APPENDIX A.

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TREATY WITH THE MARA/THA'S IN 1789.

Articles of Agreement between Stephen Law, Governor of Bombay, &c., on the part of the Hon'ble English East India Company, and Bájiráv, Pandit Pradhán, or First Minister of the Most Screne Sháhu Rája, July 1739, or 1140, Gentoo style. Stipulations between the Government of Bájiráv, Pandit Pradhán, in the year 1140 of the Gentoo style (Anno Domini 1739), and the Hon'ble Stephen Law, General of the Port of Bombay, delivered to Captain Inchbird, his Deputy, in Bassein.

ARTICLE I.

The English shall only issue passes to the Company's vessels, the merchants or servants, dependents, belonging to the island of Bombay, or other places where the English have settlement; and the English shall not interfere with Bájiráv's fleet, nor give convoy to foreign vessels; save that if two or three vessels should accidentally fall into company with the English, in such case Bájiráv's fleet shall not molest them.

The English shall give their pass and colours to the vessels belonging to the port of Bombay, to the Company, or other merchants, as customarv, but not to vessels belonging to those of foreign ports, who, taking pass from our Government, may navigate and carry on their trade freely. Those who shall not take our pass shall be chastised by us, and the English shall not oppose the execution. The English Government shall not, as aforesaid, give their pass or colours to foreign merchants, or convoy vessels belonging to foreign ports not having passes from this State. Our fleet will not harm two or three vessels belonging to foreign ports, if by chance they come under convoy of the English fleet, whilst they continue under that convoy.

ARTICLE II.

The English, nor their subjects or dependents, shall not freight or put their effects on board any vessels not provided with passes from Bájiráv; but if any unavoidable necessity obliges them to the contrary of this, in case of such effects being seized by Bájiráv's fleet, they shall be restored to the owners, they proving their property therein.

The English shall not freight their effects, or those of their jurisdiction, on vessels not having passes from this State, and shall only freight those that have our pass; but in case of such a freight through pure necessity, and the effects should be seized by our fleets, on proof being made that they belong to the English or their merchants, they shall be restored and delivered up.

ARTICLE III.

The English will not lay any restraint on the inhabitants of other countries that have taken refuge in Bombay, in the war time, let them be coolies, carpenters, or other caste whatever, from returning to their abodes with their effects and gallivats. The English shall lay no restraint on the inhabitants, coolies, carpenters, and all castes of people belonging to the jurisdiction of Bassein up to Daman and other places whatever, that retired to Bombay, but shall let them come away with their effects and gallivats.



ARTICLE IV.

The English will furnish two fighting gallivats, if required, to give convoy to the fishing gallivats of Bájiráv, carrying goods or provisions, in their passage to and from Máhím and Versova.

The fishing gallivats that carry provisions or goods to and from Versova, shall be conveyed in their passage, coming and going, between Versova and Mahim, by the English.

ARTICLE V.

The English will grant free license for the export of all goods and commodities whatever, for the service of Bájiráv, and a free trade to the merchants of his country, in all sorts they may want, as iron, lead, brimstone, saltpetre, dammar, tar, sail-cloth, coir, and others (excepting artillery, balls, powder, and shot), they paying the customary duties. Such things as have not before been used to pay export duty shall continue free of any as before. In like manner, Bájiráv shall permit the English and their merchants the free trade of his country and liberty of export of goods and provisions, paying the customs.

All sorts of merchandise or goods (except artillery, powder, balls and shells) that the State may want, such as iron, lead, brimstone, saltpetre, dammar, coir, cloth for sails, and other sorts, shall be freely supplied us: and there shall be, in no wise, any impediment given to the [merchants of this jurisdiction in their procuring the above sorts, or denial from the merchants or the Company; and when exported, they shall only pay the customary duties that such goods have been commonly rated at, and they shall pay no customs on those that were not before liable to any. In the same manner there shall be no impediment given the English, the Company, or their merchants in their buying any goods or provisions from this jurisdiction, or exporting the same, paying the customs.

ARTICLE VI.

The English will preserve their dominion of the river of Máhím, as it was granted them by the Portuguese. All the merchants' vessels and fishing gallivats belonging to Bájiráv's Government shall have free passage through the said river, and five or ten sepoys, with their arms, shall be allowed to pass, being on board merchant vessels, on any service, or employed to bring intelligence.

All the command and dominion which the Government of Bombay has in the river, from Máhím to Bombay, since the time it was delivered to them by the Portuguese, shall be preserved in the same manner as has been practised from the beginning. All other commands or dominions they may have increased since, by means of their power, shall not be allowed. They shall grant free passage through the said river to all merchant vessels and fishing gallivats that carry goods to and fro (except those belonging to our fleet). They shall suffer five or ten sepoys to pass with their arms, that may be in the said vessels, on any service, or sent to bring intelligence.

ARTICLE VII.

The English will not assist any of Bájiráv's enemies, though in friendship with them, with any other or more of the sorts than what they engage to supply Bájiráv's State with: and

The English shall not give assistance of any sort to the enemies of this State, though they may be their friends. In like manner, we will not assist the enemies to the English. All the Bájiráv shall observe the like agreement with the English.

sorts they supply this State with, they may furnish others as they please, excepting munitions of war.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any person belonging to the English or Bájiráv's jurisdiction, that shall go over to either Government, such Government shall oblige him to make satisfaction to his creditors. If a slave, he shall be delivered up by compulsion.

Any person, of either side, taking refuge under either Government, let him be merchant or in pay, and owing or carrying money away with him, the creditor of such person shall go where he is, and proving the debt by the arbitration of five persons, the money shall be delivered to the owner, and the person sued shall have liberty to go freely where he pleases; but if a slave, he shall be delivered up by force.

ARTICLE IX.

Any vessel belonging to the English or Bájiráv, that shall be driven by stress of weather, or other accidents, for shelter on the coast of either jurisdiction, all possible assistance shall be given for the re-fittal; but if stranded or wrecked on either shore, half of the cargo and vessel shall belong to the Government, and the other half be reserved to the owner.

Any vessel, great or small, belonging to either Government, that by stress of weather shall be driven for shelter to the coast under either jurisdiction, shall receive all possible assistance, and the masts, yards, and apparel that may have suffered be re-fitted, and proceed freely on her voyage. But in case the Company's or their merchants' effects shall be shipwrecked on any place of our jurisdiction, one-half shall be restored to the owners, and one-half shall remain to the State. In like manner the effects on board any vessels of our jurisdiction, that may be lost at Bombay, shall be divided, half to the Company and half to the owners.

ARTICLE X.

The fleet of Bájiráv shall not attempt any vessels though not provided with his pass, within the limits of the stakes at Máhím, in a direct line to the mouth of the harbour, within the distance of a kos, or a kos and a half, from Underee on this side.

Our fleet will not harm any vessel navigating without a pass from this State, from the stakes at Máhím, in a direct line to the bar at the mouth of the harbour within the distance of one kos, or a kos and a half, from Underee this way.

ARTICLE XI.

Bájiráv's fleet shall, by no means, hurt or molest the fishing gallivats, or other vessels belonging to the English or their subjects, in their navigation of these seas. In like manner, Bájiráv's fishing gallivats, and other vessels belonging to him or subjects of his State, shall not be hurt or molested by the English fleet.

Our fleet will, by no means, molest any of the fishing gallivats or other vessels belonging to Bombay navigating these seas. In like manner, our fishing gallivats, and other vessels of our jurisdiction, shall not be molested by the English fleet.

ARTICLE XII.

Bájiráv's fleet shall pass and repass freely by the bar, or in the river, at the mouth of the harbour; and in case of touching at Bombay for watering, they shall have friendly treatment. In like manner, the English fleet shall have reception and assistance in the ports of Bájiráv's jurisdiction. The fleet of this State shall go in and out of port freely, and if, at any time, it should repair to Bombay for watering, and stay some time there, it shall meet with assistance there. In like manner, we will assist and supply the English fleet arriving at any of our ports.

ARTICLE XIII.

The English will give no let or molestation to the merchant vessels laden with goods of the merchants under Bájiráv's jurisdiction, passing to and from the rivers Nágotna, Penn, and other ports; but in case of any of the said vessels importing at Bombay, and landing their effects, they shall pay the port duties.

There shall be no impediment on the part of the English to our own merchant vessels, laden with goods belonging to the merchants of our jurisdiction, and that go or come from sea into the rivers Nágotna, Penn, and other ports; but if any such vessels go into Bombay, and unload their goods, they shall pay the customs. However, in the river, there shall no harm whatever be suffered to be done to such merchant vessels by any power whatever.

ARTICLE XIV.

The merchant vessels belonging to the English and their subjects shall have free leave to purchase in the river, Nágotna, Penn, and other places, provisions and all sorts of merchandise, and export the same, paying the customs; and, on the part of Bájiráv, there shall be no impediment.

The merchant vessels of Bombay may, in the rivers of Penn, Nágotna, or other whatever, purchase freely provisions or other sorts of goods, and export them, paying the customary duties; and, on the part of this State, no impediment shall be given them.

These fourteen Articles shall be observed without failure.

These fourteen Articles I (Chimnáji) have consented to, and they shall be observed without failure. Let this be made manifest.

The 16th of Rabillicar (or 12th July).

Confirmed by the Bombay Government on 20th July 1739.

APPENDIX B.

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LETTERS FROM, TO, AND REGARDING RANJIT SING.

Copy of a letter from Raja RANJIT SING of Labore to Colonel JOHN COLLINS.

I wrote repeatedly to you before this, and I forwarded through Meer Mahomed Allikhan a Kharita for the Most Noble the Governor General. You have doubtless perused my letters and have consequently become acquainted with the situation of affairs in this quarter; but as I have yet received no answer to any of them, I still continue to expect one.

Having already apprised you of some of the occurrences in these parts as well as of the receipt of letters from General Perron and others, I now briefly recapitulate the same. My affairs here are arranged to my satisfaction, and I am returned to Lahore. Rája Bhag Sing Bahádur, my maternal uncle, accompanied by Vakils on the part of General Perron, Rája Sáhebsing and Mr. Louis, &c., are arrived here with presents for me. They have proposed to me to enter into terms of amity and friendship with General Perron. I observed, by stating the value of your kindness and regard, that in fact I was attached to the interest of the Most Noble the Governor General and you, and that it was a difficult matter to maintain a friendship with all parties. As Rája Bhag Sing is under many obligations to General Perron, he sought to gain me by every mode of persuasion, origing at the same time the great desire of the General to have a meeting with me. In fine, although my friendship for the Most Noble the Governor General and you is great beyond the possibility of what I can feel towards anybody else, yet I must preserve appearances on this occasion in consideration of what is due by me to the will of my uncle.

Seeing that you had forgotten me, I was about to repay you the same civilities you had rendered to me, but was obliged to postpone my intention in consequence of the departure from this, by your orders, of your agents, who knew the proper mode of managing matters of that nature. It was also my intention to depute a Vakil to you, but the people of this country being ignorant of your manners and customs, that measure too was suspended. If, however, I shall meet with a person acquainted with your usages I will immediately despatch him to you.

(A True Translation)
(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with Sindia.

(A True Copy)
(Signed) J. COLLINS,
Resident, D. R. S.

Extract of a letter from Rija RANJIT SING to Colonel J. COLLINS.

As the relations of friendship are firmly established between us, I use no ceremony in apprising you of the following circumstance in consequence of the regard I bear you: "The General* has written to me, through my relatives who are assembled at Hansi for the purpose of opposing Mr. Thomas, that if I sincerely entertained sentiments of friendship and goodwill towards him, I ought to give proofs of the



same by acts of kindness. It is a practice of long standing among the Khálsa Sardárs to remain firm to those with whom they first entered into engagements of friendship. The General wrote also divers other matters to me which it would be improper to commit to paper. In no particular, however, has the amicable connexion so well established between us by Meer Usuf Allikhán and Meer Mahomed Allikhán, experienced either weakness or diminution.

(A True Translation)

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,

Assistant to the Resident with Davlatráv Sindia.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant.

Copy of a letter from Raja Bhag Sing to Raja Ranjit Sing.

The English, who are the wisest people of the present times, baving by truth, propriety, and kindness rendered the Princes of the country contented and than!.ful, are become the chief rulers of Hindustán. Your reputation for courage, justice and talents for Government lately reached them through the public papers, and the Governor General, although a stranger to you, is highly pleased and satisfied with your distinguished qualities. Accordingly to establish the foundations of amity and friendship he has deputed to you Meer Usuf Allikhán, a confidential person on his part, one honored with the management of the English dâks of intelligence, and a person the ancient friend of the late Mahárája and me. The Meer adverting to our long intimacy has visited me, bringing with him Shokai from the King and letters from the English. For my own part I regard this unexpected gratification, transient as it is, as extremely seasonable and just. I have supplied Meer Usuf with a party of horse and foot and sent him forward to you. You ought to consider the establishment of friendship with so distinguished a person, meaning the Governor General unequalled for truth and propriety of conduct, unlike the foreigners of Kábul, meaning Zemáun Sháh, as the special assistance of an Invisible Power, as the favour of Satguruji, and strive to avail yourself of the matter Meer Usuf shall propose.

(A True Translation)
(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with Sindia.

(A True Copy.)
P. BRADSHAW.

Substance of a written Agreement delivered to RANJIT SING on the part of ZEMAUN SHAH through his Vakil HARI SING on the 12th of Shwal, during his stay at Lahore, 9th March 1800.

Whereas Sik Saheb the Noble Ranjit Sing being at this juncture well disposed and entertaining friendly sentiments towards His Majesty the Shadow of God, it is therefore proposed, that when the King shall honor Lahore with his presence, it will be right for the said Sik to attend him in order to receive the dignity of testifying his submission; but should the said Sik actuated by views to future events withdraw himself, that then His Majesty when he shall next visit and repose in Lahore will on his departure from that city deliver the keys of the same into the hands of the dependants of Ranjit Sing, that he may thenceforth govern Lahore free from all apprehension.

(A True Translation)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with D. R. Sindia.

Substance of a verbal communication made by Romi Sudda Cooke to Usof Allikhan.

The Rani stated that the Vakils of Zemaun Shah who came to Lahore with presents of fruit and horse also brought a message signifying that the Shah designed to move towards Hindustan, and proposed a junction with Ranjit Sing. That the Vakils affirmed, his (Ranjit Sing's) country should on no account he molested on this occasion, and that whatever profit might be derived from the expedition, a share should be appropriated and paid to Ranjit Sing. Ráni Sudda Cooer observed in reply to the Vakils, that they must be well informed of the ruinous state to which both the house of Jimwi and the city of Delhi were reduced; that the Marátha Sardárs had laid waste the adjacent country; and that the few wealthy persons now residing in the capital would abandon it on the first news of the approach of the Shah's army. That, therefore, an attempt to visit Hindustan could be productive of no benefit; besides that the districts of the Sikhs lying in the Shah's route could not escape desolation; consequently that Ranjit Sing could not reasonably expect to reap any advantage from the proposed junction. The Vakils rejoined, that the Shah had twice repaired to Lahore without injuring Ranjit Sing's country, nor should it on any future occasion suffer depredations; that the Durrani Prince would enter into written agreements with him to the above effect; that Zemaun Shah was desirous of repairing to Hindustan for the purpose of marriage; and that Ranjit Sing should have a share of all nazzars and peshkushes which the Hakims and Sardárs of that quarter might present to the Sháh. Ráni Sudda Cooer then said, that Ranjit Sing should promote the views of the Sháh if the latter would confer the Subáhs of Cashmir and Multán on him; that in the event, the usual nazrána and peshkush should be regularly paid to Zemáun Sháh, and that if Ranjit Sing on account of his youth were averse to accompany the Durrani Prince in his expedition to Hindustan, she herself would join him with ten or twenty thousand horse.

> (Signed) JOHN COLLINS, Resident, D. R. S.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) J. CQLLINS,
Resident, D. R. S.

Copy of a letter from LAL SING to Raja RANJIT SING.

Syyed Meer Usuf Allikhan having arrived here on the part of the English, I learn from him that they earnestly desire to establish the foundations of amity and friendship with all the Khalsahji Sardárs, but chiefly with you, whose ambition and extensive views are known to every one. The intention is conjointly to concert measures for opposing Zemaun Shah should he meditate a repetition of evil designs on their parts, having formerly, in consequence of the disunion among the Khalsahji Sardars entered your country, and plundered and oppressed the inhabitants of the surrounding territories. As long as Meer Usuf remained with me, he experienced all the attention that hospitality and a regard for the English friendship prescribed, and having taken his leave of me he will, by means of this letter, reap the advantage of presenting it to you. You are by the favor of Sutgurudeal endowed with considerable sense and penetration, and this in a great measure constitutes the excellence of Sardárs, to evince therefore a superior readiness to cultivate the friendship of one who spontaneously invites it, is among the number of indispensables. It is especially so with regard to the English, who are extremely powerful, and cordially and particularly desire an intercourse with you. Revolve this matter in your mind, listen to what they have to say with the ear of wisdom, and do that which shall в 1122-178

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seem necessary to render it effectual; and then by attentions the most approved and sincere kindness treat and dismiss Meer Usuf with customary ceremonies and presents. Possessed as you are of good sense, to enlarge further on this subject would be unnecessary.

(A True Translation.)
(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with Sindia.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,

Assistant.

Copy of a letter from MEER USUF ALLIENTAN to HUSSEN ALLIENAN, dated from the Keithel, 16th of August 1800.

At my interview with Bhaglal Sing I discovered him to be a shrewd, vigilant and penetrating character. He showed how much friendship with the English was to be preferred to a similar connexion with any other power; and when we conversed about Mr. Perron he remarked, that this officer was the dependant of a people whose treaties and engagements were devoid of all stability. In short, as far as appearances can be trusted, he is intent on accomplishing the purposes of the Governor General and the Colonel. As to myself, I shall to-morrow or the next day send back my camels and baggage to Delhi on account of the impracticability of the roads, and then set out towards Patealah, and from thence will proceed to the camp of Raja Saheb Sing, which is distant upwards of 30 kos from that city. Having there visited the Raja, I will take an escort from him and proceed to Cheegooroojec, and in that place wait the return of the Chobdars of Raja Ranjit Sing from Raja Bhag Sing, to whom they had come on some affairs of importance. Bhag Sing and Bhaglal Sing on their parts gave me every information and advice necessary in my circumstances, pleased and satisfied me, and dismissed me handsomely towards Lahore. Write me something definitive. I shall act just as you desire.

(A True Translation)
(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with Sindia.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant.

Translation of a letter from Usuf Allikhan to Hussen Allikhan, 19th of August 1800.

Appearing to interest himself in my behalf and to participate in my views, Bhag Lal Sing at several subsequent conferences gave me to understand I had neglected various necessary observances. In particular he told me that in order to accomplish an important object for the English I had undertaken a distant journey without means and empty-handed, and asked how under such circumstances any Chief could credit my mission on the part of the English who, now masters of Hindustán, were apprised of the rights and customs of Sardárs. He observed, that at least a company of sepoys, together with some demonstrations of my own consequence, should have appeared with me, for that if it was known to all the Chiefs, Zemaun Shah and others, that the English had established a friendly intercourse with the Khalsahji Sardárs, that therefore the Shah entertained doubts and suspicions that the Sikhs meant merely to amuse him with appearances, while in reality they were inimical to him and strengthening themselves by means

of this trick. If, however, it were deemed unnecessary to bring any token of civility for other Sardárs, for Ranjit Sing at least it was indispensable. They will all now think, nay they will believe, that I was come for no other purpose but to view and report upon the state of the country, and that to impress an idea of my own importance, I gave out that I came to establish relations of amity and friendship. In fact, if a few articles only, he added, were brought by me as marks of attention from the English, the Khalsahjee Sardárs would have magnified them to be double. He assured me, that in consequence of Bhag Sing's letters, and from my general appearance, he believed I came on friendly purposes on the part of the English during this period of the rainy season; but that further on, the Sikh Sardárs being ignorant of all the modes of civilization, paid attention to externals only, and this he gave me previous intimation of, as he said, because he really wished me well. As for the friendship of the English, who were extelled for their excellences, and famed for their accomplishments, sincerity, and adherence to their engagements, it was what he asked of heaven; but he knew not how it could be effected without conferring with and sounding the dispositions of the Khalsahji Sardárs, the assembling of whom would be a mafter of no difficulty. He could, he said, accompanied by Bhag Sing, repair to Rája Sáheb Sing, whom, with other Sardárs of Suhwa, he could engage in his purpose, and all encamp on the banks of the Sutledge, Ranjit Sing, and others could be summoned to meet them there and then, and after conferring together, he could acquaint me of the result of these deliberations. But as the sincerity of the Southern Sardars (Maráthas) and Mr. Thomas could not be confided in, it would be imprudent to leave the country exposed by such a movement; and as I had come on so momentous an occasion, he advised me so far to delay my departure until he could learn the secret dispositions of the Sardárs and dismiss me with an escort, which, projecting me beyond their respective boundaries, would conduct me in safety to Lahore. I have therefore delayed here in consequence of this advice from Bhag Lal Sing. He addressed letters, couched in proper terms, to the Khalsahji Sardárs, and despatched them by his own confidential servants. They were ostensibly to this effect: that a creditable person on the part of the English had arrived at Keithel for the purpose of establishing friendship with the Khalsahji Sardárs; that this person had visited him; and that he required them to give their opinions as to what was best to be pursued on this occasion. To these letters the Sardárs conjointly replied, that they submitted to his wisdom, and bid him adopt whatever proceedings should seem to him most proper, but cautioned him to do so securely and satisfactorily, so that the English might be bound to them in both prosperous and adverse circumstances; and they bid him beware that the English did not deceive them, and after having withdrawn the veil between them Zemaun Shah and the Marathas, desert them in the hour of necessity by affecting not to perceive it. In fine, these answers were received by Bhag Lal Sing from Rája Sáheb Sing and other Sardárs through the hands of trustworthy messengers, and the originals sent to me to peruse. After stating to me, face to face, the advantages and the contrary, he concluded by saying, if it be the wish of the English to unite in friendship with them, that they were ready to meet them, nay that they would obey them, and serve them without pay, but that they required something definitive and satisfactory. With this view and for his own gratification he has despatched to you one of his own domestics to bring him intelligence from personal observation.

(A True Translation)
(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with Sindia.

(True Copy)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant.



A letter from Usur Alli Kna's to Lieutenant-Colonel John Collins, dated from Keithel, 4x11 of August 1800.

From Sháhjehánábád I proceeded to the camp of Mr. George Thomas, which I reached under the favor of Providence and your auspices. Having waited on Mr. Thomas, I experienced from him on your account every mark of civility and kindness, as I more particularly mentioned to you in a former letter. After this, taking an escort from him I went by the Cusbeh of Rohtuk to the Cusbeh of Jeend, in order to visit Raja Bhag Sing Bahadur, who is the maternal uncle of Rája Ranjit Sing Bahádur. Bhag Sing, in testimony of his respect for you, treated me in like manner with great attention and friendship, behaving in all respects as the laws of hospitality required. He questioned me about my journey and the cause of it, and I accordingly extolled to him the errand on which I came. As he is a person of sense and foresight, he perceived the advantage of securing the friendship of the English, and gave me a letter, couched in proper terms. to his nephew Raja Ranjit Sing. At the same time looking forward to consequences, he observed to me with earnestness and deliberation that a measure of this nature could not be effected without the advice and recommendation of his brother Lal Sing Bahadur, who is the superior of their sect as well in wisdom as in all spiritual affairs, that he would give me a favorable letter on this subject for him, and that I should visit and consult with him. To which he added, that he himself, Raja Rajehgan Sahib Sing and others would assent to whatever his brother should resolve on; and that it was probable Rája Ranjit Sing, considering what behoved him as a man and a relation, would not hold off. In consequence of this information I repaired to Keithel, from which Patealah is distant 30 kos, and waited on Rája Lal Sing Bahádur with your letter addressed to him, together with Raja Bhag Sing's. My reception, on his part, corresponded in all particulars with the style and manners of Sardárs and men of rank; and in consideration for your character he paid me marked attention and civility. Before I could disclose your objects to him, he of himself, with good sense and benevolence, remarked, how much the friendship of the English with the Chiefs of this quarter would tend to the security and affluence of the people, and that for his part it was what he was desirous should take place. He told me likewise with some minuteness of the amicable footing of Ranjit Sing with Zemaun Shah. The Shah, he said, by means of a khelat, presents, and hopes of one kind or other, gained over Del Sing, the Cheif Minister of Ranjit Sing, from whom he then made a requisition of a certain number of cannon. Del Sing, in order to reconcile Ranjit Sing to the demand, represented to him, that all the Sardárs of the Rájáh's own tribe were adverse to him in consequence of his having acquired possession of Lahore, and that therefore it would not be politic to displease or irritate the Shah, whose alliance and friendship he should rather cultivate as the means of securing the discretion of the other Chiefs. Del Sing's arguments having satisfied Ranjit Sing, he addressed a letter to Zemaun Shah informing him that his master had acknowledged his subjection to His Majesty, and desiring him to send a trusty person to receive charge of the cannon. Zemáun Sháh accordingly deputed a Mutsaddi belonging to Vazir Vaffadar Khan called Tek Sing to Ranjit Sing with a splendid khelat, two horses of great value, and other rare and precious articles accompanied with a royal letter. Ranjit Sing had the cannon repaired and delivered to the Mutsaddi, whom he dismissed with rich presents and thus acquired the friendship of the Shah. Here Lal Sing remarked, that since nothing had occurred to interrupt this friendship, he would, as a well-wisher, and with a view to future events, state to me that having come so great a distance in order to effect so important an end without any of the external means of intercourse, people said I came as a spy, and made various similar suppositions, but that he, being long on friendly terms with the English, gave no credit to the popular rumours, and always answered them by saying that a Mutsaddi or harkára would be sufficient for purposes of that nature, and not a person

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of my character. However, continued he, without the external requisites for forming acquaintance, the current reports will be believed by Ranjit Sing, who is young, ambitious, and given to wild projects, for his ministers are all in the interest of Zemáun Shah, and may assume a merit from apprizing that monarch that a person of consequence is arrived on the part of the English for amicable ends, and God knows what conduct he might pursue. Lálsing then recommended me to write to you that as Zemáun Sháh had adopted the ordinary external modes of conciliating acquaintance, these people would not be satisfied without similar observances, and would not trust in any declarations of friendship. And he encouraged me with assurances that he would open a correspondence with Rája Rájehgan Bahadur immediately, secure me a good reception from him, and forward my views, after which I might proceed on my journey. He accordingly wrote this day to Rája Sáheb Sing stating my arrival at Keithel, and asking his advice on the subject of my mission. When the answer to this shall be received, and that the torrents shall subside in the Nadis Kehker, Sersuti, and Barkendeh (which people inform me are overflown to the distance of several kos, and on which there are no boats to obviate the difficulty of crossing with camels and horses). I will pursue my journey to Patealah.

I also have learned from Lálsing, that when Zemáun Sháh came the year before last to Lahore, he sent a letter to Rája Rájehgan Bahádur to this purport: That he (the Rájeh) being of old protected by the Sháh, he shad not at that juncture appeared in attendance, nor had he deputed any person in his name to forward the royal service; that in consequence the Rája referred to him (Lálsing) for his counsel, which he thus gave, that considering the difference in religion, devastation of the country, and ruin to its inhabitants, peace between them (the Sikhs) and the Sháh was impossible; and he cautioned the Rája to beware and on no account to rely on the deceitful appearances of the words and actions of that king.

Continue to hope for the blessing of God!

(A True Translation,)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with Sindia.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,

Assistant to the Resident with D. R. Sindia. .

Extract of a letter from MEBR USUR ALI KHAN to HUSSEN ALLI KHAN, dated the 11th of November 1800.

Mynshi Rám Dayál relates to me the real state of the transaction between Ranjit Sing and Zemáun Sháh, and gives me full information regarding all occurrences, because he deems it consistent with the first principle of his duty to his master, as the establishment of friendship with a power like the English will be permanent, while nothing is derivable from a connexion with the Durránis but apprehension and treachery. In fact if it be the intention to conciliate Ranjit Sing, the best means this end can be effected by are these persons, the Munshi who is

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possessed of the entire confidence of Ranjit Sing, and Delsing, who commands the army and is related to Ranjit Sing by the father's side.

(A True Translation.)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with D. R. S.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant, &c.

Copy of an Arzee from MEER USUF ALL KHAN to Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN COLLINS.

You have doubtless received my former address acquainting you of the arrival of Zemáun Sháh at Pesháwar on the 27th October, of my interviews with the Sardárs of Ranjit Sing at Amritsir and with Jessasing Sáheb Sing, Nizám Khán Kussooreeah, Sardár Delsing, and Munshi Rám Dayál, together with copies of a letter and treaty sent by Zemáun Sháh to Ranjit Sing, and also a letter to the same from Vaffádár Khán.

Sardar Delsing and Munshi Ram Dayal possess the chief control in the affairs of Ranjit Sing, and to all appearance are prudent, honest, and sensible men. They bear a high reoutation in this quarter, were from the first employed in negotiating the agreement concluded by the Shah with Ranjit Sing through the Grand Vazir Vaffadar Khan, and are still the channel of intercourse between their master and the Durráni Prince. For these reasons I have had four interviews during the short time I have been here with Munshi Rám Dayál, who impressed with the character for courage, magnanimity and wisdom which every where distinguishes the English nation, entered into a minute detail of past transactions between Ranjit Sing and Zemáun Sháh, and explained the nature of their present connection. To recapitulate the particulars would be tedious, but the substance of them is to this effect: When Zemáun Sháh came the second time to Lahore he bestowed, contrary to his habits, khelats on every Sikh found imprisoned in his camp, and dismissed them with many encouraging professions. Ranjit Sing notwithstanding took post with his followers at Amritsir, resolved to resist and harass the army of the Shah, and was then joined by other Sardars whose pride of independence and sense of honor were roused by the occasion. Vaffádár Khán desirous to conciliate and avail himself of the aid of so powerful a Sardár as Ranjit Sing in the prosecution of his enterprize, sent a person to him with proposals of various advantages in point of wealth and territory if he would do homage to the Shah. The answer of Ranjit Sing was a positive refusal in plain terms. Vaffádár Khán finding he could not bring over Ranjit Sing to his views, he with dexterity and cunning applied to certain other Sardárs who were the secret enemies of Ranjit Sing, promised to put the whole country into their possession, made various other deceitful offers, drew them to his purpose, and induced them to send Vakils to the Shah. By the departure of these Vakils from Amritsir Ranjit Sing was roused to circumspection; he accordingly sent a letter and a nuzzer to the Shah by Munshi Ram Dayal, who is a man of ability and conversant with the language of the people of Kábul. As the first object with Vaffádár Khán was to bring over Ranjit Sing, the Munshi, who was long and well acquainted with the manners and character of the Durránis, soon got into the confidence of their Vazir, whom he prevailed on to favor the views of Ranjit Sing. Such was the footing and intimacy he quickly acquired with the Vazir that he became apprized of the secret purposes of his heart,



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as Vaffádár Khán explicitly told him that the Sháh had long entertained anxious views on Hindustán, that it was for this sole purpose he was then come to Lahore, and that the first wish of his heart was to prosecute this enterprize. At the same time to secure the assistance of the Munshi, whom he required to exert his influence with Ranjit Sing in order to make him pay a visit of submission to the Sháh, and by receiving a khelat and presents facilitate the expedition, he made liberal promises of rewards and honors and a grant of territory. In the midst of these proceedings repeated accounts were received regarding Mehmood Sháh. Nothing conclusive was therefore adopted. Khelats for Ranjit Sing and Delsing were given to the Munshi, the Vakils were dismissed with suitable distinction, and the Sháh returned towards Kábul. It was on the ground of this state of intercourse that the cannon were restored. So well did Vaffádár Khán at that time lay the snare of treachery that all the Sardárs are now ready to testify their submission to the Sháh.

(A True Translation)

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,

Assistant to the Resident with D. R. S.

(A True Copy)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant, &c.

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APPENDIX C.

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LETTERS FROM TIPU.

Letter from Tifu Sultan to the Acting Governou General, received 26th April 1798.

I have been highly gratified by the receipt of your letter (vide that written 7th March) and have understood its friendly contents.

Wynaad (spelt Wynaur) is the name of a Kurreea¹ in my territory in the midst of a forest of trees with an inconsiderable number of habitations upon it, the inhabitants of which have ever been remarkable for their turbulence, for which reason a small fort was long ago erected there, which is garrisoned by my troops. They have always been disorderly and turbulent, and there has been constant occasion to chastise them. The said Kurreea is situated on the table-land near Tambacherry. All the talukas ceded to the Company were particularly specified in the treaty of peace in order to prevent repeated altercations. I did not cede a single taluka to the Company on the tableland, nor has the Company any concern there. I have no doubt but that in consequence of the representation of some interested persons you have written with a view to have such designing representations exposed, and therefore I write thus particularly. Just now no one in that Kurreea has excited any disturbance or commotion; my subjects do not frequent the country below the tableland, which has long constituted a barrier to both parties. The plain and all below the tableland belongs to the Company, and above it are my subjects. There are mountains situated between; this matter does not require investigation and deliberation.

Believing my friendly heart disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established between the two states, I hope you will always gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

(A True Translation)

B. EDMONSTONE.

Letter from Tipu Sultan (addressed to the Acting Governor General), received 17th May 1798.

I was much gratified by the receipt of your friendly letter communicating the departure of Sir John Shore and your having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington (vide that written 26th March 1798). As you are a friend, I have no doubt of your constant disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment between the two states.

The Kurga people have entered and taken up their abode in Kaunturunkul and Coloor, Bauchu, two Kurreeas below the Ghauts and woods, where they commit violence and injure the rayats; one Officer with a small detachment was therefore sent to bring them to reason, but they will not hear reason and only want to excite disturbance. I have written this for your information, lest any person should represent the circumstance to the Company's Government in a manner contrary to what is the real fact. You must write to the Kurga Rája enjoining and insisting on his quitting those two Kurreeas and remaining within his own boundary above the Ghats, and in future not to go beyond them. Believing me solicitous for the good tidings of your welfare I hope you will constantly gratify me with your friendly letters.

(A True Translation)
B. EDMONSTONE.

¹ The same as Mozah; the term village does not answer to the word Kurreea or Mozah, which signifies not only the village itself but the lands belonging to it.



A COMPUTATION OF TIPU SULTA'N'S ARMY IN THE YEAR 1798.

	The Regul	ar O	walry-Mokum or Taveel.	
1st Cutcheri-Mais-Sow				
Bay and Chesnut Ma				
1st Bukshee			Sufder Cáun.1	
2nd do.			Abdula Cáun,	
* 3rd do.			Meer Hussain.2	
The 1st Mokum	or Regiment	# . F	Meer Ismáel ³ 190	
2nd	do.	444	Dáud Bujebyo 185	
3rd *	do.	201	Mahomed Mean 4 90	
4th	do.		Isoof Cáun ⁴ 90	555
2nd Cutcheri—Ali—Sowa	ir—Askur (S	yds)		
Bay and Chesnut Ho				
1st Bukshee		·	Khadoo Mean or Kháder Wal	y.
2nd do.			Hyder Beg.	
1st Mokum			Meer Mahomed 200	
2nd do.			200	
3rd do			200	200
			· · · ·	000
			eri has no 4th Mokum.	
3rd Cutcheri-Noor-Sov	vár—Askur (Shei	ks)—	
Dark and Light Grey	Mares			
1st Bukshee			Syd Ashuruf 5	
2nd do.		•••	Meer Ahmed	***
4 Mokums		•••		550
4th Cutcheri—Hafes—So	wár—Askur	(Patt	áns)—	
Dark and Grey Hors	es-			
Bukshee		1,	Hafes Saheb.	
4 Mokums	•••			550
5th Cutcheri—Ryman—S	owár—Askur	(Sh	eiks)—	
Black Piebald and D				
Bukshee	•••/			F00
4 Mokums		•••		500
6th Cutcheri-Khudoor-	-Sowar-Ask	ur (S	Sheiks)—	
Black Piebald and D				
1st Bukshee	/			
2nd do.	4			100
1st Mokum		••		
2nd do.				140
3rd do.				112
4th do.			Mahomed Mussa's	55 - 437

A Chela of the Ballassore family.

² A cousin of Tipu by his aunt, Hyder's sister and wife of Noor-Ul-ufsar Caun.
3 The brother of Meer Medeen.
4 Brothers, natives of Tanjore.

The brothers-in-law of Syd Peer, the Killedar, who was killed in Bangalore, 6 A Chela of the Kenchencode family.

⁷ Said to be related to the king of Delhi.

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Abd	lul Sarab	Jung.1		900
			About	300
Abstract.				
			***	2,042
				1,450
				3,492
Sulátn's per	rson and C	ekun, horen	700	
			100	The same
	Abstract. Mares calle Sulátn's per	Mares called Suf She Sulatn's person and C Tham Jehan Khan ²	Mares called Suf Sheekun, Sulatn's person and Choren Tham Jehan Khan ²	About Abstract. Mares called Suf Sheekun, Sulatn's person and Choren

The Regular Cavalry is armed with carbines and swords.

Establishment of a Cutcheri of Regular Horse (if complete.)

	Estudushment of a Cateners of 100gm		Pa	y of each R Canterai Pa		
			11110	Candida I a	Fanar	
	6 - 2 Pulsakana	(2) 当等。	From	50 to	150	0
	, 2 or 3 Bukshees Mokumdárs or Sør Askurs, one to each	Mokum			40	0
		AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.			25	0
		1			16	0
					10	0
					6	0
	3 Jemádárs 32 to do.				5	4
	3 Privates 6 to each Guard or Jer				2	1
	3 Puckálies 4 to each Mokum	4			9	0
	4 Sherbasherunds 1 to do.				7	0
1					10	0
	4 Persian or Mizzai Accountants, one to	each Moki	im	200-40		
	4 Hindowee do.	do.	X	6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	16	0
	Z. Ja Oliceko	do.	Average Comment	1	2	7 5
	Cheodries, one to every 10 horses		***		2	
	Horse-keepers, one to every horse		()		2	1
	4 Allum Sercheils, one to each Mokum				7	5
	8 Nufferie Nawas, 2 to each Mokum				5	4
1	1 Persian Accountant				16	0
1	2 Hindowee do			The same	16	0
	6 Assistants			-	.5	0
	2 Nukibs (Choubdars)		7.0	****	16	0
Ti I	1 Salustry (Horse Doctor)		A Terre		5	0
Cutocheri	1 Punsarie (Seller of Massálás or horse 1	nadicines).		Hay	no p	ay.
声气	1 Sungur, Saddler	***	A Alexander		2	1
WIN THE LAND				•	1	2
the					9	0
	Dundies (Measurers) A Dundies (Measurers) A Massáljee, Lamp Lighter				1	2
	2 2 1 Massáljee, Lamp Lighter			A POST	1	0
	을 보고 [1] Massáljee, Lamp Lighter [1] Furrásh, Sweeper				1	2
	to the design of the control of the	The second second second	Contarainer	les excent	ng the	Nuk

N. B.— Each person is furnished with a horse from the Sarcar whose pay exceeds 5 Centeral pagedas, excepting the Nukibs and the Hindowee Accountants of Mokums.

Attached to the Bukshee or the officer commanding

¹ Lately from the Nizam's service.

² Was originally a Brahman of Biddenoor; he rose gradually in the Sultan's favor after being made a Chela. He is also Bukshee of the 1st Cutcheri of Infantry and has charge of the Ordnance Department.

³ The Canteral pagoda or Chinkrum is 10 Canteral or Sultani fanams; six Canteral pagodas are nearly equal to five star pagodas.



Establishment of a Mokum or Regiment of Regular Horse.

1 Mokumdár or Ser Askur (Commandant).

4 Teeps or Troops.

1 Hindowee Accountant.

1 Sherbasherund (Adjutant).

1 Allum Sercheil (Standard-bearer).

1 Persian Accountant.

2 Nufferie Nawas (Trumpets).

Establishment of a Teep or Troop.

1 Teepdár (Captain).

1 Sherbasherund (seldom more than one to two Teeps).

2 Eus or Half Troops.

1 Puckálie (Water-carrier).

Establishment of a Eus or Half Troop.

1 Eusdar (Captain Lieutenant).

2 Sercheils (Subalterns).

Cheodries, one to every ten horses.

4 Jemádárs (Non-Commissioned).

Horse-keepers, one to every horse,2

24 Privates, at six to each Jemádár.1

1 Tent-pitcher.

Each Cutcheri has a red flag with green streaks in imitation of the marks of the royal tiger to denote its number, the first Cutcheri having one streak and the 7th seven streaks.

The standard of each Mokum is a red silk with a black star in the centre.

The 5th Cutcheri was raised towards the close of the year 1794 by drafts from the 1st and third Cutcheris. The 6th and 7th were raised in June 1797 by drafts from the other five: they consist of old cattle, many of them being thought unserviceable.

The number of the Regular Horse has diminished considerably within the last four years. Two reasons are given to account for this decrease; one, is that during the years 1794 and 1795, when the whole Regular Horse had been cantoned on the island, a great number of the cattle died of diseases and from the scarcity of good forage; another is, that for the last three years or upwards horse dealers have met with such discouragement from the Sultán, that scarcely any horses have been of late taken for sale into his country; and from the design and carelessness of his men the mares are not found to rear a sufficient number to supply the ordinary casualties.

It is only a small proportion of the mares that are allowed the proper attention required for breeding. When a mare is reported to have foaled, the rider is sent along with her to Seringapatam from the foraging station, and becomes a dismounted horseman for a considerable time. This is a circumstance to which the men are naturally averse, as the horses are public property, and as they suppose that breeding is prejudicial to the speed and strength of their cattle, they can easily use means to prevent their breeding.

The Sillahdar or Irregular Horse are formed into six Cutcheris, viz:-

1st (ntcheri	or	Shemsheer	Cutcheri	
2nd	***		Yunnee	do.	
3rd			Aigis	do.	6,000
4th	\\\\		Kafer	do.	0,000
5th ³					
6th		1			

The two latter Cutcheris were formed about three years ago; from the first four all the Mahomedans of the 4th Cutcheri were drafted into the 5th and 6th, and all the Hindus of the first three were drafted into the 4th.

¹ The Jemádárs receive only the pay of privates when their guards consist of fewer than 4 men.

² The Horse-keeper's duty is to provide forage. It is the Sultan's order that each Private, &c., should clean his own horse; but this order is not attended to.

³ This Cutcheri is composed of Marathas and Rajputs.

APPENDIX C. 7-7-9

The Sillahdar have been of late formed into component parts, similar to the Regular Horse, only that there is no particular limit to the number of privates in a Teep (before called a Rissála), the strength of which depends on the activity of the officer commanding it.

In the registers of the army the Mokum, called Suf Shekun, is sometimes termed a 7th Cutcheri of Sillahdar.

All the officers of the Sillahdar above the rank of a Sercheil receive pay from the Sarcar; but they are obliged to furnish their own horses, in which point only their situation is less advantageous than that of the officers of the Regular Horse, who are allowed two horses each.

The horses of the Sillahdar are private property. Each man and horse having a fixed allowance according to appearance at the time of being registered; the average may be reckoned at 28 or 30 rupees per month of 401 days, which, with the pay of the higher ranks of officers includes their whole expense.

Jághírs, of generally half their allowances, have been given to the Sillahdár, in situations within fifty miles of Seringapatam; they remain dispersed among their several villages, by which means they are enabled to take the greatest care of their cattle and to superintend their farms.

Within the last twelve months they were furnished with carbines, and ordered to practice the carbine exercise; but they are so prejudiced against that weapon, that they never handle it, except on occasions of being mustered.

The Regular Infantary.

1st Cutcheri or Hoozoor	Askur (Sheiks)-		
Bukshee			Khán Jahán Cáun,
1st Cushoon—Sipa	ibdár		Abdul Azee.
5.1			Dáud Bujebe.
3rd " ,	•	***	Bagga Meán.
4th ,, ,		***	Abdul Waháb.
2nd Cutcheri or Amudee	(Sheiks)—		
Bukshee			Hussain Ali Cáun.
1st Cushoon-Sipahda	The party of the second		Mahomed Hullum.
2nd ,, ,,,			Abdul Ryman.
3rd ,, ,,	1997		Mahomed Cássim.
4th ,, ,,			
3rd Cutcheri or Futtab Po	eade Askur (Patta	ins)—	
1st Bukshed			Baker Bey.
2nd ,			Mahomed Ally Julluk.
1st Cushoon—Sipáhdár		+++	Khander Caung Hesgee.
2nd ,, ,,			Hussain Cáun Khullell
8rd ,,			Hussain Caun Bungush.
4th ,, * ,,			Mahomed Azeem,
4th Cutcheri or Mullak C	utcheri (Moguls)-		
Bukshee			Yoolum Khodda Dád.
1st Cushoon—Sipahdar			Mootloom Bey.2
2nd ,, ,,			
3rd 3, 22			
4th ,,			The state of the s
The state of the s			

¹ Although the month is nominally said to consist of 40 days, there is no actual account kept of regular dates for payment of the troops, the intervals between issues of pay being arbitrary according to the Sultau's pleasure, from 40 to 55 days.

² This officer with his Cushoon was sent to Gooty and ordered to form it into a Cutcheri.

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	5th Cutcheri	or Hyderi (S	Sheiks 1	Varáthás	and R	ainvital					
		Bukshee					Cáun Lo	hány			
	1st Cushoon						Shake I	1,000			
	2nd ,,						ar Chitt	THE RESERVE OF THE RE			
	3rd ,,					, i		man S	Water Street		
	4th ,,								0		
	6th or Assud		tcheri -	NOT THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY							
		Bukshee				Hafez M	Iahome	Chim			
	1st Cushoon	n-Sipáhdá									
	2nd ,,	23				Chela	s.				
	3rd ,,	,,			1	1					
	4th ,,	2)				} Syds.					
	7th or Khella		Sheikell			W / 1					
		Bukshee				Meer N	nddeem	4.4			
	1st Cushoor					Yoolam					
	2nd ,,	22									
	3rd ,,	2)									
	4th ,,	,,,									
		A08	tract of t	the Regul	ar Info	intry.					
	The 1st Cut	cheri		•••				3,50	0		
	,, 2nd	33		***				2,50	0		
	" 3rd	33		***			1111	2,50			
	"/4th	22						1,50			
	" 5th	29		•••			•••	3,00			
	,, 6th	9						2,50			
	/ " 7th	22		de la constitución de la constit			•••	2,00	0		
									avoid)		
								17,50	0		
	One Indeper				Jewa	n, comm	anded				
		er of Cumu					•••	1,00			
	The corps ca	25-2000 No. 10 NO.				•••		50	0		
	2 Khas Teep			niantry n	oarksn	ien attac	ned to	7700			
	the partan	as a body-	guard			***		160			
				Watal an	mmaga	Latromort		10 16	15	-design	
				TOTAL SC	thboaec	l strengt	h	19,160		xclusive Rockets	of
			A. D. Berlin							Artillery	and
										Irregular	and In-
										fantry.	111-
Establishmo	nt of a Cutche	m of Infante	9.007								
23,14011314111	no or a Cutche.	II OI LIIIAIIVA	#L y					Month	or Par		
	/							of each			
10	r 2 Bukshees			From 50	to Car	iterai pag	godas	100	0 ()	
	2 Persian Ac		•••			•••		12	0 0)	
	2 Hindowee	do.							0 0		
	2 Sherbasher		SAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, TH					12	0 0		
	1 Joug or Co										
	4 Nukeebs (Security of the second security of the second secon				•••	•••		0 0		
	4 Haserbashe								2 0		
	2 Mussaljees		ters)					1	0 0		
and	4 Cushoons										

Establishment of a Cushoon—							
1 Sinahdar (Commandant)		From	50 to	***	60-	NATE AND ELS	0
1 Persian Accountant					10	0	0
1 Hindowee do		44.0			10	0	0
1 Sherbasherund (Adjutant),					10	0	0
					5	4	0
80 Beiruk burdars (Gun Lasgars)					2	7	0
	B	***			2	7	0
10 Gárriwáns (Draft Bullock Drivers)		1		1.00	2	1	0
2 Camels		¥					
2 Guns with Tumbrils		\		18	44		
and 4 Teeps or Grand Divisions							
Establishment of a Teep—							
				100	25	0	0
				****	7	5	0
1 Allumburdar or Allum Sercheil (Fla	g-bearer)	*			7	5	0
					5	1	0
				91	5	1	0
			A dec	1	4		
Establishment of a Eus-							
					16	0	0
4 Sercheils (Subalterns)					7	5	0
8 Jemandars (Non-commissioned)1				X	6	0	0
48 Privates (six to each Non-Commiss	ioned)				5	1	02
I Nusum (Tent-pitcher)				1000	2	7	0
	anhoon G	f coma	Voto 1				
Abstract Strength of a C	usnoon (c)	Carret					
1 Eusdár.				unner	CATALOG SAFELL		
4 Teepdárs.			REPORTED TO THE	ocket	ALCOHOLD TO SALES		
16 Eusdárs.				un La	AND DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF		
64 Sercheils.				ullock			
1 Sherbasherund of the Cushoon.			LOCAL PROPERTY OF	uns w		um	Driis.
4 Do. one to each Teep.				amels			
128 Jemádárs.			PERCHASION NAMED IN POST	lag-be		Š.	
768 Privates.			1	larion			
896 Non-Commissioned and Privates			A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	rump			
of Infantry.			THE STATISTICS ASSESSED.	ent-p			ton
986 Officers and men, exclusive of				ersiar			
Artillery and Rocketmen.				indov	vee	ao.	

Although the above is the establishment of a Cushoon, the strength may be at an average reckoned at 600 Non-Commissioned and Privates of Infantry. Some Cushoons, however, are complete, and others have not above 300 men.

The strength of the Infantry has decreased considerably since the year 1794. This is accounted for by the effect of the Sultan's regulation of not admitting any Hindus into his corps, Maráthás and Rajputs excepted. It may be urged that there ought to be at present in his army as many Mahomedans, Maráthás and Rajputs as there had been in 1794; but the deficiency may be reconciled when it is recollected how much the sources of his recruiting have been limited by the cessions he made in 1792, and that from the army he had at the breaking out of the late war, he had lost by desertion a much greater proportion of Hindus

¹ A Non-Commissioned officer is not entitled to more than the pay of a private, unless his guard consists of 4 men or upwards.

There are stoppages made which reduce the pay to 4-7 of a private, nearly Star pagodas 37.



than of Mussulmans, that is to say, that a great many of the Mahomedans who were entertained in the territories which he ceded must have been in his army in 1794.

Should be continue to adhere to his present plan of rejecting Hindus in general, it is probable the number of his Infantry will be declining for several years hereafter. For it cannot be supposed that the proportion of population contained in his present territories of the Mahomedan, Marátha and Rajput castes can be sufficient to supply recruits for thirty thousand Cavalry and Infantry.

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Abstract	LULIE COLUMN	The state of the s	CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERS
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Regular Cavalry Irregular do.				,192 ,000	
			A STATE OF THE STA		10,192
Regular Infantry			\		19,160
Gunners, exclusive of	Gun Lasca	arsi	1/ 1/		500
Rocketmen					2,400
Exclusive of peons and	l indeper	ndent comp	anies of In	fantry	
attached to particula		***			32,252

Having received the information which relates to the Regular Horse from a person who was very lately an officer in one of those corps, I consider the details of the Regular Cavalry above stated as the most authentic that is likely to be procured. And I have been informed by a person who had access to the rolls of the army, that its whole strength (alluding to June 1798) was Regular Cavalry 4,000

Irregular Cavalry 6,000 and Regular Infantry 20,000

I do not feel any suspicion that there can be a material incorrectness in that statement. But if the Sultán's army had occasion to take the field, I believe its number would be found to fall short of this return, which comprises only the marching army.

It is supposed that his net revenue is between thirty-two and thirty-six lákhs of star pagodas, after deducting the various items of district charges. And that after paying his present establishment he saves from one to three lákhs of pagodas annually. His marching army, including officers, may be reckoned to cost 20,00,000 of pagodas. The surplus would then only be from twelve to sixteen lákhs for the payment of his household, civil list, stores, fortifications, &c. It is supposed that the fortification of Seringapatam alone has cost him since the year 1792, at the rate of three lákhs of Canterai pagodas yearly; and still a great part of it is represented to be in an unfinished state, particularly about two hundred yards of the north face from the north-east angle. This space is said to be so open that people walking the streets inside of the fort may be seen from the north bank of the river. The rest of the north face has been rebuilt from the foundation upon a more substantial plan than the former.²

Some part of the west face is also open in consequence of being levelled for the purpose of rebuilding it; but that is of less importance, as it is thought the part of the river which runs along the west face is so rugged and deep at all seasons as to render it unfordable.

1 The Gun Lascars are supposed to amount to about 2,500.

² The old rampart wall is levelled from the foundation and a new wall of stone with brick parapet, considerably thicke than the old wall, is built in its stead. A second rampart is in forwardness inside of the first, and of such a height that the guns of the inner may be fired over the outer rampart. There is a new ditch between the two walls.



Besides the capital the only other forts which have engaged the Sultán's attention since the late war in regard to being strengthened are Suvandroog and Nundydroog. Completing the fortification of Dewanhully, now called Roostumábád, has also employed a considerable number of workmen. The Sultán wishes to make that a place of some note, because it was the birth-place of his father.

Tipu changes the names of his Cutcheris or brigades of Cavalry and Infantry, and of the details and appointments attached to them, so that it is often difficult to comprehend their arrangement; and as those terms are always in the Persian language, it is scarcely possible to understand them clearly from the account of a person unacquainted with that language.

The foregoing computation of the army applies to its state in June last, but since that period it has had undergone certain changes and arrangements, particularly in the number of Infantry corps, being increased by drafts. There is however no ground to believe that the actual strength has as yet been augmented, although the increase of the number of corps may be supposed to indicate a design to increase the strength.

The Sultan's civil establishment consists of different Cutcheris or departments, viz:-

1st.—The Meer Meerun Cutcheri, or the Military Office, through which all business connected with paying or mustering the different corps of the army is transacted.

Risa Saheb¹ ..., President.

Purnea²

Nasir Ally

Syd Yofar³

Tuckur-u-Deen

Shrinivás Row, the son
of Purnea

Abdul Chader

Shake Hyder

Principal Secretaries and Accountants.

The President and Members of this Cutcheri wear a padduch suspended from the neck. It is a star with eight points made of green velvet and embroidered with gold.

(Revenue Department.)

2nd .- The Malpat Cutcheri or Asif Cutcheri.

Meer Saudikh ... President.

Syd Mahomed Caun ... Members.

Sheer Caun ... Members.

(Mulwoully) Shrinivas

Row ... Principal Accountants.

Keisoo Row Baboo Row ...

3rd.—Sudoor Cutcheri or the Office for receiving all Returns and Reports of Garrisons, whether relating to the Stores and Fortifications, or the Troops attached to them.

Yoolamee Sáheb ... President.

Meer Nuddeem ... Members.

I Risa Saheb is a near relation of the Sultan.

3 Syd Yofar is supposed to be the best officer in the Sultan's service. He was trained under English officers.

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² Purnea is also Secretary or Head Accountant of the Treasury and next to Meer Sandikh has most influence in all Departments particulary Revenue.

⁴ The troops employed in garrisons are considered as Irregulars or as Provincial Corps. They are of two descriptions: Peons who are irregularly armed, and Infantry armed with firelocks.

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4th .- Zee-oo Cutcheri or the Office for paying the State Servants, Household, &c., as the Silver Pikemen, Harcaras, and Choubdars, &c.

Hafes Moortusa ... President.

5th .- Eim Cutcheri or the Marine Department.

Bakir Beg, &c.

This office was formed in May 1797, when the first emissaries who came from Mauritius were at Seringapatam.

The Sultan is supposed not to possess above eight or ten vessels, which are chiefly employed in transporting pilgrims to and from Mecca.

The pay of the civil establishment is very inconsiderable, varying from 100 to 1,000 rupees per month each. The empluments or more properly the peculation, of the civil officers (particularly in the Revenue Department) are very extensive, notwithstanding it is an annual practice at the Mohurrum Feast to administer an oath of fidelity at Seringapatam to all civil and military officers, whether Mahomedans or Hindus.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

October 1792.

APPENDIX D.

EXTRACT FROM A PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT,

ENTITLED

MEMORANDA AND RECENT ANECDOTES OF THE SOUTHERN COURTS OF HINDUSTAN.

BY A MUSALMAN OBSERVER, IN THE YEAR 1195-96 HIJRI, THAT IS, A.D. 1781-82.

Of all the infidel tribes of Hindustan the Marathas are best known to the followers of Islam. They derive their name from the country of the Maharashtra which they inhabit. Owing to the frequency of their wars with the Musalman States they are now emphatically called the enemy. Like the other followers of Brahma the Marathas are divided into four castes. These are sub-divided into an infinite number of sub-divisions, all of the Sankar or bastard race.¹

The Brahmans are of two castes, the Maharashtra and the Konkanasth. The latter caste is sub-divided into four others, of which the Chitpávan is of late the most distinguished, as the Peshwa, or as he is otherwise called the Pant Pradhan (prime minister), belongs to this caste. The Carrires (Karhadas), another division of the Konkanasth, is famous and hated for the practice said to be prevalent among them of making a triennial sacrifice of a member of the religious order to their goddess Bhawani.²

The Chiteree (Kshatriya) Sankar in the second descent are ninety-six in number. They acknowledge the superiority of the Bhonslá family, though those of Jádhav, Sindia, and Gáikawár are more numerous and ancient. Besides these, there is a single family in the first degree of bastard consanguinity or lineal descendants of the genuine Rajput tribe of Rháthor. They pride themselves in continuing unmixed and preserving their original distinction and purity during many ages of residence in the province of Báglán amidst the more contaminated Chiteree (Kshatriya) race of the Maráthás. It seems, however, probable that the antiquity of this family called Beherijee (Bahiri) cannot be traced with certainty further back than Kirrin,

¹ By Sankar the writer means Sankar-játi or mixed castes. The Bráhmans, says Dr. Wilson in his work on Indian Castes, Vol. I, p. 62, had the custom of receiving in marriage females of all the four castes (the wife of his own caste being the first). The Kshatriyás married the females of three castes, including their own. The Vaishyás were to exclude the females of the Bráhman and Kshatriya castes and to marry those of their own and the Shadra caste. The Shudras were permitted to contract marriages only in their own caste. The offspring of such marriages was called the Anuloma, and the offspring of unlawful connexions between the higher caste men and lower caste women was called the Pratiloma. Those born of illegal connexion of the men of any one of the above-mentioned castes with the women of any other caste were called Sankara-játis or mixed castes. Being a Musalmán, the writer speaks of them as bastards.

About the practice of offering human victims said to be prevalent among the Karhádás, Sir John Malcolm gives an interesting account in the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society III, p. 93. Colonel Alexander Walker in a letter addressed to Government in 1808, also alludes to this custom, and Major Moore, in commenting on the communication of Colonel Walker, refers to three instances of human sacrifice brought to his notice by a Karháda Bráhman who was agent to a respectable mercantile house in Poona (Wilson's Castes II, 24). This horrible custom, according to Colonel Mackintosh (Journal, Madras Literary and Scientific Society VIII, 77) was put down by the Peshwa Báláji Bájíráv alias Náná Sahéb.



the fugitive prince of Nervallah in Gujarát in the seventh century. Of the caste Bice (Vaishyás) there are few inhabitants in Maháráshtra, and none of note.

The fourth caste or Shudrás are of course the most numerous; and they are moreover warlike; yet, I have not been able to learn anything satisfactory regarding them. But the Bergy Cuttiacur and Kunbi tribes are sub-divided into about forty others. They take their names from their different occupations, some being shepherds, others weavers and husbandmen. Of the weavers the family of Holkar is the most illustrious.

When the great Emperor of Delhi, Allauddin Khilji, first entered the Deccan about 500 years ago, the wealth of a long line of princes which ruled the country of Maháráshtra in their capital of Devgad or Davlatábád became in part an easy prey to that conqueror. The enemy were ignorant of the improved art of war; they had no places of defence, and were peaceably inclined. They, therefore, readily submitted to the payment of a small annual tribute for the space of fifty years, and were feudatories of the crown of Delhi. But it was not until the beginning of the tenth century when five independent principalities were raised on the ruins of the Brahmani kingdom that the Maráthás were completely subdued and brought under the multiplied yoke of Musalman authority. Such are the happy consequences when princes lead their own armies into the field, are at hand to check the corruption or support the weakness of their generals, and exert authority within a narrow compass. The power of a State depends more on the personal ability of the ruler than on solid principles of government. The dynasties of Adil and Nizam Shahis divided the whole of the Konkan between them. Maháráshtra proper, chiefly between the Krishna and Bhima, exclusively belonged to the former as prince of Bijápur; and the modern province of Davlatábád, constituting the greater part of the principality of Ahmadnagar, was subject to the latter. A third portion of Maharashtra fell to the lot of Kassim Barrid, who laid the foundation of a new government in Bidar even before the total extinction of the old Brahmani dynasty. That polite prince, (Kassim Barrid) after having slain in battle Sábáji, the only Marátha Chief of note remaining, accomplished his ambitious projects, chiefly by uniting in interests and marriage the sole heiress of the deceased Indian with his own son Amin.

Thus fell the ancient fabric of an idolatrous society; its cement was dissolved by the irresistible talisman of Muhammad, but the stubborn materials retained their form, and like unto the desevered particles of the same substance had always a propensity to reunite. Or, as we are told, that the dismembered parts of the serpent, when it is cut asunder, have a separate existence and seek to be again united, so it may be said of the Maráthás. After impotently grovelling in the dust nearly a century and a half without a head, they at length found, and recognized one, in the person of Sháháji Bhonsla. This man, third in descent from the Rana of Chitore by a concubine, naturalized himself among the Maráthás by a matrimonial alliance with the tribe of Jádhav, another Rajput Sanker, then high in power, though under subjection to Nizam Shaha. When Shahajehan, in the middle of the eleventh century, finally reduced the principality of Ahmadnagar, Shahaji, with his family, took refuge in Bijapur, and obtained from Adil Shaha the zamindari of Poona and Wai the northern part of the Krishna. But he being an enterprising and experienced general, was soon afterwards appointed to the Government of the newly-acquired dominions in the Karnátak. These he enlarged by the conquest of Tanjore, where his second son, Venkoji, settled, and eventually transmitted it as an inheritance to his posterity. The eldest son, Shivaj, left in the management of the original zamindári, very early became entitled to the surname of Iblis (wicked) by discovering the most treacherous method of rebellion against his sovereign and otherwise violating the laws of God and our prophet. The imbecility of a minor prince and a declining empire gave a deep and vigorous root to usurpation, and the contest which followed

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foreign intruders, may be ascribed the anticipated decline, if not the total annihilation, of the Konkan Brahmani empire.

It has been already set forth, that after the dismemberment of Berar, a revenue, estimated at three crores of rupees, still remained to the Peshwa. At the commencement of the present troubles the chauth of the Karnatak, and some districts on the Tungabhadra, in all amounting to twelve lakhs, were formerly ceded to Haidar to secure his friendship during the impending contest. In like manner Davlatabad, with dependencies, rated at twenty lakhs, and accually yielding half that sum, were transferred to the Nizam. Baroda and other parganas in Gujarat had long been held as a hereditary fief by the family of the Gaikwar, for which they were bound to render military services with 10,000 horse and were more especially considered the immediate guardians of Ahmadabad. However by the defection of Fatte Sing and tecritorial losses in Gujarát and Konkan a further diminution of fifty-five lákhs may be placed to the account of the war with the Firangis on the side of Bombay. The late treaty concluded with Sindia, and consequent loss of hereditary fiefs in Malwa and Khandesh, rated at 25,000 horse, supported by a revenue of 60 lakhs, threatens instant destruction to the State of Poona, now chiefly upheld by the military force and abilities of the Holkar, who, as a counterpoise to Sindia, received, long since, on the same terms, an equal portion of two Subhas, together with the Government of Indore. This man is heartily tired of an unprofitable burthensome war, and dreads the enterprises of his more noble collateral neighbours of Nagpur and Argoan, who, by their late transactions and by receiving Vakils, seem to be entirely under foreign influence. Besides Tukoji Holkar, Gangadhar and Ballaji, both gunning Brahmans, held foreign districts of ten lakhs in Bondelah (Bundélkhand) for the maintenance of 5,000 horse dependant on the Peshwa, but this force has been rendered of no avail by distance and disaffection. In addition to this there are 12,000, including 3,000 Paga, in the forts and dominions of the Peshwa, and there is a revenue of 50 lakhs to support them and the princely dignity. Indeed, if we except Yashvantráv Pensia, a Marátha Bráhman, who commands the artillery and has a jághír of 3 likhs, the remaining power of the Pant Pradhan rests entirely on the single, wise, and disinterested counsels of Nana Phadanavis.

With such slender uncertain resources, to continue the war appears impossible. It is true the Nizam has lately paid up the arrears of his Mukasa, about ten lakhs, but he is not without hopes of future remission, as well as being put in possession of the forts of Ahmadnagar and Assur, in the event of a partially effectual mediation, which would greatly more than counterbalance his present pecuniary aid. We would further most cheerfully exonerate the Marátha States if they made a provision for the unfortunate Rághoba by giving hir jaghir, even beyond the period of his natural life, in a transient world, unless the success and enterprise of Amrutráv, the adopted son of the exiled prince, assisted by Guljean Khán, o bas lately appeared in arms in Khandesh, on the frontiers of Aurangabad with 10,000 h should make it unnecessary to seek an inheritance through any foreign aid. In the merhowever, the crestfallen Rághoba wishes rather to content himself with the here Tirmook (Trimbak) at the sacred source of the Godávari to purify himself of his way wait patiently his own predestined fate, or that of his infant offspring Savái Bájirá the event of the present Peshwa's death without issue, would probably be named warmed cession. The prospect not only must embitter Nana's grief for the recent loss of high the the intended wife of the Peshwa Madhavrav, but it must also give reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality to the artful/ we will be a strong to the reality tou chimerical, speculations of the Minister of Haiderabad, who favours the desire Balvant, late Vakil from Poona and Jaghirdar of the Nizam, to give his daught on certain conditions. Instead, however, of guiding the war, and being a lower than the war, and being a lower to the war, and being a lower to the war. is worth considering how far the situation of their own affairs, interny to permit them to enjoy in peace the pleasure of being simple spec

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