

men, and three persons on your part, going into Peelebut, shall take an account of the effects : I said that this was a new matter, and which had not been agreed upon between us ; to which the Colonel replied, if you will not comply with this proposal there will be a disturbance in the English camp. On hearing this I discovered Colonel Champion was forced into this measure, and that he could not help it ; therefore from friendship to him I said no more on the subject, but that, weighing the matter, I would comply with it the next day. After this the Colonel wrote me, that it was necessary to send the persons into the city then. When I saw he was thus hasty, though in the heat of noon, I went to Colonel Champion, and asked him what gentlemen would go into Peelebut ; on which, calling Mr. Murray, Colonel Leslie, and Major Hannay before me, he said, these are the three gentlemen who will go and take the account : I said, between Mr. Hastings and me there is no agreement to this purport, and from the first there will be no more than four or five thousand Rupees in Peelebut ; but supposing there should be treasure, what business have the gentlemen with it, for never was any thing of this kind granted before ? To this Mr. Murray said to me, " Previous to this the war was with the Marattas, in which no country, &c. " was in question, on which account nothing of this kind was urged ; but now, if people " from the English do not go into the fort, the Seapoys will plunder the whole country." The Colonel, hearing this, reproved him, saying, " This discourse is not proper." After this I said, " Though this matter is not in my agreement, it is of no consequence, " give me the sum I am to pay to Mr. Hastings for this business, in lieu of which take " what you say is in Peelebut, and give me a receipt : " to this no reply was returned, but they remained fixed in their resolution. After this I observed, that if English people went now into Peelebut, in future to whatever city or place we went the same debate would ensue ; in reply they said, that should not be the case at any other place, it was for this place only they debated. On this, speaking to Major Hannay, I said, " This once is im- " material to satisfy the gentlemen, I will be silent ; but this I declare, if henceforward " at any place similar demands are made, I will quit the country as it is and return to my " own." Major Hannay telling what I said to Colonel Leslie in English, Colonel Leslie, addressing himself to Colonel Champion, said in English, " Well, well," that is, " good, good ; " for though I do not understand English, I have particular reasons for saying I am right in this particular. I told the gentlemen that sending people would only be productive of acquiring a bad name, but that for their satisfaction I yielded. Finally, these gentlemen went, but returned without success : and the truth is, that originally there were not above four or five thousand Rupees in Peelebut ; but if there had been, what business was it to the gentlemen, seeing that, when this war was first concerted between you and me, this circumstance was never mentioned ? Moreover I am entirely employed about the sum agreed to be paid, nor will I be neglectful. Why did the gentlemen talk to me in this way ? I was astonished, having never experienced from the English gentlemen before that the Chief was set aside, and I obliged to converse with other gentlemen. With you, Sir, and other Governors, as Lord Clive, &c. I have long had friendship, but never did the Chief sit by and every other speak separately. It is now above nine years that there has been strict friendship between the English and me, and every day increasing ; but I never conceived from our friendship that there would be room for the breadth of a hair of dispute, and I have been beyond measure employed to prevent it. Till now too, whatever is fit and proper has been shewn by the English Gentlemen, except now that this extraordinary argument is introduced. To you it is known how immense my expenses have been for these three years past, and for performance of the agreement between us I am employed night and day ; but if henceforward, at whatever places there may be treasure, this sort of demand is to be made, I shall have difficulty therein. Yourself are judge whether or not what I write be true, but never had I this kind of argument with the English, that money in idea, and that was not agreed on, should be talked of, and a fresh business and new discourse be begun, and the Chief being displaced, every man urge his own demand forcibly. Do you weigh this matter maturely, and express your displeasure to the gentlemen, that this may not again occur, and this practice may not happen of setting the Chief aside, and every man being his own master, and doing whatever he wills : in fact this never was the practice with the English Chiefs.

You and I are now remote from each other ; but my business is with you, who are the head of all affairs. Whomever you confirm as Chief, he is so, and no other. Severe reprobation is requisite in this matter, that in future any thing of the like nature may not happen, and that new matters contrary to agreements may not be spoken of. I am perfectly assured of your friendship, and to whatever agreements are between us am I firm. It is proper you repair this, so that it will not again happen, and our friendship will daily increase. Regard what you say and do, and speedily send me a reply, for from you am I full of hope. Having related the whole distinctly to Mr. Middleton, he will write it.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract

Extract Persian Interpreter's Journal, 2d May 1774.

THE Vizier transmitted the Colonel copy of a Letter, which, if he approved of, should be sent to the Governor. [We were afterwards informed, that the original had been dispatched to the Governor two days preceding.] The Colonel desired me to point out several misrepresentations in it, which he directed his Moonshce to alter while I remained. I assured him that he was quite mistaken in the conversation of which he complains, for that it was neither passionate or disrespectful. No. 1. B.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract Persian Interpreter's Journal, 6th May 1774.

THE Colonel mentioned to the Vizier, that many poor Rohillas, who had been cruelly used by the troops, had applied to him for protection; the Vizier consented that it might be given to their families and persons, but not to their effects, which were now his right. He mentioned that Nudjiff Khan had come down to assist him in this war, but supposed, as it was now over, that he would return. The Vizier desired the night before that Buffunt's battalion might be sent on to protect Bissoulee; on our arrival there we found these very men had plundered it in the most cruel and shameful manner. No. 1. C.

Nudjiff Khan visited the Colonel; he expressed his disappointment in not having been able to join us before the battle; that the country was now quite settled; and that, by the Vizier's desire, he had confined Doondy Khan's sons.

R. E. ROBERTS.

Translation of a Letter from Fyzoolla Khan to Colonel Champion. Received 14th May 1774.

AFTER the death of my father, these gentlemen (the Rohilla Chiefs) took possession of my ancient estate, and gave me a trifle for my subsistence: this is as evident as the sun; surely it is known to you; I therefore from necessity supported myself with difficulty. The person who designed the war is no more. Regarding your sacred friendship and sincerity, I request, without other intervention, that the degree of friendship with you may be confirmed. Your goodness and celebrity is every where known, and that you dispossess no one. This trouble therefore is given, that in case I am reinstated in my ancient possessions, whatever may be conferred upon me, I will pay you as much, without any damage or deficiency, as any other person will agree to do; and in all matters I will regard you as my master and benefactor till death, but no other person. My agreements on no account will I depart from, and, God willing, I will perform them with my heart and soul. Whenever ye require it I will attend ye, and perform my duty and my firm alliance. I hope in God that by your means I shall receive justice, which goodness I shall hold in remembrance while I have life. I would have sent a faithful person to ye to have explained all particulars, but the roads not being free prevented me. No. 2.

If ye will send a man to me, mine accompanying him shall attend you.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From Ahmed Khan Khanfuman to Colonel Champion. Received 14th May 1774.

LONG before this Futrah Khan Khanfuman, deceased, performed his duty to the English Chiefs. At his death I was left singly, and Hafiz Khamut Khan took that opportunity to seize half my country, and confer it on my brother Azeem Khan, by which I attained not my hereditary estate; I therefore withdrew my connexion with him, but he carried me with him forcibly. When the Nabob Vizier's Letter to console me was received, I wished to join him and you; I declared my desires; but what could I do, for Hafiz would

would not let me go? This will have reached you from others throughout Indostan: there the English beneficence is founded, and it is manifest to all that they dispossess no one of his right; it is therefore requested, that in our (the Rohillas) particular compassion may be shewn, and whatever be thought just bestowed. By God's assistance, from the dues of fidelity and duty I will never deviate the breadth of an hair. As Fyzoolla Khan has true esteem for me I quitted him not, but accompanied him to this fort. From your honor and clemency a reply to this Address is intreated; it was necessary it should be made. May you ever prosper!

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From Colonel Champion to Fyzoolla Khan, 16th May 1774.

No. 4.

YOUR Letter is received, and gives me pleasure. The particulars are clear. My reply is this: this country is not taken into the possession of the English, but, in consequence of engagements, the English army is come to the aid and assistance of the Nabob Vizier, who is now master of this country. Agreeably to your desire I communicated the particulars of your Letter to the Vizier, and this is his reply, that he did not chuse any Patan Chief should have settlement in this country; I therefore said no more: but if you or Ahmed Khan should wish to come to me, for ye and your family, and to Ahmed Khan and his family, I will give protection, that no person shall give you the smallest molestation; but of your country and effects the Nabob Vizier is now master: your desires are made known to him; and if you can settle your affairs agreeably to his pleasure, it will be very advisable, and in this agreement I also shall be very glad.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From Colonel Champion to Ahmed Khan, 16th May 1774.

No. 5.

YOUR representation is received and the particulars known. All that you have written in excuse for your conduct I have communicated to the Nabob Vizier, and his determination is this, that no person of the Rohilla tribe shall have residence in this country. I write to advise you explicitly of the Vizier's pleasure, that you may act according to it. Should you at any time wish to come to me, for yourself and family I will afford full protection; but your country and effects are now the property of the Nabob Vizier.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Fyzoolla Khan to Colonel Champion. Received 24th May.

No. 6.

PREVIOUS to this I addressed you with a representation of my condition, which from it will be evident to you. Just now I have received a Letter from the Nabob Vizier; I have returned in reply to it, that through your mediation I will come in to him. This trouble therefore is given, to beg you will write me of whatever you have determined in my favour, that acting agreeable to it, and arriving by your means, I may obtain an interview. From whatever promises and agreements I make I will not deviate the breadth of a hair.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from the Persian Interpreter's Journal, the 24th May 1774.

No. 7.

COLONEL Champion received a Letter from Fyzoolla Khan, intimating his having before written that he had just received a Letter from the Vizier, to which he had replied, that through the Colonel's mediation he would come in; he therefore begs the Colonel will acquaint him what determination has been made regarding him, which he will

act conformably to; and declares the steadiness with which he will abide by any agreements he may enter into.

In consequence of the above Colonel Champion advised the Vizier by Letter, that if he would give an assurance in writing, that Fyzoolla Khan should not be molested by his people on his way, he would send for him, his family, treasure, and effects, and they should remain under his protection until instructions in this matter should come from below. Elich Khan came to acquaint the Colonel, that if he would send for Fyzoolla Khan hither, the Vizier would promise not to molest him in any way, but that he would not agree to his remaining here; instead of which he should go immediately to Calcutta, and there abide by the Governor's pleasure. The Colonel then mentioned his wishes that the situation of the family of Hafiz and of Mabulla Khan were rendered easier, which Elich Khan promised his endeavour to effect.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From Colonel Champion to Fyzoolla Khan, 27th May 1774.

I NOW advise you that the two following proposals are offered to you: first, the Vizier No. 8. will not confer on you, or any other Rohilla person, one foot of land in this country; but he will give you an equal quantity with what ye possessed here in the country of the Doab, provided you will now pay him twenty Lacks of Rupees: on this condition come satisfied. The second proposal, should you not accept of the first, is, that you, with your family, domestics, treasure, and effects, but without troops, come in and meet me; after which you will proceed directly into the English districts, wherever may be best, and remain there till the pleasure of the Board in this particular is written to me. The reason of this is, that the Vizier does not chuse you should remain here. I now give you my promise of protection, and send ye a pass under the Vizier's seal, and one under my own. Which ever of these offers ye chuse to accept, act agreeably; but should neither of them be agreeable to you, you are your own master, therefore send the passes back to me.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From Fyzoolla Khan to Colonel Champion. Received 27th May 1774.

YOUR gracious Letter is received and the particulars comprehended. You write, that No. 9. this country is not come into the possession of the English, but that, in consequence of engagements between the English and Vizier to give him assistance, their troops came into this country, of which the Vizier is now lord: that agreeably to the Letter, having told all the particulars to the Nabob, his pleasure is this, that no Chief of the Rohilla tribe shall have settlement in this country, therefore that in this matter I should attempt no further. The case is this: I have never acted in such manner that the Vizier should have taken hatred to his heart against me, but it was the disturbances of other Chiefs which afflicted his noble heart; in that I am guiltless: therefore I trouble you, that if the country is not in your possession, the management of it finally will be put into the hands of others; it is better therefore to accept of it from me. If it is in the Nabob's dominions, foregoing every other connexion, I will take it through your means. I am in hopes that the Nabob's favour being regained, that this country will be put under my charge, and whatever any others may offer for it I will bind myself to perform. In reply to Letters received from the Vizier, calling me in to him, I have replied, that whatever may be his pleasure regarding me, he shall advise you of it, that by your means I may come to his presence. Your bravery and generosity are as evident as the sun, and whoever loses his country by war is again replaced in it. I wish to take it (the country) purely through you; then by your favour let us not lose our country. In the dues of friendship and fidelity I will never fail, and while I live shall be obedient to your commands. Abdulrhum Khan and Hudahmet Oulla I have sent to you. In the matter of my offer for receiving the country of my father, whatever is my ability to give they will represent to you; agreeably to that, shewing the dues of lordliness and compassion, your fame will resound through the world.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From

From Colonel Champion to Fyzoolla Khan, 28th May 1774.

No. 10.

I ACQUAINT you, that your agreeable Letter by your Vackeel is received, and gives me pleasure: the contents are clearly understood. In your business I have had a good deal of conversation with the Nabob Vizier, but he will not consent that either you, or any other person (Robilla) shall hold one foot of land in this country; but the Vizier offers you the same quantity of country you possessed here in the Province of Doab. If you chuse to accept of this, it is well; if not, there is no other choice. Had the Vizier accepted of your proposals it would have given me much pleasure; but in regard to the country the Vizier is lord. Further correspondence in this matter will be fruitless, on which account I write ye explicitly.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from Persian Interpreter's Journal, from 5th to 8th June 1774.

No. 11.

TO put a stop to the desertion which prevailed, Letters were sent to his Majesty, Fyzoolla Khan, Nudjiff Khan, &c. &c. requesting, should European deserters be found in their respective districts, that, being confined, they might be sent prisoners to our camp. To Nudjiff Khan and Fyzoolla Khan it was also intimated, that if a Mr. Redman, an officer of artillery, who had been sent from our camp, was with either of them, the Colonel desired, and expected, from the friendship mutually subsisting, that this Mr. Redman would be sent in confined.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From Colonel Champion to Fyzoolla Khan, 8th June 1774.

No. 12.

HEARING at this time that Letters are arrived with you from his Majesty, wherein he strongly enjoins ye to come to him without any apprehensions, I write ye, that having clearly represented your condition to the Board at Calcutta, and in a friendly manner having recommended the settlement of them to the Governor, I wait impatiently for replies. In this case I think it necessary and advisable, that ye do not comply with the King's desires until answers come from Calcutta: whenever they do come they shall be immediately transmitted to you; in this matter there shall be no neglect on my part.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From Colonel Champion to Fyzoolla Khan, June 25th 1774.

No. 13.

IT is now certainly known that Mr. Redman, who ran away hence, is in your service; it is clear from this, that an English Letter he wrote to a serjeant, in which he says, "I am here in Fyzoolla Khan's service, do you also come, I have sent people to bring and to shew you the road," has been intercepted, and is now with me; from this all particulars are known. It being now evident that he is with you, if you value my friendship, or that of the Board, you will immediately confine Mr. Redman, and send him to me. If you esteem the regard of the English, you will not delay in this matter, or act in this matter. If you will not send Mr. Redman to me, I will break off all friendship and regard for you, and desist interfering in your business; and further, I will detain your people who are here. The manners of the English are plain and true; wherefore I write you distinctly, that, on the receipt of this Letter, you will directly confine Mr. Redman, and send him prisoner to me guarded by your people.

I have had the pleasure to receive two friendly Letters from you, and one other in reply to my last. Your professions of esteem and friendship are acceptable to me; in the dues of regard you shall never find me deficient.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From

From Colonel Champion to Fyzoolla Khan, 7th July 1774.

I LAID the state of your affairs clearly before the Board, and impatiently waited their answer; accordingly this day it arrived, and they write, that the Rohilla country being now in possession of the Nabob Vizier, and he ruler thereof, whatever he may chuse to do in the settlement of it, it would not be proper for them to interfere in. I in consequence advise you, that as they have written that they cannot interfere, that without their concurrence I alone am not able to do it. I have exerted the efforts of friendship and ability in your concerns, as Abdulrhum Khan, who is here, is well convinced of: having now dismissed him, he will return to you, and, telling ye all particulars, will assure you that I have done every thing I was able, but now can do no more.

No. 14.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From Colonel Champion to the Nabob Zabita Khan, at Delhi, 9th July.

WHAT you have written regarding sending Mr. Redman is understood. From the friendship between us I doubt not but you will send him, but to this time nothing has been heard of him, nor have you wrote about him; it is extraordinary too that ere this he is not returned to Nejeebabad. I hope that you will issue the most positive orders in this matter, that, by whatever means he is taken, he may be sent to me, which will give me pleasure.

No. 15.

I have received advice that your officers in your districts supply the camp of Fyzoolla Khan with grain and other necessaries; the hearing this has displeased the Nabob Vizier and myself also. From the friendship and connexion between us it is not proper you should give assistance to our enemies. If you value the friendship of the Nabob Vizier and of the English, ye will give the most positive directions, that on no account they supply the camp of Fyzoolla with grain and other necessaries; and without the consent of your people they could not supply themselves by force; you will therefore be pleased to issue the most positive commands that they discontinue this in future. You write that Mr. Redman has quitted Nejeebabad; but he cannot get out of our country without the knowledge of your people, and therefore must still be in it. Your own Vackeel will write you all particulars. I beg to be favoured with your Letters.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Substance of a conversation between Colonel Champion and the Vizier, 17th July 1774.

THE Colonel intimated to the Nabob, that Mr. Middleton had been with him the preceding evening, but that in future, when he (the Nabob) wished to see him on business, and was unable to come out, if he would acquaint him, he (the Colonel) would attend him. My reason for sending Mr. Middleton, said he, was this; Mr. Hastings has hinted to me to effectually settle the country as soon as I possibly can, that in case another enemy should appear after the rains, and perhaps both the Marattas and Timur Shah may, I may be able to withdraw my troops from this country, without there being any risque of its being attacked; and on this account, if the Colonel approves, we will now move towards Fyzoolla Khan, who cannot escape, and may be got at without much difficulty. The Colonel replied, that as the season was so far advanced, and the camp equipage so extremely bad, he wished to avoid moving now, as it would be attended with the loss of a number of men; but he advised the Vizier to send more troops to Moradabad, said he would order two of our battalions to be ready to march at a moment's notice, and that if the enemy came down from their present situation, he would march with the brigade to oppose them. The Colonel added, if he remained there, he would move with the army towards them at the latter end of the rains, and before they could get away. All this was approved of.

No. 16.

R. E. ROBERTS.

To Colonel Galliez,

DEAR COLONEL,

No. 17.

IT is very probable we shall be under the necessity of taking the field sooner than I expected; you will therefore please privately to direct the commanding officer of artillery to have every thing ready in his department, as also the Contractor; and what wax-cloth you may think necessary for the mens' arms, and better security of their ammunition, direct it to be got in readiness with all expedition.

I am, &c.

A. CHAMPION.

Head Quarters,
Camp near Bissoulee,
July 18th, 1774.

Extract from the Persian Interpreter's Journal, 24th July 1774.

No. 18.

IN conversation this morning Colonel Champion used every argument, but in vain, to dissuade the Nabob from marching; repeating the mortality that would ensue to the Europeans, &c. &c. that the Board would be displeas'd, and stores fall short. He persisted in declaring it was absolutely necessary to march, and that when we were at Nigib-Gur we could starve the enemy. The Colonel at length agreed, that if his Excellency would write an assurance that the march was absolutely necessary, and would furnish the necessary conveniencies of tents, &c. he would move, though he knew not what to do with the sick, nor approved of leaving the store-boats so far behind. His Excellency promised every thing. On being asked, he said he knew not Fyzoolla Khan's intentions, but believed he could not escape any way, for that the Hill Rajahs would probably refuse all supplies on the approach of the army.

The Vizier sent the Letter the Colonel had required.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from Captain Shewin's Journal, from 23d to 31st July.

No. 19.

July 23. **T**HE Nabob's battalions of infantry broke ground this forenoon, and marched towards Moradabad.

24. Attended by Persian Interpreter I went this morning on particular business to the Vizier Sujah-ul-Dowlah.

Issued orders for the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march.

25. This morning I paid the Vizier a visit.

27. Ordered that the troops march off the 29th in the morning.

28. I went this morning to see the Nabob. The order of march countermanded by an after general order.

29. Ordered that the troops march from their cantonments to-morrow morning at three o'clock.

30. The army marched agreeable to the orders of yesterday, crossed a Puckah Bridge contiguous to Bissoulee Fort, and reached near to the town of Chandoufy, our course being W. N. W; at ten o'clock distance computed to be seven one half Cos. The tents having been sent on with the Quarter-Master General two days previous to the marching of the troops, they were all pitched and ready for their reception, in consequence of my orders to that purpose. Returns of the state of the regiment and the artillery were delivered in to me; by the former it appeared, that when the regiment arrived at its ground two hundred and forty-six men had fallen in the rear on the line of march, and complained loudly of the want of water and of the heat of the weather. One serjeant and twenty-one rank and file were so ill as to be sent immediately on their coming to their ground to the camp hospital, and one private was sent back to the hospital at Bissoulee. Of the corps of artillery thirty-two rank and file

file were left behind on the march, not being able to keep up, owing to the extreme heat of the weather. The brigade to halt to-morrow.

31. The army halted. I issued orders for the troops to march to-morrow at three o'clock, A. M.

EDWARD SHEWIN, Aid de Camp.

Extract from Persian Interpreter's Journal, July 25.

COLONEL Champion advised his Excellency, that in consequence of his Letter received last night the brigade should be got in readiness to march as soon as possible.

No. 20.

The Colonel also acquainted Fyzoolla Khan, that having already failed to succeed in his offers to serve him, he therefore returns his Vackeel, and also the horses, which he begs to be excused accepting.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from Persian Interpreter's Journal, 26th July.

COLONEL Champion acquainted his Excellency, that both himself and Colonel Galliez being ill, the march must be deferred two or three days; also that the brigade being near three months in arrears of pay, it is necessary to issue their allowances ere they go to prevent desertion.

No. 21.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from Persian Interpreter's Journal, 20th June.

COLONEL Champion attended the Vizier, and gave him for perusal the above Letter of his Majesty's, in which were enclosed a copy of his own agreement, and the Letter of Nudjiff Khan. Before he opened the Letter he declared it to have been done with a design to prejudice Nudjiff Khan in the Colonel's opinion, and the motive of the Letter to be very different from a friendly one. On reading his own engagement he confessed the authenticity of it, but said it was made on express condition that the King joined him with his troops in the war, for which purpose he had advanced fifty thousand Rupees; but that as his Majesty had not joined him, and thereby departed from his agreement, it could not be expected that he could fulfil his. Afterwards his Excellency mentioned, that Roganaut Row, who had fled from the Deckan, had sent proposals to him, which he hoped the English would concur in, as they would prove for the mutual advantage of both; but he mentioned not what they were. At taking leave he gave the Colonel the original agreement on the part of the King, written also in a Coran; but the tenor of it was not what the Vizier had said, being as follows: "That the friends of the Vizier were his friends, and his enemies also his; that he would never dismiss him from the Viziret and other offices while the empire endured; that of whatever countries the Vizier should subdue, he (the King) would retain himself, and confer the other moiety on the Vizier; that he would protect no dependant of the Vizier, but be careful of his life and honor; and that having conferred the Province of Oude, as an estate on the Vizier and his children, he would give to no persons assignments on that Province, or on the half of the conquered countries that were to be given to the Vizier."

No. 22.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from the Persian Interpreter's Journal, 12th June.

THE Colonel visited the Vizier, and informed him, that the preceding day he had received a Letter from the Board, in which he is desired to advise him (the Vizier) that the service for which the brigade was sent up being completed, by the whole Rohilla country

No. 23.

country being put into his possession, they require a performance of his engagement, by the payment of the stipulated forty Lacks of Rupees to the Company. The Vizier asked, with much surprize, if this was any new condition the Board had written about, as otherwise they might be sensible, that according to his engagements he was obliged to pay the aforesaid sum whenever he thought proper to dismiss the brigade, which was left entirely at his own disposal, but not before: that though the country was in his possession, the engagements ran, that the enemy were to be expelled the country, which was not now the case, he said, they being still in it. He then read a Letter from himself to the Governor in confirmation of the above; and the Colonel having previously observed, that the money in question became due if half only of the country had come into his hands, he denied it, saying, "The engagement expressed the Rohilla country from the borders of my country to the foot of the hills." On returning home, the Colonel finding the above Letter did not agree with the translation transmitted him, requested the Vizier would give him a copy of the Letter he had read in the conference; he sent copies of two Letters he had written the Governor, which on perusal I found agreed exactly with the Colonel's, and the Vizier had left out the two conditions, of the forty Lacks being due when half the country should be subdued, or an accommodation take place.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from the Persian Interpreter's Journal, 13th June.

HIS Excellency waited on the Colonel on the subject of the conversation yesterday, and repeated the same arguments. The money, said he, is now in my trust for the Company, and whenever I return the brigade it shall certainly be paid. He desired the Colonel to acquaint the Governor, that whatever he had engaged he would strictly perform. He added, that the Board might be assured he should not be at the expense of the brigade longer than he conceived his affairs made its presence necessary to their security, and complained of the Board's being always ready to lay hold of any circumstance that would bear a dispute.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from Captain Shewin's Journal, from 1st to 17th August.

- No. 24. August 1. **T**HE brigade broke ground this morning, conformable to my orders of yesterday, marched five Cofs, and encamped on the banks of the Soat river; our course about W. N. W. In this day's march twenty-eight Europeans dropped in the rear of the line of march, although the regiment reached their ground before seven o'clock. A few topes on all sides of our encampment, but a scarcity of good water. Violent rain fell this evening.
2. The army marched at three o'clock, and encamped three one half Cofs to North and by East of Sumbol; distance from our last ground seven one half Cofs. In this day's march we crossed the Soat or Yarwaffadar river, and recrossed it by a Puckah bridge. The extent between the bridges the line were overtaken by very heavy rain ere they reached their ground. Exceeding good water at Sumbol, and fine topes surrounded our encampment. Received a Letter from the officer commanding the brigade, representing the want of necessaries for the regiment, and of the weakness and insufficiency of the carriage, particularly of camels to carry the officers tents, which occasioned many not reaching the ground till late in the afternoon. Received also a Letter from the surgeons of the brigade, representing the ill state of health of the Europeans, and setting forth what they imagined would be the consequence of the troops keeping the field at this season of the year. The surgeons likewise acquainted me with the great deficiency of Europe medicines of every kind. The army to halt to-morrow.
 3. The brigade halted in consequence of my orders of yesterday. At ten o'clock this morning the Vizier waited on me, he having advanced two Cofs in front

of his troops ; we had a long conference together, after which the Nabob returned to his encampment.

- August 4. The troops broke ground this morning at three o'clock, marched four Cofs, and encamped near to the town of Bachtah ; our route N. W. by W. mostly through Jungle. An hour after the army marched very hard and severe rain fell, and continued the greatest part of the day, which rendered the camp equipage, &c. inconvenient and burthensome. In the course of this march thirty Europeans were left behind. When the line came to its ground ordered an additional dram to be served to the regiment, the rain having affected them a good deal ere they arrived at their encampment. By the morning report of the officer commanding the brigade, it appears that there are no less than fifty-three Europeans in the hospital.
5. The army marched this morning at four o'clock, and arrived near to the town of Poonpore at nine, being six Cofs ; encamped on a rising ground on the banks of an extensive Jeel ; left the village of Dedowly a Cofs in our rear. By the report of the officer commanding the brigade, there are fifty-two Europeans sick in the hospital, and when the line came to its ground, it appeared that forty-two rank and file were unable to keep up. Great fall of rain this night.
- The troops to halt to-morrow.
6. The army halted conformable to my orders of yesterday. This morning the Nabob advanced before his troops to pay me a visit. Severe rain all the forenoon. It appears, by the report of the commanding officer of the brigade, there are forty-five Europeans sick in the hospital. The brigade to march to-morrow at the break of day.
7. The troops marched this morning at the precise time ordered, and reached their ground about one-half a Cofs to the N. N. W. of Omroah at eight o'clock ; passed the Nabob's battalions of infantry that had marched from Bissoulee previous to the movement of the brigade, and left them encamped a Cofs in the rear. The Vizier paid me a visit on my arrival at my ground. Marched this day five Cofs. The town of Omroah was in former days a well-built famous place, but is now in ruins ; it's extent near a Cofs in length ; the roads deep and much broken. The grenadier corps to be formed to-morrow morning at gun-firing, to be commanded by Major Hannay. The army to march to-morrow at day-break.
8. The troops broke ground this morning agreeable to my orders of yesterday, and marched six Cofs ; encamped near the town of Sewallah. The line reached its ground at nine o'clock, but owing to the extreme badness of the roads thirty-two Europeans were unable to keep up. By the report of this day of the officer commanding the brigade, there are forty-five men, non-commissioned and private, sick in the hospital. The brigade to march to-morrow at the same time and in the same order as yesterday.
9. The army quitted their ground this morning at the hour appointed, and reached near to the town of Chanpore, where they encamped at eight o'clock ; distance five Cofs. The roads in this day's march deep and very bad. Loud complaints these three days of the scarcity of grain of all kinds ; and this day in particular the troops were very clamorous, insomuch that, until a guard was ordered to protect the grain brought into the Buzar at head quarters, they would not allow the Chowdry time to weigh it. When the line came to its ground, many Seapoys had no sooner lodged their arms, than they assembled in the town of Chanpore, and plundered it of a large quantity of all sorts of grain ; on intimation being brought me, I ordered a party of horse to the town, who seized and brought in a number of rioters, Seapoys, followers of the camp, &c. the Seapoys I sent under a guard to their different battalions to take their trials for their outrageous behaviour, and the followers I ordered to be flogged. The Vizier came to my tents this morning to pay me a visit. The army to halt to-morrow.
10. The troops halted conformable to my orders of yesterday. By this day's report of the officer commanding the brigade, there are sixty-five rank and file in the hospital.
11. The army marched this morning at day-break, and arrived at its ground at nine o'clock ; encamped close to the village of Nissaporah, it being four Cofs ; passed through the town of Sefowly, which I left a Cofs in my rear ; the roads very tolerable in this day's march. By the report given in this morning by

the officer commanding the brigade, it appears five Europeans fell behind on the line of march, and there are seventy-three sick in the hospital. Our route N. N. W. About six o'clock this morning extreme severe rain fell, which continued five hours without the smallest intermission. The Vizier paid me a visit immediately on my arrival at the ground. Attended by my Aid de Camps I rode through and viewed the line of encampment at noon. The troops to halt to-morrow. Complaints from all quarters of the want of grain.

- Aug. 12. The army halted in consequence of my orders of yesterday. For many hours this morning successively very heavy rain. I paid the Nabob a visit. The troops to march to-morrow at day-break.
13. The army was prevented from breaking ground this morning, agreeable to my orders of yesterday, owing to violent rain; but the weather clearing up at six o'clock, they marched off, and reached their encampment near to the town of Ganjour in four hours, being five Cofs; the route N. by E. The Nabob Sujah-ul-Dowlah came to see me this morning. The troops to march to-morrow at day-break.
13. The order of march countermanded this evening on account of the scarcity of grain in the different Buzars.
14. The army halted in expectation of receiving a supply of grain. Received a Letter from the officer commanding the brigade, acquainting me that there was deficiency of every article of provisions in the Buzar, and that many Seapoys have not been able to procure a grain of any fort these two days. A supply of provisions having arrived in camp this evening, the troops are to march to-morrow at day-break.
15. The army marched this morning, pursuant to the order of yesterday, and reached its encampment at half past nine o'clock. The tents for the troops were pitched near to the town of Catelah; distance from our last ground six Cofs; our course N. by E. The roads in this march very uneven, and in many parts deep and much broken. About four Cofs to the northward of Ganjour the army crossed three bridges, which were thrown over the Choiah Nullah by the Quarter-Master General, and at the distance of a Cofs from these it crossed over a Puckah bridge in a different part. The troops to march to-morrow at the same hour they did yesterday.
16. The line moved this morning at day-break, and arrived at its encampment, within sight of the fort of Pattergur, at nine o'clock; the distance six Cofs and a half from the last ground, and our course N. E. by N. The roads in general bad. This morning the Nabob came to pay me a visit, escorted by a very large body of horse. The army to halt to-morrow.
17. The troops halted agreeable to orders of yesterday. I rode out early this morning, attended by my Aid de Camps, to take a view of the ground and of the Nullah near to my encampment.

EDWARD SHEWEN, Aid de Camp.

Extract from Persian Interpreter's Journal, August 3d 1774.

- No. 25. A. **H**IS Excellency attended Colonel Champion, who mentioned his fears for the Europeans if they proceeded; on which his Excellency offered to carry cots for them. He mentioned his expectations that the Marattas would soon be here, having been invited by the King, but that the Rohillas would decline to fight. His Excellency told the Colonel, that with his approbation he would write to Mr. Hastings, expressing his satisfaction at the conduct of the army, and, with his consent, begging their acceptance of seven Lacks of Rupees, as a testimony of it, when the enemy was expelled. The Colonel expressed his satisfaction at the offer, but desired a small separate sum might be given for the field officers, also a letter signifying his Excellency's intentions in order to be explained to the troops. All this was promised.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract

Extract from Persian Interpreter's Journal, 12th August and 13th.

12th. COLONEL Champion visited his Excellency, who proposed to him to send proposals for an accommodation to Fyzoolla Khan. The Nabob after his departure sent the Colonel the following Letter, desiring he would write to Fyzoolla Khan to this tenor; that of whatever effects he (Fyzoolla Khan) might now be possessed, half should be given up to the Vizier, and he keep the other half; that friendship should take place between them, and he (the Vizier) would confer a sufficient quantity of country in the Doab, for the maintenance of fifteen thousand people, which he had taken from the Marattas. If these proposals were accepted, he would bind himself to the performance during life; and that if Fyzoolla Khan would come in, and afterwards an accommodation should not take place, he should be securely re-conducted to whence he came. No. 25. B.

13th. Colonel Champion wrote a Letter to Fyzoolla Khan to the above purport, and advising him by all means to accept of the Nabob's proposals; also, that if he chose to come in to discourse on the subject, persons should be sent to conduct him, and that if an agreement did not take place, he should be securely conducted back.

The Colonel complained to the Vizier of the extreme scarcity of grain, which was promised to be removed directly.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Copy of a Letter from Fyzoolla Khan to Colonel Champion, 15th August 1774.

YOUR favouring Letter, accompanying copy of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier, being arrived gives me pleasure. I have the sincerest friendship for you, and esteem you in all conditions as my firm friend. Our regard, and the zeal you have shewn, are as clear as the sun; and I never deviate from your advice. The settlement for fifteen thousand men in the country of Doab, possessed by the Marattas, and now by the Nabob Vizier, is generously bestowed; but I foresee that whenever they come this way, being of force and power, that country cannot remain with me. If I join them I must break my engagements (and I am not a breaker of my promises); and if I do not I cannot stay there. If the favour of the Vizier and you are bestowed on me, shew so much as to confer lands for fifteen thousand people of my former country; on this condition, by you, I pledge my promise of friendship to the Nabob; and between men there is no deviation from their word till death. On your account, who are a mediator, I will even preserve friendship for the Nabob Vizier, and I will esteem his friends and his enemies as mine. You write, that if I am willing to come in you will send a person to meet me, and that if this business shall not be settled, that I shall be faithfully conducted to the place whence I set out. I look on your house as my own, and in all matters am perfectly at ease; and should this business not be settled, and I return hither, it is not material, I shall be favoured with meeting you; thus much is befitting, that if you invite me, you thereby shew so much friendship, that your name will be celebrated through the world. In the copy of the Nabob Vizier's Letter to you, it is written, "Whatever effects Fyzoolla Khan has, half shall be given to me, and half he shall keep himself." If the Nabob will graciously bestow for the maintenance of fifteen thousand men of my former country, while I live I will never swerve from friendship and obedience to him and you; and whatever effects I have, on this condition, half shall be given to the Nabob; but the firmly settling all these matters is your charge. No. 26.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From the Nabob Vizier to Colonel Champion, 17th August 1774.

I HAVE perused the copy of Fyzoolla Khan's Letter that you sent me, and I understand the particulars. Do you write him a reply to this purport; that of whatever effects he has he will give me half, and that I will give him country in the Doab, which I took from the Marattas, for the maintenance of fifteen thousand men; and that him and me will enter into mutual agreements, to which the English gentlemen shall accede: that in future, if the Marattas attempt to take the aforesaid country, I will join and assist Fyzoolla Khan to oppose them. This matter firmly agreed on and determined I enter into by means of the English gentlemen. Do you write to this purport to Fyzoolla Khan, that he may be satisfied I am

I am ready to give the aforesaid quantity of country, and to aid and assist him against the Marattas; never, never will I be neglectful in this matter.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from Persian Interpreter's Journal, 15th and 17th August 1774.

No. 28.

15th. **A** REPLY was received from Fyzoolla Khan, who expresses his sincere gratitude to the Colonel for the endeavours exerted in his favour. He objects to accepting country taken from the Marattas in the Doab, as in the case of their approach he observes, he must either break his engagements with the Vizier, and join them, or they will take the country from him; but he makes the firmest declarations, that if the Nabob Vizier will confer the like quantity of his former country, he will enter into the strictest engagements for his future loyalty, and accede to all reasonable demands; he adds, that on this condition the Nabob's proposal shall be directly agreed to.

17th. A copy of the above having been transmitted to his Excellency, he this day sent the following reply; that he adheres to his former proposal, and desires Colonel Champion to acquaint Fyzoolla Khan so; and that the English will be witnesses to the agreement between them, and also to his always crossing the river to his (Fyzoolla Khan's) aid and assistance whenever the Marattas may attempt to attack him; and that therefore he need not hesitate to accept the country in the Doab.

Colonel Champion accordingly wrote to Fyzoolla Khan, enclosing a copy of his Excellency's Letter, and urging him to accept of the conditions; at any rate advising him to come here to discourse on the subject.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from Persian Interpreter's Journal, 20th August 1774.

No. 29.

A REPLY to the last Letter to Fyzoolla Khan was received, in which he returns his sincere acknowledgments for Colonel Champion's friendly and repeated offices in his favour. He adds, that being unable to write so much as he has to say, he begs Mr. John Murray may be sent to him, to learn from him and relate to the Colonel all particulars.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Colonel Champion, 20th August 1774.

No. 30.

FYZOOLLA Khan's Letter, which came to you and was sent to me, I have perused, and clearly understand the particulars. As Fyzoolla Khan has sent for Mr. Murray it is well and advisable to send him. Agreeably to what I have written, a Tuncaw for fifteen thousand men of any part of the country in the Doab, which I took from the Marattas, that Fyzoolla Khan may chuse, shall be given. Of whatever effects Fyzoolla Khan may be possessed I will take half. It is necessary to acquaint Mr. Murray of these particulars, that, conversing to this purport, he may quickly come, and that afterwards whatever I and you may think necessary to be done we may do.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract Letter from Lieutenant William Bruce, Field Engineer, to Colonel Champion, 21st August.

No. 31.

AFTER crossing the Nullah at the village Beejoura, distant from your camp about four one half Cos, we entered a low Jungle, in which are two deserted villages, the wells of which afford plenty of good water. Continuing our route to the northward three Cos further, we arrived at the large village Ramnagur, to the northward of which is an open space, I think sufficiently large to encamp the brigade on; this must be the last

stage. Altering our route N. N. W. along the foot of the hills, an almost impenetrable Jungle lines each side of the road. Another difficulty the troops will have to struggle with is the want of water; except at a river two Cofs to the westward of Ramnagur, we did not meet with a drop of that element during the distance of eight Cofs, when we arrived at the Rohilla encampment. The opening here is of very little extent, and must have been cleared by the Rohillas after their flight to Lall-Dang.

A. CHAMPION.

Extract from Captain Shewen's Journal, 23d to 31st August 1774.

- August 23. **I** RODE out this morning with my Aid de Camp to view the bridges No. 32. which I ordered to be thrown across the small Nullah contiguous to my encampment.
26. I rode out early this morning, attended by my Aid de Camp and the Quarter-Master General, and escorted by the Company's cavalry and three hundred of Nudjiff Khan's horse, to reconnoitre the ground leading to the enemy's encampment, which for six Cofs I found to be very good. The Vizier followed me, attended by some battalions of infantry with their guns and a body of horse.
27. The Nabob waited on me this morning. The army to march to-morrow at day-light.
28. The troops broke ground at the time prescribed in the orders of yesterday. The brigade under the command of Colonel Galliez marched three Cofs and encamped on a rising spot. The advanced guard of grenadiers marched two Cofs further, where it encamped, and my tents were pitched near to this ground. When the brigade arrived at its encampment, pursuant to my orders, the two grenadier companies of Europeans, the select picquet, and the battalion of Seapoys next for duty, with one twelve pounder, were advanced to join the grenadier corps; and I appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie to command this division of the army. The Vizier paid me a visit this morning, after which ceremony I rode out, attended by my Aid de Camp, and escorted by twenty of the Company's cavalry, with Nudjiff Khan's horse, and advanced four Cofs on the road leading to the enemy's camp, which is computed to be at the distance of six Cofs from the small Nullah to which I went: passed through very deep jungle. On my return to camp, and near to this rivulet, I was met by the Nabob, who was advancing in his Pallankeen, escorted by a numerous body of horse and foot, with two guns. The troops to halt to-morrow.
29. The army halted. At day-light I mounted my horse, and, attended by my Aid de Camp and Quarter-Master General, rode to Ramnagur, or Rampore, which is seven Cofs from my encampment. This place is five distant from Fyzoolla Khan's camp. On my arrival at Ramnagur met with two of my spies, who were returning with news from the enemy's encampment. The intelligence they brought was, that Fyzoolla Khan's troops were deserting daily; and they also represented the scarcity of all kinds of provisions, which the enemy felt most severely. The roads pretty good, although at different parts high Jungle grows on each side. Crossed many Nullahs, in which appeared very clear drinkable water; and observed a number of spots of ground which would serve for encamping on.
30. The army occupied the same ground as yesterday. At eight o'clock this morning the Nabob Vizier paid me a visit, and informed me the enemy were daily deserting from their Chief; that yesterday seven thousand men had laid down their arms, and made off to the hills.
31. I rode out this morning, attended by my Aid de Camps, to take a view of the spot pitched upon for the brigade, which I had ordered yesterday to change ground, to remove to. This evening I went, with my Persian Interpreter, with an intention to pay the Nabob a visit, but on my arrival at his tents found he was gone abroad.

EDWARD SHEWEN, Aid de Camp.

Extract from Captain Shewen's Journal, from 1st to 12th September.

- Sept. 1. **T**HIS morning, at the invitation of the Vizier, I went, accompanied by the No. 33. gentlemen of my family, to the banks of the Ganges, which is three Cofs from my encampment; spent the day there, and returned in the evening. In

case of an alarm I had ordered the grenadier division of the army to advance towards the Ganges.

- Sept. 2. Ordered two battalions of grenadier Seapoys to hold themselves in readiness to attend me early to-morrow on a reconnoitring party.
3. On account of the severe rain this morning I countermanded the order of march of the two battalions.
4. At day-light I rode out, attended by the gentlemen of my family and the Quarter-Master and Adjutant-General, and escorted by two battalions of grenadier Seapoys, with a division of the Nabob's best horse, on a reconnoitring party. I went about seven Cofs on the road leading to the enemy's encampment, when I arrived at a very thick Jungle, where only one horseman could go abreast. Viewed the entrance into the Jungle, and found it almost impenetrable; ordered the Nabob's people to detach a sufficient number of Bildars to cut a road through. The two battalions of Seapoys I had directed to draw up with their guns at the distance of five Cofs from my encampment, in order to secure a safe retreat for the horse in case of an attack made by the enemy. Returned to camp at eleven o'clock.
5. Severe rain this morning. In the afternoon the sky appeared very dark and gloomy, which was succeeded by repeated hard showers.
6. I rode out, attended by my Aid de Camps, on the road leading to Pattergur, and returned to my tents at seven o'clock. Very heavy rain the whole night.
8. Severe fall of rain all this morning.
9. I rode out this morning, attended by my Aid de Camps, to view the encampment of the division of the army commanded by Colonel Galliez. Repeated showers of rain all this forenoon.
10. Fine weather throughout the day. In the evening I went, accompanied by my Persian Interpreter, to visit the Vizier.
11. I rode out this morning with my Aid de Camps to take a view of the encampment occupied by the grenadier division of the army commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie.
12. This evening I went, accompanied by my Persian Interpreter, to pay a visit to the Nabob.

EDWARD SHEWEN, Aid de Camp.

Extract from the Persian Interpreter's Journal, September 2d, 1774.

- No. 34. Sept. 2d. **H**IS Excellency transmitted the Colonel a Letter from Fyzoolla Khan that he had received, wherein Fyzoolla professes his obedience, and mentions to have sent a trusty person to explain all matters.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from Persian Interpreter's Journal, September 7th 1774.

- No. 35. **H**IS Excellency this day sent the copy of a Letter from him to his Majesty, inviting him to come to the banks of the Ganges, defending his former conduct, professing his sincere loyalty, requesting Nudjiff Khan may be appointed his Naib, and promising every thing in his power for his Majesty's satisfaction if he will come to the Ganges; also copy of a Letter from Fyzoolla Khan, telling him he could not alter the former offers, and if he could not accept of the former terms further discourse was needless.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from Persian Interpreter's Journal, 10th September 1774.

- No. 36. **H**IS Excellency acquainted Colonel Champion, that the situation of the Rohillas was very bad; that after the rains ceased, the water from the hills would kill them. He also expressed a surmise, that, perhaps, with these new gentlemen, new measures might take place.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract

Extract Persian Interpreter's Journal, September 12th 1774.

COLONEL Champion visited his Excellency, who informed him the Rohillas were in the most distressed situation; that the Chiefs had told Fyzoolla Khan, as so many of their relations were in confinement, they were resolved at all hazards to throw themselves on the Vizier's mercy. On the Colonel's advising his Excellency to offer them service, he replied, he had done it, and also security to all who would quit the camp; and that the Hill Rajahs had stopped all supplies of grain. No. 37.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract Persian Interpreter's Journal, 13th September 1774.

On the Colonel writing to his Excellency for a party to go reconnoitring in the morning, he returned in reply, that he had put himself under a course of physic, which would continue six days; for which time, though he wished the matter, he begged the Colonel would defer the attack, as after that he should be able to accompany him.—On the Colonel rejoicing, that he had no intention of attacking the enemy, but only to examine the road, and therefore desiring the escort might be sent, his Excellency wrote that he had fully told his sentiments to Collichurn, who would explain them to him; and that he requested that he would be ruled thereby, and defer the intended expedition in the morning. No. 38.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract Persian Interpreter's Journal, September 14th 1774.

FYZOOLLA Khan's Vackeel returned from their camp without any fresh proposals: he only observed, that, conformably to their customs, Fyzoolla Khan would not come in till something was concluded; not that he desired to try the success of a battle, he only wished to get across the river and seek employment elsewhere: he added, that his master had received proposals from the Nabob Vizier, but he chose to trust to the English only. Colonel Champion, in reply, desired him to acquaint Fyzoolla Khan, that he had better consider the offers maturely, as perhaps many days would not be allowed him for that purpose; and that by all means he should come in, as nothing could be effected while he remained so far distant. No. 39.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract Persian Interpreter's Journal, September 16th 1774.

THIS day his Excellency acquainted Colonel Champion, that he would agree to Fyzoolla Khan's remaining as a collector in the Rohilla country, with one or two thousand men as servants, troops being stationed with him for the collections, and half his effects being taken; and that, from the collections of the country put under him, fifty thousand Rupees per month should be granted for his own expenses. No. 40.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Champion to the Vizier, dated 18th September 1774.

I BEFORE mentioned to you that the brigade would be in readiness in three or four days to march, or for any other duty; I now acquaint you that it is ready. No. 41.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.
Extract

Extract from the Persian Interpreter's Journal, dated 21st September 1774.

No. 42.

THE Colonel having transmitted a Letter received from Fyzoolla Khan to his Excellency, he returned the following reply: "As I desire not the death of any Mussulman, I desire you will acquaint Fyzoolla Khan, that I will settle a Jaghire of ten Lacks per annum on him of the Rohilla country, and allow him to keep two or three thousand men as servants. I will station troops in the country, and take the Chiefs, &c. with him into my service; and after his coming in he shall, if he chuse, rent or supervise the Rohilla country, giving me half his effects, and dismissing the troops now with him." Copy of this Letter the Colonel sent to Fyzoolla Khan, at the same time advising him to accept the offer, but to return his determination without delay.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Translation of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier, 20th September 1774.

No. 43.

THE Letter of Fyzoolla Khan you sent me to peruse I have received and clearly understand. I desire the death of no Mussulman, and therefore have fixed upon this plan which I now write. Do you acquaint Fyzoolla Khan from yourself, that the Nabob Vizier will settle a Jaghire of ten Lacks of Rupees per year on him of the Rohilcund country, and he shall keep two or three thousand men as household servants along with him; that troops of the Nabob Vizier shall be stationed in the country; that the troops and Chiefs of Khuttur Rohilcund shall be taken into service, but shall not remain with him. If this is agreeable to Fyzoolla Khan, do you write him to come to you: when he comes I will have an interview with him; and if he desires it, he shall rent or supervise the whole Rohilcund country, which shall be settled face to face; but of whatever effects he may have, half shall be given to me, and the troops of Khuttur (or Rohillas) that are with him shall not remain.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract of Captain Shewen's Journal, from 19th to 25th September 1774.

No. 44.

- Sept. 19. **E**ARLY this morning the Vizier came to wait on me. I was taken suddenly ill after supper.
20. The Nabob paid me a visit this forenoon. Much indisposed all day, and confined myself to my sleeping tent. Hard rain this afternoon.
21. I find myself by no means well, troubled with violent head-achs. Confined myself all day to my sleeping tent. Incessant rain this forenoon.
22. Excessive violent rain and much wind all the day. Heavy complaints of the scarcity of provisions; and by the baggage-master's report, there is not a single article of grain in any of our Buzars.
- 23, 24. The morning cleared up, and we had a very fine day. My indisposition rather abated, and I find myself better than I have been since the attack of my disorder. I went out this morning to take the air in my Pallankeen.
25. Still confined to my tent, and unable to receive visits. Exceeding fine weather.

EDWARD SHEWEN, Aid de Camp.

Translation of Colonel Champion's Letter to Fyzoolla Khan, dated 25th September 1774.

No. 45.

I WROTE you a Letter by Abdulhum Khan, and in it requested that a reply might be sent as speedily as might be, but as yet no answer is received; I therefore trouble you, that whatever ye think advisable to do, it is proper, on receipt of this Letter, you do directly. Write a reply by the same conveyance that brings it, in which I beg there may be no delay.

6

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Translation

Translation of a Letter from Fyzoolla Khan to Colonel Champion, 25th September 1774.

YOUR favour, with copy of the Nabob Vizier's Letter, is received, and the particulars understood. The Nabob Vizier will confer a settlement of ten Lacks of Rupees of the Khuttur country, and says I shall keep two or three thousand men with me as servants, and that the remainder he will entertain in his service. The case is this; ten Lacks of Rupees will afford a sufficient maintenance for me, but I cannot separate myself from the people of my tribe. You have exerted yourself greatly in my favour, and I will remember the obligation while I have life. The Nabob has commanded, and I am helpless. I proposed before to end this business in two ways; the first, by receiving a settlement for fifteen thousand men in the country of Khuttur; the second, that I would give twenty-five Lacks yearly for the whole country: as both are unaccepted, I am remediless. I therefore give this trouble, that ye will now intreat his Excellency to agree to my before written offer; if he will not, my fate is with God, who will dispose of it as he shall think proper.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from the Persian Interpreter's Journal, 26th September 1774.

HIS Excellency visited Colonel Champion this morning, when it was determined to move the army near to Lall-Dang, as the most probable means of bringing the Kohillas to terms. The Nabob declared that the Rohillas were greatly distressed, and that whenever the Colonel's health would permit he was ready to go against them.

R. E. ROBERTS.

Extract of Captain Shewen's Journal, from 27th to 30th September 1774.

- Sept. 27. **T**HE pain in my bones much increased, and I find myself greatly affected by them. Ordered the army to hold itself in readiness to march the 29th in the morning, and the division commanded by Colonel Galliez to take up the ground now occupied by the grenadier corps. No. 48.
28. The Nabob paid me a visit this morning at eight o'clock, A. M. The field officers of the army assembled at head quarters conformable to my summons for that purpose.
29. At day-break the grenadier division of the army marched off its ground, and advanced four Co's near to Laardpore, on the road leading to the enemy's encampment; the path narrow, and almost the whole covered with high jungle grass.
30. The grenadier division of the army marched this morning at the same time as yesterday, and proceeded four Co's further on the road leading to the Rohilla encampment at Lall-Dang. After I had breakfasted I advanced a Co's to where two roads met, and here directed the field engineer to throw up an intrenchment in extent about two hundred and fifty feet, behind which I ordered a battalion of the Nabob's infantry to take post with a gun on each flank. In the evening I visited the works, and to my great satisfaction found that Lieutenant Bruce had exerted himself to the utmost in performing this service. The whole of the day repeated shots fired at, and by the enemy. The brigade marched this morning, and came to the spot which the grenadier division had quitted on its first movement from Sammypore.

EDWARD SHEWEN, Aid de Camp.

Extract from the Persian Interpreter's Journal, 30th September 1774.

THE Nabob Vizier's consent having been obtained, Colonel Champion wrote to Fyzoolla Khan as follows: No. 49.

"I am arrived near you with the army, but, from the friendship subsisting between us, and an aversion to the spilling of blood, I acquaint you, you have

“ yet in your power to accept the Nabob's offers, who has assured me, if you will
 “ come hither, the Chiefs with you shall be provided for. It is my advice that ye
 “ come, and I will send proper persons to escort ye; if you will not, ye and your
 “ people are answerable for the consequences: I desire your speedy reply. This day his
 “ Excellency desired the Colonel would not be over-hasty in his attack of the enemy, as the
 “ road was entire jungle, which had better first be cleared away.

R. E. ROBERTS,
 Persian Interpreter.

From Colonel Champion to Fyzoolla Khan, 30th September 1774.

No. 50.

THIS day I am arrived with my army near the fort of the hills; but as friendship has been formed between us, I perform my part, and tell you, that you still have opportunity of coinciding to the Nabob Vizier's offers which were before sent you, and of coming hither; this is the best advice you can follow. There has been discourse between the Nabob Vizier and me, when the Nabob said and confirmed, that whenever you would accede to his proposals, that something should be settled for every Chief with you: now the Nabob Vizier has said, and has written this, conformably to your request. My advice is this; do ye now come here and agree to this, for I do not desire that the blood of the people be spilt. Motives of friendship induce me again to write ye on this subject. If ye will not accept of this, and will not come, the fault is not mine, as I have done every thing in my power. Now for what may ensue you and your Chiefs are answerable. In case ye consent and come in, write me, and I will send a proper person to conduct ye; in this there is neither prejudice or danger. If you will not agree, let me certainly have your reply this day.

R. E. ROBERTS,
 Persian Interpreter.

Extract from Captain Shewen's Journal, from 1st to 8th October.

No. 51.

Oct. 1. **T**HE whole army halted on its respective grounds. I went this morning, attended by my Aid de Camps, to view the entrenchments, and then rode forward, on a reconnoitring party, until I reached a thick Bamboo jungle, escorted by a battalion of the Nabob's infantry and a body of horse. Many shots fired by the enemy.* In the afternoon I revisited the works, and perceived that Lieutenant Bruce had extended them greatly; so much so, as to admit two battalions to take shelter under their cover, which I ordered immediately to be posted, with the guns attached to each.

3. Ordered the advanced post of three battalions of Scapoys to be relieved this afternoon.
4. Owing to the exercise I had used, this day my disorder returned upon me.
5. Ordered the out-post to be relieved this afternoon.
6. I went this morning, attended by my Persian Interpreter, to see the Nabob.
7. This forenoon the Vizier and Fyzoolla Khan came to my tents agreeable to appointment, when the negotiation between them was finally concluded on in the presence of my Persian Translator; after which Sujah-ul-Dowla returned to his camp.
8. Ordered the advanced posts to be recalled, and the army to hold itself in readiness to march.

EDWARD SHEWEN, Aid de Camp.

Extract from Persian Interpreter's Journal, 3d October 1774.

No. 52.

COLONEL Champion carried Fyzoolla Khan with him to the Nabob Vizier to be introduced; after which his Excellency wrote the Colonel, that in consideration of Fyzoolla Khan's coming in, he would add two Lacks to his former proposals, and grant him a Jaghire of twelve Lacks of the Rohilcund country, including his former possessions, and allowing him to retain five thousand people, fifteen thousand more of whom he (the Vizier) would entertain, and he would take half of his effects. In the afternoon Fyzoolla Khan called

called on Colonel Champion, who shewed him the above Letter ; he assured the Colonel he did not desire a provision for all the Rohillas, but that he had a vast number of relations, for whom twelve Lacks would be insufficient, and requested the Colonel would endeavour to obtain more : the Colonel told him he would try, but gave him no hopes of success.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From the Vizier to Colonel Champion, 3d October 1774.

I BEFORE wrote you, that if Fyzoolla Khan would come in and meet us, a Jaghire for No. 53.
ten Lacks of Rupees of the Rohilcund country should be conferred on him, that he should keep two or three thousand people with him as attendants, and that of his effects half should be taken. Now that he has come in, in consideration of his coming, I will present him with two Lacks more, and twelve Lacks of the Rohilcund country, including his former districts, shall be given as a Jaghire, and of his effects half shall be taken. In this estate of twelve Lacks Fyzoolla Khan is at liberty to keep five persons or five thousand, but he must not keep one more than five thousand ; and to content him, of the people with him, I will entertain in my own service from ten to fifteen thousand, and they shall be stationed where he chuses, and shall receive their pay from me.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Colonel Champion to the Vizier, 4th October, 1774.

I CONVERSED with Fyzoolla Khan last night on the subject of the Jaghire, and told No. 54.
him ye had agreed to settle twelve Lacks of Rupees on him, which it was advisable he accepted ; he replied, that he did not desire a settlement for the troops with him, but that he had a great number of relations and dependants, who had been with him from their birth, and from whom he could not part, and that the twelve Lacks of Rupees you had conferred would be small for the support of the whole ; he therefore intreated you would graciously bestow what would be sufficient for their maintenance. He hopes you will be pleased to make some addition ; and I also give you this trouble, that if ye think it proper and advisable to comply, that you will do so ; favour me however with your pleasure in reply.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

The Vizier to Colonel Champion. Received 5th October 1774.

PREVIOUS to this you wrote me that Fyzoolla Khan would not accept of a Jaghire of No. 55.
twelve Lacks of Rupees ; in reply it was written, that if he would not accept of that sum, you would return him to the entrenchment, as I could not give any thing more. After that I sent Elich Khan to you to learn the condition, &c. of Fyzoolla Khan, and from his report I find that Fyzoolla Khan desires a Jaghire of fourteen Lacks and seventy-five thousand Rupees ; I therefore give you this trouble to acquaint you, that that sum is not very great, and in consideration of Fyzoolla Khan's coming in, a Jaghire of fourteen Lacks and seventy-five thousand Rupees shall be given him. Do you bring Fyzoolla Khan along with you hither to me to-morrow morning, and I will give a Jaghire for fourteen Lacks and seventy-five thousand Rupees, and I will take half of his effects. When ye come I will have further conversation with you.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract from Persian Interpreter's Journal, 7th October 1774.

THE Nabob Vizier visited Colonel Champion, and in Fyzoolla Khan's presence the No. 56.
mutual agreements were drawn out and executed, which Colonel Champion witnessed and affixed his seal to. His Excellency engages that Fyzoolla Khan's former country, with other

other districts, to the amount yearly of fourteen Lacks and seventy-five thousand Rupees, shall be conferred on him; that he may keep five thousand troops; and he stipulates, that their interest shall be mutual, and the friends and enemies of either be esteemed as of both; that Fyzoolla Khan shall not connect himself with, or correspond with any power but the English, shall assist in time of any war with what troops he can supply, and shall go in person to the war against any person if he (the Vizier) does so: that if the five thousand men allowed are insufficient, more shall be supplied, who himself (the Vizier) will pay: that he will remain firm to his agreement, and do every thing for Fyzoolla Khan's benefit; and that all the remaining Rohillas shall be put across the Ganges. The observation to these conditions is sworn to on the Khoran, in the year of Hegira 1188.

His Excellency objected to Fyzoolla returning to his camp, but he confessed he had effects buried, declared there was not the least risque of being detained, and that he would return without delay. In a counter-agreement Fyzoolla Khan engaged to abide by the above article.

R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

No. 57.

Oct. 13th. **F**YZOOLLA Khan had a conference with Elich Khan at Colonel Champion's tent on the subject of the settlement for the former: after much discourse they came to an agreement, a draught of which Elich Khan carried to the Nabob Vizier, that the sunnuds might be made out agreeably; his Excellency however disapproved of the agreement, and sent a draught of a fresh one.

14th. The above parties had a fresh conference at the Colonel's tent on the same subject: after a good deal of argument the Colonel prevailed on Fyzoolla Khan to close with the Nabob's proposal, and he offered to pay fifteen Lacks of Rupees in lieu of half his effects. There being some disputes about the species of Rupees, the Colonel desired Elich Khan to go over to his Excellency, who in the mean while had come to Cojah Lutafal's tent, and settle it with him; he returned, saying the Nabob agreed to take 15 Lacks of Berelly Rupees in lieu of half the effects; and at the same time told the Colonel, that his Excellency requested he would now come himself, and bring Fyzoolla Khan with him to Lutafal's tent, that he might take leave of him, as he intended proceeding towards Fyzabad as the next morning. The Colonel accordingly accompanied Fyzoolla to his Excellency. In discourse there the Nabob mentioned that the sunnuds should be made out immediately. On the Colonel expressing his intention of carrying the brigade to Ramgaut, his Excellency desired it might remain opposite to Suckertal; but on the Colonel observing that place was very distant from the boats with stores, every kind of which he much wanted, the Nabob desired he would leave two or three battalions of Seapoys there; and on the Colonel's further intimating that the troops by being divided lost their discipline, he agreed that the whole should go.

(Signed) R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

From the Nabob Vizier to Colonel Champion. Received 15th October 1774.

No. 58:

THE pains and trouble you have taken in settling this business of Fyzoolla Khan is beyond the power of writing to express. In all respects ye have acted to my satisfaction, and in no respect contrary to it. I esteem this as pure friendship in you.

(Signed) R. E. ROBERTS,
Persian Interpreter.

Extract Persian Interpreter's Journal, July 29th.

No. 59.

COLONEL Champion intimated to the Vizier, that, agreeable to his repeated desires, and to evince his inclination for his honor and interest, the brigade was now ready to march; though he repeated his high disapproval of the measure for the beforementioned reasons; he also observed, for his Excellency's information, that the brigade could not proceed beyond Nejitgur, that being the frontier of the Rohilla country.

To this his Excellency returned his former arguments, that the road was perfectly good, and that another enemy might appear; also Mr. Hastings's advice, &c. He also intimates, that he cannot discharge his pecuniary agreements with the Company until this business is settled, and that any delay will be their loss alone; that to retract now would be very imprudent: he tells the Colonel, in a ludicrous manner, that the whole country between the river and the hills is the Rohilla country, and so filed in his agreements, and that therefore the troops may go without hesitation: finally he adds, marching is absolutely requisite.

(Signed) R. E. ROBERTS.

To Captain Bevan (on the Service) commanding the 10th Battalion of Seapoys. No. 60.

S I R,

THE Vizier this evening complained to the Commander in Chief, that your Commandant or one of your Subahdars, took a Pallankeen from one of his people, which was the man's private property and no plunder; the Commander in Chief therefore directs, that you will be pleased to order it to be delivered to the bearer immediately, who is to go with it to the Nabob.

I am, &c.

Head Quarters
Camp, April 24, 1774.

(Signed) ALLAN MACPHERSON, Aid de Camp.

To Captain Allan Macpherson, Aid de Camp.

S I R,

MY Commandant yesterday took the shell of a Pallankeen cut in to or three places, No. 61, from which circumstances I should imagine it is not the one meant; however I have ordered him to deliver it to the bearer, agreeable to the Commander in Chief's orders, which you will please to acquaint him of.

April 24, 1774.

I am, &c.

A Copy (signed) A. MACPHERSON.
Aid de Camp.

(Signed) HENRY BEVAN.

To Captain Henry Bevan (on the Service) commanding the 10th Battalion of Seapoys.

S I R,

THE Nabob has again spoke to the Colonel on the subject of the Pallankeen I before wrote you about, and persists that it is in the possession of some of your battalion; the Commander in Chief therefore directs, that you will be pleased to order it to be delivered to the bearer, who is to have permission to go into the lines of your battalion to shew you where it is.

I am, &c.

Head Quarters, Camp,
April 29, 1774.

(Signed) A. MACPHERSON, Aid de Camp.

To Captain Macpherson, Aid de Camp.

S I R,

YOU will please to acquaint the Commander in Chief, that I have given the Nabob's man permission to go through my lines, and if there is any Pallankeen there, that he can lay proper claim to, I will order it to be delivered to him; but at the same time must

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request,

request, that as the Pallankeen I formerly sent was not the one required, that it may be returned to my Commandant, whose property it is.

29 April, 1774.

I am, &c.

A Copy (signed A. MACPHERSON.
Aid de Camp.

(Signed) HENRY BEVAN.

No. 62. A. INTELLIGENCE relative to his Excellency the Vizier's treatment of the families of the late Nabobs, Hafiz Rhamut and Doondy Khan, in their confinement. Taken down from the accounts of trusty Hircarrahs stationed with those families by order of the Commander in Chief.

Peelebut,
April 30th
1774.

THE Vizier sent Selybesheer Khan, with several eunuchs, to the palace of Hafiz, when they searched all the men and women, stripped them of their jewels, gold and silver ornaments, clothes, &c. except one suit of clothes each, and then put the women, to the number of near four hundred, including their maid servants and slaves, into forty-five covered Hackeries, and Hafiz's ten sons, with six Chelahs, or favourite men slaves, on horses, and carried them all prisoners to the Nabob's camp; where the men were put into one tent, and the women into one large tent, and two Paals (or small open tents) surrounded with some old cunnottes; but no fattringes, carpets, or any kind of bedding, put into the men or women's tents, but reduced to the necessity of sleeping on the ground, without any clothes to cover them, except what they wore in the day. A little after 12 oc'lock at night four pots of provisions were brought them, but so insufficient for the number of people that they had not above two or three mouthfuls each; and they were equally distressed for water to drink.

In shedding tears of grief and misery they spent the tiresome night, and the lamentable cries of sorrow and affliction brought on the morning. Exposed to the intense heat of the day and the scorching winds. Floorcloth they have not to defend them from the burning sands, nor a sheet to screen them from the inclement chills of night. The Begum and daughter of Hafiz are in consequence taken very ill.

May 1st
1774.

This morning the Vizier's army marched, and Hafiz's family were carried prisoners. The horses belonging to the Chelahs were taken from them. On coming to the ground the whole were confined in the same manner as yesterday, and a small quantity of provisions and water brought them, which rather excited than abated their hunger. About 12 at night they received four pots with victuals, which they were anxious to eat, but a strong wind blowing at that time, their tents were thrown down, and all their provisions covered with sand; a shower of rain, which then fell, wet their clothes. They endeavoured to cover their heads, and shelter themselves from the cold, with the bedding of the hackeries, and in that doleful situation passed the night on the damp earth.

Biffoulee,
May 13th.

No material alteration happened in the treatment of this unhappy family since the 1st instant. The Begum has been much indisposed with a flux.

This morning she sent the following complaint by a Hircarrah, viz.

That last night the wind and rain blew down their cunnottes and one tent, and no persons being at hand to put them up, almost all the women were obliged to crowd into the one where she was during the rain; in this situation she caught cold, and the flux, of which she was recovering, is again returned, and she is now very ill: that after the rain was over, Noor Mahomed, Chelah, made shift to put up the tent, and some persons passing that way, pitying their condition, put up the cunnottes also. The Begum and the sons of Hafiz desired the Hircarrahs to conclude as follows:

“ This being our melancholy situation, for God's sake have compassion upon us, and “ give your assistance, in releasing us from this dismal bondage.”

May 21st.

Hafiz Rhamut's family are reported to be in great distress, not supplied with half provisions, and never changed their clothes since they left Peelebut: they have not the least covering for themselves at night, but sleep in the same rags they have on in the day-time; the sons have not even a turban to their heads.

There are only two common coats (or bedsteads) allowed the young men who are sick, and one coat for the Begum. When any of the cunnottes round the women's tents are blown down, the Seapoys are extremely insolent, and do not suffer them to be put up but at their own time.

When any of the women want to drink, an old woman brings a beattly bag, to which they generally put their mouths, there being only one small brass pot allowed the whole, and one

earthen pot in the necessary. This morning the sons of Hafiz got up to look at the Colonel as he was passing near their tents, but the centries threatened to beat them if they did not immediately sit down.

Noor Mahomed, Chelah to the late Hafiz, brought a message from the sons, that they are so closely confined, that the Colonel's Hircarrahs are not permitted to come near them to see or hear their distresses, but that the above Chelah would give an account of their unhappy situation. Biffoulee,
May 22d
1774.

Noor Mahomed then proceeds :

Mahubbut Khan, from the eating of gram and other unwholesome provisions, has for some days been very sick, and rolling on the ground, but since yesterday he is a little better. Tally Eaar Khan, Omir Khan, Azimit Khan, and Mahomed Eaar Khan, his brothers, are still sick ; notwithstanding of which the ten brothers are confined in one tent, without a cunnotte to keep out off the hot wind, or dust, or any bedding to sleep on, except one small sattringhee, and without changing their clothes, or being permitted to call in a barber to shave their beards or heads, since they left Peelebut ; nor can they even go to the necessary but surrounded with six bayonets.

The charities which the Colonel and other gentlemen sent them were very acceptable ; and their only hopes of being enlarged is from the Colonel and the English, whose slaves they declare they would willingly be, on condition of being released from their present captivity.

A few days ago one routee, or small marquee, was added to the large tent, and two Paals, in which all the women are confined still without carpets, sattringhees, or bedding of any kind, but all laying on the ground, except the Begum, who has the common bedstead already mentioned. They have not changed or washed their clothes since they were taken out of Peelebut, and they are now covered with vermin.

There is one maund of bread and thirty seers of boiled meat sent them daily, and about two maunds of different sorts of provisions at night, for men, women, servants, &c. in all near four hundred fifty persons.

There is only one jar of water, which affords them a very scanty proportion ; and owing to this the short allowance of provisions, the badness of what they receive, and their laying on the earth, most of the women are sick. The Begum also continues very ill.

The guard over Hafiz Rhamut's family is increased, and more strict than ever. All the knives, scissars, and beetlenut crackers are taken from the Begum and the rest of the women, and the schoolmaster who attended the children ordered not to come near them any more. Biffoulee,
May 24th
1774.

The Nabob has ordered Salarjing to be ready to march with Hafiz Rhamut's family, &c. to Fyzabad. 25th.

Salarjing, with the prisoners, marched two Cos from camp. 26th.

Yesterday and to-day the prisoners had only some kedjeree, or dal and rice boiled in water and eat with ghee. 27th.

The horses, or tattoos, belonging to the Chelaha, which were again returned, are allowed no gram.

The sons of Hafiz suffer more than ever, there being only one servant permitted to come near them, and even he with great difficulty.

The Nabob Ebad ulla Khan, of Shawjahanpore, sent a doolie to Hafiz Rhamut's Begum to ride in. 27th.

This evening Mahub ulla Khan, and Fitte ulla Khan, sons of the late Nabob Doondy Khan, sent their Akhoond (or preceptor) to make the following complaint, viz.—“ The Vizier, at the beginning of the war, sent to comfort and inform us, that if we should remain quiet at home, and not join Hafiz or himself, he would continue us in possession of our country ; in consequence of this, we acted agreeable to his desire, and now it is plain how far he has adhered to his promise ; for he has taken our country, our riches, and even our honor, and not satisfied with that, he is going to send us prisoners to Fyzabad.

“ We desire no riches, no country, no houses ; but at Biffoulee are the tombs of our noble ancestors, near which, under some shade, we beg permission to spend the remainder of our days as Faqueers.”

The Vizier this morning sent elephants for us, which were again sent back, we suppose by the Colonel's orders, but we are informed they will be sent to carry us away to morrow, which if the Colonel will prevent we will ever be his slaves.

Mahub ulla Khan, Fitte ulla Khan, Azim ulla Khan, sons of Doondy Khan, and Syfe ulla Khan, son to Mahib ulla Khan, were carried away from Biffoulee and delivered over to Salarjing. Biffoulee,
May 28th.

This

This evening the Nabob sent for Mirza Hauffin Reza Khan, and gave him orders to take with him five old matrons to-morrow morning at day-break to the palaces of Doondy-Khan's Begum, and Mahub ulla Khan, and there wait till his arrival.

N. B. Azim ulla Khan's family lives in the Begum's palace.

Biffoulee,
May 29th.

This morning at sun-rise the Vizier, with Elich Khan, Behaur ally Khan, the Begum's eunuch, Lettatil ally Khan, and another eunuch, went to the above palaces, where they met Mirza Hauffin and the old women.

Elich Khan and Mirza Hauffin were left at the outside, and the Nabob, with the eunuch and old women, went into the Zenana, when he ordered them to take all the jewels, gold and silver ornaments, &c. &c. from every person belonging to those families, taking care to search them in such a manner that nothing should escape.

After they had performed this business in his presence with the utmost rigour, the bullocks were taken out of the hackeries which were ready at the door, and the hackeries one after another drawn into the compound of the Zenana, and the women put into them as they were searched, and not allowed to carry a second suit of clothes with them.

In this manner one hundred and fifty women were carried in thirty-five covered hackeries and one doolie, to a grove of mango trees at a small distance from the palace.

The Vizier ordered Bussunt ally Khan to get a battalion of Seapoys and guard the prisoners to Salarjing, to whom he sent orders to halt till he should hear from him, as he (the Nabob) purposed next morning to search the family of Fitte ulla Khan.

His Excellency then went back to sleep at the palace of Mahub ulla Khan, which gave rise to a report shocking to humanity, and which had some appearance of truth, though it cannot absolutely be confirmed.

The report alluded to is as follows, viz. That when the women of Mahub ulla Khan were sent out of the house, his daughter, about ten or eleven years old, was detained behind; and that when the Nabob returned to the palace and went to sleep, he took her to bed with him, and soon after sent her to join the rest of that unhappy family in Salarjing's camp, and to proceed with them.

During the time that the hackeries with the women were in the grove, the wife of Azim ulla Khan was reduced to such extremities of hunger and other distresses, that she sent to the Buzar for opium, in hopes of putting an end to a life which became a burthen to her; but this relief was denied her, as they could not find any.

They then brought a small quantity of dried gram and bread, which she and her children were glad to eat.

When the Hircarrahs brought the above account the following question was put to them, viz.

Question. You have remarked that the doors of the Zenana were shut during the search, in what manner did you become acquainted with those circumstances which passed inside?

Answer. When the hackeries were going along the streets, the women threw up the purdoes, and complained loudly in the manner we have now related.

Biffoulee,
May 30th.

Very early this morning, agreeable to the Vizier's orders, Behaar ally Khan, with twenty old matrons, went to the palace of Fitte ulla Khan, where his Excellency soon followed them, and all the women belonging to that family were searched and stripped of every thing, in the same manner with those of his brothers, &c. yesterday, and they were then put into twenty covered hackeries, and sent to Salarjing, guarded by two companies of Seapoys.

June 2d.

A Hircarah came from Mahub ulla Khan, and gave the following account, viz.

Yesterday Salarjing arrived at Aulah with the prisoners in his charge.

Hafiz Rhamut's family, and those of his sons,	—	—	450
Doondy Khan's Begum, Mahub ulla Khan's and Azim ulla Khan's	—	—	150
Fitte ulla Khan's,	—	—	100

Tents in the usual manner were pitched for the family of Hafiz, and one tent for Mahub ulla Khan, his two brothers and son, with a small fattringhee put into it, large enough for them to sit on, but no bedding.—Each of them has on one ungha (or jacket), a pair of long drawers, a cap, and a sheet, or white cloth, which were the only wearing apparel they were suffered to carry out of their houses; not even a turban to shelter their heads from the heat of the sun, or the cold at night. In this manner they lay on the ground without a cunotte to keep off the dust, which flew in vast clouds, or prevent their being exposed to every person

person who chose to insult them; and all intercourse between them and their women, even by message, was denied. The latter are confined in one large tent surrounded with cunnottes.

They beg of the Colonel, for the sake of the Almighty, to get them released, and they would ever be his slaves, and that he might be assured God would be pleased with his good offices towards them: they hoped their enemies should never suffer equal to their distresses.

I this day received a Letter from Mahub ulla Khan at Berelly, which nearly corroborates the complaint that unhappy family sent by their Akhoond on May the 27th. June 7th.

The following account from Allahabad, where the families of Hafiz and Doondy Khan are confined: July 13th
1774.

That the men are confined in separate apartments from their women, and not suffered to go near them except very seldom, and then it is with great difficulty they can obtain permission; they are still laying on the ground without carpets or satringhees.

At first they were informed that the Nabob ordered 150 rupees a-day for the subsistence of the above families, but that Roshan Khan, the Commandant of their guard, had reduced it to half that sum, and even that half so much curtailed by the manner of payment, that they had not more than one cake of bread a-day to four people; and that they had no other clothes than what they had on when they were taken from their respective homes.

The Commandant of the guard being asked, why he did not give the prisoners their full allowance, agreeable to the Vizier's orders? he replied, that the Nabob had not fixed any settled allowance for them, nor had he as yet received any money on their account, and that what he had given them was in advance out of his own pocket; that he had frequently wrote to his master on that subject, but received no answer.

(Signed) A. MACPHERSON,
Aid de Camp to Colonel Champion.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Allen Macpherfon to Colonel Alexander Champion, Commander in Chief.

UPON my arrival at Allahabad, I sent for the writer and Hircarrahs stationed with No. 62, Hafiz Rhamut's family, Mahub ulla Khan's, &c. They informed me they were not permitted to go into the fort where the above families are confined; and that the Commandant of the guard even threatened to punish them for staying in the town, which obliged them to remain in secret. I then asked them particulars relative to the above prisoners; they informed me they were given to understand, before they were sent away from camp, that the Nabob had ordered an allowance of 100 Rupees a-day to be delivered to Mahub ulla Khan for his own family, his mother's, and Fitte ulla Khan's, forty Rupees to Hafiz's, and ten Rupees to Junaaid Khan's widow, but that the Commandant of their guard never paid them above half that sum, which reduced them to very great distresses by hunger, not having above one cake of bread a-day amongst four, and forced to lay upon the damp floor without as much as a satringhee under them. I then asked the Hircarrahs how they became acquainted with those circumstances? They replied, that Noor Mahomed, Chelah to Hafiz, and Mahub ulla Khan's Moolby (or Priest) came out daily, and informed them what they related, and said they would call them, which being done, they confirmed every circumstance declared by the writer and Hircarrahs.

Hafiz son, Mahub ulla Khan, and Fitte ulla Khan, sent to beg, in the most particular manner, that I would represent their unhappy and distressed situation to you, Sir, from whose humanity they have the only hopes of relief.

Upon hearing this doleful account I sent my Moonshree to the Commandant, with orders to ask him what allowances he was directed to deliver the prisoners under his charge: his reply to the Moonshree was as follows:

That he did not receive any money for their support; that he supplied them twice with all he was able out of his own pocket, and applied to the Kellydar for further subsistence, who gave him some for them; but on a second application he made answer, that the Nabob had not sent him any orders to that purpose, without which he could not give him any more money for the prisoners; that he then wrote his master (the Vizier) representing the distressed situation of the families under his charge, but has yet received no answer.

In regard to the Hircarrahs, he told the Moonshree that he had orders from the Nabob not to admit any Hircarrahs whatever near the families of Hafiz and Doondy Khan.

When I sent my Moonshree to the Commandant, I desired him to acquaint him, that I would write to the General every word he informed him of, and that I made no doubt

but the Nabob would be spoke to; this I did to put him upon his guard, and relate the truth if possible. The name of the Commandant is Roshink Khan.

I hope, Sir, you will pardon me by troubling you with this long narrative.

I am, &c.

Benares, 20 July 1774.

A. CHAMPION.

Translation of a Letter, under the Seal of the Nabob Vizier, directed to Mahub ulla Khan and Fitte ulla Khan, dated the 10th of Mohurram 1188, or March 23, 1774.

No. 63.

“ I HAVE received your Address; the particulars are clearly understood. Ye are very dear to me, and have long been impressed on my heart; I therefore write, that ye may remain in your own possessions in Bissoulee in perfect security, and raise no commotions. To what I write hereafter you will act conformably, and you will soothe and satisfy all Rohillas who are disposed to obey me. By the favour of God no one shall receive injury. The families of Rohillas I regard as my own. Let all remain in their habitations.”

(Signed) R. E. ROBERTS.
Persian Interpreter.

Translation of a Letter, under the Seal of the Nabob Vizier, directed to Mahub ulla Khan and Fitte ulla Khan, dated the 22d of Mohurram, or April 4, 1774.

No. 64.

PREVIOUS to this Mier Golawn Mahomed Khan will have arrived with you, and made you acquainted with whatever was necessary. By the blessing of God there is not the smallest difference between us; nay there is the firmest friendship, and all will be well. Regarding the devastation of your country, I have avoided marching throught. Remain perfectly at ease where you are; whatever is befitting will be performed on my part, and all will be well. It is necessary you regard me as a friend in this affair. Whatever Mier Golawn Mahomed Khan has engaged for I will not depart from.

(Signed) R. E. ROBERTS.
Persian Interpreter.

Translation of a Letter, under Seal of the Nabob Vizier, directed to Tohurol Nissa Begum, Mahub ulla Khan, and Fitte ulla Khan. No Date.

No. 65.

YOUR Address is received. What you write, that Mier Golawn Mahomed Khan is arrived, and has related all particulars, and that ye will act agreeably thereto, relying firmly on my friendship, is clearly understood. It is manifest that I have long had true regard for your families, and now that ye renew our former union all will most certainly be well: nothing shall be wanting on my part for your benefit, for I wish for your good and prosperity. I am now marching by your boundaries by way of Cundsooroon, and it behoves that you remain at home in perfect security and firm to your agreement.

(Signed) R. E. ROBERTS.
Persian Interpreter.

Translation of a Letter from Mahub ulla Khan and Fitte ulla Khan, to Colonel Champion. Received 3 June 1774.

No. 66.

IN consequence of Letters from the Nabob Vizier, who promised to benefit us greatly, we remained in this country, otherwise we should have fled as the other Chiefs did, and have preserved our characters and honors; those he has taken away with our effects; and how he has dishonored us is known to all; and having confined us with our families, sends us to Fyzabad. They who have fled have preserved their lives and honors; we who have relied on the Nabob Vizier, have lost ours. We therefore intreat you to release us, and take us to yourself, and our whole existence shall be employed in your service; and it will be

be honor to you too, that we obtain justice, and be released. The Nabob knows not of our writing; perhaps it is advisable that whatever you may think proper to do for us proceeds from yourself.

N. B. The original Letter is herewith produced.

A. CHAMPION.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at the Nabob Vizier's Court, dated 10th May 1774.

I have had so many proofs of his Excellency's deviating from truth, as well as violating No. 67. his promises, that I know not how to believe his assurances.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant William Bruce, Field Engineer, dated 4th August 1774.

“THE people we have been among are strong and robust; they seem not to be affected by their present situation, are of a haughty and independent temper, and No. 68. consider their Sirdars more as kinsmen than commanders.”

A. CHAMPION.

Return of Musket Ammunition in Camp, 4th August 1774.

Musket ball'd cartridges	—	—	147,000	No. 69.
Ditto, ditto, ditto, damaged	—	—	20,214	
Musket balls	—	—	110,208	
		Total	277,414	

CHARLES CLARK,
Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary of Artillery.

N. B. The whole complement of spare balls not returned from the regiment of Seapoys.

The regiment and Seapoy corps compleated to ten rounds per man, included in the above.

(Signed) WILLIAM BAILIE.

A. CHAMPION.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Muir, commanding at Chunagur.

ENCLOSED I send an indent for ammunition and stores for the use of the brigade in No. 70. the field, and you will be pleased to comply with it so soon as any of Mr. Frazer's contract boats happen to arrive at your station on their way up; when they reach Kenouge they are to proceed to Berelly, through the Gambery (also called the Ram Gunga) river, which falls into the Ganges about two Cos to the westward of Kenouge on the opposite side.

If there are any of Mr. Frazer's Budgerows, or any return Budgerow at Chuna, please to order Captain John Macpherson to join the army, and put the said stores under his charge; but if there is no conveyance, he may wait till one offers.

I have directed the articles indented for from your magazine to be replaced from Patna and Mongheer.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. CHAMPION.

Camp at Biffoulee, 17 July 1774.

Extract

No. 71. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Murray, Secretary to the Commander in Chief, to Mr. N. Middleton, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

S I R,

THE Commander in Chief desires you will be pleased to remind his Excellency of the promise which he made to supply lead for 100,000 musket balls, and the sooner it is sent the greater favour.

5 August 1774. (Signed) A. CHAMPION.

Field-Engineer Bruce's Opinion of the Rohilla Post at Lall-Dang, 21st October 1774, to Colonel Alexander Champion.

No. 72.

AS you have done me the honor to ask my opinion relative to the situation of the Rohillas, I shall attempt a description of their post at Lall-Dang, which the accompanying survey may help to elucidate.

After leaving the lines where the part of our army intended for the assault was to take post, we pass through an excessive thick jungle, composed of bamboos, trees, and long grass, in which the enemy lying concealed would have greatly annoyed our troops as they marched on to the attack. Having passed two entrenchments, where we could expect scarcely any resistance, as they were in no place musket proof, at the end of about two miles we come directly under the hills, from which, as the ascent is extremely difficult, the enemy could have fired with impunity; at the foot of these a low hill extends parallel to the road, on the summit of which the Rohillas had a breast-work which reached across the Sewassa, a very rapid river; here they determined to defend the entrance into their camp, and here we must have lost a number of men by a galling fire from the contiguous hills. Having carried that breast-work, which, as no part of it was seen or flanked by another, must have been abandoned upon the first assault, the next obstacle that occurs is the passing of the river, the banks of which are steep and easily defended. From this the road leads directly, under the northern hills, to a second passage over the Sewassa, where from the heights a handful of resolute men are capable of opposing a considerable army.

To the southward of the river lies the spot where the families of the Rohillas resided; but before we could reach that, it would have been absolutely necessary to have gained the summit of the surrounding hills; the slaughter that would have been the consequence of such an attempt, if we consider that the Rohillas were fighting for, and in sight of their families, must undoubtedly have been dreadful.

Upon the whole I am of opinion that the army under your command would have succeeded in attacking the Rohilla encampment; at the same time, from the natural strength of the situation, a number of men must have fallen in the attempt.

I am, &c.

A. CHAMPION.

WILLIAM BRUCE.

Field-Engineer Penman's Opinion of the Rohilla Post at Lall-Dang. Camp, 13th October 1774.

No. 73.

IN obedience to your commands I have taken a plan of the Rohilla post and outworks on the road leading to it. Their principal work is on the edge of a natural bank, which forms the base of two hills that cover the flanks, and a rapid river, called Sewa Sing, with large stones in its bed. In order to gain this post it is necessary to ford this river several times; and as the banks are very high and steep, and covered with trees and jungles, the passages might be disputed with great advantages to the Rohillas; artillery might be effectual in dislodging the enemy from their entrenchments, but I do not think it would be of any service further, as the valley is covered with trees, and so narrow that it would be impossible for the troops to advance in line, and musketry from the hills would gall a column most severely. The natural strength of this post is greater than can well be described, and I am confident that a handful of resolute men might baffle the attempts of the most daring assailants; nor could any thing in my humble opinion be more dangerous than to lead

lead native troops to such an attack, as I have always understood that it is almost impossible to prevent Seapoys from throwing away their fire, by which means they would of course fall a sacrifice. I have, &c.

(A true copy.) (Signed) D. PENMAN, Field Engineer.

(Signed) A. CHAMPION.

Colonel Champion to the Honorable Warren Hastings, June 14, 1774.

I HAVE been honored with your Letters dated 27th and 28th, which will be answered this day; but I must reply separately to that part which regards Mr. Murray's conduct to the Vizier at Peelebut, by saying I saw no disrespectful behaviour from him to the Vizier. If speaking to him is a fault, its what he brought on himself, for it was at his particular request that those gentlemen were introduced; and as Mr. Murray speaks the Persian Language extremely well, he endeavoured only to explain what was intended by the gentlemen going into the fort, a measure which I thought myself absolutely necessary to quiet the minds of the men that no such treasure existed; nor do I recollect a word of the Marattas being mentioned, or that the Seapoys would plunder the country if not permitted to enter the fort. It concerns me much that you should suppose Mr. Murray's conduct deserving so severe a censure as you have passed upon him, for I am convinced that his behaviour merits thanks more than otherwise, and I flatter myself, when he is known to you, that you will have no prejudice against him; for I do affirm it to be a malicious and false report, and what the Vizier would never have done but by the advice of a particular person. His Excellency shewed me the copy of the Letter which he said was intended for you at that time, and as I could prove several parts of it to be false, he promised not to send it.

In all my Letters I have strictly attended to facts, being very desirous of meriting your confidence with your friendship; and if others had been in my situation, perhaps they would have consulted their own interest before that of the public; however I receive as much satisfaction in the reflection of having done my duty as the reward for ill services, and should my conduct but meet with your approbation I shall be better contented. With my best wishes for your health, I remain, &c.

(Signed) A. CHAMPION.

Colonel Champion to the Honorable Warren Hastings, dated 14th June 1774.

I HAVE received your Letter of the 28th ultimo, intimating the Vizier's complaint respecting what passed at Peelebut. I cannot acquiesce in the opinion that what you repeat of the Nabob's argument on the subject of prize-money is unanswerable, or that it is by any means so forcible as you conclude it; but as our sentiments on that head are known to each other, as I cannot alter mine, and being fully satisfied that I have discharged my duty in that respect, I will drop the subject, lest it may be thought that self-interest directed any part of what I should say.

Your remark concerning the difference between the Vizier's and my account of what happened at Peelebut, I must be pardoned to say, seems to imply a distrust in me, and a superlative degree of confidence in him. What I wrote you regarding that matter was the truth, Sir; I have therefore the satisfaction to know, that the scruples which you appear to entertain of the justice of your approbation of my conduct on that occasion are misplaced; and I positively averr, that the Nabob was repeatedly and repeatedly told, that if the whole four Crore of Rupees, which were reported to be there, were really found, or as I expressed it before, if Lacks of Crores were found, not one Rupee should be taken away; all that was wished for being an account of the sum.

But before I go further, give me leave to express my sincere concern, that the degree of faith which you give to the most faithless man on earth, should induce you to draw inferences from facts without enquiring into their foundation. The distance indeed is great, and you wish to convey your sentiments on supposed cases; but, Sir, you forget how mortifying

ing it must be to a man of any sensibility or feeling, to think that you could for a moment harbour thoughts of him which he is conscious are highly unjust, and which you in the end must find to have been so; nor, high as your station is, can you easily make up to a man for the pain he feels on such an occasion.

Having said this much, I am to inform you, that I have from the first invariably followed the very practice which is recommended and prescribed to me regarding my consultations with the Vizier; for, excepting the interpreter, none of the gentlemen of my family have ever been present at any of my conferences with his Excellency, unless when called upon to give information regarding matters belonging to the departments they hold; and in this one instance at Peelebut, the gentlemen, of whom he so vehemently and so unjustly complains, were called in at his own express request. I am not entirely so great a stranger to the contents of the Nabob's Letter as you may imagine; he brought me a copy of one, which he said he intended writing you; it was replete with untruths, and particularly contained a most ludicrous one with regard to myself; but upon my recommending to him not to advance allegations which would subject him to the mortification of much just odium on account of their want of foundation, he solemnly said he would not send it at all; how well he has kept his word is manifest. I ascribe your not sending a full duplicate of the Letter to a delicacy for which I heartily thank you; but as I can read it without any other concern than that a man of his rank should render himself so despicable; I request the favour of a full copy of the Letter in the original Persian.

With regard to what you have been pleased to say of Mr. Murray, on the representation of the Vizier, though I have a dislike to the pen, I think it proper, in justification of that gentleman, to address you in my own hand; and as I recollect that, in the copy of the Letter shewn me by the Vizier, he accused the other gentleman also of rudeness, I must observe, that I remember having remarked to my Secretary in private the propriety of these gentlemen's conduct on that occasion; and I will add, but that for the moderation of the three gentlemen commissioned to go into the fort, it is more than probable the search would have been effectual, and of course very disagreeable to the Nabob, since, instead of 5000 Rupees, I am well assured he has found near half a million sterling in it.

With regard to the order, prohibiting any officers from visiting the Nabob without my permission, I had always paid my predecessor the like compliment; and I am perfectly convinced that neither Colonel Galliez, nor the other gentlemen, lay the odium of that order at my door. It was not issued till several days after Colonel Galliez's visit, nor till after Mr. Middleton signified to me that he had received instructions to inform you if any officers went to the Vizier, which, as it seemed to carry with it a doubt of my attention to your request, determined me to take what appeared, and what I am certain was, the most effectual method of insuring strict compliance with it, as I know that gentlemen below the rank of field officers had been to pay their compliments to the Nabob, and would probably be troublesome to him.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. CHAMPION.

Translation of a Letter from the Nabob Mahub ulla Khan to Captain A. Macpherson. Received at Bissoulee, 7th June 1774, by the Hands of a Hircarrab, who brought it from Berelly.

D. **M**ERCIFUL and beneficent bestower of favours upon the poor, God grant you health!

Before this we sent a humble Address to the General, our Master [May the Almighty preserve him in health!] as yet we have not been honored by an answer. The case is this; that on the earth we have no protection but him, and from his turning his face towards us do we expect our enlargement. The Nabob Vizier did comfort us, and then take our country, our riches, and our honor, and more than that, he imprisoned us, and sent us on our way to Bungleh, and we are now arrived at Berelly, but know not our future stages; and on this account address you, that for the sake of God, and Christ, and Moses, and Mary, he does (meaning the Colonel) release us, and, God willing, during our existence, we will not depart from being his slaves, and our whole lives shall be devoted to his service and fame; will make it known in the seven divisions of the earth, that the Nabob Vizier, after having pledged his promise, treated us in this manner, and that the European gentlemen bestowed life upon us, for which God will in the end reward them.

My kind patron, who knows the measure of my situation on the earth, I have no other supporter, and whatever can be done for us will be all from you.

For

For the sake of God let the subject of this Letter be kept secret, as it might expose us to still greater hardships, but after reading it tear it in pieces: and more what have I to address you on?

O my guardian turn your face to the business of a slave, and have us enlarged, and it will not go unrewarded.

My friend, whatever the General or you may say to the Nabob in behalf of your servants, let it be from yourselves, that this slave may not appear in it, for if the Nabob Vizier knows it is from me, it is uncertain what he may do.

A. MACPHERSON.

To Colonel Alexander Champion.

IN consequence of the strong injunctions laid upon me by Mahub ulla Khan, it is with great reluctance I give up the above translation of his Letter; indeed nothing should induce me to do it, but your assurances, and my own belief, that it is meant for the good of that unfortunate Chief and his family; for I should be extremely unhappy were I in the smallest degree instrumental in making their situation more disagreeable than it already is, by increasing the Nabob's resentment against them.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) A. MACPHERSON.

Translation of a Letter from Jowkeroon Neza Begum to Colonel Champion.
Received about the 6th of May 1774.

WHAT has happened, and will happen in our affairs, is entirely owing to the Com- Fol. 1007. E.
pany and to the English commanders, who are possessed of the best asylum; therefore, thus distressed, I claim the shade of the Company's flag for protection to my virtue, my honor, my offspring, Mahub ulla Khan, &c. and my property, and I am hopeful that at all events they will take me by the hand.

My virtue, my honor, my life, and wealth, I put in charge of the Company, and under the kind shade of the Company I am arrived: if they deviate from the path of righteousness, I will in the end, before God and the Prophet, return it on the Company, whose garment I grasp.

My expectations are not for an Answer to this humble Address; I am arrived under the shade of the Company's flag, and lay hold of their protection, and it is necessary that the English gentlemen turn their countenance towards our solicitations.

N. B. The above translation is made from a copy which was taken when the Letter was received, but the original Letter is mislaid.

(Signed) A. CHAMPION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. M'Kenzie to the Commander in Chief, dated
2d August 1774.

MAJOR Stainforth has just now reported to me that the regiment is totally in want L.
of shoes. By the Surgeon Major's report, just now received, there are now fifty-three in the hospital, and one man dead. Many officers tents were not up to-day till late in the afternoon, occasioned by the weakness of the cattle, particularly the camels.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE.

To Major M'Kenzie, commanding the second Brigade.

CAPTAIN Edmondson has just now informed me, that one hundred Seapoys of his Fol. 1007.
battalion were without a single grain of provisions yesterday, and as yet they have not been able to purchase any; near the same number of my battalion have had no provision either yesterday or to-day, nor can they purchase any in the Buzars. I expect to receive complaints on this subject from the Captains of the different battalions every moment. None of the officers, servants, colies, &c. can get any provisions.

I am, &c.

A. CHAMPION.

(Signed) CHARLES IRONSIDE, Captain.
Substance

Substance of a Letter to the Nabob Vizier from Colonel Champion, 12th July 1774.

P. ACCOMPANYING a man who was seized in attempting to kill another. He confesses to have murdered three men within these two months; but having been caught without the limits of our camp, Colonel Champion does not chuse to punish him, and therefore sends him to the Vizier for that purpose.

(Signed) R. E. ROBERTS,
P. I.

Copy of a Note from Mr. Nathaniel Middleton to Mr. Murray, Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

M. I DETAINED your Hicarrah since yesterday, in order that I might have an opportunity of speaking to his Excellency respecting the lead, and that I might inform myself with certainty how far it might be in my power to comply with the Colonel's request with regard to the purchase of wax cloth; but on neither of these subjects can I yet answer you with precision.—The lead, his Excellency says, is with his Confumah behind, and cannot be here before to-morrow; perhaps he speaks truth; however I shall know this evening, and will at the same time let you know whether it is possible to get the wax cloth made while we are on the march: procuring it ready prepared is out of the question, for I was under the necessity of setting my people to work to make a few pieces for my own use, none being to be found in the Buzars.

I am, &c.

(Signed) N. MIDDLETON.

A. CHAMPION.

The Governor-General remarks on the above, that he will propose some questions to Colonel Galliez and the other Field Officers of the second brigade, which he intends to deliver in writing to the Secretary.

The Governor will propose queries to the field officers of the 2d brigade.

He also now proposes that Colonel Champion be called upon to explain the circumstances alluded to in his Letter, and referred by a marginal note to the 7th July last, relating to a declaration which the Vizier required of him for the vindication of his character.

RESOLVED, That the following Letter be accordingly written to Colonel Champion.

S I R,

Col. Champion called on for an explanation of one reference.

AS in your Letter to us, in refutation of the late Vizier's charge, you mention a circumstance, and refer by a marginal note to the 7th of July for its explanation, and we not finding this explanation, either in the Letter itself or the vouchers which accompany it, we are now to desire that you inform us respecting the circumstance to which this reference alludes, and on what occasion the Vizier thought it necessary, as you there relate, to have a declaration from you in vindication of his character. We are, &c.

Fort William, 14th February 1775.

Mr. FRANCIS moves, That immediate orders be sent to Mr. Bristow, to enquire carefully into the present circumstances and situation of the surviving parts of the families of Hafiz Rhamut, and the other Rohilla Chiefs, who were taken prisoners by the late Vizier, and to interpose his most urgent and strenuous good offices with the present government of Oude to obtain for them freedom, united with some certain and honorable provision and maintenance, and to report the facts, and the consequences of his solicitations, as soon as possible.

(Signed) P. FRANCIS.

AGREED, That Mr. Bristow, the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, be charged accordingly in the following Letter.

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

S I R,

IMEDIATELY on your arrival at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, we desire that you enquire carefully into the present circumstances and situation of the surviving parts of the families of Hafiz Rhamut, and the other Rohilla chiefs, who were taken prisoners by the late Vizier, and to interpose your most urgent and strenuous good offices with the present government of Oude to obtain for them freedom, united with some certain and honorable provision and maintenance, and to report the facts, and the consequences of your solicitations, as soon as possible.

The Resident at the Court of Oude to enquire after the Rohilla families.

We are, &c.

The Governor-General proposes, that such parts of Colonel Champion's Letter, and of the vouchers which accompanied it, as contain any specific charges against the late Vizier, be copied, and sent, with translations in the Persian language, to the Resident at the Court of Oude, with orders to deliver the translations to the Nabob, that he may reply to them, or take such measures as he may think necessary for the vindication of his father; and further, that the Resident be directed to take all proper means to inform himself of the real state and truth of the facts alluded to, and that he advise the Board of the same; and also that he communicate the extracts to Colonel Galliez for the same purpose.

Col. Champion's Letter to be sent in Persian to the Nabob.

ORDERED, That the proper extracts be accordingly taken by the Secretary, and that translations of these be made by the Persian Translator for the purpose mentioned in the Governor-General's proposal.

A P P E N D I X, N^o. XXVI. B.

No. 2.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort William, 24th February 1775.

The Governor-General lays before the Board copy of a Letter which he lately wrote to Colonel Champion, with the Colonel's answer thereto, and requests that copies of both these papers may be sent home numbers in the packet, acquainting the Board, that he means, after the dispatch of these ships, to proceed on the examination of Colonel Champion's Letter (in reply to the Vizier's) in terms of the notice given him.

Copy of a Letter to Colonel Champion, dated Fort William, the 16th February 1775.

S I R,

IN the vindication of your conduct, which you lately delivered to the Board, you have thought proper to advance several heavy accusations against me and the late Administration, from which it is incumbent on me both to exculpate myself and them; but the short time remaining between the delivery of your vindication and the departure of the Pacific, and the load of other business which necessarily engages my time, will render it impossible for me to prepare my reply to your vindication before the departure of that ship in which you have taken your passage: I therefore think it necessary to inform you of my intention of replying fully to your vindication, not only in defence of my own and the conduct of the late Administration from your accusations, but also in examination of the charges which the late Vizier preferred against you, particularly that of the long inaction of the brigade before Lall-Dang. As these accusations were addressed to me by the Vizier in my capacity of the first Member of the Administration, it became the duty of my station to submit them to enquiry; and the method I preferred was to give them to your perusal, never doubting but your promised vindication would contain an ample refutation of them: but it does not appear to me that you have refuted them.—I now acquaint you, that I shall submit these matters to the examination and decision of the Board, and make a very free enquiry into such parts

The Governor to Col. Champion.

of your conduct as have been arraigned by the Vizier : and I give you this notice, to prevent a supposition of my taking advantage of your absence in the prosecution of these enquiries, that you may, if you think it necessary, defer your departure, for the opportunity either of supporting the accusations you have brought against the late Administration and me, or defending yourself from the charges which may appear against you. The delay which has taken place in this enquiry, must be attributed to the length of time which has passed before the delivery of your vindication.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

SIR,

Col. Champion's Answer to the Governor.

I Have your favour, dated the 17th instant. In my late Address to the Board I advanced nothing new ; it is only the substance of what I had before said in the course of correspondence collected into one view, with a few observations which naturally arose from the subject : these were inseparably connected with my vindication ; and I beg leave to be of opinion, that they are fully supported by the facts premised.

It may be convenient to endeavour at making the gentlemen of the late Administration consider the cause a common one, in order to engage their support ; but I hold them to be in a very different predicament.

Do you mean to apologize for producing the Vizier's Letter, when you say it was a matter of duty ? I grant it was ; but I cannot admit that it was any part of your duty to withhold, as you did, that Letter from me for a whole month, when you knew I had taken my passage on the Pacific, and that if she should fail at the time it was then intended to dispatch her, it would have been morally impossible for me to have prepared my vindication.

With regard to your intended freedom of enquiry, I am so conscious of the entire propriety of every part of my conduct, so self satisfied of its being invulnerable, that I feel myself at perfect ease in suffering you to take advantage, not only of the influence which your station gives you, but also of my absence, relying on the honor of Administration for impartial disquisitions.

You have already had my Address sixteen days, therefore the delay in your enquiries must not be imputed to the time which I, of necessity, took to lay my vindication and the immense volume of correspondence before the Board ; be pleased to acknowledge, that it must be attributed to the extraordinary circumstance of your having kept up the Vizier's Letter from the 28th of November till the 28th of December.

I am sorry you profess an opinion that I have not refuted the late Vizier's charges, but I firmly hope and believe you will be thought singular in that respect. It is not, however, your opinion or mine that can be the criterion of passing judgment on the parts we have respectively acted. I am on the eve of embarking for the place where all must be ultimately determined, and I go with cheerfulness to stand the decision, fully convinced that I shall carry with me documents that must infallibly render abortive the most rigorous enquiry it may be in your power to make.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. CHAMPION.

ORDERED, That Copies of the above Letters be sent to the Court of Directors in the Bute's packet, agreeable to the desire of the Governor-General.

APPENDIX, No. XXVI. C.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort William, 20th March 1775.

The following Minute and Questions, proposed by the Governor-General, having been sent in circulation to the Members of the Board, they were received back, with their observations upon them, which follow the Questions.

The Governor-General, agreeable to his intimation in Consultation of the 14th February, now delivers the following Questions, which he proposes to be put to the Field Officers and others who served in the last campaign, for the elucidation of several matters which he thinks it will be necessary to ascertain in reply to Colonel Champion's Letter.

Questions to be proposed to Colonel Galliez.

- QUESTION 1. **D**O you think our army could have attacked and forced the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang at any time while they lay before it?
2. Had you any account, or did you know how the Rohillas were armed and furnished with ammunition at Lall-Dang?
 3. What works had the Rohillas thrown up at Lall-Dang?
 4. Were there any roads to the enemy's post, and of what nature?
 5. Did you view them? did you conceive them to be practicable, or the camp easy of access? and did you report your opinion of these matters to Colonel Champion?
 6. What was his reply?
 7. In case you had attacked the Rohillas, and forced their post at Lall-Dang, had they any retreat?
 8. Was the Rohilla post close invested, and how long?
 9. Do you know why it was not earlier closely invested?
 10. How were the Rohillas supplied with provisions? and had they any opportunity of drawing them from the neighbouring country?
 11. Do you know, or have you cause to suspect, by whom the enemy were supplied with provisions from your army?
 12. Did you ever intimate such an opinion to Colonel Champion?
 13. What was his reply?
 14. Was there any Vackeel or messenger at any time sent exclusively to Colonel Champion, and not to the Vizier?
 15. What was the state of the army when it marched from Bissoulee? was it sickly? was it in a condition to take the field?
 16. Did their sickness increase, or did the sick recover after their march?
 17. What ammunition did you carry from Bissoulee?
 18. Was that sufficient for the campaign?
 19. Was there any left at Bissoulee, or on board the store boats, and could it have been carried with you?
 20. Do you know why it was not?
 21. What was the nature of your progress from Bissoulee towards Lall-Dang until you arrived at your last ground before that post? was it uniformly expeditious, or at any time attended with what appeared to you unnecessary delay?
 22. What do you conceive was the distance between Pattergur and the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang?
 23. How long was it from the time of your arrival at Pattergur until the surrender of Fyzoolla Khan?
 24. Did you see the Rohillas after the pacification, and what was their condition?
 25. Had a more active conduct been pursued, and the most vigorous measures taken, in how long a time do you conceive the war might have been concluded from the time of your arrival at Pattergur?
 26. What was the general opinion of the amount of Fyzoolla Khan's treasure?
 27. What was the general character of Collychurn, and in what capacity was he employed with Colonel Champion?
 28. Do you know, or do you believe, he had any intercourse with Fyzoolla Khan, or any of the Rohilla Sirdars?
 29. Where were the Rohilla prisoners at or about the 31st May?
 30. How were they carried on the march?
 31. Do you know whether any of the women of the Rohilla chiefs were searched for jewels in the Vizier's presence at or about that time?
 32. Do you know of any instances of violence or cruelty wantonly exercised upon the Rohilla captives?
 33. Was it, do you suppose, in consequence of instructions from the Vizier, or with his privacy?

34. Was Mahub ulla Khan engaged in the war?
35. Do you know whether he had given the Vizier any cause of resentment against him?
36. Have you reason to believe, from the knowledge you had of the Vizier, that he was of a sanguinary or cruel disposition?
37. In what light were the English troops considered by the natives and people in general, compared with former campaigns, where our troops and the Vizier's have acted in conjunction?
38. Do you know, or have you ever heard, what were the Vizier's sentiments and inclinations respecting an attack upon the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang?
39. Do you know, or have you ever heard, that his Excellency at any time assigned the cause of the delays which occurred in your united operations against the Rohillas at Lall-Dang, and what was it?
40. Do you believe, or have you reason to suppose, his Excellency was inclined to have put an earlier period to the war?
41. Do you know, or have you ever heard, what were the Vizier's sentiments on the measure of deputing Mr. Murray to treat with Fyzoolla Khan?
42. Did you ever hear what were the Vizier's sentiments with respect to the distribution of the plunder, which, in case of an attack by our united forces, should be taken in Lall-Dang?
43. Did you see any villages set on fire in the Rohilla country after the action of the 23d April?
44. Do you suppose it was in consequence of instructions from the Vizier, or with his privacy?

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Questions to be proposed to Colonel Leslie.

- QUESTION I. **D**O you think our army could have attacked and forced the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang at any time while they lay before it?
2. Had you any account, or did you know how the Rohillas were armed and furnished with ammunition at Lall-Dang?
 3. What works had the Rohillas thrown up at Lall-Dang?
 4. Were there any roads to the enemy's post, and of what nature?
 5. Did you view them? did you conceive them to be practicable, or the camp easy of access? and did you report your opinion of these matters to Colonel Champion?
 6. What was his reply?
 7. In case you had attacked the Rohillas, and forced their post at Lall-Dang, had they any retreat?
 8. Was the Rohilla post close invested, and how long?
 9. Do you know why it was not earlier close invested?
 10. How were the Rohillas supplied with provisions, and had they any opportunity of drawing them from the neighbouring country?
 11. Do you know, or have you cause to suspect, whether, and by whom, the enemy were supplied with provisions from our army?
 12. Did you ever intimate such an opinion to Colonel Champion?
 13. What was his reply?
 14. Was there any Vackeel or messenger at any time sent exclusively to Colonel Champion, and not to the Vizier?
 15. What was the state of the army when it marched from Bissoulee? was it sickly, was it in a condition to take the field?
 16. Did their sickness increase, or did the sick recover after their march?
 17. What ammunition did you carry from Bissoulee?
 18. Was that sufficient for the campaign?
 19. Was there any left at Bissoulee, or on board the store boats, and could it have been carried with you?
 20. Do you know why it was not?
 21. What was the nature of your progress from Bissoulee towards Lall-Dang until you arrived at your last ground before that post? was it uniformly expeditious, or at any time attended with what appeared to you unnecessary delay?
 22. What do you conceive was the distance between Pattergur and the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang?

23. How long was it from the time of your arrival at Pattergur until the surrender of Fyzoolla Khan?
24. Did you see the Rohillas after the pacification, and what was their condition?
25. Had a more active conduct been pursued, and the most vigorous measures taken, in how long a time do you conceive the war might have been concluded from the time of your arrival at Pattergur?
26. What was the general opinion of the amount of Fyzoolla Khan's treasure?
27. What was the general character of Collychurn, and in what capacity was he employed with Colonel Champion?
28. Do you know, or do you believe, he had any intercourse with Fyzoolla Khan, or any of the Rohilla Sirdars?
29. Where were the Rohilla prisoners at or about the 31st May?
30. How were they carried on the march?
31. Do you know whether any of the women of the Rohilla chiefs were searched for jewels in the Vizier's presence, at or about that time?
32. Do you know of any instances of violence or cruelty wantonly exercised upon the Rohilla captives?
33. Was it, do you suppose, in consequence of instructions from the Vizier, or with his privacy?
34. Was Mahub ulla Khan engaged in the war?
35. Do you know whether he had given the Vizier any cause of resentment against him?
36. Have you reason to believe, from the knowledge you had of the Vizier, that he was of a sanguinary or cruel disposition?
37. In what light were the English troops considered by the natives and people in general, compared with former campaigns, where our troops and the Vizier's have acted in conjunction?
38. Do you know any thing, or did you ever hear of a Letter received by Colonel Champion from the Rohilla Sirdars collectively on or about the day preceding the action of the 23d April?
39. Do you know, or have you ever heard, what were its consequences?
40. Did you ever hear of a Fitte-Nama said to have been published in the Vizier's dominions upon the defeat of Hafiz Rhamut.
41. What was the style and purport of it?
42. Did you ever hear in what manner, and in what terms, the victory was proclaimed at the court of Delhi?
43. Do you know, or have you ever heard, what were the Vizier's sentiments and inclinations respecting an attack upon the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang?
44. Do you know, or have you ever heard, that his Excellency at any time assigned the cause of the delays which occurred in your united operations against the Rohillah at Lall-Dang, and what was it?
45. Do you believe, or have you reason to suppose, his Excellency was inclined to have put an earlier period to the war?
46. Do you know, or have you ever heard, what were the Vizier's sentiments on the measure of deputing Mr. Murray to treat with Fyzoolla Khan?
47. Do you know, or have you ever heard, what were the Vizier's sentiments with respect to the distribution of the plunder, which, in case of an attack by our united forces, should be taken in Lall-Dang?
48. When did Colonel Champion signify his intentions of moving the brigade from Pattergur towards the enemy?
49. Were any of the Vizier's troops advanced at that time?
50. Did you see any villages set on fire in the Rohilla country after the action of the 23d April?
51. Do you suppose it was in consequence of instructions from the Vizier, or with his knowledge?

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Additional Questions to Colonel Leslie.

- QUESTION I. **W**H Y did not the army pursue the Rohillas immediately after they were defeated at Cutterah?
2. Was the army in a condition to follow the Rohillas?
 3. At what time did the army arrive at Bissoulee, and how long did it halt there before the periodical rain set in?

4. What was the distance between Bissoulee and Lall-Dang?
5. Was it not the received opinion in camp, that the Rohillas in their retreat had thrown away their arms and ammunition?
6. Provided the Rohillas had been pursued immediately after the victory to their retreat at Lall-Dang, do you think they would have been able to lay in a magazine of provisions sufficient for their support, and that of their followers, for any length of time?
7. How long do you suppose?
8. What was the distance between Bissoulee and Pattergur, and how long did the army take to march that distance?
9. Were any parties sent out to intercept the supplies of provisions, which it was reported the enemy daily received from various quarters?
10. Had Fyzoolla Khan any artillery with him at Lall-Dang?
11. When Lieutenant Bruce, the Field-Engineer, returned from viewing the Rohilla lines at Lall-Dang, did he deliver, to your knowledge, any opinion as to the strength of their works, the nature of the approach to the lines, and the practicability of attacking them, and what was it?
12. Subsequent to the Engineer's report, had you any grounds for believing, or even supposing that the Rohillas had any place of strength to retire to beyond those works which had been seen by Lieutenant Bruce?
13. What do you suppose was the strength of the Rohilla forces when the treaty of peace was proclaimed?
14. What was the strength of the united forces of the English and the Vizier at this period?

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Questions to be proposed to Major Hannay.

- QUESTION I. **D**O you think our army could have attacked and forced the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang at any time while they lay before it?
2. Had you any account, or did you know, how the Rohillas were armed and furnished with ammunition at Lall-Dang?
 3. What works had the Rohillas thrown up at Lall-Dang?
 4. Were there any roads to the enemy's post, and of what nature?
 5. Did you view them? did you conceive them to be practicable, or the camp easy of access? and did you report your opinion of these matters to Colonel Champion?
 6. What was his reply?
 7. In case you had attacked the Rohillas, and forced their post at Lall-Dang, had they any retreat?
 8. Was the Rohilla post close invested, and how long?
 9. Do you know why it was not earlier closely invested?
 10. How were the Rohillas supplied with provisions, and had they any opportunity of drawing them from the neighbouring country?
 11. Do you know, or have you cause to suspect, whether, and by whom, the enemy were supplied with provisions from our army?
 12. Did you ever intimate such an opinion to Colonel Champion?
 13. What was his reply?
 14. Was there any Vackeel or messenger at any time sent exclusively to Colonel Champion, and not to the Vizier?
 15. What was the state of the army when it marched from Bissoulee? was it sickly, was it in a condition to take the field?
 16. Did their sickness increase, or did the sick recover after their march?
 17. What ammunition did you carry from Bissoulee?
 18. Was that sufficient for the campaign?
 19. Was there any left at Bissoulee, or on board the store-boats, and could it have been carried with you?
 20. Do you know why it was not?
 21. What was the nature of your progress from Bissoulee towards Lall-Dang until you arrived at your last ground before that post? was it uniformly expeditious, or at any time attended with what appeared to you unnecessary delay?
 22. What do you conceive was the distance between Pattergur and the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang?
 23. How long was it from the time of your arrival at Pattergur until the surrender of Fyzoolla Khan?

24. Did

24. Did you see the Rohillas after the pacification, and what was their condition?
25. Had a more active conduct been pursued, and the most vigorous measures taken, in how long a time do you conceive the war might have been concluded from the time of your arrival at Pattergur?
26. What was the general opinion of the amount of Fyzoolla Khan's treasure?
27. What was the general character of Collychurn, and in what capacity was he employed with Colonel Champion?
28. Do you know, or do you believe, he had any intercourse with Fyzoolla Khan, or any of the Rohilla Sirdars?
29. Where were the Rohilla prisoners at or about the 31st May?
30. How were they carried on the march?
31. Do you know whether any of the women of the Rohilla chiefs were searched for jewels in the Vizier's presence at or about that time?
32. Do you know of any instances of violence or cruelty wantonly exercised upon the Rohilla captives?
33. Was it, do you suppose, in consequence of instructions from the Vizier, or with his privacy?
34. Was Mahub ulla Khan engaged in the war?
35. Do you know whether he had given the Vizier any cause of resentment against him?
36. Have you reason to believe, from the knowledge you had of the Vizier, that he was of a sanguinary or cruel disposition?
37. In what light were the English troops considered by the natives and people in general, compared with former campaigns, where our troops and the Vizier's have acted in conjunction?
38. Do you know any thing, or did you ever hear of a Letter received by Colonel Champion from the Rohilla Sirdats collectively on or about the day preceding the action of the 23d April?
39. Do you know, or have you ever heard, what were its consequences?
40. Did you ever hear of a Fitte-Nama said to have been published in the Vizier's dominions upon the defeat of Hafiz Rhamut?
41. What was the style and purport of it?
42. Did you ever hear in what manner, and in what terms, the victory was proclaimed at the court of Delhi?
43. Did you at any time hear the Vizier express an inclination to attack the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang?
44. Did he ever assign to you directly, or to any other person in your presence, the cause of the delay, and what was it?
45. Do you believe, or have you reason to suppose, he was inclined to have put an earlier period to the war?
46. Did you ever hear the Vizier declare his sentiments on the measure of deputing Mr. Murray to treat with Fyzoolla Khan?
47. What were they? and how far did he consider Mr. Murray as acting by virtue of an authority, or under instructions from him?
48. Did you at any time hear the Vizier express his sentiments with respect to the distribution of such plunder as should be found in Lall-Dang, and what were they?
49. When did Colonel Champion signify his intentions of moving the brigade from Pattergur towards the enemy?
50. Were any of the Vizier's troops advanced at that time?
51. Did you see any villages set on fire in the Rohilla country after the action of the 23d April?
52. Do you suppose it was in consequence of instructions from the Vizier, or with his privacy?

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Additional Questions to Major Hannay.

- QUESTION I. **W**HY did not the army pursue the Rohillas immediately after they were defeated at Cutterah?
2. Was the army in a condition to follow the Rohillas?
 3. At what time did the army arrive at Biffoulce, and how long did it halt there before the periodical rains set in?
 4. What was the distance between Biffoulce and Lall-Dang?

5. Was it not the received opinion in camp, that the Rohillas in their retreat had thrown away their arms and ammunition ?
6. Provided the Rohillas had been pursued immediately after the victory to their retreat at Lall-Dang, do you think they would have been able to lay in a magazine of provisions sufficient for their support, and that of their followers, for any length of time ?
7. How long do you suppose ?
8. What was the distance between Biffoulee and Pattergur, and how long did the army take to march that distance ?
9. Were any parties sent out to intercept the supplies of provisions, which it was reported the enemy daily received from various quarters ?
10. Had Fyzoolla Khan any artillery with him at Lall-Dang ?
11. When Lieutenant Bruce, the Field-Engineer, returned from viewing the Rohilla lines at Lall-Dang, did he deliver, to your knowledge, any opinion as to the strength of their works, the nature of the approach to the lines, and the practicability of attacking them, and what was it ?
12. Subsequent to the Engineer's report, had you any grounds for believing, or even supposing that the Rohillas had any place of strength to retire to beyond those works which had been seen by Lieutenant Bruce ?
13. What do you suppose was the strength of the Rohilla forces when the treaty of peace was proclaimed ?
14. What was the strength of the united forces of the English and the Vizier at this period ?

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Questions to be proposed to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton.

- QUESTION I. **H**AD you any account how the Rohillas at Lall-Dang were armed and furnished with ammunition ?
2. How were the Rohillas furnished with provisions at Lall-Dang, and had they any opportunity of drawing them from the neighbouring countries ?
 3. Do you know, or have you ever heard, if Vackeels or messengers from the Rohillas were at any time sent exclusively to Colonel Champion, and not to the Vizier.
 4. What was the general opinion of the amount of Fyzoolla Khan's treasure ?
 5. What was the general character of Collychurn, and in what capacity was he employed with Colonel Champion ?
 6. Do you know, or do you believe, he had any intercourse with Fyzoolla Khan, or any of the Rohilla Sirdars ?
 7. Where were the Rohilla prisoners at or about the 31st May ?
 8. How were they carried on the march ?
 9. Do you know whether any of the women of the Rohilla chiefs were searched for jewels in the Vizier's presence at or about that time ?
 10. Do you know of any instances of violence or cruelty wantonly exercised upon the Rohilla captives ?
 11. Was it, do you suppose, in consequence of instructions from the Vizier, or with his privacy ?
 12. Was Mahub ulla Khan engaged in the war ?
 13. Do you know whether he had given the Vizier any cause of resentment against him ?
 14. Have you reason to believe, from the knowledge you had of the Vizier, that he was of a sanguinary or cruel disposition ?
 15. In what light were the English troops considered by the natives and people in general, compared with former campaigns, where our troops and the Vizier's have acted in conjunction ?
 16. Do you know any thing, or did you ever hear of a Letter received by Colonel Champion from the Rohilla Sirdars collectively on or about the day preceding the action of the 23d April ?
 17. Do you know, or have you ever heard, what were its consequences ?
 18. Did you ever hear of a Fitte-Nama said to have been published in the Vizier's dominions upon the defeat of Hafiz Rhanut ?
 19. What was the style and purport of it ?
 20. Did you ever hear in what manner, and in what terms, the victory was proclaimed at the court of Delhi ?
 21. Did you at any time hear the Vizier express an inclination to attack the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang ?

22. Did he ever assign to you directly, or to any other person in your presence, the cause of the delay, and what was it?
23. Do you believe, or have you reason to suppose, he was inclined to have put an earlier period to the war?
24. Did you ever hear the Vizier declare his sentiments on the measure of deputing Mr. Murray to treat with Fyzoolla Khan?
25. What were they? and how far did he consider Mr. Murray as acting by virtue of an authority, or under instructions from him?
26. Did you at any time hear the Vizier express his sentiments with respect to the distribution of such plunder as should be found in Lall-Dang, and what were they?
27. Do you know, or did you ever hear, of a treaty of partition entered into between his Majesty Shah Allum and the Vizier, for the country conquered from the Rohillas, and what were the conditions?
28. Was there any condition, either written or verbal, which stipulated that his Majesty was to take the field to entitle him to a share of the Rohilla conquest?
29. What was the supposed amount of the Vizier's acquisitions in the plunder of the Rohilla country?
30. Did you see any villages set on fire in the Rohilla country after the action of the 23d April?
31. Do you suppose it was in consequence of instructions from the Vizier, or with his privacy?

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Questions to be proposed to Captain Mc. Pherfon.

- QUESTION 1. **D**O you know of any Hircarrahs having been placed upon the families of Hafiz Rhamut and Doondy Khan by order of the Commander in Chief.
2. For what purpose were they stationed there?
 3. Under whose immediate directions did they act, and to whom did they make their report?
 4. Could you rely implicitly upon the faith of these Hircarrahs?
 5. What were their names, and where are they?
 6. Did you immediately, upon receipt of the intelligence from time to time brought you by these Hircarrahs, minute it, and are those minutes to which you have affixed your signature exact copies of those taken at the time, or have they been since revised and methodized by you or any other person?

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Questions to be proposed to Captain Annesly Baillie, commanding the second Company of Artillery, attached to the second Brigade, and to Lieutenant Clark, Commissary of Stores to the same Company.

- QUESTION 1. **W**HAT ammunition did you carry from Bissoulee when the brigade marched against Fyzoolla Khan?
2. Was that sufficient for the service of the campaign?
 3. Was there any left at Bissoulee, or on board the store boats, and could it have been carried with you?
 4. Do you know why it was not?
 5. When was the arrival of the ammunition from Chunargur at Ramgaut reported to you?

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Questions to be proposed to Mr. Roberts. *

- QUESTION 1. **D**O you remember the receipt of a Letter from the Rohilla Sirdars collectively by Colonel Champion on or about the day preceding the action of the 23d April?
2. Have you the original, or a copy of that Letter? if you have, produce it; if not, relate the substance of it.

3. Was it shewn to the Vizier, and did it seem to have a conciliating effect, or otherwise?
4. What was the character of Collychurn, and in what capacity was he employed with Colonel Champion?
5. Do you know, or have you reason to suspect, that he maintained any intercourse with the Rohillas.
6. Was you present at every conversation between the Vizier and Fyzoolla Khan? if you was, be pleased to relate, to the best of your recollection, the particular occurrences of the several meetings between those two chiefs.
7. Were there any other agents employed in the adjustment of affairs between the Vizier and Fyzoolla Khan?
8. Was Collychurn at any other time employed in public negotiations, or in affairs relating to the public service?
9. Was you present at a conversation between Colonel Champion and the Vizier, prior to the surrender of Fyzoolla Khan, in which the Colonel expressed his apprehensions that our troops (meaning the English) would not be kept from plundering, should they, in conjunction with his, attack and force the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang?
10. What was his Excellency's reply, and his observations upon the intimation of these apprehensions?
11. Did Mr. Middleton ever intimate to you the Vizier's sentiments upon the deputation of Mr. Murray to treat with Fyzoolla Khan, in consequence of a reference made by his Excellency to that gentleman?
12. What were they, and why did he through Mr. Middleton communicate them to you?
13. Do you know, or have you cause to suspect, that any Vackeel or messenger was at any time sent exclusively to Colonel Champion, and not to the Vizier?
14. Where were the Rohilla prisoners at or about the 31st May?
15. How were they carried on the march?
16. Do you know whether any of the women of the Rohilla chiefs were searched for jewels in the Vizier's presence at or about that time?
17. Did you ever hear of a Fitta-Nama said to have been published in the Vizier's dominions upon the defeat of Hafiz Rhamut?
18. What was the style and purport of it?
19. Was there any Vackeel or messenger at any time sent exclusively to Colonel Champion, and not to the Vizier?
20. What was the general opinion of the amount of Fyzoolla Khan's treasure?
21. Do you know of any instances of violence or cruelty wantonly exercised upon the Rohilla captives?
22. Was it, do you suppose, in consequence of instructions from the Vizier, or with his privacy?
23. Was Mahub ulla Khan engaged in the war?
24. Do you know whether he had given the Vizier any cause of resentment against him?
25. Have you reason to believe, from the knowledge you had of the Vizier, that he was of a sanguinary or cruel disposition?
26. Do you know, or have you ever heard, what were the Vizier's sentiments and inclinations respecting an attack upon the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang?
27. Do you know, or have you ever heard, that his Excellency at any time assigned the cause of the delays which occurred in your united operations against the Rohillas at Lall-Dang, and what was it?
28. Do you believe, or have you reason to suppose, his Excellency was inclined to have put an earlier period to the war?
29. Did you see any villages set on fire in the Rohilla country after the action of the 23^d April?
30. Do you suppose it was in consequence of instructions from the Vizier, or with his privacy?
31. Where did the Rohilla Vackeel live while he was with Colonel Champion at Bissoulee?

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Additional Questions to Mr. Roberts.

- QUESTION I. **H**AD you any conversation with Fyzoolla Khan's Vackeel at Bissoulee? be pleased to relate the particulars of such conversations, so far as they had relation to the public service and the Rohilla war.
2. Did you, in your official capacity, ever remonstrate against Collychurn's being employed in political or public business, and what were the replies you received in consequence of such remonstrance?

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

I PERCEIVE that many of the questions are foreign to the subject which Mr. Hastings had acquainted Colonel Champion was to be the object of his enquiry. They ought either to be confined to those objects, or they should be sent to those whom Colonel Champion has left here to take care of his interests in his absence, that they may have it in their power, either by questions to the same persons or to others, to contradict or to explain the answers that are expected to be given by the gentlemen who are to be questioned. If this is acceded to, and the gentlemen who are present at Calcutta examined at the Board, I shall acquiesce to the several questions as they stand.

(Signed) JOHN CLAVERING.

I think with the General.

(Signed) GEORGE MONSON.

I agree with General Clavering and Colonel Monson.

(Signed) P. FRANCIS.

WHEN a formal proposition is made by any Member of the Board, I will give my opinion on such proposition, and be guided by whatever the majority of the Board may judge to be expedient, for averting the consequences of the questions proposed by the Governor-General, or for obtaining fuller information on the subject. At present the question is simply, whether the Company shall receive precise and positive answers to the various enquiries the Governor makes touching the Rohilla war? most certainly the Company should be informed, and that as early as possible.

(Signed) R. BARWELL.

These observations being now read, the Governor-General makes the following motion :

I have no objection to a copy of the questions being delivered to Colonel Champion's agent or agents, nor to their proposing any others on his part, but I desire that my questions may be sent immediately to the several persons whose names are inserted ; in the mean time any other questions which are to be put by Colonel Champion's agents to the same gentlemen may be prepared, and no delay in their delivering them in ; and answers to the whole will be delivered in in an earlier period of time than if the whole are delayed till the latter are prepared.

Mr. FRANCIS. I agree to the Governor-General's proposal, on the condition that copies of the questions be immediately transmitted to the agents of Colonel Champion, in order that they may also propose such other questions as they think proper on his behalf, to be answered by the gentlemen to whom the Governor-General's questions are sent ; and I think that, in justice to Colonel Champion, all the questions should be transmitted together.

Mr. BARWELL. I think that the Governor's questions certainly should be sent to the gentlemen to whom they are proposed immediately ; I likewise assent to the General's proposition of copies of the Governor's questions being sent to Colonel Champion's agents.

Colonel MONSON. I think the most candid mode of proceeding with regard to Colonel Champion will be, that the Governor-General's questions should be sent to the different persons accompanied by those which may be proposed by Colonel Champion's agent.

General CLAVERING. I must observe, that the persons to whom the Governor-General has chosen to propose questions, are almost all of them those whom he knows to be in enmity with Colonel Champion. The questions themselves are most of them very captious and foreign to the objects on which the Governor General means to ground his own justification. What other answer can be expected of the question upon the character of a gentleman's Banyan, but that he is an infamous rogue? Were questions of a similar nature to be asked, to any man in Calcutta relating to the Governor's own Banyan, the answer most probably would be, that he was rapacious and tyrannical : I am told that he holds a Court of Cast Cutcherry within the Governor's own house, where, availing himself of the prejudice of the Hindoo religion, he tries, judges, and condemns, I am told, to fines and imprisonments : wherefore, if a question of the kind be proposed, it is proper that Colonel Champion's agent give full information of the Governor's Banyan, and obtain what accounts he can of his transactions in Calcutta. Besides, it is so consistent with justice, that the questions proposed on one side by the Governor, and on the other by Colonel Champion, should be transmitted together,

together, that the facts which are intended to be proved or disproved by them, as far as such kind of evidence can be admitted, may be considered together, and the weight given to them which their credibility may merit.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL. There is no occasion to publish invitations to people to give in information against my Banyan or myself; the whole world are already too well apprised of the wishes of the gentlemen who rule the Administration in this respect: neither do I know why this is introduced in a minute in the question before us. As to the Court of Casts, commonly called the Jatmally Cutcherry, it is of as ancient institution as the Government itself, and the process of it is as regular as that of any court of justice in the country. I have never yet heard a single complaint against any of its decisions, except one, in which it appeared that the court had afforded protection to a woman against intended violence. If any Member of the Board conceives the Court to be an improper one, let him propose the abolition of it; I shall be heartily glad to be freed from it. With respect to the General's objections to the questions, I take upon me to say, that they are neither captious nor foreign to the object, but directly tend to the purposes which I have declared to Colonel Champion himself, in a letter on record, I should aim at in the prosecution of this enquiry. I cannot help it if the gentlemen, to whom I have proposed these questions should be sent, are Colonel Champion's enemies; I proposed the questions only to those whom I believed capable of giving me information; his agents may propose any questions to be put to those that they esteem his friends, I shall make no objection to it.

ORDERED, That copies of the several questions be immediately transmitted to the agents of Colonel Champion, that they may propose any which they shall judge necessary on his part, and send them in, to be put at the same time as the above to the persons proposed in them.

A P P E N D I X, No. XXVI. D.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort William, 24th March 1775.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Answer from the Attorney of Colonel Champion to his Letter accompanying copies of the questions proposed by the Governor-General at the last Council.

To JOHN STEWART, Esq. Secretary to the Council.

S I R,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 20th, with the several papers, which I shall forward to Mr. Murray at Burrampore by this day's dauk, he being one of Colonel Champion's attornies, and the only one acquainted with these matters.

Calcutta,
March 22d 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. GRANT, Attorney to Colonel Champion.

A P P E N D I X, No. XXVI. E.

No. 5.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort William, 24th March 1775.

Received the following Letter and enclosures from Colonel Champion, on board the Pacific.

To the Honorable WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. Governor-General, &c. Council of Fort William.

GENTLEMEN,

Colonel
Champion.

U N D E R date the 17th ultimo I was honored with a Letter from Mr. Hastings in these words:

“ In the vindication of your conduct, which you have lately delivered to the Board, you have thought proper to advance several heavy accusations against me and the late Administration,

"stration, from which it is incumbent upon me to exculpate both myself and them; but
 "the short time remaining between the delivery of your vindication and the departure of
 "the Pacific, and the load of other business which necessarily engages my time, will render
 "it impossible for me to prepare my reply to your vindication before the departure of that
 "ship on which you have taken your passage: I therefore think it necessary to inform you
 "of my intentions of replying fully to your vindication, not only in defence of my own
 "and the conduct of the late Administration from your accusations, but also in examination
 "of the charges which the late Vizier preferred against you, particularly that respecting
 "the long inaction of the brigade before Lall-Dang. As these accusations were addressed
 "to me by the Vizier in my capacity of first Member of the Administration, it became the
 "duty of my station to submit them to enquiry; and the method I preferred was to give
 "them to your perusal, never doubting but your promised vindication would contain an
 "ample refutation of them; but it does not appear to me that you have refuted them. I now
 "acquaint you, that I shall submit these matters to the examination and determination of the
 "Board, and make a very free enquiry into such parts of your conduct as have been ar-
 "raigned by the Vizier: and I give you this notice, to prevent the supposition of my taking
 "advantage of your absence in the prosecution of these enquiries, that you may, if you think
 "it necessary, defer your departure, for the opportunity either of supporting the accusations
 "you have brought against the late Administration and me, or defending yourself from the
 "charges which may appear against you. The delay which has taken place in this enquiry
 "must be attributed to the length of time which has passed before the delivery of your vin-
 "dication."

In answer to this Letter, I did myself the pleasure of addressing Mr. Hastings as follows :

"I have your favour dated the 17th. In my late Address to the Board I advanced nothing
 "new; it is only the substance of what I before said in the course of correspondence col-
 "lected into one view, with a few observations which naturally arose from the subject: these
 "were inseparably connected with my vindication; and I beg leave to be of opinion, that
 "they are fully supported by the facts premised.

"It may be convenient to endeavour at making the gentlemen of the late Administration
 "consider the cause a common one, in order to engage their support; but I hold them to be
 "in a very different predicament.

"Do you mean to apologize for producing the Vizier's Letter when you say it was a
 "matter of duty? I grant it was; but I cannot admit that it was any part of your duty to
 "with-hold, as you did, that Letter from me for a month, when you knew I had taken my
 "passage in the Pacific, and that if she should fail at the time it was then intended to
 "dispatch her, it would have been morally impossible for me to have prepared my vindica-
 "tion.

"With regard to your intended freedom of enquiry, I am so conscious of the entire pro-
 "priety of every part of my conduct, so self-satisfied of its being invulnerable, that I feel
 "myself at perfect ease in suffering you to take advantage, not only of the influence which
 "your station gives you, but also of my absence, relying on the honor of Administration
 "for impartial disquisitions.

"You have already had my Address sixteen days, therefore the delay in your enquiries
 "must not be imputed to the time which I, of necessity, took to lay my vindication and
 "the immense volume of correspondence before the Board; be pleased to acknowledge,
 "that it must be attributed to the extraordinary circumstance of your having kept up the
 "Vizier's Letter from the 28th of November to the 27th of December.

"I am sorry you profess an opinion that I have not refuted the late Vizier's charges, but
 "I firmly hope and believe you will be thought singular in that respect. It is not, how-
 "ever, your opinion or mine that can be the criterion of passing judgment on the parts we
 "have respectively acted. I am on the eve of embarking for the place where all must be
 "ultimately determined, and I go with cheerfulness to stand the decision, fully convinced
 "that I shall carry with me documents that must infallibly render abortive the most rigorous
 "enquiry it may be in your power to make."

Mr. Hastings would perhaps wish to pass off his Letter as an instance of candour; I must be pardoned for not receiving it as such: I will however acknowledge that the design was masterly.

Accusations against me, of as deep a dye as it was possible to commit to paper, have been transmitted to England, without giving me an opportunity of saying a syllable in my own vindication; and I am even now ignorant of the particulars of what has been written to my disadvantage.

The great end therefore of the last Address with which I was honored would have been answered, had I been induced to have neglected the support of my reputation in England. I am sensible that the mode of attack which has been adopted would embarrass a man less conscious of the rectitude of his conduct.

It is natural for Mr. Hastings to endeavour to support his measures, but I cannot discover the propriety of his declaring himself a party to the Vizier's accusations; and I have to beg that the inferences arising from his declaration may be added to and considered with the circumstances mentioned in my Address to you of the 30th January.

If Mr. Hastings had really wished, or had been disposed to have given me an opportunity of being present at his intended enquiries, he would have entered upon them immediately on receipt of the Letter of the 30th January; instead of which, though it was produced twenty-five days before the packet for the Pacific was closed, he thought proper to excuse himself from undertaking them till after my departure.

It is very remarkable, that although Mr. Hastings complains that a period was not put to the war somewhat earlier, yet he has not been able to condescend upon any public disadvantage that arose from the measures which were followed; indeed it is impossible he should: Where then is the cause of complaint? Is it that I conducted and terminated a war speedily and successfully? or do we trace the source of it in the following notable passage?

Letter from
the Governor,
17th June.

“ I cannot suppose that you mean the reasoning which you have at present adopted on this subject, as a reproach to the Board for having formed a design which, by your argument, must defeat itself, even with all the success that can attend it; *but it is astonishing that this consideration should have escaped you*, since, by the frequent reiteration of this argument, you have undoubtedly been casting the severest reflections on the measures of Government, *which, right or wrong, we must now maintain.*”

The last request made of me when I went upon the expedition was, that I should correspond freely, and not conceal a sentiment; yet it appears, that in doing myself the honor of giving compliance to this request, I was so unfortunate as to disoblige by a difference in opinion. My disposition and principles did not prove flexible enough; hence the violent attack which has been made upon me; hence, it is manifest, proceeds every exertion of management that can be devised. *“ The measures of Government, right or wrong, we must now maintain.”*

Mr. Hastings is pleased to forget himself when he talks of enquiring into my conduct respecting the operations in the field. I so totally differ from the opinion he professes regarding the justification which I have offered of my conduct, that I am humbly confident it is unnecessary to add any thing farther in support of it; but as the writings before you are voluminous, and as the Governor-General has been pleased to point particularly at the operations toward the latter end of the war, I shall take the liberty of justifying myself, not only under his own authority, but also under that of the whole Administration.

Late Board's
instructions.
Par. 1.

“ We judge it necessary, for your more particular guidance in the general line of your operations, to give you the following instructions, *trusting the particular conduct in the field to your military skill and capacity.*”

Ditto. Par. 6.

“ *The military conduct of the expedition is entirely left with you, &c.*”

Letter from
the Select
Committee,
9th May.

We have only on this occasion to express our sincere satisfaction at the decisive advantage gained over the Rohillas, *which we ascribe entirely to your good conduct, &c.*

Letter from
the Board,
9th May,
congratulatory
on the
Victory.

“ We cannot on this occasion neglect expressing, as early as possible, the great satisfaction we received in the news, *and the high sense we entertain of your abilities and conduct, both in the operations which preceded, and in the action itself.*”

“ We are happy to find *that your resolution and military skill* were so well seconded by the *valour of the troops, &c.*”

Letter from
Mr. Hastings,
6th May.

“ I am happy in the prospect it affords of future success; and allow me, my good friend, to say, that I feel an equal pleasure in the opportunity which has been afforded you *of displaying your abilities, and of acquiring an importance at a period in which your merits appear to have been so much neglected at home.*”

“ It is from the fulness of my heart I declare to you, that none of your warmest friends will rejoice more at any accession to your reputation, or would readier contribute

“ to

“ to furnish you with the means of it. On this occasion I cannot omit to take notice of the sensible and humane counsel which you gave to the Vizier on the orders issued by him for laying waste the Rohilla country; a measure which would have reflected equal dishonor on our arms, and reproach on his authority, had it been continued.”

I cannot help again repeating, that the Honorable Governor, owing we may presume to his “ multiplicity and load of business,” must have forgot himself when he addressed me with his favour of the 17th.

“ I have again written to the Vizier on the subject of the *immediate* payment of the forty Lacks, &c. but if he persists in refusing the claim, it will then be proper for you to sit upon his fulfilling the agreement. An acknowledgment that the forty Lacks are *now* due, and an assurance of the payment, you *must* obtain from the Vizier.”

Letter from the Governor, dated 16th July, received 7th August

“ I repeat my congratulations to you on the consequences of your victory, *which has completely reduced the Rohilla country, and fully accomplished the service proposed by the Administration in their adoption of this enterprize.*”

Letter from the Governor, May 21.

“ Zabita Khan being personally secured by the Vizier, I consider his country as equally subdued with the rest of the Rohilla dominions.”

I should be glad to know therefore, what farther business we had to concern ourselves with the Rohilla war, and that too without stipulating any additional advantage to the Company?

Mr. Hastings is pleased to find fault with me, because I thought it most advisable to bring the enemy to subjection by blockade. He would, perhaps, have attacked them, but he has not done me the favour of demonstrating how I should have exculpated myself, if I had unnecessarily, *without the prospect of reaping the smallest advantage to the Company*, hurried the army to destruction, or even put it in the power of chance.

I have already given such reasons as will, I am hopeful, perfectly satisfy every unprejudiced person, who is a proper judge of military operations, that my conduct was such as became an officer of long service and experience; and, independent of the established custom of every nation, independent of the absolute necessity that every Commander in Chief should act according to the best of his judgment, I will prove, from other respectable authority, to which I beg Mr. Hastings may be pleased to pay due regard, that I was the sole and only judge of the measures to be pursued in the field.

“ The power which was expressly given to you in your first instructions for conducting the operations in the field, *fully authorised your conduct in engaging, or declining to engage the enemy, under what circumstances you approved or disapproved.*”

Letter from the Governor, 11th July.

If these authorities, and the powers inseparable from the station of every general at the head of an army on actual service, do not fully and amply justify my conduct, I know not what can be a sufficient authority for the guidance of any Commander in Chief. But, Gentlemen, I have to request you may be pleased to remember, that but for the late Vizier's treachery, in remaining behind with between twenty and thirty thousand horse, besides the Burruk Fultan, consisting of about five thousand men, and six or seven battalions of Seapoys, with a large train of his best artillery, the war would have infallibly been finished on the 23d of April; since it was morally impossible that Fyzoolla Khan and the other chiefs could have escaped, had the Vizier's cavalry and the whole of his infantry been up to have done their duty.

His Excellency promised to be in the action with all his army, as appears by the accompanying extract of my interpreter's journal; and the Veranda of his Houder was agreed to be the mark by which I should distinguish him, in order to convey my advices to his Excellency in the course of the engagement.

Yet not only did he, with an army of more than treble the number of all the troops we had in battle, remain in the rear of the ground from which we decamped to engage, but even a part of his troops who were in the field of action refused to do their duty; and we had proof three days before of the dastardly behaviour of some of his chosen horse. After such conviction that neither his Excellency nor his troops were to be trusted to, or depended upon, it cannot be wondered that I had little or no reliance upon them, and that I became cautious of embarking with them in any dangerous undertaking without an indispensable necessity.

In case any farther lights on these subjects, or regarding the treatment of the Rohilla prisoners of distinction, should be thought necessary, I have committed some questions to writing on a separate paper herewith enclosed, and I desire they may be put to the several gentlemen therein named, if you shall so think proper.

Captain Wroe was witness of an affecting scene in the house of the Nabob Mahub ulla Khan, of which he gave me a particular account upon honor; but the paper has been mislaid; however, as he is now at the Presidency, you can, if you please, avail yourselves of his information.

That gentleman, with another officer, happening to pass through Bissoulee soon after our arrival near that town, he was descried by the Nabob Mahub ulla Khan, and invited into his house: he can acquaint you with the deplorable situation in which he saw that family.

Thus much may be observed, that I believe he is the first European, or perhaps the first man of any nation, that ever was invited by a Mussulman prince or chief into his Zenana. He will inform you how the miserable women threw themselves prostrate at his feet, and grasped his boots, supplicating protection to their honor.

The Nabob and the unhappy women treated that he, and the officer who was with him, would take charge of some jewels and money, in order to afford them relief in the event which they foresaw, and which has since happened, of their being in want of the necessaries of life.

Captain Wroe's humanity prompted him to receive for that purpose a small quantity of gold ornaments belonging to the women, of which, having personally informed me, I requested he would give them up, that they might be presented to the Vizier, who, from the story of the Pallankeen, elsewhere related, I knew would make use of this circumstance in declaiming against and degrading the honor of English officers.

Captain Wroe acquiesced in my desire; the articles which he had received from Mahub ulla Khan were delivered to the Vizier in the presence of Lieutenant Roberts, my interpreter, and his Excellency descended to accept of them.

I have introduced this circumstance in order to prepare you for another which must greatly astonish you; it is this: a Member of the late Administration, who, if report speaks truth, is extremely industrious in his lucubrations regarding the late war, advised Captain Wroe to prosecute me for the value of these gold ornaments; observing, that *though he was Colonel Champion's friend, and wished him well*, yet he could not help thinking there was a great hardship in Captain Wroe's being deprived of these *valuables*, and that he thought it very proper and justifiable that he should avail himself of the assistance of the law to obtain redress.

Captain Wroe knew that, as an officer, the consequence would be the forfeiture of his commission; but, besides that consideration, he was too much of a gentleman to listen to such insidious advice.

It had been much to the credit of a certain officer of high rank that he had been equally watchful of his reputation.

The advice given to Captain Wroe shews the spirit of the times; it will account for the behaviour of the other officer, and convinces me how happy it is for me that I have been uniform in my conduct, and that truth and honor have been its basis.

Supported by these, I have much pleasure in committing my defence to the candour of the Administration, and I firmly rely on their justice to prevent any advantage being taken of my absence.

I cannot however take my leave without bringing the following paragraphs under review.

“ So decisive an instance of the superiority of the Company's arms cannot fail of reviv-
“ ing, in all its force, the reputation they formerly acquired in Indostan, and which
“ ten years of peace had doubtless, in some degree, weakened in the minds of the princes
“ of the country.

“ We are happy to find your resolution and military skill were so well seconded by the
“ valour and discipline of the troops; and while we desire you may receive personally the
“ thanks of the Board for the *signal service* you have on this occasion performed, we request
“ you may in the like manner convey to the officers, soldiers, and Seapoys, our sense of their
“ behaviour, &c.

“ We are also exceedingly happy to learn, from the communications which the President
“ has made to us, that you have in the whole course of the campaign been so attentive to
“ maintain the strictest order and discipline among the troops, and that you from the begin-
“ ning opposed, and at last obtained a stop to be put to the devastation of the Rohilla coun-
“ try by the army of the Vizier; a mistaken policy, altogether incompatible with the design
“ of the war, and repugnant to humanity; and we have a sensible pleasure in testifying our
“ entire

Letter from
the late Ad-
ministration,
May 9th.

“entire approbation of your conduct in this respect: your preserving such steady order and discipline on entering the Rohilla camp after victory equally merits our applause, &c.*

“The victory you have obtained, and its consequences to the Company, have appeared to me of such importance, that I have sent accounts of them by an express to the Court of Directors, *as well, by the earliest advice, to claim that attention to your merit which this increase of your reputation will demand*, as to give information of the success and advantages of this measure of the present Administration.

Letter from the Governor; 21st May.

“And we rely on your conduct and firmness, and that subordination and strict discipline which experience has taught us it has always been your pride to maintain, &c.

Letter from the Board, 3d June.

“We have had the pleasure to receive your Letter dated the 17th ultimo, and we congratulate you upon the entire reduction of the Rohilla country to the Vizier's government, *which we consider as effected by the surrender of Pattergur*, and the inextricable distress to which the Rohilla army is reduced. Our satisfaction is increased on this occasion, by the Vizier's intention of terminating the war in the manner you mention by an accommodation with the Rohillas, which must be easily settled in their distressful situation, *and we hope his Excellency will be disposed to conciliate their affections to his government by acceding to lenient terms.*

Letter from the Select Committee, 8th Sept. Received 30th.

“The service being completed wherein the brigade was engaged under your command, a repetition of our thanks is due to you and the troops who effected it, which we request you to accept, and make known to them.”

After such warm commendations of the late Administration, after such repeated testimonies of their hearty approbation of my conduct, it would have been highly satisfactory to me, Gentlemen, that I had been also honored with some mark of your's, and I still flatter myself with receiving it at some future period.

The rank which I had the honor to hold, the reputation with which I had the good fortune to serve the Company for many years, gave me reason to hope at least for an acknowledgment of the letter of resignation which I had the honor of addressing to you, more especially as it covered some papers of consequence.

The only intimation given to me of the receipt of it, though it was approved of by the Honorable the Governor-General before it was presented, came accidentally through the Fort-Adjutant, to whom the Governor was pleased to transmit the minute or resolution of council to be issued in orders, which was accordingly done without any previous communication to me.

This much I thought it necessary to trouble you with, in consequence of the Governor-General's letter to me of the 17th past; and I have only to add my request, that you will be pleased to order the copy, with which you have promised to furnish me, of the proceedings of the late Administration regarding my conduct in the Rohilla war, to be delivered to Mr. Henry Grant, my attorney, under a sealed cover.

Inglee Road,
on board the Pacific,
2d March 1775.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. CHAMPION.

Extract Persian Interpreter's Journal, April 22d 1774.

THE Vizier waited on the Colonel early. The Colonel desired he would order all his cavalry to wear a small bough in their turbans to distinguish them from the enemy. The Colonel shewed him a plan for the march next day as follows:

First, all the English troops in a column on the right; Buffum's battalions in a similar column on the left; his other battalions to follow equally in the rear of us; and Buffum's, the Nijib, and Burruck battalions equally divided on the right and left flanks; and the horse to bring up the rear, covering the whole of it: this he agreed to and went home. April 23, the brigade, &c. marched, fought, and conquered the Rohilla army near Cutterah Fort.

After the action, the Vizier, who had remained on the bank of the Nullah that we marched from till the success of the day was known, came to the Colonel's tent, bringing with him the head of Hafiz, which he expressed a good deal of pleasure of having in his possession.

(Signed) A. CHAMPION.

* See also Letter from the Select Committee of the same date, and one from the Governor of the 6th May already quoted.

Questions referred to in Colonel Champion's Letter to the Governor-General and Council, under date 2d March 1775.

Captain
M^r Pherfon,
and Ensign
John Murray.

DO you recollect being present at a skirmish between some Rohilla villagers and the Commander in Chief's body guard, consisting of a troop of the Vizier's cavalry, on the 20th of April last, near the village of Retah?

What do you suppose might be the number of the villagers, and how were they armed?

How strong was the troop of horse, and how did they behave?

Do you recollect having endeavoured to rally and lead them to the charge, and did they accordingly charge?

Maj. Hannay,
Captain
M^r Pherfon,
Enf. Murray.

What number of troops, cavalry and infantry do you suppose the Vizier's army consisted of, and what artillery had he?

Captain
M^r Pherfon.

Do you recollect Colonel Champion's mentioning to you, on the morning of the 23d April, that the Vizier promised to send 2000 of his best cavalry to the front of our line to receive his orders, and that his Excellency would himself march with the whole of his army close in the rear of the brigade, &c. and did he perform either of these promises?

Do you recollect Colonel Champion having sent you several times to the Commandant of the small body of the Nabob's horse, who were at the head of our line, to order them to advance to cover the flank next the enemy, and did they perform, or attempt to perform the duty which you required of them?

Did that body of cavalry betray signs of fear, and crowd in upon the line as you advanced towards the enemy, and did the Commander in Chief direct you to desire their Commandant to get about his business with his cavalry since he would not obey orders?

Maj. Hannay,
Captain
M^r Pherfon,
Enf. Murray.

Do you recollect that Colonel Champion made application to the Vizier for six brass cannon the day preceding the battle, and did his Excellency accordingly supply them?

Captain
M^r Pherfon.

When the grenadier corps halted near the small grove, was you sent by the Commander in Chief to the eminence in front to take a view of the enemy, and were they then formed, or did any considerable number of them appear to be mounted?

Ditto, and
Enf. Murray.

Supposing all the Vizier's cavalry to have been then up, do you imagine that by a brisk charge they might have been in the Rohilla camp before the enemy could have been formed, and what do you suppose would have been the consequence?

Major Hannay,
Captain
M^r Pherfon,
Enf. Murray.

What number of the Vizier's horse and foot do you suppose to have been in the battle?

Supposing the whole of the Vizier's army and artillery to have been in the action, and all his cavalry ready to have pursued the enemy after they gave way, do you think it probable that Fyzoolla Khan and the fugitives would have escaped, or that the enemy would have been able to make head again?

Major Hannay.

Do you recollect having sent information to the Commander in Chief, in the course of the engagement, that the division of the Nijib Fultan on the right of the grenadiers refused to advance upon a body of the enemy who were marching towards that flank? Did you not use your endeavour to rouse them to a sense of their duty, and did they obey you?

Captain
M^r Pherfon.

Do you recollect carrying a report to Colonel Champion from Major Hannay of the misbehaviour of the division of the Nijib Fultan on the right, and did the Commander in Chief in consequence order a battalion of Seapoys from the rear-line to cover that flank?

Maj. Hannay,
Captain
M^r Pherfon,
Enf. Murray,
Mr. Thomas.

Do you recollect how the 20th battalion of Seapoys behaved when they were detached and repulsed the above body of the enemy who attempted to enflade the right flank, and did they, or did they not, after their first fire, break and pursue the enemy in great confusion, and throw away their fire?

Captain
M^r Pherfon.

Was you and Ensign Alexander Murray (with one or two other officers) repeatedly sent up to the 20th battalion when they were in confusion, in order to prevent their advancing too far, and to assist in bringing them to order?

Captain
M^r Pherfon,
Enf. Murray,
Mr. Thomas.

Do you recollect Major Hannay's having at different times expressed his detestation or disapprobation of the Vizier's conduct, and in particular at the destruction of the Rohilla villages, and the treatment of the families of Hafiz Rhamut and Mahubulla Khan?

Captain
M^r Pherfon,
Enf. Murray.

Do you recollect Major Hannay's having expressed his regret that the Commander in Chief gave so much way to the will of the Vizier?

Ensign J.
Murray.

From the opportunities you had of knowing Colonel Champion's sentiments, do you believe that Major Hannay's and Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie's representations of the Vizier's conduct towards the prisoners influenced him in writing to the Governor on that subject?

Captain
M^r Pherfon,
Ensign J.
Murray, Mr.
Thomas.

Do you recollect Major Hannay's informing the Commander in Chief, or mentioning at head quarters at Bissoulee, that he had seen about two hundred women almost naked driven out of Bissoulee to the Vizier's camp under a guard of Seapoys?

Do you remember receiving advice of a procurefs of the late Vizier's being employed to bring him Rohilla women for prostitution, and in particular, did she not forcibly carry off eight young women from Berelly or its neighbourhood? Captain M. Pherfon.

Did you hear that a complaint was made by their relations to Rajah Soorit Sing, who then commanded at Berelly, and did he venture to interfere or rescue any of the women?

From the opportunity you had of knowing Colonel Champion's sentiments, and from the confidential communications he made to you as his Secretary, of the motives which actuated him in the course of the Rohilla war, and in particular after your arrival at Pattergur, and the army advancing towards Lall-Dang, did you or did you not believe that he acted according to what appeared to him consistent with his instructions, the honor of our national character, and the preservation of the Company's troops? Ensign J. Murray.

Do you recollect the conversation that passed between you and the Commander in Chief immediately after the action of the 23d April, respecting the conduct of the Vizier on that day, and the behaviour of Captain Ironside's battalion? Did you not express your indignation at the Vizier's conduct, and the danger the 20th battalion run of being all cut off by the enemy in their disorder? Colonel Leslie, Major Hannay.

When the enemy were in disorder and giving way, and the Commander in Chief gave orders for the line to advance, did not even the Vizier's battalions of regulars break and go in search of plunder in the most disorderly manner? Captain M. Pherfon, Ensi. Murray.

Do you recollect having been sent by the Commander in Chief to endeavour to make these battalions preserve order, and was you successful in your endeavours? Ensign J. Murray.

Did you not go to head quarters after having visited the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang, and did you not congratulate the Commander in Chief with a bended knee on the narrow escape of the army from the imminent danger to which they would have been exposed by an attack upon the enemy's post, owing to its great natural strength, and did you not declare that with five thousand men you would defend it against all Indostan? Were not these your words, or did you not express yourself to that purpose? Colonel Leslie.

After you visited the post which the Rohillas had occupied at Lall-Dang, did you not acquaint the Commander in Chief at his tent, that you would with five thousand good men defend it against the whole combined armies; and did you not observe to him that it was the strongest natural post that you ever beheld? Major Hannay.

Do you recollect having heard Colonel Leslie and Major Hannay talk of the strength of the Rohilla post at Lall-Dang after they had visited it? Ensign J. Murray.

(Signed) • A. CHAMPION.

ORDERED, That the questions here proposed be distributed to the different persons for whom they are intended, with the Governor-General's, and such as may be proposed in consequence by the Attornies of Colonel Champion.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXVI. F.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort William, 20th April 1775.

The Assistant-Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter, which he has just received from the Attorney of Colonel Champion, with the Questions to be proposed on his part.

To J. P. AURIOL, Esq; Assistant-Secretary to the Supreme Council of India.

S I R,

HAVING this day received the enclosed questions from Mr. Murray on the part of Colonel Champion, I request you will please to lay them before the Board, to be put to the different persons after they have replied to the ones given ont he part of the Vizier.— I must observe, that it is entirely out of the power of Mr. Murray, as well as the other Attornies, to propose cross-questions to the purpose equally with the Colonel himself was he on the spot.

April 20th 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. GRANT, Attorney to Colonel Alexander Champion.

Questions
proposed on
the part of
Colonel
Champion.
Colonel
Galliez.

Colonel
Leslie.
Major Han-
nay.
Col. Galliez,
Col. Leslie,
Maj. Hannay.

Capt Shewen,
Lieut. Roberts,
Mr. Thomas.

Col. Galliez,
Col. Leslie,
Maj. Hannay.

Ditto, and
Captain
M'Pherson.
Col. Galliez,
Col. Leslie,
Maj. Hannay,
Captain
M'Pherson.

Questions to sundry Gentlemen.

1. **A**FTER you advanced from Pattergur, did you command the division of the army which lay towards the hills, with the corps commanded by Colonel Leslie on your left, nearer the Ganges, and towards Chandy-Gaut?
2. Did you command the advanced division of the army, and when was you appointed to that command?
3. Did you command the grenadier corps whilst the army lay before Lall-Dang?
4. Had you, or the officers commanding under you, picquets and out-posts advanced towards the enemy by day or by night after your arrival at Pattergur, and what orders were given to them?
5. Were they directed to suffer grain or provisions of any kind to pass their respective posts towards the enemy?
6. When was it surmised that natives had been seen carrying provisions to the enemy by night? and were orders then issued to your several out-posts to prevent this practice, and were any persons apprehended? Did you mention this circumstance to Colonel Champion, and when?
7. What were the prices of grain, &c. in our camp, and in that of the enemy?
8. From the opinion which you have of the natives, do you believe that the extraordinary difference of the prices of provisions would be a temptation to the Boutique men to endeavour at taking secret advantage of it?
9. Do you believe that it was possible for frequent or considerable supplies of provisions to have escaped the vigilance of your out-posts, and of all the out-posts of the army?
10. If there were any provisions conveyed to the enemy, can you take upon you to say, that they were furnished from the Buzars of our troops, and not from those of the Vizier?
11. Had you authority over the Cutwall and over the Boutique men of the Buzar which was attached to the division of the army you commanded?
12. If you say that any Vackeel was sent exclusively to Colonel Champion, and not to the Vizier, express the causes of your knowledge?
13. Had you so much of the Colonel's confidence as to know that he did not inform the Vizier of every messenger or Vackeel who came to him?
14. From whom had you your information regarding the Fite-Nama said to have been published in the Vizier's dominions and at the court of Delhi, relative to the defeat of Hafiz?
15. When and where did you receive that information?
16. Are you certain that the Fite-Nama published at Delhi, and that circulated in the Vizier's dominions, were of the same tenor; or was there any difference, and what?
17. Did Colonel Champion frequently ride out to reconnoitre whilst the army lay before Lall-Dang?
18. Were not the sick of the army left at Bissoulee when the troops marched from thence?
19. Besides the hospital at Bissoulee, was there afterwards an hospital at Pattergur exclusive of the camp hospitals?
20. Has it been usual for men of station in this country to keep Dewans or Banyans in their service?
21. Supposing your Banyan guilty of impropriety without your knowledge, would you think yourself responsible for such impropriety?
22. Would you think it consistent either with justice or propriety in any person or persons to attempt to transfer the blame of such misconduct of your Banyans to yourself?
23. Do you yourself positively know any particular part of Collychurn's conduct relative to public affairs whilst he was in Colonel Champion's service that was reprehensible? If you do, please to condescend upon the particulars.
24. If you know or believe that Collychurn had any improper intercourse with Fyzoolla Khan, or the Rohilla Sirdars, please to condescend upon the particulars.
25. If he had intercourse with them, can you positively affirm whether it was without the knowledge or authority of the Vizier?
26. Do you understand it to be a received opinion among the natives, that a superior's presenting a khelaut, or dress, to an inferior is a mark of distinguishing favour and countenance?
27. Do you know, or did you hear, that Collychurn received one or more khelauts, or dresses, from the Vizier during the campaign?

28. Do you know, or did you hear, that Elich Khan, the Vizier's minister, was in great favour with his Excellency, and had much of his confidence? Col. Galliez, Col. Leslie, Major Hannay, and Captain M'Pherson.
29. Did it appear to you, or have you ever heard, that a friendship and intimacy subsisted between Elich Khan and Collychurn? Did you ever hear or see that they rode sometimes together in the same Houlder?
30. Do you think the Company's officers and troops were treated with a becoming degree of respect and attention by the Vizier and his troops, and did you understand that that was the general sense of the army? Ditto, and every officer of the army in the field.
31. Where were Hafiz Rhamut's Begum and family taken prisoners?
32. Were they continued prisoners in Peelebut, or were they transported to Bissoulee with the army?
33. Is Bissoulee in the common road to Allahabad from Peelebut? and was it necessary to carry Hafiz's Begum, &c. to Bissoulee in order to send them to Allahabad?
34. Did you not understand that it was the general sense of the army, that these prisoners were treated with inhumanity and indignity? and did not the prisoners consist chiefly of women?
35. Do you know whether any, and what quantity of musket ammunition was left at Bissoulee, and how much in the store-boats? Col. Galliez, Col. Leslie, and Major Hannay.
36. Do you know the number of men left at Bissoulee and with the store-boats?
37. Do you know the quantity of ammunition that was in the field preceding the battle of the 23d April?
38. Preceding the battle did you think that quantity sufficient for the service of the campaign?
39. Do you recollect to have heard, that the Commander in Chief gave orders, during the course of the engagement, to abate the fire of our artillery from an apprehension of a scarcity of ammunition? Ditto, and the Aid de Camps of the day.
40. From your own knowledge, or from the accounts you have received from others who had access to know, did you believe the late Vizier to have been a man of abilities in business? Col. Galliez, Col. Leslie, Major Hannay, Capt. M'Pherson.
41. Was he a man in authority over his servants and dependants, and in use of exacting obedience to his commands?
42. Do you think that if he had made it a point to have treated the Rohilla prisoners with humanity, and suitably to their rank, that his servants would have dared to have counteracted his pleasure, especially after repeated remonstrances had been made to him that these prisoners were very ill treated?
43. How do you know whether Mahub ulla Khan was in the war, or whether he gave the Vizier any cause of resentment against him? Please to mention the particulars, and the causes of your knowledge, and when, and by whom, you was so informed; and whether he was in the battle of the 23d April. Ditto, and Lieut. Roberts.
44. If you know, or ever heard, any thing of a Letter received by Colonel Champion from the Rohilla Sirdars collectively, preceding the 23d of April, be pleased to inform from whom you received your information? Col. Galliez, Col. Leslie, Major Hannay.
45. From whom did you receive your information regarding the causes which you may have been told the Vizier assigned for Colonel Champion's conduct before Lall-Dang, and when did you receive it?
46. Did you communicate that information to Colonel Champion?
47. Who informed you of what were alledged to be the Vizier's sentiments regarding the measure of deputing Mr. Murray to treat with Fyzoola Khan?
48. Do you not think that a man's writing one thing, and saying the contrary on the very same subject, is a mark of duplicity?
49. When did you hear, and who informed you, of the Vizier's sentiments with respect to the distribution of plunder which, in case of an attack, should be taken; and when were these sentiments said to have been expressed?
50. Do you recollect the late Commander in Chief having assembled the field officers at head quarters about the 28th September, and conversing with them regarding plunder?
51. Where did the army march to after the battle of Cutterah?
52. Was not Peelebut Hafiz's capital, or place of residence, and esteemed the most considerable place in Hafiz Rhamut's, or the Rohilla country?
53. If all the Vizier's cavalry had been present at the battle of the 23d, and had pursued the Rohillas, do you not think that they might have cut off the enemy in their retreat? Ditto, and every officer in the army, in the field.
54. Why did the Vizier remain behind, and keep so large a part of his army and artillery with him?

Col. Galliez,
Col. Leslie,
Major Hannay.

55. Did the enemy retreat by the way of Berelly?
56. Or did our army take the rout of Peelebut, and the enemy that of Berelly?
57. As these two roads are distant from each other, upon what grounds was it said that the enemy threw away their arms and ammunition in their flight? and is it probable that an army not closely pursued would have thrown away their arms?
58. Did not you personally wait upon Colonel Champion, to inform him of a report that immense treasure was secreted in Peelebut? and from whom had you the information?
59. Did you inform Colonel Champion that the report had reached the troops? and did you represent the right of the army to a proportion of these riches, and the necessity and propriety of searching for the treasure?
60. Do you think the Vizier had any cause of complaint on account of Colonel Champion's sending the gentlemen into the fort on that occasion?

Ditto and
Captain
M'Pherson.
Col. Galliez,
Col. Leslie,
Maj. Hannay
Ditto and
Major
M'Kenzie.

61. What did you understand to be the general sense of the army, and particularly of the field officers, with regard to the Rohilla war? did they esteem it just or unjust?
62. Did you ever see the instructions which Colonel Champion received from the late Administration for the guidance of his conduct in the Rohilla war?
63. Do you know, or have you heard, what the annual revenues of the Rohilla dominions were preceding the late conquest of that country?
64. Do you know, or have you heard of the conditions upon which the Company's troops were sent to assist the Vizier in the Rohilla conquest, and what were they?
65. Do you know, or have you heard, that the 40 Lacks stipulated to the Company for the aid of their forces should become due when the whole or when half of the Rohilla country should be put into the possession of the Vizier, or when an accommodation should take place?
66. Did the whole Rohilla country, Zabita Khan's district excepted, fall into the Vizier's possession immediately upon the defeat of Hafiz Rhamut in April 1774?

Col. Galliez,
Col. Leslie,
Major Hannay.

67. Was Zabita Khan in the Vizier's Camp at the commencement of the war, and how long did he remain? Did you understand that he went to Delhi with the approbation of the Vizier? or could he have left camp contrary to the Vizier's pleasure?

Majors
M'Kenzie and
Blair, Col.
Uron, Col.
Muir.

68. Supposing yourself commanding officer of a body of troops sent upon a particular expedition to perform a certain specified and defined service, and supposing that service accomplished, would you think yourself authorised to engage in farther service (unless defensive) without receiving orders from Government for that purpose?
69. Supposing the Administration who employed you had declared the service upon which you were sent fully performed, would you think yourself authorised to undertake farther service without their sanction?

Ditto, and any
other Field
Officers in the
service.

70. Supposing the Administration had directed you to make formal demand of the sum stipulated for the service which you had performed, would you or would you not consider such instructions as a positive declaration on the part of your superiors that such sum was become due?
71. And after such declaration of your superiors, that the service upon which you had been sent had been performed, and that the sum for which they had engaged in it had become due, would you, as commanding officer, think yourself justifiable in entering upon farther hostilities without apprizing the Administration, or giving them opportunity of making new conditions for the advantage of the State or Government you served?
72. Do you think any general or commanding officer would be justifiable in exposing, of his own authority, the whole or any part of the troops under his command to danger, without the least prospect of any advantage to the State he served?
73. Would you take upon you to employ the Company's troops in putting an innocent people to the sword unnecessarily and unprovoked, without receiving the most positive and explicit orders from those whom you believed were invested with the power of commanding you to give obedience to their orders?
74. If you ventured upon such an action without proper authority, do you not think that the commission of it would be deemed a state crime of the most heinous nature, and that you would be liable to the severest resentment of Government?
75. Did you not impute the condition in which you saw the Rohillas after the peace, to the effects of their being cut off from the means of supplying themselves with provisions?
76. From the condition in which you saw them, or from what you heard of them, and from the accounts you had of the scarceness of provisions in their camp, how much longer do you suppose it would have been possible for them to have held out?
77. Supposing the blockade had been continued, do you think the enemy would have been famished, or under the necessity of surrendering at discretion in a short time?
78. How soon, in your opinion, would either of these events have happened?

Cols. Galliez,
Upton, Leslie,
Muir,
Majors
M'Kenzie,
Hannay, &c.

79. Did you hear that the enemy were very sickly, and that they and their cattle were dying in great numbers, particularly towards the end of the war? Cols. Galliez, Upton, Leslie, Muir, Majors M^r Kenzie, Hannay, &c.
80. Do you not think that the enemy would have been easier vanquished in proportion as they became emaciated by the want of provisions?
81. Did you ever see an army or people so exceedingly reduced and broken in persons and spirits as the Rohillas appeared to be after the peace?
82. Did not the condition in which you saw them demonstrate to your conviction that the blockade had the effect intended?
83. Supposing yourself commanding officer of an army, and expressly invested by your employers with the sole direction of military operations in the field, would you not consider yourself at liberty to pursue such measures as appeared to you the most advisable, whether to attack or retreat, whether to blockade or storm the post of an enemy?
84. Supposing the Rohilla country to yield a yearly sum exceeding or even equal to that which the Vizier engaged to pay to us for the conquest of it, and exclusive of the plunder he and his troops may have got, do you think he had a bad bargain?
85. Do you think the Vizier, if he was obliged to pay us the forty Lacks for half the Rohilla country, has reason to complain when he has got the whole of it under his absolute dominion and government, and all the revenues, except the Jaghire settled on Fyzoolla Khan, who is his vassal, and is in return under obligations of military servitude? or would it have been for the honor of our nation to have put the Rohillas to the sword rather than that matters were so settled?
86. Supposing you had commanded the army at or beyond Pattergur, supposing the Administration to have known perfectly, from information transmitted by yourself, that the enemy were at Lall-Dang, and granting that they had, notwithstanding their knowledge of that circumstance, addressed you with a Letter of thanks to yourself and to the army under your command, informing you that they considered the service upon which you had been sent as fully accomplished by the reduction of Pattergur; would you not, after the receipt of that Letter, have been scrupulous of acting offensively with the army under your command?
87. Supposing you, as commanding officer, had received a Letter from the Administration about the 28th or 30th of September, when you was close to Lall-Dang, expressive of their real satisfaction at hearing that the war was likely to be terminated by an accommodation, and expressing also their hopes that his Excellency would conciliate the affections of the Rohillas to his government by acceding to lenient terms; would you not (especially if you consider the Rohillas an injured people) think it incumbent upon you to forward the wishes expressed by your employers, by promoting such pacific and conciliating dispositions in his Excellency? Col. Galliez, Col. Leslie, Major M^r Kenzie, Major Hannay, &c.
88. Do you think that any officer unacquainted with, or who is not perfectly and intimately in the knowledge of the instructions and orders under which another officer acts, is sufficiently qualified to judge of that officer's conduct, or of the motives of it?
89. Did you ever declare it as your opinion, that the late Administration had no right to hire out British subjects as they had done to the Vizier? Col. Leslie.
90. Do you recollect having avowed an opinion, that the Crown had a right to the forty Lacks stipulated to be paid by the Vizier for the service of the English troops?
91. Did you ever declare that the army had a better right than the Company to the forty Lacks?
92. Did you ever declare that you would be one of those who would prosecute for your share of the said forty Lacks, and that if no person joined you, you yourself would prosecute, or be the means of the Crown's laying claim to it?
93. Did you visit the Vizier, or did he visit you, during the whole course of the campaign? if not, who informed you of his sentiments? condescend upon his or their names.
94. Did you not frequently complain, that you thought his Excellency and his minister, &c. very deficient in the attention which you considered due to your own station as an officer of rank?
95. Did you apply to Colonel Champion for his influence in procuring you a brigade? if you did, please to condescend as nearly as you can on the time you did so.
96. Did the Colonel accordingly comply with your request? Was an opportunity given you of taking copies of the Letters which he wrote in your favour? if you have copies, please to produce such as you have.
97. Did you consider these recommendations as obliging and friendly in Colonel Champion?
98. Do you think it would have been inconsistent with such friendship to have informed Colonel Champion what you had been told the Vizier had alledged to his disfavour, in order that he might justify himself on the spot?
99. When

- Col. Leslie. 99. When Major Hannay was first appointed to the command of the grenadier corps before the army arrived at Belgram, did you not consider it as a partiality in the Commander in Chief to that officer, and did you represent by Letter on the occasion?
- Ditto, and Majors M'Kenzie and Haunay. 100. Was you, or any of the Quarter-Masters who were subject to your orders, under the necessity of sending the whole or part of the carriage cattle to make two trips in order to bring up the camp equipage between Bissoulee and Chandoufy, or was you informed of such a circumstance?
- Col. Leslie, Major Hannay. 101. Did you ever serve a campaign in which the Company's army acted in conjunction with the Vizier's troops before the Rohilla war, or was you ever in actual service in this country before, and with native troops?
- Col. Leslie, Maj. M'Kenzie, Major Hannay, Dr. James Campbell, and Maj. Stainforth. 102. Did you visit the Rohilla post after the peace, and did you there see many graves and a great quantity of carrion?
103. Was the effluvia of these putrid bodies exceedingly offensive to yourself?
104. Do you not think the effects of such a cause would be a dreadful mortality amongst the enemy?
105. Did not the number of prepared graves, and the general appearance of the enemy's camp, lead you to believe that such fatal consequences had actually happened, and that they would have every hour increased, to the entire destruction of the enemy if they did not soon surrender?
- Col. Leslie, Maj. Hannay. 106. Did you ever make representations to Colonel Champion in favour of the Rohilla prisoners?
107. Did the family of Hafiz, when you went first into the fort of Peelebut, beg your intercession with Colonel Champion in their favour? and did not the eldest, or one of the sons, then complain that he was denied access to Colonel Champion?
- Col. Leslie. 108. Do you recollect Colonel Champion's having informed you, at the works established near Lall-Dang, that the Vizier had refused to give a farthing in lieu of plunder?
109. Was this soon after the conference which the Commander in Chief had with the field officers on that subject?
- Maj. Hannay. 110. Was Colonel Champion instrumental in obtaining for you the office of Adjutant-General immediately before he went up to the army?
111. Was you in intimacy and friendship with the Colonel at that time?
112. Did he afterwards interest himself by Letter to obtain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for you as Adjutant-General?
113. Did he on any subsequent occasion recommend you by Letter, and endeavour to render you essential service?
114. If he furnished you with copies or extracts of these Letters, please to produce them.
115. In whose service was Collychurn immediately before he entered into Colonel Champion's employ, and when did that happen? Was he in your brother's service?
116. Did you caution the Colonel against receiving him into his service so soon as you knew of the circumstance, or did you think it necessary?
- Col. Leslie, Maj. Hannay, Lt. Roberts. 117. Did you hear of the manner in which the families of Mahub ulla Khan were plundered and searched for jewels, &c. before they were sent from Bissoulee, and are you certain the Nabob was not present or in the houses at the time?
- Col. Leslie, Maj. Hannay. 118. What number of troops of the Vizier's were advanced before the brigade moved on from Pattagur, how far advanced, and where and how long before the brigade marched?
119. When the army was at Bissoulee, from whence was it said the enemy drew their supplies of provisions?
- Maj. Hannay. 120. Was you the first who brought that intelligence from Rampore and Moradabad, and when?
121. How far were these places of resource from Bissoulee?
- Col. Leslie, Maj. Hannay. 122. Do you know that Colonel Champion did not advise the Vizier to send out detachments to intercept these supplies?
123. Would not you as a commanding officer think yourself well entitled to judge of the propriety of sending detachments or not from any body of troops you commanded?
- Col. Galliez, Col. Leslie, Maj. M'Kenzie, Major Hannay. 124. Supposing a commanding officer, having an imperfect account of the situation, or being mistaken in his idea of the position of an enemy, should attack them, do you believe that the want of such perfect knowledge, and his being mistaken or uninformed of the real strength of their situation, might be the cause of greater danger, embarrassment, and slaughter to the assailants?

125. When the advanced division of the army was strengthened, and the command of Maj. Hannay it given to Colonel Leslie, was you dissatisfied with Colonel Champion on that account?
126. When you got the command of the Seapoy grenadiers how many and what officers were senior to you with the army?
127. When did you join the army in the field?
128. What did you understand to be the general sense of the army at that time of the Vizier's conduct in the war, and towards the Rohilla prisoners? Maj. McKenzie.
129. Did you think the Company's officers and troops were treated with a becoming degree of attention by the late Vizier and by his troops?
130. Did you command the Seapoy corps after your arrival at Bissoulee, and did you find it necessary to forbid or put a restraint on intercourse between the Company's Seapoys and the Vizier's?
131. Be pleased to assign the reasons which induced you to issue that order for the good of the service.
132. When you joined the army, did you not understand that it was the general opinion that Colonel Champion was thought rather too pliable and submissive in his conduct to the Vizier?
133. What did you understand to be the general sense of the army, and particularly of the Field Officers, regarding the Rohilla war?
134. Did you command the brigade when the army marched from Bissoulee? Were our troops well supplied with necessaries for undertaking such a campaign, or had you occasion to report a deficiency in that respect on the march? and was the camp equipage in good order, and had the army the usual compliment?
135. Did the Quarter-Masters of corps, or any of them, complain of the want of a sufficiency of carriage cattle for the expedition?
136. Do you know, or did you hear, that the Vizier expressed a wish, before Mr. Murray was sent to the Rohilla camp, that an English gentleman should be sent to treat with Fyzoolla Khan?
137. About the time that Mr. Murray was sent to Lall-Dang by the Commander in Chief, did you understand or hear that any field officer was discontented or dissatisfied that he himself was not pitched upon for that service?
138. Do you know, or did you hear, that that officer expressed himself to this purpose, that the rank of a field officer would have given or added dignity to the embassy?
139. Who was that field officer?
140. What were your sentiments regarding the Address preferred by the Field Officers on the subject of prize-money? did you express your opinion to the other subscribers?
141. Who framed that Address, and why was it not addressed to the Council in general?
142. Did Colonel Champion assemble the Field Officers several times, and read to them the Letters he received from the Presidency on the subject of the rights of the army?
143. Did the state and purport of these Letters, in your opinion, encourage such an Address as was made on that subject?
144. Since your arrival in Calcutta, did you subscribe a translation of the joint Letter received from the Rohilla Sirdars, and of the Letters which passed between Colonel Champion and Hafiz?
145. What day was it received and shewn to the Vizier, and at what time of day?
146. Did the Vizier ever abate of the demand of two Crores of Rupees which he made upon Hafiz, or authorize the Colonel to write Hafiz to that purport?
147. Was the notandum subjoined to the translation of the first joint Letter inserted in your journal regarding it, taken down by you at the time, or as soon afterwards as you could bring up your journal?
148. Did the Vizier declare before the action, at the time the Letters were passing between himself and Hafiz and Colonel Champion, that he wanted at all rates to have the country, that it belonged of right to the Vizierut? Lieut. Roberts.
149. If you recollect a conversation between Colonel Champion and the Vizier, prior to the peace, regarding plunder that might be taken in case of an attack, please to mention the day on which it passed.
150. Was there any other gentleman present at the conversation excepting yourself?
151. Are you certain whether Colonel Champion received Vackeels or messengers from Fyzoolla Khan, of which he did not give information to the Vizier, either through yourself or through Collychurn?
152. Did you communicate to him the causes which you might have heard it said the Vizier had assigned for your Commander in Chief's conduct?

- Lieut. Roberts. 153. Did Colonel Champion mention to you the doubts and uneasiness he was under on account of the want of explicit instructions from the Presidency?
154. From whence, do you suppose, did the informations originate, upon which the questions have been put, regarding the conversation said to have passed between the Vizier and the Colonel regarding the plunder which might be got at Lall-Dang in case of an attack, and the questions relative to conversations between Fyzoolla Khan and the Vizier, and between yourself and the Vackeel, &c. &c.?
155. Did you observe that Colonel Champion had much trouble in adjusting matters between the Vizier and the Rohilla Chief after he came into camp? did you not express yourself to the Colonel to that purpose?
156. Was you of opinion that the Vizier was a man of abilities in business?
- Col. Galliez. 157. Has application been made to you at any time, directly or indirectly, to enquire after or to give intelligence of causes of complaint or accusations against Colonel Champion before or since he left the army?

Questions proposed to Mr. N. Middleton.

- QUESTION I. **D**OES it consist with your knowledge, and are you certain, that Colonel Champion at any time received Vackeels or messengers from the Rohillas of which he did not give intimation to the Vizier?
2. Did Colonel Champion at any time require of you to condescend upon any misconduct or improper action of Collychurn?
 3. Did he, or did he not, inform you that he would discard Collychurn, if you or any other person would particularize an instance of his bad conduct during the campaign?
 4. Did you think the Vizier had sufficient authority over his servants or dependants to enforce his orders?
 5. What opinion did you entertain of the Vizier's abilities in business?
 6. Was you ever in the Vizier's dominions when any other army of the Company's acted in conjunction with the Vizier's army?
 7. Did you understand that the English officers of the army in general considered themselves properly treated by the Vizier?
 8. Where was the Vizier in the morning of the 23d April, when the action was fought between the brigade and the Rohillas?
 9. Had he a large train of artillery and a large body of his army with him?
 10. Did you ever inform Colonel Champion of the causes to which the Vizier imputed his conduct before Lall-Dang?
 11. Did Colonel Champion ever inform you that he laboured under great doubts and difficulties with regard to instructions?
 12. Has the Vizier, or has he not, frequently prevaricated with you, and told you untruths, and have you not declared yourself to that purpose in writing or otherwise to Colonel Champion?
 13. From whom had you your information regarding the treaty between the King and the late Vizier for a partition of the Rohilla conquest, and the condition by which it was alledged the King was bound to go in person? Did the Vizier tell you so, or who else, and upon what authority?
 14. From your own knowledge, and what you have heard of Fyzoolla Khan's yearly income and revenues previous to the late war, what do you believe his treasures could really have amounted to at the time of his retreat, and at the conclusion of the war?
 15. Have you a copy of the Fitte-Nama said to have been published in the Vizier's dominions? from whom did you receive it, and are you certain that it is a genuine copy?
 16. If the Rohillas had no opportunities of drawing supplies of provisions from the neighbouring countries, do you not think the blockade must have been the more effectual on that account?
 17. Do you know that Mahub ulla Khan was in the battle of the 23d of April, and if he went from home did he actually join Hafiz? or do you certainly know that it was not in consequence of a consent with the late Vizier?
 18. Upon what grounds was the supposition founded, which you have mentioned, of the Vizier's acquisitions in plunder, and what information had you on that head?

19. Do you think, if Colonel Champion was at pains to get a knowledge of these particulars, he could not get as good and authentic information of them as yourself, or any other person?
20. Do you recollect having mentioned, or having heard, that the messenger who carried the news of the defeat of Hafiz to the Vizier expressed himself to the Nabob to this purport; "There never was such a victory since the days of Timur; and what rendered it most glorious is, its having been obtained entirely by your Excellency's own troops."
21. Do you know, or did you hear, that his Excellency reprimanded and recalled a Frenchman who attempted to advance or cross the river which was in front the morning of the action with some guns, the use of which had been promised to the Commander in Chief?
22. Did the late Commander in Chief apply to the Vizier through you, or with your knowledge, for lead to make 10,000 musket balls? was it often promised, and ever furnished?
23. When, or about what time, was the first application made?

Questions to be proposed to Lieutenant-Colonels Wilding, Muir, and Upton, and Majors Mackenzie and Blair, and Captain M'Pherson.

- QUESTION 1. **D**O you know, or did you understand from Colonel Champion, or otherwise, that he had endeavoured to render Colonel Leslie and Major Hannay services; that he was instrumental in getting the appointment of Adjutant-General for Major Hannay before he went up to the army; that he wrote letters in his favour whilst there, and interested himself to obtain a brigade for Colonel Leslie in September or October last, just before his return to the Presidency?
2. From what you know and have observed and heard of Colonel Leslie and Major Hannay's conduct and conversation regarding Colonel Champion before they left camp, or on their way to, or since they came last to the presidency, do you or do you not know or believe that they dislike or bear him prejudice and ill-will?
 3. In particular, from the knowledge you have, or from what you have heard of Colonel Leslie's conduct towards Colonel Champion before his departure for Europe, do you or do you not believe that he has a prejudice and ill-will towards Colonel Champion?

Questions to be proposed to Lieutenant-Colonel Dow.

- QUESTION 1. **F**ROM your knowledge of the customs and manners of the natives, do you believe it to be a received opinion amongst them, that a superior presenting a Khelaut, or dress, to an inferior is a mark of favour, distinction, and protection?
2. Had you ever a Dewan or Banyan named Collychurn in your service, and how long?
 3. Did he or did he not serve you with fidelity, and to your satisfaction?

Questions to Captain Baillie and Lieutenant Clark.

- QUESTION 1. **W**AS there any musket ammunition left at Bissoulee, and in the store boats when the army left Bissoulee, and how much fit for service?
2. When did the ammunition from Chunargur reach camp from Ramgaur?
 3. Do you recollect the late Commander in Chief's directing the artillery to abate their fire in course of the action of the 23d April?

Questions to Serjeant Holler at Chunargur.

- QUESTION 1. **W**HEN did you arrive at Ramgaur with the ammunition from Chunargur, and when did you deliver over charge of it to the person sent from camp to receive it?

2. How