

Ministry of Culture - GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
No. → AS003196
1786
SL
FOR CONSULTATION ONLY
A P P E N D I X

T O T H E
I N D I A C O U R I E R
E X T R A O R D I N A R Y ;

CONTAINING
20
COPIES OF ALL THE PAPERS

LAID BEFORE THE
Honourable the House of Commons,

By MR. MORTON,

FROM THE

United Company of Merchants of England

III 080-0
1857
CANCELLLED
LIBRARY
TRADE
E A S T I N D I E S ,

RELATIVE TO

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

LATE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BENGAL, &c.

VOL. II.

Printed in the Year M.DCC.LXXXVI.



CSL

Acc No. -> AS003196

FOR CONSULTATION ONLY

A P P E N D I X

T O T H E

I N D I A C O U R I E R

E X T R A O R D I N A R Y ;

C O N T A I N I N G

C O P I E S O F A L L T H E P A P E R S

L A I D B E F O R E T H E

H o n o u r a b l e t h e H o u s e o f C o m m o n s ,

B Y M R . M O R T O N ,

F R O M T H E

U n i t e d C o m p a n y o f M e r c h a n t s o f E n g l a n d

III C80-0

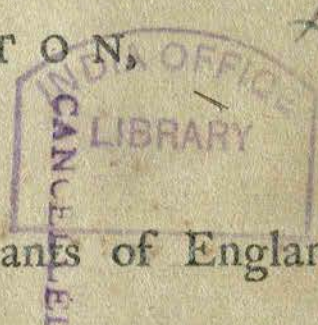
18079 TRADING TO THE

E A S T I N D I E S ,

R E L A T I V E T O

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S , E S Q .

L A T E G O V E R N O R G E N E R A L O F B E N G A L , & c .



V O L . I I .

Printed in the Year M.DCC.LXXXVI.

①

1786



CSL

—54
954.082711
HAS-I

351.9(54)
Has L86
V.2

954.052
I25 P
V.2

27661



INDIA COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

A P P E N D I X

T O

Mr. HASTINGS's Parliamentary Trial.

CONTRACTS with FRAZER for Repairs of POOLBUNDY, in BURDWAN.

EXTRACTS of BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATIONS, 13th February, 1778.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following Address and Proposal from Mr. Frazer:

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

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The pools and banks in the district of Burdwan being in many places broken down, and in general in great want of repair, I beg leave to submit to your Honourable Board the following proposals for raising the new banks that may be required, and repairing the present pools.

I will engage to put them in a thorough state of repair before the ensuing rains, for the sum of one lack and twenty thousand sicca rupees (1,20,000) to be paid to me by the Provincial Council of Burdwan, at the following periods:

One half immediately on the contract being signed.
One quarter in the month of March.
And the remaining quarter in April.

Where the old pools have been broken down and washed away, or where the course of the rivers may have rendered new pools necessary, I will engage to raise them without incurring any further charge to the Honourable Company.

That if it shall be agreeable to the Honourable Board to extend the contract beyond the present year, I will engage to keep the Bunds in a state of thorough repair during the second year, for the sum of eighty thousand sicca rupees (80,000) to be paid to me as follows:

One quarter in November 1778.
One ditto in December.
One ditto in January 1779.
One ditto in February.

I shall give such sufficient security as the Honourable Board may require for the due performance of my engagements.

If these proposals should in general meet with your approbation, I shall be very ready to submit to such further restrictions or regulations as you may think necessary for completing the work in the most substantial manner.

VOL. II.

A

The



The season being already far advanced, I beg leave to request (in case my proposals are accepted) the favour of receiving, as soon as conveniently may be, your orders for beginning the work immediately; and that you will be pleased to direct the Council at Burdwan, to give orders to the Superintendent of the pools, and the proper officers in the country, to point out such banks as are first to be began upon, and to afford me every reasonable assistance.

Calcutta,
13th Feb. 1778.

I am, with respect, &c.
(Signed)

A. FRAZER.

* * * * *

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In our letter of the 15th November, we addressed you on the subject of the Poolbundy of this province, and transmitted to you copy of a letter from Mr. Dynely, together with a representation from Brijoo Kishore Roy, corroborating our representations of the necessity of not only a speedy, but a very substantial repair being made; we also informed you that Mr. Kinloch, the superintendent of Poolbundy repairs, was at that time directed to proceed into the Purgunnahs, and to inspect the condition of the Bunds, and to ascertain, in the most correct manner he could, the expence which would necessarily be required for the repair of the present season. That gentleman being now returned, has delivered to us a report of the condition in which he found the several Bunds, and has accompanied it with an estimate of the expence, which he deems requisite to be disbursed for the absolute defence of the province, from the inundations which may happen in the course of the ensuing rainy season. We have the honour to inclose you a copy of his report and estimate, together with a translate of a further representation made to us by Brijoo Kishore Roy on the subject. The information which Mr. Kinloch has given us, we are well persuaded is from a very accurate and diligent survey of the several Bunds; and, from his report, we do not hesitate to say, that a speedy and substantial repair of the whole Bunds of the province is a matter of the most serious attention; as, either by a delay in prosecuting this necessary work, or by its being performed in the superficial manner of the two last years, subjects the country to inundations, which may cause a loss of half the revenue of these Purgunnahs. We are ourselves fully convinced of the high importance of this work, and of the necessity of its being executed in the most effectual manner, and deem ourselves bound in duty to represent it to you so forcibly, that your determination may be as speedy as possible.

The estimate which Mr. Kinloch has given to us may appear to you very high, comparatively with the charges of Poolbundy for the last two years; but as we have the fullest proofs of the sum which was allowed for these years being very inadequate to the extent of the works, and equally well convinced, that even that sum has been either not applied to the work at all, or done so very injudiciously, that the Bunds are in no degree benefitted by it, we cannot but be very earnest in our request, that the charge be admitted as stated by Mr. Kinloch, and that the most effectual restraints be put upon those whom you shall be pleased to entrust with the disbursement of it, that the sum be duly and faithfully applied for the purposes for which it is granted; and here we cannot but express our worst opinion of the fidelity of the Darogahs who have been employed for the last two seasons, and impute to their neglect, the necessity to which government is reduced of incurring so very heavy an expence, which however, if disbursed as we have recommended, the charge will in future seasons be greatly reduced, as after one thorough and effectual repair, we conceive a small annual expence will be sufficient to keep the Bunds up, and prevent their going to decay.

We are, &c. (Signed)

ALEX. HIGGINSON,
WILL. MARRIOTT,
WILL. PYE,
SAM. CHARTERS.

Burdwan,
3d Feb. 1778.

* * * * *

Estimate



Estimate of the Advances absolutely necessary to be expended this Season, for putting the Bunds of this Province in a thorough Repair.

Guallaboon	-	-	-	-	1,033	8
Champanagony	-	-	-	-	214	8
Baggah	-	-	-	-	314	6
Havillah	-	-	-	-	2,109	--
Billegur	-	-	-	-	4,313	7
Boorfut	-	new Pools	-	-	14,095	--
Billiah	-	ditto	-	-	24,531	--
Mundel Gaut	-	ditto	-	-	37,305	--
Chuttuah	-	-	-	-	11,103	--
Burdah	-	new Pools	-	-	7,408	--
Chanderconnah	-	-	-	-	1,976	--
Jahanabad	-	-	-	-	1,920	--
Byrah	-	-	-	-	3,400	--
Chomuah	-	-	-	-	4,102	--
Hary Paul	-	-	-	-	73	--
Arfah	-	-	-	-	503	--
Monursley	-	-	-	-	634	--
Hanihattee	-	-	-	-	161	--
Turruff Gattaut	-	ditto	-	-	4,200	--
Total S ^a R ^a					1,19,405	13

Burdwan, 1st Feb. 1778.

A true Copy.

E. E.

(Signed) W^m FARQUHARSON,
Act^y Secry.

(Signed) JOHN KINLOCH,
Super^t Poolbundy Repairs.

* * * * *

Governor General.—I move that the offers made by Mr. Frazer be accepted; and that a contract be granted him for keeping the Poolbundy of Burdwan in repair, on the terms specified by him, for the present year, and the next ensuing; and that the Commissioner of Law Suits be directed to cause the proper instruments to be prepared in the legal form, being furnished with the above proposal, and such other copies of the records of this department, as may be requisite to complete them.

Mr. Francis.—The managers on the part of the Rajah, undertook to keep the pools in repair for the sum of 25,000 rupees per annum. If the work was not properly attended to, and performed by them, it was the duty of the Burdwan Council to inform us of such neglect, at the periods when it might have been in our power to have made timely provisions against the consequences of it. They ought to have sent out Aumeens, from time to time, to inspect the state of the Bunds, and report it to them. Their superintendent, Mr. Kinloch, should at least not have waited till the rains of the second year were over, before he made his report of the state of the Bunds. Mr. Thomson, in 1775, proposed to perform this work for 60,000 rupees per annum, for nine years; the present proposal is for a lack and twenty thousand for the 1st year, and 80,000 for the second. Admitting that the Bunds may have suffered some extraordinary damages in the last year, still the difference between this and the other proposal is so exorbitant, that I cannot think it right to agree to it, especially as there is no estimate of particulars before us to guide the judgment of the Board. In my opinion, the repairs of the Poolbundy should be committed to the Rajah, or to the person who has the management of the collections, who might, with great ease, be obliged to perform his engagements strictly, if the Burdwan Council attended to the business themselves, or obliged their superintendent to make constant reports to them of the state and progress of the work.

Governor General.—It suited the temper of the season in which the Rajah made his proposals to make an offer for repairing the Poolbundy, so much below the sum which had ever been expended in any one year for that service, as to make all prior disbursements appear in a suspected light by the contrast. It is notorious, and it was well known at the time, to every one in the least conversant in this business, that it was impossible to have kept the pools and dykes of that extensive country in repair, for so small an annual sum as 25,000 rupees; and in effect, the progress that could have been made in the work, by so trifling an expence, would have been so small, that the Rajah's officers appear to have thought it not worth their while to lay out any money at all upon the work; we have authentic evidence of its having been totally neglected, yet I am of opinion that a much smaller sum would have then sufficed than that which is now proposed for the repairs of the present year, since this is an accumulating charge, which, from the nature of it, will annually grow upon such year's neglect. The breach



breach which 50 rupees might have mended when it was first discovered, will, after the close of one rainy season, and the continued passage of an impetuous tide through it, require an expence of more than 100 rupees. Mr. Thomson's proposals, including a long term of 9 years, for the equal yearly sum of 60,000, which I think greatly exceeds the proportionate amount of the present proposals, because these are to effect a complete repair, which can hardly be concluded in one season, and the subsequent expence will be but trifling. As I mean to confine my own observations to the question, I must beg leave to decline offering my remarks upon the conduct of the Council of Burdwan, in suffering, (if they have suffered) the Bunds to run into decay through their neglect or inattention.

Mr. Wheler.—As neither Mr. Frazer's scheme, nor the estimate formed by the Superintendent at Burdwan, are sufficiently explanatory for me to form a judgment on the question, I beg leave to decline giving any.

Mr. Barwell.—I agree to the acceptance of Mr. Frazer's proposals, judging it better to limit the expence by a contract, than to leave the disbursements to be made by estimate; as I scarcely know of any one instance of estimates having been delivered, and the expence kept within them.

Resolved, That Mr. Frazer's proposals for keeping in repair the Poolbundy of Burdwan, be accepted for this year, and the next ensuing; and that the Commissioner of Law Suits be directed to cause the proper instruments to be prepared in legal form.

EXTRACT of BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATIONS, 29th December, 1778.

READ the following letter from Mr. Frazer, the Contractor for the repairs of the pools in Burdwan:

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

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Having completed the first year of the contract which I entered into for repairing and upholding the pools and banks erected for the defence of the Burdwan Province, I beg leave to lay before the Board, an account of the state of Poolbundy; and to submit, with the observations and proposals I have to make, what appears necessary for supporting these important works in future.

The Deig Bund, as it stands recorded upon the proceedings of the Burdwan Council, comprehends a tract of pools in length nearly 500 miles, which, from having been greatly neglected for some years, was in so ruinous a state when I commenced my engagements, that in the pools of Burdah alone, the first work I took in hand, I had 578 breaches to fill up, one half of them of considerable extent; and although in the pools of the other Purgunnahs, there was not so many breaches, yet they were so much broken down by cattle, I could not on any terms whatever prevail upon any one of my agents to come under articles of agreement for finishing the repairs of their respective stations within a limited time; so much did they despair, at the advanced season of the year when the work was begun, of being able to accomplish what was necessary to be done before the settling in the rains.

Under these discouraging circumstances, I had only to resolve on sparing no expence, or leaving untried any means which could possibly contribute to forward the undertaking I had engaged to perform; which having accordingly put in execution, I was, in consequence, fortunate enough to follow such measures, as in the end happily effected what at the beginning I had so little prospect of fulfilling, in the short time given me for that purpose.

Independent of the state in which I found the pools, I have on the following accounts been put to very great and unexpected charges, which do not commonly happen, by having a second repair to give to many of the pools, particularly the sandy ones, the work of the first repair having been washed away by the uncommon and unremitting violence of the rains, which continued for many days at their first setting in; together with filling up the new breaches made by extraordinary torrents of water, which at that time came down from the hills, and overflowed a great part of the province; and in securing the foundation of the principal pools from being sapped by this collected body of water, which could in no other way be effected than by using trees, with great quantities of bamboos, mats, straw, and other materials, to prevent the new earth thrown in from being carried away, all of them additional charges upon the estimate I formed at giving in my proposals, and an expence which would not have been incurred, had the rains set in, as they generally do, with a moderation which gives time for their gradually acting upon, and settling the new earth and sand—the only chance there is of a work of this nature, executed in the dry season, becoming sufficiently strong to resist the force of currents, or to bear the weight of great bodies of water.



Besides the insufficient manner in which the pools have of late years been repaired, the ancient practice of erecting dobunds, a necessary security against inundation, on the failure of the old pools, has been altogether neglected, and the rivers have now in most parts approached so near the old pools, that notwithstanding they have been this year at a great expence repaired in such a manner as will, with the further repairs to be given the ensuing season, secure them for two, or perhaps three years longer, from falling into the rivers, yet it will be impossible to preserve them long from that fate; and unless dobunds, where necessary to supply the place of the old pools as they fail, are ready by the time there will be occasion for them, it will be impracticable to keep some of the Purgunnahs from being overflowed in the rainy seasons; and of consequence, as the cultivation of the southern Purgunnahs is wholly obtained by means of the pools, the crops in many places will be entirely lost, and the Company thereby deprived of a great part of their revenue.

In order therefore that dobunds may be ready by the time they will be wanted, their foundations ought to be laid immediately, and additional work raised upon that basis the next and following years, until they are completely finished, because new-raised earth taking a long time to settle, such bunds do not, in many years, become sufficiently strong to withstand the force which currents gather in their rapid progress from the hilly countries. If, on the contrary, these bunds of protection are not built before the old pools fail, they must then be raised with such expensive materials (to render them, if possible, of immediate use) that the charge of erecting them will be enormous, without any degree of certainty that they will answer the purpose for which they are erected.

The efficacy of the proposed precaution is therefore so obvious, that it is almost unnecessary to observe how much it would be the interest of the Company to grant to every contractor, who engages to keep the pools in thorough repair, an annual allowance, to be by him appropriated for the sole purpose of building dobunds, a measure which the sooner it is adopted, the more will the charge of that work, in the end, be diminished.

It is well known that in the repairs of the pools this year, accomplished to the general satisfaction of the farmers, every indulgence and assistance has been afforded on my part, which the ryots stood in need of, for promoting the different branches of cultivation; and as incontestable proof of the sufficiency of the repairs, there is not an instance of the failure of, or a breach being made in, any one of the pools during the last currents, and breaking up of the rains; but though they have thus stood, as the bunds are the only roads for cattle, they are subject to perpetual injuries from them, and have in fact been much injured by them, as well as weakened by the almost unheard-of torrents occasioned by the last rainy season.

In recompence of the unexpected charges I have been put to, and of the satisfactory conclusion of my first year's engagement, I have to solicit, and I hope the board will be pleased to grant me a prolongation of my contract for three years, in addition to my present term, and that I may be allowed such occasional advances, on account of the dobunds, as I may apply for to the Council at Burdwan, so that each advance shall not exceed the sum of five thousand rupees; and as I do not wish to make this a part of my contract, or to gain by it, I will, at the end of each year, or when the dobunds shall be completed, deliver in to the Board an exact and faithful account of the monies expended on the dobunds, verified on oath; for I look only for profit from my contract.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

ARCHIBALD FRASER.

Governor General.—As I have every reason to believe that this mode of providing for the repairs of the pools or dykes in the Zemindarry of Burdwan will prove, in the end, of the greatest utility to that branch of the revenue—that Mr. Frazer has conducted himself with strict fidelity and integrity in the execution of it—and as I know, from repeated experience, that a business of this kind always suffers very materially by being frequently shifted into new hands—I recommend and move that Mr. Frazer's contract be prolonged for three years, on the present terms, that is to say, 80,000 rupees per annum; and, for the reasons assigned in his letter, that he be allowed to make dobunds, or new embankments, in support of the old ones, where we shall judge them necessary, at the charge of government, without any additional profit to himself; and his accounts of this charge to be verified on oath, as he himself has proposed.

Mr. Wheler.—I shall assent to the continuation of the contract, and to the additional proposition for making dobunds, although I think the term much too long. I am likewise of opinion that Mr. Frazer should be obliged to report to the Board the work which he shall annually perform, which report should be confirmed by an actual survey of the said work, made either by the order of this Board, or of the Revenue council at Burdwan.

Mr. Francis.—I adhere to the opinion which I have already given on this subject, on the 13th of February last.

Vol. II.

⑦ B

Mr. Barwell.



Mr. Barwell.—I agree to the prolongation of Mr. Frazer's contract, and to the additional proposition for making dobunds; and with Mr. Wheeler's opinion as to a regular annual report of the state and improvement of the bunds: this falling properly within the office of Inspector of the pools, Mr. Kinloch, under the Burdwan Council, a general order should be issued, enjoining the Inspector to lay before the Provincial Council an account of the repairs or state of the pools regularly, on the commencement of the rains, that is, on the 15th of June.

Governor General.—I agree to the propositions contained in Mr. Wheeler's and Mr. Barwell's minutes, and in the terms stated by Mr. Barwell.

Resolved, That the contract of Mr. Frazer, for keeping in repair the pools and banks of the Province of Burdwan, be prolonged for three years, on the present terms, that is to say, at eighty thousand rupees per annum.

Resolved further, That Mr. Frazer be permitted to make dobunds where he shall judge them necessary, at the charge of government, without any additional profit to himself, and that his accounts of this charge be verified on oath.

EXTRACT of BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATIONS, 16th February, 1779.

THE contract of Mr. Frazer for keeping in repair the pools and banks of the province of Burdwan having been re-drawn, in consequence of the clauses ordered to be added to it on the 29th of December last, is now laid before the Board, and executed.

Mr. Francis.—I sign the contract, in compliance with the formal resolution of the Board, but without departing from the opinion I have repeatedly expressed, of the inefficacy of such instruments, or admitting that I am personally bound by my signature to make good the terms therein specified; considering that the grant contained in this, and some other contracts lately given, does not commence till after a time at which the present government will cease to exist.



An Account of the Time and Manner of paying into the
Company's Treasury a Present of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS,

Made by the Nabob of OWDE to Warren Hastings, Esq.

FOR HIS PRIVATE USE,

But by the Court of Directors ordered to be paid into their Treasury;

And the special Uses and Services to which the same hath been applied,

This Sum was brought to the Credit of the Company by the Governor General,
in his Account of Durbar Charges, as follows :

GENERAL JOURNAL, April 1782, Pages 280 and 281.

" The Honourable the Governor General D^r to fundry Accounts, being the Amount received
by him.

" To CHARGES DURBAR.

	C R ^s
Received in October 1781 - - - -	65,778 — —
November - - - -	2,43,236 9 —
December - - - -	1,93,613 15 3
January 1782 - - - -	4,59,726 5 3
February - - - -	224 — —
March - - - -	67,696 3 9
	<u>C R^s 10,30,275 1 3"</u>

This is the amount stated in the Governor General's Letter 22d May 1782, and with other
Sums received by him, was applied in general to defray the Durbar expences, to make advances to
the military, and on various other accounts.

East-India-House,
17th March, 1786.

Errors excepted,

JOHN ANNIS,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.



COPY of a Letter from Mr. Hastings, to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, dated 17th January 1785, relative to his giving up and cancelling certain Bonds and Notes, previous to his Resignation of the Government of Bengal.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, 17th January, 1785.

READ Letter from the Governor General as follows :

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith beg leave to deliver up the three Company's interest notes, alluded to in the following extract of an account, which accompanied my letter to the Honourable Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors of 22d May 1782.

1780. The following sums were paid into the treasury, and bonds granted for the same in the name of the Governor General, in whose possession the bonds remain, with a declaration upon oath, indorsed and signed by him, that he has no claim upon the company for the amount either of principal or interest, no part of the latter having been received.

One bond, dated 1st Oct. 1780,	No 1539	-	-	1,16,000
One - - - 2d - - -	No 1540	-	-	1,16,000
One - - - 23d Nov. -	No 1354	-	-	1,74,000
				<u>4,06,000</u>

And am to request that the Honourable Board will be pleased to direct the Accountant General to transfer the same from my credit upon the Honourable Company's interest books to the Company's, which will be a reduction of current rupees 5,42,003. 8. 9. in the amount of the principal and interest of the bonded debt of this presidency on the 31st Ult.

I am also to request that the Accountant General may be directed to transfer the sum of Ct. Rs. 2,38,715. 2. 3. which now stands to my credit upon the deposit books, to the Company's; the same being the amount of the second article of the account before adverted to: which will consequently reduce the amount which now appears due from the General Treasury for deposits.

In closing this address, I have but to assure the Honourable Board, that the Honourable Company have had credit for every other article and sum contained in the account before-mentioned.

Fort William,
17th January 1785.

I have the Honour to be &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

The above-mentioned notes being cancelled;

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to the Accountant General, that he may carry the amount of them to the Company's credit.

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER from BENGAL, dated 31st January 1785.

Para. 9. We have received a letter from the Governor General, copy of which we transmit you a number in the packet; wherein he delivers up and cancels, in the presence of the Board, the three Company's interest notes, alluded to in the extract of an account which accompanied his letter to your Honourable Secret Committee, dated 22d May 1782; amounting in all, principal and interest, to current rupees 5,42,003. 8. 9. This sum has, in conformity to the Governor General's desire, been transferred from his credit upon your interest books, to the Company's; and thereby causes a reduction of the above sum, in the amount of the bond debt of this government.

10. The Governor General at the same time desired, That the sum of current rupees 2,38,715. 2. 3. which stood to his credit in the deposit books, might be transferred to the Company's; being the amount of the second article in the account above adverted to; which of course reduce the amount in that sum of what appears due from the General Treasury on account deposits.

(10)

To



To the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS of the Honourable United EAST INDIA COMPANY.

On the River Ganges, 21st February, 1784.

Honourable Sirs,

HAVING had occasion to disburse from my own cash many sums, for services which, though required to enable me to execute the duties of my station, I have hitherto omitted to enter in my public accounts, and my own fortune being unequal to so heavy a charge, I have resolved to reimburse myself in a mode the most suitable to the situation of your affairs, by charging the same on my Durbar accounts of the present year, and crediting them by a sum privately received, and appropriated to your service in the same manner with other sums received on account of the Honourable Company, and already carried to their account.

The particulars of these disbursements are contained in the inclosed accounts, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, of which No. 5 is the abstract.

I shall subjoin a brief explanation of each.

The sum of the account No. 1 is the difference between the allowance of 300 rupees a month, which was the customary pay of the Governor's Military Secretary, and that which I allowed to Lieutenant Colonel Ironside during the time that he acted in that capacity, on account of his superior rank. It was referred to your Honourable Court in one of the general letters of the year 1773 or 4; but I presume that it was overlooked, in the pressure of other more important matters which at that time occupied your attention.

No. 2, and 3, are explained in the accounts themselves.

No. 4 consists of three several kinds of charges, which I confess to have been unauthorized, but which I humbly conceive neither to be of a private nature, nor unworthy subjects of the bounty of a great and rising state.---The first is inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in the subsistence of the Pundits, who were assembled in Calcutta, and employed during two years in compiling the code of Hindoo laws for your use. The sum allotted to them was, as I recollect, one rupee per diem; a larger recompence was offered, but refused; nor would they receive this, but for their daily support: they had indeed the promise of some public endowments for their colleges, which yet remain unperformed.---The second, is the amount of sundry monthly salaries paid to some of the most learned professors of the Mahomedan law, for translating, from the Arabic into the Persian tongue, a compendium of their law, called The Hedaya, which is held in high estimation, and part of a more voluminous work, which I could not prosecute. Your Honourable Court is in possession of a part of the English version of Hedaya, made by Mr. James Anderson, and a subsequent part of the same work has been lately translated by Mr. Hamilton. These gentlemen are both engaged in the completion of it, and are both eminently qualified for it. It would exceed the due bounds of this letter, to expatiate on the utility of this work; yet I may be allowed to vindicate the expence of it by one summary argument, which is, that while the Mahomedan Law is allowed to be the standard of the criminal jurisprudence of your dominion, under the controul and inspection of your English servants, it seems indispensably necessary that the judges of the courts should have a more familiar guide for their proceedings than the books of the Arabic tongue, of which few have opportunities of attaining a competent knowledge; and as necessary that your servants should possess the means of consulting the principles on which those judgments are founded, which, in their ultimate resort, and in extraordinary cases, may fall within their immediate cognizance, and of the laws of which they are the protectors.---The third charge, is that of an academy, instituted for the study of the different branches of the sciences taught in the Mahomedan schools. After a trial of about two years, finding that it was likely to answer the end of its institution, I recommended to the Board, and obtained their consent, to pass the subsequent expence of the establishment to the account of the Company, and to erect a building for the purpose at my own immediate cost, but for a Company's interest note granted me for the reimbursement of it. It is almost the only complete establishment of the kind now existing in India, although they were once in universal use, and the decayed remains of these schools are yet to be seen in every capital town or city of Hindostan and Decan. It has contributed to extend the credit of the English name, and to soften the prejudices excited by the rapid growth of the British dominion; and it is a seminary of the most useful members of society.

I humbly submit the propriety of carrying these expences to your account, by the consideration, that it was not possible for me to have been influenced, in incurring them, by any purpose of my own interest. Something, perhaps, may be attributed to the impulse of pride, in the share which I



might hope to derive of a public benefaction ; but certainly not to vanity or ostentation, since I believe it to be generally conceived, that the whole expence, of which the greatest part is yet my own, has been already defrayed from the Treasury of the Company.

I will candidly confess, that when I first engaged, both in this and the preceding expence, I had no intention of carrying it to the account of the Company. Improvident for myself, zealous for the honour of my country, and the credit and interest of my employers, I seldom permitted my prospects of futurity to enter into the view of my private concerns. In the undisturbed exercise of the faculties which appertained to the active season of my life, I confined all my regards to my public character, and reckoned on a fund of years to come for its duration. The infirmities of life have since succeeded, and I have lately received more than one severe warning to retire from a scene to which my bodily strength is no longer equal, and threatens me with a corresponding decay in whatever powers of mind I once possessed; to discharge the laborious duties and hard vicissitudes of my station. With this change in my condition, I am compelled to depart from that liberal plan which I originally adopted, and to claim from your justice, for you have forbid me to appeal to your generosity, the discharge of a debt which I can, with the most scrupulous integrity, aver to be justly my due, and which I cannot sustain.

If it should be objected, that the allowance of these demands would furnish a precedent for others of the like kind, I have to remark, that in their whole amount they are but the aggregate of a contingent account of twelve years; and if it were to become the practice of those who have passed their prime of their life in your service, and filled, as I have filled it, the first office of your dominion, to glean from their past accounts all the articles of expence which their inaccuracy or indifference hath overlooked, your interest would suffer infinitely less by the precedent, than by a single example of a life spent in the accumulation of crores for your benefit, and doomed in its close to suffer the extremity of private want, and to sink in obscurity.

I have thought it proper to complete the present subject, by the addition of a charge which I intended to have submitted regularly to the Board; but which, if divided at this time from the others, might have admitted an unfair construction. It is in the account No. 6, and consists of charges incurred for boats and budgerows provided by me, for my own use, on such public occasions as require my departure from the Presidency on extraordinary services.

My predecessors have always had an establishment of this kind provided for them, and my successor will have a provision devolve to him, superior in convenience and in elegance to any that I have yet seen, and furnished with a cost, which would not be credited by those who have seen the subjects of it.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient and

most faithful servant,

WARREN HASTINGS.



ABSTRACT of various Charges disbursed by the GOVERNOR GENERAL, from 13th April 1772 to 1st January 1784, for the Service of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, not before carried to their Account.

An account of the sums disbursed by the Governor General, for the salary of Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert Ironside, during the period in which he acted as Military Secretary — — — — —	8,511 7 6
An account of charges disbursed in the office of the Governor General, from 1st September 1772 to 1st January 1784 — — — — —	1,49,870 11 9
An account of sums disbursed by the Governor General, for the hire of houses occupied by his Aids de Camp, from 1st December 1775 to 1st January 1784 — — — — —	33,323 8 8
An account of sums disbursed by the Governor General, for the diet and other charges of pundits, employed in compiling the code of Hindoo Laws---for the salaries of persons employed in translating books of the Mahomedan Law, and other charges incidental to the same---and for the wages and other expences of the Madrasia or Mahomedan academy — — — — —	87,357 11 9
An account of sums disbursed for budgerows and boats, for the Governor General's use — — — — —	59,156 5 9
Current Rupees —	3,38,219 13 5

Fort William,
the 31st December 1783,

Errors excepted.

(Signed) WM. LARKINS,
Acting Att^y for the
Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq.

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL, dated 16 March 1784.

Para. 47. **W**E have considered the letters from the Governor General, of the 20th January, 22d May, and 16th December 1782, relative to presents, together with the account which accompanied the letter of the 22d May. Although it is not our intention to express any doubt of the integrity of our Governor General; on the contrary, after having received the presents, we cannot avoid expressing our approbation of his conduct, in bringing them to the credit of the Company, yet we must confess the statement of those transactions appears to us in many parts so unintelligible that we feel ourselves under the necessity of calling on the Governor General for an explanation, agreeable to his promise voluntarily made to us. We therefore desire to be informed of the different periods when each sum was received, and what were the Governor General's motives for with-holding the several receipts from the knowledge of the Council, or of the Court of Directors; and what were his reasons for taking bonds for part of these sums, and for paying other sums into the Treasury, as deposits on his own account.

WILLIAM DEVAYNES, Esquire, Chairman of the Honourable the COURT of DIRECTORS.

Sir,

THE Honourable Court of Directors, in their general letter to Bengal, by the Surprise, dated the 16th March 1784, were pleased to express their desire that I should inform them of the periods when each sum of the presents, mentioned in my address of the 22d May 1782, was received, what were my motives for with-holding the several receipts from the knowledge of the Council, or of the Court of Directors, and what were my reasons for taking bonds for part of these sums, and for paying other sums into the Treasury as deposits on my own account.



I have been kindly apprized, that the information required as above is yet expected from me. I hope that the circumstances of my past situation, when considered, will plead my excuse for having thus long withheld it. The fact is, that I was not at the Presidency when the Surprise arrived; and when I returned to it, my time and attention were so entirely engrossed, to the day of my final departure from it, by a variety of other more important occupations, of which, Sir, I may safely appeal to your testimony, grounded on the large portion contributed by myself of the volumes which compose our consultations of that period, that the submission which my respect would have enjoined me to pay to the command imposed on me, was lost to my recollection, perhaps from the stronger impression, which the first and distant perusal of it had left on my mind, that it was rather intended as a reprehension for something which had given offence in my report of the original transaction, than as expressive of any want of a further elucidation of it.

I will now endeavour to reply to the different questions which have been stated to me, in as explicit a manner as I am able. To such information as I can give, the Honourable Court is fully entitled, and where that shall prove defective, I will point out the easy means by which it may be rendered more complete.

First, I believe I can affirm with certainty, that the several sums mentioned in the account transmitted with my letter above mentioned, were received at, or within a very few days of the dates which are prefixed to them in the account; but as this contains only the gross sums, and each of these was received in different payments, though at no great distance of time, I cannot therefore assign a greater degree of accuracy to the account. Perhaps the Honourable Court will judge this sufficient for any purpose to which their enquiry was directed; but if it should not be so, I will beg leave to refer, for a more minute formation, and for the means of making any investigation which they may think it proper to direct, respecting the particulars of this transaction, to Mr. Larkins, your Accountant General, who was privy to every process of it, and possessor, as I believe, the original paper, which contained the only account that I ever kept of it. In this each receipt was, as I recollect, specifically inserted, with the name of the person by whom it was made; and I shall write to him, to desire that he will furnish you with the paper itself, if it is still in being, and in his hands, or with whatever he can distinctly recollect concerning it.

For my motives for withholding the several receipts from the knowledge of the Council, or of the Court of Directors, and for taking bonds for part of these sums, and paying others into the Treasury as deposits on my own account, I have generally accounted in my letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the 22d May 1782; namely, that "I either chose to conceal the first receipts from public curiosity, by receiving bonds for the amount, or possibly acted without any studied design, which my memory at that distance of time could verify; and that I did not think it worth my care to observe the same means with the rest."—It will not be expected that I should be able to give a more correct explanation of my intentions, after a lapse of three years, having declared at the time, that many particulars had escaped my remembrance; neither shall I attempt to add more than the clearer affirmation of the facts implied in that report of them, and such inferences as necessarily, or with a strong probability, follow them. I have said that the three first sums of the account were paid into the Company's Treasury without passing through my hands: the second of these was forced into notice by its destination and application to the expense of a detachment, which was formed and employed against Madjee Scindia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Carnac, as I particularly apprised the Court of Directors, in my letter of the 29th December 1780: the other two were certainly not intended, when I received them, to be made public, though intended for public service, and actually applied to it. The exigencies of the Government were at that time my own, and every pressure upon it rested with its full weight upon my mind. Wherever I could find allowable means of relieving those wants, I eagerly seized them; but neither could it occur to me as necessary to state on our proceedings every little aid which I could thus procure, nor do I know how I could have stated it, without appearing to court favour by an ostentation which I disdained, nor without the chance of exciting the jealousy of my colleagues, by the constructive assertion of a separate and unparticipated merit, derived from the influence of my station, to which they might have laid an equal claim. I should have deemed it particularly dishonourable, to receive for my own use, money tendered by men of a certain class, from whom I had interdicted the receipt of presents to my inferiors, and bound them by oath not to receive them. I was therefore more than ordinarily cautious to avoid the suspicion of it, which would scarcely have failed to light upon me, had I suffered the money to be brought directly to my own house, or to that of any person known to be in trust for me; for these reasons I caused it to be transported immediately to the Treasury. There, I well know, Sir, it could not be received without being passed to some credit, and this could only be done by entering it as a loan, or as a deposit; the first was the least liable to reflection, and therefore I had obviously recourse to it. Why the second sum was entered as a deposit, I am utterly ignorant; possibly it was done without any special direction from me; possibly because it was the simplest mode of entry, and therefore preferred, as the transaction itself did not require concealment, having been already avowed.

Although



Although I am firmly persuaded that these were my sentiments on the occasion, yet I will not affirm that they were. Though I feel their impression as the remains of a series of thoughts retained on my memory, I am not certain that they may not have been produced by subsequent reflection on the principal fact, combining with it the probable motives of it. Of this I am certain, that it was my design originally to have concealed the receipt of all the sums, except the second, even from the knowledge of the Court of Directors; they had answered my purpose of public utility, and I had almost totally dismissed them from my remembrance. But when fortune threw a sum in my way, of a magnitude which could not be concealed, and the peculiar delicacy of my situation, at the time in which I received it, made me more circumspect of appearances, I chose to apprise my employers of it; which I did hastily and generally; hastily, perhaps to prevent the vigilance and activity of secret calumny; and generally, because I knew not the exact amount of the sum of which I was in the receipt, but not in the full possession: I promised to acquaint them with the result as soon as I should be in possession of it, and in the performance of my promise I thought it consistent with it, to add to the account all the former appropriations of the same kind; my good genius then suggesting to me, with a spirit of caution, which might have spared me the trouble of this apology, had I universally attended to it, that if I had suppressed them, and they were afterwards known, I might be asked, what were my motives for withholding part of these receipts from the knowledge of the Court of Directors, and informing them of the rest.

It being my wish to clear up every doubt upon this transaction, which either my own mind could suggest, or which may have been suggested by others, I beg leave to suppose another question, and to state the terms of it in my reply, by informing you, that the indorsement on the bonds was made about the period of my leaving the Presidency, in the middle of the year 1781, in order to guard against their becoming a claim to the Company, as part of my estate, in the event of my death occurring in the course of the service on which I was then entering.

This, Sir, is the plain history of the transaction. I should be ashamed to request that you would communicate it to the Honourable Court of Directors, whose time is too valuable for the intrusion of a subject so uninteresting, but that it is become a point of indispensable duty; I must therefore request the favour of you to lay it, at a convenient time, before them. In addressing it to you personally, I yield to my own feelings of the respect which is due to them as a body, and to the assurances, which I derive from your experienced civilities, that you will kindly overlook the trouble imposed by it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Chettingham,
11 July 1785.

Your very humble and

Most obedient servant,

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

EXTRACT of COURT's LETTER to BENGAL, dated 10th of March 1785.

Para 2. OUR Governor General having, in his letter of the 20th March 1783, signified his earnest desire that we would nominate a successor to the Government of Bengal, we have accordingly appointed Lord Macartney as successor to the Government General; and having taken into consideration the long, faithful, and able services of Warren Hastings, Esquire, we have unanimously resolved, that he be permitted to resign the Government of Bengal, agreeable to his request contained in the above letter.

3. We have not fixed any particular day for his quitting the Government; but direct, that he take the first opportunity in the ensuing season, commencing in October next, to return to Europe. And as we have instructed Lord Macartney to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Bengal immediately after the departure of Mr. Hastings, we order, that the Senior in the Supreme Council, on whom the Government is in the interim to devolve, shall lose no time in conveying to Lord Macartney the earliest information of that event.



Copy of a Letter from Mr. Vansittart to the Court of Directors, dated 13th April 1781; respecting the Part he took in Mr. Hastings's Resignation.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

HAVING seen a pamphlet, entitled, *A short Account of the Resignation of Warren Hastings, Esquire*, in which my name appears as a witness to the authority given to Mr. Maclean, which authority has been disavowed by Mr. Hastings; I think it necessary to state the part I took in this transaction, somewhat more at large than is recorded in your proceedings of the 23d of October 1776. I will not, at this distance of time, undertake to charge my memory with the precise words of my testimony; but I can assert with confidence that it was to the following effect:---“ That when Mr. Hastings gave his instructions to Mr. Maclean, on his departure from Bengal in the

should be 75

“ beginning of 1765, he told him, He would not continue a nominal Governor without any real power, but was resolved to quit his station, unless, by the removal of General Clavering, Mr. Francis, or Colonel Monson, or by the addition of some friend of his own to the Council, the authority was given him as well as the name; and that he authorized him to declare this resolution wherever he thought proper.

It is very true, as Mr. Hastings observes in his letter of the 15th of August 1777, that he did not *authorize me to give testimony*; but it is equally true, that he did not forbid my doing it: and therefore, when his agent (Mr. Maclean) requested it of me, I could not have been justified in refusing. Mr. Maclean wrote to me, to beg I would attend in Leadenhall-Street for this purpose; I came from Berkshire in consequence; I had at that time a perfect recollection of the words Mr. Hastings had used, and I repeated them literally, without attempting to explain them. It rested with the Court of Directors to determine whether or not they amounted to authority for a resignation.--- If the original minutes of the testimony I gave to the chairman, deputy chairman, and Mr. Becher can be found, and the instructions to Mr. Maclean, which Mr. Hastings says he has in his possession, are produced, the former will appear to be merely a confirmation of the latter.

With respect to the resignation, I understand from Mr. Maclean, that it was not intended Mr. Hastings should be obliged to quit the Government immediately on the receipt of the advices from the Court of Directors, but only that he should do it in time to return to England by some of the ships of that season; and it has been mentioned to me in letters from Bengal, that, although Mr. Hastings disapproved of the resignation, it was really his intention to have abided by it, till General Clavering's attempt to dispossess him by violence, and the subsequent occurrences induced him to pursue a different conduct.

I am, with respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Old Burlington-Street,

Your most obedient

13 April 1781.

humble servant,

(Signed)

GEORGE VANSITTART.



A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E
A N N U A L P R O F I T S

Arising to the Company from O P I U M, in Bengal;

From the Acquisition of the Dewannee to the Date of the latest Advices from Bengal.

					<i>L. Rs.</i>
1765—6	—	—	—	—	—
1766—7	—	—	—	—	—
1767—8	—	—	—	—	—
1768—9	—	—	—	—	—
1769—70	—	—	—	—	—
1770—1	—	—	—	—	—
1771—2	—	—	—	—	—
1772—3	—	—	—	—	—
1773—4	—	—	—	—	39,837
1774—5	—	—	—	—	14,256
1775—6	—	—	—	—	56,255
1776—7	—	—	—	—	21,908
1777—8	—	—	—	—	22,149
1778—9	—	—	—	—	49,572
1779—80	—	—	—	—	57,527
1780—1	—	—	—	—	8,475
1781—2	—	—	—	—	68,912
1782—3	—	—	—	—	43,470
1783—4	—	—	—	—	78,300
1784—5	—	—	—	—	53,348

N. B. The curr. rupee is valued at 2s. 3.

East India House,
30th March 1786.

Errors excepted.

JOHN ANNIS,
Auditor of Indian Accompts.

EXTRACT of FORT St. GEORGE SELECT CONSULTATIONS, 19th February, 1781.

THE Secretary, Mr. Sullivan, representing that urgent business requires his attendance in Bengal, and requesting the permission of the Committee to proceed thither, it is accordingly granted him.

EXTRACT of NARRATIVE of the PROCEEDINGS of the SELECT COMMITTEE of FORT St. GEORGE, from the 17th of February, 1781, to the 22d of June, 1781.

Para. 35. IN the month of February last, Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, Secretary to the Select Committee, applied for leave to proceed to Calcutta on his private affairs, which was granted.—Mr. Oakes was shortly afterwards appointed Secretary during his absence.—About the end of April the President received a letter from Mr. Sullivan, referring him to dispatches from the

Governor



Governor General and Council, for the particulars of the business which had been concluded at Calcutta, with respect to the Carnatic, and which would likewise inform him of the appointment the Governor General had conferred upon him, of Resident of the Durbar of the Nabob; that this would of course make it necessary for him to vacate the Secretaryship, which he had authorized Mr. Oakeley to do in his name.

36. The Committee were of opinion that Mr. Sullivan had acted contrary to that respect and attention which were due to them, in accepting of an employment on another establishment before he had received their approbation, and his mode of notifying it was highly improper; but being willing to suppose he had acted rather from inadvertency than intentional disrespect, and having received no other intimation as to the nature of his appointment, they deferred the discussion of the subject until he should arrive, resolving then to call on him to justify his conduct. Mr. Sullivan's resignation of the Secretaryship was accepted, and Mr. Oakes was confirmed in the office of Secretary to the Select Committee.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SELECT CONSULTATIONS, 29th of March, 1781.

THE Governor General reports, That Syed Aslam Cawn Behadore, Dewan of the Nabob Wallaujaw, accompanied by Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, arrived here some days ago with full powers and instructions to ratify certain articles of agreement, which the Nabob is desirous should be firmly established between this government and the Carnatic.

The following is a translation of his credentials, the original having been produced to the Board.

His Highness the Nabob Wallaujaw Ummeer ul Hind, Omdat ul Mulk, Asuffred Dowlah Unwarud deen Cawn Behauder, Zuffeer Jung, Sepoy Salar Subahdar of the Carnatic;

To Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esquire, and Syed Aslam Cawn Behauder Mobauruz Jung, &c.

Reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, integrity, and abilities, we hereby constitute and appoint you, Richard Joseph Sullivan and Syed Aslam Cawn, to be our Ministers and Plenipotentiaries extraordinary at the Durbar of the Mighty and Exalted Governor General of India, Immaudeid Dowlah, Mr. Hastings, Behauder Jellaudert Jung; and we give you full power, by these presents, in our name, and on our behalf, to manage and conduct all our affairs, and to agree to, and sign any, and all treaty or treaties for our advantage, with as full force and effect, as we ourselves could do if present, without prejudice to our sovereign rights, or to the rights of our country and family. And we empower you, when you are to return to our presence, to appoint a proper person to manage our affairs during your absence, under your instructions. In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our Great Seal, in Madras, this 26th day of the moon Suffer, in the year of the Hegiry 1195, corresponding to the 20th February, 1781.

(The Nabob's Signature)

B I J S E.

A true Copy.

Syed Aslam Cawn's Signature.

A true Copy.

R. J. Sullivan.

The Governor General has had frequent conferences with Syed Aslam Cawn, on the subject of his master's demands; but as he conceived that a formal and a methodical enunciation of them would be in every respect necessary for the consideration of the Board, he desired Aslam Cawn would state in a concise and particular manner, the several heads under which the propositions should be arranged. Aslam Cawn accordingly presented him, two days ago, with a paper of requisitions, and in the name of his master requested a reply, expressing the Board's resolution on each article, as expeditiously as possible, their object being of the utmost importance, not only to the future prosperity of his country, but also to the safety of the English possessions in the Carnatic, and to the relief of his numerous creditors, whose claims and necessities he represents as great and distressing.

The Governor General now delivers the paper of requisitions, which is read.

The Board, sensible of the heavy load of difficulties under which the Nabob Wallaujaw hath laboured for a considerable length of time, and being anxious that a permanent plan should be adopted for the future regulations of the affairs of the Carnatic, readily acquiesce in the requisition of Syed Aslam Cawn, that distinct replies be given by the Board to each of the several propositions of the Nabob; and that the replies, if approved by the Dewan, should serve for the basis of an agreement between this government and that of the Carnatic. Syed Aslam Cawn having clearly understood and approved of all the replies of the Board with the above amendment, and literal translation of the same being given to him in the Persian language, he, on the part of his master, agrees to them in every particular; and requests that the following declaration may be affixed to them for his, and



for the signature and seal of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, whose name having been joined with Aslum Cawn's in the credentials, is therefore necessary to the complete ratification of any agreement founded on them.

"We, Aslum Cawn and Richard Joseph Sullivan, in virtue of full powers granted to us by the Nabob Walaujaw, to negotiate and conclude a treaty or agreement with the Honourable the Governor General and Council of Bengal, for and on account of the future regulation and management of the affairs of the Carnatic, and in the name and on the behalf of the Nabob Walaujaw afore-named, solemnly agree to all the conditions expressed in the preceding replies of the Governor General and Council, to the annexed corresponding propositions made by Syed Aslum Cawn Behader on the behalf of the Nabob Wallaujaw afore-said; and do bind him the said Nabob Wallaujaw, and do declare him to be bound, to the performance of every thing required to be performed by him in the said replies, in the same manner and as fully, as if he himself had been present at the execution of this deed, and had signed the same, regarding the same in the light of a treaty executed in the usual form. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names and seals to this deed, and have caused it to be written on a paper, to which the Nabob Walaujaw himself hath, with his own hand, affixed his seal in our presence, as a confirmation of his concurrence in whatsoever agreement should be written upon it by us, and of the sanction of his faith pledged for every obligation expressed and implied by it.

The Board being fully satisfied of the sufficiency of the powers with which Syed Aslum Cawn Behader and Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan are invested on the part of the Nabob Walaujaw, and being anxious that speedy and effectual remedies should be applied to the disordered state of the affairs of the Carnatic, do deem it of essential moment, that the entire sanction of the controuling government of India should be given to the agreement, and the more especially as in the letters which have been received from the Presidency of Fort St. George, since the commencement of the late troubles in the Carnatic, they have repeatedly declared their total and absolute inability to obtain from the Carnatic the smallest supply of money for the maintenance of the war, or the support of their current expences.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following request, which hath been made to him by Syed Aslum Cawn on the part of the Nabob:—His Highness the Nabob Wallau Jaw Sepah Salah Bahadre has sent me from the Carnatic to the Governor General and Council, that between the said Nabob and the Governor and Council a settlement might be made, after the manner of a treaty; and the Nabob has directed me, that in case the Governor and Council should approve of this, I am to represent that it will be necessary for a person of trust to be appointed, and stationed for ever, for the purpose of finally adjusting this matter, and carrying on the correspondence between both quarters: should this be assented to, he has ordered me to request that Mr. Sullivan be appointed, as he can never be satisfied with an unexperienced or unqualified person; and as Mr. Sullivan is a gentleman of the greatest prudence, has resided a long time in the Carnatic, is perfectly acquainted with all the concerns of this country, and of the Madras Council, and from a long while has been in the Nabob's most intimate friendship; his appointment, therefore, will be of the greatest advantage to the Company's and the Nabob's interests. For these reasons, I beg leave to request that the Governor General and Council will be pleased to appoint Mr. Sullivan to this office.

The Board having duly weighed the purport of the above request, and being equally convinced of the necessity of the appointment of a person to reside with the Nabob, as the Representative and minister of this government, for the maintenance of the agreement actually concluded between this government and the Nabob; and being also firmly of opinion, that without the resources of the Carnatic, the war, in which it is engaged, cannot be supported but by uncertain and languid supplies from Bengal, and eventually involve both in one common state of distress, if not utter ruin; and having also considered the recommendation made by the Nabob in favour of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, and the reasons which have been urged as his inducement to it; and deeming these, as well as the objects of the appointment, of too great importance to be sacrificed to that punctilio, which, on a less urgent occasion, might dissuade the Board from employing a servant of that Presidency, although equally a servant of the same common masters, do resolve, That Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan be appointed the representative and minister of this government at the court of Nabob Wallau Jaw, for the purpose of maintaining the faith of this government, in the agreement now concluded with the said Nabob, and for the representation of such matters as may at any time require his interposition in that character, and in our name, either with the Nabob, or with the President and Council, or Select Committee of Fort St. George, and that credentials to this effect be granted him in the usual form.



Resolved, That the following allowances be granted to Mr. Sullivan, as the representative and minister of this government at the court of the Nabob Wallaw Jaw, being the allowances usually granted on such occasions, and that the same be paid by the Buxey.

Lieutenant Col. pay and double batta	-	-	S. R.	1,488	— —
Fixed salary	-	-	-	1,000	— —
Contingencies, including Moonshies, Servants, &c.	-	-	-	500	— —
			S. R.	2,988	— —

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 2d April 1781.

THE following credentials are granted to Mr. Sullivan.

To Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esquire.

We, the Governor General and Council, in virtue of the powers vested in us by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and by the English East India Company, to direct and controul the political affairs of all the Company's settlements in India, relying on your fidelity, prudence, integrity, and circumspection, have deputed and appointed you to be the representative and minister of this government at the court of the Nabob Wallaw Jaw, for the purpose of maintaining the faith of this government, in the agreement which has been this day concluded with the said Nabob; and for the representation of such matters as may at any time require your interposition, in that character, and in our name, either with the Nabob, or with the President and Council, or Select Committee of Fort St. George; and we do hereby delegate to you full powers and authority to act in that capacity. Given in Fort William, under our hands, and the seal of the Company, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Agreed that the following letter be written to the President and Select Committee, at Fort St. George:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The Nabob having deemed it expedient, in the present critical state of his affairs, to send his minister Aslam Cawn on a deputation to us, and to invest him with full powers to treat with this government for the attainment of several points, as particularly set forth in his instructions; we have maturely considered the nature and extent of the requests preferred by the Nabob, and have, in consequence, come to such resolutions upon them, as we doubt not will contribute equally to the support of the Nabob's honour and character, the satisfaction of his numerous creditors, the benefit of the Company, and the preservation of his country. For your complete information upon this subject, we enclose you a copy of the requests of the Nabob, together with copy of the replies we have made to every article separately, and earnestly recommend it to you to conform strictly to the agreement entered into on our parts, and on the part of the Nabob; which, though not executed in the terms of a formal instrument, we look upon to have all the sanction, force, and validity of a treaty.

And for the better security, that the plan of public arrangement settled, as we hope now, upon a permanent basis, and in such a manner as to secure to us the thanks of the creditors, and the approbation of the Company, shall not be interrupted by secondary private considerations, or the interference of individuals, to the detriment of general interest, it was our original intention to appoint a servant of this establishment to be our resident at the Nabob's Durbar; and the instrument of communication from us to you, upon all matters that mutually relate to the Nabob and the Company. In the points above mentioned, though we still admit the propriety of such a measure, and are unwilling to deviate from our original intention, in preference to any of the Company's servants upon another establishment; yet the very particular manner in which the Nabob has recommended Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan to this appointment, and the intimate confidence with which it appears he has distinguished this gentleman, by joining his name in the commission with Aslam Cawn, and thereby making him a party to the agreement which has been concluded, would argue a want of respect in us towards the Nabob, were we to withhold our assent, especially as we have an opinion of the abilities and integrity of Mr. Sullivan, and believe him qualified for such a trust; we have therefore thought proper to appoint Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, the representative and minister of this government at the court of the Nabob Wallaw Jaw, for the purpose of maintaining the faith of this government, in the agreement concluded with the said Nabob, and for the representation of such matters as may at any time require his interposition in that character, and in our name, either with the Nabob, or with the President and Council, or Select Committee of Fort St. George; and we have accordingly granted him credentials to this effect, a copy of which is enclosed.

Fort William,
2d April 1781.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of LETTER from LORD MACARTNEY, K.B. to the COMMITTEE of
SECRECY, dated 28th September 1781.

VERY soon afterwards I had occasion also to consult frequently with him * in consequence of another transaction of the Bengal Government relative to the Nabob of Arcot. His Highness had been for some time disgusted with that dependance, which he had transferred to the Company from the Soubah of the Decan, and the throne of Delhi, to whom it originally belonged; he had indulged the hope, that the agents deputed by him from hence last year to the Court of England would contribute not a little towards freeing him from any interference of the Company; and a deputation to the government of Bengal, which is established by parliament, promised to add to the advantages, or supply the deficiencies of an European embassy. He therefore sent in March 1781, two persons as his minister, with requests to the Governor General; they indicate his Highness's aim at an increase of possessions and of power, which the Company has not thought just or wise to suffer. To these demands he joined an offer to assign, during the continuance of the present troubles, the revenues of the countries yet remaining to him, towards defraying the charges of the war, on conditions in favour of his creditors, who seem to have been concerned in this embassy of obtaining Company's bonds equal to the revenues of the districts which had been assigned to them, but to which conditions the government of Fort St. George had no authority from you to agree. This assignment however was pressed forward by the Nabob's ministers as the first object of their deputation; and as it appeared to Mr. Hastings, that it promised a reasonable relief to the Carnatic, it was readily accepted in April 1781, and the replies of the Governor General and Council to the Nabob's several requests were transmitted to this Presidency, with an intimation that they should be considered as having all the sanction, force, and validity of a treaty; and one of the ministers from the Nabob returned with credentials as minister of the Governor General and Council of Bengal at his Highness's Court, for the purpose of maintaining their faith in the execution of that treaty, and also as their representative at this Presidency. Mr. Hastings has been so obliging as to write to me, that if my appointment to this government had been foreseen, neither he or Mr. Wheeler would have had recourse to this unusual intervention, but would have rather referred the Nabob and his creditors to the Presidency of Fort St. George, as being the regular instrument of the Company's participation in the government of the Carnatic; he has since, and I believe truly, been informed, that if the treaty and embassy had happened (as was expected) to arrive during the late administration, they would have been treated with derision, and resented as injurious. The uneasiness of the Presidencies of both coasts, at any extension of the authority of the Bengal Government over them, beyond the express provision of the act of Parliament, has been often indeed declared in forcible terms in their respective consultations, protests, and correspondence. They had not probably considered that this important and remedial act ought to have a most liberal and extensive, though a just and candid construction. It must have been meant virtually, to give the lead and super-eminence to the Governor General and Council of Bengal in all general transactions, and to commit, though it does not literally, to them the exclusive charge of arranging the great line of policy with those princes who are really and totally independent of any of your Presidencies. India ought never indeed to be considered by your servants, otherwise than in a collective view, without any subdivision of local interest or attachments, and every objection urged against public measures, on the ground of being encroachments by one English settlement, or by one set of Company's servants over another, has presented itself to my judgment, when contradistinguished from the general good, with such a degree of weakness as to reason, and of danger as to consequences, that I have taken uncommon pains to inculcate my opposite sentiments in this Presidency. To the assertion of rights invaded I have opposed the impropriety of giving such a name to simple institutions, established for the facility of the service, and which must be subservient to its benefit; and to persons hurt at the apprehension of contempt, from the participation or subtraction of their authority, it was obvious to observe, that bodies of men, as well as individuals, become in fact contemptible, not by the acts of others, but by the weakness or inconsistency of their own proceedings; few stations being so low as not to be capable of attracting esteem, and even respect, by a strict acquittal of the duties they prescribe. No doubt, with regard to the superiority of the Bengal government, the truest method of preserving the dignity, and securing the efficacy of authority, is to be cautious in extending the exercise of it to lengths that may throw the existence of it, so extended, into doubt. But necessity gives propriety to every interposition, provided it can be effectual, and it is not to the avowed irregularity of passing by the usual instruments of the Company's participation in the government of the Carnatic, that in times of critical exigency those instruments being unfit, any solid objection will, in the judgment of wisdom and policy, be allowed; but it is to the attempt of interposing, where the interposition may be rejected, or when, if admitted, it may be prejudicial or ineffectual. The dread of suspension by the Governor General and Council was not likely to enforce obedience from men inclined to dispute, in certain instances, the sentence as well as the crime; and on whom, being determined to quit the service, if executed, it would not be a punishment. Yet the utter rejection of the treaty, and consequent breach with the Bengal government, reflective as it would prove on the regulations of our policy, would still perhaps be less fatal to your affairs, than the perversion of that treaty, reluctantly ad-

(2)
* Mr. M^r Pherfon.



mated by persons who were to carry it into execution. From these dangers at least the settlement was relieved by the change you made in the administration of this Presidency. The whole transaction had now a fair and candid examination; and from the application given to it, and the opportunities of judging of it upon the spot, it is probable that the view taken of it had been a just one. It appeared, that the assignment of the Nabob's revenues to be collected by the conjunct management of his and the Company's servants; with the same controul in favour of the former, had actually been already made by his Highness to my predecessor, as to part of his country, and indeed carried into execution; and to me, before he knew the contents of the treaty, he made the offer of the remainder; so that the effect of the intervention of the Supreme Council was, in this instance, which passed for counterbalancing all the Nabob's political demands, to obtain by their means what he had given, or was ready to give, before; but at the same time, as far as the treaty bound, to bind the Presidency from attempting to improve the plan of finances, if deficient, or, if it should fail, from substituting another in its room. The necessary participation of the Company in the government of the Carnatic, through its representatives upon the spot, is meant to be rather the effect of influence than the exertion of force. The immediate interference of another government, and through another channel, destroys or diminishes that necessary influence. If it had been perverted to the purposes of corruption, it was full time to change the hands by which it was to be directed; but there is no alternative between taking away the management from this Presidency entirely, or leaving to it, under instructions from the superintending power, the executive means of managing with advantage and effect. Very soon after my accession to this government, I had a strong instance of the disadvantage resulting from this interposition of the authority of the Supreme Council, and the imbecility into which it cast this Presidency. In the midst of our distresses, without money or provision, the army in arrears, and the garrisons ready to mutiny, I applied to the Nabob, in the most urgent manner, for assistance. He never precisely denied his ability to give it. Many of his friends acknowledged he could have given it. The final answer, however, which was sent me, expressed that his Highness had concluded with the Governor General of Bengal, which provided for all the supplies which he should furnish.

Notwithstanding my experience of the ill consequences of this immediate intervention of that government, I was resolved, if it had been impowered so to intervene, to abide strictly and scrupulously by every clause and article of its conventions. The exercise of the power was with me at first a presumption of the right. Your instructions indeed, after delivering your opinion on the plans proposed for remedying the defects in the present system on the coast, direct the Presidency of Fort St. George to negotiate the business with the Nabob; and express the continuance of your hope, that his Highness may, in concert with us, forthwith establish certain resources, and heartily join in the most powerful exertions, and make such speedy and judicious arrangements, as shall appear proper and satisfactory to us; but if that prince should finally refuse his consent to arrangements, which equally involve the welfare and the safety of your property in one common cause, you then desire us to apply to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, *who in such case are empowered to furnish us with instructions how to proceed.* These positive directions appear to mark the precise boundaries of the authority confided respectively in this Presidency, and in the Supreme Council, as declared by a member of that Board. The whole of this discussion leads to no certainty, that our strict conformity to the agreement made by that power, by the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the first instance, without any previous application from or concurrence with the Presidency of Madras, would free us from all responsibility in acknowledging their validity, or abiding by their contents. But I have, with a view to the great good which united efforts operate, and from the respect which I bear to the opinions of Mr. Hastings, adapted my conduct to them, and shall place my satisfaction in such a faithful, zealous, and I hope, judicious execution of his plans, as to give them the best chance of success; and, lest the appearance upon record of a difference of opinion, either as to authority or to measures, should be productive of inconvenience, or be disagreeable to him, the letter from the Committee, on the subject of the Treaty and Embassy, became no formal resolution of the Board; and I was authorized by my colleagues to acquaint him, that he might consider it as proceeding merely from them as individuals, and addressed to him alone. As far indeed as this transaction relates to finances, it must be observed, that no arrangement of them, while the present war continues, can be productive of much revenue. Part of the country has been ruined by the ravages of Hyder; part of it has been deserted by the dread of his inhumanity; and the remainder, with little more exception than what immediately surrounds our garrisons, or is covered by our camp, is under the command of the numerous bodies of horse belonging to the enemy, whose rapid motions enable them to guard extensive possessions.

EXTRACT of LETTER from LORD MACARTNEY to SIR EYRE COOTE, dated 1st September 1781.

YOU have probably heard that the Nabob has received an Agent from Calcutta, whose business is said to be to maintain the faith of the engagements between his Highness and the Bengal Government.

(22)

EXTRACT



EXTRACT of Letter from GENERAL SIR EYRE COOTE to LORD MACARTNEY;
dated Camp Tirrore, 2d September 1781.

THE part of your letter which has most engaged my thoughts and attention, is that which mentions the Nabob's new agent from Bengal.—It is an arrangement which I by no means approve, being a direct infringement of that regular line of executive authority which has been constitutionally established by Act of Parliament.—It is in my opinion an act of supererogation in the Governor General, and an attempt to annihilate a power, which can only be diminished or abolished by an authority above any existing in this country.—And I am thoroughly convinced, that the Government of Madras cannot, without being liable to a charge of breach of trust, tacitly acquiesce in so glaring an encroachment upon those privileges, which have been assigned to them by a constitutional Act of Parliament; I hope therefore your Lordship will not allow it to pass unmolested—I can only say, that had I been fitting as a member of the Board of Bengal, when such a measure was proposed, I should have protested against it.

EXTRACT of Letter from the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL of FORT ST. GEORGE to the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, dated 8th September 1781.

YOUR late appointment, being the first of the kind, to Fort St. George, since the establishment of your superintending power, is to be considered only as an extraordinary deviation from your general conduct, and which, when made, you no doubt thought warranted by the necessity of the occasion.—It would have been, however, particularly desirable, that the effect had ceased with the cause which had produced it; because the object of your choice on this occasion, though in other respects a gentleman of much merit, might be thought to have incurred the imputation of a breach of trust to the Company.

Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, at the very time that he was confidential Secretary to the Select Committee of this Presidency, and consequently possessed of all the views and secrets of the Company, as far as relate to this Government, privately entered into the service of the Nabob, with whom, by the orders of the Court of Directors, none of the Company's servants are allowed to have any communication, without a permission from the President.—He undertook his Highness's plan of independence, so reprobated by the Company, as well as of those other projects contained in his requests, with which you have either positively refused, or have simply declined complying.—If he acknowledged himself to your Board to have been Secretary to this Committee, you must have either supposed that he had resigned that office before his acceptance of a charge from another master, or that he had the permission of his superiors for holding both.—The fact is however otherwise; and your letter was the first intimation to the Committee of Mr. Sullivan's commission from the Nabob.—His resignation of his office at the Board was subsequent to your nomination of him as your representative; the acceptance of an office on another establishment, without the approbation of the Board, in whose service he continued, was thought a sufficient ground, by the members of it at that time, for coming to a resolution of calling upon him, on his arrival here, to justify his conduct.—We however do not wish to treat him with harshness; and though our lenity may possibly be considered as injurious to the discipline of the service, yet, from respect to your partiality for him, from respect to the name he bears, and from a willingness to believe that he has erred rather through levity than ill intention, we yet forbear to punish him for his misconduct; and we trust that so signal an instance of our moderation will be a most convincing proof of our sincere desire to cultivate and maintain the most perfect harmony and good correspondence with you.

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER to FORT ST. GEORGE, dated 28th August 1782:
Received at FORT ST. GEORGE, 31st January 1783.

Par. 5. **T**HE conduct of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, in quitting the confidential office which he filled, and going privately into the service of the Nabob, as related by you in the narrative of the proceedings of your Select Committee, from the 17th February to the 22d June 1781, in the letter from your Select Committee to the Governor General and Council, dated 8th September 1781, and likewise in the letter from Lord Macartney to the Governor General, dated 9th September 1781, appears to us of so extraordinary and alarming a nature, and as holding out such an evil example to our servants in general, who ought to be discouraged and deterred, by every means in our power, from practices of the same kind, that we have thought proper to dismiss the said Mr. Sullivan from our service, and he is hereby dismissed accordingly.



EXTRACT of FORT ST. GEORGE SELECT CONSULTATIONS, 12th February 1783.

DISPATCHED the following letter to Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan.

To Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the President and Select Committee to acquaint you, that the Honourable Court of Directors were much surpris'd at your appointment to reside with the Nabob as the Representative and Minister of the Governor General and Council, the natural tendency of such an appointment being to lessen the respect which ought to be shewn to the authority of a Governor and Council of Fort St. George, not only by the Nabob, but also by the neighbouring Princes; that the residence of the Nabob in the vicinity of Madras clearly pointed out their Governor and Council of Fort St. George, as the fittest persons to negotiate any matters with his Highness from the Bengal Government; and that they therefore revoke your said appointment.

Your conduct in quitting the confidential office which you filled, and going privately into the service of the Nabob, appears also to the Court of Directors of so extraordinary and alarming a nature, and as holding out such an evil example to their servants in general, who ought to be discouraged and deterred, by every means in their power, from practices of the same kind, that they have thought proper to dismiss you from their service, and I am directed to signify to you such dismission accordingly.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Fort St. George,
12th February 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

EXTRACT of FORT ST. GEORGE SELECT CONSULTATIONS, 19th February 1783.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Right Honourable the President and Select Committee, to the Governor General and Council.

WE have the honour to acquaint you, that by dispatches brought here by the Greyhound Packet from the Court of Directors, they express their surprize at the appointment of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, in consequence of the before-mentioned agreement, to reside with the Nabob as your Representative and Minister; the natural tendency of such an appointment being to lessen the respect which ought ever to be shewn to the authority of a Governor and Council of Fort St. George, not only by the Nabob, but also by the neighbouring powers. The Directors add, that the residence of the Nabob in the vicinity of Madras, clearly points out their Governor and Council as the fittest persons to negotiate any matters with his Highness from your Government, and therefore revoke the appointment of Mr. Sullivan.

EXTRACT of COURT's LETTER to BENGAL, dated 12th July 1782: Received in Bengal the 18th February 1783.

Para. 51. WE have paid due attention to your advices, respecting the agreement made between your Government and the Nabob of the Carnatic, in March 1781; and upon the maturest consideration of the paper intituled, "The Requests of the Nabob," and also of the replies thereto from the Governor General and Council, we cannot be of opinion that the said agreement was either necessary or expedient; and do therefore positively direct, that the same be forthwith annulled.

52. We were extremely surpris'd at the appointment of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, in consequence of the before-mentioned agreement, to reside with the Nabob, as the Representative and Minister of your Government; for unless you had cause to suspect, that our Governor and Council at Madras would not have followed your instructions, or that they had before actually disobeyed your orders, respecting such subjects as they are obliged by Act of Parliament to receive and obey your instructions upon, such an appointment must naturally tend to lessen the respect which ought ever to be shewn to them, not only by the Nabob and his family, but also by the neighbouring Princes. The Nabob's residence at Chepauk, which is in the vicinity of Madras, clearly points out our Governor and Council as the fittest persons to negotiate any matters with his Highness from your Government; we do therefore hereby revoke the said appointment of Mr. Sullivan.

EXTRACT



EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 15th March 1783.

THE Governor General.---I have hereto forborne to recommend a successor to Mr. James Grant, who has requested the permission of the Board to resign his station as resident at the Court of the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, because it was not a point that immediately pressed; and the troubles in which that Prince was engaged appeared to afford a temporary security against any designs which he might wish to form against any of the Company's territories.---As it appears from the preceding letter, that he is entirely freed from his late embarrassments, it becomes a subject of important consideration with the Board to obviate his being led into any hostile designs against us; and for that purpose I recommend that a letter be immediately written to him, to inform him of the treaty lately concluded with the Peshwa, and to refer him for the particulars of this negociation to the Minister whom we proposed to depute to him in the room of Mr. James Grant, whose ill state of health has prevented him from proceeding to his station, and has therefore requested our permission to be relieved from it.---That as he has already notified his assent to receive Mr. James Grant, and invited him to his Court, we have, without waiting for his formal acquiescence, made the appointment of a successor, whom I would propose to name to him, and I beg leave to recommend that Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan be appointed to this office.---Independently of the experience which the Board have received of Mr. Sullivan's abilities, I have an additional inducement for recommending him to this particular employment, in the hopes that he may be made an effectual instrument of the reconciliation between the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, and the Nabob Wallah Jah, an object highly meriting the attention of the Board, and I am convinced that nothing will be more highly gratifying to Nizam Ally Cawn, than our endeavours to effect so laudable a purpose.---And for this reason I would propose to mention this to Nizam Ally Cawn, as one of the motives for the choice of this gentleman to that appointment.

Ordered, That this minute be circulated, for the separate opinions of the Members of the Board.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated 20th October 1783.

Para. 24. IT is very embarrassing and distressing to us, to see our orders contemned by the other Presidencies, and your authority quoted, whether applicable or not, for their disobedience, in cases where we are unacquainted with its having been given; but on the contrary, have reason to suppose that no orders exist from your court, of which we have not been furnished with copies, since you have made it a rule to transmit to us copies of all such orders as you occasionally dispatch to them. An early communication thereof is likewise essential to prevent error; and here we beg leave to remark, that your general letter to the President and Council at Fort St. George, of the 12th July 1782, did not accompany the first letter which we received from you of that date by the Hound Sloop, but reached us in a subsequent packet; had it arrived in proper time it would have apprized us of your pleasure for the dismission of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan from the service, and prevented a motion which was made for his appointment to the Court of Nizam Ally Cawn, as a proper person to succeed Mr. Holland in the station of resident there; it would also have prevented a letter which was written to that Chief, for his assent to the appointment, and also the letter of apology yet due for not making it, after he had signified his approbation of Mr. Sullivan for holding the appointment.

To the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS of the UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Honourable Sirs,

Fort William, 28th November 1783.

1. AMONG the mortifications to which I have been continually subjected since my entrance on the office which I yet hold by repeated appointment during a period of near twelve years, there is none which I so severely feel as my concerns in the sufferings of those whom my selection of them for the most important trusts in your service has exposed to persecution here, and to censures, fines, deprivations, and dismission from home.

2. It is hard to be loaded with a weighty responsibility without power, to be compelled to work with instruments imposed upon me which I cannot trust, and to see the terrors of high authority held over the heads of such as I myself employ in the discharge of my public duties.

3. Yet, in defiance of past experience, I will hope and believe that this unnatural influence will have its termination, and that my present appeal to your justice will produce the first symptom of a return of that benevolence which your Honourable Court has shewn to all, even the meanest of my predecessors, and which has been denied to me alone, and to me invariably.

4. Mr.

4. Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan is the object of this address—he was unhappily commissioned by the Nabob Walla Jah, your old and faithful friend and ally, to represent to this Government, which a solemn act of the British legislature had taught him to regard as the first and only efficient instrument of your political dominion, and guardian of your national faith in India, the grievances which he sustained, and to solicit our acceptance of the wealth and resources of his country, for the prosecution of the war, then raging in it to a degree which threatened it with speedy destruction, and that of your interests involved and united in his. A prayer of so extraordinary a nature was rendered yet more unaccountable, but by conclusions which we could only suspect, but durst not encourage, from the complaints which were made to us at the same time by the Presidency of Fort St. George, that they had in vain endeavoured to prevail on the Nabob to grant to them what he was thus endeavouring to prevail upon us to accept. After the great exertions which this Government had used to relieve and aid the Presidency of Fort St. George with the military strength, and the resources of grain and treasure of these provinces, by which we had already drawn great distress on ourselves, we should not only have acted inconsistently with the zeal which had hitherto animated us, but have been wanting in the principles of common discretion, had we rejected the means so tendered of applying what the ravages of war had spared of the wealth of the Carnatic to its natural defence. A deference to the feelings or interests of individuals, however dignified, would on such an occasion have been surely ill timed, and even criminal, if we were internally convinced that it would defeat the purpose which it was so necessary to obtain.

5. In such a case, we had but one alternative, which was, either to accept the offer, or reject it.—It would not admit of a reference; for I know not in what terms a reference could have been made. We could not say to the Presidency of Fort St. George, "Gentlemen, the Nabob Walla Jah has arraigned your conduct, and we require you to examine the truth of his allegations, and, on conviction, pass judgment on yourselves;" neither could we direct the Nabob to make the same tender to the Presidency of Fort St. George which he had made to us, after both he and they had declared, that he had refused to grant the subject of it to them, on their reiterated and urgent requisition.

6. We acknowledged the Nabob's deputation; we accepted his proposal; and, at his request, we commissioned Mr. Sullivan, in the character of our agent and minister, to reside with him, and to attend to the performance of the conditions with which it was connected.

7. Whatever blame may be imputed to Mr. Sullivan, for his acceptance of the original commission, it was wholly obliterated in him, and transferred to the members of this Government, who acknowledged it, who had the legal power of sanctifying it, and did sanctify it, by making it the instrument of a treaty concluded under it, and united other trusts from themselves in addition to it.—And how was he, impressed with a high respect for the superior Government, confident in the rectitude of its acts, and possibly yielding an habitual deference to the personal characters of its members, to suspect that in thus submitting his services to their guidance, he was entailing on himself the penalties which had never been before annexed, but to flagrant and intentional guilt? or that he was departing from his fidelity to his immediate superiors, by holding communication with theirs on points of which they had themselves a claim on the latter for every information which he could give!

8. Something too may be pleaded for the unguarded generosity which is natural to a season of life not yet matured to the steady possession of judgment, unbiassed by passion, and which might have been almost allowably, on such an occasion, excited by the belief of severe distress, existing in an aged prince, whose life, to the last dregs of it, had been spent in the mutual intercourse of friendship with the Company, and the British nation, and in a participation of all the vicissitudes which had attended their fortune, and by the hope of becoming the instrument of its removal.—Your Honourable Court may have seen, in the more recent transactions of the government of Fort St. George, cause to wish both that his agency and the interposition of this government, however warranted on their original ground, had been rendered more effectual, and to make larger allowances both for him and for us.

9. Let me not, however, draw upon myself that portion of your resentment from which I have endeavoured to exonerate him. My conduct still remains to be measured by the same rule as if he had no concern in it. If I was prompted to uncommon exertions, to relieve the intolerable expences which the calamities of your other Presidency had drawn on this, to repel the ruin which threatened the existence of your interests in the Carnatic, and to preserve the credit of your political faith; if the means which I used were warranted by the constitutional powers of your superior and controlling government, I affirm, with all humility, that I ought to be exempted from all criminal reproach, although I may, in your judgment, have over-rated the occasion which seemed to call for such interposition; for it is not easy to devise any ground for the construction of an interested, ambitious, or vindictive motive, impelling me to act as I did. I am not a private creditor of the Nabob, nor (unhappy man!) has he even the means of subsistence, much less of corruption, left him.—I hazarded the sacrifice of personal reputation, both in suffering a diminution of the prosperous state of my own government,



government, and in assuming a participation in the concerns of another, which was already sunk in disgrace, and threatened with annihilation; and the gentleman who was at the head of that department, and therefore most affected by my intervention, was personally known to me only by former habits of friendly intercourse. I remembered him with affection, and shall heartily forgive him, if he feels a sense of injury done him by a measure which originated from a source too pure to admit of the admixture of any private consideration.

10. The Members of this administration, however varying in other sentiments, have all concurred in testifying their opinion of Mr. Sullivan's worth and abilities, and in entreating you to pardon what you may yet deem culpable in his conduct.—I humbly beg leave to make this separate intercession; for I have been, and am, from public embarrassments occasioned by his dismissal, the greatest sufferer by it; praying that you will be pleased to restore him to the service, and (may I add) to indemnify myself and my former colleague from the self reproach of having contributed to the poverty and distress of an unsuspecting dependant, to permit him to draw the allowances which were assigned him by the last but ineffectual appointment which he received from this Government, to be their agent and representative at the court of the Nabob Nizam ul Moolk.—It was vacated only by his dismission from the service, after having been notified in such a mode, as has rendered it difficult to supply it with any other.

11. I entreat your pardon for the length of this address, which I should have deemed it a duty of respect to have comprized in a much narrower compass, had it simply related to an individual; but as its immediate object was connected with a great and important measure of Government, on the rectitude of which the propriety of my addressing you at all on such an occasion depended, I have been unavoidably drawn into a discussion of those points in which both subjects were combined.—For a fuller elucidation of the general measure, permit me to solicit your particular attention to the minutes of this Board, dated the 21st and 30th of July, 11th August, and 13th of October, which contain a complete detail of it, unembarrassed with the voluminous and defultory matter with which it has at various times swelled our consultations.

I have the Honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient,
and faithful Servant,

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

COPY of Proceedings and Correspondence relative to the Ranah of Gohud, since the Year 1781.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 10th December, 1781.

Extract of Treaty concluded on Behalf of the Company, by Colonel Muir, with Madajee Scindia,
13th October, 1781.

Art. 4. **T**HAT whatever country of the Maha Rajah's shall have been taken possession of by the Company on this side the Jumna, Colonel Muir shall restore; and the Maha Rajah shall agree not to molest or disturb the country of Lokindar Ranna Chatter Sing Behader Deleer Tury, nor the fort of Gwalier, which is at present in his possession, so long as the Ranna Saheb observes his treaty with the English; nor the country of Mhy-hut-Rum Sing Tuvg under Behadre, which is at present in the possession of the Ranna.



EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 18th February, 1782.

Dear Sir,
Enclosed, I have the honour to send you a duplicate of my letter of the 26th instant.

I shall in this letter give you as full an account as I have been able to procure, of the present disputes betwixt the Marattoes and the Ranah of Ghode.—The claims of the Marattas are as follow:

1st. They claim a right to the restitution of Cutchuagar, the territory which was conquered from them by the united forces of the Ranah and the English, and which, according to the treaty of Colonel Muir, should have been restored to the Marattas. Bow Buckfey was sent with a body of troops to collect the revenue of it, and in some parts his Annals have been established; but the principal forts have, however, continued in the possession of the Ranah. The Marattas demand, therefore, either the entire surrender of these forts, or a fixed revenue, at the rate of 5,04,000 per annum.

2d. A tribute on account of the district of Binde. It appears that this claim is derived from the time when that country was in the possession of the Marattas. It was taken from them by the late Vizier Sujah ul Dowlah, when he reduced the countries on this side of the Jamnah, as far as Janley; and, at the request of the Ranah, it was given by the Vizier to Buht Sing, Rajah of Badour. It was afterwards taken from him by Afoph ul Dowlah, and given to Himmut Bahader. Again it fell into the possession of Buht Sing; when Himmut Buhadre, alarmed at the designs of Moktur ul Dowlah, fled to Nudzif Cawn, at Delhy. This claim, therefore, is in fact not against the Ranah, but against Buht Sing, who still retains possession of the district of Binde. But the Ranah has drawn it upon himself, by assuming the patronage of Buht Sing, and the management of his political interests, and declaring he will stand forth in his defence.

3d. Five Mehals of Sukerwary, which of old belonged to Nurwar and Gualier. They were afterwards conquered by the Marattas, and annexed to Cudeir under Eetir Row. Some years ago they were reduced by the Ranah. The Marattas are desirous of recovering these five Mehals, though I am not sure if they have yet formally demanded them from the Ranah.

These claims have for some time past given rise to a variety of discussions; and on my arrival in camp, I found that there was a negotiation on foot betwixt Sindia and the Ranah, which was conducted on the part of the latter by His Pirrhaad, Moonshy of Siwajee Eetul. The Ranah, it is said, claimed the Cutchwager country, agreeable to the separate treaty which he had made with the Marattas; but the difficulty lay in settling the annual revenue. For the present year, in particular, the Ranah claimed large deductions on account of the depredations and collections made by Bow Buckfey. To the second claim also the Ranah was willing to agree, but he claimed a deduction on account of the districts of Mahguwan, &c. which, though they had formerly belonged to Bend, had for many years past been annexed to his own possessions. For some days there remained a prospect of an accommodation, till Sindia thought it expedient to accelerate the negotiation, by letting loose his Pindarries on the Ranah's country.

Both parties then applied to me, as the representation of the English Government. The Ranah complained generally of the bad faith of the Marattas, and the intentions which they had formed of deviating from the terms of their agreements respecting him, as stipulated in the treaty of Col. Muir. Sindia applied more particularly: he sent a message to me by Bow Buckfey, representing that disputes had arisen betwixt him and the Ranah; that he had in vain endeavoured to settle them by amicable means. He had now advanced to the borders of the Ranah's country, but could not proceed farther until he had asked my advice, as representative of the English Government, lest his conduct might occasion disputes betwixt him and the English, which he was extremely desirous of avoiding.

The answer which I must ultimately give to these applications was clearly pointed out in my instructions, but several reasons induced me to defer giving any answer whatsoever for a few days.

During my stay at Etaya, Col. Muir complained much of the conduct of the Ranah. He accused him of not marching in time, or with a sufficient body of troops, to his support; of neglecting to use his endeavours to procure supplies of grain for the army; and of clandestinely negotiating and concluding a separate treaty with the Marattas, contrary to the interests of the English. The two former of these charges depend on facts that come within the immediate knowledge of the Colonel, and however the Ranah may attempt to justify or extenuate them, their reality cannot be



be doubted, I have therefore confined myself in my enquiries to the last charge. The Ranah, on finding that he was suspected of having entered into separate engagements with Sindia, justified himself by saying, that he had Colonel Muir's permission in writing for so doing. Having desired to see a copy of the Colonel's permission, and also of the agreement entered into by him and the Marattoes on both sides, he sent me the copy of a letter, said to have been written to him by Colonel Muir, under date the 27th August 1781, of which the following is a translation.—“ You may afford every degree of assistance to Chinnajee, that in the manner that I have stipulated 18 days on the subject of peace, I am hopeful that it will certainly take place in that period according to what I have written; assure him also that in that space of—will make no attack, nor commit no kind of hostilities, on condition that none are committed by the opposite party: you must also obtain some assurance on this head from them; and if the Pattele pleases, let writings be mutually given on this subject: also in this space no troops will march across the Jumna.”

The Ranah said, that he could not send the two other papers as required, lest they might be intercepted on the road; afterwards, on my appearing still unsatisfied, he sent me the copy of a letter which he wrote to Sindia in consequence of the above permission, the translation of it is as follows:—“ Chinnajee formerly went from this, and will inform you of all the particulars of peace and friendship betwixt you and the English: in 18 days peace will be established between you and the English, and if any deviation should take place in what has been settled, I will join with you. Dated Badoon Sood Khyals, Sumbet 1838.” This letter was written, he said, to prevent the Marattoes from breaking up the conference: he maintained that he had executed no other engagement whatever, and desired that if Sindia alledged the contrary, he might be required to produce it.

Having obtained so little insight into the real conduct of the Ranah through this channel, I resolved to try what I could procure through the means of the Marattoes; and I was the more inclined to make an enquiry of this kind, because I must in the end decline any interference in their disputes; and as this must appear a concession to them, I was desirous that it should not be considered as the effect of a temporary policy, or of too easy a disposition in us, but as the result of well-grounded suspicions, or perhaps a clear detection of the perfidy of our late ally, which no longer made it necessary for us to assert his rights.

Accordingly, when I received Sindia's message, I replied, that the disputes which were going on between him and the Ranah could not have escaped my ears; but that I had hitherto paid no attention to them, and might never have appeared to know any thing of them, if he had not first broached the subject. That considering the Ranah as one who was connected in alliance with the Company, it might have been my duty to assert his rights, according to the treaty of Colonel Muir, but that some suspicions, which were entertained of his faith, had induced me to remain silent; that suspicions alone, however, could not be opposed to solemn treaties; and as these suspicions were founded on transactions said to have passed betwixt the Marattas previous to the treaty of Colonel Muir, they only could know with certainty how far they were just or not; and that I wished therefore that they would shew me some authentic proofs of the Ranah's treachery towards the English Government, before I returned any answer to Sindia's message.

In the course of the two following days, Bow Backfey informed me, by desire of Sindia, that, previous to our delivering over the fort of Gualier, a treaty was in agitation betwixt him and the Ranah, through the means of Gungudir, but that the negotiation was afterwards broken off—That some months before the date of Colonel Muir's treaty, Chinnajee and Gernajee were sent to the Ranah, and a second negotiation took place. The Ranah drew out and sent a form of an engagement, which he wished to obtain for his own satisfaction and security, and verbally promised, that if Sindia would return it to him executed, he would distress the English detachment, by cutting off their supplies of grain, and give them every molestation in his power in their march back towards the Jumna. That Sindia accordingly sent to the Ranah a paper under his seal and signature, in which the articles, as proposed by the Ranah, were transcribed, and under each of them short sentences were written, either marking his approbation, or expressing the alterations or conditions which he thought necessary; and that soon after the negotiation took place with Colonel Muir.

It appeared from this representation, that no agreement whatever had been executed by the Ranah; and, on my expressing my surprize at the seeming inconsistency of this circumstance, it was observed, that the articles of agreement were all in favour of the Ranah, and that Sindia being much superior to the Ranah, and requiring nothing from him, did not think it necessary to exact any writing—The only proof which Bow Buchey could bring me of the reality of the agreement, were

1st. A paper not signed or sealed, but said to be the original paper of articles sent by the Ranah: a translation of these articles, and the answers, accompanies this letter. It corresponds with the



the paper formerly sent by Colonel Muir in every thing, but the arrangement of the articles and answers; a difference which may be easily accounted for, from the cross manner in which it was written.

2d. An original letter from the Ranah to Bow Buckley, dated Cuttach Suddajeh, in which he complains of the Bow for entering the district of Cutchwagar, contrary to the agreement which had passed betwixt him and Sindia, through the mediation of Sewagee Ectul.

These were all the written proofs that the Marattas could produce to me. They alledged, that the nature of the agreement, which was executed only on one side, could not admit of more; and that a considerable difficulty had arisen in clearing up the matter by circumstantial evidence, as the negociation had been managed by Sewagee Ectul, and the servants Chimnaje and Girmaje, who had since espoused the Ranah's cause, and were on that account at some degree of variance with Sindia. Though these proofs fall short of what might have been expected, I have scarcely a doubt in my own mind that a negociation took place between the Ranah and the Marattas, previous to the treaty of Col. Muir; and I even believe that he received a separate agreement from Sindia, though it is plain that a counterpart was not executed by him. It seems probable that Sindia's distresses led him hastily to grant this agreement; and that a prospect opening soon after of a peace with the Colonel, he entered as hastily into it, without concluding effectually his measures with the Ranah, satisfied perhaps with only that letter, which the Ranah himself acknowledges to have written to him, and which is quoted in the course of this address.

The Ranah has indirectly alledged, though I know not with what sincerity, that on my requisition he would deliver up the Forts of Lukar, &c. and settle the revenues of Binde. If such a requisition were made, he might claim our interference in settling all his disputes. If the Ranah was sincerely desirous of fulfilling this part of the treaty, he is doubtless informed of the articles, and might do it of himself, without any requisition, but I believe he has made no such proposals to the Marattas; and though some of their pretensions are ill-founded, yet, whilst the Ranah maintains possession of the forts, they have a just right to use hostile measures against him: according to the late treaty the Ranah may deserve to suffer for his conduct towards us, yet, in a political light, as his territories form a strong barrier to our own, it seems not our interest that he should be entirely destroyed, but this is an event of which he appears to have no apprehension; except from the interference of the English, his territories may be over-run, and laid waste, by superior numbers, but secure in his forts, he may bid defiance to the whole force of the Maratta's empire for a period of years; and whenever necessity compels them to withdraw their armies, he may easily recover all the open country. The Marattas themselves, though they affect a high language, and have even sent for some battering cannon from the Fort of Belfah, are, I believe, fully sensible of their inability to reduce the Ranah, or make a permanent conquest of any part of his territories. Both are apprehensive of the interference of the English, and both gave out that they expected our aid. There is nothing so arduous which they think may not be achieved by us; and it was recommended to Sindia, by some of his Counsellors, to ask our assistance in the reduction of Gualier. But no proposition of this kind has been as yet made to me.

The answers which I have given are such as leave us in a perfect state of neutrality. To the Ranah I have declined interfering in his behalf, because I have no authority from you; and because, from apparent circumstances, his disputes with the Marattas are grounded on agreements with them foreign to the treaty with Colonel Muir; and to Sindia I have declined giving any advice, because, though he has afforded grounds to suspect that the Ranah has acted improperly towards us, yet the proofs he has produced are not such as could justify me in taking a decided line, without the orders of my superiors; and, in the mean time, I have declared to both, that I must leave them to settle their disputes betwixt themselves.

The substantial part of these answers is framed exactly according to the letter of your orders; and the reasons which I have assigned will, I hope, meet with your approbation—they are calculated both to impress the Ranah and Sindia with a just sense of our public faith, since they evidently imply that uncertainty alone induces us to stand neuter; and that a more clear conviction of the Ranah's fidelity or perfidy would have biased us to take an active part either for or against him.

Although war has actually commenced, yet the negociations betwixt Sindia and the Ranah are still going forward; and it seems not improbable, that in a short period the whole of their disputes may be accommodated.

I am, &c.

Sindia's camp, on the banks of
the Purbutti, four coss from
Niniar, 29th January 1782.

(30) (Signed)

D. ANDERSON.

Translation



Translation of a Paper shewn by Mahdajee Sindia to Mr. Anderson, as the original Stipulations drawn out and sent to him by the Ranah of Ghode, with the Alterations and Answers returned by Sindia annexed.

Stipulations required by the Ranah.

Answers annexed by Sindia.

Articles of Agreement stipulated to Siry Maha Rajah Derage Sery Rajah Seway Sery Ranah Chitter, Sing Hohinder Behader Delar Jung, by Siry Rajah Siry Rajah, Siry Subadar Geu, Siry Madhur Row Geu Sindia; viz.

The stipulations which I have made are binding.

1st. I will not give you any molestation regarding the fort of Gualcer, which is yours.

I agree not to give you any molestation regarding the fort, which is yours.

2d. I will not give you any molestation regarding the antient districts of the 5 mehals of the Sircar of the Havelly, Gualiar, Towergarr Sicherwarry, Auffer Horroo Jenee Glyfwannee, Halha, Gossaulpere, Ghasigar, Coorpore, and Sofferam, which you hold according to a funnud of the Nabob Vizier.

Agreed to.

3d. If you shall accompany me, or any other Chief who may come from the preface, in any expedition for the reduction of countries, you will be entitled to a share in the same manner as Holkar and myself.

If you come in person, with fit equipments, this article is agreed to.

4th. You must pay the revenue of Cutchwagar, according to the manner in which other Moondaders pay their revenues to the Treasury. You will receive an istimrany pottah, and I will give you no molestation regarding these districts.

Having inspected the Jumma of Cutchwagar, I will give you a lease thereof, according to which you must pay the revenue of Government; conformably to this stipulation, I agree.

5. I will give you a general discharge for past claims, from the year 1813 of the Sumbut, until 1838, and no one shall hereafter give you any molestation.

From 1813 to 1838 is forgiven. No demand shall henceforth be made on that account. This is accordingly agreed to.

6. Conformably to the agreement which I have written and delivered, I shall also give you one from Serymunt Pundit Purdhaan.

I will give you a paper conformable to these stipulations, under the Sicca of the Government.

7. If any Chief should come from the Decan, and make war against you, I will join with you.

If any Chief should come from the Deckan, and make war against you, and you should have adhered firmly to your engagements, I will take care of you.

8. If I should require your attendance on the service of the Government, you will with satisfaction attend; but should any other Chief come, if you are satisfied you will attend, if otherwise, not.

Agreed to.

9. Your friends shall be mine, and my friends shall be yours. In this manner our friends and enemies shall be deemed mutual.

If you adhere to the rules of friendship, this is agreed to and stipulated.

10. I will not make peace with the Europeans; or, if I do make peace, I will do it through you.

Agreed to.

11. Rajah Buht Sing shall be my friend in the same manner as he is yours; I will procure for him the free possession of Panahut, and then I will receive whatever revenue you shall settle for Bind; and after I have received the revenue, I will give him no molestation regarding Bind.

Let Rajah Buht Sing himself procure the free possession of Panahut, he must pay the revenue of Government; or, if he does not pay it, let him give up the district.



12. If I depart from the agreement which I have written, and delivered to, Oty Seroop Goorfo Saheb and Asht Deiu stand betwixt us.

If you act according to the agreement which has passed betwixt you and me, let Sery stand betwixt us.

The 12 articles, according to the above particulars, stipulated in Mitty Sawun Punchumny, in the year 1838 of the Sumbut, near the town of Doongar.

It is stipulated according to these 12 articles, 4th Shawban, 1180 Lefur.

A true translation.

(Signed)

JAMES ANDERSON.

Extracts from Mr. Anderson's Correspondence with the Governor General.

EXTRACT of LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS, dated Scindia's Camp, Noonkie Serue, 4th February 1782.

Affairs betwixt Scindia and the Ranah continues in the same state as when I had the honour to write to you my letter of the 29th ultimo. The siege of the small Mud Fort of Chemuck has since been the only military object of Scindia's attention; it has held out a whole week, and may still hold out some days; and there is in sight of it 8 or 10 forts, all of them infinitely stronger, so that if Scindia does not alter his plan of operations, his progress is likely to be but very slow; in the mean time the Pindaries are spreading desolation all around us.

Dear Sir,

Noonkeferay, 13 February 1782.

I have the honour to send you a letter, which you may either receive as a private or public one, as you may think proper.

I have the honour also to send you the translation of a letter which Fofussil Hussen Cawn has received from his brother at Ghode. It is natural for the Rannah to suggest every thing he can think of to sow jealousies betwixt us and Scindia. I do not therefore pay much credit to the assertions contained in this paper, which is written by his direction.

Scindia's operations go on very slowly; the small fort of Chemuch, which I formerly mentioned to you, surrendered about seven days ago; and he has since been employed in attacking Chenour, which is also a mud fort, but apparently stronger than Chemuch. The villagers, both in Chenour and the neighbouring forts, have made some successful sallies against the parties employed in the siege, and routed a body of horse detached for the purposes of procuring forage, and laying waste the neighbouring country.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

D. ANDERSON.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MUSSULMAN at GHODE to FUSSUZEL HUSSEN CAWN.

I wrote to you formerly concerning the artifices of the Pattele. To-day the Ranah has received a letter from Cheyt Sing, to this effect: "I am extremely concerned to see the destruction of your country. Though formerly you were able to encounter the Marattas in the field, yet, if you should now deem it expedient, I will interpose any good offices to effect an accommodation; nay, I will even bring about an interview: if it is agreeable to you, let Meer Muzzir Ally be sent to me."

As Cheyt Sing had not before written to the Ranah, it is probable that this has been done at the instance of the Pattele, with a view of drawing from the Ranah an answer, which Scindia might afterwards shew as a voucher to Mr. Anderson. Formerly Ambagee sent a message from Scindia to



the Ranah, desiring to know how long he would continue his enmity to him, and assuring him, that if he did not come to terms, he would remain four years in his country, and solicit the assistance of Nudjiff Cawn against him. To-day the Rannah has received a letter from Himmut Behadre, in which he says, Nudjiff Cawn intends speedily marching to Agra, and that he was to accompany him. From this paragraph it is evident, that either Nudjiff Cawn, in compliance with Scindia's solicitations, is coming to Agra, or that Himmut Behadre, who may be considered as the same with Scindia, has written this of himself, to terrify the Rannah into compliance with the terms demanded of him. In one of the papers of news it is written; "The Pattele's letter has been delivered to Nudjiff Cawn, and he intends marching in consequence to Agra." Mahomed Beg Hamdaany, and Meer Munfoor have arrived with troops and guns near Haltere. This measure they have taken apparently to negotiate with Buxt Sing, but it indicates a disposition to disturb the Ranah.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS; dated Scindia's Camp, near Noonferay, 18th February 1782.

By intelligence received here from Delhi, Nudjiff Cawn is so extremely ill, that his life is despaired of: it seems probable, that in the event of his death, Scindia will take advantage of the commotions which must ensue, and embrace an opportunity so favourable for extricating himself out of the embarrassment he is at present under, from the successful resistance of the Ranah. It is said, that he is actually making arrangements in expectation of such an event; and that Amboogee and Daood Beg Cawn are to be left with the artillery, and a body of troops, to prosecute the war against the Ranah, whilst Scindia himself, with the rest of the army, is to march towards Delhi.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS; dated Scindia's Camp, Nookferai, 26th February 1782.

Scindia is still employed in the siege of the little Mud Fort of Chinfur. The guns, which were sent for from Bilfal and Eugene, are said to be on the way, and great things are to be done after their arrival: Scindia however, I imagine, sees the inutility of his present undertaking, and waits only for some pretence to change his plan of operations, such as was expected from the dangerous illness of Nudjiff Cawn. The report is, that Nudjiff Cawn is still very ill, but that his recovery is not despaired of.

The Ranah acts with much spirit and resolution. He is unable to oppose Scindia's army in the field, but his people have frequently attacked the foraging parties. In his conversations with Fofuzzel, Hussen Cawn's relation, who is at Ghode, he possesses great hopes of your forgiveness: "Allowing," says he, "that I did receive an engagement from the Marrattas, as I gave none to them, my fault ought not to be deemed so heinous, that the English, who have once taken me by the hand, should abandon me."—This may be deemed almost a confession.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS, dated Scindia's Camp, Noonkeefera, 18th March 1782.

Scindia is now preparing for a more active scene of warfare; all his women are ordered to prepare to leave the camp, and return to Eugene. The most plausible account which I can procure of the cause of these preparations, is as follows:—The Rajah of Jeypore has for some time past been employed in reducing the Mackere Wala, who was formerly a tributary subject to his Government; and he has now reduced him to such straits, that he is obliged to look for foreign assistance. He accordingly sent a person of some rank to Scindia, who arrived in camp about a week ago, and offered to pay Scindia a sum of money, if he would march to the support of the Mackere Wala. Scindia had many motives to induce him to pay attention to this proposal; his war against the Rana was evidently fruitless; his troops were beginning to grow mutinous; and it became necessary either to lead them back to Eugene, or into some country where their long absence from their homes might be rewarded by rich plunder, the sum which was offered (said to be five lacs) was a strong temptation; and, added to all these reasons, the Marattas have long borne resentment against the Rajah of Jeypore, who has screened himself from their exactions, by making himself a tributary, and obtaining the protection of Nudjiff Cawn.



Scindia, it is said, has therefore given encouragement to the proposals of the Mackery Wala, but waits for more intelligence regarding the death of Nudjiff Cawn, which has for some days been currently reported in camp. If that event should really have happened, Scindia will have nothing to deter him from attacking the Rajah of Jeypore; and it is said that he will then make a sudden march through the Rana's country, betwixt Ghode and Gualior; and if the negotiation which is on foot betwixt them comes to nothing (as I believe it will) he will destroy and lay waste all the country as he passes. He will then march to Kerowly, where it seems the money is to be paid him by the Mackery Wala, and he will afterwards either pursue the war against the Rajah of Jeypore, or march towards Delhi, as circumstances may turn out.

POSTSCRIPT of a LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS, dated Noonkee Sarai, 25th March 1782.

All the women, and great part of the baggage, left the camp this morning for Ougene. The guns which were ordered from Billa, and afterwards countermanded, are arrived at Sipperee. I beg leave to refer you to my letter of the 18th, for my ideas of Scindia's views.—If Nudjiff Cawn should recover, which seems not probable, Scindia will continue the war against the Rana, and when the guns arrive, will attempt some of his capital forts.

EXTRACT of LETTER from Mr. ANDERSON to Mr. HASTINGS, dated Noonkee Sarai, 30th March 1782.

There is now a Vakeel arrived in camp from the Rajah of Jeypore, it is said that he has offered money to engage Scindia on his side; it seems probable that Scindia will get money, both from him and the Matchery Wala, for his forbearance in their disputes.—He is now so deeply engaged in the war with the Rana, that he can scarcely leave it.—A few days ago Daood Beg Cawn, whom he has appointed Subahdar of this part of the Rana's country, which is known by the name of Panth Mehal, was sent out with a detachment of 4,000 horse and foot.—The Rana, having received intelligence of his motions, sent two of his battalions under Kefery Sing and Madoo Ram, who came unexpectedly on Daood Beg's camp in the night, made great havoc, and having put the whole detachment to flight, possessed themselves of their effects and baggage.—Daood Beg escaped himself, with five or six horsemen, to a small fort about 10 miles from his camp. This disaster has thrown every body into great consternation; and Scindia is so much irritated against the Rana, that the war is now no longer a matter of interest and policy, but of passion and resentment.

EXTRACT of LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS, Scindia's Camp Selby, 23d April 1782.

I have the honour to send you an extract of a letter from the Ranah to me, in which he speaks of the probability of his entering into some new alliance. Tofuzzel, Hussen Cawn's relation at Ghode writes, that the Ranah had mentioned to him his expectations of assistance from Mah^d Beg Humanne, one of the late Nudjiff Cawn's Generals, who is now near Agrah with a considerable force.—If this be the alliance to which the Ranah alludes, the great caution he has used in mentioning it to me, seemed scarcely necessary. Some overtures I know were lately made to him by a Banker, named Pittumber Dafs, which though they passed through several channels, were in fact from Scindia. But the terms proposed were said to be such, as I am convinced the Ranah would not agree to.—In the mean time Scindia continues to carry on the siege of Salbey, though with little prospect of immediate success.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS, dated Scindia's Camp, before Salbey, 11th May 1782.

It is almost impossible to form an opinion regarding Scindia's present views. His assistance, it is said, has been solicited by the King, by the Rajah of Jeypore, by the Macherey Wala, and by Rungooh Sing, the Chief of the Jaats. To all of them, I believe, he has given general assurances and



and I understand that he has positively engaged to send a body of troops to the assistance of the Machery Walah; in the mean time he continues embarrassed with his war against the Ranah. The Fort of Salbey is well supplied with stores and provisions, and may hold out a long siege. The Ranah seems no wife desirous of coming to an accommodation on the terms that have been proposed. The rains are fast approaching. The troops are discontented and clamorous for their arrears of pay. The Nangahs, who were the most formidable corps of the whole army, after mutinying several times, went away about eight days ago in a body.—Provisions are already very scarce, and will daily be more so. On the whole, therefore, though Scindia talks much of moving towards Delhi, I am inclined to think, that it is more likely that his first movement will be towards Ougene.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Maratta Camp, Sonaree, in the Sinds, 18th June 1782.

The Ranah lately applied to me, through Mr. Sangster, to mediate an accommodation between him and Scindia. I replied, that I had no authority from you to interfere.—I apprehend you will not think it necessary to issue any new orders to me on this subject.—It would now be impossible to settle matters by an amicable mediation betwixt Scindia and the Ranah, on the footing of Col. Muir's treaty, as the former would not consent to relinquish the forts and districts of Panja Mahal, which he has with so much labour and expence subdued; and if a peace were to take place betwixt them, under our mediation, it might only lead us into future perplexities; for as both parties are actuated in their desire of our accommodation rather by a sense of their temporary political necessities, than by a sincere and cordial disposition for peace, it is not to be expected that any agreement which might under such circumstances be concluded betwixt them would prove of long duration.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, 22d June 1782.

I have this evening, since I begun this letter, received a message from Scindia, informing me that he has heard from Bow Buxey the particulars of our conversation; that he is extremely pleased with the arrival of the treaty and sunnud; that any inaccuracies which may be in the latter are of no great consequence, as he and I may concert the form of a sunnud, which may be sent to you for approbation; that with respect to the measures necessary to be taken for the performance of the treaty, he himself was desirous only of remaining in this part of the country until the arrival of the ratification from Poonah; that afterwards it was his wish, and the desire of the minister had repeatedly been signified to the same purpose, that he and I should proceed together to Poonah; but he observed, that in the uncertain state of affairs betwixt him and the Ranah, he did not know whether it would be in his power to leave this part of the country so soon; and in that case he thought it would be most expedient that a gentleman should be deputed from you, who might go accompanied by a person of rank from him to Poonah as soon as the ratification arrives. The person who delivered this message mentioned, that it was the intention of some of the Patele's council to recommend to him, that in case an accommodation with the Ranah did not take place, to apply to the English Government to assist him with a body of troops, who might act in conjunction with some of his own, in compelling the Ranah to accept of his terms, and he himself in the mean time be at liberty to proceed to Poonah. As this was declared not to be a part of the Pateleh's message, I paid little attention to it, rather discouraging it than otherwise.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Marattah Camp, Champore, 24th June 1782.

The Patele's Messenger returned to me this morning—he said, that his master was under great embarrassment with respect to the Ranah; that he was extremely desirous of moving towards Poonah; but that he could not leave matters in their present state, neither did he see any prospect of bringing them to a speedy conclusion; for if he were to invest Ghode, a very long time would be necessary to reduce it. The Patele desired him therefore to mention his difficulties to me; and he hoped that our interference would bring the Ranah to reason. He was extremely anxious to recover Gaulear, and thereby wipe away the disgrace which the Marattas had incurred from the loss of it; and that as we had now their honour at heart, he hoped we would enter into their views. He would consent to give the Ranah in exchange a district of 3 or 4 lacks of rupees, or any other



other compensation which we might dictate. He did not doubt, he said, but the Ranah would submit to whatever we might prescribe; but if he did not, he hoped we would assist him with one, or two, or three battalions of Sepoys, who might prosecute the war, in concert with a detachment of his army, whilst he himself might be at liberty to proceed to Poonah.

It now became necessary to answer seriously. I desired the Messenger to inform the Patele, that at the time when he commenced hostilities against the Ranah, and he laid before me some proofs of the Ranah's perfidy towards our Government, I had declared I would not interfere in their disputes; that I had then communicated all these circumstances to you, and you had approved of my conduct; that I had since received no other instructions to serve for my guidance, and I had therefore uniformly persevered in the same line of conduct, although several applications had been made to me by the Ranah. I remarked to the Messenger, that I had once promised to the Patele, that on every matter, in which the affairs of our Government and his were any wise connected, if I was unacquainted with your sentiments I would freely communicate to him my own, so that he might partly judge of the expediency of pursuing or of dropping his designs; and I said, that I would not hesitate to perform my promise on the present occasion. I observed, that although the Ranah had little merited any regard from us, and the Patele had deserved every proof of attachment that we could possibly shew him, yet in the present instance I did not think the English Government could with propriety authorize me to change the line of conduct which I had adopted. With what justice could we, in the course of our mediation, propose to the Ranah that he should restore Gualcar? Might he not tell us, that we had guaranteed it to him in our treaty of alliance, and that Scindia himself had joined with us in confirming it to him by the treaty of Colonel Muir? If we were to say, that he had forfeited our guarantee by his treachery, he would probably reply, that he had entered into no actual engagements to our prejudice; and that, admitting his conduct to have been culpable, whatever he had done had been previous to Colonel Muir's treaty, and being known to that gentleman at the time when the treaty was concluded, was therefore virtually forgiven, or at least ought not to invalidate any of the stipulations contained in the treaty. I observed therefore to the Messenger, that I did not think the Ranah would accede to a proposition, which, coming from us, would appear so unjust; and in that event, what were we to do? His conduct to us had certainly been such as did not entitle him to our interference to prevent the punishment which he had lately met with; but I doubted whether, with the arguments which the Ranah could adduce, we should be justifiable in taking a hostile part against him. I concluded with repeating, that these were only my own private sentiments, that the Patele might weigh them fully in his mind, and that I would either address you on the subject or not, as he might afterwards think proper.

To the arguments which I used with the Patele's Messenger, I might have added, that I did not think the English troops, even united with the Marattas, could again reduce Gualcar with the same facility as formerly; but as the Patele thinks otherwise, I would not diminish the high opinion which I with pleasure observe is entertained by him and every Maratta of the irresistible military abilities of the English in sieges, as well as in the operation of the field. In point of policy I believe it ought not to be our wish that the Marattas should ever recover the fortresses of Gualcar. It forms an important barrier to our own possessions. In the hands of the Ranah it can be of no prejudice to us; and, notwithstanding the present prospect of a permanent peace betwixt us and the Marattas, it seems highly expedient, that there should always remain some strong barrier to separate us on this side of India from that warlike and powerful nation.

I have thus taken the liberty of submitting to you my sentiments on this subject, though it is possible that you may never hear more of it, as I hope that Scindia will be discouraged by what I have said, from desiring me to address you in his name, and probably he will be induced to patch up an accommodation with the Ranah without our interference.

EXTRACT of LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, in the Datteah Country, 29th June 1782.

I waited on Mahajee Scindia yesterday morning, and delivered to him your two letters, which were read over and explained to him. No other business passed at this conference. I had previously received a message from Bow Buxey, informing me, that Scindia had considered the answers which I have sent him regarding the Ranah, and seemed to have dropped his intention of soliciting our interference; it was therefore desired, that I would not mention the subject, unless he himself should first begin it.

(36)

EXTRACT



EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, Himut Gur, 1st August 1782.

Scindia has resolved not to attempt the siege of Himut Gur. He is preparing to pass the Gauts this morning, and will march afterwards to Moorabad. The Ranah is in expectation of a reinforcement from Mahomed Beg Humdanny. He has lately assumed a bolder tone than usual, and talks of trying his strength in the field.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, 8th August 1782.

We have been encamped here for some days. Ambagee is employed in reducing some forts of Sikerwarry, to the westward, which a short time will enable him to effect. All the forts in Punjemahal, except Himut Gur (which was deemed impracticable) are in the hands of Scindia. The territories and strong holds of Cutchwager were some time ago delivered over to Gungadin, the Marratta Amil of Calpee, who, though acting under Scindia, has all along, with his permission, kept up a friendship with the Ranah—a policy very frequently practised among the Marattas. All the troops which were under the command of Bow Buxey in Cutchwager, and the districts to the northward, in the neighbourhood of Bhind, have been recalled, and have joined the main army. They had several times been surprized and routed by the Ranah's battalions. Though the Ranah has a considerable force, he has not thought it prudent to oppose the main body of Scindia's army, whilst it keeps at a distance from Ghode and Gaulear; and Scindia has not thought it advisable to approach near: but as all the distant parts of the Ranah's country on this side are now mostly reduced, Scindia must soon either change his plan of conduct, or the war must be at a stand. The eyes of both parties are turned towards Mahomed Beg Humdanny, who is lying, with a considerable army, near Agra, and whose assistance has long been expected by the Ranah.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, 22d September 1782.

There is another strong objection to my remaining with Scindia, which may not have occurred to you. My preference is, I believe, of great use to him in advancing his projects against the Ranah. The neighbouring Rajahs are taught to expect that the English may assist him in the war, and none of them, except the Rajahs of Datteah and Badoureah, have ventured to declare in favour of the Ranah; this is not merely a speculative opinion, the Ranah has himself once or twice complained of it.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. D. ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, Mutowlee, 27th October 1782.

The war with the Ranah goes on as usual. The Ranah's General has encamped with a few battalions, about 2 miles on this side of Gualiar; an action has long been expected, but nothing has passed but skirmishes with Scindia's foraging parties; some small forts betwixt this place and Gualiar are still in the Ranah's hands. Scindia is making new levies of men, and the Ranah is in expectation of reinforcements from the Bundylicund Rajah. At present his only ally is the Rajah of Daltesh, a small body of whose troops are now at Gualiar.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, Khetowly, 3 Cos of Ghode, 24th November 1782.

I found that reports were circulated in this camp (propagated I believe originally from Gualear) of there being a large body of English troops on their march towards this side of the Jumna, in order to support the Ranah; and I was apprehensive lest these reports, being frequently reiterated, might at length make an impression on Scindia, excite suspicion and distrust in his mind, and tend to diminish his good inclinations towards our government. I took an opportunity, therefore, of mentioning the subject to one of his people, who is stationed with me as a Vakeel. I read to him a paper of news I had just received from Lucknow; in which, under the article of Gualiar intelligence, there



there was a speech of the Ranah's recited, encouraging his officers with expectations of his being speedily joined by a body of English troops. I told the Vakeel that I had before heard that many loose rumours of the same nature, and also of Scindia's intentions against us, were spread amongst the lower orders of people, even in this camp; that I had hitherto taken no notice of them, being convinced that the friendship between Scindia and the English was too firmly established to be affected by vague reports; but that if he thought Scindia paid any regard to them, I would readily give him such assurances as should be satisfactory, though, after the knowledge we had acquired of the sentiments of each other, I could not suppose that any were necessary. The Vakeel desired my permission to mention what I had said to his master. I gave it without hesitation, and added some further professions of friendship. The next day the Vakeel returned to me, and informed me, in Scindia's name, that he also had heard the same reports, and had often had it in his mind to mention them to me, but had always been deterred by his unwillingness even to seem to pay the smallest attention to them. That the assurances I had sent him, however, gave him much pleasure; that he perfectly relied on our friendship, and in return assured me of his towards us.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to COLONEL JAMES MORGAN at Cawnpore, dated Scindia's Camp, 17th November 1782.

Scindia, after reducing most of the Ranah's territories to the south east and west of Gwalior, passed lately betwixt that Fortrefs and Ghode, and is now encamped with the main body of his army at this place, where he is employed in reducing some of the neighbouring little forts. The Pindaries were for some time allowed to ravage the territories of the Rajah of Badouria. A considerable detachment is advanced as far as Mahawan, and the main body, it is said, is held in readiness to proceed to Bind, or perhaps to Attere, which is the usual residence of the Rajah. The object of these operations is apparently to detach the Rajah of Badouria from the alliance of the Ranah of Gohud, and compel him to pay the Marattah's tribute as formerly, and also to open a communication with the Cutchwager district, which lies to the eastward of Bind, and is in possession of the Marattah Government. The Rajah of Badomia has within these few days sent a Vakeel to Scindia, and, as I am informed, the Pindaries have been again withdrawn from his country. I imagine some accommodation is likely to take place betwixt them, in which case Scindia will be enabled to carry on his operations against the Ranah, with a greater certainty of receiving regular supplies of grain.

It was long expected that the Ranah would have made some attempt to oppose Scindia's progress in the field, more especially after he was joined by a small detachment, sent to his assistance by the Rajah of Duttia. Nothing, however, has happened, except a few skirmishes with Scindia's foraging parties of horse, in which, although the Ranah's troops have generally had the superiority, yet, being entirely composed of foot, they have never been able to pursue their advantage to any effect. Every idea of opposition in the field seems now at an end. Most of the Ranah's tributaries, finding that their master was unable to protect them from the ravages of the Marattahs, have made their terms with Scindia, and the Ranah himself has retired in Gwalior, and left the defence of Gohud to his Dewan and Mr. Sangster. His situation, however, is still far from being desperate; besides several smaller forts, he still retains possession to Gwalior, Ghode, Bhite, Hemergur, and Diogur. Some of these may be deemed impregnable, all of them are capable of holding out a long siege against a Marattah army; and if the numerous force with which he is at present overpowered, was once to be withdrawn, the Ranah would probably be able to recover, in a very short time, the whole, or a great part of these territories, which Scindia has been near twelve months in reducing.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. DAVID ANDERSON to COLONEL JAMES MORGAN, dated Scindia's Camp, Kettowly, 21st November 1782.

Near 3000 horse, which had been employed at Aflurgur, in the neighbourhood of Boorhanpoor, joined the army about a month ago; their service since the surrender of Aflurgur being no longer necessary at that place.

Five guns, two of them of an enormous size, which Scindia sent for from Ougene and Billah, are now on the way to camp. It is said they are near Seronge, and are escorted by 3 or 4000 horse.

Scindia has been lately making new levies, and, as far as I can learn, has collected about 8 or 900 raw Nidjibs and Benkadares: some of them are already enrolled in his pay, others only receive a small daily allowance for their support.



He has lately withdrawn some of the troops that were stationed in the reduced forts, and left the defence of these places to the Zemindars, who had apparently submitted to his authority. The consequence of this has been, that some of the distant Zemindars have again acknowledged the authority of the Rana, whose troops they have re-admitted into their strong holds.

These are all the reinforcements that have been lately added to this army, and all, I believe, that are really expected. I have heard the report of Tuccojie's coming from Poonah with 40,000 horse, but I pay little credit to it at present. Reports of the same kind have been renewed almost every month, ever since my arrival in this camp; and I believe they are propagated chiefly with a view of intimidating the Rana and the neighbouring powers. Scindia and Holkar are not, I believe, on the soft friendly terms. If I should hereafter learn any particulars tending either to confirm or invalidate this report, I will not fail to communicate them to you.

This army is very large, but is in fact far from strong. The number of Pindaries and disorderly followers exceed in a great proportion the number of soldiers. It is at present very ill supplied with ammunition, and all kinds of warlike stores, and, upon the whole, it is rather adapted to the purposes of harassing and devastation, than calculated to oppose regular troops in the field.

I may venture to form any opinion regarding his present plan of operations, I should imagine that it is his intention to employ himself in the reduction of some small forts in the districts round Ghode, until the arrival of the guns I have before mentioned, and also of some supplies of powder that are said to be expected from Shansey and Cottabundy; after which, I think, he will probably undertake the siege of Ghode; and if it is properly defended, it will doubtless employ him for some months.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. DAVID ANDERSON to Mr. HASTINGS, dated Scindia's Camp, 19th March 1783.

Bhow Buckley yesterday brought me a message from Mahajee Scindia, requesting that I would apply to you to assist him in bringing the war against the Ranah to a conclusion. He desires that I will represent to you the present state of affairs:—That he has reduced the greatest part of the Ranah's country, but that Ghode and Gwalior still hold out. He wishes, therefore, to be assisted by 3 or 4 of our battalions, so that he may not be too long detained from pursuing the plans which he has in agitation in the Deccan.—In case this is granted, he says, that on the reduction of these two places, he will pay to the Company the amount which is due from the Ranah; and he wishes, for this purpose, that you will send the accounts of the Company's claim, and authorize me to settle it.

I have feared this request, because I could not well avoid it. I have discouraged it, however, to the utmost of my power; and indeed I have plainly told Scindia that I should represent it to you, since he had desired me, but that I had no expectation of your granting it. The letters which I had the honour to address to you in June last, will give you a general idea of the arguments which passed on this occasion. As to our claim against the Ranah, I have assured him that it will have very little weight in your resolutions on this subject. If I could imagine that Scindia was seriously desirous of proceeding to the Deccan, or if I could perceive any appearance of moderation in his views regarding the Ranah, I might regret the delays which he is likely to meet with in this quarter, and might wish to have some powers to endeavour to bring matters to a conclusion, by mediating an accommodation betwixt them. But I am very doubtful of Scindia's real intentions. I believe they are turned rather to the disputes about Delhy, than to our affairs in the Deccan. And in every negotiation, which has passed betwixt him and the Ranah, the recovery of Gwalior has been stated as an indispensable condition.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. DAVID ANDERSON to Mr. HASTINGS, dated Camp, Bhet, 27th March 1783.

Scindia has lately reduced Bhet and Chittergur, which are two strong fortresses, situated within a few hundred yards of one another. These sieges were both bloody, but very short. The resistance of the garrison was by no means proportionate to the strength of their fortifications. A vast quantity of stores and grain has fallen into Scindia's hands. He seems now to be at a stand; and it



is yet uncertain whether his next operations will be against Deogur or Ghode. The interval is employed in some negotiations with the Rajah of Datteah, who is soon expected in camp.

After I had written to you, by Scindia's desire, communicating to you his request of assistance against the Ranah, Bow Buckley came to me again, and said, that he had omitted to state one argument which Scindia had used in favour of his request, which was, that if a part of our force was with him, it would be manifest to the whole world that the views of the English and of the Marattas were the same, and no other power would afterwards attempt to dissolve their union, presume to give offence to either of them. I mention this argument in compliance with Scindia's express desire.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 21st April 1783.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following translation of a paper delivered to him by Keshur Sing, the Vakeel of the Rana of Gohud, with other letters and papers, which he will lay before the Board as soon as translated. In the mean time he thinks it necessary to mention the arrival of Keshur Sing, accompanied by another person, as Ministers or Vakeels of the Rana.

The Vakeels from the Rana of Gohud have delivered in a narrative of his conduct, from the arrival of Major Popham at Gohud to the conclusion of the peace with Scindia, shewing the deficiencies imputed to the Rana originated in mutual jealousies and differences of opinion between him and the commanders in succession of the English detachment. This paper is intended as a justification of the Rana's conduct, unsatisfactory and insufficient.

The present object of the Rana is to obtain the assistance of a military force from this Government, to repel the invasion of Scindia; and for such assistance he offers an annual nuzzurach of four lacks of rupees, and the payment of the nuzzurach to take place from the arrival of the said military force at Gowhund; and the accounts of arrears due to Major Popham's detachment, from the Rana's 31,000 Rs. and the Company's share of the revenues of Cummaur to be adjusted and cleared off at the same period. As Scindia's object in the present invasion is to obtain the possession of Gualiar, in case the Government finds itself obliged to refuse the aid required, the Ranah offers to deliver up the fort of Gualiar to the English, for the double purpose of proving his attachment to, and confidence in, this Government, and to frustrate the views of the enemy upon it. He moreover offers to pay to Government two lacks per annum, for the expences of the English garrison.

In case this Government not only refuses this military aid, but declines to take possession of Gualiar, as above-mentioned, he requests their interposition between him and Scindia, that they will settle and guarantee a solid peace between them; in the execution of which, if the Governor should deem it necessary to deliver up Gualiar to Scindia, he will consent thereto, on condition that he may be secured in the undisturbed possession of his Raj, and the countries in his possession, at the time when Major Popham and Colonels Camac and Muir arrived at Gowhund, and that this Government will engage to protect him therein. In consideration of which he offers a nuzzurach of two lacks of rupees annually. The Governor General by no means wishes to recommend any connection with the Ranah of Goad; but if the Members of the Board see no objection to it, he has none, to desire Mr. Anderson to sound Madajee Scindia upon the subject of a pacification with the Rana, through the mediation of this Government.

Agreed, that the following letter be accordingly written to Mr. Anderson:

Sir,

A Vakeel is arrived here from the Rana of Goad, who appears very solicitous to obtain the friendly mediation of this Government, in order to bring about a re-establishment of peace betwixt Madajee Scindia and him. We desire that you will sound the former on this subject, in such manner as to avoid exciting the least idea of jealousy or distrust in his mind; and if he shall seem to be inclined to a pacification, you may inform him, that we shall be very happy to be made the instruments of effecting it. We are, &c. &c.

Fort William,
21st April 1783.

40

EXTRACT



EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 12th May 1783.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General, dated the 12th April 1783.

Scindia has commenced the siege of Gualiar; three batteries are opened against it. This force is returned from the fort by only one or two pieces of cannon. From the extraordinary drought of the season many of the tanks are dried up, and the garrison begins to feel a want of water. It is said, though I know not with what truth, that Scindia is tampering with some of the officers within the walls. A negotiation has lately been opened with the Ranah himself, through the mediation of Hemut Behadur. From all these circumstances, there is a possibility that Scindia will, either by one way or another, get possession of the fort of Gualiar.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 29th May.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General and Council, dated Camp before Gualiar, 8th May 1783.

I have received the Honourable Board's letter of the 21st Ultimo, and shall take the earliest opportunity of founding Scindia's inclinations on the subject of it.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SELECT CONSULTATIONS, the 16th June 1783.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General, dated Camp before Gualiar, 20th May 1783.

On the 14th instant I had a conference with Bow Buckfey, regarding the Ranah of Ghode. As it appeared that Scindia was impatient at the length of the war, I desired Bow Buckfey to sound his real sentiments, and if he found he was inclined to a pacification, to mention that the English Government offered their mediation. On the 15th he returned to me, and said, that he had not found an opportunity of speaking on the subject to Scindia; but he remarked, that before Scindia could form any resolution about a pacification, he would naturally wish to receive an answer to the application which he had formerly made through me to you, for assistance in carrying on the war. He asked, whether the letters which I had received from the Board were previous or subsequent to your receiving his application; I replied, that I supposed it was subsequent. He talked much of the Ranah's arrogance, in the negotiation carried on through Henuet Behadur, of his villainy in applying for assistance to the successors of Nudzeff Cawn, to the English Government, and even to Tuccajee Holcar, and other chiefs at Poonah, and of Scindia's determination to punish him, and reduce him to his pristine state of a petty Zemindar. He endeavoured to put an appearance of condescension on any measures which Scindia might take in consequence of what I had said to him, and seemed to expect, in return, that attention would be paid to his requests in favour of Chyte Sing. Here I thought it necessary to set the matter in a clear light. I informed him, that what I had said, proceeded from your thinking, that by your interposing with your good offices, you might render a very acceptable service to Scindia; that it was not my intention to defend the Ranah's conduct; and so far was it from your meaning to intercede in his favour, that I only desired him to sound Scindia's sentiments, and in case he was desirous of peace, to mention what I had said; but if he seemed to prefer carrying on the war, I begged that he would not mention a syllable of what had passed, but let the matter drop entirely. As to Chyte Sing, I said I thought that he was sufficiently informed of my sentiments; and I thought also, that he had engaged not to resume the subject. Bow Buckfey soon after took his leave, promising to do as I desired. I have not seen him since.

The fact is, that Scindia has been led into an undertaking, in which he finds that he makes little or no progress. It is said, that he was allured into the siege of Gualiar by the contrivance of the Ranah himself, and I think it is far from being improbable: that he wishes to be relieved from his present embarrassment, is certain; but I much doubt if he will ever agree to any terms that the Ranah can accept. The Ranah, on the other hand, I am told, hath no faith in the Marattas, and has repeatedly declared, that he will accept of no terms, except under the mediation and guarantee of the English.



EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 18th August, 1783.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter from Mr. Anderson.

Sir,

The important fortress of Gualiar is now in the possession of Mahajee Scindia. The treachery of a part of the garrison procured an easy admittance to a select body of Marattas; when they had gained the head of the breach, about two hours before day-light this morning, a signal was given of their success, and they were soon supported by vast numbers, who flocked from all quarters of the camp. The remainder of the garrison, who still adhered to the Ranny, were compelled to retire to the apartments of the palace, where they made a desperate resistance, which was fatal to themselves, and to numbers of the Marattas. It is said that the Ranny blew herself up with gunpowder, and that the body of Rajedar, the commandant, has been found covered with wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Gualior,
31 July 1783. 8 A.M.

(Signed)

D. ANDERSON.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 15th September 1783.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General, dated 25th August 1783.

Mr. Sangster returned to Ghode on the 21st instant. He paid my brother a visit the evening before his departure, and it appeared, from his conversation, that his attempt to set on foot a negotiation between Scindia and the Ranah, to which his commission was limited, had been entirely fruitless. He is of opinion, that the Ranah has the means of holding out near fourteen months in Ghode, being abundantly supplied with ammunition of all kinds, and having nearly 8000 Jauts in his service, on whose bravery and fidelity he chiefly depends: the apprehension of so considerable a delay might possibly have some influence on Scindia, in inducing him to grant terms to the Ranah; but besides the deep-rooted hatred he bears in his mind towards him, he is impressed with so strong an opinion of his perfidy, that he could have no dependance on his adherence to any agreement he might make with him, and he is sensible that nothing but his utter extermination can possibly ensure to him the quiet possession in future of the conquests he has already made. There is also reason to believe, that he is not without hopes, founded on the general discontent of the people in Ghode, from the great arrears of pay due to them, of sowing distrust and dissensions amongst them, which he may turn to his advantage, and to which the example of treachery already shewn by the Ranah's friends at Gualiar may greatly contribute.

Mr. Sangster, before he left this camp, gave assurance to Scindia, that on his return to Ghode he would immediately resign the service of the Rannah; and though, on account of his family being forcibly detained in Ghode by the Jauts, he could not promise to quit the place, yet he declared he would in no manner assist in the defence of it. I have mentioned this circumstance, because I think it may have some weight in accelerating the fate of the Ranah, as I understand that the few regular troops now in his service are chiefly kept together by their reliance on Mr. Sangster.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 22d September 1783.

Mr. Stables.—I agree that Lieutenant James Anderson be appointed to succeed to his brother's place with Moodajee Scindia for the present, and that Mr. D. Anderson has leave to go where he pleases for the benefit of his health, without a moment's delay. I am alarmed at an expression in Lieutenant Anderson's last letter, and think that we should not exert the influence of this Government with Madajee Scindia, to grant honourable terms to the Rana of Gohaud, at least for the safety of his family and person.

Mr. Macpherson having assented to the Governor General's proposition, it was agreed that Mr. D. Anderson should have leave to repair to the Presidency, or to repair to any other place, for the benefit of his health, which might be more advisable, and Lieutenant James Anderson, for the present, be appointed to succeed to his brother's station, notice was accordingly sent by the Secretary



tary to them, and by the Governor General to Madajee Scindia.—The Governor General informs the Board that he will write to Lieutenant James Anderfon in favour of the Rana of Gohud, and lay his letter before the Board.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 29th September 1783.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Anderfon to the Governor General and Council, dated 13th September 1783.

Scindia still remains encamped at Gualier. A Vackeel from the Ranah is at present with him, but I have not heard if any progress has been made towards an amicable adjustment.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated the 20th October 1783.

Par. 59. Madajee Scindia having persisted in his attack upon the Fort of Gualior, with remitted perseverance sprung a mine, by which he made a practicable breach; and being assisted by the treachery of the Cutwall, took it by storm on the 1st of August.

60. Independent of any view to the acquisition of territory, Madajee Scindia has manifested great personal enmity against the Rana of Gohud. A Vackeel from the Rana arrived here in April last, with proposals for the interposition and guarantee of this Government, to effect and secure a peace between him and Scindia. Although the Rana had forfeited every claim to our support or good-will, by the treachery of his former conduct, yet on principles of policy and humanity we recommend it to Mr. Anderfon to use his interposition, if Scindia was likely to be influenced by it, to grant him a peace. Mr. Anderfon however met with no success in his attempts to urge such a wish, before the fall of Gualior, and since that event, his brother writes, that Scindia had declared his intention to prosecute the war to the extermination of the Rana, assigning as a reason, that he had broke his faith so often, that he was not to be trusted. We thought this a fit occasion to express our interposition more directly to Scindia, and therefore directed Mr. Anderfon to apply to him in our name, requesting that he would carry his resentment no further against the Rana; in which case we would become guarantee for the Rana's faithful observance of any agreement which might be concluded between them.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 21st October 1783.

The Governor General not recollecting his intentions, as signified to the Board on the 22d September last, neglected to write a formal letter to Lieutenant James Anderfon in favour of the Ranah of Gohode; in a private letter, however, to Mr. David Anderfon, he pointed out to him the measures which he would recommend for an accommodation of the disputes between the Ranah and Madajee Scindia, and now lays before the Board an extract of that part of the letter which relates to this subject.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to Mr. DAVID ANDERSON, dated 24th September 1783.

Though the Ranah's perfidy has been strongly exemplified in his conduct to our Government, and I myself rejoice at every instance of a traitor suffering the punishment of his treachery, and deriving it from the influence of his character, yet I must again desire you to offer our mediation and intercession on his behalf. Let Scindia accept our pledge for his good behaviour, and if the Ranah shall afterwards break his engagements, we will declare him equally the enemy of our government as his, and consider ourselves at liberty to act hostilely against him. An engagement to act hostilely may not suit the state of our own affairs perhaps, or the disposition of the Members of this Government, and I do not like to make an engagement, which I think others may refuse to abide by; yet I think this kind of guarantee will satisfy Scindia, and he will not want our assistance to crush so fallen an enemy. If the Rana shall take the advantage of his absence to renew his hostilities, in that case we ought, on requisition, to invade the dominions of the Rana, and that may



be made a specific condition of our guarantee. I wish that the affairs of Poona may call Scindia to that quarter, of which there seems to be a prospect from the paper inclosed in your last; I have no doubt that his presence will soon restore his power there, and promote the designs which are most consonant to our views.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following letter and enclosures which he has received from Mr. Anderson.

Dear Sir,

As you will probably be desirous of knowing every particular circumstance of the reduction of Gualcar, I beg leave to send you a full detail of all the events of the last three days. It is drawn out by my ordinary news writer, but in consequence of my express injunctions, and of course with more than usual accuracy and care. As the circumstances related in this detail are mostly of a public nature, and form the subject of every conversation, it will, I dare say, prove very exact and just; and I may add, that though I cannot vouch for the truth of every particular, yet there is nothing in it which I can at present contradict. The only addition which I think necessary to make to it, is an account of some of the principal characters, without which the detail would perhaps appear incomplete.

The general opinion is that Scindia will send a part of his army to blockade the Ranna in Ghode, but will not move from the place himself until the season is more favourable for beginning a regular siege.

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

Gualcar, 3d August 1783.

(Signed)

D. ANDERSON.

P. S. I yesterday paid Scindia a visit of congratulation; I saw it was expected, and it was accordingly received with much satisfaction: nothing else passed. He seemed well pleased, but no wife elated.

A News-paper from the Tent of Maharaja Scindia, dated the 1st Ramzan, Thursday, in the Fort of Gualcar.

Yesterday in the middle of the night, Mootamull, the Rotewall of Gualcar, sent a man with the following message to Maho Row, Dewan at Badilghuna, that he and Rajah Gooroo were the same heart and soul, without the least distinction; that accordingly, by their mutual determination, Rajah Gooroo was sent, whom it would be proper to introduce to the Maha Rajah, and having conformably to their offers firmly settled the negociation, send speedy intelligence, that no delays or procrastinations ought to be made, because they have to this time faithfully served Raja Ramah Chutter Sing, and were now desirous of attaching themselves to the service of Pectul Sahab; but let the matter be strongly settled, that in future no deviation should happen. The said Dewan, agreeably to the desire of Mootamull, immediately went to the presence of Pectul Sahab, and calling him from his sleep, told him the whole particulars; the Maha Raja having understood the matter, said, that whatever they should ask should be granted. At the same time he sent for Ranna Jaun Rhye and Mirza Achém Beg, and the other confidential chiefs, and held a private consultation with them; and it was determined that whatever Mootamull and Rajah Gooroo should say shall be agreed to; accordingly Pectul Sahab called Raja Gooroo into his presence, and told him the resolution; Raja Gooroo informed him of all the state of the fort, and the particulars of their offer. The Maha Raja, and Raja Gooroo, and all his confidants, having consulted together for four hours, agreed that whatever Raja Gooroo should say would be agreed to. When Raja Gooroo mentioned his terms to the Maha Rajah, Pectul Sahab gave the whole in writing, and passed his promise; Madho Ro Dewan then came to Radil Gunah, and got his own troops in readiness, and Pectul Sahab sending for all his chiefs, gave them orders to be ready, and said to the Salars to be immediately prepared with their troops, but to make no noise or bustle. The whole army being then ready, came with the greatest silence into the batteries, and Pectul Sahab himself, remaining in his own tent, gave the necessary orders with caution and secrecy, and posted hircarrahs and camels under the fort to bring intelligence every instant; the whole army remained stationed under the fort, when four gurrries of the night were still left, they marched up towards Oorwajee, where the people of Mootamull's battery were, and at the same moment the people of Kurum Khan's battalion, and the body guard and the battalion of Monsieur Poofs, a Frenchman, attacked the battery; ten or twelve men first entered the fort, and throwing down ropes, helped all the others up instantly. Two hundred had entered it in less than one gurry, and began to engage. The rest of the Maha Raja's army surrounded the fort on all sides, and the pioneers quietly threw up defences. The Seapoys crept into the fort like ants or locusts, and having discharged their pieces, prepared to maintain themselves. The Kelhahar Rajedhun and Rowany Dofs came also with their forces, and begun the attack; the people of the fort were obliged at last to give way, and the people of the Maha Raja, by the blessing of God, and the Maha Raja's good fortune, got possession of the fort by the way of Oorwajee,



Oorwajee, and Doordapour, and Battillghurr, and advancing to the market place of the fort, began discharging their cannon and rockets, &c. they then drew their swords, and made such use of them, as to cause a river of blood. Rajedhurr, the Kellahdar, and Rowany Dofs, and Boozum Sing, the uncle of the Ranna, were killed; and the Rannee, the wife of Rajah Ranna Chatter Sing, destroyed herself by an explosion of gunpowder.

The Rannee was a daughter of a Zemindar of Gujerowce, she was married to the Ranna about eight years ago, and at the time of her death was about eighteen; she was his second wife, and a constant jealousy subsisted between her and the first, who is still living at Ghode, and it was on this account that she chose to remain in Gualier after the Rannee had left it; she had no children, a report of her pregnancy was lately spread, but not generally believed.

Mootah Mull was a Bannyan, who came into this country with Major Popham; he afterwards accompanied Colonel Camac, to whom he was of use in managing his supplies of grain. On this service he made a little money, by means of which he afterwards procured the foudary of the town of Gualier. The Ranna, before he left Gualier, subjected him to a heavy contribution, and obliged him to live with his family in the fort of Gualier. When Scindia began the siege, he was justly suspected of a secret correspondence, and was confined, but not so strictly, as to prevent him from tampering with the people of the garrison, many of whom had been employed under him as Peons whilst he was Phousdair: Rajee Gooza was originally a Fakeer of a very low rank, and was chosen by the Ranna as his Gooroo, and highly favoured; he had some time ago advised the surrender of the fort whilst favourable terms could be procured, and finding himself afterwards suspected by the commandant of being in the interest of Scindia, he formed a connection with Mootamull, and two or three days before the capture escaped with two or three attendants to Scindia: Boozen Sing is a cousin of the Ranna's.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 10th November 1783.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General and Council, dated the 22d October 1783.

Whilst Scindia therefore continues at this distance, it is difficult to say what reliance can be placed on their complying with his requisitions, or even on their fulfilling the engagements of Nanah, whom they acknowledge as the head of their administration, and I am very doubtful how far you can place a dependance on Scindia's moving speedily towards Poonah; for whatever his inclinations may be, he has himself acknowledged that he cannot leave the war with the Rana in its present state; and hitherto he has shewn little disposition to terminate it, by agreeing to an accommodation to terms to which the Rana could possibly consent. The City Ghode is capable of holding out a long siege; and Scindia apprehends, that whilst it remains in the possession of the Rana, great part of the conquests, which have employed him for two years in acquiring, must be subject to danger the moment he retires from this country. It shall be my endeavour to remove these apprehensions, and to facilitate a new negotiation; so that if Scindia is actually so desirous as he professes, of returning immediately towards the De-Kan, every obstacle may, as far as possible, be obviated.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 16th December 1783.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General, dated 25th November 1783.

Scindia has within these few days paid issued considerable sums to his battalions, on which conjectures have been founded, and public reports circulated of his intentions of speedily laying siege to Gehode. He has himself lately made frequent excursions that way, on pretence of hunting, but in reality, it is said, with a view of reconnoitring the place.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated the 15th March 1784.

P. S. Since the foregoing letter was written, the Governor General has transmitted to us two letters from Lieutenant Anderson, dated the 20th and 25th of last month; the latter advising, that the Rana of Gohud had on that day submitted to Madajee Scindia. Copies of Lieutenant Anderson's letters are transmitted to you. Numbers in this dispatch.

EXTRACT



EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 23d March 1784.

The following letter from the Governor General, and those from Lieutenant Anderson, which are entered after it, having been received on the 15th instant, were immediately circulated; and in consequence of the directions of the Members of the Board, copies of Lieutenant Anderson's letters were sent to the Honourable Court of Directors numbers in the dispatch per Earl of Oxford.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to transmit you two letters, which I have received from Mr. James Anderson, respecting the subjection of the Raunah and his dominions to Mahajee Scindia.

As it is an event of much importance, I am in hopes that the intelligence of it will arrive in time to be communicated to the Court of Directors by the ships now under dispatch.

How far it will prove in its consequences favourable or otherwise to us, time alone will discover; but my own opinion inclines me to believe, that as long as Mahajee Scindia lives, every accession of territory obtained by him will be an advantage to this Government; and I cannot but feel pleased at the public and merited punishment which a character, marked by such uniform perfidy as that of the Raunah, has not failed to draw upon itself.

Bodyepore,
Mar. 7th, 1784.

(Signed) I have the honour, &c.
WARREN HASTINGS.

Dear Sir,

Scindia's Camp, 20th February 1784.

Since I had last the honour to address you, under date the 15th, some circumstances have occurred, which seem to threaten a speedy destruction to the affairs of the Raunah. Two days ago a body of his Sepoys, reported to amount to 200 men, found means to desert with their arms to Scindia; and they were accompanied by an Italian of the name of Miguel, to whom the Raunah had entrusted the command of one of his battalions. Soon after a person named Rurren, a confidential friend, and relation of the Raunah, came to Scindia to treat with him for terms. He proposed, I understand, that the Raunah should in a few days have a meeting with Scindia on the plain, and surrender Ghohud to him, on condition of Scindia's permitting him to retire to the Donab; and it is said that he accompanied this proposition with a declaration on his own part, that if the Raunah hereafter should attempt to practise any evasion, he and the other Chiefs belonging to him would immediately quit him, and throw themselves under the protection of Scindia.

In consequence of this event, the whole camp are now filled with expectations of a speedy period being put to their labours. I find it difficult to form any opinion how far these expectations are likely to be answered. There is every reason to think, that if the Raunah has really authorized such a proposal to be made in his behalf, he is not serious; but there is equal reason to imagine, that the clamours of his followers, who feel not the same interest in the prolongation of the contest, will at length compel him to submit. Indeed the present defection is reported to have arisen from a circumstance, to which the general character of the Raunah gives a colour of probability. On the approach of Colonel Charles Morgan's detachment, he contrived to rouse the spirits of his people, by a report that the Colonel had orders to assist him. This report continued to diffuse some degree of spirits amongst them, until the Colonel's army crossed the Jumna, when a conviction of the deceit, which has been practised upon them, co-operating with the extreme hardships to which they were exposed, to which they could see no end, sunk them into a despondency that produced the defection I have mentioned.

None of these circumstances have been communicated to me by Scindia or Bow Bucksey; but as they lead to a probability of a speedy reduction of the whole of the Raunah's country, I have thought it proper to submit them to you on their general notoriety throughout the camp.

(Signed) I have the honour, &c.
JAMES ANDERSON.

Dear Sir,

Scindia's Camp, 25th February 1784.

The Raunah has at length submitted to Scindia. Last night he deputed a confidential person to inform him, that agreeably to the promise he had made he would this day meet him on the plain. Scindia accordingly made the necessary preparations; and having at noon sent two of his principal officers to conduct him, he went himself, about two o'clock, to a short distance from Ghode, where the Raunah soon after came on horseback, attended by Mr. Sangster and a few horsemen. He delivered a nurzer, and presented a pair of pistols to Scindia, who received them with great respect, putting



putting them to his breast, and after a few common-place compliments, they separated, Scindia is turning home, and the Raunah being conducted to some tents that were pitched, on his account, in the encampment.---It is settled, I understand, that a respite of a few days shall be granted before he is required to make a formal surrender of Ghode, that proper steps may be taken in the interval to prevent the pillage of the place. I do not hear of any conditions that Scindia has entered into regarding him. His intentions of granting him a jaghire of two or three lacks annually, had often, it is said, been declared to the Raunah, in case of his surrender; but if, as I imagine, he has obtained no formal engagement to this effect, he may possibly be considered to have forfeited his right to a claim of this nature, in having postponed his submission till compelled to it by necessity. His wishes, it is reported, are, to be put in possession of the Fort of Bhet, and part of his ancient territory, equal to the above amount.

Some time must necessarily be employed by Scindia in settling this business, so that for these several days I can scarcely hope for any private conference with him, from which I might derive any insight into his future views: as soon however as I may learn any thing satisfactory on this head, I shall not fail to give you immediate information. At present the rumours of the camp point variously to his return to the Decan, his prosecution of the war against the tributary Hindoo Rajahs, particularly those of Bundicund, and his interference in the disputes at Delhi. It is not unlikely that he waits to be guided by circumstances; and that of these three schemes, which seem to be the most natural objects of his choice, he may not positively have determined on any.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES ANDERSON.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 13th April 1784.

Dear Sir,

Scindia's Camp, 4 Cofs from Ghode, 29th February 1784.

Late last night I received a message from Mahajee Scindia, that as he had some communication to make to me, and Bow Buckfey being sick and unable to convey it to me, he requested I would send my Moonshy to him. I accordingly dispatched the Moonshy immediately, who returned to me soon after, and informed me, that Scindia, after dwelling a long time on the many instances of perfidy and ingratitude which he had experienced from the Raunah, proceeded then to acquaint him, that the Raunah having some days ago offered to submit to him, provided he would spare his life, he had acceded to this condition, and even promised to give him a decent subsistence; that on his coming out of Ghode, he had at his request deputed his confidential friend, Rauna Cawn Bye, to meet him, and give him his hand as a token of his security; and that he had himself received him with the greatest attention. Notwithstanding this circumstance, he declared that the conduct of the Raunah, since his arrival in camp, had been of the most perfidious nature, and evinced to him the absolute necessity, from a due regard to his own interest, of taking such steps as might put it out of his power to act treacherously. In proof of this assertion he observed, that the Raunah had, at their first meeting, agreed to give Scindia possession, on the ensuing day, of one of the gateways of Ghode, into which a few of his people, with a flag, were to be admitted; and that although the people with a flag had been waiting with the Rauna during the whole day, he had nevertheless contrived to amuse them, and avoid a compliance. He concluded by observing, that as there was nothing he was more solicitous to preserve than the good opinion of the English, and as he was apprehensive, lest the subsequent conduct he might be compelled to adopt with respect to the Raunah might be represented to me through a false medium, he desired that these circumstances might be explained to me; adding his wish that I would give him my opinion on this matter, for which purpose, as it was then late, he would desire Appa Tanteah, an agent of Bow Buxfey, to attend me in the morning.

Appagee Tanteah having accordingly visited me this morning, I informed him that I was extremely obliged to Scindia for the communication he had last night been pleased to make to me; and that I considered it as a fresh proof of his friendship to the English. I assured him that our government, having the most perfect confidence in his good faith, would not hastily adopt any opinion to his prejudice; but as they were no ways concerned in this affair, being a question that related solely to his own Government, I did not think myself competent to give any opinion on the conduct he should pursue. I observed to Appa Tauleah however, merely in a private manner from myself, that I hoped Scindia, after giving so public an assurance of safety to the Rauna, would not hastily adopt any conduct apparently incompatible with it, however justified by circumstances; for these being of a less notorious nature, the uninformed part of the world might draw unfavourable conclusions, to the detriment of his fame, which I knew to be his first object, and which indeed would be raised to a high pitch by the moderation he might shew after his success.

Although the flagrant breach of faith, of which the Rauna has been guilty to the English, has deservedly removed him from any claim to our support or protection, yet as you were pleased at two different times to empower my brother to offer to Mahajee Scindia the mediation and guarantee



of the English Government, to facilitate an accommodation between them, I should have been glad to have availed myself of any opening which Scindia might have given me, of soliciting the concession of decent terms to the Rauna, on the grounds of favour to the English Government. The present occasion did not appear a fit one: Scindia's communication can scarcely be regarded in any other light than an anticipated justification of rigorous measures, which he is determined to pursue with respect to him, and in this view of the matter I thought it would be improper to have risked an application of this nature, when I saw so little likelihood of doing it with success. Possibly, however, it is better that matters are likely to take a different turn; for if Scindia in deference to the inclinations of the English Government, had exceeded, in his concessions to the Raunah, the point he had himself determined, he would have had a right to have requested our guarantee to the faithful observance of them on the part of the Raunah, a circumstance which might have involved many disagreeable circumstances hereafter.

After all, I shall be happy to find that I am mistaken in the idea I have formed of Scindia's rigorous intentions with respect to the Raunah; but I fear there are many political reasons of a powerful nature, which will operate with him to keep the Raunah in perpetual confinement. His active and enterprising disposition, joined to the attachment which it may be supposed many of the natives will retain for their ancient Chief, must be a perpetual source of disquiet to Scindia, in case of the unrestrained liberty of the Raunah.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

JAMES ANDERSON.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from LIEUT. JAMES ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, dated 2d March 1784.

I have the honour to inform you, that Mahajee Scindia was yesterday put in complete possession of the town of Ghode, the Raunah having submitted himself to him on the 25th ultimo, on a general assurance of personal safety, and the promise of a suitable maintenance. The various points which at present, in consequence of this affair, engross the attention of Mahajee Scindia, may for some days prevent my having any private conference with him, from which I expect to derive an insight into his future views; but as soon as I may learn any thing satisfactory on this head, I shall not fail to lay it before you, and in the event of his marching to the Decan.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 11th May 1784.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General to the Governor General and Council, the 22d April 1784.

Much has been said of Scindia's duplicity and falsehood, and inferences have from thence been drawn of his future dangerous designs against the English and their allies, the Nabob of Oude. Scindia does at least deserve this character from us; in all his transactions with the English, I believe I might say in all his transactions that have come to our knowledge, he has shewn an uncommon degree of steadiness and sincerity. Of the circumstances alluded to, regarding the Raunah of Ghode, I have yet no information, but I know the Raunah himself to deserve the worst that can be said of his political character. His conduct to our Government has been invariably marked with deception, infidelity, and ingratitude; and if we may credit the assertions of Mahajee Scindia, the notoriety of his want of faith was the cause of Scindia's perseverance in pursuing the war to his utter deprivation. I cannot admit of any plea, which the Partizans of the Raunah may use to charge Mahajee Scindia with a blemish which was so apparent in himself.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from LIEUT. JAMES ANDERSON to MR. D. ANDERSON.

Scindia's Camp, 18th April 1784.

The Raunah, as Scindia declares, and I believe it to be the case, surrendered Ghode, on a promise of protection, and a suitable maintenance being given to him. There was no written engagement to this effect, as far as I can learn, executed between them, the Raunah having required no other pledge of security, than that Raunah Cawn Bye should be sent to confirm this to him, and afterwards conduct him to Scindia. He is very well treated by Scindia, he is at present encamped at



at some distance from camp along with his mother, who does not chuse to mix with the crowd. There is a party of Mahratta horse attached to him as an escort, who it is probable are instructed to keep a strict watch over him.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated the 3th July 1784.

Par. 4. Your Honourable Court has been already advised of the Governor General's procedure from the Presidency, on a Commission to the Nabob Vizier, on the 17th of February last. We this day received a letter from him, dated Bedgapore, the 7th March, notifying to us advices, which he had received from Mr. James Anderson, as communicated in the postscript of our general letter of the 15th, respecting the subjection of the Ranna of Gohud, and his dominions, to Madajee Scindia.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 14th December 1784.

Extract of the Governor General's Minute.

The Ranna of Gwallier escaped from the slight restraint which was placed on him, and it was suspected that he would throw himself on the protection of Mahomed Beg Humdannee, with whom Scindia was at variance.

COPIES of all Correspondence relative to the Ranna of Gohud, not included in the Reports of the Committee of Secrecy, or in the Papers presented on the 20th Instant.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 27th April 1781.

THE following instructions were resolved on the 25th instant, and sent to Colonel Muir.

To Colonel Grainger Muir.

Sir,

As you have been ordered by Colonel Morgan to proceed from the station at Futty Ghurr with a detachment of the Company's troops, consisting of two regiments of cavalry, three of sepoy, and a Company of artillery, to the assistance of Lieutenant Colonel Camac, on application made by the latter for that purpose, we have supposed that before this period the forces under your command must have joined those heretofore commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Camac; and under such supposition, we directed you on the 2d instant to take the command of that detachment, at the same time ordering Lieutenant Colonel Camac to deliver it up to you.

As the collected force of infantry and cavalry of the two detachments, when joined, must greatly exceed the service remaining to employ them, and the artillery certainly so beyond all proportion, we direct that you dismiss such part of your force in infantry and artillery, as the actual or probable exigency may not require you to retain, and order their return to the Douab. We direct also, that you dismiss the 2d regiment of cavalry, retaining the third.

We direct that you make it your object to obtain possession of Oogela and its dependencies, and for this purpose we order you to proceed thither, demanding the assistance of such a body of the Rana's troops as you may think requisite, and the Rana's presence with them.

If the Rana should refuse or evade compliance with the requisition made to him, you are to deliver to him in writing a protest against his conduct, declaring him guilty of an infraction of his treaty with this Government, of which a copy is inclosed.

In the course of your march you will take such advantage of the enemy as opportunities may offer to you; but for the sake of such advantage you must not be diverted from the object which we have prescribed, but keep it invariably in prospect until you have accomplished it.

Our

(49)



Our instructions to you are intended to be general, and rather to mark the objects which we wish to attain by the operations of the troops under your command, than to fix the means of their accomplishment. These means we leave to your own judgment, and to the exigency of circumstances, of which we cannot be aware or advised in sufficient time to instruct you particularly on them; and we have so great a reliance on your activity and experience, that we cannot suffer ourselves to hesitate in leaving this power in your hands, convinced that you will never adopt a measure without a full consideration of its probable consequence, nor abate from the prosecution of it, when once undertaken, unless compelled by urgent and evident necessity.

We think it necessary to recommend to you, in the strongest manner, to keep your force entire, making no detachments from it but such as are absolutely necessary and unavoidable; and in order to give effect to this instruction, and to remove the necessity of your establishing garrisons for the places which may either surrender to our arms, or require our protection, we direct and empower you to assign them to the charge or absolute possession of such of the neighbouring Zemindars as are best qualified to receive them, either by natural right or by situation, added to that of service and approved attachment, except only such as lie contiguous to the dominions of the Rana of Gohed, and appertain to him in virtue of the treaty.

With these explanations we give you a full discretion for the disposal of all conquered places and territories in your route, hoping you may be able to make such stipulations with the proprietors, as may obtain either a present aid in money, for the relief of the expence of the expedition, or a future and permanent income in the way of tribute.

Fort William,
21st April 1781.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 14th June 1781.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Muir to Brigadier General Stibbert.

I HAVE dispatched a letter to the Rana this morning, wherein I have, agreeable to my instructions, demanded a speedy performance of certain engagements entered into by him with our Government, and to which I have requested his immediate and direct answer; which, when I receive, I will do myself the honour to acquaint the Board with. In the mean time, should you judge any part of this letter worthy of communicating to the Governor General, I beg you will favour me by laying it before him.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, dated the 20th July 1781.

READ the following letter and enclosures from Colonel Muir:

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

It is with real concern that I now transmit you a memorial or protest relative to the Rana of Gohud; his conduct, your orders, and the necessities of my charge, have at length rendered the measure unavoidable. But to leave this misguided Chief no just cause whatever of crimination, and to convince him in the most pointed manner of the delicacy and reluctance with which I proceed on this critical occasion, I directed the accompanying letter to be dispatched with the memorial. His behaviour, notwithstanding his frequent declarations and professions subsequent to the surrender of Gualiar, has varied but little from his prior irresolution; the resemblance has been too striking for me to draw any determinate conclusion in our favour. He continues, indeed, to give me general assurances of his intentions to join the army, but his preparations for that end are too languid and dilatory for me to form any sanguine expectations from them. A supply of provisions was the first and most reasonable proof I hoped to perceive of his sincerity; but even to this period I am concerned to make known to you, that however urgent my solicitations, and however pressing my wants, I have not been able to procure from him more than 200 bullock loads of grain; at the same time I have advanced money to his two battalions of infantry with us, or they would have withdrawn from the field. This backwardness of the Rana has been an obstacle of the first consequence; but with your instructions constantly in view, as I have at length collected, by private agents, to the amount of four thousand maunds of grain, I am about to form drafts from the Fuddy Ghur detachment, in order to complete those regiments who have suffered from the service, and to advance towards the enemy, that no possible opportunity of annoying them may be neglected.

(56)

The