his Jaghire, as an Example to others.

\* Sic in Orig.



The same to the same.

It appearing that the Ibrahim hath been dilatory in executing the Orders transmitted to him, let One thousand be struck off from his Munsub, and disband a Thousand of his Horse under his Command.

The same to the same.

You will strike off Five hundred from the Munsub of Futtah Ally Khan, and disband the  
 • Sic in Orig. Three hundred Horse detached under his Command, and \* under him to deliver his Patent for the Title of Behader to the Second Bakshee.

Appendix, N° 4.

Jaghire Mushroot, or conditional Assignment, granted pursuant to the Royal Orders conveyed in a Purwannah, under the Seal of the Vizier, according to the established Forms of the Empire. Sunnud of Luff Ally Khan, under the Seal of the Dewan, and Signature of the Nazim.

Seal of the  
Dewan.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Mokuddums, Ryots, and Cultivators of Part of Pergunnah, Mudbaroo, Hussun, Shahee, Sircar, Bazoochai, in the Soubah of Bengal.

According to the Perwannah from the enlightened, the Presence, and a Ferd Sowaul, signed by Motemim ul Mulk, Shujah ud Deen, Mohummed Khan, Bahader Afud Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent Roll has been made out, and the Particulars of which are inserted on the Back of the Sunnud, the Sum of 4,000 R° Rukmee, in the Pergunnah aforesaid, having been granted in Jaghire to Luff Ally Khan; from Two Thirds of the Khurreef Harvest of the Era Ko-cel, or 1134 Bengal Style; you will account with his Agent for the Dewanny Rents and Dues, with Punctuality and Fidelity, nor deviate in any Respect from his Orders. It is the Duty of the aforesaid Agent to render the Ryots happy and contented, and to exert himself in promoting the Cultivation, and increasing the Produce of the Land.

On the Back of the Sunnud.

The Zimun.

Jaghire granted to Luff Ally, Son of the late Fuzzul Ally Khan, according to the Perwannah from the enlightened Presence, and a Ferd Sowaul, signed by the Motemim ul Mulk, Shujah ud deen, Mohummed Khan Behader, Afud Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent Roll has been made out, and the Particulars of which are underwritten in regular Lines, in Pergunnah Berfazoo, Hussun Shahee, Sircar Bazoochai, in the Soubah of Bengal, from Two Thirds of the Khurreef Harvest of the Era Koo-cel, or 1134 Bengal Style.

Rank of the Munsubdar, Three Hundred.

Horse — — — — — 20

Deduct the Rank of Munsubdar, which he holds unconditionally, and for the Pay of which he has received an Assignment in Oriissa.

Remains.

Horse (allowed him in virtue of his Appointment of Darogah, or Superintendent of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal — — — — — 20

Pay for Twelve Months Daams 1,60,000 — — — — — Rup° 4,000

Which, at the Rate of Five Months, is — — — — — R° 1,666 11

Perwannah of the Vizier.

To the Noble. &c. &c.

Serfraaz Khan,

The Royal Commands having been issued for granting to Luff Ally, the Son of the late Fuzzil Ally Khan, an Assignment in Jaghire, for the Sum of 2,60,000 Daams, in the Soubahs of Oriissa and Bengal, to be calculated on the Estimate of Six Months; you are hereby directed to draw out the laid Assignment from the Periods mentioned in the Zimun, with the Concurrence of the Nazim, and to select such Lands as are not fit for the Khalsa or Exchequer. You will, according to Custom, grant the Assignment, after having received the Daagnamch or Muster Roll of the Cavalry, and transmit a Copy of the Dowl or Rent Roll under your own Signature to the Presence, that it may be registered in the Royal Duster.

Zimun.

(Referred to in the Vizier's Perwannah, on the Back of which it is inserted.)

Luff Ally, Son of the late Fuzzul Ally, Khan, detached in Bengal, and a Dorogah of the Office for marking the Cavalry in the said Soubah.

Rank of his Munsub, Three hundred.

Horse — — — — — 20  
 7 Original

Original Munsub, Two hundred.

Increase according to the Certificate, dated 1135 Higree, in Raffalah, of the Ameer ul Omrah Sumlaniud Dowlah, and Hoolas Roy holding the Office of Wake Negar, it was ordered that the said Munsubdar should be promoted to the Rank of Munsub of Three Hundred (Original and Increase included) with 20 Horse, for the Office of Darogah Daag Tusheehah in Bengal.

Increase Munsub, One hundred.

Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,20,000
Deduct former Assignment in Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,60,000
Remains Account Increase								2,60,000

The Mutsuddies, &c. will grant an Assignment for this Amount in the Soubahs of Bengal and Orissa, in the undermentioned Proportions, on whatever Lands they may deem expedient, provided they be not fit for the Khalsa or Exchequer. According to Custom they will grant the said Assignment, after having received the Daagnameh, and transmit the Dowl, or Rent-roll to the Presence.

In Orissa from the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Ko-eel	—	—	1,00,000
In Bengal, conditional, as held by his Predecessor, from Half the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tars-eel	—	—	1,60,000
			<u>2,60,000</u>

Ferd Sowaul.

(Referred to \* on the Body of the Sunnud)

\* Sic in Orig.

(Supercription of the Nazim Shujah ud deen Mohamed Khan Bahadur Afud Jung)

‘ Let them grant a Sunnud according to Custom.’

Lulf Ally, (Son of Fuzzul Ally Khan) Superintendant of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, received an Assignment in Trust on Pergunnah Sircar Bafohai, (being the Lands held by his Predecessor Syed Ally Khan) for the Pay of the Cavalry attached to his Office from Two-thirds of the Khurreef Harvest of the Era Kho-eel, or 1134 Bengal Style, and has now delivered into the Duffer a Perwannah from the enlightened Presence, under the Seal of the Vizier Yyteemaad ud Dowlah, Rummer ud deen Khan Behader huserut Jung, and also the Daagnameh according to Custom; what are your Orders respecting the drawing out the Dowl or Rent-roll of the said Pergunnah from the above Date.

(Here follows a Repetition of the Rank of the Munsub, the Pay, &c. as inserted after the Zimun on the Back of the Sunnud.)

Daagnameh.

(Referred to in the Ferd Sowaul, &c.)

Daagnameh, or Muster-roll, under the Seal of Zuffer Kooly Khan Bukshee Mahomed Wullee Ameen Serof Sing, Mushriff, or Accountant, of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, dated 19th Zehise, 8th Year of the Reign. Muster-roll of the Tabeen or Cavalry of Lulf Ally (Son of the late Fuzrul Ally Khan) Munsubdar Servant of the Khalsa, or Government of the Soubah of Bengal, as mustered and marked on the 19th of Zehize, 8th Year of the Reign.

(Here follows a Repetition of the Rank of the Munsub, and the Pay, &c. as particularized after the Zimium, subsequent to which is the following Account of the Horses, &c.

Mustered according to Custom, One Third of the Cavalry.

Toorky Horses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Large Fazee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
								<u>7</u>

Dustuck.

Under the Seal of Zuffer Kooly Khan Bukshee, pursuant to which the Officers proceeded to mark the Cavalry, and grant the foregoing Daagnameh, the Particulars omitted being the same in Form as that inserted in the Sunnud of Rajah Gunharp Sing.

(The Particulars of the Munsub, Pay, &c. repeated).

Muchulka, or Engagement,

Entered into by Munsubdar, in which he promises to deliver into the Duffer in Six Months, an order from the grand Bukshees at the Presence for marking his Cavalry, and in Consequence of which the Bukshee granted the foregoing Dustuck.

(The Rank of the Munsub, Pay, &c. repeated.)

[ 18 B ]

Scrah



## Serah Mojudaat, or, Account of the Cavalry.

Presented by the Munsubdar to be marked.

(Superscription of the Bukshees)

' Let them write a Dustuck.'

Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Horses	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
<hr/>							
Of which were Moguls carrying							
Matchlocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Syeds, (Archers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hindoostances, being Shaiks and Archers	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
							<hr/>
							7
							<hr/>

## Mochulka, or Engagement.

(Superscription of the Dewan of the Soubah)

' It has been seen.'

I Lulf Ally, Son of the late Fuzzul, Servant of the High Court, having voluntarily received an Assignment, on Part of Pergunnah Burbazoo Hussun Shakee Sircar Barooahai, from Two-thirds of the Khurreef Harvest of the Era Ko-eel, or 1134 Bengal Style, for the Pay of the 20 Horse attached to the Appointment of Superintendant of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, according to the Perwannah from the enlightened Presence, and the Ferd Sowaul signed by Shujah ud deen Mohammed Khan Affud Jung, Nazim of the Soubah; I hereby engage to keep the said Pergunnahs in a State of Prosperity and Cultivation, and whatever may be the Amount of the Hissah Khalsa, or Share of Government in those Lands, to take Engagements for the same from the Ryots and Zemidars, and to pay the Amount into the Treasury: I do also promise to behave kindly towards the Ryots, and render them satisfied, and to exert myself in promoting the Cultivation, and encreasing the Produce of the Lands. I therefore write the above as a Mochulka and Razenamch, to be produced when Occasion may require.

(Repetition of the Rank of the Munsub, Pay, &amp;c.)

(Signature of the Munsubdar)

' The Original has been received by the Servant of the Presence.'

Seal of the  
Munsubdar  
Lulf Ally Khan.

Appendix,  
No. 5, ac-  
companying  
Mr. Shore's  
Minute.

## Appendix, N° 5.

Sunnud of Rajah Gandhorp Sing.

A Jaghire Mushroot, or conditional Assign-  
ment granted by the Nazim.Under the Signature of the Nazim, and the  
Seal of the Dewan.

Seal of  
the Dewan.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Ryots, and Cultivators of Pergunnah Havelly Khalifatabad, in the Sircar Khalifatabad, and Soubah of Bengal.

According to a Ferd Sowaul, signed by Hussaam ud Dowlah Mahomed Ally Verdy Khan Behader Mohabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent Roll has been prepared, and the Contents of which are inserted \* in the Back of the Sunnud, an Assignment for the Sum of Ten thousand Rupees Buckmee having been granted on the above Pergunnah, from Two-thirds of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Puchee ul, or 1146 Bengal Style, to Rajah Gunderp Sing Bahadur, according to the Particulars specified in the Zimun, you will account with the Agent of the said Jaghiredar for the Dewanny Rents and Dues, with Punctuality and Fidelity, nor deviate in any Respect from his Directions. The Duty of the said Gomastah is to render the Ryots happy and satisfied by a conciliatory Behaviour, and to exert himself in promoting the Cultivation and improving the Produce of the Lands.

On the Back of the Sunnud,  
The Zimun.

Pergunnah Havelly Khalifatabad, &c. in the Sircar of Khalifatabad, and the Soubah of Bengal, granted in Assignment from Two-thirds of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Pee-chee-ul, or

1146 B. S. to Rajah Gundherp Sing Behadur, Munsubdar, in Conformity to the following Ferd Sowaul, signed by Hufsan ud Dowlah Mahomed Ally Verdee Behader Mohabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, the Contents of which are underwritten in angular Lines, and conformable to which a Dowl or Rent Roll has been drawn out.

Rank of the Munsub Four thousand.				
Horfe	—	—	—	2,550
Deduct Belah Shert attached to the Munsub	—	—	—	2,500
Remainder Mushroot, or conditional, allowed for the Office of				
Foujdard of the Chuckla of Jessore	—	—	—	50
Pay	—	—	—	Daams 4,00,000

Ferd Sowaul.

(Superfcription of the Nazim)

• Let them grant the customary Summa.

On the Death of Bauker Ally, the Foujdary of the Chucklah of Jessore was conferred on Rajah Gundherp Sing Behadur, whose Agent, upon giving in a Muchulka, received an Assignment for the Pay of the Horfe attached to the Office in Pergunnah Khalifatabad, &c. in Sircar Khalifatabad (the Lands held by his Predecessor) from Two-thirds of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Peichecul, or 1146 Bengal Style, the said Agent having now delivered in to the Duster the Daagnamch, or Certificate of the Horfe being marked according to Custom. What are your Orders respecting the drawing out the Rent Roll of the said Lands.

Rank of the Munsub Four thousand.				
Horfe	—	—	—	2,550
Deduct Belah Shert, or attached to the Munsub	—	—	—	2,500
Remainder Mushroot, or conditional, allowed him for the				
Foujdary of the Chucklah	—	—	—	50
Pay for 12 Months, Daams 4,00,000, or Rup'	—	—	—	10,000
Only 5 Months allowed, or Rupees	—	—	—	4,166 11 q
Granted on the following Pergunnahs :				
Havilly Khalifatabad	—	—	—	1,211 0 0
Talah	—	—	—	1,195 1 6
Haut Rehaumabad	—	—	—	15 0 0
Shaihta Nagur	—	—	—	60 0 0
Akmudabad	—	—	—	101 0 0
Ameerabad	—	—	—	69 4 0
Tuppah Seebpoor	—	—	—	412 0 0
Aawnubpore	—	—	—	519 15 0
Dhoobeah Poor	—	—	—	520 14 0
Bodhun	—	—	—	62 8 6
				4,166 11 0

(a) Dagb Namah.

(Note. Munsubdars above Four hundred marked their own Horfes.)

Dagb Namah, under the Seals of Ruzzee ud deen Mahommed Khan Buksheer, Mahomed Allahgar Darogah, Tuzzul Ally Khan Ameen, and Soroop Sing Mushrif of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, dated 22d Suffur, 22d Year of the Reign.

Certificate of Horfes marked belonging to the Troop (Sowardun Sabun) of Rajah Gundherp Sing, Munsubdar, Servants of the Government of Bengal, on the 21st Suffur, 22d Year of the Reign. The Men were reviewed, and the Horfes were marked.

Rank of the Munsub Four thousand.				
Horfe	—	—	—	2,550
Deduct Belah Shert	—	—	—	2,500
Remainder Mushroot, or conditional				50
One Third, or 17, mustered according to Custom, of which were,				
Toorky Horfes	—	—	—	10
Large Tazees, Ditto	—	—	—	7
				17

Dustuck,



## Dustuck.

Under the Seal of Rezee ud deen Mahomed Khan's Bukthee for marking the Horses, as above.

To the Mutsuddies, or Officers for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, Rajah Gundherp Sing Behadur, who before held a Munsub of Four thousand, and Two thousand five hundred Horse Belah Shert, or unconditional, has since been honoured with an Addition of 50 Horse, in virtue of the Office of Foujdar of the Chucklah of Jessore. But no Dustuck having been issued from the Office of the Grand Bukthee at the Presence for marking the Horses, an Application, or Ferd Sowaul, for this Purpose was made to Mahomed Ally Verdee Khan Behader Mehaberk Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, pursuant to which, and the Mochulka of the Mejudaad, delivered into the Dufter by the Munsubdar, you will proceed to receive the Men and mark the Horses, and grant the customary Certificate.

(Particulars of the Munsub, Horse, &c. as in the Daagnamah.)

Sowal. (Referred to in the above Dustuck.)

(Supercription of the Nazim)

'Let them take a Mochulka, and grant a Dustuck or Order for marking the Horse.'

Rajah Gundherp Sing Behadur, who before held a Munsub of Four thousand and 2,500 Horse Belah Shert, has since been honoured with an Addition of 50 Horse, in virtue of the Office of Foujdar of the Chucklah of Jessore; no Order having yet been received from the Grand Bukthee at the Presence for marking the Horses, which are the indispensable Requisites for executing the Duties of the Offices, (Mosaleh Khedmut), the Munsubdar has presented the Cavalry to be reviewed and marked, and has further given in a Mochulka, or Engagement, to procure a Sunned from the Presence, within the Space of Six Months. What are your Orders respecting the reviewing the Men, and marking the Cavalry, in consequence of the said Mochulka?

(Particulars of the Munsub, Horse mustered, &c. as subjoined to the Daagnamah.)

Mochulka. (Referred to in the above Sowal.)

(Supercription of the Dewan,)

'Let them approve.'

I Rajah Gundherp Sing, Servant of the Presence, Munsubdar of the Rank of Four thousand, and 2,500 Horse Belah Shert, or unconditional, having been honoured with an Addition of 50 Horse in virtue of the Foujedary of the Chucklah of Jessore; and not having yet obtained a Dustuck for marking the Horses from the Bukthees at the Presence; I now present the said Men and Horses to be reviewed and marked, and hereby engage to produce the customary Dustuck from the Bukthees at the enlightened Presence, within the Space of Six Months.

Yeaddsh, or Certificate, under the Seal of Munsubdar.

(Supercription)

'Let them grant a Dustuck, according to Custom.'

I hereby present the Cavalry (Sowaran Tabeen) allowed me for the Office of Foujdar of Jessore, to be reviewed and marked, and request an Order on the same.

Rank of the Munsub Four thousand.					
Horse	—	—	—	—	2,550
Deduct Belah Shert	—	—	—	—	2,500
Rem <sup>r</sup> Mushroot, or conditional	—	—	—	—	50

To be mustered, One Third or 17 Hindostances, as follows:

Shaks	—	—	2	} Matchlockmen	4	} 17
Rajepoots	—	—	14			
Afghans	—	—	1			
				—	13	

Mochulca, (on receiving the Assignment.)

(Supercription of the Dewan)

'It has been seen.'

I Rajah Gundherp Sing Munsubdar, Servant of the High Court, having received an Assignment in Pergunnah Havilly Khalifatabad, &c. Sircar Khalifatabad, from Two Thirds of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Pechee-ul, or 1146 Bengal Style, according to Ferd Sowal, signed by Mahommed Ally Verdee Khan Behadur Mohabur Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, for the Pay of Fifty Horse attached to the Office of Foujdar of Jessore, amounting to 19,000 Rupees Ruckme, which, at the Rate of Five Months, is 4,166 11. I hereby engage to keep the said Pergunnahs in a State of Prosperity and Cultivation, and whatever may be the Amount of the Kistah

Khalfā, or Share of Government in those Lands, to take Engagements for it from the Ryots and Zemindars, and to pay the Amount into the Treasury: I also promise to behave kindly towards the Ryots, and keep them satisfied, and to exert myself in promoting the Cultivation, and increasing the Produce of the Lands. I therefore write the above as a Mochulka and Razenāneh, to be produced when Occasion may require.

(Munsub, Cavalry, and the Names of the Pergunnahs, as specified under the Ferd Sowaul of the Dewan.)

## Appendix, No. 6.

Pay of the Munsubdars for Twelve Months in Daams, for their Munsubzaat, or Personal Rank.

Ranks of the Munsubs, or Dignities.				First Degree.	Second Degree.	Third Degree.
				Daams.	Daams.	Daams.
Twenty	—	—	—	40,000	35,000	30,000
Thirty	—	—	—	55,000	50,000	45,000
Forty	—	—	—	70,000	65,000	60,000
Fifty	—	—	—	85,000	80,000	75,000
Sixty	—	—	—	1,00,000	95,000	90,000
Eighty	—	—	—	1,40,000	1,30,000	1,20,000
One hundred	—	—	—	2,00,000	1,80,000	1,60,000
One hundred and fifty	—	—	—	2,50,000	2,30,000	2,10,000
Two hundred	—	—	—	3,00,000	2,80,000	2,60,000
Two hundred and fifty	—	—	—	3,50,000	3,30,000	3,10,000
Three hundred	—	—	—	4,00,000	3,80,000	3,60,000
Three hundred and fifty	—	—	—	4,50,000	4,30,000	4,10,000
Four hundred	—	—	—	5,00,000	4,80,000	4,60,000
Five hundred	—	—	—	8,00,000	7,50,000	7,00,000
Six hundred	—	—	—	9,50,000	9,00,000	8,50,000
Seven hundred	—	—	—	11,00,000	10,50,000	10,00,000
Eight hundred	—	—	—	12,50,000	12,00,000	11,50,000
Nine hundred	—	—	—	15,00,000	14,50,000	14,00,000
One thousand	—	—	—	20,00,000	19,00,000	18,00,000
One thousand and five hundred	—	—	—	30,00,000	27,00,000	24,00,000
Two thousand	—	—	—	40,00,000	37,00,000	34,00,000
Two thousand and five hundred	—	—	—	50,00,000	47,00,000	44,00,000
Three thousand	—	—	—	60,00,000	57,00,000	54,00,000
Three thousand and five hundred	—	—	—	70,00,000	67,00,000	64,00,000
Four thousand	—	—	—	80,00,000	77,00,000	74,00,000
Four thousand and five hundred	—	—	—	90,00,000	87,00,000	84,00,000
Five thousand	—	—	—	1,00,00,000	97,00,000	94,00,000
Six thousand	—	—	—	1,20,00,000		
Seven thousand	—	—	—	1,40,00,000		
Eight thousand	—	—	—	1,60,00,000		
Nine thousand	—	—	—	1,80,00,000		
Ten thousand	—	—	—	2,00,00,000		

## Appendix, No. 7.

Towjee Tunkhaw, or Calculation of the Pay of Motemin ul Mulk, Allah ud Dowlah, Jaffier Khan Nussere, Behadur Nasir Jung, for the Year 1131 Bengal Style, taken from an original Account in the Dewan Duffer.

Munsubzaat, Seven thousand.

Tabeen, or effective Horse.

Daaspah, or double mounted, &c.	—	—	3,350
Ekalapah, or single ditto	—	—	3,650
			<u>7,000</u>



## Pay.

Munsub of Seven thousand.

According to the Rates in the Table	—	—	1,40,00,000
Deduct One thousand of his Rank not granted	—	—	20,00,000
			<u>1,20,00,000</u>
Tabeen or effective Horse.			
Doaspah, or double mounted—3,350 a 16,000 per Sum	5,36,00,000		
Ekaspah, or single mounted—3,650 a 8,000	2,92,00,000		
			<u>8,28,00,000</u>
Deduct Pay not granted.			
Ekaspah, or single mounted—3,000 a 8,000	—	—	2,40,00,000
			<u>5,88,00,000</u>
Inaun, or Gratuity, from the Emperor	—	—	1,40,00,000
			<u>8,48,00,000</u>
Amount of the Assignment according to the Towje or Calculation	—		

## Appendix, N° 8.

Extract from the Letters of Alumgeer to his Son.

The Pergunnah of Malwah was granted to you for the Payment of your Troops: Maatimid Khan (probably One of the Officers of the Prince) represents, that there is a Deficiency in the Produce, and has applied to have it exchanged for a more productive District. You have received an equal Proportion of Flesh and Bone (good and bad). If therefore there is any Deficiency in the Lands assigned over to you for the Pay of your Troops, exchange them for others more productive, which have been granted for your personal Maintenance (Hessah Zaat); no bad Consequences can result from giving up the Superfluity of what is allowed you for your own Support (Berawardun, Towfeer, Neitkah, Mozaikah, Nedarua). But where is there a Man to be found untainted with the Disease of Selfishness.

## Appendix, N° 9.

Account, to shew the Value of Daams assigned by Jaghire in Proportion to the Number of Months, for which the Assignment was granted.

When the Assignment was for Twelve Months, One Lack of Daams } was estimated at							2,500	0	0
11 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	2,291	10	6
When for 10 Months, at							2,083	5	3
9 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	1,875	0	0
8 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	1,666	10	6
7 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	1,458	5	3
6 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	1,250	0	0
5 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	1,041	10	6
4 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	833	5	3
3 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	625	0	0

## Appendix, N° 10.

Munsubdars above the Rank of Four hundred were exempted from the Daag Lushkere, or general Mark of the Army, having the Privilege of marking their own Horses; they were obliged however to muster the same Number both of Men and Horses, according as they received their Pay, &c. in the same Proportion as Munsubdars of Four hundred and under, and which are as follows:

The Review of their Troops was denominated Mohulla.

Munsubdars not above the Rank of Four hundred, and who received their Pay in Money, mustered One-fifth of their Men (Tabeen), and Horses in Proportion to the Number of Months for which they received Pay. The following Calculation is made upon One hundred Horse.

If Twelve Months Pay was received.

Troopers.		Horses.
6 trebly mounted	—	18
12 doubly mounted	—	24
2 each one Horse	—	2
		<u>44</u>
20		
Horses marked with the Daag Lashharee or Army Mark.		44

Eleven

## Eleven Months.

5	—		—		—	15
10			—		—	20
5	—	—		—	—	5
—	—		—		—	—
Troopers	20	—		—		Horses 40

## Ten Months.

	16	----	----	----	----	32
	4	----	----	----	----	4
	-----					-----
Troopers	20	----	----		Horses	36

## Nine Months.

12	—	—	24
8			8
<hr/>			<hr/>
Troopers 20			Horses 32

## Eight Months.

9	—	—	—	18
11	—	—	—	11
<hr/>				<hr/>
Troopers 20				Horses 29

## Seven Months.

	5	—	—	—	10
	15	—	—	—	15
	<u>          </u>	—	—	—	<u>          </u>
Troopers	20	—	—	Horses	25

## Six Months.

2	—	—	—	4	
8	—	—	—	18	
<hr/>					
Troopers	20	—	—	Horses	22

## Five Months.\*

Troopers	20	—	—	Horses	20
----------	----	---	---	--------	----

## Four Months.

Troopers	18	—	—	Horses	18
----------	----	---	---	--------	----

## Three Months.

Troopers	16	—	—	Horses	16
----------	----	---	---	--------	----

## Two Months.

Troopers	8	—	—	Horses	8
----------	---	---	---	--------	---

## One Month.

Troopers	4	—	—	Horses	4
----------	---	---	---	--------	---

Munsubdars not above the Rank of Four hundred, and who received their Pay by Assignments on Land, mustered their Men (Tabeen) and Horses in Proportion to the Number of Months for which they were allowed Pay.

The following Calculation is made upon 100 Horse.

If Twelve Months pay was received.

22 doubly mounted	—	44
12 each one Horse	—	12
—	—	—
Troopers	34	Horses marked with the } 56
		Daak Laskery

## Eleven Months.

	17	—	—	24
	17	—	—	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Troopers	34	—	—	Horses 51

\* Allignments were seldom granted for less than Five Months; Munsubdar then mustered less than One Fifth.



Ten Months.			
12	—	—	24
22	—	—	22
<hr/>			<hr/>
Troopers 34	—	—	Horses 56
Nine Months.			
8	—	—	16
26	—	—	26
<hr/>			<hr/>
Troopers 34	—	—	Horses 42
Eight Months.			
3	—	—	6
31	—	—	31
<hr/>			<hr/>
Troopers 34	—	—	Horses 37
Seven Months.			
1	—	—	2
33	—	—	33
<hr/>			<hr/>
Troopers 34	—	—	Horses 35
Six Months.			
Troopers 34	—	—	Horses 34
Five Months.			
Troopers 24	—	—	Horses 24
Four Months.			
Troopers 18	—	—	Horses 18
Three Months.			
Troopers 14	—	—	Horses 14
Two Months.			
Troopers 11	—	—	Horses 11
One Month.			
Troopers 9	—	—	Horses 9

Regulations respecting the Casts of Horses. Munsubdars who receive their Pay in Money, are to muster 9 Best Horses of the Turkey Cast.

Munsubdars who receive their Pay by Assignments on Land are to muster,

Toorkeys	$\frac{2}{3}$ ths or 40
Yaboos	$\frac{2}{3}$ ths or 40
Tazees	$\frac{1}{3}$ th or 20
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>

#### Regulations respecting the Men.

Munsubdars, being Moguls, born beyond the Oxus, shall muster Nine, but Men of the Mogul Cast.

Munsubdars, being Moguls, born in Hindostan, One-third Moguls, and Two-thirds of other Tribes, provided the Afghans do not exceed One-sixth.

Munsubdars, being Syeds and Shaiks, shall muster of their own Cast or Tribe, One-sixth excepted, which may be Rajepoots and Afghans.

Munsubdars, of the Afghan Tribe, shall muster Two-thirds of their own Tribe, and One-third of any other Cast.

Munsubdars, being Rajepoots, shall muster in the same Proportion as the Syeds and Shaiks.

Munsubdars, being Moguls, and having One hundred Horse, shall muster not less than One-fifth with Matchlocks; if his followers are under his Number he shall not be called upon for the same.

Munsubdars, being Moguls, from beyond the Oxus, or Syeds from Barah, shall not be obliged to furnish Matchlockmen.

• Sic in Orig. Munsubdars shall • Noviscindahs according to their Rank as follows,

Of the Rank of One hundred and fifty	—	—	—	—	Noviscindah
Two to Four hundred	—	—	—	—	2
Five hundred to One thousand	—	—	—	—	3
	7				Fifteen

Fifteen hundred to Two thousand	—	—	—	4
Two thousand five hundred to three thousand	—	—	—	5
Four thousand	—	—	—	6
Five thousand, exempt				

Farriers, Blacksmith, &c.  
in Proportion to their Rank.

Armourer and Weapons.

Munsubdars who received their Pay in Land, were obliged to muster their Troops annually. In latter Times the Period has been extended to Eighteen Months, at the Expiration of which, if they neglect to present their Men for being reviewed, the Fines for late Musters will be deducted from their Pay.

Munsubdars, who receive their Pay in Money, originally mustered their Troops at the Expiration of Six Months, Two Months more is now allowed them, making altogether Eight Months.

Seasons for mustering the Troops.

From the 26th Shewaul to the 15th Zekaad.  
From the 16th Suffur to the 15th Rubbealwul.  
From the 16th Jemaad ul Sance to the 15th Rujjub.

Fines for Non-attendance.

A Munsubdar being sick shall be allowed to absent himself Three Chokeys or Guards, after which his Pay shall be stopt; for Festivals or Mouthing, One Day is allowed.

If a Munsubdar be absent for One March, or for a whole Chokey or Guard, his Pay shall be stopt till his next Tour of Duty arrives.

If a Munsubdar neglects to muster his Troops by the established Periods, his Pay shall be stopt, until he presents his Men to be reviewed.

Fines for short Musters, &c.

Upon mustering the Troops of a Jagheerdar, if it shall be found that he has One-fourth short of his Complement, under the Head of Deaths or Desertions, he shall be fined for every Trooper so deficient 4 Gold Mohurs; and for every Horse 2 Gold Mohurs.

For every Horse of doubtful Mark, he shall be fined 2 Gold Mohurs, and Four for the Trooper.

If the Eurizzu, or Equivalent, shall amount to more than One-fourth, he shall be fined for the Troopers 4 Gold Mohurs, and for the Horse Two.

Maintenance of the Emperor's Horses and Elephants levied on the Munsubdars.

Elephants.

From a Munsubdar of Seven thousand to five hundred.

1 Elephant	—	1st	—	R' 180
		2d	—	150
		3d	—	120
		4th	—	120

Horses.

From a Munsubdar of Seven thousand to Three thousand — 40 Horses.

Ditto Three thousand,	30 ditto	—	double paid	14	R'
Ditto Fifteen hundred,	20	—	single ditto	12	8
Ditto to Five hundred,	10	—	Dry Grain	11	

From Four hundred downwards, exempt.

Appendix No. 11.

Allahabad.

Sunnud.

Extracted from the Duffow ul Amul, or Book of Regulations and Forms, written in the Year 1137, by Agmund Ram, Nuokkah Nowees, or in the Dewanny Duffter of Allahabad.

Perwannah of the Vizier.

Be it known to Chowdries, Canongoes, and Mokuddums, Ryots and Cultivators of Pergunnah Beraree, in the Sircar Kufrah and Soubah of Allahabad.

[ 18 D ]

The



The Sum of 84 Lacks of Daams, being the Whole of the said Pergunnah, having been granted in Jagheer to Berkandawz Khan, and other Munsubdars, from different Periods of the Khurreef and Rubbee Harvest of the Era Fukkahaul, according to the Particulars contained on the Zimun; you will account with them for the Dewanny Rents and Dues, according to established Usage and Custom, with Punctuality and Fidelity.

On the Back of the Perwannah.  
The Zimun.

The Sum of 84 Lacks of Daams, being the whole of the Pergunnah Beraree, in the Sircar of Kufrah and Soubah of Allahabad, granted to Berkandawz Khan, and other Munsubdars, from different Periods of the Khurreef and Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tehhaka-eel

Five Munsubdars granted the Whole.

Pergunnah,			Villages, 155.		Jumma, 84,00,000 Daams.		
			Rank of the Munsub.	Number of the Month's Pay.	Period from which the Assignment commenced.	Villages	Assessment of Akhel in Daams.
Burhandaur Khan	—	—	1,000	9	$\frac{1}{2}$ Khurreef	25	15,00,000
Jan Nefar Khan	—	—	1,500	0	$\frac{1}{8}$ Ditto	40	19,00,000
Neamut Ullah, ditto	—	—	1,000	8	$\frac{1}{8}$ Ditto	25	15,00,000
Hossein Ally, ditto	—	—	1,500	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rubbee	30	17,00,000
Rehem Ally, ditto	—	—	1,500	7	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto	35	18,00,000
			6,500	—	—	155	84,00,000

Statement drawn out by the Dewan, and according to which the Jagheerdars were put in Possession.

Haal Hassil, or actual Produce of the Pergunnah; Rupees 2,50,000 .

Share of the Jagheerdars.

Haal Hassil, or actual Produce	—	—	2,50,000	0	0
Deduct the Rents collected during the Aummul Paibakee, or Packbauke, Jurisdiction from the Beginning of the Year to the Period of the Assignment being granted	—	—	1,09,791	10	6
			1,40,208	5	6
Deduct the Hissah Khalsa, or the Share of the Khalsa, comprehending both the Difference between the Haal Hassil, &c. the Toomer Jumma, and the Kist Ayma (Vide Appendix, No. 12).	—	—	82,951	14	6
			57,256	7	0

Share of the Khalsa.

Paibauke, as explained above — — 1,09,791 10 6

Amount, to which the Jagheerdars are entitled for a whole Year according to the Rank of their Munsubs, and the Pay allowed them, as specified in the Zimun of the Vizier's Perwannah, R<sup>e</sup>

Deduct, due to the Jagheerdars for the current Year, as above specified — — 82,951 14 6

57,256 7 0

1,92,743 9 0

Actual Produce of the Pergunnah 2,50,000 0 0

From which Account it appears that if the Munsubdars had been allowed to take Possession of the Pergunnah according to the Assessment of Akber in Daams (Jumma Daams) the State would have suffered an annual Loss of Rupees 1,10,191 6 as follows:

Haal Hassil, or present Produce of the Pergunnah — — — 2,50,000  
Pay the Jagheerdars were entitled for a whole Year, according to the customary Calculations — — — 1,40,208 5 6

Loss 1,09,791 10 6

(“ (a) Appendix, N<sup>o</sup> 12.

§ “ In order to shew the Strictness with which the Jagheerdars were obliged to account for the Sums, a Translate of an original Record taken from the Dewan Duffer, containing an Account of the Collections from the Jagheer of Nazim of Bengal, is annexed. Similar Accounts were taken from all Munsubdars, and transmitted to Delhi with the Tuldeek Hazere, or Account of the Troops of the Munsubdars that had been marked and received, and according to which the Beraat or Adjustment of their Accounts was made out at the End of the Year by the Grand Bukshes at the Presence. The Claims of Government upon the Jagheerdar for the Hissah Khalsa, Troops deserted, or not mustered, &c. &c. were classed under the Head of Motalibah Sircar, or the Demands of the State; and to answer which it was customary on Assignments, to any considerable Amount, to suspend a Sum under the Head of Titemah Tullub, or Pay suspended, for which an Assignment was never granted till the Munsubdar had settled his Accounts. The Emperor Aurung Zeeb, being once importuned by his eldest Son to grant an Order for the Payment of this suspended Balance before his Accounts were adjusted; “ Let him know,” replied the Emperor, “ that this (the Grant of a Jagheer) is not like the Dealings of Merchants. My Father suspended One-fourth of the Jagheers of the Princes and Nobles, but in the present Age the Laws are disregarded. If a Part of his Pay be suspended, it matters not, for it will be appropriated to “ the Liquidation of Motalibah,” or the Demands of Government. “ the Price of the Jewels, and various other Claims.”) §

#### Hissah Khalsa.

Jagheers are granted according to the Era of the Toorks, or Inhabitants of the Toorkestan. To each Year they give the Name of certain Animals. Twelve of these Years make one Dour, and two Dours a Kern.

#### Names of the Years.

1st. Sookan-eel, or the Mouse.	7th. Tungozeel, or the Hog.
2d. Ody-eel, or the Cow.	8th. Parus-eel, or the Tyger.
3d. Loo-eel, or the Crocodile.	9th. Tukkahoeel, or the * §
4th. Eelan, eel, or the Serpent.	10th. Into-eel, or the Dog.
5th. Lointo-eel, or the Horse.	11th. Tookaneel, or the Hare.
6th. Koo-eel, or the Goat.	12th. Peech-eel, or the Ape.

\* Sic in Orig.

#### Names of the Months.

Khurreef Harvest.				Rubbee Harvest.			
Miker,	or	Kautic,	30 Days.	Teerwardee,	—	Byfack,	31 Days.
Abaan,	—	Aughun,	30	Ardebehift,	—	Jyte,	31
Azur,	—	Poole,	29	Khordaad,	—	Affar,	32
Dye,	—	Maug,	29	Tees,	—	Sawun,	31
Bekmun,	—	Paugun,	30	Ameerdaad,	—	Bhadoon,	30
Istundar,	—	Chyte,	30	Scherewun,	—	Affin,	31.

§ (“ (b) The Hissah Khalsa, or Share of Government, is of Two Kinds.

“ The Shekest Ayaam and the Towfeer.

“ 1st, Shekest Ayaam.

“ Jagheers were granted and resumed only at the following Periods.

“ The Beginning of the Khurreef Harvest (Ibtedah Khurreef) that is the Commencement of the Month of Miher, in which Case the Jagheerdar gets the Produce of the whole Year; also if he is removed in this Month, and there is no Shekest Ayaam, Five-sixths of the Khurreef Harvest (or Punj-foods) which commences from the Abaan, or Month of Aughun. If the Jagheerdar's Assignment is dated from this Month, 1-6th of the Khurreef or the Month of Mehr, is denominated Shekest Ayaam, and the Receipts of that Month \* to the Credit of Government. If a Jagheer is resumed at this Period, the Jagheerdar gets only the Collections of Mihr, and the remaining Five Months of the Khurreef, with the Rubbee of Course, are brought on the Account of Government.”) §

\* Sic in Orig.

Three-fourths of the Khurreef (or Seh Robeh Khurreef) is from the 15th of Abaan, &c. &c.

Two-thirds of the Khurreef (or Sool-saan Khurreef) is from the Commencement of Azaar or Poole, &c.

Half the Khurreef or nesf Khurreef, is from Dye, &c. &c.

One-Third of the Khurreef or Soos Khurreef is from Behunun or Phaugun.

One-sixth of the Khurreef (or Soods Khurreef) commences from Istundar or Chyte.

The same Calculations are observed in the Rubbee Harvest.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2044.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.



It must be observed however, that when a Jagheerdar's Assignment commences from the Rubbee Harvest, he does not interfere in the Account of Collections of the Khurreef of that Year.

§ (" (a) 2d, Towfeer or Surplus.

" The Difference between the Haal Hassil, or actual Receipts of the Jagheerdar, and the registered Assessment of Toorul Mull (or the Toomar Junima), according to which the Jagheerdar was generally put in Possession of his Lands." )

§ (" (b) Extract of a Draft of a Sunnud in the Book called the Inshai Alomgerec.

" So many Villages having been granted in Jagheer to such a Person, he is also made accountable for the Zoward Sircar, (or Excess of Produce beyond the Amount of his Assignment,) which he will pay into the Treasury at the End of every Harvest.

" In the Mochulka of Fukker ul deen Hussein, (recited in the Appendix), the Stipulation of the Hissa Khalsa, or Share of the Exchequer, is not expressed, though it is evidently implied: In a Sunnud of Hedait Ullah now before me, and granted in consequence of a Perwannah from the Vizier, this Stipulation respecting the Hissah Khalsa, or whatever the Jagheerdar may realize above the Amount of his Assignment, is inserted, as in almost all the other Sunnuds." )

From the Sunnud of Kedait Ullah it appears, that a considerable Portion of his Assignment had been granted him in Behar, where he no Doubt held it exactly under the same Stipulations and Restrictions, as the Lands he held under the same Assignment in Bengal.

Under the Certificate in this Sunnud, is inserted the Signature of the Darogah Arz Moherer.

§ (" (c) Appendix, N° 13.

" Allahbad Sunnud.

" Extract from the Dastoor Alummul, or Book of Forms and Regulations of Anundee Ram Nooskah Nowees, of the Soubah of Allahbad.

" Adjusted Account (or Hissab Bar Gerdaneed) of the Jagheer of Sutf Ally Khan, resumed at the Expiration of One-third of the Khurreef Harvest Soollan Khurreef, pursuant to the Perwannah of the Vizier.

" The Dewan of the Soubah ordered the Chowdries and Canongoes of the Pergunnah to prepare a Statement of the gross Collections of the Jagheerdar, whose Accounts were settled as follows :

" Amount of the Assignment — — — 1,98,000 Daams.

" Jagheerdars Settlement.

" Maal, — — — — — 4,200

" Cesses, — — — — — 1,850

6,050

" Deducted Balance in the Hands of the Ryats, — — — 2,390

" Amount collected by the Jagheerdars, — — — 3,660

" Deduct due to the Jagheerdars, to the Time when his

" Jaghire was resumed, — — — 1,220

" Due from the Jagheerdar to Government, on settling his

" Accounts — — — — — 2,440

" Mode in which this Balance was liquidated, paid by the

" Jagheerdars in Cash, — — — — — 1,320

" Sum due to him Account Titmah Tullub, or Pay suf-

" pended, — — — — — 1,120

Rupees — 2,440")

(a) Vide supra, Page 2044.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2045.

(c) Vide supra, ibid.

§

(" (a) Appendix, N° 14.

" Account of the Settlement of Bengal for the Year 1146, with the Division of the Lands into Khalfa and Jagheer.

" Khalfa Lands, &c.			
" Khalfa Land» Mocurrory.			
" Lands never granted in Jagheer, or otherwise alienated, the Revenue of which was invariably paid directly to Government, and therefore denominated Khalfa Mocurrory			
			1,04,72,865 12 18 3
" Paibaukee.			
" (Lands allotted for being granted in Jagheer, but the Assignments on which having been refused, the Revenues were paid in to Government till other Assignments on them were granted: During this Period the Lands were said to be Der Ammul Paibaukee, or under the Paibaukee Jurisdiction.)			
" Sabceek, or former Resumptions.			
" Keedah, &c. for the Elephants.			
" Keedah	—	38,480 8 15 3	
" Khorah	—	18,142 2 9 1	
" Mujarai	—	5,229 0 0 0	
			61,951 11 5
" Returned Mohauls of			
" Jaffier Khan	—	2,50,405 7 0 0	
" Sundry other Mun-			
" subdars	—	3,57,052 8 17 0	
			6,07,457 15 17
			6,69,409 11 2
" Dereenwillah, or recent Resumptions.			
" Refumed Mohauls of Khan-			
" dowran	—	1,16,469 9 6	
" Mojuffer Khan	—	1,08,530 6 14	
" Royroyan	—	3,750 0 0	
			2,25,000 0 0
" Mohauls of Serfrauz Khan refumed.			
" Mushroot, or held by him as			
" Soubahdar	—	6,80,000 0 0	
" Belah Shert, or unconditional	—	2,03,246 4 0	
			8,83,246 4 0
			11,11,996 4 0
			17,81,405 15 2 0
			1,22,54,271 12 0 3") §
Jagheer Lands.			
Held by the Nobles of the First Rank (Omra Ozzaum.)			
Mohummud Ally Verdec Khan,			
Behadur Mohabut Jung Belah.			
Shert, or unconditional, calculated at the Rate of Five Months		1,19,793 0 0	
Syf Khan Bahadur, Syf Jung Belah.			
Shert and Mushroot, or Part conditional and unconditional, for 830 Horfe, &c.	—	1,10,666 11 0	
			1,22,645 14 0
Held by sundry Munsubdars.			
Mahm <sup>d</sup> Hafeer Ullah Khan.			
Mushroot, or in virtue of the following Offices:			
Dewanny of Bengal Horfe 150, Pay at the Rate of Six Months			
		15,000 0 0	
Darogah of the Artillery H. 120, Pay 5 Months			
		9,895 13 0	
			24,895 13 0
Mirza Ghaleb Ally Khan.			
Mushroot, conditional for the Neabut of the Soubahdarry of Dacca, H. 400, Pay 5 Months			
		33,333 5 0	
For the 'Thanah, or Post of Cossimpore, H. 55, Pay 5 Months			
		4,416 11 0	
			37,750 0 0
Fukher ud deen Hussein Khan, &c.			
Belah shert, or unconditional Munsubjaat and Horfe, Pay 6 Months			
			69,000 0 0
Guzzun Hussein Khan.			
Mushroot, or in virtue of his Office of Darogah, or Superintendant of the Nowarras or Fleet of Boats, Pay 5 Months			
		83,335 0 0	
Shereat Ullah Khan.			
Mushroot, or in Condition of his commanding the Tanorah, or Post of Sundeeep, H. 95, Pay 5 Months			
		7,916 11 0	
Mirza Ruzveek Khan.			
Mushroot, or Condition of his commanding the Tanahs, or Posts of Serripore and Sungramgur, &c. H. 100, Pay 5 Months			
		8,333 0 0	
Carry over		2,31,230 8 0	1,22,645 14 0 1,22,54,271 12 0 3

(a) Vide supra, Page 2046.

[ 18 E ]



Brought over		—	2,31,235 8 0	1,22,645 14 0	1,22,54,271 12 0 3
Held by sundry Munsubdars.					
Shemsheer Khan.					
Mushroot, or on Condition of his holding the Foujdary of Sythet,					
Horse 600, Pay 5 Months	—	—	75,000 0 0		
Belah Shert, or unconditional Daams, in Part					
23,61,800, Pay 5 Mo	—	—	24,602 0 0		
				99,602 10 0	
Khas Tullub Khan.					
Mushroot, in virtue of the Fouzdary of Akbernagur and Telliagurry,					
Horse 150, Pay 5 Months	—	—		16,666 10 0	
Shemsheer Ally Khan.					
Belah Shert, or unconditional, for Munsub and Horse, Daams					
15,00,000, Pay 5 Months	—	—		15,625 0 0	
Golaum Ruffoul.					
Belah Shert, or unconditional, Daams 1,92,000, Pay 5 Months	—	—		2,000 0 0	
Schamut Ally Khan, Munsubdar of the Horse 150.					
The Horse Mushroot, or in virtue of the Foujdary of Banah, and the					
Pay of Munsubdar of 100 for the Office of Bukhee of Bengal, H.					
50, Pay 5 Months	—	—		4,166 11 0	
Yytefaam ud deen Khan.					
Mushroot, or for commanding the Tannahs or Posts of Bickrampore					
and Shauzadpore, Horse 60, Pay 5 Months	—	—		5,000 0 0	
Golaum Ally Khan.					
Mushroot, or in virtue of his Office of Fouzdar of Hoogly, H. 150,					
Pay 5 Months	—	—		12,500 0 0	
Mahommed Askeeree.					
Mushroot, or for commanding the Tannolis or Jeldee Banscolly and					
Khyzerpore, H. 70, Pay 5 Months	—	—		5,833 5 0	
Mahommud Jacob.					
Mushroot, or for commanding the Thanah or Post of Thanece, H. 40,					
Pay 5 Months	—	—		3,333 5 0	
Gholam Hossain.					
Mushroot, or for Cutwally of Dacca, Horse 30, Pay 5 Months	—	—		2,500 0 0	
Roy Joogul Kishwur.					
Belah Shert, or unconditional, in Part, Daams 3,50,000, Pay 5 Months				3,645 14 0	
Zool Kudder Khan.					
Mushroot, or for the Office of Commander of the Boats at Chittagong,					
H. 30, Pay 5 Mo	—	—		2,500 0 0	
Mohummud Ishaak Khan.					
Mushroot, or in virtue of his Office of Accountant of the Artillery,					
H. 20, Pay 5 Mo	—	—		1,666 11 0	
Meer Jemaul ud deen.					
Mushroot, or for the Appointment of Saraab Chittagong, H. 20, Pay					
5 Months	—	—		1,666 11 0	
Golaum Hussein.					
Mushroot, the Rank and Pay for Munsubdar of 50 and 5 Horse,					
for the Office of Accountant, H. 50, Pay 5 Months	—	—		7,073 0 0	
Ally Hussein Khan.					
Mushroot, or for commanding the Boats at Ramgamatty, H. 20, Pay					
5 Months	—	—		1,200 0 0	
Meer Jemaul uddeen.					
Mushroot, or for commanding the Artillery at Chittagong, H. 10,					
Pay 5 Mo	—	—		8,335 0 0	
Hussein Mahummud Khan.					
Mushroot, or on Condition of his commanding the following Posts					
or Tannahs:					
D <sup>o</sup> Heraree	200				
Bunder	60				
Nowacolly	10				
Nyroo Telungoo	100				
Puffingah	50				
Rambo	20				
Teeka	40				
Nukna Moonda	50				
	—	530, Pay 5 Mo.	—	—	44,166 11 0
Heirs of Suffrauz Khan.					
Mushroot, or on Condition of holding the Foujdary of Kooch Be-					
har and Rangamatty, being the Lands formerly held by Serfrauz,					
on the Belah Shert, or unconditional Tenure, Horse 1500, Pay 6					
Months	—	—		1,50,000 0 0	
Heirs of Baber Khan.					
Mushroot, or for holding the Office of Fourdar of Jeffere, H. 50,					
Pay 5 Mo	—	—		4,166 11 0	
Carry forward			6,02,878 11 0	1,22,645 14 0	1,22,54,271 12 0 3

Brought forward	—	6,02,878	11	0	1,22,545	14	0	1,22,54,271	12	0	3
Held by sundry Munfubdars.											
Heirs of Munnocher Khan.											
Mushroot, or for the Office of Fourdar of Gooragaut, H. 200, Pay 5 Months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,666	11	0	
Heirs of Kudder Khan.											
Mushroot, or for the Office of Mint Master, and Superintendant of the Artificers of the Fleet of Boats, H. 25, Pay 5 Months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,333	5	0	
Heirs of Hadjee Ally Khan.											
Mushroot, or on Condition of their holding the Office of Darogha Daag Tufsherhah, or Superintendant of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, H. 20, Pay 5 Months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,666	11	0	
Heirs of Fuzzul Ally Khan.											
Mushroot, or for holding the Office of Ameen of the Daag Tufsherhah, Horse 20, Pay 5 Months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,666	4	0	
								5,42,889	0	0	
Zemindars.											
Mukund Manick, Zemindar of Tipprah.											
Belah Shert, or unconditional Munsub, 500 Horse, Pay 8 Months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	0	0	
Narain Sing, Zemindar of Majoah.											
Belah Shert, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,250	0	0	
Feroz Bukt, Zemindar of Teliagurry.											
Belah Shert or unconditional, Munsub 200, Horse 30, Pay Months 5,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,583	5	0	
Abdurreheem, Zemindar of Fousung.											
Belah Shert, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,916	10	10	
Scam Sonder, Zemindar of Jessore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	781	4	0	
								50,53,136	0	0	
Amlah Ashaam, or Artillery.											
(This Corps was paid for 12 Months)											
Stationed at Dacca	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,820	1,35,060	0	0
Chittangong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,532	1,50,251	14	18
Rangamatty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,478	63,045	0	0
Silnet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	10,824	0	0
									3,59,180	14	18
Amlah Nowarras or the Fleet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		7,77,943	5	6
Pensioners.											
Annually	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,292	8	11	3
Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,543	12		
Imaum Utumgah.											
Widows of Jaffer Khan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,051			
Molavee Mohd Munayum Devife	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,666	11		
Molah Lys Ullah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	520	13		
								11,238	8		
Muddah Maush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,998	7	8	
Tomb of the Mother of Sumfaam ud Dowlah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,666	11		
Feringees or Christians, stationed at Hoogly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,945	9	12	2
								46,185	8	11	1
Deficiency in the Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		18,99,475	13	5
									1,35,075		
Total Afflictment of the Soubah of Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1,42,88,821	10	6

## Appendix, N° 15.

Behar Sunnud.

Sunnud of Mohummeed Daood under the Seal of Golaum Ally Khan Dewan of the Soubah of Behar.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Ryots, and Cultivators of Pergunnah Taal in the Soubah of Behar.

According to the Perwannah from the Presence, under the Seal of the Vizier Yytemaad ud Dowlah Khimier ud deen Khan Cheen Bahader Nuserut Jung, dated 4th Sewal, 14th Year of the Reign; the Contents of which are inserted on the Back of the Sunnud; the Sum of One Lack of Daama on the said Pergunnahs having been granted in Jagheer to Mohummud Daood, Son of Mohummud Nusseer, upon the Demise of Mohummud Dost, from the Commencement of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tungoozeel, or 1138 Fussile, you will account with him for the Dewanny Rents and Dues with Punctuality and Fidelity, according to established Usage and Custom, nor deviate in any Respect from his Directions.

On the Back of the Sunnud.

The Zimun.

Granted to Mohummud Daood, Son of Mohummud Nusseer, upon the Death of Mohummud Dostkaam, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tungoozeel, or 1138 Fussile, in Pergunnah Taal Sircar Sarun, Soubah Behar, according to the Perwannah from the Presence; Contents of which are underwritten in angular Lines.

Perwannah



## Perwannah of the Vizier.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Mokuddums, Ryots, and Cultivators of Pergunnah Taal, Sircar Sarun, Soubah Behar, the Sum of One Lack of Daams having been granted in Jagheer to Mohummud Dahood, upon the Removal of Mohummud Dostkaam, according to the Particulars inserted in the Zimun, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tungoozeel, you will account with him for the Dewanny Rents and Dues, according to the established Usage and Custom, nor deviate in any Respect from his Directions.

## On the Back of the Vizier's Perwannah.

Granted to Mohummud Daood of Mahommed Nusfeer, upon the Death of Mahommed Dostkaam, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tungoozeel, in Pergunnah Taal, in Sircar Sarun, and the Soubah of Behar.

Daams	—	—	—	1,45,000
Deduct, included in the Jagheer of Shaik Fuzzeel ullah	—	—	—	45,000
				<hr/>
			Rupees	1,00,000

To do Duty with the Troops appointed to mount Guard on Tuesday.

Mohaul of the late Mohummud Dost Kaam, Assignment of 1160				
Fully, according to the Papers and the Razenameh of Mahommed Daood	—	—	—	2,243
Deduct the Jaghire of Shaik Fuzzul Ullah, according to the Royal Order—45,000 Daams, or	—	—	R'	696
				<hr/>

Remainder, assessed on sundry Villages:	Soorajepore	—	—	—	155	4	0	R' 15,478, or, Daams 1,00,000.
	Mowaree	—	—	—	45	13	0	
	Amwer Jamee	—	—	—	236	10	0	
	Keroutee	—	—	—	372	0	0	
	Behka Pandoo	—	—	—	399	2	6	
	Futtehpore, &c.	—	—	—	139	11	0	
	Jugdeespore, &c.	—	—	—	16	13	0	
	Kopatmaw, Eleven Villages	—	—	—	23	10	0	
	Atwah	—	—	—	157	14	6	

## Ferd Sowaul.

(Subscription.)

' According to the Order of the Prefence, let them  
' grant a Sunnud Mataback according to Custom.'

A Perwannah has been received from the Prefence, under the Seal of the Vizier Yytemad ud Dowlah, Kummer ud deen Khan, Cheen Behadur, Nusferut Jung, dated 4th Sowaul 14th Year of the Reign, granting in Jagheer to Mohummed Daood, Son of Mohummud Nusfeer, the Sum of One Lack of Daams, on Pergunnah Baal in Sircar Sarun, (being the Lands held by the late Mahommed Dost Khan, from the Commencement of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tungoo Zeel, or 1138 Fuzzilly; What are your Orders respecting the granting a Sunnud Mataback?

Assessment on Daams of the Lands held by the late Mohummed

Daft Khan	—	—	—	1,45,000
Deduct	—	—	—	45,000

Amount of the Assessment 1,00,000

## Appendix, No. 16.

## Behar Sunnud.

Sunnud of Moh<sup>d</sup> Tukkee Khan, under the Seal of Syed Oloovee Kkan, Dewan of the Soubah, dated 1162 Fuzzilly.

This Sunnud specifies, that the Munsubdar obtained Possession of his Jaghire upon producing a Copy of the Vizier's Perwannah, under the Seal of the Head Cawzee of Delhi; and, upon entering into an Agreement, to deliver in the Original in Six Months, which, from the Endorsement on the Sunnud, he appears to have performed under the Zimun on the Reverse of the Vizier's Perwannah. It is also mentioned, that the Munsubdar is detached on Service in the Soubah of Behar. In other Respects, the Sunnud corresponds exactly in Form with that of Mahummed Daood.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXL.

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCXCII.

N. B. In Page 1855 of the Minutes, the Letter from which these Extracts are read is erroneously dated, "the 30th June 1775," instead of "the 4th July 1775." This Error is corrected in Appendix N° CCXCII, here referred to.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXLI.

Vide supra, Appendix, N° CCCII.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXLII. (a)

Book 38. Page 634.

Extract of a Consultation of the 26th August 1776.

Fort William, the 26th August 1776.

At a Council; Present,  
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
Lieut. General John Clavering,  
Richard Barwell, } Esqrs.  
Philip Francis, }  
Colonel Monfon indisposed.

Secret Dept.  
Monday.

The Proceedings of the 19th instant read and approved.

Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow:

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Herewith I have the Pleasure to enclose the Honble. Board my Accounts up to the latest Period I have been able to make them out; viz.

Mr. Bristow.  
Four Letters,  
dated 8th Au-  
gust.

N° 1.—Particulars of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Resident at the Vizier's Court, from the First of his taking Charge of his Office to March the 31st 1776, comprehending the Balance of Cash then in the Resident's Hands, both in the several Species received, and in Oude Siccas.

N° 2.—Particulars of March Balance.

N° 3.—Account of Cash in the Hands of the Resident with the Vizier, for the Month of April 1776.

N° 4.—Particulars of April Balance.

N° 5.—Cash in the Hands of the Resident with the Vizier, in the Month of May 1776.

N° 6.—Particulars of May Balance.

N° 7.—Account Cash in the Hands of the Resident with the Vizier, in the Month of June 1776.

N° 8.—Particulars of June Balance.

N° 9.—Account Current between his Excellency the Vizier and the Honble. Company, dated the 5th August 1776.

In Explanation of the Article of Bareilly Rupees 10,500 my private Cash, which was put under the same Guard with the Company's—The dispatching it was a Mistake of the Shroffs, and produced neither Loss nor Gain to the Company or myself. As the Circumstance happened, so I have stated it, and if the Honble. Board reflect on the Situation of Affairs at the Time, it will appear evident that I had no other Place of Safety to keep my Cash in.

(a) N. B. This Appendix belongs to the Extract from the Consultation of this Date in Page 2055 of the Minutes, the Reference to which is omitted by Mistake.



I take the Liberty to observe to the Honble. Board, that there are not above One or Two of the various Species received and disbursed by me here included in the Assay Master's Report, and had they been included, I hope to give such Reasons for my being unable to abide by it as will prove satisfactory.

I conceived the fixing the Batta on Receipts of Army Subsidy at the Brigade to depend upon the Commanding Officer, who had always regulated this Matter by publick Orders issued for the Purpose from Time to Time.

By these Means no Loss of Batta on such Terms accrued to the Company, the Vizier being credited for no more than the Paymaster acknowledged the Receipt of in the Species stipulated for in the Treaty.

In my Letter of the 16th ultimo, I explained to the Honourable Board the Difficulty of fixing a Standard Batta on Sums disbursed by me. Upon further Enquiry, I find additional Reasons for being of this Opinion, particularly the Fluctuation of the intrinsic Value of the Coin. To explain this in one Instance: The Rupees which pass under the general Denomination of Oud Siccas, comprehending Fyzabad, Bangalore, Lucknow, Mocktiar, and Hawley Rupees, are each of them coined at various Mints; over which, the Government keeping no strict Check, the Standard is not adhered to, and the Rupees turn out of different Value, according to the different Mints, although they are still supposed by the Government to pass at One common Rate. To obtain Assays of Coins so fluctuating and numerous, would be next to an Impossibility, with regard to the Sums received and paid by me to the Army; and I therefore, at the Time, conceived the Commanding Officer from his Station, the Custom of the Service, and his Residence on the Spot, the best and only Authority that I had for regulating the Batta.

I did for some Time send down to the Honourable Board the Account of the gross Sums received by me; but this Mode, not stating the Balance within some Lacks, I imagined, that putting the Brigade Batta would come the nearest to it. At the same Time, for Sums not actually disbursed, no final Adjustment has taken place with the Vizier, that an Opening may be left to charge him with the Difference of Batta, should any \* rise on Sums sent down to the Presidency. That it will, I am almost certain, from the Abuses in the Mints, and I hope the Honourable Board will not deem me claimable for Deficiencies.

§ (" (a) The Mint at Lucknow was farmed at 22,000 Rupees a Year to Bowanny Sing, one of  
 • Sic in Orig. " the Vizier's favourite Ordelies, who refarmed it at \* at 8,000 Rupees Profit to himself, and it  
 " was again refarmed to a Third Person for a further Emolument; so that it stands altogether to  
 " the Managers at 30,000 Rupees a Year, besides the Support of his Workmen, and other ne-  
 " cessary Expences of every Kind; where, by the best Intelligence I could ever collect, it will not  
 " yield above 24 or 25,000 Rupees a Year. I have heard that general Complaints are made by  
 " the Inhabitants of the Loss sustained by Mal-Practices in the Mint, and that already Rupees of  
 " the 14th and 15th Years are the greatest Part bought up and coined into the Current Siccas  
 " with a Gain to the Proprietor. By this Circumstance alone, the Honble. Board may determine  
 " the bad Consequences of the present Management in the Coinage, and what is worse, I see no  
 " Probability of any Stop being put to it; for on his Excellency's coming into Cantonements,  
 " and shortly after Ellize Cawn's Arrival, I represented the Case as particularly affecting his  
 " Money Transactions with the Company, since he received this Species of Rupee in Payment of  
 " his Revenue, without having the Deficiency in the intrinsic Value made up to him; that the  
 " Company would not agree to this for their Monies, it being stipulated in the Treaty, that they  
 " were to be paid for their Transactions at the Standard then in being; that should it hereafter be  
 " debased, his Excellency was to make up the Deficiency; and I therefore hoped he would not be  
 " offended at being charged with the Difference. He answered in general Terms, " That he had  
 " entrusted the Management of the Mint to a Man in whom he placed great Confidence, and who  
 " was capable of the Office." I tried to convince his Excellency to the contrary, but all to no  
 " Purpose; and notwithstanding I repeatedly urged him on this Point, I could obtain no real Satis-  
 " faction, and I found my Representations so ill received, that I was forced to drop them. I did  
 " it very unwillingly, because Ellize Cawn had solicited me in the strongest Terms to use my  
 " Influence with the Vizier, to rectify the Mismanagement of the Mint, being fully sensible of  
 " the Detriment which would accrue from it; but the Manager being a Man so much favoured,  
 " he hardly dared openly to speak against him. The only Point we were able to effect was to get  
 " an Order to Bowanny Sing to coin the Rupees at the old Standard; and so far from curbing  
 " his Authority and Influence, the Vizier has since farmed to him all the Mints throughout his  
 " whole Dominions. Notwithstanding the Order, Bowanny Sing still continues to debase the  
 " Coin. In Corah particularly the Abuses are the greatest. That Mint is refarmed at a most  
 " exorbitant Rate, and has already produced Lead Money, the same in Proportion in all other  
 " Parts of the Country.

" In Reply to what the Honble. Board direct, that I should ascertain and report the Weight and  
 " Fineness of a Bungaloo Sicca, I hope I have evinced the Impracticability of my doing it, in the  
 " present State of the Mint. The Oud Sicca ought to be composed of Eighteen Burrage Alley,  
 " and weigh Eleven Mashha, which will guide the Honble. Board in their Decision on the real  
 " Difference in Value between it and a Parna Sunnaut, if the Standard was adhered to. I under-

" stand, however, that the New Oud Sicca is now current in the Buzar, at a Discount of Two per Cent. on the old, and that this Discount is expected to encrease upon every new Coinage.

" I have for a long Time flattered myself with the Hopes of Ready-money Payments from the Vizier, which the Situation of his Country, and extraordinary Expences until the present Juncture, have prevented from being accomplished; and I am further to observe from his lavish Disposition, that it is impossible I should ever be able to obtain them: I therefore see no Way of realizing his Debt to the Company, but by procuring from him specific Funds, for the Payment of it, which he shall be bound not to appropriate to any other Purpose. To evince the Truth of this, it is impossible to ascertain with Precision, the Expences of the Privy Purse; and in order that they should not be known, he has appointed Two Persons, Hussein Reza Cawn and his favourite Bowanny Sing, besides the public Treasurer, to receive the Produce of his Revenues. Excepting the fixed and unavoidable Expences of his Household, not any Thing is paid into the public Treasury. Hussein Reza Cawn has latterly held his Office nominally, for very little Money has been deposited with him: Bowanny Sing receives almost the Whole, and when I have been able to trace his Excellency's Disbursements in this Channel, it has generally been in the Purchase of Trifles in the Buzar, and in Presents to his Favourites, almost immediately upon the Receipt \* of even large Sums.

\* Sic in Orig.

" Having such a Disposition to counteract, I humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, whether the Mode of securing specific Funds is not the only One of realizing the Company's Demand; and I hope my Conduct in adopting this Measure will meet with Approbation;—at all Events should it be disapproved, I can always give them up, and it would not be an easy Matter to procure them, if the Collections on Account of the new Year were once commenced. Herewith I do myself the Pleasure to enclose a Statement of the Assignments, (N<sup>o</sup> 10), which I have procured, both for the Payment of the Debt, and of the Army Subsidy for next Year. I objected strongly to the Assignment on Rohilcund, wishing to exchange it for One on Oud, which his Excellency repeatedly declined to grant me, so that I submit this Matter to the Consideration of the Honble. Board.

" The Kistbundee I will forward as soon as I procure the Materials from the Aumils, as yet they have not furnished me with them.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" Lucknow,  
" the 8th August 1776.

" John Bristow,  
" Resid<sup>t</sup> at the Vizier's Court.") §

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 663.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I am sorry a Dropsy contracted by Elije Cawn is likely to prove fatal to him. He has hitherto been attended solely by his own Physicians, who adhere to no one Mode of treating him, but change their Prescriptions almost daily. I have repeatedly requested him to consult Messrs. Chandler and Harwood, which he has declined, and it is the Opinion of these Gentlemen, that he, from all the Symptoms of the Disease, cannot hold it out above Six or Seven Weeks. This Minister has, during his short Administration, rendered the Vizier great Services, and I am sorry to observe, that I see no Man about the Court likely to do so much Credit to the Station. A Successor to Elije Cawn is a Point of the first Importance, but I do not understand that the Vizier has as yet fixed upon any particular Person.

Dated  
11th Aug.

Lucknow,  
the 11th August 1776.

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

Ordered, That the Account Current between his Excellency and the Company be entered after the Consultation; also the List of Stipends granted to the Families of the late Rohilla Chiefs by his Excellency the Vizier, and the Statement of Assignments granted for the Payment of the Army Subsidy, and for the Liquidation of the Vizier's old Debt.

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

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your several Letters of the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, with the Accounts and other Enclosures referred to in them.

To Mr.  
Bristow.

We approve of the Tuncaws you have received on the Provinces of Owde, Cora, and Illahabad, for the Payment of the Army \* at Subsidy; and though we are perfectly satisfied that you have used your Endeavours to obtain the best Security for the remaining Payments for which you have received Assignments on Rohilcund, yet we cannot avoid expressing our Doubts of the Probability of your being able to realize them within the Period for which they are granted. We therefore wish you would make another Application to the Vizier in the most pressing Terms, using our Name for your Authority, in order to exchange these Tuncaws for others, on such Parts of his Dominions as are included within the Line of our Guarantee; but if your Instances should ultimately prove unsuccessful, or that you judge it impracticable to obtain the Exchange, we then empower you to accept of those on Rohilcund, informing the Vizier that we consider them

\* Sic in Orig.



them only as a collateral Security for that Part of his Debt to the Company, and that he is held responsible for the Balances that may accrue on the Collection of each Kist.

We are sensible of the Difficulty you must have experienced in ascertaining the Value of so many different Coins, as have been received in Payment from the Vizier, but we cannot think of leaving such large Accounts for Months unadjusted. We have already directed that the Owde Sicca Rupee, such as it was when the Treaty was concluded, or in other Words, such as it was in the last Year of the late Vizier's Life, should be the Standard of all Payments received on Behalf of the Company, and that every other Coin should only be received as Bullion, and estimated accordingly to its intrinsic Value in Owd Siccas. In order to regulate this Matter in future, and to prevent any Loss by the Exchange, we recommend that you employ a creditable and intelligent Shraff, with proper Assistants under him, if you think them necessary, to ascertain the real Amount of each Payment.

It must be the Duty of this Shroff to examine and appreciate all the Rupees as they are received from the Vizier, and to determine the Batta on each Species, according to the Proportion of their intrinsic Value with that of Owd Siccas. He is to affix his Seal to the Bags in which they are contained, and deliver an Account in Writing of the Amount of each different Specie, with their Value annexed in Owd Siccas. From these Accounts, the Accounts of the Company must be formed and regulated. The Payments to the Army must be made exactly after the same Rule. Each Dispatch to the Paymaster must be accompanied by a List or Account of the different Species and their Value in Owde Siccas, extracted from the Accounts of the Shroff; and that we may have some Check upon the Person employed in the Shroffage of the Money, we direct that you transmit to us from Time to Time Samples of all the Rupees, with his Valuation annexed; that we may cause them to be assayed and compared by our Assay Master.

The Mode above recommended will serve to prevent any Confusion in the Accounts with the Vizier for the future; and the same Rule must be observed in fixing the Batta on the different Species of Rupees, which may now remain unissued in the Hands of the Paymaster of the Brigade.

(At the End of the Letter)

Fort William,  
26th August 1776.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

(no Signatures.)

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 672.

Resolved, That Colonel Stibbert be addressed as follows.

To Colonel Stibbert, commanding in the Field.

To Colonel  
Stibbert.

Sir,

In order to prevent any Loss to the Army from their Pay being issued in the Species of Rupees hereafter received in Payment from the Nabob, as well as to obviate Confusion in the Accounts with him; we have directed the Resident at the Nabob's Court to appoint a proper Shroff to ascertain and fix the Batta on each Coin received from the Vizier, to reduce it into Owd Siccas, to affix his Seal on the Bags in which the Sums are contained, and to deliver them with an Account of the different Species, and their Amount in Owd Siccas. Extracts from these Accounts will be transmitted with each Sum of Money dispatched to the Paymaster; and we direct that you take Care to publish in Orders, in every Month, a List of the Shroff's Valuation of the several Species of Rupees as they are received from the Resident; with Notice that they shall be issued again in Payment to the Troops at the same Valuation.

This Regulation will not affect the Payments already made to the Army; but we direct that the above Rule be observed in fixing the Batta on the different Species of Rupees which may now remain unissued in the Hands of the Paymaster.

Fort William,  
26th August 1776.

We are, &c.

(Signed \*)

Resolved also, That the following Letter be written to Lieutenant Colonel Goddard.

To Lieutenant Colonel Goddard, commanding the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.

To Lieut.  
Colonel God-  
dard.

Sir,

We think it a Matter worthy your serious Attention to prevent the Expences of the Nabob's Military Establishment from being increased by the Appointment of Non-effectives; and to be careful that he does not issue Pay to more Persons than are actually employed in his Service. We therefore recommend these Points to your Consideration, and desire you will report to us the most effectual Method of establishing Checks to guard against the Evils abovementioned.

We are, &c.

Fort William,  
26th August 1776.

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

D' His Excellency the Vizier Afful Dowlah in Account Current with the Honble. Company. C.

1776.		1776.	
March 31st.	To Balance of Account Current of this Date — 26,70,932 2 5	June 30.	By Cash received since March the 31st, Account Army Subsidy, as per Cash Account of April, May, and June, viz.
			April — — 3,92,005 14 0
			May — — 4,41,978 0 0
			June — — 60,784 0 0
			8,92,767 14 0
June 30.	To Army Subsidy from the 31st March to June the 30th, being Three Months, at 2,60,000 per Month — — 7,80,000	Balance	— — — 25,58,164 4 5
		Oud Siccas	— — — 34,50,932 2 5

Lucknow, 5th August, 1776.  
(Errors excepted.)

(Signed) John Bristow,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

N. B. The above Balance having been received in various Species, and turned into Oud Siccas, agreeable to an estimated Discount, it is probable that such Part as may be lent to Calcutta, may, on affaying, prove of different intrinsic Value, and consequently this Balance erroneous. On this Account no other than Receipts for Specie have been given by the Resident to the Vizier, except for Sums received by the Paymaster, or disbursed to him.



Statement of Assignments granted by his Excellency the Vizier Aushof ul Dowlab, to the Honble. East India Company, for the Hindoo Year 1185.

	Names of the Districts.					Names of the Aumils.		
On Account of the Army Subsidy.	Sundolla, Milliabad, Lucknow, and Maholl					Muzzuffer Hofaim Cawn	—	3,75,000
	Kyzabad — — — —					Ally Reza Cawn	—	8,43,000
	Shahraw, Sultanpore, &c. — —					Ulmafs Ally Cawn	—	10,15,000
	Corah — — — —					Ditto	—	2,87,000
	Kyragur — — — —					Chyte Sing	—	2,00,000
	Allahabad — — — —					Julput Roy	—	4,00,000
								Rupees 31,20,000
On Account of the Debt to the Company.								
	Rohilcund — — — —					Surut Sing	—	28,00,000
								Owd Siccas 59,20,000

Lucknow,  
August 5th, 1776.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) John Bristow,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

# A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXLIV.

Book 39. Page 33.

Extract of a Consultation of the 23d Sept. 1776.

Fort William, 23d September 1776.

Secret Dept.  
Monday.

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

§ (" (a) Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,  
" I addressed the Honble. Board on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, and am now to acknowledge  
" their Letter of the 22d ult.  
" In going to Fyzabad to procure an Interview with the Begum, I had no Intention to interfere  
" between her and the Vizier. I only went to be present when any Settlement might take Place,  
" without which the Begum never would have been satisfied, as she looked upon the Guarantee of  
" the Company as her Security. My Rule of Conduct at Fyzabad not having exceeded this Line,  
" and as the Five Lacks were on the Company's Account, I hope the Honble. Board will, for  
" these Reasons, approve the Event of this Negotiation."

(At the End of the Letter)

I have, &c. &c.

Lucknow,  
18th August 1776.

(Signed) John Bristow,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1904.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 42.

Read also the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I am sorry to inform the Honble. Board that Ellije Cawn died last Night, and I shall To-morrow do myself the Pleasure of writing particularly concerning the State of Affairs at this Court in Consequence of this Event.

Iucknow,  
25th August 1776.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) John Bristow,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 43.

(" (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" The great Utterfulness of Ellije Cawn to the Vizier I have already mentioned, and as Affairs may Mr. Bristow,  
" take a Turn in consequence of his Decease, I shall trouble the Honble. Board with the Charac-  
" ters of the Persons who compose the Vizier's Court.

" In my Address of the 12th February I mentioned Murteza Cawn, Jado Loll, Souba Sing,  
" Nawar Sing, and Holals, as Favourites; of whom Murteza Cawn was assassinated, Jado Loll  
" disgraced. Three other Men have since rose into Favour, namely, Tupper Chund, the Treasurer;  
" Jummarin Buksh, the Commandant of the Artillery, and the greater Part of the Troops not  
" under British Officers; and Caim Cawn, his Excellency's Elephant Driver.

" Those whom I before defined to the Honble. Board, under the Denomination of Tellinga  
" Rajahs, have Jagheirs of Thirty thousand Rupees a Year each; are Farmers of large Districts,  
" and reap great Emoluments from occasional Gratuities. Excepting Bowanny Sing, they are not  
" particularly distinguished one above another, but this Man enjoys, in a great Degree, the Confi-  
" dence of his Master; and I have already explained to the Honble. Board that the Irregularities in  
" the Coinage have principally proceeded from his Mismanagement. He is, to the best of my  
" Judgement, possessed of no natural Abilities to make up for the Want of Education, nor any  
" One Recommendation whatever, but merely the Vizier's Favour; and I am sorry to say that the  
" general Conduct of all these Rajahs, and this Man in particular, is exceedingly oppressive and  
" grievous to the People.

" Immarin Buksh is a vain light insignificant Character, of the same Education and Abilities as  
" the Telinga Rajahs, and whose real Pretensions to his present Station are much the same as theirs.  
" Caim Cawn has obtained his Favour from the Accident of being constantly under the Vizier's  
" Eye. He is a Man whom I believe his Excellency consults upon many Occasions, and by whom  
" he is much guided. Tipper Chund has been a long Time about the Court, is an artful intriguing  
" Man, not wholly destitute of Abilities, and avowedly ill-disposed towards the English: In every  
" Measure where he has been concerned, I have always met with Opposition from him.

" The Vizier's Turn for Dissipation takes up so much of his Time, that it is impossible he should  
" attend to the Administration of his Affairs; and therefore, without a capable Man in the Station  
" of Naib, I see no Prospect of their ever being settled on a permanent Footing. Supposing it to be  
" vacant, there would be no one authorized to take upon him the Controul of Accounts, or to  
" inspect into the general State of Affairs, but every Person who would have Influence with the Vi-  
" zier would use it to serve his own Purposes. I saw a great deal of this on our Return from Etawa,  
" for if Ellije Cawn, or some Man equally capable had not been placed in Office, the Order and  
" Regularity which were by him preserved would never have existed. The Duties of Naib, under  
" the wisest and most methodical Prince, require great Capacity, and must even then be executed  
" with Difficulty; but under a Prince such as the present, I hardly see it possible for any one to  
" discharge the Trust with Credit to himself.

" The Vizier's Unsteadiness is productive of contradictory Orders. The Views of his Fa-  
" vourites clash with the Minister's Measures, and overlet all his Endeavours to establish Economy  
" and Regularity; if he should attempt to overset them in the Opinion of the Vizier and fail,  
" Ruin would fall on his own Head. Ellije Cawn was so sensible of this, that far from opposing  
" them, he was forced to forward their Interests in order to establish his own Authority. I am fur-  
" ther sorry to observe, that though the Vizier's Attachments are not lasting, yet they are exceed-  
" ingly strong for the Time, and he thinks he can never be too liberal in bestowing Favours on  
" the Persons to whom he is so attached.

" In order to keep the Vizier steady in his Alliance, and to secure the Payment of their Af-  
" firmments, I conceive the Naib ought to be a Man well disposed towards the English. Though  
" the Vizier is sensible how much the Peace of his Government depends upon us, yet I find him  
" frequently misled by the Insinuations of particular People, who raise his Jealousy of the Com-  
" pany's Intentions, and, notwithstanding Representations which I am almost daily obliged to make  
" him, I am not able to prevent the Officers of his Government throwing great Interruptions in



" the Collections of my Assignments. The Vizier has made it a Condition, that those on Account the Company, and the Payment of his own Army under British Officers, shall be discharged prior to any others; he nevertheless often grants Tuncaws on the Places where mine are; and, when I represent that this is departing from a Promise engaged to in the most public Manner, which can only disgrace his Government, as it must make all Persons lose their Confidence in his public Faith, he pretends he is unguardedly led into those Measures.

" The Truth is, that he lavishes so much Money away in unnecessary and useless Expences, that unless he alters his Mode of Conduct, he will always be distressed. I have, for my Part, stated to him in the strongest Terms, that the Discharge of all Arrears to the Company, and the regular Payment of the Army under British Officers, are Points that the Honble. Board cannot, on any Account, dispense with. He always acquiesces in the Justice of what I say; but drove to it by his Extravagancies, he still winks at these Attempts to encroach upon my Tuncaws.

" The Appointment of an Officer to the Naibut, in the proper Choice of whom the Company's Interests are so nearly concerned, being a Point of the utmost Consequence, I conceived it to be my Duty to obtain the earliest Intelligence of his Excellency's Intentions; and seeing Ellijah Cawn's Decease inevitable, I pressed the Vizier, for some Days past, to come to some Resolution on this Point, which I was never able to bring him to before this Morning. He had Two Persons in View, Soorut Sing, the present Aumil at Rohilchund, and Tipper Chund. The latter I strongly objected to, for the Reasons I have above given, as I am convinced that he would not execute the Office with Credit to himself or the Vizier, and that he would exert his utmost Abilities to disgust the English. He is besides this a very unpopular Man, and unaccustomed to this Branch of Business. Soorut Sing appeared to me the fittest of the Two, having been a long Time Duan to Suja Dowla, and being well informed of the general State of the Country, a Man of plain Sense, but great Application; and the Aumils and People about the Durbar knowing his Talent in the Revenue Branch, he would have a Weight with them, which the other could not. For these Reasons, and that he has always shewn an Attachment to the English, I ever recommended him to the Vizier, and hope that my Conduct in so doing will be approved of by the Honble. Board.

" The Vizier, upon considering the Characters of all the Persons about the Court, looks upon him as the properest, and is determined to appoint him, if he appoints any Body; but he told me To-day, that he thought he could execute the Office of Naib himself. This Opinion I judged to have proceeded from the Insinuations of some of the People about him, who, concluding they could not obtain the Office for themselves, imagined they should have the greater Latitude to range in, if it was left vacant.

" I candidly informed his Excellency, that this was the Way to occasion him much Loss, and create endless Confusion in his Government, as he had too many other Occupations to attend to the Minutes of so extensive a Department as that of the Revenue. After much Argument he agreed with me, but has deferred the Appointment until he shall have fixed on some Person to go in Soorut Sing's Room to Rohilchund, as likewise another Person to fill the Office of Dewanny. His Excellency conceiving it incompatible that the Naibut and Dewanny should be united in One Family, the latter Office being now held by Soorut Sing's Son in Law.

" Whatever further Resolutions the Vizier may form on this Head, I shall be sure to give the Honble. Board early Information of.

" I have, &c.

" Lucknow,  
26th August 1776.

(Signed) " John Bristow,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court."

Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I wrote last on the 26th ultimo, and am favoured with the Honourable Board's Letters of the 7th and 12th August; the Directions contained in which I shall be sure to comply with.

The Vizier has not yet appointed a Successor to the Naibut. It was offered to Soorut Sing, who declined it, as the Dewanny has been a long Time in his Family, and he preferred holding that Office to any other his Excellency could grant him, however lucrative and honourable.—Whenever the Vizier shall fix on any Person, I hope it will be somebody well affected to the Company; if not, I shall consider it my Duty to represent to him the Disadvantages which will accrue from chusing a Man who might interrupt that good Understanding which at present subsists between the Two Governments.

Lucknow,  
the 4th September 1776.

I have, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,  
J. Clavering,  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Barwell,  
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCCXLV.

Mr. Middleton's Letter Book (B). No Page.

Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Governor General, dated the 26th June 1777.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &amp;c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I have now, in Obedience to your Orders of the 12th of May; the Pleasure to forward you the Nabob's Account Current with the Company, to the End of May last; his Account Current with the Army under British Officers, to the End of February last; Wauhil Bankees on Kist-bundee of the Tuncaws granted in Favour of the Company; the Rohillas, and the above-mentioned Army, to the End of Jait; Jumna Wauhil Bankees of the same; Tuncaws to the same Period in the Form required by the Honourable Board; as also Accounts Cash in the Hands of the Resident for April and May. My Cash Account for April, as well as Account Current to that Period, have been delayed to this Time merely from the Hopes I entertained of being able to transmit the Army Account with them longer this \*. Such however was the Intricacy of the Military Accounts, in consequence of the State of Arrears the Troops were delivered over to the British Officers, in the total Want of Funds at first, and the slow and inadequate realizing of these Funds when they were assigned, and afterwards Confusion created by the Mutinies, the few Assistants \* they were for that Employment, and the Want of having been furnished with Regulations prevailing in the other Paymaster's Offices, that I have been utterly unable to collect these Accounts before into any regular Form and Correctness, then only to the Month of February last. A regular Office having been established from that Time under the Deputy Paymaster General, the preparing of the Accounts to a very late Period will be attended with little Trouble, and I therefore hope to transmit the Honble. Board the Military Accounts to the same Period to which I have drawn out the others in a few Days. The Balance of the Company's Account Current amounts to 26,64,697 3 2. That of the Tuncaws unreceived to only about a Lack of Rupees more. As there are four Months of the Year remaining, during which the Nabob's Debts will increase by 2,60,000 Rupees a Month, or 10,40,000, it follows that should every Rupee remaining due on Tuncaws be received, the Assets would still be insufficient to the Liquidation of the Nabob's Debt to the Company by above Nine Lacks of Rupees. Sorry I am however to be obliged to observe that so far from there being a Probability of the Balances on the Tuncaws being nearly realized, I have little Expectation of realizing Ten Lacks of Rupees more upon that Account. The Season of the Collections may now be looked on as over, and what further Monies may be received will be chiefly raised by Loans on the Credit of next Year's Collections. On the Account Current of Military Receipts and Disbursements there appears a Balance of 21,39,138 6 1. This Account I believe I may venture to offer to the Honble. Board as correct, unless some very trifling Sums may be due which the Officers may have neglected to draw for, and the Deputy Paymasters to charge, in Consequence of the Monies having been at first when the Funds came in, in no Degree proportionate to the Expences advanced them on Account. Such Difference however must be exceedingly trifling if any, and shall be immediately rectified if they \* exist. This Account having been only drawn out to the End of February last, it is necessary to observe that full Twenty Lacks of Rupees have been received since that Time, and as the Military Expences for March, April, May and June can scarcely exceed Fourteen Lacks of Rupees at 3,50,000 <sup>p</sup> Month, it will follow that this Balance must now be reduced to about Fifteen Lacks of Rupees. It appears from the Wauhil Bankee of the Military Tuncaws that the Balance remaining to be received on these Tuncaws is Rupees 20,78,034 6 2. Estimating the Disbursements of the remaining two Months, at 3,50,000 <sup>p</sup> Month, Rupees 7,00,000, the Amount thereof added to the before-mentioned Balance due to the Troops will make the Sum of 22,00,000, or about a Lack and a Half of Rupees more than the Amount remaining due on the Tuncaws, were this to be realized, but there is a little Reason to expect that these Monies, any more than the Company's, will be nearly realized. The Prospect of such large Balances accruing on both the Company's and Military Funds, the absolute Necessity of providing for the Disbursements of the Brigade, and the almost equal Necessity of providing for those of the Troops under British Officers, important as I conceive the Honble. Board would consider their being kept on a regular Footing to the Company's Interests, were the Reasons which induced me to forbear sending down the Company's Cash in Hand, till I could present just Statements to the Board of the Sums likely to be realized on the Company's and Military Tuncaws, and obtained their Orders in Consequence, as to the Propriety of remitting the Money or detaining it for the Use of the Brigade, and in Case of Necessity, appropriating Part to the Disbursements of the Nabob's Troops under British Officers.



5 (" (a) The Balances have by no Means encreased since my taking Charge of this Station, more  
 " than in Proportion to the additional Kists which have become due. In Truth, the Evils which  
 " have occasioned these Balances, have originated from the Time of the Tuncaws, have continued  
 " to the present Period, and have been such as neither my Predecessors or myself could possibly  
 " remedy; nor can indeed any Remedy be applied in future, but by the Adoption of a new Sys-  
 " tem. It is my Duty to represent what these Evils are, and to propose what appears to me the  
 " only effectual Remedy, that the Honble. Board may take the Matter into their serious Considera-  
 " tion, and either adopt the Mode proposed by me, or such other as they may deem most expe-  
 " dient. The Causes of such Balances having accrued are, First, the Revenues having been in-  
 " jured by the Lands having been given in Farm to improper People, particularly to Orderlies and  
 " Favourites about the Nabob; Men, as I have already observed, of the lowest Extraction, most  
 " of them raised from common Sepoys, of Dispositions as mean as their Extraction, and who,  
 " from Want of Education, must be totally deficient in the farming Business. Thus ignorant,  
 " and, as most Men suddenly raised to Power and Fortune are, rapacious, they have plundered  
 " the Reiates \* wherever they have had Charge of Provinces, and of Course made them desert,  
 " desolated the Country, and ruined its Revenues. Secondly, the Vizier's Desire to raise his Re-  
 " venues, which will scarcely in any Instance bear such Encrease without certain ensuing Loss;  
 " that has not only been the Case, on making new Bundabusts, but often Two Months after En-  
 " gagements entered into by Government with Aumils, when an Encrease on the Revenue has  
 " been offered by any Adventurer, without any Charge of Delinquency, or even a Failure on the  
 " old Aumil's Part. The Vizier, from his idle Extravagancies, ever distressed for Ready-money,  
 " and allured by the Parishgee usually paid on the first Installment of an Aumil, has accepted the new  
 " Offer, disgraced the old Aumil, though an unexceptionable one, and put in a needy Adven-  
 " turer, who if he does any Way realize his Encrease, must do it by plundering the Country, and  
 " sucking the Blood of the Inhabitants. It is evident that Proceedings like these must destroy all  
 " Confidence in Government, and effectually deter any creditable Men, solicitous of performing  
 " their public Engagements, and to improve the Country, from taking the Lands. Lastly and  
 " principally, in Addition to the foregoing Circumstances, his Excellency's public and private  
 " Expences are so inordinate and disproportionate to his Revenues, so totally ill calculated for any  
 " useful Ends, and the Conduct of them entrusted in such improper Hands, his Parasites, and  
 " the Ministers of his \* unworthy Pleasures, that he is perpetually surrounded with clamorous  
 " Creditors, and, to get rid of their Importunity, he grants fresh Tuncaws on the Lands, al-  
 " though those he may formerly have given exceed the utmost Amount of their Rents. A great  
 " Part of these Creditors consisting of his Excellency's undisciplined Troops, it is but too evi-  
 " dent how much an Evil, so great in itself, must be encreased by so lawless a Rabble being let  
 " loose on the Country, who will naturally plunder as they may be able, neither paying any Re-  
 " gard to what may be their just Demand, or the Mode in which they levy it; hence it has, within  
 " my Knowledge, frequently happened, that the Troops which have been stationed with an Au-  
 " mil for his Protection and Assistance, have put him in Confinement, and not suffered him or his  
 " Officers to meddle with the Collections, until he has satisfied their exorbitant Demands. These  
 " united Causes have occasioned the Balances which have fallen so heavy on the Company's and  
 " Military Tuncaws; Causes which it has been impossible to obviate, these Tuncaws having been  
 " only partial Drafts on the Revenues of particular Provinces, where the Vizier's Authority re-  
 " mained in full Force, and where the Resident had no Troops to oppose the Nabob's lawless Rab-  
 " ble. I have been continually representing to his Excellency the Impossibility of the Company's  
 " and Military Tuncaws being realized, while he continued granting others exceeding the Reve-  
 " nues of the Provinces. My Remonstrances have however proved ineffectual, and I had no Au-  
 " thority over his Aumils in Opposition to his, the Evil has continued encreasing instead of di-  
 " minishing. Plunged irretrievably, as the Nabob is, in Idleness, Extravagance, and Luxury,  
 " it is vain to expect that he should act, or indeed be able to act, another Year in a Manner less  
 " injurious to the realizing of the English Tuncaws, unless I am empowered by the Honble.  
 " Board to demand from his Excellency the exclusive Assignments of the whole Revenues of cer-  
 " tain Provinces to an Amount equal to the Demands upon him, with an express Stipulation that  
 " the Rents shall be wholly paid into my Hands, without any Interference on the Part of his Ex-  
 " cellency's Government; so that it shall by no Means be allowable to dismiss the Aumils on  
 " whom such Assignments are given, unless on a Representation from me that they have failed  
 " in their Payments, or that, from their Conduct, I have Reason to apprehend such Failure; also  
 " that the Troops stationed for the Service of the Collections shall by no Means be changed but  
 " at my Instance, in consequence of any Complaints from the Aumil of their Misbehaviour. If  
 " the Honble. Board think proper to authorize me to make the above Demands from his Excel-  
 " lency, I think I may venture to assure them that whatever may be due on the Honble. Company's  
 " and the Military Account at the Close of this Year, may be very nearly, if not wholly, realized  
 " in the Course of next Year; especially if the Honble. Board should also judge proper to authorize  
 " me to demand from His Excellency, that only such Troops as may really assist the Collections be

(a) Vide supra, Page 2062.

"stationed in the Provinces assigned me, to the Exclusion of Cavalry, which is not only an useless Establishment, but a most pernicious Charge on the Country." §

In noticing the Accounts which accompany this Letter, I omitted to mention an Abstract of Disbursements to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers, under their respective Heads, from the Beginning of the Establishment to the 28th February 1777, which I have also enclosed for the Information of the Honble. Board.

As the Season for forming the new Settlement is now near at Hand, I entreat to be favoured with the Honble. Board's Sentiments and Determinations on the above Subjects as soon as possible, that my Measures may be taken accordingly.

Lucknow,  
the 26th June 1777.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXLVI.

Mr. Middleton's Letter Book (B). No Page.

Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Governor General, dated the 27th June 1777.

§ (" (a) To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

"Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

"I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of the Honble. Board's Letter of the 26th of May; with a Translation of an Address from the Governor General to the Vizier, the Original whereof was forwarded to me by the Persian Translator.

"The Subject of this Address affording me a favourable Opportunity of pointing out to the Vizier the many Evils which, notwithstanding the Removal of Imaum Buxh, still exist in his Government, and the Measures which appeared to me necessary to a Reform, I thought it highly expedient to embrace such an Occasion; and that I might omit nothing which could tend to convince his Excellency of the Dangers to which he was exposing himself, by so injudicious a Selection of Men to fill the Offices of his State, and impress the more strongly on his Mind the Necessity of an immediate Reform, I had previously prepared a Representation in Writing, which, after delivering the Governor General's Letter, and enlarging a little upon the Grounds of it, I presented to him; and have now the Pleasure to enclose the Honble. Board a Translation of it for their Information: I have the most sanguine Hopes that the Governor General's Letter, enforced by my personal Representations, will be productive of salutary Effects; and I shall be happy to find my Conduct in this Instance meets with the Approbation of the Honble. Board. The Nabob expressed on this Occasion the fullest Confidence in the Honour and Integrity of his Minister, Hussein Reza Cawn, assuring me that he had committed the entire Government of his Household and Country into his Hands, and that he would in no Instance suffer any other Authority to be brought in Competition with his. So strong, however, is his Attachment to his Favourites, and so powerful is their Ascendancy over him, that I do not expect the Minister will venture, of his own Accord, to make any spirited Efforts to destroy the pernicious Influence they at present have in the Country; it will nevertheless occur to the Honble. Board, upon a Review of the Characters and Dispositions of the Men who now comprize his Excellency's Favourites, Men of mean Extraction, raised from the most menial Occupations, and totally void of Education and every Requisite to qualify them for Men of Business, that such a Step is indispensable \* necessary to a Reform in the Administration of this Government. It is indeed true that the Removal of Imaum Buxh from his Excellency's Presence has entirely put a Stop to those Cabals and Machinations which were perpetually forming against the Minister, and left him perfectly at Rest as to his personal Security: But to give his Administration its full Effect, and to establish his Authority throughout the Country, the Rest of the Favourites should be deprived of the Share they hold in the Civil Government of the Country, and if possible of their Military Commands;—from the former they derive an Influence which the Ministry cannot effectually controul, and the latter must even make it their Interest to oppose any Attempts at a Reduction of Expence in the Department where it is most required. As his Excellency promised to give me his Sentiments at large on all these Points at a future Interview, I shall again renew the Subject in my Correspondence with the Honble. Board." §

(a) Vide supra, Page 2066.



• Sic in Orig.

The Contest between Nujef Cawn and Zabitta Cawn is still undecided. The former it is said has made Overtures of Peace through the Mediation of Luttafuf Allee Cawn; but the Conditions which Zabitta Cawn demands, are not likely to be accepted. They consist of the Three following Heads: First, the Country of Merket, &c. formerly taken from him by the King, shall be restored to him: Secondly, the District of Saurumpore now in his Possession, to be confirmed to him upon his paying an annual Tribute to his Majesty: And Lastly, the Office of Meen Buxhey Geere, &c. from which he was dismissed on his Retreat from the Presence, to be restored to him. Upon these Conditions, and no other, declares \* himself ready to return to his Duty and Allegiance, and to contribute every Thing in his Power to the Relief of his Majesty's Distresses. It is however impossible Nujef Cawn can assent to Terms disadvantageous to himself and so dishonourable to his Master; nor would indeed his Troops allow him to do it, as he has all along fed them with the Hopes of large Compensations upon the Defeat of Zabitta Cawn; and has had Address enough to make these Promises supply the Want of Ready Money; inducing them thereby to overlook the Consideration of their being Eight, Ten, and some even Twelve Months in Arrears.

Lucknow,  
the 27th June 1777.

I have the Honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) Nathl Middleton.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXLVII.

Book 590. Page 893.

Fort William, the 3d November 1777.

Secret Dept.  
Monday.

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

Read the following Letters from Mr. Middleton.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I am now with Concern to inform the Honble. Board, that the Apprehensions I entertained and fully expressed in my Address of the 26th June, of a Failure in the Funds assigned for the Payment of the Nabob's Troops under British Officers, have been but too seriously verified.

The Troops in general have continued Three Months, and from a total Cessation of the Collections for these Two Months past, a few of them are even now on the Eve of Four Months, in Arrears. These Troops having from the Date of the new Establishment become a Company's Brigade, I deemed it my indispensable Duty, under the Circumstance of the Vizier's Funds failing, to pay them in August from the Honble. Company's Cash a Sum, which, with the Military Cash in Hand, shall be equal to One Month's Subsistence; although without your special Orders, I by no Means thought myself authorised to pay up their Arrears. The many probable, I might add certain evil Consequences to be apprehended from suffering a further Protraction of the Pay of so large and important a Body of the Company's Troops, just formed into such, and therefore more likely to be alarmed for the ultimate Security of their Pay, than Men used to and well acquainted with the Certainty of their being fully paid up sooner or later in our Service, would not admit of my waiting the Honble. Board's Instructions on this Head, and I trust the Urgency of the Occasion, which alone could have induced me to take such a Step without their express Authority, will insure me their Approbation. The same Necessity obliged me to advance another Month's Subsistence a few Days before I received your last Commands. I beg Leave in this Place particularly to offer to your Notice, that the Two Sums advanced to this Brigade from the Honble. Company's Cash in August and September, amount only to 5,31,835 Rupees, a Sum by no Means adequate to the Payment of the Troops, comprehending the Three Supernumerary Battalions which Colonel Goddard has not yet dismissed, owing to the Want of Funds to pay up their Arrears, but barely equal to the Subsistence of that Part of the Troops actually become the Honble. Company's, agreeably to the new Establishment, for the above Two Months.

The inclosed Account of Cash in my Hands for the Month of August will shew you, that at the Expiration of that Month there remained in my Hands a Balance of Rupees 9,48,542 14 8: since which Three Lacks having been advanced to the new Brigade, and Fifty thousand to the Paymaster of the Third Brigade, there remains only a Balance of Rupees 5,98,542 14 8. Your Instructions direct me to furnish the Troops in the Field with a Supply of Cash sufficient for their ordinary Pay, and to retain in my Hands a Month's Pay in Advance for the new Brigade. Thus estimating the Expence of the Third Brigade at 3,60,000 Rupees, and of the new one at 3,00,000, a further

a further Sum of Rupees 4,60,000, will be to be deducted from the last mentioned Balance, which will leave a Residue only of Rupees 1,38,542 14 8. This Sum I will forward to the Presidency in Obedience to your Commands, as soon as I can procure Boats to transport it. Should the Honble. Board disapprove of my having made the above Disbursements from their Cash to the new Brigade, as Monies will be coming in from the Collections of the new Year in less than a Month, I shall be able, should such be your Pleasure, to replace the Amount in the Honble. Company's Treasury, by appropriating such Monies to that Purpose previous to the Discharge of the Arrears which may be due to the new Brigade, to the Period of its being transferred to the Honble. Company's Service. Should you, on the contrary, judge it expedient to pay up their Arrears, and to provide for the Troops in the Field out of the first Receipts, I think I may venture to assure you, that, in the Space of One Month, I shall be able to pay up Two Months of their Arrears, and, in another succeeding Month, to liquidate the Whole, leaving a Sum remaining in Cash fully equal to the Current Expences of both the Brigades for the Month ensuing, and, probably, an Overplus to send down to the Presidency; after which I shall leave little Doubt of not only realizing the full Amount of Army Subsidy, and Subsistence for the new Brigade, but also of reducing the Balance of Account Current due from his Excellency as fast as can be expected, considering the very heavy Amount of that Balance, and the Immensity of the Aggregate Demand on his Excellency, which, by his own Mismanagement and Extravagance, has accumulated to a Sum exceeding the Half of his Nett Revenue.

I am sorry the Honble. Board should have so just an Occasion to express their Astonishment at the enormous Sum of Balance due to the Officers, Paymasters, and others. I beg Leave however to observe, that, by much the greater Part of this Sum was on account of Pay and Allowance to the Officers and Troops, the February Current Expences not having been really liquidated till May or June, as the Army had been all along full Three Months, and often more, in Arrears; and this will account to the Honble. Board, in a great Measure, for the extraordinary large Amount standing at the Credit of Mr. O'Donnell, a very great Part of which was, in fact, owing to the Army; but which the Disbursements being fully charged, could only appear as a Balance in Favour of the Paymaster, who could not, in an Account apparent only to the 28th February, be debited for Sums received in March, April, or May. The remaining Sums which appear in the Account I laid before the Honourable Board to be due from the Nabob, arise from the Purchase of Horses for the Two Regiments of Cavalry alone, amounting to above Nine Lacks of Rupees, and Sums advanced immediately to the Troops by the late Paymaster, and the Deputy Paymaster.

I am preparing, and shall in a few Days transmit you exact and particular Accounts Current, explaining the Origin and Progress of each Person's Debt, when it will appear to the Honble. Board that the Monies were not lent to the Nabob himself, but as I understand without Exception either borrowed from Merchants or others to supply or immediately advanced by the late Paymaster to the Troops when clamorous for their Pay, at the legal Interest of 12 <sup>per</sup> Cent. <sup>per</sup> Annum. You may rest assured I shall strictly observe your Prohibition against making any further Payments in Discharge of these Debts without your special Orders for that Purpose.

I have only \* informed the Nabob of your having been pleased to comply with his Application for Officers to Three Battalions of Sepoys to be employed in assisting the Resident in the Collections of the Honble. Company's Tuncaws, and with the Limitation you have thought proper to prescribe to their Services; and shall be happy if before that Period a more advisable and equally certain Mode can be adopted for the Security of these Demands.

\* Sic in Orig.

As soon as I shall be able finally to settle with all the Amils on whose Districts I have obtained Assignments, as well as to ascertain accurately the several Demands on the Nabob, and make a Distribution of the Assignments accordingly, (Works which I have been for some Time labouring at), I shall not fail to transmit you a particular Account of the assigned Lands, specifying the Services to which the Revenue of each District is appropriated, and its estimated Amount. In the mean Time, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you that I have received Engagements from Almassallee Cawn, to the Amount of Rupees 47,65,416, which, from his well known Character and Conduct, there is no doubt will be punctually performed. A Copy of his Khistbunded I have the Pleasure to inclose for the Inspection of the Honble. Board.

I have not yet been able to settle Matters with the Amil of Rohilcund, the Necessity of the Collections having hitherto prevented his attending me, but the Company's Assignments upon his Revenue not exceeding 28 Lacks of Rupees, I have no Doubt of realizing, as the Amount of his Collections will much more than answer this Demand; and the Force I shall now have at my Call will enable me to claim and exact a Preference in Payment of the Honble. Company's Demands, which for Want of such Support I could not insure last Year. I mention these two Amils particularly, because their Revenues are very considerable, and assigned principally to me. I have, however, obtained other Assignments upon different Amils to nearly the Amount of what I have estimated the Demand upon the Vizier for the ensuing Year, a List of which I have the Pleasure to inclose for your Inspection. Until however I can obtain exact Accounts of the Balance due to the Nabob's Army to the Period of its being transferred to the Company's Service, I cannot with any Degree of Accuracy ascertain the Amount the Vizier will have to pay. For my own Justification, in not having furnished the Honble. Board with the Accounts of the Army since February last, I

trouble



trouble them with Copies of my Letter to Mr. Oliver, and his Reply on that Subject. The Collections for the old Year being now finally closed, a Revision of the Credits given from Time to Time to the Aumils, and an accurate Adjustment of Accounts with them is become highly necessary. This last occasioned the Delay which has occurred in transmitting my Wauil Baukee for August, and obliged me to postpone sending it for a Day or two longer. The Vizier's Account Current with the Honble. Company to the 31st August you will receive inclosed. Respecting the Reasons of the Mutiny in Rohilchund, not having received any public Account of the Particulars, either from Colonel Goddard or Captain Stewart, it is not in my Power to speak to this Point with any Degree of Certainty or Accuracy; but as far as I have been able to learn from general Reports it arose amongst, and was confined to a few of the Nabob's Old Sepoys, who had been recruited into the New Battalions.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,  
27th Sept. 1777.

(Signed) Nathl Middleton,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Enclosed you will be pleased to receive Wauil Buckku and Jumma Wauil Buckee of the Vizir's Tuncaws, in Favour of Army Subsidy, and the Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Troops under the Command of British Officers, and the Rohillas to the End of Sawun Ruffullee Year 1184, or 18th August 1777; which not being prepared, were omitted to be forwarded with my Address of the 17th ultimo.

I have also the Honour to enclose the Board Mr. Horbert's Receipts for the Sum remitted him for the Use of the Brigade in the Field in the Month of September.

I hope I shall meet with the Indulgence of the Honble. Board for having thus long delayed sending them particular Accounts Current of the Sums due from the Nabob to the several Gentlemen, whose Names appeared in the Account I formerly transmitted for their Inspection. Some of them, particularly the Paymaster's, being voluminous, they have necessarily taken One Person, who could only at once be employed in extracting them from the Books, a considerable Time to transcribe. They are however now nearly finished, and shall be transmitted to the Honble. Board in Two or Three Days at furthest.

I am, with Respect, &c.

Lucknow,  
9th October 1777.

(Signed) Nathl Middleton,  
Res' at the Vizir's Court.

(" (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" The many striking Inconveniences which result to the Vizir's Government, from the Want  
" of his Authority being firmly established throughout the Doab, and the Impossibility of intro-  
" ducing perfect Order and Subordination in a Country filled with Zemindars, who consider  
" themselves in a great Measure independent, while the Means of Opposition are continued in  
" their Hands, induce me to recommend to the serious Consideration of the Honourable Board,  
" the Renewal of the Service Colonel Goddard was last Year employed on, under such Limita-  
" tions and Restrictions as they may think expedient.

" These Countries, from the Decline of the Mogul Empire to the Period of their being an-  
" nexed to the Vizier's Dominions, have been a Theatre of continual Wars. During that Interval,  
" they were not only subject on all Sides to the Incursions of rapacious Invaders, but to the  
" Ravages of their own numerous Rulers, who were perpetually at Variance, and continually  
" exercising every Species of Cruelty and Oppression upon the Adherents of each other. In this  
" State of Anarchy and Confusion every Man of Property or Note in the Country thought it  
" necessary to erect some Kind of Defence for the Security of his Family and Effects against the  
" Attacks of his Neighbours; and, in Proportion as he became formidable to them, he adopted  
" Principles of Independency, which have been transmitted from Father to Son until the Idea  
" of Subjection to any Superior has been almost totally lost. Hence it has happened, that the  
" Province of Corah and the Doab abound in innumerable Forts, which, although not capable  
" of standing a regular Siege, were yet a sufficient Defence against the Attacks of a fugitive  
" Banditti, which entered the Country with no other View but to plunder and destroy, and are  
" now, as Experience daily evinces, formidable enough to resist the Authority of the Aumeel.

" The late Vizier, convinced of the Impossibility of establishing any regular Government in  
" these Countries, while so many Bars to his Authority were suffered to exist, razed several of those  
" Forts in the Korah Province; and, I am informed, was determined to have done the same in  
" the Doab. But the Rohilha Campaign, which immediately succeeded his Conquest of that  
" Country, obliged him to suspend his Intention.

" I agree with the Honourable Board, that it would be extremely impolitick to destroy the Defen-  
" ces of a Country, admitting them really to be such; but, guarded as these Provinces are by the

(a) Vide Minutes supra, Page 2067, (where this Letter is read from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book B.)

" River, I humbly conceive these Forts in general, were they even in the Hands of Government, would not be considered as any actual Defence to the Country; and that the wisest System the Vizier could pursue for his own Security, would be to improve the natural Strength of his Boundaries, which might be done, and at no very heavy Expence, by erecting a few strong Mud Forts in proper Situations upon the Banks of the Jumna, and garrisoning them with small Parties of regular Troops; by which Means, an Enemy from the Quarter it would seem his Excellency has most to dread it, might be awed, and perhaps successfully opposed, in any hostile Attempt upon the Doab. But the strong Holds in the internal Parts of the Country, as they are now circumstanced, instead of their being any real Security to the Vizier's Government in case of an Invasion, might, with great Propriety, be considered as so many Resources in the Hands of the Enemy; for many of the Zemindars, who possess Forts in the Country, exclusive of the natural Ties of Religion, have also Dependencies, and even Family Connections with the Marattas and other neighbouring Powers to the westward of the Jumna, which would probably make them secretly encourage and assist, if not openly join them in any Attempt to subvert the Vizier's Authority. Independent therefore of any Considerations of immediate Improvement to the Revenue, it certainly behoves his Excellency to guard as much as possible against a Species of Treachery, which might at some Time or other endanger even his very Existence; and this I apprehend would only be done effectually by either demolishing the Forts altogether, or by garrisoning such as may be thought of Consequence with his Excellency's own Troops. The latter Expedient would obviate any Dangers of the Nature I have mentioned, and be equally effectual in establishing the Vizier's Authority throughout the Country, but it would oblige him to maintain a larger Military Establishment than he would otherwise have Occasion for; which in the present embarrassed State of his Finances is a Consideration to be attended to. With respect to the Zemindars themselves, it would make no essential Difference which Alternative was adopted. I apprehend they would just as soon suffer their Forts to be destroyed as consent to their being garrisoned by any Troops but their own; since the one, as effectually as the other, would prove fatal to their Views of Independency. In either Case actual Force would be necessary, though I should hope that vigorous Measures, and a few severe Examples of the most refractory of them, would shew the Rest that Opposition were vain, and induce them to surrender their Forts without Resistance. Certain however I am that, while they are permitted to retain them on their present Footing, they will prove an insuperable Obstacle to the Establishment of the Vizier's Authority, and consequently to the Exaction of the legal Dues of his Government.

" I humbly submit these Considerations to the Judgement of the Honourable Board, requesting to be favoured with their Sentiments and Instructions as soon as may be, as the proper Season for Field Service is now opening; and if the Board approve of the Plan I have recommended, the sooner it is carried into Execution the better, in Order that the Service may be accomplished before the Expiration of the cold Months." )

Lucknow,  
October 6th 1777.

I have the Honour to be,  
with the highest Respect,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Nathl Middleton,  
Resid<sup>t</sup> at the Vizier's Court.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I am sorry to acquaint the Honble. Board that I have had Occasion to take upon me the Character of Mediator in settling a Misunderstanding between the Nabob and his Minister Hussen Reza Cawn.

The Story is simply this: His Excellency, about Ten Days ago, pretending to be greatly in Distress for Money, applied to his Minister for a considerable Sum, which he commanded him to pay immediately. The Minister very truly represented to his Excellency that the Collections had been for some Time closed, consequently that no Money was coming in from his Districts, that he had not the Means within himself of immediately supplying his Wants, nor could he procure the Sum on Credit. This by no Means satisfied the Nabob. He insisted on the Minister's immediately complying with his Requisition, and absolutely prohibited his Re-admission into his Presence until he had sent him the Money. The Minister acquiesced in this Proscription, but by a Messenger requested his Excellency would suffer Hyder Beg Cawn to wait upon him with a Statement of his Affairs, from a Review of which he would be convinced that no Part of his Revenue had been secreted, or unaccounted for, consequently that the Duties of his Office in this Particular had been faithfully discharged, but that his Excellency's Expences at the Rate he had been going on for these Two Years past, and still persisted in, so much exceeded his Income, that it would be impossible to provide Funds for them. The Answer to this Message was brought to Hussen Reza Cawn by One of the Nabob's Orderlies while I happened to be with him, and was couched in the following Terms: That having invested him with an exclusive Authority and Controul over all his Affairs, he would accept of no Excuse for his not complying immediately with his Demands; that he would not give himself the Trouble to look at any Accounts, nor suffer either him or Hyder Beg Cawn



Cawn to appear before him until his present Wants were accommodated, and adequate Funds provided for his future Charges. I advised the Minister to be very explicit in his Reply; to inform his Excellency that although he had given him the nominal Direction of his Affairs, he had absolutely and repeatedly forbid him to meddle with his own private Expences, or the Emoluments of particular Persons who had the Management of them; that having made the necessary Reductions in every Department under his Controul, it rested with his Excellency only to perform the rest, concluding with repeating his Desire that Hyder Beg Cawn might be permitted to wait upon him with the Accounts, and receive his Commands upon those Branches of enormous Expence which his Excellency had thought proper to reserve under his own immediate Direction. The Answer returned was to the former Purport, but in yet more peremptory Terms; and seeing the fatal Consequences which must result to this Government from a Misunderstanding between the Nabob and his first Minister, which was daily growing more serious, I thought it my Duty to interpose my good Offices to effect a Reconciliation, without however advising the Minister to gratify the Nabob in an unreasonable Demand, which, had it been complied with, he would have been too apt to establish as a Precedent for the Rule of his future Conduct. Having therefore desired Hyder Beg Cawn to meet me at the Durbar with the necessary Statements and Accounts, for the Nabob's Inspection, I waited upon his Excellency, and respectfully represented to him the Confusion and Embarrassment to which his Affairs would be liable if he continued to deny the first Officers of his Government access to his Person; observing, that if they had been guilty of any Crimes which proved them unworthy of the Trust he had been pleased to repose in them, immediate Dismission from their Offices would be their proper Reward, and in that Case, so far from countenancing them myself, or importuning him in their Behalf, I would willingly become a Party in assisting him to convict them and bring them to condign Punishment; but that while he was pleased to continue them in the nominal Direction of his Affairs, his own Interest and the Honour of his Government rendered it necessary he should shew every public Mark of his Confidence, and be as tender of their Honour as his own.

He acknowledged that my Observations were just, and repeatedly assured me that he had no Cause of Complaint either against Hussun Reza Cawn or Hyder Beg, but that he wanted Money and must have it.

§ (" (a) I earnestly entreated him to peruse with Attention a Statement of his Affairs, to mark the " enormous Sum which had been last Year expended in Jaghyrs, Pensions, and Household Charges, " and from that he would be convinced of the Impossibility of Hussun Reza Cawn, or any other " Ministers, providing Funds for all the Exigencies of his Government.

" After much Persuasion, he consented to Hyder Beg Cawn's being called in, and a considerable Time was employed in reading and explaining the Accounts; but I am sorry to say, to very little Effect: For although His Excellency appeared clearly convinced of the Necessity of a " Reform, and earnestly recommended one; yet would he not on any Account permit it to extend " to the Jaghyrs or Emoluments of his Favourites, or indeed to any of those Sources of Expence " where there was the most Room for it. He distinguished by Name those Persons who were to " retain Possession of their Jaghyrs and Immunities, and the Disbursements which the Ministers were " not to interfere with. In this partial Distinction were included the Jaghyrs and Ross-aulahs of " all his Orderlies and other Favourites, without Exception, and all his civil Disbursements under the " Denomination of Doab Charges: So that, in Fact, he left nothing for the Ministers to do; as every " Reduction which could possibly be made in the Departments immediately under their Controul, had " already taken Place, and the heavy Jaghyrs, excepting those to the Begum, the late Vizier's " Family, the Son of Mocktar ul Dowla, and a few old Dependants, which he knew could not with " Propriety be taken away, his Excellency had particularly stipulated for.")

A considerable Saving will however arise from the Dismission of many of his Excellency's undisciplined Troops, which are now of no other Use but to assist the Aumils in the Collections; and Sebundy Servants, which are maintained at One-third of the Expence, will answer the Purpose much better, as they will be more obedient to Orders. As I mean however to transmit the Honble. Board exact Statements of the Nabob's Army, and the Sebundy Establishment, as soon as the necessary Arrangements have taken place, I will defer any Thing I may have particularly to offer on those Subjects to a future Period, confining myself at Present to the Matter which induced me now to trouble them.

Hyder Beg Cawn having gone through the Accounts, and received the Nabob's Directions upon every Article, was dismissed with publick Marks of his Excellency's Approbation. I concluded, that the Misunderstanding which had brought me there was entirely removed. In this however I was deceived, for the next Day, to my great Surprise, I heard the Nabob had again refused to receive Hussun Reza without the Money, and that the latter had, in consequence, proposed to resign his Office. Upon this Intelligence I immediately waited on his Excellency, and expressed my Surprise, but in Terms in no Respect offensive, that he should, after the Assurances he had given me, continue to deny his Minister access to him. I observed, the World in general would naturally conclude from such strong Marks of his Resentment, that the Minister must

(a) Vide supra, Page 2068.

have been guilty of some heinous Offence, and the Honble. the Governor General and Council, to whom I had occasionally made favourable Mention of Hussian Reza Cawn for his Attention to the united Interests of his Excellency and the Company, would expect a full Explanation of a Matter which indirectly reflected upon me. I therefore hoped his Excellency would indulge me, either by restoring the Minister to his Countenance and Favour, or that he would acquaint me by what Means he had merited such Disgrace, that I might revoke the Character under which I had represented Hussian Reza to the Board, and acquit myself of the Imputation of countenancing a Servant of his Excellency's, whom he thought unworthy of his Confidence. The Honble. Board will, no Doubt, be surprized, that so much Argument and Persuasion should have been necessary where no Cause of Complaint was pretended; but the Nabob, though perhaps at first not serious, had been taught by some mischievous Men about him to look upon this as a Contest in which his Honour, and even his Independency, was at Stake; and that after having insisted upon the Point so long, he could not give it up without a violent Wound to both. This appeared evidently the Notion he had taken up from the Style of his Discourse to me. He, however, at Length consented to my bringing Hussian Reza Cawn to him in the Evening, which I did; and his Excellency, after having presented him with a Khelaut, did him the Honour of accompanying him to an Entertainment, at which I was also present, and observed, with real Satisfaction, a Return of that Cordiality and confidential Intercourse which had before subsisted between the Nabob and his Minister.

I am sorry to have troubled the Board with so long and uninteresting a Detail, but as the Subject has made some Noise here, I thought it highly necessary they should be minutely acquainted with every Particular concerning it, as well to prevent any Suspicion falling on the Minister, as to explain the Motives of my Interposition.

Lucknow,  
the 10th October 1777.

I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

We approve of the Advance made to the Paymaster of the Troops under British Officers from the Company's Cash in your Hands, in Default of the Sums assigned for your Disbursements, and expect to be speedily furnished with the Account which you have promised of the State of Pay due to that Establishment on its Dissolution; and to this we desire you will add an Account of the whole Expence incurred by that Establishment from its Commencement to that Period. We shall be very well satisfied with the Assignments which you have obtained from the Nabob for the Liquidation of his present Debt, and for the Services of the current Year, could we place any Dependence on them for realizing the Amount at which they are stated. We must desire that you will inform us very particularly what Means you have taken for securing the full Payment of the assigned Rents; and that if you should judge them insufficient to clear off the whole of the Nabob's Debt to the Company, and to defray the Charges of the temporary Brigade, the Subsidy, and the Pensions of the Rohilla Captives, within the Course of the Year, you will require and insist on additional Funds for the Deficiency. We desire also, that you will transmit an accurate Estimate of those Demands, that we may compare it with the Amount of Assignments which have been granted for them.

Proposed  
Draft of a  
Reply to the  
Letter of the  
27th Sept.

Mr. Francis.—I do not disapprove of the Advances made by Mr. Middleton to the new Brigade out of the Company's Cash, considering it as a Measure of pressing and indispensable Necessity; but I think it ought to be replaced as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Middleton.

Sir,

We approve of the Advance which you made to the Troops lately transferred to our Establishment from the Company's Cash in your Hands, in Default of the Funds which had been assigned for their Disbursements by the Nabob.

We expect to be furnished speedily with an Account of the State of Arrears due to the Troops under British Officers when they were transferred to the Company's Service; and we desire that you will add to it an Account of the whole Expence incurred by that Establishment from its Commencement to that Period.

With respect to the Assignments which you have obtained from the Nabob on the Revenues of his Country, for the Liquidation of his present Debt to the Company, and for the Services of the Current Year; we should be well satisfied with them if we could place any Dependence on your being able to realize the Amount at which they are stated. We must desire that you will particularly inform us what Measures you have taken for securing the full Discharge of them; and if you shall judge these Assignments insufficient to clear off the whole of the Nabob's Debt to the Company, to defray the Charges of the temporary Brigade, the Subsidy, and the Pensions allotted to the Rohilla Captives, you will require and insist on the Appropriation of additional Funds, for the Deficiency. We further desire that you will transmit to us an accurate Estimate of these several Demands, that we may compare it with the Amount of the Tuncaws which have been granted for them.

(Signed at the End of the Letter and Consultation)

Fort William,  
the 3d November 1777.

We are, &c.

Warren Hastings,  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Barwell,  
P. Francis.



Cash in the Hands of the Resident with the Vizier Afoph ul Dowlah, in the Month of  
D' August 1777. C'

To Balance of July Account	13,30,635 13 8	By Army Subsidy.	
		Remitted the Paymaster of the Third Brigade	1,50,000 0 0
		By the Vizier.	
		Advanced the Paymaster of the Vizier's Troops under British Officers	2,31,835 0 0
		By Treasury Charges.	
		Making Charts for Treasury	217 15 0
		Gunnies for Bags, and making ditto	40 0 0
			257 15 0
		Balance	3,82,092 15 0
			9,48,542 14 8
Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas	13,30,635 13 8	Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas	13,30,635 13 8

Lucknow, August 13, 1777.

E. E.

Nathl Middleton,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

His Excellency the Vizier Afoph ul Dowla, in Account Current with the Honourable  
D' Company. C'

1777. July 31. To Balance of Account		1777. Aug' 31. By Balance	32,15,169 13 11
Current of this Date	27,12,790 6 2		
Aug' 21. Colonel Upon.			
Pay of Jaumader of his Excellency's attending the Colonel, at 50 R' per Month, from the Month of April 1776, to July 1777, being Sixteen Months	800		
Pay of Twenty Horsemen of his Excellency's attending the Colonel, at Twenty-eight R' each Month, for the above Period	8,960		
	9,760 0 0		
28. To Stores issued by Colonel Stibbert, from the Magazine in the Field, to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.			
Light Cartridges, 6,000	113 7 0		
Flints, 1,00,890, at 7 p' 1,000	757 5 7		
	870 12 7		
Deduct 11 p' C'	86 4 10		
	784 7 9		
31. To Army Subsidy for this Month	2,60,000 0 0		
To Cash advanced to the Paymaster of his Excellency's Troops under British Officers	2,31,835 0 0		
Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas	32,15,169 13 11	Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas	32,15,169 13 11

Lucknow, August 31, 1777.

Errors excepted.

Nathl Middleton,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

## Copy of Almas Ally Cawn's Kiftbunder for the Fuffullee Year 1185.

To the End of Coaur	—	—	—	3,29,000
Caurtic	—	—	—	3,34,000
Aughum	—	—	—	5,00,000
Poos	—	—	—	4,00,000
Mauge	—	—	—	4,00,000
Faugun	—	—	—	4,00,000
Chait	—	—	—	6,00,000
Byfaac	—	—	—	6,00,000
Thait	—	—	—	6,00,000
Affaar	—	—	—	2,00,000
Sauwon	—	—	—	2,00,000
Bhaudoon	—	—	—	2,02,416
Lucknow and Corah Rupees				47,65,416

Nath. Middleton,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

List of Tuncaws or Assignments granted by the Vizier to the Resident at his Court, on Account of the Honble. Company's Balance, Army Subsidy, Arrears due to his Excellency's Troops under British Officers, Maintenance of the new Brigade, and the Rohillas, Fuffullee Year 1185.

Names of the Aumils.	Names of the Districts.	Amount of the Assignments.	Gross Amount.
Rajah Caondun Laul	Rohilcund	28,50,000	
Almas Allu Cawn	Doaub Corah Jugdispore	47,65,416	
The Nabob Muzuffer Jung	Furruckabad	4,00,000	
Raja Holas Sing	Durrucabad	1,00,000	
Affreen Ally Cawn	Purtabgurah	2,00,000	
Rajah Cheyt Sing	Khyragurh	2,00,000	
Muccoo Cawn	Ruddfubry	1,00,000	
Noor Allee Cawn	Khyrabad	6,00,000	
Gopaul Row	Allahabad	4,95,000	
Rajah Jai Sing	Ghoundah	2,00,000	
Roy Jelpur Roy	Sultranpore, &c.	5,00,000	
Rajah Bowany Sing	Ahmuty, &c.	1,50,000	
Golam Zyne ulabdun Cawn	Azimgurt	2,50,000	
Mahomed Bushur Cawn	Bittoor	50,000	
Seid Mahomed Cawn	Bahiach	6,35,000	
Muzuffer Hussein Cawn	Sundeila Milliabad	2,75,000	
Rajah Nowaz Sing	Berella Dulmore	1,25,000	
Gocut Naut	Seilue	1,00,000	
Saulim Sing	Amorah	1,25,000	
Meer Abdoola	Mahole	1,00,000	
			1,22,20,416

Nath. Middleton,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.



To Mr. Laver Oliver, Assistant Paymaster General to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.

Sir,

The Honble. the Governor General and Council having expressed their Surprize at not being furnished with the monthly Accounts of Disbursements of the Nabob's Army since February last, the Regulation of which is in your Department, I request that you will inform me of the Causes of Delay, that I may satisfy the Honble. Board in this Particular. I have also, in consequence of their Order, to beg that the monthly Account may be prepared with all possible Expedition, to be transmitted to the Presidency.

Lucknow,  
Sept. 26th 1777.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,  
Paymaster General to the Vizier's Forces under British Officers.

To Nathaniel Middleton Esquire, Paymaster General of the Vizier's Forces under British Officers.

Sir,

I am just favoured with your Letter of this Date. You will be pleased to inform the Honble. the Governor General and Council, that in the first Instance the Occasion of Delay in the Accounts of Disbursements arise from the Pay of the Troops in the Vizier's Service being generally Three Months in Arrears. The Abstracts of Pay, &c. for the Months of March and April, for the major Part of the Army, did not come into the Office until the Month of August; they were then too irregular and incorrect to be admitted into the Books: I have therefore been obliged to dissect and new model the Accounts, and make out complete Forms of general Abstracts from them, to return to the Deputy Paymasters for their copying and Signatures. When these are received back into the Office, they shall be audited, and got immediately ready to be transmitted to the Honble. Board.

The Honble. Board will be assured, that the Accounts of the Nabob's Service cannot be forwarded to them with the same Regularity and Expedition as those of the Honble. Company, when they are acquainted that the Disbursements for June last to the Troops are not yet completed.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Lucknow,  
Sept. 26, 1777.

(Signed) Laver Oliver,  
Auditor and Assistant Paymaster General  
at the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.

A true Copy.

Nath. Middleton.

WAUSIL

( 1577 )

WAUSIL BAUKKEE of the Vizier's Tuncaws in favour of Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Army under British Officers, and the Rohillas, to the End of Sauwan Fussillee Year 1184, or August 18th, 1777.

Amils Names.	Districts.	Balance last Month.	Total Balance last Month.	Kist this Month.	Total Kist this Month.	Protested Bills returned.	Total protested Bills returned.	In Advance last Month.	Total in Advance last Month.	Demand this Month.	Total Demand this Month.	Received this Month.	Total received this Month.	Balance.	Total in Balance.	In Advance this Month.	Total in Advance this Month.
<b>Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance.</b>																	
Muzuffer Hursun Cawn	Sundbee Muliabad, Lucknow Mahol	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—
Jufput Roy	Allahabad	1,030 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,030 8 9	—	—	—	1,030 8 9	—	—	—
Zoolfuar Ally Cawn	Allahabad	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—
Ally Reza	Khairabad Sailue Bhyfauk	44,132 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,132 1 7	—	—	—	44,132 1 7	—	—	—
Noo Beg	Khairabad	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—
Goorgu Beg	Bhyraich	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—
Chiar Sing	Khyragur	63,161 2 2	—	16,666 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	79,827 12 10	—	—	—	79,827 12 10	—	—	—
Admats	Corah and Shahrah	—	—	39,000 0 0	—	—	—	54,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000 0 0	—
Sourut Sing	Rohileund	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—
Coolden Lol	Rohileund	10,04,766 11 9	—	2,87,692 0 0	—	5,790 0 0	—	—	—	12,98,248 11 9	—	—	—	12,98,248 11 9	—	—	—
			23,24,401 2 9		3,43,358 10 8		5,790 0 0		54,000 0 0		26,34,558 13 5				26,34,558 13 5		15,000 0 0
<b>His Excellency's Troops under British Officers.</b>																	
Ally Reza	Khairabad Sailue Bhyuck	10 12 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 12 5	—	—	—	10 12 5	—	—	—
Nedhu Sing	Sailue	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—
Googu Beg	Bhyfaick	75,917 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,917 6 0	—	—	—	75,917 6 0	—	—	—
Hyder Beg	Acherpore	57,735 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,735 3 0	—	—	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—
Zun ul abdeen Cawn	Dowaub	9,25,010 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,25,010 0 0	—	337 0 0	—	8,88,356 13 2	—	—	—
Holas Sing	Durreabad	5,131 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,131 4 0	—	36,653 2 10	—	3,131 4 0	—	—	—
Sooka Sing	Udolu Mahumduge	45,458 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,458 2 9	—	2,000 0 0	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—
Jao Sing	Ghana	20,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000 0 0	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—
Bowannee Sing	Ahmait Sandy Shahuald	35,953 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,953 12 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	32,896 2 0	—	—	—
Gobzier ull abdon Cawn	Azim Gurrh	1,84,020 1 0	—	—	—	5,401 0 0	—	—	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	3,057 10 0	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—
Coonden Lol	Rohileund	—	—	—	—	1,145 3 11	—	79,600 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—
Tuckee Beg Cawn	Pertaub Gurrh	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—
Abdula Beg	Furrookabad	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—
			18,33,734 15 5				6,546 3 11		79,600 0 0		18,39,135 15 5		52,047 12 10		17,87,088 2 7		78,454 12 1
<b>Rohillas.</b>																	
Ally Reza	Kairabad Saibru Bhyfack	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	8,026 3 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—
Noor Beg	Khairabad	31,611 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,611 8 0	—	—	—	23,585 5 0	—	—	—
			41,611 8 0								41,611 8 0		8,026 3 0		33,585 5 0		
			41,99,756 10 2		343,358 10 8		12,336 3 11		1,33,600 0 0		45,15,306 4 10		60,073 15 10		44,55,232 5 0		93,454 12 1



JUMMA Waufil Bukee of the Vizier's Tuncaws in favour of Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Troops under  
• sic in Orig. • British Officers, and the Rohillas, to the End of Sauwan Fufulee Year 1184, or August 18th, 1777.

DISTRICTS.	Original Amount Tuncaws.	Total original Tuncaws.	Receipts to the End of Sauwan.	Total Receipts to the End of Sauwan.	Balance.	Total Balance.	In Advance.	Total in Advance.
Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance.								
Shahrah and Corah	13,02,000 0 0	—	12,78,000 0 0	—	24,000 0 0	—	—	—
Sundilee and Mullahad, Lucknow Mahol	3,75,000 0 0	—	2,49,246 8 0	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—
Allahabad	4,00,000 0 0	—	1,97,715 3 3	—	2,02,284 12 9	—	—	—
Khairabad	8,43,000 0 0	—	4,81,913 4 2	—	3,60,086 11 10	—	—	—
Khairagur	2,00,000 0 0	—	1,03,505 8 6	—	96,494 7 6	—	—	—
Rohileund	24,00,000 0 0	—	5,33,394 0 0	—	18,66,606 0 0	—	—	—
The Vizier's Troops under British Officers.		55,20,000 0 0	28,44,774 7 11	28,44,774 7 11	26,75,225 8 1	—	—	—
Dowah	30,00,000 0 0	—	21,11,643 2 10	—	8,88,356 13 2	—	—	—
Khairabad Sallee Bhiraich	4,25,000 0 0	—	2,20,626 7 10	—	2,04,373 8 2	—	—	—
Acherpore	1,25,000 0 0	—	67,601 13 0	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—
Durrabad	50,000 0 0	—	46,868 12 0	—	3,131 4 0	—	—	—
Barrelly Delmow, &c.	1,00,000 0 0	—	1,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Udallee Mahumdee, &c.	1,50,000 0 0	—	1,04,541 13 3	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—
Ghonda	2,00,000 0 0	—	1,90,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—
Pertaub Gurrh	4,00,000 0 0	—	2,43,946 15 6	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—
Corah	2,00,000 0 0	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Almaity Sandy Shahabad	3,50,000 0 0	—	3,17,103 14 0	—	32,896 2 0	—	—	—
Azim Gurrh	3,00,000 0 0	—	1,10,578 15 0	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—
Rohileund	4,00,000 0 0	—	4,78,454 12 1	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—
Furuckabad	3,50,000 0 0	—	1,50,000 0 0	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—
The Rohillas.		60,50,000 0 0	43,41,566 9 6	43,41,566 9 6	17,87,088 2 7	—	—	78,454 12 1
Khairabad Sallee Bhymuk	1,00,000 0 0	—	66,414 11 0	—	33,585 5 0	—	—	—
		1,00,000 0 0	—	66,414 11 0	—	33,585 5 0	—	—
		1,16,70,000 0 0	—	72,52,555 12 5	—	44,95,898 15 8	—	78,454 12 1

(Signed) Nath. Middleton, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Dr. John Bristow his Account Current

## Per Contra

○

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

1776.		19,178 8 0		4,821 8 0	
March 31st.	By Cash advanced Captain Webber for the Pay of the Tunc Fultan under his Command	—	—	—	—
	By ditto advanced Captain Webber	—	—	—	—
April 1st.	By ditto ditto to the following Officers on Account of their Pay and Allowances through Mr. Francis Palmer, Deputy Paymaster.	—	—	—	—
	Lieut. Griffith	—	800 0 0	—	—
	Captain Justly Hill	—	3,040 4 0	—	—
	Lieut. Robert Grant	—	1,300 0 0	—	—
	Captain George Haggan	—	3,242 10 3	—	—
	Mr. Francis Palmer	—	1,776 0 0	—	—
	Ensign Darby	—	1,400 0 0	—	—
	Ensign Mordaunt	—	1,670 0 0	—	—
	Lieut. McKenzie	—	500 0 0	—	—
	Ensign Pothill	—	1,400 0 0	—	—
	Ensign Cullen	—	700 0 0	—	—
	Lieut. Bourke	—	200 0 0	—	—
	Lieutenant Denty	—	134 0 0	—	—
	Lieutenant McVeagh	—	1,250 0 0	—	—
	Captain Ch. Marfach	—	500 0 0	—	—
	Lieut. George Martin	—	100 0 0	—	—
	Ensign Murray	—	900 0 0	—	—
	Ensign McIntosh	—	750 0 0	—	—
	Ensign McNamara	—	1,400 0 0	—	—
	Lieutenant Smith	—	1,854 0 0	—	—
	Lieutenant Young	—	2,523 0 0	—	—
	Ensign Heatly	—	1,400 0 0	—	—
	Ensign Petit	—	1,396 0 0	—	—
	<b>Total</b>		<b>28,255 14 3</b>		
	By Cash advanced through Mr. Palmer to Captain M'Clary	—	—	—	—
	By ditto ditto to Lieutenant C. Clarke	—	—	—	—
	By ditto ditto through Mr. Palmer, Deputy Paymaster, to Lieutenant Montague	—	—	—	—
	By ditto ditto to Captain Haggan for recruiting Infantry	—	—	—	—
	<b>Total</b>		<b>500 0 0</b>		
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,724 3 0</b>		
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3,500 0 0</b>		
	<b>Total</b>		<b>510 0 0</b>		
	<b>Total</b>		<b>59,490 1 3</b>		



D<sup>r</sup> Mr. John Bristow his Account Current

Per Contra

C<sup>d</sup>

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicea Rupees	59,490	1	3
April 12th.	By Cash advanced through Mr. Palmer to Captain Hill for Artillery	3,695	14	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Captain P. Stuart, on Account	1,500	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Captain Showers, ditto	3,588	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Captain James Webber	17,000	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieutenant Foley	5,728	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieutenant Monro	900	0	0
17th.	By ditto ditto to Mr. Francis Palmer, Deputy Paymaster	20,000	0	0
	By ditto ditto through Mr. George Herbert, Paymaster to the Third Brigade, on Account of the Pay and Allowances of the British Officers, viz.			
	To Mr. Francis Palmer	630	0	0
	Captain Justly Hill	2,000	0	0
	Captain James Home	4,376	0	0
	Captain Thomas Carter	2,222	0	0
	Captain Charles Mariack	500	0	0
	Lieut. James Denty	612	0	0
	Lieut. George Martin	2,084	0	0
	Lieut. Robert Maxwell	2,060	0	0
	Lieut. John Collins	2,010	0	0
	Lieut. E. Nunn	950	0	0
	Lieut. Walter Bourk	2,506	0	0
	Captain Erskine	2,346	0	0
	Captain Haggan	2,160	0	0
	Lieut. Marshall	200	0	0
	Ensign Mordaunt	600	0	0
	Ensign Edmonson	753	0	0
	Ensign McIntosh	3,410	0	0
	Ensign Pettit	600	0	0
	Ensign McNamara	600	0	0
	Ensign Cutten	310	0	0
	Carried over Lucknow Haley S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>t</sup>	31,059	0	0
		1,11,901	13	3

Dr Mr. John Bristow his Account Current

Per Contra

Cr

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

1776.	Brought over Lucknow Haley S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup>	31,059	0	0	1,11,901	13	3
April 17th.	By Cash advanced to Ensign Pothill	660	0	0			
	To Ensign Heatly	660	0	0			
	Ensign Darby	660	0	0			
	By Cash advanced through Mr. Hibbert to Lieutenant Montague				33,039	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Captain Samuel Showers				1,500	0	0
	By Cash advanced through Mr. Herbert, To Captain Ware				4,116	0	0
	Lieut. Blacker	3,276	0	0			
	Lieut. Moore	1,456	0	0			
	Lieut. Welch	1,456	0	0			
	Ensign Rotten	1,084	0	0			
		910	0	0			
	By ditto advanced through Mr. Herbert to Lieutenant Balfour				8,182	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieut. Monto				2,134	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieut. Foicy				496	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieut. Mince				1,000	0	0
30th.	By Cash advanced the following Officers on Account of their Pay and Allowances;				612	0	0
	To Captain Home	3,000	0	0			
	Capt. Tho <sup>r</sup> Carter Billon						
	Benares	1,000					
	Exchange 2 per Cent.	20					
	Capt. Cha <sup>r</sup> Marfack	1,020	0	0			
	Lieut. Denty	7,623	0	0			
	Ditto Martin	2,824	0	0			
	Ditto Maxwell	1,406	0	0			
	Ditto Collins	2,195	0	0			
	Ditto Robert Grant	360	0	0			
	Ditto J. Griffith	2,000	0	0			
		4,844	0	0			
	Carried forward Lucknow Haly Sicca Rupees				1,62,980	13	3



Dr John Bristow his Account Current

Per Contra

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

Cr

N<sup>o</sup> 347.

## A P P E N D I X.

1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup>	1,62,980	13	3
April 30th.	By Cash advanced to Lieutenant E. Nunn	2,035		
	Ditto Walter Bourke	1,370		
	Ditto L. Smith	586		
	Ensign Edmonson	210		
	To ditto by Abduiah Beg	1,000		
	Ensign John Wood	1,210		
	Ditto by Abdulah Beg	1,592		
	Ditto P. Murray	2,592		
	Ditto Alexander McIntosh	2,223		
	Ditto Peter Cullen	800		
	Ditto Thomas Polhill	1,208		
	Ditto Francis Palmer	200		
		1,000		
	By Cash advanced to Lieutenant Montague	38,496	0	0
	To Lieutenant Robert Foley	4,203	0	0
	To Captain Samuel Showers	2,320	0	0
	By Cash advanced Captain James Home	4,139	0	0
	per Receipt	—	—	—
	Ditto ditto	20,000		
		3,000		
	By ditto advanced Captain Charles Ware on Account of the Pay and Allowances of himself and the Officers of his Regiment, viz.	23,000	0	0
	To a Bill on Korah	4,807		
	His Receipt of the 10th instant	500		
	Ditto 24th instant	1,000		
	Ditto of this Day	3,000		
	To Lieutenant Moore	9,307	0	0
	Lieutenant Welth	2,110		
	Ensign Rotten	1,782		
		500		
	By Cash advanced Captain Ware on Account of his Regiment, as per his Receipt of the 28th instant	4,392	0	0
		—	—	—
		20,000	0	0
	Carried over Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	2,68,837	13	3
				1582





D <sup>r</sup> John Bristow his Account Current		Per Contra		C <sup>r</sup>	
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.					
1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	2,52,212	1	6	
	May 31st. By Cash paid Lieutenant Collins his Expences in pursuing the Mutineers				3,78,666 13 3
	By Cash advanced to Captain Charles Ware, commanding 5th Regiment, by Bills of Exchange for the Support of the said Regiment, forwarded thro' Mr. John Hollingbury, Deputy Paymaster; 1 Bill to Col. Parker on the Lolla				600 0 0
	Seedia Gopall for Corah Rupees				
	20,000, is				Haley Siccas.
	1 Bill to Capt. Ware 10,000				19,002 6
	1 Ditto to Seedia Gopall				9,501 3
					1,303 1
					29,806 10
	Deduct paid by Mr. Hollingbury, Batta exchanging 10,000 Corah for Bungalow Rupees sent to Lieut. Blacker by Capt. Ware's particular Desire				156 10
					29,650 0 0
	By the Loss of Battalion on the above Exchange				156
	By Cash advanced Capt. Charles Ware a Bill of Exchange on Corah				9,650
June 10.	By Cash advanced Capt. James Webber				9,400
14.	By ditto Lieut. Peter Connellan				3,000
30.	By ditto ditto Capt. Charles Ware a Bill on Allahabad in Favour of Lieut. Edward Blacker				10,000
	By ditto advanced Capt. James Webber				500
	By ditto ditto the following Officers on their Pay and Allowances;				
	To Lieut. Maxwell				1,218
	Capt. Charles Manfack				5,000
	Ensign Henry Mordaunt				2,282
	Ensign Archibald Edmonson				275
	Lieut. John Collins				700
	Lieut. E. Nunn				2,000
	Lieut. Robert Grant				6,000
	Lieut. John Law				6,116
	Carried over Lucknow Haley S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>a</sup>	23,791	4	41,622 13 3	
	Carried over Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	2,52,212	1	6	

Dr		John Bristow his Account Current		Per Contra		Cr	
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.							
1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	2,52,212	1	6			
1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>a</sup>	23,791	4	41,622	13	3	
	By Cash advanced to Ensign P. Murray	—	498				
	Mr. Bufick Harwood, Surgeon	—	2,984				
	Capt. Thomas Cartus Draft	—	3,000				
	Lieut. Walter Bourke	—	2,362				
							32,635
June 30th.	By Cash advanced Capt. Samuel Showers through Mr. Geo. Herbert	—	—				1,520
	By ditto ditto Capt. Robert Stuart through ditto, viz.						
	Purchase of Camp Equipage,	—	1,500				
	Pay for Jan. Feb. and March 546						
	Batta 5 per Cent.	—	27 4 8				
							573 4 8
	Full Double Batta for Ditto Months as Major	—	—				2,730 0 0
	Pay for April, May, and June 546						
	Batta at 5 per Cent.	—	27 4 8				
							573 4 8
	Full Double Batta for D <sup>r</sup> Months as Major	—	—				2,760 0 0
	Pay to Supernumeraries	—	—				2,100 0 0
							10,236 9 5
	By Cash advanced to Capt. Webber per Receipt	—	—				13,182 7 6
	By ditto ditto Lieut. P. Connellan for his Battalion						11,000
	By ditto ditto Mr. John O'Donnell Deputy Paymaster by a Bill on Furruckabad	—	—				10,000
	Batta on the above Bill at 2 per Cent.	—	—				200
July 5.	By Cash advanced to the following Officers on Account of their Pay and Allowances, viz.						
	Lieut. Collins	—	—				1,800
	Mr. Bufick Harwood, Surgeon	—	—				2,614
	Lieut. Walter Bourk	—	—				2,156
	Lieut. George Wright	—	—				4,778
							11,348
	By Cash advanced Capt. James Webber	—	—				500
	By ditto ditto Mr. J. O'Donnell Dept. Paymaster, paid to Captain Marfack per Receipt	—	—				10,000
	By ditto advanced Capt. Erskine	—	—				4,000
14.							
	Carried forward Lucknow Haley S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>a</sup>						5,42,244 13 14
	Carried forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	2,52,212	1	6			



Dr				John Bristow his Account Current				Per Contra				C										
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.																						
1776.				Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees				2,52,212	1	6	1776.				Brought forward Lucknow Haley S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup>				4,000	5,42,244	13	14
Sept. 30.				To Cash received through Lieut. Connellan paid him by Mistake 14th June				—	—	—					By Cash advanced Lieut. McVough				—	5,000	—	—
				To Cash received this Month				—	—	—					By ditto ditto to Capt. William McClary				—	9,000	—	—
Nov. 30.				To ditto ditto				—	—	—					By ditto ditto to Lieut. Balfour for the Purchase of Bullocks and mending Tumbrills				—	15,000	—	—
Dec. 31.								—	—	—					By ditto advanced to J. O'Donnell Lieut. Young's Bill				—	818	4	—
								6,60,251	5	1					By ditto ditto to ditto through Mr. H <sup>r</sup> John Chandler				—	3,000	—	—
															By ditto ditto to ditto by his Receipt				—	29,214	1	6
1777.				Balance due to Mr. John Bristow on this Account of Principal				—	—	—					By ditto ditto to ditto paid Mr. James Peter Auriol, Secretary, his Fees for the following Officers Commissions;				—	2,00,000	—	—
Feb. 28.								2,15,267	8	7					Captains McClary, Balfour, and Isaac, Lieutenant McIntosh, and Ensign Polhill				—	265	—	—
															By Cash advanced Mr. Francis Palmer Deputy Paymaster, paid to Mr. James Peter Auriol, Secretary, for the following Officers Commissions;				—	75	—	—
															Ensign Derby, Pettit, McNamara				—	—	—	—
															By Cash advanced to Capt. James Webber, (viz.) Lieut. Eb <sup>r</sup> Nunn's Receipt				—	2,000	—	—
															Lieut. McIntosh ditto				—	3,000	—	—
															By ditto advanced ditto Capt. Webber for Hackery Hire				—	5,000	—	—
															By ditto advanced ditto per Receipt				—	86	—	—
															By ditto advanced Mr. John O'Donnell through Lieut. Clarke per Receipt				—	500	—	—
Sept. 22.															By ditto advanced Mr. O'Donnell for the Troops				—	2,400	—	—
30.															By ditto advanced ditto for ditto				—	13,000	—	—
Oct. 31.															By ditto advanced ditto for ditto				—	24,218	—	—
Nov. 30.															By ditto advanced ditto for ditto				—	6,247	—	—
Dec. 31.															By ditto advanced ditto for ditto				—	1,050	—	—
															Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees				8,75,518	13	8	

Errors excepted.  
 Lucknow, 28th February 1777.  
 Nath. Middleton,  
 Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.





Dr	Per Contra	Cr
Capt. Charles Marfack his Account Current		
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.		
<hr/>		
1777. Feb. 28th.	Balance to Captain Marfack — — 2,19,136 3 0	
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	By Cash advanced for the Pay of his Regiment March 31st. — — 5,372 0 0	
	By ditto for ditto ditto April 30th. — — 10,442 0 0	
	By ditto for the Purchase of 201 Horses for the Use of his Regiment, at 600 R <sup>s</sup> per Horse May 1st. — — 1,20,600 0 0	
	By Cash advanced for the Pay of his Regiment June 31st. — — 14,877 0 0	
	By ditto for ditto ditto July 31st. — — 16,305 0 0	
	By ditto for ditto ditto August 31st. — — 15,519 0 0	
	By Interest on the above at One per Cent. per Annum, as per separate Account Feb. 28th. — — 17,544 8 0	
	Sicca Haley Rupees — — 18,476 11 0	
		<hr/>
		Sicca Haley Rupees 2,19,136 3 0
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Lucknow, the 28th Feb. 1777.

**Nath. Middleton,**

Ref. at the Vizier's Troops.

**Sic in Orig.**

Dr		Captain Charles Marfack his Account Interest to the 28th February 1777 included.		Cr	
Balance due Captain Marfack	—	—	18,476 11 0		
				12 per Cent. Annum,	
				On 5,372 R <sup>s</sup> from March 31st 1777	is 335
				On 10,442 ditto from April 30th	— 305
				On 1,20,600 ditto from May 1st	— 304
				On 14,877 ditto from May 31st	274
				On 16,305 ditto from June 30th	244
				On 15,519 ditto from July 31st	213
				On 17,544 8 ditto from August 31st	182
					Days
					591 10 3
					1,047 0 0
					12,053 6 3
					1,340 2 3
					1,307 15 6
					1,086 11 9
					1,049 12 3
Sicca Haley Rupees	—	—	18,476 11 0	Sicca Haley Rupees	18,476 11 0

**Lucknow, the 28th February 1777.**  
Nath. Middleton,  
Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.

Dr.		Cr.	
Captain James Webber in Account Current with his Excellency the Vizier, For Monies received and advanced in Payment to his Excellency's Troops under British Officers.			
1777. Feb. 28.	Balance due Captain James Webber	4,95,123 4 6	
			4,50,000 0 0
			45,123 4 6
		Sicca Haley Rupees	4,95,123 4 6
Errors excepted. Lucknow, the 28th Feb. 1777. Nath. Middleton, Paymaster of the Vizier's Troops.			
Dr.		Per Contra Cr.	
Lieut. Col. Thos. Goddard in Account Current For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.			
1777. Feb. 28th.	By Balance due to Lieut. Col. Goddard	2,64,280 10 9	
			3,39,000
			84,750
			2,54,250 0 0
		Sicca Haley Rupees	2,64,280 10 9
Errors excepted. Lucknow, the 28th Feb. 1777. Nath. Middleton, Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.			



D <sup>r</sup>	Lieut. John Collins-his Account Current	Per Contra	C <sup>d</sup>
	For Monies received and advanced in Payment of the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.		
1777. Feb <sup>r</sup> 28.	Balance due to Lieutenant Collins	— —	88,093 8 9
1776. Nov <sup>r</sup> 1.	By One-third Amount Purchase of 565 Horses transferred to him by Lieutenant Colonel Goddard, who purchased them by the Vizier's Orders	—	84,750 0 0
1777. Feb <sup>r</sup> 28.	By Interest on 84,750 R <sup>s</sup> from the 1 <sup>st</sup> Nov <sup>r</sup> 1776, to the 28 <sup>th</sup> Feb <sup>r</sup> 1777, 120 Days, at 12 per Cent. per Annum	— —	3,343 8 9
	Sicca Haley Rupees	88,093 8 9	88,093 8 9
Errors excepted.			
Lucknow, the 28 <sup>th</sup> Feb <sup>r</sup> 1777. Nath. Middleton, Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.			

Errors excepted.

Lucknow, the 28th Feb 1777.

**Nath. Middleton,**

## Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.

D <sup>r</sup>	Lieut. Alex <sup>r</sup> MacIntosh in Account Current	Per Contra	C <sup>r</sup>
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.			
1777. Feb <sup>r</sup> 28.	To Cash paid him through Mr. O' Donnell the Deputy Paymaster in the Doab — — — Balance due to Lieutenant MacIntosh — — —	By Cash advanced for the Use of the Vizier's Troops under British Officers — — —	11,110 0 0
1777. Feb <sup>r</sup> 28.	To Cash paid him through Mr. O' Donnell the Deputy Paymaster in the Doab — — — Balance due to Lieutenant MacIntosh — — —	By Interest 11,110 Rupees from the 1st of May 1776, to the 28th Feb <sup>r</sup> 1777, 304 Days, at 12 per Cent. per Annum — — —	1,110 6 0
	Sicca Haley Rupees 12,220 6 0	Sicca Haley Rupees 12,220 6 0	
Errors excepted. Lucknow, the 28th Feb <sup>r</sup> 1777. Nath. Middleton, Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.			

## Errors excepted.

Lucknow, the 28th Feb' 1777.

Nath. Middleton,

### Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.





## Dr Juggol Dofs, Banker, in Account Current

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.

Cr

1777.

1776. Dec. 2.	By Cash advanced for the Use of the Vizier's Troops under British Officers	—	—	50,000	0	0
1777. Feb. 28.	By Interest on 50,000 Rupees, from 2d December 1776, to 28th Feb. 1777, is Days 89, at 12 per Cent. per Annum	—	—	1,463	0	0
Feb. 28th.	To Balance due Juggol Dofs — Sicca Hakey Rupees	51,463	0	0		

Errors excepted.  
Lucknow, the 28th Feb. 1777.  
(Signed) Nath. Middleton,  
Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.

## Dr Cash in the Hands of the Resident with the Vizier Afoph ul Dowla, in the Month of September 1777.

Cr

To Balance of last Month's Account	—	—	9,48,542	14	8
To Army Subsidy.					
Received from the following Persons,					
Chart Sing	—	—	22,631	11	6
Gourjee Beg	—	—	1,878	12	0
Coondun Loll	—	—	197	4	4
			<hr/>		
			24,707	11	10
By Army Subsidy.					
Remitted to the Paymaster of the 3d Brigade	—	—			50,000 0 0
By Affiliants Allowances.					
Paid Mr. Hill Allowance from the 1st August 1776, to March 1st 1777, being 8 Months, at 200 Siccas per Month	1,600				
Ditto travelling Charges and Expences in the Field, as allowed by the Honble. Board	1,800				
Ditto House Rent from March 1st 1776, to March 31st 1777, 13 Months	1,300	—			
					—
Batta at 5 per Cent.	—	—			4,935 0 0
By the Vizier.					
Advanced the Paymaster of his Troops under British Officers	3,00,000	0 0			

Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas	9,73,250	10	6
Balance	3,54,935	0	0
	6,18,315	10	6

E. E. September 30, 1777.  
(Signed) Nath. Middleton, Resid<sup>t</sup> at the Vizier's Court.

D <sup>r</sup>		His Excellency the Vizier Asoph ul Dowla on Account Current with the Honourable Company.		C <sup>d</sup>	
1777. August 31 <sup>st</sup> . Sept. 30 <sup>th</sup> .	To Balance of an Account Current this Date	32,15,169	13	11	10
	To Army Subsidy for this Month	—	—	24,707	11
	To Cash advanced to the Paymaster of his Ex- cellency's Troops under British Officers	—	—	37,50,462	2
				—	1
Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas		—	37,75,169	13	11

1777. Sept. 30 <sup>th</sup> .	By Cash received in the Course of this Month	—	—	24,707	11
	Balance	—	—	37,50,462	2
Fyzabad 16 Sun S <sup>rs</sup>		—	—	37,75,169	13

E. E. September 30<sup>th</sup> 1777.  
(Signed) Nath<sup>l</sup> Middleton, Ref<sup>t</sup> at the Vizier's Court.



( 1594 )

WAUSEL BAUKÉE of the Vizier's Tuncaws in favour of Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Army under British Officers, and the Rohillas, to the End of Baccoon Fuffullee Year 1184, comprehending Receipts to the End of September 1777.

Aumils Names.	Districts.	Balance last Month.	Total Balance last Month.	Kist this Month.	Total Kist this Month.	In Advance last Month.	Total Advance last Month.	Demand this Month.	Total Demand this Month.	Received this Month.	Total received this Month.	Balance.	Total Balance.	In Advance.	Total in Advance.
<b>Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance.</b>															
Muzuffer Hoshier Cawn	Sundil Mullabad, Lucknow Mahol	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—
Inspector Roy	Allahabad	1,030 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	1,030 8 9	—	—	—	1,030 8 9	—	—	—
Zoolfuur Alla Cawn	Allahabad	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—
Ally Reza	Khaurabad Sailue Bhyrauck	44,132 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	44,132 1 7	—	—	—	44,132 1 7	—	—	—
Noor Beg	Khairabad	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—
Georgee Beg	Bhyrauh	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—
Chait Sing	Khairagur	79,827 12 10	—	16,666 10 8	—	—	—	96,494 7 6	—	23,119 11 6	—	73,374 12 0	—	—	—
Almas	Corah and Shahrach	—	—	39,000 0 0	—	15,000 0 0	—	24,000 0 0	—	—	—	24,000 0 0	—	—	—
Soorut Sing	Rohileund	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—	—	—	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—
Conden Lol	Rohileund	12,98,248 11 9	—	—	—	—	—	12,98,248 11 9	—	—	—	12,98,248 11 9	—	—	—
			26,34,558 12 5	—	55,666 10 8	—	15,000 0 0	—	26,75,225 8 1	—	23,119 11 6	—	26,52,105 12 7	—	—
<b>His Excellency's Troops under British Officers.</b>															
Allee Reza	Khairagur Sailue Bhyrauck	10 12 5	—	—	—	—	—	10 12 5	—	—	—	10 12 5	—	—	—
Nedhu Sing	Sailue	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—	—	—	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—
Georgee Beg	Byrauck	75,917 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	75,917 6 0	—	—	—	75,917 6 0	—	—	—
Hyder Beg	Acbarpore	57,398 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—
Zein ul abdun Cawn	Dowab	8,88,356 13 2	—	—	—	—	—	8,88,356 13 2	—	4,000 0 0	—	8,88,356 13 2	—	—	—
Holas Sing	Durreabad	3,131 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	3,131 4 0	—	3,131 4 0	—	—	—	—	—
Subha Sing	Udoobe Mahumdee, &c.	45,458 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—
Jue Sing	Ghonda	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Bowannee Sing	Ahmaity Sandy Shahabad	32,896 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	32,896 2 0	—	32,896 2 0	—	—	—	—	—
Golzienul abdun Cawn	Azem Gurrh	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—
Conden Lol	Rohileund	—	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—
Tuckee Beg Cawn	Pertaub Gurrh	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—
Abdoola Beg	Ferrockabad	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—
			17,87,088 2 7	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—	17,97,088 2 7	—	50,027 6 0	—	17,37,060 12 7	—	78,454 12 1
<b>Rohillas.</b>															
Allee Reza	Khairabad Sailue Bhyrauck	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—
Noor Beg	Khairabad	23,585 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	23,585 0 0	—	3,771 3 0	—	19,814 2 0	—	—	—
			33,585 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	33,585 0 0	—	3,771 3 0	—	29,814 2 0	—	—
			41,55,232 5 0	—	55,666 10 8	—	93,454 0 0	—	44,95,898 15 8	—	66,918 4 6	—	44,28,980 0 0	—	78,454 12 1

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,  
Res't at the Vizier's Court.

L 18 Q 1



JUMMA Waufil Banker of the Vizier's Tuncaws in favour of Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Troops under British Officers, and the Rohillas, to the End of Baudoon Fuffulee Year 1184, comprehending Receipts to the End of September 1777.

DISTRICTS.	Original Amount Tuncaws.	Total original Amount Tuncaws.	Receipts to the End of Baudoon.	Total Receipts to the End of Baudoon.	Balance.	Total Balance.	In Advance.	Total in Advance.
Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance.								
Shahrak and Corah	13,02,000 0 0		12,78,000 0 0		24,000 0 0			
Sundilce Mollchabad, Lucknow Malol	3,75,000 0 0		2,49,246 8 0		1,25,753 8 0			
Alahabad	4,00,000 0 0		1,97,715 3 3		2,02,284 12 9			
Khairabad Sailue Byraich	8,43,000 0 0		4,82,913 4 2		3,60,086 11 10			
Khyzagar	2,00,000 0 0		1,26,625 4 0		73,374 12 0			
Rohilkund	24,00,000 0 0		5,33,394 0 0	28,67,894 + 5	18,66,606 0 0	26,52,105 12 7		
His Excellency's Troops under British Officers.		55,20,000 0 0						
Dewrah	30,00,000 0 0		21,15,643 2 10		8,84,356 13 2			
Khairabad Sailue Byraich	4,25,000 0 0		2,20,626 7 10		2,04,373 8 2			
Acherpore	1,25,000 0 0		67,601 73 0		57,398 3 0			
Durreabad	50,000 0 0		50,000 0 0					
Barrilli Delmow, &c.	1,00,000 0 0		1,00,000 0 0					
Udolee Mahumdee, &c.	1,50,000 0 0		1,04,541 13 3		45,458 2 9			
Ghonda	2,00,000 0 0		2,00,000 0 0					
Pertaub Gurh	4,00,000 0 0		2,43,946 15 6		1,56,053 0 6			
Corah	2,00,000 0 0		2,00,000 0 0					
Almaity Sandy Shahabad	3,50,000 0 0		3,50,000 0 0					
Arem Gurh	3,00,000 0 0		1,10,578 15 0		1,89,421 2 0			
Rehilkund	4,00,000 0 0		4,78,454 12 1				78,454 12 1	
Ferokabad	3,50,000 0 0		1,50,000 0 0	43,91,393 15 6	2,00,000 0 0	17,37,060 12 7		78,454 12 1
The Rohillas.		60,50,000 0 0						
.....								
	1,00,000 0 0		70,185 14 0	70,185 14 0	29,814 14 2	29,814 14 2		
		1,16,70,000 0 0		73,29,474 0 11		44,18,980 11 2		78,454 12 1

\* The Original is torn here, so that it is impossible to read it.

+ The Original is torn here, and a Figure is wanting.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton, Resident at the Vizier's Court.



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A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXLVIII.

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCII.

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## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLIX.\*

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCXVIII.

\* N. B. By the Omission of a Numeral, X, the Series of the References to the Appendices is thrown forward Ten Numbers between this and the last; but, as they follow each other regularly, and no Variation is caused by the Error between the References and their respective Appendices, it is left uncorrected; to avoid the Confusion that might arise from the Alteration of the several subsequent Numbers.

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## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLX.

Book 86. Page 123.

(No Presents.)

Extract of a Consultation of the 11th August 1783.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Jacques to Mr. Richard Johnson, dated Fyzabad, the 6th March 1782.

The Women belonging to the Khord Mehull complain of their being in Want of every Necessary of Life; and are at last drove to that Desperation that they at Night get on the Top of the Zenanah, make a great Disturbance, and last Night not only abused the Sentinels posted in the Gardens, but threw Dirt at them. They threaten to throw themselves from the Walls of the Zenanah, and also to break out of it.

Humanity obliges me to acquaint you of this Matter; and to request to know if you have any Directions to give me concerning it.

I also beg Leave to acquaint you, I sent for Letaffit Ally Cawn the Cojah, who has the Charge of them, who informs me, that their Complaint is well grounded; that they have sold every Thing they had, even to the Cloaths from their Backs, and now have no Means of existing. Inclosed I transmit you a Letter from Mondall on the Subject.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Jacques to Mr. Richard Johnson, dated Fyzabad, 7th March 1782.

I beg Leave to address you again concerning the Women in the Khord Mehull. Their Behaviour last Night was so furious that there seemed the greatest Probability of their proceeding to the utmost Extremities; and, that they would either throw themselves from the Walls, or force the Doors of the Zenanah. I have made every Enquiry concerning the Cause of their Complaint; and find, from Litaffit Ally Cawn, that they are in a starving Condition; having sold all their Clothes and Necessaries, and now have not wherewithal to support Nature; and as my Instructions are quite silent on this Head, should be glad to know how to proceed, in case they were to force the Doors of the Zenanah; as, I suspect it will happen, should no Subsistence be very quickly sent to them.

Copy of a Letter from Major Gilpin to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Fyzabad, 30th October 1782.

Last Night, about Eight o'Clock, the Women in the Khord Mehull Zenanah, under the Charge of Litaffit Ally Cawn, assembled on the Tops of the Buildings, crying in a most lamentable Manner

Manner for Food; that, for the last Four Days, they had got but a very scanty Allowance; and that Yesterday they got none.

The melancholy Cries of Famine are more easily imagined than described; and, from their Representation, I fear the Nabob's Agents for that Business are very inattentive. I therefore think it requisite to make you acquainted with the Circumstance, that his Excellency the Nabob may cause his Agents to be more circumspect in their Conduct towards those poor unhappy Women.

§ (" (a) Copy of a Letter from Major Gilpin to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Fyzabad, 15th November 1782.

" The repeated Cries of the Women of the Khord Mehul Zenanah for Subsistence, has been truly melancholy.

" They beg most piteously for Liberty, that they may earn their daily Bread by laborious Service, or be relieved from their Misery by immediate Death.

" In consequence of their unhappy Situation, I have this Day taken the Liberty to draw on you in Favour of Ramnarain (at Ten Days Sight) for Twenty Sun Korah Rupees, Ten thousand † which I have paid to Cojah Litaffit Ally Cawn, under whose Charge that Zenana is. \*

(No Signature at the End of the Letter.)

" Translation of a Letter from Litaffit Ally Cawn, to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court. Received the 5th July 1783.

" All the Sons and Daughters, and the Ladies of the Zenanah of the late Vizier, are offering up daily Prayers, and counting their Beads in the Sincerity of their Hearts for your long Life, Prosperity, and Greatness, as their Existence depends upon the Permanence of your Power. " May the Almighty God long preserve and cherish such Goodness. " ) §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,  
Edward Wheeler,  
John Stables.

\* The Resident applied to the Minister to furnish the Khord Mehul with the Amount of the Allowances granted for its Support, and some Part was accordingly paid.

† Sic in Orig.

\* Other Letters of Thanks to the same Purport, from the Ladies of the Zenanah, were received by the Resident.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXI.

Book 652. Page 521.

Extract of a Consultation of the 15th June 1792.

Fort William, 15th June 1792.

At a Council; Present,  
The Honble. Charles Stuart,  
Peter Speke, }  
and } Esquires.  
William Cowper, }

Pub. Dept.  
Friday.

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, absent on the Public Service.

The following Letters were written on the 10th Instant by Mr. Stuart, to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, and to the Resident at Lucknow.

To the Vizier.

10th June 1792.

It has given me much Concern to learn from Mr. Ives, that your Excellency is likely to be deprived of the Services of the Nabob Ameer-ul Dowlah.

The unremitted Obedience to your Excellency's Commands, with which the said Nabob conducted himself in the Affairs intrusted to him, so as daily to make it more and more evident that the Interests of your Excellency and of the Company were inseparable; and the Zeal with which he laboured on all Occasions, in Conformity to your Excellency's Pleasure, to strengthen, and if possible increase the Friendship that unites the Two Governments, will certainly make your Excellency feel much Regret, if, which God forbid, what is apprehended should happen. The Decrees of Fate are unchangeable; but as I well know that your Excellency's accustomed Circumspection and Wisdom will prevent your appointing a Successor till your Excellency can consult with Lord Cornwallis, because his Lordship's Solicitude for the Prosperity of your Excellency's Affairs, and his Knowledge of them, derived from a long and close Intercourse with your Ex-

N° 11.  
To the Nabob Vizier \* to the Resident at Lucknow.  
\* Sic in Orig.



cellency, enable him to speak upon the Subject with Benefit to your Excellency; I have therefore great Satisfaction in informing your Excellency that I expect his Lordship's Arrival in a few Days.

No. 12.

To E. O. Ives, Esquire, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

I was very sorry to learn from your Letter of the 28th ultimo, that Hyder Beg Khan was at that Time in so dangerous a State of Health.

It being very desirable in the Event of his Death, that the Vizier should use great Circumspection in his Selection of a Person to fill the important Station held by Hyder Beg Khan, it is to be hoped that he will not precipitately nominate a Successor. Indeed it would be very agreeable to the Board, that Lord Cornwallis should have an Opportunity of delivering his Sentiments to his Excellency on the Occasion, before the Vacancy (supposing it to happen) was supplied.

This Consideration has induced me to write the enclosed Letter to the Vizier, to whom however you will not deliver it, excepting in the Event of Hyder Baig's Death, and of your having Reason to apprehend an Intention in his Excellency of nominating a Successor to this important Office, without previously communicating on the Subject with Lord Cornwallis.

I am, &c.

Calcutta, 10th June 1792.

(Signed)

Charles Stuart.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed)

W. Kirkpatrick,  
Priv. Secre<sup>y</sup>.

No. 13.  
Resident at the  
Vizier's Court,  
dated 4th June.

Read, Letters from the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Par. 1st. I have the Satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that Hyder Beg Khawn is much recovered from his Illness, since I had last the Honour of writing on the Subject; but I am sorry to be under the Necessity of adding, that the Payment of the Company's Money does not seem to be advanced by it. I have not been able to obtain a single Rupee since the 60,000 mentioned in my Letter of the 28th ultimo, and it does not appear that I am any nearer realizing the 2,19,000 Rupees still due to the End of March, than I was Six Weeks ago. I was then promised it in the Course of Two or Three Days, and I have ever since received almost daily Assurances from the Minister that it should be paid me, sometimes in the Course of Two Days, sometimes of One, and sometimes in a few Hours. These Assurances are conveyed in Terms at once so expressive of Shame for past Failures, and of Confidence of present Performance, as could scarce fail of feeding the Hopes of any Person, how often soever he may have been disappointed. Your Lordship will accordingly perceive by my Letter, that though never confident, I have from Time to Time allowed myself to hope for the Realization of the Money. This Disposition however I beg Leave to observe, has not induced the smallest Degree of Supineness in me. I have continued to use every Means compatible with my Instructions to prevail on the Minister to perform his Promises. I have now to lament their Failure; and I also think it my Duty to delay no longer confessing the great Apprehension I am under that, without some very strong Interference on the Part of Government, there is very little Probability of the Minister's enabling me to make such Remittances now, and for many Months to come, to the Military Stations, as to prevent the Troops being alarmingly in Arrears.

2d. Hyder Beg Khawn is so much in the Habit of Procrastination, and of giving the fairest Professions and Promises in lieu of Performance, that I greatly fear a common Letter from your Lordship or Mr. Stuart would not be sufficient, and that nothing but the Menace of some very strong Measure, conveyed in Terms sufficiently forcible to convince him that nothing is menaced but what is meant, if Circumstances require it, to be performed, can have the desired Effect.

3d. In Justice however to the Minister, I think it my Duty to add, that Effects (consisting of Jewels, &c.) belonging to the Vizier, to the estimated Value of Seven Lacks of Rupees, have for some Weeks past, been sent about to the different Bankers for the Purpose of raising Money upon them, but that, (whether owing to the Scarcity of Specie \* to the Bankers to take Advantage of the Distress of the Times to make unreasonable Advantages, or to the Ministers Disinclination to yield to such as are reasonable, I cannot pretend to say, it has been without Success.

The Fund expected to arise from these Valuables, the Minister has repeatedly informed me of his firm Determination to dedicate solely to the Liquidation of the Balance due to the Company. But unproductive as it hath hitherto been, there appears very little Likelihood of the Company's deriving any great Benefit from it, and in the mean while he has been more fortunate in regard to other Resources, which have been appropriated to Purposes that do not seem to me to be near so pressing as the Claims of the Company. During the Time that I have been able, by every Exertion in my Power, to obtain from him no more than One Lack and Five thousand Rupees (45,000 on the 25th and 26th of April, and 60,000 on the 25th and 26th of May) he has given his Excellency, at different Times, the Sum of Three Lacks and Twenty-five thousand. It may however be proper for me to observe that Two Lacks of this was repaid his Excellency for Money he had lent the Minister from his private Purse, a short Time before, to pay the Company.

But

\* Sic in Orig.  
• Sic in Orig.

But I cannot help thinking that in a Time of such Distress, the Nawaub should have been prevailed upon, to postpone his Claim till the Liquidation of the Company's Arrears.

4th. It is with much Pain that I trouble your Lordship on this Subject, and nothing but the thorough Conviction of its being out of my Power, and I may venture to say out of the Power of any Person whatever in my Situation, to be sure of obtaining the Liquidation of the Balance, so as to prevent much Inconvenience arising from the Military Arrears, could have prevailed on me to be thus full. But when it is considered that so large a Sum as 2,19,000 Rupees out of the Money due at the End of March still remains undischarged; that it is now Three Weeks since the Whole of the April Kist &c. (amounting to 3,58,000 Rupees) ought to have been completely liquidated; that before I can receive an Answer to this, the whole of the May Kist, &c. (amounting to 3,58,000 Rupees more) ought to be paid also; and that the Troops are now in general Three Months (from the Beginning of March), and by the Time that Money can be remitted in consequence of any Steps taken at the Presidency will, if nothing be paid in the Interim, be Four Months in Arrear; I trust it will be thought I am not more troublesome than the Occasion requires.

5th. Should it be judged proper, in consequence of this Address, to write either to the Vizier, or Hyder Beg Khawn, or both, I beg Leave to suggest whether it may not be best to leave it to my Discretion either to deliver or suppress the Letters, according to the Situation of Things at the Time. It is so conformable to my Wish, as to your Lordship's earnest and repeated Instructions, to continue on the best Terms with them, that I certainly shall not be induced (if it be left to my Discretion) to deliver such Letters without its appearing to me to be absolutely necessary.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,  
the 4th of June 1792.

(Signed)

Edw<sup>d</sup> Otto Ives.  
Resident Viz. Court.

No. 14. Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have detained my Letter of Yesterday with some Hopes that I might have been able to inform your Lordship of the Receipt of a Lac of Rupees, about which a Negotiation has been some Time carrying on with Muntaram, the Agent of Gopaul Dols's House, and which I had been told it was not improbable might be settled Yesterday Evening, and paid into the Treasury To-day, but I am sorry to inform your Lordship that this has not been the Case, and to add, that Hyder Beg Khan was again taken exceedingly ill yesterday Afternoon, and still continues so.

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

Lucknow,  
the 5th June 1792.

(Signed)

Edw<sup>d</sup> Otto Ives,  
Res<sup>t</sup> Viz. Court.

No. 15. Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I am very sorry to inform you that Hyder Beg Khawn died this Afternoon. I am just returned from his Excellency's, from whom I have obtained a Promise that he will make no permanent Arrangements till an Answer shall be obtained from the Presidency; but, that for the present, Matters shall remain as they are, with Rajah Tichet Roy at the Head of the Revenue Department, (as he was before under Hyder Beg) merely for the temporary Management of the Business.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,  
June 5th, 1792.  
P. M.

(Signed)

Edw<sup>d</sup> Otto Ives,  
Res<sup>t</sup> Viz. Court.

N<sup>o</sup> 16.

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

(" (a) My Lord,

§ " Par. 1. In Conformity to my Letter of Yesterday, I now do myself the Honour of informing  
" your Lordship of the Particulars of the Conversation I held with \* Nawaub Vizier, in conse- \* Sic in Orig  
" quence of Hyder Beg Khawn's Death.  
" 2d. After some Time passed in the usual Compliments of Condolence, I told him that though  
" it might be thought a very improper Time for Business, yet I deemed myself bound, both by  
" my public Duty, and my Zeal for his Excellency, to be thus early in speaking a few Words to  
" him on a very interesting Subject. I reminded him that the Agreement, acceded to by your  
" Lordship, had been settled through Hyder Beg Khawn, and that it was on your Knowledge of  
" his Excellency's having reposed his Confidence in him as the efficient Minister, that your Lord- \* Sic in Orig  
" ship had confirmed them \*; for which Reason, I conceived, now that this Source of your Lord-  
" ship's Confidence was at an End, his Excellency would deem it a proper Mark of Attention to

(a) Vide supra, Page 2083.



“ defer forming any permanent Arrangements in consequence of the Minister's Decease, until  
 “ Letters on the Subject should be received from the Presidency. The Vizier replied, that he had  
 “ no Idea of making any Alterations whatever; that he meant to continue Hussein Reza Khawn  
 “ in his Post of Prime Minister, and Rajah Tickait Roy at the Head of the Revenue Depart-  
 “ ment; at the same Time however, conferring on Hyder Beg Khawn's Son, who was a mere  
 “ Child (he seems to be about Seventeen or Eighteen Years of Age) the nominal Title of Hussein  
 “ Reza Khawn's Naib, holden by his late Father; that this was the Plan he was determined to  
 “ adopt, and he could not think of listening to any other. I replied, that it was by no Means my  
 “ Wish to dispute the Propriety of the proposed Arrangement; that I would write to your  
 “ Lordship any Thing on the Subject his Excellency might desire; but that my Object was  
 “ to represent that whatever System should be adopted (whether the Appointment of a new Per-  
 “ son in Hyder Beg's Room, or the Continuance of what remained of the old Administration),  
 “ it should be professedly a temporary System only; and I added, that though his Excellency  
 “ might agree in consequence of my Recommendation to wait till the Sentiments of our Govern-  
 “ ment should be known, yet I did not wish him to assign that to the World as his Motive  
 “ for the Delay; it being sufficient for him to give out simply that he deferred a permanent  
 “ Arrangement until he should have had Time to weigh well a Matter of such Importance.

“ 3d. I found that the Nawaub had fully made up his Mind on the Subject, and that he would  
 “ have been much better pleased to give the official Khellauts immediately, and to settle the whole  
 “ Business permanently without any Reference; and it seems not improbable, that if I had  
 “ neglected to make him a very early Visit, he would have been precipitate enough (as I feared,  
 “ from my Knowledge of his Temper, might be the Case) to commit himself beyond the Power  
 “ of retracting without Discredit. After a good deal of Conversation, however, in which I found  
 “ it no easy Task to keep his Excellency from flying from the Question, he consented, with-  
 “ apparent good Humour, to my Proposal: But he desired me to obtain an Answer as soon as  
 “ possible, and to inform your Lordship most fully, that the Arrangement he had mentioned was  
 “ the only One which could be adopted, and which could merit the Confidence of your Lordship,  
 “ as well as of himself; and he told me that were any other proposed to him, he would prefer  
 “ relinquishing his Country to consenting to it.

“ 4th. Having now given your Lordship the Substance of the Vizier's Conversations, it may  
 “ perhaps be thought incumbent on me to say something regarding the Arrangement he has  
 “ proposed.

“ 5th. To the Character of Hussein Reza Cawn your Lordship is no Stranger; mild, polite,  
 “ and humane in his Manners and Conduct, of a pleasing Address, respectable Character, and good  
 “ Sense; he is generally liked, though, I believe, he has never yet been thought a Man of Business.  
 “ Indeed his Ignorance of Letters appears to be an insuperable Obstacle to his acting as an efficient  
 “ Minister in Revenue Matters, or in such other Business as requires an accurate Investigation of  
 “ Papers. It must, however, be observed, that though he does not read, yet he speaks the Persian  
 “ Language, and is sufficiently Master of it to understand it when read to him. Perhaps the Exercise  
 “ of a Degree of Patronage in the Revenue Department, the interfering with his Excellency in Matters  
 “ wherein the Interests of Foreign States are concerned, the giving him Advice for the Regulation of  
 “ his Expences, of his Caprices, and of his ill Humours, might be not disadvantageously entrusted to  
 “ Hussein Reza Khawn. But to have any Influence over the Nawaub in such Matters, he must be  
 “ known to possess the full Support of our Government; for hitherto he has been as frequently and  
 “ (bating that he has not been disgraced or dishonoured) merely as much outraged by the Vizier's  
 “ Caprice, as any other of his Excellency's Dependants in more humble Stations. Supposing how-  
 “ ever, that he could be prevailed upon, by the Consciousness of the Support of our Government,  
 “ to stand forth on such Occasions with Spirit, and that the Nawaub be made equally sensible of his  
 “ having such Support, I know no Person more likely to persuade him to do what is right, and to  
 “ avoid what is wrong, than Hussein Reza Cawn.

“ 6th. In regard to Rajah Tickait Roy, he has been for many Years the principal Person em-  
 “ ployed under Hyder Beg Khawn in the Revenue Department; all the Papers have passed through  
 “ his Hands, and he is understood to have had the full Confidence of the late Minister, with whom  
 “ therefore, I conceive he must share in no inconsiderable Degree, the Merits and Demerits of that  
 “ Part of his Administration. Your Lordship knows that Rajah Tickait Roy was left in Charge of  
 “ the Revenue Department, when Hyder Khawn went down to Calcutta. But I have great Doubts  
 “ whether there be a sufficient Degree of Respectability attached to the Rajah's Character to command  
 “ that Deference from the Amils, &c. which may be thought in some Degree necessary in a  
 “ Country where personal Considerations have no little Weight to enforce due Subordination, and  
 “ prompt Obedience to the Orders of Government. Possibly, however, this Surmise of mine may  
 “ be unfounded, or a more elevated Station, or rather a more confirmed Authority, might call forth  
 “ those Qualities which may not have appeared in an inferior Situation.

“ 7th. I ought to have added to the above Account of my Conversation with the Vizier, that  
 “ notwithstanding his Excellency's Promise to defer the final Arrangement, I thought it highly  
 “ proper to apprise Hussein Reza Khawn of what had passed, to the End that he might be in-  
 “ duced to discourage any Overtures which the Nawaub might inconsiderately make, for coming  
 “ to a permanent Settlement. I sent to him therefore very early this Morning, before he went  
 to

“ to the Durbar, and informed him of the Whole; and I have the Satisfaction to find, that his  
 “ Sentiments on the Subject seem to agree most perfectly with mine; and that without being  
 “ sure of the Support of our Government, to secure him against the Effects of his Excellency's  
 “ Caprices, and to give Weight to the Advice he might find it necessary to offer him, he pro-  
 “ fesses that he would by no Means accept of the Trust from his Excellency. I call it ‘ accept-  
 “ ing a Trust,’ because though the Nawaub only mentioned Hussein Reza Khawn's continuing  
 “ in the Office he has long since nominally holden, yet it was evident he meant me to understand  
 “ that an additional Degree of Influence and Responsibility was intended to be given him.

“ 8th. Some Apprehensions having been for several Weeks past entertained of the Event  
 “ which has now occurred, I had frequently during that Period turned my Thoughts to the  
 “ Consideration of what Arrangement it might be most for the mutual Interest of the Vizier and  
 “ the Company to adopt; but I acknowledge that I had never been able to make up my Mind  
 “ on the Subject.

“ 9th. There are Two Persons who, from the Circumstance of Hyder Beg Khawn's having  
 “ been supposed to dread them as his Rivals, might be considered as likely to become Competi-  
 “ tors for the vacant Office. These are Almas Ali Khawn and Rajah Juggernaut, of whom  
 “ therefore it may be thought proper for me to say something on this Occasion. It is necessary  
 “ however for me to premise that a strict Adherence to your Lordship's positive and repeated  
 “ Instructions to avoid as well the Appearance as the Reality of a Wish to interfere in the in-  
 “ ternal Government of his Excellency's Country, has deprived \* of such Opportunities of get-  
 “ ting acquainted with the real Character of People of this Class, as must have been formerly en-  
 “ joyed by Gentlemen now in Calcutta, who were in Station here at a Time when the Nature of  
 “ our Connection with the Vizier rendered it the Duty of the Resident to superintend, and in a  
 “ great Measure to controul, the whole Administration.

\* Sic in Orig

“ 10th. Rajah Juggernaut was the Son-in-law of the late Rajah Soorub Sing, who was Dera-  
 “ vaur under the Nawaub Sujah Dowlah; the Duties of that Office were also executed by Rajah  
 “ Juggernaut himself for a long Time in the present Nawaub's Time; and during a considerable  
 “ Part of that Period, his Power over the Aumils was exceedingly extensive, and he received a  
 “ Ruffoom (or Commission) on the Revenues of Two per Cent. At Length however, as the Influ-  
 “ ence of Hyder Beg Khawn increased, the Office of Dewan became merely nominal, till in the End  
 “ he was deprived entirely of it. I have myself never seen Juggernaut, for he has for about these  
 “ Five Years been confined under a Guard to his House, on Account, or at least under Pretence  
 “ of some outstanding Balances incurred during the Time he was Farmer of Rohilcund, in which  
 “ Place he had succeeded his Father-in-law Soorut Sing, who had holden it for the Two Years  
 “ preceding his Death, in Amauny (that is as accountable for the Collections), and had, it is sup-  
 “ posed, been given the Appointment by Hyder Beg Khawn, merely for the Purpose of getting  
 “ him out of the Way.

“ 11th. In regard to Almas Ali Khawn, your Lordship is, I am sure, so well acquainted with  
 “ his Character, that it can only be necessary for me to add, that in my late Excursion to Agra, in  
 “ which the greatest Part of my Route lay through his Districts, I found the Country in general in  
 “ a fine State of Cultivation. For its Police, I fear there is no great Room for Commendation.  
 “ Almas Ali is equally ignorant of Letters, as Hussein Reza, though the Extent of his Memory, and  
 “ his intimate Knowledge of the Revenues are such, as to counter-balance this Disadvantage. Whe-  
 “ ther his Character as a Minister would equal his Abilities as a Farmer, may, perhaps, be reason-  
 “ ably doubted. My Ideas indeed, of the Qualifications necessary for a Successor to Hyder Beg  
 “ Khawn, are so totally foreign from every Thing I have seen of any Person I am acquainted with  
 “ here, that I should have no Hope of being able to fill the Office to my own Satisfaction, had I  
 “ the Choice from among the Whole of the Inhabitants of his Excellency's Territories, for in no  
 “ One of them, do I believe, are to be found united, an intimate Knowledge of the Revenues of  
 “ the Country, Diligence in Business, Moderation in his Desires of accumulating Wealth, an Am-  
 “ bition to restore the Country to Order, if not by the Introduction of a complete System, at least  
 “ by the enforcing of a general Adherence to the Principles of Justice, and by the Abolition of  
 “ that lawless Oppression and systematic Plunder, which but too generally prevail, a Knowledge of  
 “ the Means to revive Manufactures and Commerce, with a Resolution to pursue them through  
 “ every Difficulty; and, in a Word, a Wish and Determination (with Knowledge and Abilities equal  
 “ to the Undertaking) to render the Country permanently flourishing, without being for the Pur-  
 “ poses of private Emolument, or for the Gratification of his Excellency's Caprices, diverted  
 “ by the Temptation of raising occasional Supplies of Money, either by anticipating the Revenues  
 “ by borrowing at an exorbitant Interest, or by any such ruinous Methods.

“ 12th. Were it fortunately in my Power to point out a Man with these Qualifications, I should  
 “ not hesitate a Moment; but despairing as I do, of any such being to be found among the Natives  
 “ of Oude, I see nothing but the Choice of Evils; and I am far from having sufficient Confidence  
 “ of the Success of any Expedient I could devise for continuing the present System, to justify my  
 “ taking the Liberty of recommending to your Lordship, unless it should appear proper to you on  
 “ other Accounts, an Opposition to his Excellency's Plan, which seems to me to be, upon the  
 “ Whole, as liable to as few Objections as any other that I can think of. A Change of System,  
 “ by which the Company's Servants should be entrusted with the effectual Administration (for I  
 “ conceive



" conceive a partial Change would probably be attended with more Evil than Good) and charged with Responsibility, I conceive to be totally out of the Question.

" 13th From the Tenor of the Nawaub's Conversation of Yesterday, I am led to hope and believe, that he has no Intention of doing any Thing to the Prejudice of Hyder Beg Khawn's Family, although he might plead but too many Precedents for seizing on the Property of such Persons as die in the Service of the Prince. I have, however, thought it best, by Way of Precaution, to desire Hussim Reza Khawn to give me the earliest Notice if any Thing of the Kind should happen, that I may consider how far it may be proper for me to interfere in the Matter. Hyder Beg Khawn has left Eight Sons, the Two eldest of whom, Ackbar Ally and Hussim Ally, are by his Wife, and the remaining Six by other Women. He has left also Four Nephews (Sons of his eldest Brother Noor Beg), the eldest is Serfrauz Beg, then Auzim Beg, Muckdoom Bucksh, and Rujb Beg. Serfrauz Beg and Muckdoom Bucksh are married to Two of Hyder Beg's Daughters; the Wife of the latter being born of his favourite Woman. Muckdoom Bucksh is of a very haughty turbulent Disposition, and has several Times given his Uncle much Trouble. This slight Sketch of Hyder Beg Khawn's Family, I hope, will not be thought foreign to the Subject.

" 14th. I must not conclude this Letter without adverting to the Balance due from his Excellency to the Company, and the Arrears in which the Troops now are, both which Subjects, as it is impossible for me to find Time at present to write fully upon them, in a Manner more applicable to the present State of Affairs, will be best elucidated by my sending the Letters, which I had written to your Lordship Yesterday and the Day before on these Points, but which the late Event (that renders indeed a great Part of that of the 4th superfluous) prevented my dispatching last Night. I have not yet had Time to discover whether I may hope for the Liquidation of any Part of the Balance, before the Establishment of a permanent System, but I shall use my Endeavours for that Purpose, and inform your Lordship of the Result.

" 15th. May I be now allowed to take the Liberty of observing, that it was not without some Diffidence that I decided in my own Mind, uninstructed as I was for the Occasion, what Line of Conduct it was my Duty to pursue; that I flatter myself I shall have the Satisfaction of finding that the Line which appeared to me, after the most mature Deliberation, to be the most proper, has been approved of; and that the Firmness with which I have already pursued what I judged to be my Duty, and in which I am determined to persevere, will be also honoured with Approbation.

" Lucknow,  
June 6, 1792.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) " Edw. Otto Ives,  
" Res. Viz. Court.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Peter Speke,  
" William Cowper.") §

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXII.

Book 653. No Page.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 27th June 1792.

Fort William, 27th June 1792.

At a Council; Present,  
The Honble. Charles Stuart,  
Peter Speke, and } Esquires.  
William Cowper, }

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, absent on the Public Service.

Read Letters from the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

N° 11.

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

§ (" (a) My Lord,

" Par. 1. Hussain Reza Khan brought the late Minister's two eldest Sons, Ackbar Ally and Hussain Ally, to my House this Morning to introduce them to me. Rajah Tickait Roy came

(a) Vide supra, Page 2086.

“ with them, and after some Time passed in the usual Compliments on such Occasions he took  
 “ the Opportunity of repeating the greatest Part of what they had jointly sent me Word the other  
 “ Day, as mentioned in my Letter of the 8th instant.

“ 2d. The Rajah said, that all the Demands of every Kind against the Nawaub could not be much  
 “ less than a Crore of Rupees. That an Account of the Huslabood of the Country was nearly  
 “ prepared, which he would shew to me as soon as finished; that it was absolutely necessary some  
 “ System should be adopted, and not departed from, by which his Excellency should so limit his  
 “ Expences as to secure a Provision, First, for the regular Discharge of the Company's Subsidy;  
 “ Secondly, for defraying the necessary Expences of Government; and Thirdly, for a gradual  
 “ Liquidation (which he was ready to admit could not be done in the Course of One Year) of the  
 “ Claims above mentioned—but he added, repeatedly, that though they were conscious that in  
 “ wishing for such a Plan they were actuated by an ardent Zeal for his Excellency's real Inter-  
 “ ests, yet they were but too well convinced it could not be effected without the active Support  
 “ of our Government. I replied, that I was as fully sensible as they could be of the absolute Ne-  
 “ cessity of such a System taking Place by some Means or other, but that with respect to the Rest  
 “ I had written to your Lordship fully on the Subject, and could say nothing further but by your  
 “ Directions.

“ 3d. How far it may be proper to interfere in respect to these Matters, your Lordship is the  
 “ best Judge. My Letter of the 4th instant will shew the Difficulties I had to encounter, even  
 “ during the late Minister's Life, in regard to the Realization of the Company's Subsidy; and that  
 “ it had not always that Preference to his Excellency's Demands of Cash which its superior Degree  
 “ of Importance required. Indeed I have never concealed from your Lordship how much I con-  
 “ ceived the Advantages resulting from Hyder Beg Khan's Abilities, and undoubted Attachment to  
 “ the English Government, were counterbalanced by his extreme Timidity in regard to opposing  
 “ the Vizier's inconsiderate Conduct, and by those inveterate Habits of Procrastination in every  
 “ Matter, however important, or however trivial, from which nothing could rouse him. And my  
 “ Letter of the 24th of February will evince that long before any Apprehensions were enter-  
 “ tained of the Minister's Death, I was alarmed at the apparent State of his Excellency's Finances,  
 “ and at the consequent Probability of the Subsidy's falling very considerably in Arrears, unless  
 “ some effectual Measures should be taken to excite the Minister to uncommon Exertions.

“ 4th. Though by no Means material, I think it proper to observe, that I find from Hussen  
 “ Reza Khan that Hyder Beg has left Twelve Sons instead of Eight, as mentioned in my Letter of  
 “ the 6th instant.

“ I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect, &c.

“ Lucknow,  
 10th June 1792.

(Signed) “ Edward Otto,  
 Resident at the Vizier's Court.” §

#### Further Extract from the same Consultation.

No. 14. From the Vizier.

Received 18th June 1792.

At this melancholy Time by the Will of God, the much esteemed Amur ul Dowlah Hyder Beg Khan has departed from this World of Mortality to the Regions of Eternity and filled my Heart with excessive Sorrow and Concern, as well as that of the faithful Serferaz U Dowlah Hossein Rezza Khan who has for a Length of Time been the Naib and sincere Well-wisher to me. Since on such Occasions there is no Remedy but patient Acquiescence in the Will of God, I am compelled to conform to his Decree, and have laboured to remove the Grief with which the Death of the late Khaun has inspired his Mind, and to comfort and re-assure him as the Arrangement of the Affairs of my Sirkar has from the first been committed to the Guidance of his well-directed Judgment, and he judiciously selected the late Amur U Dowlah Behauder as his Deputy, and was perfectly satisfied in Respect of the Conduct of the Affairs of my Sirkar. Now that by the Will of God Ameer U Dowlah has departed this Life, I have in full Confidence committed the Charge of Affairs as before to Serferaz U Dowla, and I have not a Doubt but that by the Grace of God through his Discernment, Wisdom and Attention, the Affairs of my Sirkar will be conducted with the utmost Propriety. As the Prosperity of my Affairs has from the first derived Strength from the Support of that (the Company's) Sirkar, and in particular from the Kindness of his Lordship who has always afforded his Assistance and Attention for the Arrangement and Prosperity of them; I am now also certain that his Lordship will approve of this Measure and do what may afford Serferaz U Dowla Confidence and Support, because I have no other Source of Support and Confidence in this World except the Union and Attachment of the Company and the Kindness of his Lordship. I have the fullest Certainty that the Degree of Intimacy and Friendship between the two Sirkars, will through the Attention of \* Kindness of his Lordship, be continually engaging, and that Serferaz U Dowla in the Confidence and Hope of his Lordship's Favour, will with his Heart and Soul be attentive and zealous in the Arrangement and Execution of the Orders and Affairs of my Sirkar, and in promoting the Business of the Company's\*, agreeably to his Lordship's Wishes more than before. All these Points have been personally explained to Mr. Ives, from whose Letters they will be made known to you; from your Friendship and Goodness I am confident you will pay Regard to them. As I was in the

\* Sic in Orig.

\* Sic in Orig.

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