



Imadut Dowlah Jelledut Jung Bahadre, &c. &c. on behalf of the Governor General and Council, have agreed to the under-mentioned articles, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1781, corresponding to the last of Ramzan 1195, of the Hidjeree.

1st. That the temporary brigade, and three regiments cavalry, be no longer charged to the Nabob's account for the Fushleec 1189, excepting a term of two and a half months, which is required for their passing the Nabob's boundaries, and for which, together with all former arrears, their usual pay and allowances are to be made good: also the English officers with their febundy, battalions, and other Gentlemen, excepting the Resident's office, now upon the Nabob's list, be no longer at his charge for the year 1189, the arrears being paid up, with the addition of two months allowances. The true meaning of this being, that no more troops be paid for by the Nabob than the number of European artillery and sepoy's agreed for under title of one brigade with the late Nabob Sujah Ul Dowlah, now paid for at the rate of 2,60,000 rupees per month, to which is now to be added one regiment of sepoy's of the present establishment, expressly allowed for the purpose of protecting the office, Treasury, and person of the Resident at Lucknow, the pay and allowances of which are to commence from the 1st of Aughun next, at the rate of rupees 25,000 per month, the regiment to be relieved every three months, the brigade to be stationed or moved wherever the Nabob shall direct, in the mode prescribed in the former treaty with the Nabob Vizier, deceased; and finally, that whenever the Nabob Vizier shall require a further aid of troops from the Company, the pay and allowances shall commence from the day of their passing the Caramnaffa; also, should the assistance of the Nabob's troops be required by the Company, their pay and allowances, as may then be agreed upon, be allowed during the time they may serve.

2dly. That, as great distress have arisen to the Nabob's government from the military power and dominion assumed by the Jaguierdars, he be permitted to resume such as he may find necessary, with a reserve, that all such for the amount of whose Jaguiers the Company are guarantees shall, in case of the resumption of their lands, be paid the amount of their net collections, through the Resident, in ready money.

3dly. That as Fyzoola Cawn has, by his breach of treaty, forfeited the protection of the English government, and causes, by his continuance in his present independent state, great alarm and detriment to the Nabob, he be permitted, when time shall suit, to resume his lands, and pay him in money, through the Resident, the amount stipulated by treaty, after deducting the amount and charges of the troops he stands engaged to furnish by treaty, which amount shall be passed to the account of the Company during the continuance of the present war.

4thly. That no English Resident be appointed to Furruckabad, and the present one recalled.

5thly. That the treaties made between the English and the Nabob Sujah Ul Dowlah be ratified between the present parties, as far as may be consistent with the above written articles; and that no officers, troops, or others, be put upon the Nabob's establishment, exclusive of those herein stipulated.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS. (L. S.)

A true copy.  
(Signed)

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

To MR. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier.

Sir,

Having, on the 19th instant, entered into certain engagements with the Nabob Vizier, tending to relieve his finances of a burthen they were no longer able to sustain, with sundry other clauses, the execution of which is entrusted to you, I herewith inclose an authentic copy of the same for your guidance. The Nabob on his behalf has subscribed and sealed an agreement in your presence, and in the presence of Mr. Richard Johnson and Hyder Beg Cawn, respecting the better administration of his affairs, of which I also transmit you an authentic copy.

To these papers, and to the points consequently and necessarily dependent on them, I think it necessary to add the following instructions, to which I require your most implicit obedience.

I need scarcely inform you, that my chief object in my negotiations with the Nabob has been to induce and assist him to bring his government and finances into such regularity, as to prevent his alliance being a clog instead of an aid to the Company; and to enable him to discharge his debt in the shortest time possible. To this end the most essential point is to limit and separate his





his personal disbursements from the public accounts: they must not, in their total annual amount, exceed what he has received in any of the last three years. This amount, in twelve equal parts, should be paid him monthly, out of the first receipts, and the remainder of the net collections placed separately in a public treasury, from whence his public, military, and civil establishment must be paid, under the sole management and controul of the Ministers, with your concurrence. It is of course to be understood, that this has no connection, and is in no shape to interfere, with the Company's assignments, and the collections upon them, which are to be conducted as usual; and as, by the addition of the Jaghire lands with their revenues to the Nabob's regular collections, his income will, or ought to be, considerably encreased, I shall expect that the whole of the excess be appropriated to the discharge of the Nabob's debts to the Company.

After settling the amount of the personal disbursements of the Nabob Vizier and his household, the next point that will require your exertions towards the general arrangements of the public charges, is the reform of the established Muttasena troops, reducing them into one established corps for the whole service: if this corps should be brought to consist solely of cavalry it would best answer mutual benefit, leaving no infantry in the Nabob's service, but what may be necessary for his body guard; and to supply the deficiency, should any occur from such arrangement, our infantry may be employed where infantry are wanted.

The corps reformed and established, their pay must be issued from the public treasury, no assignments to be in future granted them, and those already issued to be recalled; to complete this, all numbers above what the real service may require, or the actual net receipts may be adequate to the full payment of, must be disbanded as fast as their arrears can be paid off.

The Nabob will select and appoint his own Commanders, but if he should nominate improper persons, such as men commonly known by the name of Orderlies, or others deriving their influence from them, or of known disaffection to our government, you are in such case to remonstrate against it, and if the Vizier shall persist in his choice, you are peremptorily and in my name to oppose it, as a breach of his agreement.

For the management of the collections, the Ministers with your concurrence are to chuse all Aumils and Collectors, and in their choice to be guided by the responsibility and good reputation and known ability of the persons they elect, that as far as possible changes should be avoided.

Much is to be said, though little may now suit, upon the subject of distribution of justice in the Nabob's dominions; for the present I limit myself to direct you to urge the Nabob to endeavour gradually, if it cannot be at once, to establish Courts of Adawlet throughout his districts; the Daragahs, Moulavies, and other officers, of which must be selected, as in the case of the Aumils, by the Ministers, with your concurrence; the want of these Courts is equally hurtful to the revenue, government, and reputation of the Nabob.

In consequence of the disturbances which the rebellious example of Raja Cheyt Sing has caused in the Nabob Vizier's country, I have instructed Colonel Morgan to assist you in the requisition of the Vizier, communicated by you to him, or at your own single application, if any case of emergency should make it needful, with such detachments as may be necessary, exclusive of the regiment of Sepoys which is stipulated to remain with you at Lucknow; this power you are not to risque, but in cases of the most urgent and manifest necessity. It is directed that the regiment ordered for the immediate protection of your office and person at Lucknow, shall be relieved every three months, and during its stay there shall act solely and exclusively under your orders.

It is finally my positive order that you do not permit any British subject, or others claiming the name and protection of the Company, to reside at Lucknow, or within any part of the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, except the officers and soldiers of the army acting in their duty, and such persons as are officially appointed to remain there; and that to such as are now at Lucknow, or in any other part of his dominions, and falling within the description of the above exception, you give due notice in writing that they quit the country, allowing them a reasonable time, not exceeding three months, to settle their affairs; and in case of their refusal you are to inform the Nabob thereof, that he may use his own authority to compel them to depart.

Chunar,  
23d September 1781.

A true copy.  
(Signed)

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.





## EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, 11th February 1783.

Received the following Letter and Enclosures from Mr. Bristow:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Although, in your orders to the officer commanding on the frontier station, the line of his duty is pointed out with a degree of accuracy and precision that in my apprehension could not be misunderstood, yet the conduct of Sir John Cumming for some time past has marked a disposition very repugnant, as I conceive, to the spirit and letter of his instructions, and to the declared purpose of his appointment. The peremptory language that Gentleman has adopted to signify to me his determined resolution to persist in a mode of procedure which I am apprehensive may be eventually attended with the worst consequences to the affairs of the Company and of the Nabob, has left me without any alternative, and compelled me, however reluctantly, to submit to your Honourable Board the whole of the correspondence that has passed between us on this occasion. It will be altogether unnecessary that I should solicit your speediest decision, since a bare recital of the facts, as they are stated in the Enclosures, will, I humbly presume, sufficiently evince the urgency and importance of the subject in dispute, and I flatter myself, Gentlemen, determine you to an immediate interpolation of your authority. To bring the whole in one point of view before the Honourable Board, I have thought it necessary to give a summary of the several Enclosures, and taken the liberty to add a few remarks on their respective contents.

Colonel Cumming's unqualified tender of military aid to Khojah Ein Udeen, the Aumil of Rohilcund, the Duffuck issued, and the Sepoys detached by him, as set forth in No. 1, are indubitably so many direct violations of your orders; and you will perceive, Gentlemen, from Khaujah Ein Udeen's letter to me, inserted in the same number, that the Aumil has not failed immediately to avail himself of the latter circumstance to plead, and perhaps truly, a considerable loss of revenue. No. 2 contains an address from Colonel Cumming to the Nabob, on the subject of his correspondence with Khaujah Ein Udeen. His Excellency's answer, disapproving his procedure altogether, was accompanied by a letter from me, which drew from Colonel Cumming a reply, dated the 23d January, also addressed to me: he therein assures me, that his first letter to the Aumil of Rohilcund meant nothing, though it was certainly written in a style that expressed every thing. A duffuck under his hand and seal, drawn out in all the necessary forms, as appears from the original in my possession, and expressly remitting the government duties, he qualifies, by calling it a passport; and he informs me at the same time, that it has been his constant practice to grant such passports. As to the appeal he wishes to make with respect to the propriety of his demeanour heretofore, it is nothing to the purpose, since the question is not what he did formerly, but what he has actually now done. His explanation regarding the sepoy he sent to apprehend the robbers is scarcely intelligible, being perplexed and blended with a variety of extraneous and nugatory matter, and told with the most tedious prolixity, which he oppositely terms cutting the story short; he concludes, however, by flatly acquainting me that he is prepared to repeat the experiment the very first opportunity, so little does he understand his orders, and so little is he aware of the mischiefs that must unavoidably ensue, if taking the law into his own hands, and in contempt of your most positive commands, he presumes on any pretence whatever to detach without authority an armed force into the Mofussil. As it seems to be Colonel Cumming's intention to fix a charge of inconsistency upon me in his mention of the detachment to Sandy Pauly, I must crave leave to say a few words in explanation of that circumstance:—Mr. Hamilton represented to me, that he had paid the duties for some merchandize, and his boats were stopped by a Zemindar in Sandy Pauly. I requested Colonel Cumming to grant that Gentleman his assistance. I had previously applied to the Aumil Jadeloll, who informed me his districts were in great confusion, and he doubted if his force would be sufficient to effect the release of the boats. Upon this I made the above application to Colonel Cumming, with the consent and indeed advice of the Aumil, the person entrusted with the government of the country in which the outrage had been committed: he likewise directed his Naib to use his endeavours to release the boats.

When Colonel Cumming informed me he could not do the service without an extraordinary exertion, I begged he would desist. I did not assign any reason, nor did I represent the result to the Vizier, because I thought it giving him unnecessary trouble, and the detachment was more usefully employed with the Sezawul of Furruckabad.

If I understand the nature and intention of Colonel Cumming's appointment, it is in his military capacity alone he can have occasion to address the Vizier at all; and for reasons strictly obvious, he has your express orders, on every such occasion, to make the Resident the channel of his communications; yet, in the last paragraph of Colonel Cumming's letter, he declares himself privileged equally with the Resident to correspond with the Vizier, his Ministers, &c. and avows his resolution to avail himself on this privilege on all occasions.—I beg leave, Gentlemen, to request your most particular attention to the contents of the Enclosure, No. 3, whence it will appear that Colonel Cumming, in strict conformity to this resolution, without giving me the smallest intimation of his design,





design, has addressed a letter immediately to the Vizier, recommending the march of his whole force to Anoopeher, and requesting to know his Excellency's pleasure thereupon. I must confess I was greatly surprized and alarmed when the Nabob communicated to me its contents; the serious consequences with which this unadvised and most unwarrantable procedure might have been attended, had not the utmost harmony subsisted between his Excellency and myself, immediately presenting themselves to my mind. If the conduct of Colonel Cumming in this instance admits of aggravation, it is that he had just before replied to a letter I had written him, expressing my apprehensions with respect to the intentions of the Sikes, in a stile calculated to persuade me that there was little reason to be alarmed; it was therefore the more indispensably incumbent upon him to apprise me instantly of any subsequent occurrences which might induce a change in his sentiments.—The Enclosure, No. 4, is a letter from Colonel Cumming to Hyder Beg Cawn, which, as it was also addressed immediately to that Minister, is a further proof that it is his serious intention to maintain an uncontrolled correspondence at his Excellency's Court. For the rest Colonel Cumming, I know not upon what grounds, complains heavily and repeatedly of the indignity offered to a man of his rank, at the same time that he seems to consider your representative and the Nabob himself as persons of no consequence whatever, and the stile of his letter, whenever he speaks of them, is perfectly consistent with these sentiments, being without ceremony.—To save the Honourable Board the trouble of a reference, I have the honour to inclose No. 5, a copy of their commands to me, dated the 24th October 1782, together with an extract of their instructions to Colonel Sir John Cumming of the 17th September 1782: I do not conceive it possible to frame others more pointedly expressive of your intentions, or I would beg the favour of you, Gentlemen, to issue such to Colonel Cumming; I have therefore only to request that you will interpose your authority to enforce those you have already thought proper to give to him; and I have the honour to subscribe myself, with the most profound respect,

Lucknow,  
28th January 1783.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Yours, &c. &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

P. S.—I beg leave to intrude upon your attention my ideas of the authority of the Resident, when officers may be detached upon his Excellency the Vizier's service. This point had been a subject of correspondence between Colonel Cumming and myself; and the following is the extract of a letter I wrote to him, under date the 21st ultimo, and to which he alludes in the Enclosure (No. 2) where he charges me with assuming military authority.

“ I think it my duty to instruct and point out to officers upon detachment, the service to be executed; they are not to enter into any negotiations, or have any transactions with the servants of the Vizier's government, Zemindars, or others, except with the express permission and sanction of the Resident. My instructions I shall frame agreeable to the orders I may receive directly from the Vizier, or through his Ministers, and I may claim obedience to all revenue and civil matters.

“ The officers upon command are surely to report these operations to the Vizier, who can form his arrangements upon no other lights than the information of the persons employed upon this service. The Resident is the channel of communication.”

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from KHAJA AIN UL DIEN, to CUTWANT ROY, his Vakeel, at Lucknow, dated 13th Suffer.

Explain to the Presence the circumstances respecting Colonel Cumming, who is at Furruckabad, which are these: he first sent me two letters in terms of friendship, and a third, informing me he had received orders from the Governor to assist me; he afterwards wrote and sent a dultuck to the Tannadar of Jellalabad, to the following purport: “ That he should send the horse merchants;” and also wrote a letter to me to the same purport, which I complied with. He afterwards wrote me a letter, by my Hircarrah, in answer, that I should, in the same manner, send other horse merchants. To-day he sent me another, informing me that “ Robberies having been committed by my people, he had sent a guard to seize Seewa, Zemindar of the village Bunnary, in the jurisdiction of Morabad.” I sent the letter, that you may understand every circumstance. From these arrests two evils will arise; first, as they make my presence necessary; and again, as they interrupt the collections; for these reasons I thought it necessary to write you on the subject.





TRANSLATION of a Duftuck to MUNOON CAWN, Phoufadar of Jellalabad, enclosed in the above Letter.

Duftuck to Munoon Cawn, Phoufadar, of Jellalabad, to the following purport: the horses that are coming with Amamet Cawn and Noor Cawn, as I ordered, are not permitted to pass, on account of the duties of the road and Zemindarry.—Why is this? You must let them quickly come to me: know this is a positive order, and act accordingly.—Written the 6th January, or the 2d Suffer, in the year 1197 Hegira.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from COLONEL SIR JOHN CUMMING, dated 6 Suffer, to KHAJA AIN UL DEEN, enclosed in his Letter of the 13th Suffer.

The friendly disposition of the English towards the Nabob, and their zeal for his service, are well known. His confidence in them, how great!—Inspect the enclosed letter from the Governor, who has intrusted me to defend and give assistance to the Vizier's dominions; and as I have a particular regard for you, Sir, I shall always be happy to render you any service in my power. When you want the assistance of the army, write to me without ceremony, and I will send you the number of troops you require. As it often happens that horse dealers pass through your country, if you will send a few fine horses with the caravan, I shall be much obliged to you.

What more can I write?

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from COLONEL SIR JOHN CUMMING, dated the 13th Suffer, to KHAJA AIN UL DIEN, enclosed in his Letter of the same Date.

It is curious, that the excesses of the thieves are such, that there is not a night passes, without their stealing some things from the brigade, and from the Gentlemen in it; but it is still more curious, that when night comes, the Firorkabad road is shut up. When hircarrahs were sent to enquire, it appeared that all these excesses were promoted and encouraged by your dependants, and the Zemindars of your district. Yesterday, when a company of sepoys were sent to take the thieves, and the stolen goods, which had been proved by the hircarrahs to be in the village of Bunniary, of the Talook of Seewa, Zemindar under you, the peasants rose to defend the stolen goods by force of arms. On hearing this I sent a battalion to punish them; they, on receiving intelligence of its march, burnt the goods of the English Company, such as apparel, &c. in flight of the first detachment, a few excepted, which were taken by force from the house of the Zemindar by the battalion, who also made prisoner Munkulle, brother of the Zemindar; the rest fled to various places. I examined the goods they brought, which are now in my possession. It is necessary to inform you, property to the amount of 50,000 rupees has been stolen from the brigade, and the Zemindars of your pergunnah have been proved to be the robbers. These practices are very extraordinary, and this conduct very distant from your duty as an amil, on which account I write, that Seewa, Zemindar of the village Bunniary, should be sent to me, that I may get the goods of the English Company from him; if not, and there is delay, you are answerable for them.—What more can I write?

N. B. Munkulle, brother of Seewa, Zemindar, deposes, "I took three thieves with their goods, which I secured, and carried them both to Khoga Kerim Ally, of Dewan Bustyram." This circumstance is more wonderful than all, that Khoga Kerim Ally did not take the thieves, or send the goods belonging to the English Company to the brigade; I therefore consider the said Khoga as a party in these robberies; and it is necessary, on the arrival of this letter, that you should also send Khoga Kerim Ally, and the money he has belonging to the brigade; nevertheless, as my first wish is, on all occasions, to act conformably to your pleasure, I exonerate your brother Khoga Kerim Ally, but it is absolutely necessary you should send Seewa Zemindar.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from KHOGA AIN UL DIEN, to Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

The several Zemindars have entered into engagements with me to apprehend and suppress all kinds of banditti. Certain robbers having plundered the camp at Firockabad, in passing by the village





village of Bunniary, in the purgunnah of Morahbad, were obliged by the Zemindar of that district to relinquish the stolen goods. On the arrival of two companies of sepoy, which had been sent from camp in pursuit of the robbers, the aforesaid Zemindars acquainted them with the transaction, and bade them take the property, if it belonged to them. The soldiers, however, accused the Zemindars, as being themselves the promoters of all the robberies committed in camp, and seized and carried off the adherents of the Zemindars of Bunniary, the consequence of which is, that the terrified inhabitants of the village aforesaid have absconded, and the collections of that district, amounting to 15,000 rupees, lost to the Sircar, from the inability of the Zemindars to pay them. I am therefore to request you will be pleased to give orders, that no military detachments from the camp at Firockabad may be suffered in future to enter the Mofussil.

A true translation.  
(Signed)

J. NEAVE,  
Assistant to the Resident  
at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, to the Vizier.

At no period since the brigade was first stationed in those provinces, were robberies so frequent as at present. The camp is nightly infested by the banditti, and the Zemindars become every day more insolent and turbulent, and steal goods from the Gentlemen. When hircarrahs were sent to seek the stolen things, it appeared, that the Zemindars under Khaga Ain ul Dien supported them. They proved some of them to be in the village of Bunniary, under the said Khaga, which a company of sepoy were in consequence sent to recover. The Zemindars rose to defend the stolen goods by force of arms. On hearing this, I sent a battalion to their assistance, and they immediately, on receiving intelligence of its march, burnt all the property in sight of the first detachment; a few excepted, which were taken by force from the house of the Zemindar called Munkulle; near 30,000 rupees in goods have been stolen from the brigade, and all have been proved upon the Zemindars under Khaga Ain ul Dien. The prisoner Munkulla says, "We delivered over sundry thieves, together with the stolen goods, to Khaga Kerim Ally, Phousdar of that place, and brother of Khaga Ain ul Dien." It is most wonderful, that the said Khaga has written nothing to me, and has not shewn where they are. Since my first wish is on all occasions to act conformable to your pleasure, I have not punished the authors of these disturbances; of this, however, I am fully convinced, that it is not the brigade alone, but the property of the inhabitants of the whole country will be ruined by the continuance of these disorders. I hope you will either direct Khaga Ain ul Dien to take care, or suffer me to punish the offenders. It is not only to the brigade, but over all the country, his Zemindars tyrannize, and kill many poor people and travellers. It is necessary justice should be done. From these circumstances, it is plain the thieves of all the country find protection under Khaga Ain ul Dien, and act by his orders; if it were not so, he would endeavour to punish and extirpate the thieves.

TRANSLATION of his Excellency the Vizier's Letter, in answer to the above.

I have received your letter. The sepoy you detached to apprehend the robbers, as it was done without a reference to me, was improper; and I desire that you will in future obtain my previous sanction to all your proceedings, through the channel of the Resident, Mr. Bristow. Such is my pleasure, and such the orders of the Governor General; in conformity to which, should Mahomed Beg (who has been appointed Sezawal of Firockabad, on the recall of Shehimad Syed Cawn) make application to you at any time for military aid, you will be pleased to apprise me of his requisition, and receive my orders thereupon. I further understand, Sir, that you have issued duffucks for horses—From a conviction that the practice was productive of much confusion to my affairs, the Governor General has already strictly forbidden it, and an allowance in lieu of the privilege granted to the army. I therefore desire that you will not issue duffucks in time to come; and that whenever you may have occasion for them, the same mode of previous application may be observed.

COPY of Mr. BRISTOW's LETTER to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, accompanying his Excellency the Vizier's, dated Lucknow, 20th January 1783.

I am desired by the Vizier to transmit you No. 1, 2, and 3, translation of your letter to him, as also of those you have written to Khoga Ain ul Deen, the Aumil of Rohilkund, and to inform  
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you that he considers the whole of the above correspondence with the Aumil, together with the fepoys detached, and the dufftucks issued by you without reference to him, as a direct breach of your instructions, which place you immediately under his orders; and expressly enjoin you, on every occasion, to obtain his previous written sanction to your proceedings, through the channel of the Resident. I have the honour to enclose the Vizier's answer to your address, as also a translation (No. 4) of the orders his Excellency has thought proper to issue to Khoga Ain ul Dien, and Myrfa Mahomed Beg, to prevent in future the robberies you complain of: at the same time I take the liberty to enclose a Persian copy of the form of address observed by the Honourable the Governor General and the Resident, in all correspondence with the Vizier, from an apprehension that the style adopted in your letter might give offence to his Excellency, which I am persuaded is most foreign to your intentions.

COPY of a LETTER from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Futty Ghur, January 23d 1783.

I have had the honour to receive your letters of the 20th instant: I shall reply to that containing the intelligence about the motions of the Seiks, as soon as the letters can be translated. My own intelligence does not import that they have any intention of disturbing his Excellency's Government. I shall, however, pay every attention to the intelligence your letters contain; and the troops under my command shall be in readiness to march the moment it becomes necessary.

With regard to my letters to the Khoga, the simple meaning of the first was, that I had been ordered up here by the Governor General for the protection of the Upper Provinces of the Vizier's dominions, and that the districts under him, being a part of them, should there be occasion for assistance, it would be sent from this station. That I understand, by letters from some horse merchants, that they wished to bring their horses to Futty Ghur; and as I was in great want myself, as well as many of the officers here, should any good ones enter his country, I should be obliged to him if he would forward them. As the person sent down by the merchants could not be persuaded to return without a passport from me, I gave him one—this had nothing to do with the duties; they had, previous to this, paid them to Natha Cawn, on account of the Khoga Ain ul Dien. I had no concern with the duties; they would not have sold their horses one rupee cheaper, even if they had not paid them; but it appears they paid 507 rupees for 51 horses, during the time I commanded at this station formerly. I always, in sending for horses, gave passports for them. I interfered not, nor did I even hear any objections made to my giving them, because they had no effect, and were not intended to have any on the duties paid to Government; and I can safely appeal to the last Resident, to the Nabob's Ministers, to the Nabob himself, in short, to all the officers of his Government, whether I ever interfered in any respect with the officers of the Sircar, or if a single sepoy was even sent out by me from this station, without application made by his Excellency.

The account the Khoga has given of my taking up the robbers, and of those people not being the persons who had committed the late robberies, is equally untrue. The short state of the matter is this, scarce a night has happened, in which some daring theft has not been committed. I am every day surrounded with the native officers of the regiments, as well as the fepoys, and even many representations from the European officers, of their having lost every thing they had; some of the Gentlemen have not a coat or a sword to wear. I am considered by them as indifferent to their interests, because I have taken no effectual step sooner; indeed, the difficulty was to fix on the people guilty: I have been at great pains, and some expence, and at last, on the fullest information, they proved to be the people of Khoga Ain ul Deen's districts. I sent over a Subadar with one company, to take up the person in whose possession the stolen goods were seen; the company went in the night with the greatest secrecy, surrounded the house, on which the people beat their tom toms as an alarm, and in an instant the company was surrounded by between two or three thousand men. On seeing them gathering, the Subadar sent me word he was in danger of being cut off; on which I ordered a battalion to cross the river for his protection. Now, let us see what proofs there are against these honest people of the Khoga: first, the Subadars, the Jamadars, the Hircarrahs, and twenty of the fepoys, offer to make oath, that on finding the house surrounded, made a large fire, burnt a great quantity of Subadars, Jamadars, and European Gentlemen's cloaths, together with a large packet or bundle of European letters and papers. The person now in custody, a near relation of the Jamadar of the village, was one of those who burnt the things, and bears evident marks on his shoulders, half of his quilt being burnt in doing it. In their hurry, however, some things were forgot, and luckily are now in the guard room; they consist of many things belonging to a Subadar of the 10th regiment. There are, amongst other things, two regimental coats.—Are these proofs, or are they not? The man in custody acknowledges





ledges the robberies, and declares Khoja Aid ul Deen's brother the encourager and protector of the thieves. In consequence of this, I applied to the Nabob by letter, requesting he would either punish the guilty, or authorize me to do it. I have also applied to the Minister to reprimand the Khoja for his disrespectful letter to me.

I consider myself as fully authorized to apply to his Excellency on all such occasions as this, as also to his Minister; nor do I conceive it at all necessary to do this through you. I am ordered to receive all requisitions for performing military service from his Excellency, and the Board direct they shall be conveyed through you; but they are to be under his seal, and in writing. Can you, on such grounds as this, conceive it ever was the intention of the Honourable Board, to preclude me from corresponding with the Nabob? Is it to be supposed, that they would entrust me with a large body of troops for the protection of the frontiers, for the aid and assistance of the Nabob, and yet preclude me from addressing him but by your permission? for my having written to him, and not made my application to you, is the grounds of offence, and has induced you to make yourself a party in favour of a worthless and insolent man; but since you have volunteered in this business, I now call on you to aid me in bringing to punishment the person accused, the brother or relation of the Khoja. It is not, however, in a court constituted at Lucknow, at least of the Nabob's officers, that I can hope for this. All those who have suffered the numerous thefts and robberies are making continual complaints, and calling on me for justice. If nothing more is to be done, will you obtain payment of the amount of their losses? While your predecessor was in office, on every application made to him for redress to the sufferers in cases of this kind, his reply was, that we must protect ourselves, and make use of our own force to punish these robbers and murderers, that it was not in the Nabob's power to do it; and that he did not think himself obliged to make good any losses of this kind. In consequence of this, every officer commanding took the same steps I have done, and by this means some check was put to them. On a personal application I made to his Excellency, he made the same reply, with this addition, that they had even robbed himself, and he could do nothing with them.

Let me ask you this simple question: Suppose, instead of the step I have taken, I had previously applied to the Nabob, and, in order to obtain the sanction of your approbation and assistance, had in the first place applied to you; will you venture to say that any of the thieves would have been apprehended, or any of the stolen goods recovered? I think I may pronounce you will not: but, had I previously applied to his Excellency, will you venture to say that it would have been a secret to Khoja Ain ul Deen, that there was such applications made for permission to seize the robbers?—I dare say you would again reply in the negative.

This is the first time I ever knew the Nabob complain of robbers being taken up. You have given him a new light, and have made him speak a language very different to what he used to do, and, I may add, have altered the style of his letters, which have been ever till now civil and polite to every Gentleman, much more to those of my rank, and had he been left to himself he would still have continued to write in the same manner; but I must be so far plain as to tell you, that I consider the letter as speaking your sentiments rather than his. I know how much the point has been laboured to make him and all the officers consider the officers commanding the troops, however high their rank, as the inferiors of and dependents of the Residents. This is a matter too well known to be doubted by any who have ever been in this part of the country. With respect to myself, you made him send me an order, by which all officers, the moment they passed without the sentries of these cantonments, were entirely removed from under my command, and put directly under yours, to be employed by you on such military services as you should deem proper, without my being consulted, or having any controul over them. Is this consistent with the instructions of the Board, or with any respect to their instructions? Having engrossed to yourself the whole civil authority of the country, you are now stretching your hand over that of the military also, and taking advantage of that part of my instructions which say, that the Vizier's requisitions to me for military services shall pass through you. You have, it is evident, inculcated to him and his Ministers, that I am absolutely under your orders. However much I felt, this, and the letter I received from his Excellency, I put up with it in silence, rather than, by explaining the real state of the case, shew him how much you had misled him. In his last letter you make him say, that when I have occasion for any passport for horses, my application is to be made first to you: this is your diction—is it a style of treatment for me? Your office gives you great power and influence, but, as servants of the Company, my rank is superior to yours; and this alone might have induced you to treat me with some little delicacy.

In your own letter you go a step further than his Excellency has gone: you roundly tax me with a breach of my instructions; but it will appear clearest in your own hand: “I am desired by the Vizier to transmit you (No. 1, 2, and 3) translations of your letters to him, as well as those you have written to Khoja Ain ul Dien Cawn, the Aumil of Rohileund, and to inform you that he considers the whole of the above correspondence with the Aumil, together with the Sepoys detached, and duffucks issued by you without reference to him, as a direct breach of your instructions, which place you immediately under his orders; and expressly enjoin, on every occasion,





to obtain his previous written sanction to your proceedings through the channel of the Resident." The last two lines are widely misapplied; but as it appears you have given him a copy of this part of my instructions, I will forward to him a true translation of them, to prevent his misunderstanding them in future.

But if you really understand my instructions in the light you have placed them, how inconsistent was it, without the Vizier's orders, to desire me to march a detachment to Sandy, to release some boats with private trade? Your letter was a public one, addressed in the manner all public letters are, and signed officially "Resident at the Vizier's Court;" and when I informed you, that from what I knew of the people concerned, it was probable there would be resistance, the two six pounders and a regiment were to go; and it was necessary I should have a requisition from the Vizier—Did you send me one? No; you did not even answer my letter for several days, and till the time the business must have been done, had the troops marched, and then came a simple request, that they might not march; this would really have been a breach of my instructions—but I can by no means consider my apprehending a set of robbers in this light, or that it was even intended the troops should quietly have their throats cut without resistance; this is not merely a figure: murders are as common in and around this camp as in the streets of Naples; and to cut this part of the story short, I now tell you, that when any robbery or murder is committed, I will not fail, if in my power, not only to apprehend the villains, but, if the proofs are clear on trial, hang them without the least hesitation. To sum up the whole, I must beg leave to say, that there is not an officer in the service more desirous than I am to conform to the orders of the Board, but even to those of the Nabob, as far as shall be consistent with theirs; and I am satisfied they are convinced of this, and am equally certain the Nabob is of the same opinion, and would so express himself, if left to himself; but, from the change of his style, I must consider the letters, though wrote by his Moonshies, and bearing his seal, as dictated by you. I shall on all occasions, when I see it necessary, address his Excellency, his Ministers, or any of the officers of his government, and conceive I have in every respect an equal right with you to do this, and that it is necessary I should do so. You have sent me translations of my letters to the Khogah; if that about the horses is a literal one, it certainly imports more than was meant, as I have said in the beginning of this. Captain Broome having been confined to his bed, it is possible the Moonshie may have gone beyond my intentions; but the offence lies in my writing without your permission.

True translations and copies.

(Signed) J. NEAVE, Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

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COPY of a LETTER from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING; dated Lucknow, 20th January 1783.

I take the liberty to enclose (No. 1, 2, 3, and 4) copies of letters and intelligence relative to the Sikhs, which have this instant been delivered to me; and I seize the earliest opportunity of forwarding them to you, that in case any parties of the enemy should have entered the Vizier's dominions, you may follow such measures as you shall deem expedient for the preservation of the peace of the country. I have communicated the circumstances to his Excellency, requesting to be honoured with his commands, which I shall in course transmit.

Khoga Ain ul Dien, the Aumil of Rohilcund, and Myrfa Mahomed Casseem, have above 170 cavalry and 6,000 infantry stationed with them.

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COPY of Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING's Letter to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, in answer to the above; dated Futty Ghur, January 23d 1783.

I have considered the intelligence contained in the Persian papers you was pleased to send me, and compared it with my own account; and, on the whole, am of opinion that the fears of the people about Anushyhr have magnified the number of the Sikhs, and ascribed to them intentions which they have not: I shall, however, put every thing in a condition to march on the shortest notice.—The motions of these people are rapid. With regard to the infantry of the Aumils, I consider them as nothing, and would not wish to see one of them in a camp where I commanded. The cavalry, if good for any thing, would be useful, but am afraid are not such as would look those of the Sikhs in the face.





## TRANSLATION of a LETTER from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to his Excellency the Vizier.

Mr. Bristow having written to me, informing me that the Seiks were ravaging the country round Anooptheer, and that they seem disposed to cross the Ganges, and having also transmitted me sundry News-papers on the same subject; and although, in case they should cross, they would find it difficult to maintain themselves in Ghetue, yet as they would undoubtedly spoil and destroy the country, and cause a great loss to the collections, if you approve it, I will march to Anooptheer with the troops under my command.—Favour me with your commands on this subject.

A true translation, and copy.

(Signed) J. NEAVE, Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

## TRANSLATION of a LETTER from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to HYDER BEG CAWN.

It is evident, from the unhealthiness of Patna, many horses belonging to Gentlemen died; when they came into this country, every Gentleman looked out for them, and from the horse merchants coming from Jergnegur, Darnagur, and other places of their resort. Since we soldiers have occasion for horses, every Gentleman will want to buy some. I have occasion for horses to do my business, and my good ones are all dead, I therefore sent Hircarrahs to bring them; I afterwards dispatched a guard of sepoy to defend the Merchants, lest they should be plundered by the Banditti, particularly in the Pergunnahs under Khoga Ain Ul Dien, which are literally a nest of thieves, whose sole employment is plunder.

The above Merchants arrived at Jellalabad, by the way of Beseilly; Natha Cawn Cutwal, Renter under Khoga Ain Ul Dien, took 560 rupees for all the chouckies he rented, and gave them a passport to the Phoufadar of Jellalabad, who acting oppressively, would not let them pass, although the Hircarrahs with them had Purwannahs. The conduct of the Phoufadar is more extraordinary, as the hapless Merchants paid the duties in presence of Khoga Ain Ul Dien; and he at last sent them, in consequence of a letter from Khoga Ain Ul Dien, to whom I had written on the subject, detaining however a brother of the horse Merchants. I am sensible the duties are the property of the Company, I am myself anxious they should be collected. I never issued orders remitting the duties—it is not my custom; but the said Khoga wrote a most improper answer to my letter, a copy of which I enclose for your information. The Governor never wrote me in such terms, does it then become the said Khoga? You will shortly see him, and it is necessary you should talk to him on the subject, and let me know his answer, otherwise I shall transmit his letter to the Governor and Council. The Nabob, nor even the King himself, could not address me in a style so unwarrantable. This conduct in a person at Khoga Ain Ul Dien's time of life is the more unaccountable, I really do not understand him;—this matter will not end here.

## COPY of a LETTER from KHOGAH AIN UL DEEN to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, inclosed in his Letter to HYDER BEG CAWN.

I was exceedingly surprized on receipt of your duffuck with the sepoy, to prevent obstacles or impediments happening to the horses of Amanul Cawn and Noor Chan, Merchants, directed to Munoon Cawn, Phoufadar of Jellalabad: the above people are Merchants, they brought goods for sale to Daranagur, and paid the duties. It is clear that this country belongs to the Vizier, and the assignments of the English Company. I, according to your letter before, sent my Hircarrahs to Munoon Cawn, ordering him to levy the accustomed duties, and afterwards to dispatch them to you, accompanied by five Peons and my Hircarrah. You, Sir, did not reflect that the remission of the duties would be a loss to the Company's Jaydaad. It is necessary you should be kind enough to remand your duffuck, and my Hircarrahs will bring the horses to you, and in future I beg you will not issue duffucks, because the Company's collections will suffer by it, and it may affect our reputation.

True translations.

(Signed) J. NEAVE, Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

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COPY of a LETTER from the Honourable Governor General and Council to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated Fort William, 24th October 1782.

We desire that you will make it an immediate object of your enquiry, to ascertain whether the troops which have been detached from the stations of Cawnpore and Chunar, at the requisition of the late Resident, or his deputy, for internal defence or other service in the Vizier's dominions, are absolutely and indispensably necessary for those purposes; and as soon as it shall appear to you that these detachments, or any part of them, may be removed without any material prejudice to the Vizier's affairs, you will send a notification thereof in writing severally to each of the officers commanding them, that their services are no longer required, a correspondent having been sent by us to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore and Chunar, to command the instant return of every detachment within 24 hours after the receipt of such notification from you.

If at any time hereafter the Vizier shall require any extraordinary aid for the internal defence of his dominions, you will address the Commanding Officer of the nearest station within the province of Bahar, requiring such assistance to be sent immediately; but if the occasion shall be so sudden and urgent as not to admit of the delay of such a distant application, you will in that case make the requisition to the officer commanding at Chunar; or finally (but not without the most pressing, most absolute, and most evident necessity) to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, or the Frontier station, wherever it may be, of the Vizier's dominions; on every such occasion you will take the precaution to receive a requisition in writing from the Vizier for such aid, and transmit instant advice of it to us, not waiting for the detail of the reasons which have induced the Vizier to require the extraordinary aid, or you to comply with his requisition; but these, to prevent delay, may be communicated to us afterwards, as soon as your leisure will permit.

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EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Honourable Governor General and Council to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING; dated Fort William, 17th September 1782.

In this service it is our intention that you shall be subject to the orders of the Vizier, which will be signified to you through the channel of the Resident at his Court, for the performance of any military operations which he may require from you within the boundaries of his dominions, either for the protection of the country, or for quelling any internal commotions to which the station of your troops may be most contiguous or convenient; but on all occasions you will have the precaution to receive from him the requisition in writing, specifying the service to be performed, if there be sufficient time for that purpose without endangering the safety or peace of the country; and in the execution of such service you will be the judge of what force it may be necessary to employ, and will appoint and order it accordingly; but we earnestly and specifically recommend it to you not to make any detachments from your troops which cannot be instantly recalled, and with which a junction might at any time be precarious or difficult; but in the performance of any considerable or distant operations, you will march with your whole force to effect them.

(Signed) True copies.  
J. NEAVE, Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

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Agreed, That the following LETTER be written to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING.

Sir,  
Mr. Bristow, our Resident at Lucknow, has thought it necessary to lay before us copies of some letters which have passed between you and Coja Ayn Odeen, the Amil of Rohilcund; of letters which you have wrote in consequence to the Vizier, and to his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn; of the answer of the former, and of those which passed on this occasion between you and the Resident.

Upon an impartial review of these papers, we cannot but be of opinion that your conduct has been unguarded.—Your letters to the Vizier and to Hyder Beg Cawn, but particularly the latter, were very improper.

By





By the tenor of your instructions from us, the nature of all military services, and the force requisite, are left to your judgment, but you are placed under the sole and exclusive direction of the Vizier, to be signified to you through the Resident; he is the Agent or Minister of this government, and the only proper channel for the transaction of business on behalf of the Company or their dependents with the Vizier; it was therefore of course to be understood, that all applications from you to the Vizier ought to have been made through the Resident.

To prevent any misunderstanding or mistakes in future, we think it necessary to direct, that if you have any application or communications to make to the Vizier, or any application to any of the officers of his court, you transmit the same to the Resident, that he may represent them to the Vizier, and obtain his orders, if any shall be necessary thereupon; as we wish to establish this as a general rule of the service, we have accordingly published it in orders to the army. We disapprove of the dustuck which you granted to the Horse Merchants addressed to Munnoon Cawn, Fouldar of Jellalabad.

To prevent any complaint of this kind in future, and to obviate the pleas which would consequently be made for a failure in the collection, we think it necessary to forbid you from sending orders to, or corresponding with, any of the Vizier's officers, excepting those (if any) who shall be directed by him to obey you, or co-operate with you. We approve of the instant measures which you took for apprehending the robbers of your camp; but it was improper to keep any who were taken in confinement, or to insist on the delivery of others, assuming the power of justice to yourself.

They ought, as they were not seized in your camp, to have been delivered up immediately to the Nabob's officers, or to his order, for trial and punishment, with the evidence you had produced for convicting them.

We are.

#### EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 3d March 1783.

Read the following Letter from Colonel Sir John Cumming:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The progress of the detachment having been retarded, by waiting for the store boats, I availed myself of the opportunity to see the Resident at Lucknow, in order to make myself acquainted, as much as possible, with the service the Vizier might wish to have performed.

As no particular place has been pointed out in the instructions I have the honour to receive from your Board, I was induced, at the Resident's request, to offer my sentiments on the most eligible place to make a field station; and now beg leave to lay before you a copy of what I wrote him on the subject.

At the same time my opinion was asked with respect to a requisition made by Elmaus Ali Khan, to take a fort in the Dooah called Sasny, it was suggested after taking it, to put in a garrison of the Honourable Company's Sepoys. For my own part, though I think it perfectly right to attack the fort, if the possessor persevere in disobedience to government, yet I see no advantage to be derived from garrisoning it with our own troops; it would excite distrust and suspicion, without being the least check or controul, as it commands no pass or gaut. I think it would be more advisable to put it into the hands of the Vizier, or his Representative, particularly as it would deprive us of a battalion of sepoy, which might perhaps be better employed. Elmaus does not wish to have this business carried into execution till after two months are elapsed.

Lucknow,  
the 12th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING, Col.





To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

Agreeably to your request, I take the liberty of offering my sentiments on the choice of a station for the troops under my command; on a full consideration of all circumstances, I am of opinion that Ram Gaut, or some place in that vicinity, is the most eligible; among the various motives on which my opinion is founded, are those which follow: the second brigade being stationed at Khanpore, will effectually preserve peace and tranquillity, for at least 50 cofs on every side. The extent of the Vizier's dominions to the north west, is about three hundred miles from Khanpore; consequently, was the detachment stationed at Ferruckabad, there would be a frontier of two hundred miles left unguarded, and the whole country of Rohel Cund exposed to the incursions of Seeks or Marattas: if Ram Gaut was made the station, all the fordable parts of the river would be guarded, and the whole detachment would be able to reach the north west boundary of the Nabob's dominions in five or six days; its intermediate situation, between Feizulla Khan's country and Delhi, would prevent him from acting in concert with any of the powers beyond the Jumna, and render a junction of their forces impossible. The collections in Rohel Cund would be more easily made, and become less precarious; and whenever an Aumil might require the assistance of a regiment, it would be less dangerous to detach it, because it would never be more than five or six days march from the station.

Should it be the intention of Government to take any part in the transactions at Delhi, or to enter into any negotiation with the King or his Ministers, the vicinity of an army to that city would give a vast weight to any proposal or recommendation; it would render the Vizier's Government more respectable, and extend his influence.

It was formerly found necessary to station two regiments at Darennugger; that necessity can never exist again, if Ram Gaut be made a station, because, as has been already observed, the boundary of the Vizier's dominions would be within six marches. This perhaps may prove a considerable saving of expence.

Many other reasons might be urged in support of the opinion I have given; but as those already offered appear to me fully sufficient, I shall enter no farther at present into the subject.

As some of the Zemindars are at this time refractory, it is highly probable we shall find it necessary to reduce some of their forts. I am therefore very desirous of having two eighteen pounders, and two five and a quarter inch howitzers, from the Nabob. If this request can be complied with, I wish to have them immediately, as delay at the time they are wanted, may prove detrimental to the service.

The difficulty of apprehending those who fly from the justice of the Vizier's Government, makes me very anxious to have a body of Candahar horse added to my detachment—the number from three to five hundred, as may be most agreeable to the Vizier.

Should the Board concur with me in opinion respecting the station at Ram Gaut, I think it would be expedient to leave one regiment at Ferruckabad, which would suffice to preserve the peace of that district. The troops above would have a vast influence over all the country below them; add to which, junction might be made, if necessary, in four days.

Lucknow,  
the 12th Nov. 1782.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CUMMING, Col.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.  
Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I take the liberty of transmitting to your Honourable Board the copy of a letter I this day wrote to the Resident at the Vizier's court, in reply to one received from him this morning, enclosing some intelligence respecting the motions of the Seeks: it appears that there are many thousands of them embodied, and that they have laid waste the country round Anopshire, and made some attempts to cross the Ganges, and enter the Rohel Cund country; I hope the opinion I have given on this occasion will meet the approbation of your Honourable Board.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Futty Ghur,  
27th January 1783.

(Signed) JOHN CUMMING, Col.

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COPY





COPY of a LETTER from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated 27th January 1783.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing some Persian papers of intelligence; upon a full consideration of their contents, together with some information I have received myself, I am of opinion it would be hazardous to make any detachments from the force under my command. I have some grounds for apprehending, that Zabli Khan and the Seicks have advised Fazulla Khan to reject the proposals now made to him by the Vizier, with promises of their assistance, should a rupture ensue; it is not improbable that a combination between these powers may be now forming, or already formed. It may be said that such a measure could not escape the knowledge of Major Palmer, who is on the spot; but for my own part I think otherwise—Fazulla Khan may easily prevent any intelligence from reaching Major Palmer, while he resides at Rampore.

For the above reasons I am of opinion, that the best and safest measure we can adopt is for four regiments of sepoy, and the company of artillery to take the field immediately. Major Grant, with the 8 companies of his regiment, should be recalled, and left behind as a guard to the magazine, officers baggage, &c. &c.

I think it would be advisable for the troops to march on this side of the river, directly to Anopshire; the Seicks would then be obliged to abandon their scheme of crossing the Ganges, and would probably disperse, or return to their houses. The detachment in two months might return to its present station, as the grain is now on the ground, and must suffer very much by the march of troops; the preservation of the crops on the Vizier's districts, is an additional reason for the detachments marching on this side of the river.

I have hitherto issued no order for the troops to prepare to march, because such notice is always productive of additional expence to the Company, but I have taken such steps as will enable us to march on the shortest notice; I shall do nothing farther till I am informed of the Vizier's pleasure.

Should the Vizier approve of the proposals I have made, it would be expedient that the Amils of Rohil Cund should be directed to communicate to me all the intelligence in their power, and to assist in furnishing the camp with supplies of grain, &c. &c.

In a former letter you mentioned that Amuddeen Khan had seventeen hundred horse; it would be of great advantage if those, or part of them, were ordered to join the detachment.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. CUMMING, Col.

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To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.  
Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The Resident at the Vizier's Court having transmitted to your Honourable Board copies of several papers of correspondence, and requested your decision thereon, lays me under the necessity of troubling you with something in vindication of my own conduct.

The sum of Mr. Bristow's representation is, that I have taken the liberty to address his Excellency the Vizier, and the officers of his Government, without passing my letters through him; that I granted dustucks; and that I sent out a party of sepoy to apprehend some robbers who had been guilty of repeated thefts and murders within the limits of camp.

As Mr. Bristow has sent to your Honourable Board a copy of my letter to him, under date the 23d ult. it will be unnecessary to say much on the subject of my letters to Khojah Amuddeen Khan. Knowing that the Seiks were assembled in large bodies, and plundering the upper part of the Doool, I considered that Rohil Cund was, by the rapidity of their motions, exposed to the danger of being plundered also; I therefore wrote Rajah Amuddeen the letter Mr. Bristow has transmitted to your





Board. It was not my intention, however, to march to his assistance, without an express order from the Vizier, unless I had actually received intelligence of the Seiks having crossed the Ganges: in that event, to guard against the ill consequence of delay in waiting for instructions for Lucknow, I should have thought myself justified by my instructions from your Board, had I marched immediately.

With respect to my requesting Khojah Amuddeen to forward any good horses that came into the country for sale, I cannot yet discover any thing in it that could be taken amiss. The Merchants, after paying the customary duties, are at liberty to carry their goods to any market they please. Those duties were paid at Darranaggar, consequently the Phouldar at Jellalabad had no right to detain the horses. To this purport I wrote him; he complained to Khojah Amuddeen, who wrote me a letter, which I thought very disrespectful. I represented the affair to the Vizier and his Minister Hyder Beg Khan;—I did not conceive it necessary to apply through Mr. Bristow in a matter that concerned myself only; and I believe there never was an officer in command yet, who has not addressed the Vizier, and the officers of his Government, without passing his letters through the Resident. Mr. Bristow has forwarded to your Honourable Board the copy, or translation, of a letter I wrote his Excellency, recommending the march of the whole detachment towards Anopshire, to prevent the Seiks from committing depredations in Rohilcund. He expresses his surprise and alarm at my writing his Excellency without informing him of my having done so.

I will not say that Mr. Bristow has wilfully misrepresented the fact, but I affirm that after my letter to him of the 23d ultimo, I wrote him two others, informing him of my reasons for changing my opinion with respect to the Seiks, one was of the 26th ultimo, of which I enclose a copy; the other was under date the 27th, a copy whereof has been already transmitted to your Board. It is possible the Nabob's Dauck might reach Lucknow sooner than Mr. Bristow's (for both have their separate Daucks) but as no letter intrusted to either has been known to miscarry, I cannot avoid thinking Mr. Bristow must have received one or both of those letters, before he addressed your Board; at any rate I must think him very precipitate.

The Resident complains that I speak of the Vizier and himself without ceremony. It is true I sometimes use the word Vizier, frequently his Excellency, now and then Nabob. Those terms I take to be synonymous, and I have seen them used in the same sense in all the public letters I have ever read. With regard to the ceremony due to the Resident, I am at a loss what honour or what title to give him; perhaps he expects that all the titles engraved on his seal should precede the mention of his name, in the same manner as is practised by the natives in their arzees and petitions: I have hitherto seen nothing of this kind introduced among Gentlemen of higher rank than Mr. Bristow; and, I conceive, were I to adopt it, its novelty and singularity would render it truly ridiculous.

Another ground of complaint is, my having sent a party of sepoys to apprehend certain persons who had committed many thefts and murders in camp; I have given a full account of that transaction, and my motives, in my letter to Mr. Bristow of the 23d ultimo. As your Board has a copy of that letter, I will not enter into a repetition, but only add, that it has been the constant practice of all the officers who ever commanded in these provinces, to execute summary justice on such offenders; were such measures not taken, it would not be possible for the camp to exist. To apply to the Viziers for leave, or an order to apprehend thieves, would be to publish the intention, and to defeat the end it was intended to answer. I request your Honourable Board to ask the opinions of General Stibbert and Colonel Muir on this subject; both those officers have commanded here, and are now at the Residency: by their answers let my conduct stand approved or disapproved. I wish also that your Honourable Board would call on the late Resident for his opinion, whether it would be possible to bring offenders to justice, or to preserve the camp from being infested with thieves and cut-throats, if no person could be apprehended without going through all the forms of a public application to the Vizier. Mr. Bristow observes, that my account of this transaction is scarcely intelligible: I will trust to the candour of your Board, and have no doubt of your perfectly understanding it, without any further explanation.

Many letters have passed between Mr. Bristow and me, relative to his claim of instructing officers detached on service. It would take up too much of your time to peruse the whole, I shall therefore trouble you with a few extracts only of Mr. Bristow's letter on that subject. He claims the right of instructing whatever officer may be detached, not only in civil and revenue matters, but on every other service in which he may be employed. Should an officer be sent against the Seiks, he is to receive his orders through the Resident.

I assure you, Gentlemen, my objection to this claim is founded not on a vain desire to support my own consequence, but on the fullest conviction that I cannot admit it consistently with the instructions I had the honour to receive from your Board now, without endangering the safety of the country; you have cautioned me against detaching troops which cannot be instantly recalled, or with which a

junction





junction might at any time be difficult or precarious. If officers detached become immediately subject to the authority of the Resident, it is not in my power to comply with your injunctions in this instance; the detachments may be ordered on services, and removed to great distances, without my having the least information: were a detachment unprovided with proper artillery and ammunition, were it unequal to the service expected from it, or were it even cut off by a superior force, the responsibility must fall on Mr. Bristow; it is not in my power to guard against the contingencies of a service I am permitted to know nothing of; unapprized of the service, and the place where it is to be executed, how can I judge whether it be safe to detach or not? If the distance do not exceed 10 or 20 cofs, it might be done without risk, but far otherwise if the distance be 40 or 50 cofs, in the present situation of affairs.

Again, if the Resident be permitted to call for as many detachments as he thinks proper, to instruct the officers commanding, and to employ them how and where he pleases, what dependence can I place on being able to collect a force to repel any sudden invasion, or to crush an unexpected insurrection.

The line which I think the Resident and myself ought to observe, and which I beg leave to submit to the consideration of your Board, is this; when the Vizier requires military assistance, he or the Resident should inform me of the particulars. It is my duty to comply with the requisition, if it can be done with safety, otherwise to represent my reason for not complying: if, after the service be executed, more should be required of the same detachment, the requisition should be first made to me, and the officer on command would receive my orders accordingly; but if the orders for new or extra service be sent immediately from the Resident to the officer, it becomes liable to all those dangers I have already represented. The impropriety of entrusting the direction of military operations to a person totally unacquainted with the nature of them, is so obvious, that I wonder Mr. Bristow should so strenuously insist on it, particularly after the many letters I have wrote him, pointing out the dangerous consequences which must attend it.

It must be evident to your Board, that the whole drift of Mr. Bristow's representation is to prevent any person, whatever be his rank, from communicating any thing to the Vizier without his permission. This he considers so very important, as to demand the instant decision of your Honourable Board.

I take no notice of the acrimony of his style, nor of the ungentle criticisms passed on my letters: I do not arrogate to myself the merit of a fine writer; at the same time I do not think Mr. Bristow's performance, laboured as it is, totally free from defects.

I cannot close this letter, long as it is already, without observing to your Board how ready Mr. Bristow is on every occasion to make unprovoked and hostile attacks; I therefore enclose you the copy of a letter I received from him very lately: he endeavours to throw the blame of actions done by the Vizier's Cutwal on me, though he knows that the man is of the Vizier's appointment, and subject to his orders only; he knows also that the duties, whether justly or unjustly exacted, are carried to the public account; he insinuates too, that some person has farmed the Bazar, at 2,000 rupees per month. The absurdity or impossibility of such a fact is too palpable to require a refutation. Whilst the Vizier's Cutwal superintends the Bazar, and collects the duties, how is it possible for any other to rent it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING, Col.

Futty Ghur,  
1st February, 1783.

COPY of Instructions to Captain HAWHSHAW, or Officer commanding the Detachment.

Sir,

You will be pleased to march with the detachment under your command to Chebramow, where you will be met by the Sezawil of Fimuchabad; you will render him every assistance in your power towards collecting the arrears due from the several Zemindars; you will be cautious not to detach small parties, and thereby expose them to the danger of being cut off; and should any service be required of you which you think the detachment could not execute without great difficulty, you will defer executing it till you have made me acquainted therewith. You are by no means to hold correspondence with the Zemindars, nor to interfere between them and the Sezawil.

(Signed)

J. CUMMING, Col.

13th Dec. 1782.





## EXTRACTS from some of the Resident's Letters.

Sir,

I have received your favour of the 23d instant, and now enclose you a letter from the Vizier, repeating his Excellency's orders conveyed to you in my address under date the 21st instant.

That the officer on detachment with Mahomed Said Khan, and any other who may be hereafter detached, should receive instructions only from the Resident in civil and revenue matters, and on every other service in which he may be employed, I beg leave to repeat my concurrence with his Excellency's orders.

For your information, I trouble you with a copy of my instructions to Major Lewis Grant, or officer commanding the detachment.

26th December 1782.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident, &c. &c.

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To Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, &c.

Sir,

I have received your favour of the 20th instant, and now enclose you the Vizier's instructions, directing you to grant your assistance to Mahomed Khazym, and Khoja Amudeen Khan. They are instructed not on any account to make application to you on trifling occasions, and to convey the earliest intelligence of the particulars to his Excellency.

The officer sent upon detachment is to receive his instructions through the Resident.

23d January, 1783.

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To Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, commanding a Detachment on the Frontier Station.

Sir,

I enclose a letter from the Vizier, disapproving your issuing duffucks, and informing you, if you chuse to make an appeal to the Governor General upon the disrespectful language which you charge Khoja Ayen ul Dine of using towards you, that you are at liberty to do it. His Excellency does not think the contents of Khoja Ayen ul Dine's letter to you improper; if he should have demanded more than the just duties upon horses, reparation will be made to the person who may have been injured. Hodjee Mahomed, a Merchant at Ferrockabad, has represented that the oppressions of the camp have been renewed, and his goods stopped. His Excellency requests to know if any person under your authority has committed this outrage; and upon proof of the fact, directs the offender may be punished. His Excellency also directs you will enquire into the truth of the report, relative to a person having used your name, in farming the Bazar of your camp for two thousand rupees a month. Your representations to Hyder Beg Cawn are disapproved, and you are commanded to correspond with the Vizier upon all affairs relative to his Excellency's Government, making the Resident the channel of communication.

Lucknow,  
24th January 1783.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

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To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident, &c.

Sir,

I have received your letters of the 11th, 23d, and 24th Instant. I shall on this, as on every other occasion, pay the utmost attention to the Vizier's requisition; should either of the Aumils in Rohil Chund apply to me for assistance, I shall give it them to the utmost of my power. In a former letter I gave it as my opinion, that nothing serious was intended by the Seiks against the Vizier's Government;





government; since that I have received some information, which has in some degree changed my sentiments. I shall be more explicit when I have investigated the truth, or am confirmed in my opinion. In the mean time I shall take care to have the troops in readiness against any emergency: should it be required to detach a force to any considerable distance, I should be very averse to comply therewith, but would rather march with the whole, except one regiment to guard the cantonments, &c.

I must here beg leave to inform you, that it is inconsistent with the nature of military service for officers detached to receive their instructions from the Resident; it must occur to you, on a moment's reflection, that such a measure would be liable to the most pernicious consequences. How could I proportion the strength of the detachment, or the quantity of stores, to a service I know nothing of? or what dependence can I place on being joined by detached regiments or battalions, in case of emergency, when I am left ignorant both as to the service they are employed on, and the distance they are removed to? Though I object thus strongly to putting officers detached entirely and unconditionally under the authority, I assure you I do not mean to interfere in the smallest degree with the business of the country; all I wish you to understand is, that I cannot permit any part of the troops under my command to be employed on services, or detached from one place to another, without my approbation or knowledge.

In compliance with the Vizier's instruction, communicated to me in your letter of the 11th instant, I have wrote Major Grant to lend every assistance in his power, to the newly-appointed Sezawil.

26th January 1783.

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Agreed, That the following Reply be written to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING.

Sir,

We have to acknowledge the receipt of letters from you under the following dates, 12th November, 13th December, 20th, 27th January, and 1st February.

We approve of the opinion which you express in the first of these, not to garrison Sassy with the Company's troops, in case it should be taken by them; and we here lay it down as a general rule for your guidance, not to put any of the Company's troops under your command into garrison, nor to have any fixed station, but to be ready at all times to march to any place where the service may require it.

Your remarks on the proceeding of the General Court Martial, enclosed in your letter of the 20th January, entirely coincides with our own knowledge and opinion; but we do not deem it necessary to publish any thing upon this subject in general orders of the army.

We have written to Mr. Bristow, in consequence of your letter of the 27th January, desiring that in all instances which require the movement of your detachment for the defence or protection of the country, he will recommend to the Vizier's instant decision in issuing clear and precise orders to you for that purpose, without waiting the delay of a reference to us for our advice, or leaving you at an uncertainty with respect to his intentions, when action on your part may be unavoidable.

Your letter of the 1st February, although it throws no new light upon the subject of which it treats, and on which we have already passed a decision, but rather confirms the propriety of the decision, suggests to us the necessity of a further order, which we shall likewise notify to Mr. Bristow. All orders for detachment will of course be sent to you, in the form already prescribed of requisitions from the Vizier; but when the detachments have been actually made, and any instant occasion shall require that fresh orders be sent to the officers commanding them, and they shall chance to be at such a distance from you, or the officer commanding the whole, as would defeat the purpose of the orders if issued through you, such orders may be immediately sent, as we have before prescribed, in the form of requisitions from the Vizier, to the officers commanding such detachments, and must be obeyed; they are at the same time to be notified to you, but in every other case the orders must pass through you. In like manner, when a quick communication of intelligence from the officers on detachment to the Vizier shall be necessary, and delays would occur from transmitting their letters through the Commanding Officer, they shall correspond immediately with the Resident, transmitting copies of their letters to the Commanding Officers, but only in such instances.





We can hardly suppose that the Resident would be guilty of such irregularity, as to convey any orders from the Nabob relating to military detail; nevertheless, to prevent any future misunderstanding on this subject, we think it necessary to explain our intentions to be, that the Vizier shall prescribe the service to be performed; but that it must rest solely with the Commanding Officer to determine the force and means requisite for the execution of it.

Fort William,  
3d March 1783.

We are, &c.  
(Signed) Governor General and Council.

Agreed that the following Letter be written to Mr. BRISTOW.

Sir,

A letter which we received from Colonel Sir John Cumming suggests to us the necessity of establishing the following rule, which we hereby direct you to observe, in order to prevent any future misunderstanding between you concerning the authority of either to correspond with, or transmit orders to the Commanding Officers of detachments from his corps, and this we have also notified to Colonel Sir John Cumming.

All orders for detachments will of course be sent to Colonel Sir John Cumming, or the Commanding Officer of his corps, in the form already prescribed, of requisitions from the Vizier; but when the detachments have been actually made, and any instant occasion shall require that fresh orders be sent to the officers commanding them, and they shall chance to be at such a distance from Colonel Sir John Cumming, or the officer commanding the whole, as would defeat the purpose of the orders, if issued through him, such orders may be immediately sent, as we have before prescribed, in the form of requisitions from the Vizier, to the officers commanding such detachments, and must be obeyed; they are at the same time to be notified to Colonel Sir John Cumming, but in every other case the orders must pass through him. In like manner, when a quick communication of intelligence from the officers on detachment to the Vizier shall be necessary, and delays would occur from transmitting their letters through the Commanding Officer, they shall correspond immediately with you, transmitting copies of their letters to the Commanding Officer, but only in such instances.

In a word, we think it necessary to explain our intentions to be, that the Vizier shall prescribe the service to be performed, but that it must rest solely with the Commanding Officer to determine the force and means requisite for the execution of it.

Fort William,  
4th March 1783.

We are, &c.  
(Signed) Governor General and Council.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 3d March 1783.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have received your letter of the 22d ultimo, and in obedience to your commands advised the Nabob Vizier to concert and form a new and permanent agreement with the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn, which may obviate all future signs of jealousy or distrust.

The mode his Excellency has thought the most eligible to effect these purposes is, by the deputation of a Gentleman, who shall be authorized to settle all disputed points. I took the liberty to recommend that Major William Palmer should undertake this service, his integrity and abilities, and the confidence with which the Honourable the Governor General is known to honour him, will give weight and consequence to his negotiations, and I hope be productive of good effects. I have requested an effort of two companies of sepoys from Colonel Sir John Cumming, to attend Major Palmer.

I have communicated to Almas Ally Cawn the permission you have granted, of the detaching a force to assist him in the reduction of the fort of Sahnay. He is at present employed in Jugduspoore, and informs me, when he may have settled that district he will make application for the troops, and having previously obtained the Vizier's approbation, proceed against the fort.

Lucknow,  
19th December 1782.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.  
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.





Read the following LETTER from Mr. BRISTOW:

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Under date the 19th instant I took the liberty to inform you of the Vizier's intentions of appointing Major William Palmer on a deputation to the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn. I now have the honour to enclose (No. 1) the instructions I gave that Gentleman in obedience to his Excellency's commands.

I have the pleasure to forward two statements (No. 2 and 3) of the revenues of Rampore; the one furnished by the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, amounting annually to 15,85,576 rupees, and the other by my agents, amounting to 26,05,000 rupees, making a difference of rupees 10,19,424 per annum. I was informed the improvements in the Jaghires exceeded thirty lacks, but as I have transmitted the accounts to Major Palmer, he will be able to ascertain the truth; the latter statement I received since that Gentleman left Lucknow on the 27th instant. I beg leave to solicit your orders on the sum you think I ought to advise the Vizier to claim of the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, in lieu of the military aid which he is obliged to furnish, agreeable to the stipulations in the last treaty. I likewise beg to be informed if you approve the demand of money instead of troops. The instructions to Major Palmer do not authorize him to conclude any agreement before he shall transmit information of the actual state of affairs. This has been purposely done, to afford me an opportunity of receiving your final orders, and recommending them for the Vizier's approbation.

Most of the enclosures in my letter to Major Palmer are the copies of the treaties between the Vizier and the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, and extracts from your letters, together with the representations made by my predecessors and me: those papers are already amongst your records. The letters which have passed between the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn and his Vakeel, Allef Cawn, relate to my having, previous to the receiving your orders of the 22d ultimo, endeavoured to sound the dispositions of the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn; of my intentions regarding this matter, I addressed the Honourable the Governor General, under date the 28th ultimo: Allef Cawn wrote to his master on the subject, and in answer, he was directed not to agree to the granting any pecuniary aid; the reason assigned was, that by the last treaty he was relieved from any claim on the part of the Vizier, except the furnishing troops. This, even after the fray which happened at Daranagur, he wished to evade, if required to serve at any distance from his own country; at the same time he was very willing to suffer the usual detachment to remain at Daranagur, or at a station near Rampore. I impute the language held by Fyzoola Cawn to the expectations he may flatter himself with of enjoying the exclusive advantages of an extensive and fertile part of the Vizier's dominions of his Jaghire; I am of opinion he would never engage in any hostile designs against the Vizier; my reason is, that if by fortuitous events a change of the Sovereign of this country should happen, his situation would not be improved; on the contrary, he might be exposed to severe exactions, and possibly be entirely dispossessed. He has derived security, honour, and advantage from the Vizier's government. I do not see how he could think himself benefited by a change, and therefore would hardly attempt to create disturbances.

Jealousies will in all likelihood continue to subsist between the Vizier and the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, whilst the latter may possess the means of bringing an army of twenty thousand men into the field. In every step you may judge expedient to take in this matter, I beg leave to submit to your consideration the situation of Almas Aliy Cawn and Khauja ul Dine, as well as the general state of the Vizier's dominions; there is every reason to hope that the force now stationed in them will be sufficient to restore peace. In case Major Palmer should find he is likely to fail of success by negotiation, I solicit your instructions how far you may be pleased to wait with the Vizier in enforcing obedience to his just claims.

Lucknow,  
30th December 1782.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That the enclosure in this letter be entered after the Consultation.





To Major WILLIAM PALMER, on a Deputation from his Excellency the Vizier to the Nabob FYZULLA CAWN.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive instructions from the Governor General and Council, to advise the Vizier to put an entire stop to the repeated alarms which have arisen in consequence of the jealousy subsisting between his Excellency and the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn. Having represented these circumstances to the Vizier, the most eligible mode, in his Excellency's opinion, of effecting this purpose, appears to be, by deputing a Gentleman in the character of Public Agent on his part, who shall be authorized to settle all disputed points. I have taken the liberty to recommend that you should undertake this service; your character and abilities, and the confidence with which the Governor General is known to honour you, will give weight to your negotiations, and establish, in the mind of the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, a just sense of the unanimity of councils which subsists between the Nabob Vizier and the Honourable Company.

For your information I enclose copies of such records of my office, as may assist your judgment: I shall next proceed to furnish you with instructions in behalf of the Vizier; and whenever, on future occasions, my services in seconding your representations may be necessary, I shall most heartily unite by every means in my power of affording consequence to your character.

The accompanying letters are your credentials to the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn; and an address from me, informing him that your appointment is in concurrence with the approbation of the Honourable the Governor General. You will immediately upon your arrival endeavour to convince the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, all doubts of his attachment to the Vizier are ceased, and whatever claims may be made of him, are founded upon the basis of his interest and advantage, and a plan of establishing his right to the possession of his Jaghire. It is not the intention of the Vizier to subject it to the general regulation which has taken place in other parts of his dominions, and he will only ask such aids of him as are consistent with justice.

The extract from the Honourable Board's letter to me, under date the 22d of November 1782, will be your rule of conduct in regard to the great objects to be obtained by your appointment; the Nabob Vizier wishes that either a body of cavalry should be attached to his or the Company's troops, to march unconditionally to any country where their services may be required, or that a specific sum for the maintenance of a proportionable number should be defrayed by the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, the said sum to be paid to the Vizier by monthly instalments. It is my duty however to give you my opinion, that you will meet with great difficulty in accomplishing these points; and unless the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn be satisfied of the unalterable resolution of the Vizier and the Honourable Company to enforce their measures, he will evade, and possibly reject, your propositions.

I am informed from the best authority of considerable improvements having been made in the Jaghire of Rampore; I hope before your arrival to furnish you with a statement of the actual revenue, which amounts at this time to at least thirty lacks of rupees a year, when the original grant was only fourteen lacks seventy-five thousand.—The Nabob Fyzoola Cawn was put in possession at a period he had no claim to indulgence or protection from the Vizier, and he has since been treated with great distinction, and lived in affluence and security.—As a Jaghirdar he owes allegiance to the state from which he derives his honours and advantages, and it becomes a duty incumbent on him, to yield his support and assistance when they may be required.

About five months since a fray happened between two battalions of sepoys in the Vizier's service, and a body of the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn's cavalry stationed at Darranegur, in which the sepoys were defeated, and their guns taken. Upon enquiry it appeared the Vizier's troops were to blame;—the guns were returned, and the conduct of Fyzoola Cawn was not censured by the Vizier, who thought proper to order the usual detachment of (Fyzoola Cawn's) cavalry, stationed at Darranegur, to be withdrawn, and proceed from thence to Lucknow, where there would be occasion for their services. In answer to the Vizier's requisition, Fyzoola Cawn evaded a compliance, and the matter was dropped.

The copy of my address to the Governor General, No. will inform you of a negotiation for Fyzoola Cawn's cavalry to act with General Goddard, and on his evading the proposition, that a sum of money was demanded of him.—Since my taking charge of the Residency with the Vizier's approbation, I renewed the claim, not by application directly to Fyzoola Cawn, but by first endeavouring to ascertain, through Allis Cawn, his Vaqueel at this place, the terms he would agree to. The letters that have been received from him on this subject you will find amongst the accompanying papers, No. by which it appears from his declarations that he is equally averse to paying money as to detaching troops. The Vaqueel explained his master's sentiments to me in a different manner, and flattered me with certain hopes of obtaining a sum of money, especially as the assurances the Honourable the Governor General had been pleased to give him had removed all causes





causes of alarm. Firmness in your demands will possibly accomplish the business, and he will acquiesce when he finds the Vizier is determined on exacting his rights.

The stipulation for cavalry will be subject to inconveniences, such as doubts of the exertions and attachment of the commanders, and the refractory and turbulent spirit of the Afgaans in general. The Vizier has for this reason signified his commands to me, that you should endeavour to obtain from Fyzoolla Cawn an annual tribute, the specific sum to be ascertained upon the information you may hereafter transmit.

If you can procure from him, over and above this, a peshcush of at least five lacs, it would be rendered an essential service to the Vizier, and add to the confidence his Excellency would hereafter repose in the attachment of the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn.—This is a matter he leaves to your discretion, but the annual stipulation is a claim his Excellency cannot relinquish.

As a further explanation of this subject, I beg leave to inform you the cavalry under the command of Abdul Rehman Cawn is paid at the rate of fifty rupees a man and horse per month, which upon five thousand would make thirty lacs a year to Fyzoolla Cawn, a sum much above his means to defray, were the stipulation in the treaty to relate to cavalry only. The Vizier has explained the article relative to the relinquishing the advantages which may have been made by the improvement of the jaghire, to comprize the period at which the treaty was concluded.—Any lands since cultivated do not come under this description.

On your arrival at Rampore, you will be able to form a more correct judgment of the probability of the success of your negotiations; and as the Vizier reposes entire confidence in your integrity and abilities, he authorizes you to suspend the communication of his commands to Fyzoolla Cawn, if you should find they were likely to be disobeyed.—Your failing would throw a slight upon the Vizier's dignity and authority; and in case of resistance, it would be necessary to be informed of the pleasure of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, with regard to enforcing these measures.

You will observe, in the late Resident's correspondence and mine, the particulars relative to the suspicions entertained of Fyzoolla Cawn's connections with foreign powers. It is a fact publicly asserted, that Fyzoolla Cawn has entertained more Afgaans than he is allowed to do by treaty.—I beg leave to recommend these points to your notice, as deserving of enquiry.

The Vizier also requests you will endeavour to acquire a particular knowledge of the views and affairs of the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn, and report your information directly to him, or through me, which ever channel of communication may be most agreeable to yourself.

I am informed, "Alif Cawn has written to the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn, that he suspected the original destination of the troops under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming was for Secundera, to support one of the parties at the Court of Delhy. He supposed this plan is now dropped, and that the Board propose ordering the detachment to Darranagur, in order to support the demands which may be made upon him. He communicated to his master the intelligence of your intended appointment, the object of which was to exact money.—Fyzoolla Cawn has directed Alif Cawn to reject all propositions for the payment of money, and has dispatched a Vaqueel to Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining the intentions of the governor. In the mean time Fyzoolla Cawn was making preparations to put his country in a state of defence."

In order to ascertain the truth, I spoke to Alif Cawn upon the subject of the above intelligence. He confesses to have informed Fyzoolla Cawn that the detachment was to march to Darranagur to awe the Sieks and Gajurs, but denies having ever intimated any design of exacting money of him.—What he communicated on this head was from me in a friendly style, and in the terms which I have above explained to you.—He denies the circumstance of the preparations for defence, and repeatedly assured me of Fyzoolla Cawn's confidence in the Honourable the Governor General's professions.—He accounts for the Vaqueel, by saying, the man now in Calcutta (Sheo Persaud) neglects his duty, and therefore Fyzoolla Cawn has thought proper to send another person (Futty Sing) to relieve him.

I recommended to Alif Cawn to inform his master of your appointment, and that the object of it was to establish a firm and lasting friendship between the Vizier and the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn, and to put an end to the doubts and jealousies which had arisen. If it was intended to act offensively against him, the detachment would have marched directly to Darranagur; but no threat, or the appearance of compulsion, had been used, and he might rest satisfied that no violence was intended.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,  
28th December 1782.

VOL. II.

M m m

JUMMA





JUMMA of the JAGHYRE of Rampore, for the Fuffullee Year 1190, agreeable to Accounts furnished by the Nabob FYZOOLLA CAWN, through his Vaqueel at Lucknow.

|   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |           |      |
|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|-----------|------|
| Shahabad Luckhore   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |           |      |
| Maul  | — | — | — | — | 5,56,729 | 1 | — |           |      |
| Sayer   | — | — | — | — | 28,804   | — | — | 5,85,533  | 1 —  |
| Ackherabad, and Villages in the Purgunnah of Moorshedabad |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |           |      |
| Maul  | — | — | — | — | 1,55,025 | 5 | — |           |      |
| Sayer   | — | — | — | — | 4,497    | — | — | 1,59,522  | 5 —  |
|   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |           |      |
| Maul  | — | — | — | — | 1,44,718 | 8 | — |           |      |
| Sayer   | — | — | — | — | 7,000    | — | — | 1,51,718  | 8 —  |
|   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |           |      |
| Hazarutnagur, including Daghur, and the Sayer             | — | — | — | — | —        | — | — | 2,36,848  | — —  |
| Rahut including the Sayer                                 | — | — | — | — | —        | — | — | 68,608    | 13 3 |
| Rajour ditto ditto  | — | — | — | — | —        | — | — | 1,61,261  | 7 3  |
| Kaar ditto ditto  | — | — | — | — | —        | — | — | 60,191    | — —  |
| Larfabuck ditto ditto                                     | — | — | — | — | —        | — | — | 63,341    | 6 —  |
| ditto ditto   | — | — | — | — | —        | — | — | 98,551    | 7 6  |
|   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |           |      |
| Bareilly rupees   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   | 15,85,576 | — —  |

N. B. Something more than 11,00,000 pucka.

(Signed)

J. WOMBWELL, Accountant.

ACCOUNT





ACCOUNT of the Jumma of FYZOOLLA CAWN'S Jaghyre, for the Fuffullee Year 1189, with his Expences, agreeable to Accounts furnished by Agents employed for the Purpose, by Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

|  |   |   |     |                 |           |
|--|---|---|-----|-----------------|-----------|
| Shahabad.  |   |   |     |                 |           |
| Nuffurut Khan's Zimma                                      | — | — | —   | 5,15,000        |           |
| Khaujah. Bux's ditto                                       | — | — | —   | 1,95,000        |           |
| Saudeh's ditto   | — | — | —   | 1,90,000        |           |
| The Brother of Mahomed Ally's, ditto                       | — | — | —   | 95,000          |           |
| Mool Chund's Talook  | — | — | —   | 75,000          |           |
| Sirdar Cawn's ditto  | — | — | —   | 15,000          |           |
| Sundry Villages, under Omar Cawn and others                | — | — | —   | 25,200          |           |
| Sundry ditto, made over for the Use of his Women           | — | — | —   | 15,000          |           |
|  |   |   |     |                 | 11,25,200 |
| Hauzarutnagur.   |   |   |     |                 |           |
| Sahubra Moonsee's Zimma                                    | — | — | —   | 3,75,000        |           |
| Muftapha Cawn ditto  | — | — | —   | 10,000          |           |
|  |   |   |     |                 | 3,85,000  |
| Reyhur.  |   |   |     |                 |           |
| Ruftum Cawn's Talook                                       | — | — | —   | —               | 87,800    |
| Rajepore, commonly called Petauspore.                      |   |   |     |                 |           |
| Canaul Zaye Cawn's Zimma                                   | — | — | —   | —               | 1,85,000  |
| Ajaam under Nuttoo   | — | — | —   | —               | 1,75,000  |
| Moradabad.   |   |   |     |                 |           |
| Mahomed Ally Cawn, the Saheb Zade's Zimma, under Charge of |   |   |     |                 |           |
| Nuffurut Cawn Chilah                                       | — | — | —   | —               | 1,95,000  |
| Sheer Gurrah, 4 Mehaults                                   | — | — | —   | —               | 2,25,000  |
| The Sayer  | — | — | —   | —               | 70,000    |
| The Neemundy, &c. Awab                                     | — | — | —   | —               | 1,57,000  |
|  |   |   |     |                 | 26,05,000 |
| Khrutch.   |   |   |     |                 |           |
| Khafs Ruffaulah.   |   |   |     |                 |           |
| Ally Cawn, Baraitch  | — | — | 25  | Men             |           |
| Akbar Shaw, ditto  | — | — | 25  | ditto           |           |
| Nuffurut Cawn, ditto                                       | — | — | 50  |                 |           |
| Mahomed Nuz Cawn   | — | — | 35  |                 |           |
| Nuffurut Cawn Chelah                                       | — | — | 150 |                 |           |
| With himself   | — | — | 250 |                 |           |
| Gul Cawn   | — | — | 50  |                 |           |
| Mahomed Cawn Rudjah  | — | — | 150 |                 |           |
| Ghewra Cawn  | — | — | 125 |                 |           |
| Cawn Zade  | — | — | 50  |                 |           |
| Carried forward  | — | — | 910 |                 |           |
|  |   |   |     | Carried forward | 26,05,000 |





Jumma brought forward — — —

26,05,000

Khrutch.

Khafs Ruffaulah — — Brought forward — 910

Mahommed Ally Cawn Ruffaulah.

|                          |   |   |     |
|--------------------------|---|---|-----|
| Eraudet Cawn             | — | — | 50  |
| Dullet Cawn              | — | — | 100 |
| Mahomed Cawn             | — | — | 25  |
| Mullah Zurruf Cawn       | — | — | 150 |
| Saheb Cawn Messareu Cawn | — | — | 70  |
| Ekehan                   | — | — | 350 |
| Nehaul Cawn              | — | — | 25  |
| Ahmud Cawn               | — | — | 50  |
| Ahmud Cawn, Rajah        | — | — | 50  |
| Noor Cawn's Ruffaulah    | — | — | 620 |

1,490

Total Ruffaulahdars —

2,400

Foot.

|   |   |   |     |
|---|---|---|-----|
| Gholaum Mahomed Cawn, with the Brother of Jubboo Cawn     | — | — | 540 |
| Nufiurut Cawn, Saheb Zodi, with the Brother of Henet Khan | — | — | 100 |
| Muftujaub Cawn  | — | — | 540 |
| Abduck Huickum Cawn                                       | — | — | 570 |
| Zur Mahomed Cawn  | — | — | 540 |
| Syeef deen Cawn   | — | — | 325 |
| Moolave Julanee   | — | — | 250 |
| Amar Cawn   | — | — | 150 |
| Behadre Cawn  | — | — | 125 |
| Murdan Cawn   | — | — | 75  |
| Nobauzig Cawn   | — | — | 50  |
| A Brother-in-Law of the Nabob                             | — | — | 50  |
| Huffun Cawn   | — | — | 75  |
| Ruftum Cawn   | — | — | 50  |

3,440

Horse and Foot — 5,840 men

5,840 Men, at 1,25,000 per Month for 7 Months, is, per Annum — 8,75,000

Expences of his Family.

|  |   |   |        |
|--|---|---|--------|
| The Expence of his Begum                                 | — | — | 12,000 |
| 6 Saheb Zadis  | — | — | 35,000 |
| Mahomed Ally Cawn, Saheb Zade, 200 Rupees per Month more | — | — | 2,400  |
| Nusser Ulla Cawn, his Nephew                             | — | — | 40,000 |
| The Son of Mahomed Ecar Cawn                             | — | — | 12,000 |
| Muftapha Cawn, Damaud                                    | — | — | 10,000 |

1,12,400

Donub Charges — — —

1,00,000

10,87,400

Saving, Bareilly Rupees —

15,17,600

(Signed)

J. WOMBWELL, Account.

Agreed,





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

To Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at Oude.

Sir,

We shall in this reply separately to your letter of the 30th December, enclosing your instructions to Major Palmer of the 23d of that month.

We approve of the choice which you have advised the Vizier to make, of Major Palmer to conduct the negotiation with Fyzoola Cawn; but we think that the instructions you have given him are not sufficiently explicit; and we take particular notice of one clause in them, which we fear will defeat it altogether; we allude to the following heads:

“ On your arrival at Rungpore you will be able to form a more correct judgment of the probability of the success of your negotiations; and as the Vizier reposes entire confidence in your integrity and abilities, he authorizes you to suspend the communication of his commands to Fyzoola Cawn, if you should find they were likely to be disobeyed.

“ Your failing would throw a flight upon the Vizier's dignity and authority; and, in case of resistance, it would be necessary to be informed of the pleasure of the Honourable Governor General and Council, with regard to enforcing these measures.”

To know whether Fyzoola Cawn is likely to disobey the commands of the Vizier, Major Palmer must first make those commands known to him, which is in effect to make the communication which Major Palmer is instructed to suspend in the case supposed, of a likelihood of their being disobeyed. — We shall adopt the sentiment, but vary the mode of its application.

We shall now proceed to specify, in distinct articles, the points which we wish to have obtained, and which we conclude, from the general tenor of the instructions which you have given to Major Palmer, to be conformable to the wishes of the Nabob Vizier.

1st. To convert the stipulation for a body of 5,000 horse and foot into a fixed subsidy.

It was certainly understood, at the time that the treaty was concluded, of which this stipulation was a part, that it applied solely to cavalry, as the Nabob Vizier, possessing the service of our forces, could not possibly require infantry, and least of all such infantry as Fyzoola Cawn could furnish, and a single horseman included in the aid which Fyzoola Cawn might furnish would prove a literal compliance with the stipulation. The number, therefore, of horse implied by it, ought at least to be ascertained—we will suppose 5,000; and allowing the exigency for their attendance to exist only in the proportion of one year in five, reduce the demand to one thousand for the computation of the subsidy, which, at the rate of 50 rupees per man, will amount to 50,000 per annum. This may serve for the basis of this article in the negotiation upon it; but in the conclusion of it, we must trust to the discretion and integrity of Major Palmer.

If Fyzoola Cawn shall refuse to treat for a subsidy, and claim the benefit of his original agreement, in its literal expression, he possesses a right which we cannot dispute, and it will in that case remain only to fix the precise number of horse which he shall furnish, which ought at least to exceed 2,500.—This also must be left for discretionary adjustment.

To demand the surrender of all the relicts of the Nabob Vizier's dominions, to whom Fyzoola has given protection and service, or an annual tribute, in compensation for the loss sustained by the Nabob Vizier in his revenue, thus transferred to Fyzoola Cawn. His encouragement of the defection of the subjects of his Sovereign Lord, and his acceptance of their allegiance, is contrary to the most ancient and fundamental laws of the constitution of Hindostan, and a crime against the Nabob Vizier, his Sovereign. You have stated the increase of his Jaghire, occasioned by this act, at the moderate sum of 15 lacs—the tribute ought at least to be one-third of that amount.

3dly. We conceive that Fyzoola Cawn himself may be disposed to yield to the preceding demand, on the additional condition of being allowed to hold his lands in Ulumgaw, instead of his present tenure by Jaghire. This we think the Vizier can have no objection to grant, and we recommend it. But for this a fine or peshcush ought to be immediately paid, in the customary proportion of the jumma, estimated at 30 lacs.

Fort William,  
the 23d January 1783.

We are, &c.

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N n n





EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. BRISTOW to the Governor General and Council,  
dated Lucknow, the 23d November 1782.

In my address of the 13th instant, I had the honour to inform you of the situation of affairs in Rohilkund. Since that time letters have been received from Cojah Ayn ul Deen, conveying intelligence that he was no longer apprehensive of the Seiks, as they had withdrawn from the frontiers. In my opinion, his giving the alarm proceeded from a disinclination to attend at Lucknow, and this furnished the pretence for not coming. I am sorry to say the disturbances between him and Mirza Cazem continue; each have again complained of acts of violence being committed in their several districts. The most positive injunctions have been issued, forbidding such improper conduct. In the present state of his Excellency's government, and at the season of the year, no chastisement could be exercised upon the offenders, unless the Vizier were to call for the assistance of the Honourable Company's troops.—I hope, and indeed have every reason to expect, there will be no necessity for such a measure.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of  
the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I now beg leave to lay before you a detail of the services on which detachments from the Honourable Company's troops have been employed in the Vizier's dominions.

The insurrections in Sahlone and its dependencies were created and supported by Rajah Bulbudder Sing, Zemindar of Tellooie, who, having been dispossessed of his Zemindary during the government of the late Vizier Suja ul Dowla, thereupon attempted to raise disturbances, and collected numerous followers. Suja ul Dowla immediately detached a very large force to Sahlone, with orders to shew no mercy. Great numbers of people, taken in arms, were put to death in the course of the campaign, and Bulbudder never again opposed the authority of government during his life-time.

When Sahlone was granted in Jaghyr to the Begum, she agreed to give this rebel an allowance, in lieu of land, of 500 rupees per month, and a beet upon the country, amounting altogether to about 12,000 rupees annually, and he stipulated not to create disturbances. When the Jaghyrs were resumed, that of the Begum fell under the general regulation, and the Aumil appointed by the Vizier refused to continue his allowance to Bulbudder, who in consequence renewed his former depredations. Since the month of February last, the Majors Gilpin, Scott, and Lumskaine, have been successively employed in endeavouring to reduce him to obedience; it appears by the letters of those officers, that he has met with repeated defeats, he nevertheless constantly appeared again after a short time, followed by as great numbers as before. The inhabitants of that country in general look up to Bulbudder's family as the stock from which they all descended; and zeal for their Chief has united the circumjacent towns and villages in a league, to co-operate offensively and defensively in his favour. He is thus enabled to assemble, at the shortest notice, bodies of eight or ten thousand men; and when attacked, if defeated, he mixes with the crowd, and all attempts to apprehend him fail. His usual resort upon these occasions is to the thick woods within the district of Sahlone and its dependencies; and unless detachments can be fixed at proper stations, to oppose and intercept his march from place to place, and prevent the people from assembling, it appears little success would be likely to follow any military operations against him. When hard pressed, he flies to some other provinces of the Vizier's dominions, or takes refuge in the Bundelcund country.

The officers who have commanded on this service accuse the Aumils and Phouzedars of negligence, and some of them even of conniving at the rebels depredations. I have urgently recommended it to the Vizier to publish in their districts his determination to punish, with the utmost severity, the adherents and abettors of refractory Zemindars. The Aumils make a practice of exaggerating the mischief done by these commotions, urging them as a plea for balances and claims of deductions; and thus, by their intrigues and management, much larger losses have accrued to government on this account than had been actually sustained.

The expedients proposed to restore the peace of the districts of Sahlone, are either to station so considerable a force on the spot as would deter the rebel from any future attempts to disturb it, or, which appear, in the present station of affairs, perhaps more advisable, to grant him an allowance





allowance upon the plan formerly settled between him and the Begum. He is at present quiet, and has sent me a letter, expressing in general terms his inclination to become a peaceable good subject. The inclosed letter from Major Lumdaine I submit to your consideration, as a further explanation of this subject. As that officer appears to agree with me in opinion, that these commotions are not likely to be quelled by force, at least not the one he has with him, I propose, with your approbation, to try the other expedient.

Since the beginning of October Major Nicol has acted with a complete regiment in the districts of Khyrabad and Mahumdy, which have long been remarkable for the refractory and turbulent spirit of the inhabitants. Since the Vizier's accession to the Musnud, except when Almassallee Cawn farmed them, a very great proportion of the revenue has been annually lost to Government, and the Phouzedars in general disgraced. Allee Reza Cawn, during his aumildarry, lost his brother, and a number of his people, in different engagements with the Zemindars, and has been since upwards of two years, as I am informed, in confinement for balances; his case appears hard, and I have solicited his release. Almassallee Cawn collected the revenue, during his administration, by over-running the country with a numerous force, and exercising great cruelties. The mischief arising sometimes from a total relaxation of authority, and at others from the too violent exertion of it, has materially affected the cultivation. Those districts however being remarkably fertile, I am in hopes they may, by good management, be quickly restored. It appears, from the representations of Major Nicol, that they contain a number of forts, but being mostly in such bad repair as to be scarcely tenable, I have expectations that his assistance will have great effect in realizing the revenue. He is at present with the Aumil on a circuit through the districts, for the purpose of aving and compelling the appearance of the refractory Zemindars, all of whom, except one, as far as their circuit has extended, have given their attendance, and it is with pleasure I inform you, the measures adopted by Mahomed Hussein Cawn, the Aumil, are exceedingly mild, having succeeded hitherto more by the terror of his force than the actual exertion of it.

Khyrabad and Mhaumdy were farmed by Almass Allee Cawn, at the time of his withdrawing himself from the Vizier's authority: his Naibs in consequence relinquished their charge; and they were for a period of some months in a state of anarchy, no new Aumil having been appointed to them. The inhabitants, relieved from the severities of his administration, quickly resumed their former habits of independence; and the Vizier not having made any provision for an event like that of Almass's succession, and being unable to furnish a sufficient body of troops to quell the insurrections that followed, he was obliged to apply for a regiment from the brigade. I hope peace will soon be re-established; and as the Bankers have an assignment on those districts, I recommend the continuance of the detachment.

I addressed the Vizier very early after taking charge of my office on the subject of the transactions at Forrachabad; expressing your pleasure, that the Nawaub Muzzuffer Jung should be left in the free exercise of his authority over his Soubadarry, whilst he might continue to execute his engagements with fidelity, and my instructions to withdraw, in that case, all interference on your behalf. I received in answer, through the acting Minister, a very urgent request to represent to you, that Muzzuffer Jung had not fulfilled any part of his engagements from the time of the Sezawee being withdrawn: that the accumulated balance at the end of the last, and the demand for the present year, amounted altogether to near twelve lacks of rupees: that the Nawaub Muzzuffer Jung had not appeared disposed to take any measures for the liquidation of these claims: that his country was ill governed, the revenue made away with by his own servants, and neither he or the Vizier received their rights: that, therefore, seeing no hopes of realizing the tribute but by the interference of his authority, he (the Vizier) had thought himself reduced to the necessity of appointing Mahomed Syed Cawn his Sezawee, and applying to the Commanding Officer in the field, through the late Resident, for the assistance of a military force; and Major Scott was accordingly ordered to march to Furrockabad; and he hoped, that, on due consideration of the motives which influenced these measures, you would give them your approbation, and permit the continuance of the regiment on that service.

It was expected that Mahomed Syed Cawn would have been resisted in the execution of his new office by Sobkutulla, the Minister invested with Muzzuffer Jung's authority; he however fled from the town shortly after the arrival of Major Scott's regiment; and though he still remains in the country, I am in hopes no commotions will follow.

The acting Minister's proposal was, to unite the offices of Naib on the part of Muzzuffer Jung, and Sezawee from the Vizier, in Mahomed Syed Cawn. Muzzuffer Jung remonstrated against the Vizier's interference in the appointment of any of the officers of his own government, and refused to grant the Sunnud of investiture. This was the state of affairs by my last accounts from Furrockabad.





Furruckabad. The Vizier however perseveres in his measures, and has authorized Mahomed Syed Cawn to raise a battalion of twelve hundred matchlock men, to enable him to exercise coercion in the realizing his claims. He has transmitted a proposal of paying ten lacks forty thousand (10,40,000) rupees in the course of the current year, which the Vizier has thought proper to approve; and directed five lacks to be appropriated on account of the Honourable Company's claims, and a provision to be made from the remainder for Muzzuffer Jung, and such expenses as may occur for other services. His Excellency has enjoined Mahomed Syed Cawn to continue his solicitations to Muzzuffer Jung for the office of Naib; proposing to himself, no doubt, by this arrangement, the sole controul in the government of Furruckabad.

Though Mahomed Syed appears to exert his endeavours to re-establish Muzzuffer Jung's authority, and settle the country, I cannot but think it very improbable that he, or any other man in his place, whatever measures may be adopted, will be able to collect near the amount settled in his engagement with the Vizier, which was concluded through an agent whom he sent to Lucknow, agreeable to a statement of the value of each particular Pergunnah transmitted by himself. I am informed the Zemindars of Furruckabad have mostly strong forts, are bold daring people, and have for some months past been accustomed to live independent of all controul. Mahomed Syed Cawn, owing to these causes, has made very inconsiderable collections hitherto, and the khurru harvest has entirely elapsed; he is now preparing to take a circuit of the country, which I hope will be productive of good consequences.

The utter incapacity of Muzzuffer Jung to conduct his affairs is notorious, and the Soubadarry of Furruckabad cannot but continue in the same state of confusion, unless the person invested with the executive authority shall be supported by the influence of the Vizier, or the Company. The measures taken by his Excellency appear to me the best that could have been adopted for the recovery of his claims; but if they should not meet your approbation, I beg to be honoured with your commands on the subject. Muzzuffer Jung addressed a letter to me upon my arrival, complaining of the Vizier; he claimed my protection, and proposed to pay me a visit at Lucknow. I replied, that my instructions would not admit of any interference on my part between him and the Vizier, declined the honour he proposed me of a visit, and strongly recommended his immediately discharging the Vizier's claims. I take the liberty to inclose you a translation of the Vizier's requisition to me for the continuance of the regiment at Furruckabad. Major Scott's belonging to the 2d Brigade, has been relieved by me from Colonel Sir John Cumming's detachment, and is marched to Cawnpore.

Mirza Ismael Beg, the Soubadar of Allahabad, has always most earnestly solicited support from the Company's troops, the force allotted him by the Vizier not being sufficient for the subjection of the country, which is in many parts filled with forts, and in Ariel the Zemindars are ever ready to create commotions; Captain Robert Dennis, with a battalion from Chunar, was therefore detached on this service in September last; he is now on the other side of the Jumna, quelling some disturbances which have lately happened in that quarter.

Major Gilpin, with one battalion, has been stationed at Fyzabad, for the purpose of supporting the Vizier's claim against the Begum for the recovery of his patrimony deposited in her charge. I applied to the Vizier immediately upon my arrival, for his consent to withdraw this battalion, seeing little probability that violent measures would effect any further payments. I proposed to him, to trust to her generosity for the liquidation of the balance, which was about five lacks. The Vizier would not at that time acquiesce in my proposal, but determined on making one more effort previous to leaving it in her discretion to prolong the term of payment; his Excellency accordingly addressed a letter to the Begum, conveying his sense of her evading the performance of her engagements, in very harsh terms; and threatening, in case of non-compliance with them, that her eunuchs should continue in confinement, and means be taken to recover the money from her, as the Company would never be satisfied without it: the Begum in reply represented her inability, having paid away all the treasure ever entrusted to her charge by the late Vizier; but if the eunuchs were enlarged, she might, with their assistance, be enabled to raise money upon credit. On his Excellency's receiving this answer, I renewed my solicitations for permission to withdraw the battalion, resting the matter upon the Begum's promise of discharging the balance when her eunuchs should be released: I was induced to this measure by the representations of Major Gilpin, who had been employed in the business from the commencement; his opinion, asserting that every practicable coercive exertion had been used, I beg leave to submit to you in the enclosed copy of his letter to me on the subject. The Vizier at length acquiesced in the battalion's being withdrawn; for which I was the more anxious, as your instructions to me disapprove of detachments, and the state of affairs requires the appearance of a formidable force on the frontiers.

There will now remain on detachments a complete regiment at Khyrabad, another at Sahlone, and a battalion at Allahabad, making altogether two regiments and a half, which I recommend

to





to be continued for the present, as those countries appear to require their assistance.—One of the battalions at Sahlone, and that of Allahabad, belonging to the Chunar station; Colonel Morgan has still with him a body of three regiments and a battalion, and Colonel Sir John Cumming's force is complete. Whenever I may be apprized of the least danger upon the frontiers, I shall not fail immediately to communicate my intelligence to the Commanding Officers.

In my account of the troops upon detachment, I have omitted to mention the regiment at Lucknow, that being authorized by your express sanction.

Lucknow,  
the 1st Dec. 1782.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Beny Madoo and Dukul Roy, the Talookdars of Suddooah Choba, in the district of Goruckpore, have fled the Vizier's dominions, and taken refuge in Cowarry, in Sircar Sanier. Application had been made to me by the Aumil of Beraitch, Rajah Soorut Sing, through the acting Minister, to request Mr. Groome's assistance in apprehending the above persons, and delivering them over to his charge. I have accordingly addressed Mr. Groome, and in case he should not be authorized to apprehend the offenders without your instructions, I have desired him to ascertain their places of resort.

In consequence of your commands, under date the 29th October 1782, I have procured the Vizier's orders to the Aumil of Goruckpore, to apprehend Futty Shaw, or any refractory Zemindars (agreeable to the description furnished me by Major Lucas) that may attempt to find an asylum in his dominions; and it is his Excellency's wish to unite with you in preventing their depredations on the Frontier Provinces.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,  
19th December 1782.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I take the liberty to enclose you papers and accounts agreeable to the enclosed list, to which I beg leave to refer for a full explanation of the amount of the claims on the Nabob Vizier.

Immediately after my arrival, I urged the acting Minister to devise and recommend arrangements for the complete discharge of the balance at the conclusion of the year; to relieve myself from censure, in case of failure in this essential point, it is necessary I should explain the transaction with the bankers. The balance, at the end of last year, was not, in fact, paid, but transferred to the bankers, and increased by the load of a very high interest.—There were two distinct engagements,

|                                      |   |   |   |           |           |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|---|
| One for bills on the Presidency, for | - | - | - | 22,67,485 | 2         | 4 |
| Received in cash                     | - | - | - | 3,82,514  | 13        | 8 |
|                                      |   |   |   |           | 26,50,000 | — |

Another for teeps, promising bills to be delivered by instalments at the following periods, and in the following proportions, viz.

|          |   |   |   |      |  |           |
|----------|---|---|---|------|--|-----------|
| Bhaudown | - | - | - | 1189 | } as explained in<br>Mr. Middleton's<br>separate Letter to<br>me, No. 2. | 6,50,000  |
| Coaur    | - | - | - | 1190 |  | 6,50,000  |
| Cautic   | - | - | - | -    |  | 6,50,000  |
| Aughun   | - | - | - | -    |  | 6,50,000  |
|          |   |   |   |      |  | 26,00,000 |

Paid them from the balances of 1189 - - - - - 52,50,000

By this statement you will observe the revenues of the present year have been anticipated in - - - - - 2,91,166





bearing an interest of 2 per cent. per mensem.—The whole demand upon the Vizier, on account of the Honourable Company and the bankers, will this year amount to the sum of one crore forty-one lacks two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight rupees (1,41,02,578); Mr. Middleton gave his bond to the bankers, on account the first engagement, for rupees 26,50,000, engaging to see them repaid their money. The revenues of certain districts were assigned to him on account of the bankers, and were, as collected, to be paid to them.

When Almas Ally Cawn returned to Lucknow, a negotiation was set on foot to transfer the security from Mr. Middleton to him, and concluded a few days before my arrival. The bond was returned to Mr. Middleton, and Almas's granted in lieu of it. The additional districts proposed to have been entrusted to Almas, were part of those assigned to the Bankers, and the Vizier's order and other documents had passed for putting him in possession a few days before my arrival. I was so soon expected, that Almas of his own accord deferred taking charge, as I have already informed you, until the measure should through me receive your sanction.

When I considered the power possessed by Almas, I did not hesitate to reject every idea of extending his authority. A difficulty occurred about the bond he had granted, and a payment he had made to the Bankers, of three lacks seventy-five thousand (rupees 3,75,000) the latter part was easily settled by giving him credit for that sum, on account of the revenues of Etawa, Corah, &c. but the Bankers refused any security except mine, in lieu of the bond. The bills of exchange had actually been transmitted to the Board, and were in course of payment: to have annulled the engagement would have disappointed you of a resource, and hurt our credit with the Bankers; it was absolutely necessary that Almas's bond should be returned to him, I was therefore induced to take the engagement upon myself, and I am happy to find, by your commands of the 22d ultimo, that my conduct has been approved of.

Although my attention has been principally directed to the liquidation of the balance, I have hitherto found it utterly impossible to procure assignments equal to the amount required. Districts have been over-rated to me; and before I can conclude a fair engagement with any Aumil, I am obliged in every instance to separate fictitious from just estimates, which takes up time, and is the cause of my not sending the accounts of the Vizier's revenues, which are now copying, and will be forwarded in the course of a very few days.

The Bankers upon my arrival claimed my protection in realizing their demands; and on maturely considering the matter, it appeared to me most advisable to blend the Honourable Company's and their claims under one head; unless I had done this, there would have been a perpetual interference in the collection of the assignments; and in case the Bankers should have failed in realizing their monies, they would have fallen proportionably short in their payments at the Presidency; these were the reasons which induced me to unite the two accounts, and I hope they will meet with your approbation.

There remains a sum of thirteen lacks on account of the teeps, for which bills of exchange on the Presidency are now due. I took charge of my office without any cash in the Treasury, and a sum of near 30,09,000 rupees due to the Bankers. I afterwards, under date the 2d November, transmitted you bills of exchange for 6,50,000 rupees, which (as my receipts at that period were very inconsiderable) accumulated the debt to near 36,59,000, the whole bearing an interest of two per cent. per mensem. The Bankers were disinclined to give any more bills, until part of this balance was liquidated. The season of the heavy collections being so near at hand, it appeared to me most advisable to delay transmitting you other bills, until such time as I might be able to pay the balance due to them, and I could receive further monies, and give them cash for their bills, by which the Vizier would derive the additional advantage of saving the interest; and the difference to the Company would have been the delay of perhaps three months only in the receipt of the remaining to be remitted to the Presidency, on account of the teeps.

All sums hitherto collected have been paid to the Bankers. In order to supply the demands of the Paymasters to the troops in the field, I have borrowed a sum of  $\text{fyz. } 16 \text{ fun. sicca rupees } 3,59,670. 4. 4$ ; for this the Vizier is to pay an interest of one per cent. per mensem only, whereby a saving of as much more will arise on the interest, and was the reason why I preferred a loan to stopping that amount from the receipt of the Bankers.

My time has of late been principally employed in urging the Minister to supply funds for the current disbursement of the Vizier's Government, and the complete discharge of the balance due to the Honourable Company; my endeavours shall not be wanting to accomplish an object which

I know





I know will render such essential service to the Company's affairs at the present juncture. The proposed retrenchments will be very considerable, and I shall shortly submit them to your consideration.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow.  
2d January, 1783.

EXTRACT from Mr. MIDDLETON's Letter, dated 23d October 1782.

The most material object I have to claim your attention to, is the collateral agreement concluded by me, on behalf of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, with the House of Gopaul Dofs Sah, and others, for their security and reimbursement in the advance they were prevailed upon to make the Vizier, upon the credit and faith of this office, for the liquidation of his Excellency's debts to the Company, and which subject you will find stated in my address to the Board of the 7th ultimo.

The advance for which the house of Gopaul Dofs Sah singly and exclusively engaged was 26,00,000 rupees, which included the balance of the Vizier's account current with the Honourable Company, as it stood before the additional claim lately made out by the Accountant General at the Presidency, and sundry army debts of his Excellency, for which, as they were an excess upon the original estimate formed at the commencement of the year, no provision had been made. The other sum of 26,00,000, for which teeps were granted in partnership by Gopaul Dofs Buch Rauge Fulkhar Chund, and Kissen Chund, payable by instalments, as expressed in the teeps, were intended as a deposit in the hands of the Governor General and Council, for the liquidation of such part of the additional claim of 26,48,571. 3. 8, made out by the Accountant General, and transmitted to this office in October last, as the Board, after taking into consideration the counter claims, and expectations of the Vizier, should deem equitable; for further information on this head, permit me to refer you to the contents of my address to the Honourable Board of the 7th September, to which I have received no reply. For both these sums the Vizier has passed his separate obligations to the respective parties, and has granted assignments upon his revenue for the re-payment. But this alone, Sir, would have gone a very little way towards inducing the Shroffs to hazard so large a property in the Nabob's funds, had not the faith of our Government been also pledged for their collateral security, which has been done by the strongest verbal assurances it was in my power to give them in my official capacity, and in the case of Gopaul Dofs Sah, who is much deeper concerned than any of the others, a written engagement to support him to the utmost of my power in the recovery of his debts, for which Almas's Ally Cawn stands immediately and exclusive responsible. He has already paid him to the amount of nine lacks, promising four more in the course of fifteen or twenty days, and the remaining thirteen lacks he agrees to make good in equal instalments, in the ensuing three months of Aughun, Phoos, and Maug, which I have not a doubt of his punctually fulfilling, if you think proper to confirm the assurances I have given, and yield your influence to the support of them, which I persuade myself you will see the propriety of, as well from a principle of common justice, as an inducement to similar future exertions, should the exigency of the Honourable Company's affairs at any time call for them. The other advance of twenty-six lacks being secured by assignments upon reputable Aumils, I have little fear of its being realized, without giving you any further trouble, than that of giving your sanction to the measure, and occasionally making use of the influence of your station, to expedite the payment of the instalments, when the Aumils may shew a disposition to be tardy.

I must beg leave to refer you to my correspondence with the Honourable the Governor General, for a full account of the origin and nature of my transactions with the Begums at Fyzabad; and the letters which have passed between me and the officers, who have severally commanded there, will shew you the progress and present state of that business. The balance due from the Bow Begum, upon her agreement made in January last, after allowing her credit for the trifling articles lately sent her by Major Gilpin, will be about five lacks, which I apprehend may be realized, if you deem it expedient to continue the restraints which have been imposed for that purpose. She had indeed given Major Gilpin the most satisfactory assurances of an immediate liquidation of this long-depending account, in which I believe she was sincere; but, probably from an expectation of a change of measures upon my removal, she has lately retracted those assurances, and now declares her determination to make no further payments whatever, but upon the certainty of her jaghire being restored to her; which I could give her no hopes of, as the propriety of its resumption has





has been sanctioned by the approbation of the Honourable the Governor General, who further expressly enjoins me, in his instructions of the 27th January, to exert my influence with the Nabob, to prevent the conclusion of any final settlement between him and the Begums, until I should be furnished with instructions from him or the Board on that head. Not having, since the above date, received any directions from the Board, or the Governor General, relative to the Begums, I know not what may be their wishes in regard to them, but I thought it at all events my duty, conformably to the spirit of the orders I had received, to retain possession of the kella at Fyzabad, and the persons of the Bow Begum's two principal eunuchs, until the sum she had stipulated to pay, was fully liquidated, or the Honourable Board should notify their further pleasure; and in this state, Sir, I commit the business to your future directions, expressing my sincere wish, that you may find means to effect the recovery of this balance, which among other balances, originally constituted a part of the securities made over to Gopaul Dofs, for the re-payment of his advance to the Vizier for the Company's use, and should, I apprehend, if possible, be realized for Altnafs Ally Cawn, who has employed his own credit upon the faith of those funds for the immediate satisfaction of Gopaul Dofs's debt.

Accompanying, you will be pleased to receive a list of the claims for the services of the current year, together with the assignments which have been granted for the liquidation of them, amounting to rupees 67,31,578. I did not take assignments for the maintenance of the four additional regiments, which I recommended to have appointed for the service of the Vizier's collections, as I knew not how far the Honourable Board might be disposed to agree to the proposition; and, secondly, because the Ministers have engaged that the charge of such an establishment, if granted, should be defrayed from the further deductions which might, in consequence, take place in the Nabob's present military expences. If, as the Nabob seems to expect, the counter claims before alluded to should be admitted, and credit given his Excellency for the expence of Abdul Rhaman's corps of cavalry acting with General Goddard (on which subject you will find a letter from me to the Honourable the Governor General, under date the 9th September) the assignments received will considerably exceed the amount claims; and his Excellency was very pressing with me to withhold taking assignments for the balance of 14,00,000, and the annual charge of Abdul Rahman's corps, until the Honourable Board should have considered and decided upon his expectations: but I thought it necessary at all events, for the present, to be guided in my demand by the list of claims as they now stand, without reference to what may be the determination of the Board, as it is always much easier to relinquish superfluous assignments, than to obtain additional ones. You will observe, I have included in the public claims the Nabob's debt to Mr. Frazer, in consequence of orders I received from the Honourable the Governor General for that purpose. The bonds are lodged in the office.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to deliver you the teeps mentioned in my Treasury account and public letter of this date, for 26,00,000; viz.

One teep of Mensuram, in behalf of Gopaul Dofs, for 13,00,000, payable as follows:

|                  |   |   |                  |
|------------------|---|---|------------------|
| In Bhaudaun 1189 | — | — | 3,25,000         |
| Coaur — 1190     | — | — | 3,25,000         |
| Cautick —        | — | — | 3,25,000         |
| Aughun —         | — | — | 3,25,000         |
|                  |   |   | <u>13,00,000</u> |

One teep in the name of Bushrauge Fukhar Chund and Kissen Chund, payable as follows:

|                  |   |   |                  |
|------------------|---|---|------------------|
| In Bhaudoon 1189 | — | — | 3,25,000         |
| Coaur — 1190     | — | — | 3,25,000         |
| Cautick —        | — | — | 3,25,000         |
| Aughun —         | — | — | 3,25,000         |
|                  |   |   | <u>13,00,000</u> |

I have to inform you, that the first instalment of the above teeps has been paid and remitted to the Honourable the Governor General and Council, as you will perceive by my Treasury account.

Lucknow,  
23d October 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

N. MIDDLETON.

(240)

To





To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your letter of the 19th instant, enclosed with several Persian papers of intelligence, the contents of which I have duly considered; though, before receiving them, I was already apprized of the motions and numbers of the Seiks, both from Delhi and from Daranagur, and I cannot suppose but that Colonel Sir John Cumming has been duly informed of every thing that has passed so near to that part of his Excellency's dominions, and will have already taken the necessary steps in consequence. For the Board, in their letter to me, signify that the detachment under his command is expressly designed and stationed up there for the protection of that part of the Vizier's dominions which is most contiguous and convenient to the station of his troops, as you will find from the copy of their instructions to him, which I not long ago sent to you. And by the enclosed extract you will perceive, that I cannot send any orders to Colonel Sir John Cumming, while he remains beyond the provinces of Korah and Owd, &c. therefore I can only recommend, that his Excellency should send orders through you to him, to send detachments from his force, upon the service against the Seiks, without loss of time; or, should it be thought necessary, he may march against them with his whole force, and I will send a sufficient body of troops up for the protection of the Futteh Ghur station. But I judge that detachments, if properly disposed of, will effectually prevent the Seiks from entering and committing depredations in the Vizier's territories; for it is well known, that though their number is large, yet they are never considered to be a force; they will over-run and destroy a country suddenly, then quit it, and never will oppose a regular force equal to a regiment. Even some of the Vizier's cavalry, however, will be absolutely requisite to act in conjunction with those detachments; and if some part of the large body of troops under Almas is ordered to co-operate with the detachments, I cannot think that there is any danger of the Seiks making inroads into his Excellency's territories on this side of the Ganges. I am given to understand, that there are strong detachments of Khoja Ayu Uddeen's troops stationed at Nangul, Daranagur, and Thay, and some to the southward of Daranagur, which are able to repel any attempts in that part; which circumstance, and the unlucky juncture of the disputes between Mirza Shuffy Khan, and Mahomed Beg Khan, causing all the troops belonging to the contending parties to be drawn away out of that part of the Doabb, have occasioned the Seiks coming so far down as Gurmucktiara and Anoop Shear. But I expect that those Chiefs will very soon send troops, to save their Jaydades from being ravaged by these freebooters, and to chase them away.

Should the service require that Colonel Sir John Cumming should march with his whole force against them, Major Nicol's regiment, being now not far from Ferockabad, may be ordered to proceed immediately to take care of the Futty Ghur station, should there not be an immediate want of its services where it is. And this would be more convenient than sending any regiment from hence, which I would not willingly do, unless upon some emergency, as the Board and Commander in Chief have so repeatedly enjoined me not to detach any part of my force.

I cannot imagine that his Excellency will think of ordering a movement to be made of the brigade from this station; for in my opinion it is not in any ways necessary, and it would be putting the Company to a very great increase of expence, without serving any purpose, when the service can without difficulty be performed without it. You are not ignorant that the Seiks have come down to the Ganges in as large numbers for these several years past, as they have now, and you know what troops were appointed always for opposing their attempts, which was always effectually done; therefore I make no doubt that you will concur in opinion with me, of Colonel Sir John Cumming's detachment being equal to that service, and that the same plans should be adopted now as were formerly pursued.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MORGAN,

Col. com. the troops in the field.

Cawnpore,  
22d January 1783.

A true copy,  
(Signed)

W. Cow, Secretary.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

The Seicks having made depredations within four cohs of Delhi, and plundered Passoo in Anoop Shear, a country on the frontier of the Vizier dominion, as also attacked the Joyudaad of Kem-





mut Behadre, whom they have obliged to retreat, apprehensions were entertained that they might extend their operations to his Excellency's territories. Mirza Mahommed Cazim, the Aumil of the lands which were formerly held by Lataul Ally Cawn in Rohilcund, Khowja Arjun-ul-dien, and one of Almas Ally Cawn's Naibs, represented the circumstances to the Vizier, communicating the measures they had followed for preventing the inroads of the Seiks. The Aumils of Rohilcund had collected troops at many parts of the river which were fordable; but they represent, that the frontier is so extensive, as to render it impossible to guard all places. Though the whole force stationed in that province, one thousand seven hundred and forty cavalry, and six thousand four hundred and ninety-two infantry, may be considered equal to fighting the Sikes, yet those Marauders might commit depredations, retreat with their plunder, and the Vizier's troops could not come up with them. If the Sikes should continue in the neighbourhood, they will be solicitous for a reinforcement. In regard to Almas Ally Cawn, he has a sufficient force to defend his districts, if he should dispose of it judiciously.

The intelligence contained in the papers of news, and the representations of the Aumils, are comprized in the particulars above recited. The instant I received it, which was the 10th instant, I dispatched Persian copies of my letter and paper to the Colonels Morgan and Cumming, requesting they would follow such measures as they might deem expedient for the preservation of the peace of the Vizier's dominions; and that when I might be able to obtain his Excellency's commands, I would in course transmit them. I take the liberty to inclose, No. 1, the copy of Colonel Morgan's answer to my letter; and No. 2 and 3, the translation of the orders issued by the Vizier to Colonel Sir John Cumming, and the Aumils.

You will observe by Colonel Morgan's information, that depredations are the usual practice of the Sikes. Last year Myrza Shuffy was employed against them, and the station his army occupied served as a barrier. Since the death of Nudjif Cawn, the dominions among his Chiefs have afforded the Sikes an opportunity of committing depredations nearer the Vizier's dominions, and consequently render precautions more necessary.

The force with Almas Ally Cawn is not at the Vizier's disposal, for I am convinced he would not detach any part of it, if he were ordered so to do. He has been employed in subduing refractory Zemindars, and he would urge in excuse, the unsettled state of his districts. He has lately taken and destroyed many forts, and the Zemindar of Laffry has resisted his authority. In obedience to your commands of the 22d November 1782, I informed him, he might have the assistance of two regiments whenever he should require them, but he has not made any requisition, and informs me, that matters of great importance engage his attention at present. He professes obedience, and pays his kists to the Company very regularly; but he objects to an assignment lately granted on him in favour of the Turk-Suwars, for nine lacks of rupees, urging this sum is not due. He declares his readiness to obey the Vizier's orders, and solicits his accounts to be settled, as he has discharged considerable drafts in favour of Sallar Jung, and other Tuncawdars. Agreeable to the accounts furnished me by Hyder Beg Cawn, there appears an unappropriated balance of eleven lacks. His Vaquell has promised to furnish me with the particulars, and I shall transmit them to your Honourable Board.

The force of the Sikes is represented differently; but I have great reason to believe their numbers do not exceed fifteen thousand. The strict injunctions you have given me not to advise detachments, except in cases of the greatest emergency, have prevented me from recommending any station to be established in Rohilcund; a respectable force is required to awe Almas Ally Cawn, and I shall, in obedience to your commands, cautiously avoid recommending detachments. This is the principle which has influenced my advice to the Vizier.

I shall on all occasions submit the plans recommended by the Commanding Officers to his Excellency's consideration, and give every weight in my power to their representations, particularly in obtaining bodies of cavalry to act with the Honourable Company's troops. I am of opinion Almas Ally Cawn might evade making detachments, but I think he would willingly co-operate in the defence of his own districts, according to the plan proposed by Colonel Morgan. The collections on account of the rubby harvest being commenced, the heavy debts still due to the Bankers, and a certain loss by a change of Aumils at the present season of the year, would create great embarrassment, if I was immediately to recommend the dismissal of Almas Ally Cawn, or impress his mind with suspicions that might make him withhold his kists. My attention is principally directed to the complete discharge of the Honourable Company's balance: on effecting this purpose, it is my duty to recommend that all economical arrangements in the administration of the Vizier's affairs, and the changes which ought to take place, should be executed by means least liable to create commotions.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,  
24th January 1783.

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I have the honour to be, with, &c.

Lucknow,  
24th January 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.





To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,  
I take the liberty to forward you a copy of Major Palmer's letter to me of the 20th instant.

Lucknow,  
29th January 1783.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Copy of a Letter from Major WILLIAM PALMER, to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated the 24th January, 1783.

Since my last, advising you of my arrival at this place, I have had daily conferences with the eldest Son of the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, in which every point of misunderstanding and complaint between the Vizier and Fyzoola Cawn have been fully discussed, and the sentiments of the Board and the Vizier relating thereto, and their desire of removing them, and of fixing the sovereignty of the Vizier, and the dependance of Fyzoola Cawn, upon an unequivocal and permanent footing, clearly explained.

Fyzoola Cawn persists in denying the infringement on his part of any one article in the treaty, or the neglect of any obligation which it imposes upon him. He does not admit of the improvements reported to be made in his jagheer; and even asserts, that the collections this year will fall short of the original jumma, by reason of a long drought. He denies having exceeded the limited number of Rohillas in his service, and having refused the required aid of cavalry made by Mr. Johnson, to act with General Goddard. He observes, respecting the charge of waving the Vizier's requisition for the cavalry lately stationed at Daranagur, to be stationed at Lucknow, that he is not bound by treaty to maintain a stationary force for the service of the Vizier, but to supply an aid of 2 or 3,000 troops in time of war. Lastly, he asserts, that so far from encouraging the riots of the Vizier to fettle in his Jagheer, it has been his constant practice to deliver them up to the Aumil of Rohilcund, whenever he could discover them.

It is very difficult, if not impracticable, in my situation, to obtain such information as might enable me to assign the degree of credit to which these denials and assertions of Fyzoola Cawn are entitled. From general appearances, as well as universal report, it cannot be doubted that the jumma of his Jagheer is greatly encreased beyond the original grant. The number of Rohillas in Rampoor alone certainly exceeds that limited by the treaty for his service. It is not clearly expressed whether the restriction included Rohillas of all descriptions; but such was apparently the meaning of the late Vizier in the first treaty, since he required Fyzoola Cawn to send all above that number beyond the Ganges; and it is sufficiently known, that every Rohilla in this Jagheer, however occupied in ordinary, would appear in arms for the defence of Fyzoola Cawn, by whomsoever he might be attacked. But it does not appear that their numbers are formidable, or that he could by any means submit such numbers as could cause any serious alarm to the Vizier; neither is there any appearance of their entertaining any views beyond the quiet possession of the advantages which they at present enjoy.

With respect to the increase of jumma, although it has been solemnly relinquished by the Vizier, yet the concession having been gratuitous, so great a favour should certainly operate upon Fyzoola Cawn, in a new and durable accommodation, proposed as much for his security, as for the interest of the Vizier.

Fyzoola Cawn seems to be fully sensible, that an engagement to furnish military aid, however clearly the conditions might be stated, must be a source of perpetual misunderstanding and inconveniences, and he is very desirous of the remission of that stipulation for a compensation in money. But he and I differ widely in our idea of the equivalent to which the Vizier would be entitled for it. He offers only five lacks of rupees altogether; and I have given him my opinion, that the Vizier may reasonably demand that sum annually: but objections, or rather a refusal, so strong was made to any continual payments, that I am convinced he would risk any extremity, rather than yield to it. I was, however, desirous to name a sum to be paid at once, in lieu of an annual demand.





mand : I mentioned twenty lacks of rupees as the least sum which I thought the Vizier entitled to, or that he would accept for the proposed concession. I have not yet been informed of Fyzoola Cawn's resolution upon this proposition; but if he rejects it, I shall have no further hopes of effecting such an accommodation as will be consistent with the interests and dignity of the Vizier, or the views of our Government, and shall return immediately to Lucknow.

A true copy.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Under date the 1st ultimo, I had the honour to communicate to you a detail of the services upon which detachments had been made from the Honourable Company's troops. The Vizier has found it necessary to continue the regiments at Lachone and Khyrabad, a battalion at Allahabad, and six companies in the districts of Ferockabad.

I have the pleasure to inform you, three of the most refractory Zemindars in Khyrabad, named Mohum Sing, Hindoo Sing, and Naysut Sing, have been apprehended by the Aumil Mahomed Huseen Cawn; owing to this circumstance, the other Zemindars have been awed, the peace of that district is in a fair way of being restored, and I entertain great hopes the full amount of the Honourable Company's assignment will be realized. I have the greater satisfaction in representing these transactions, as a heavy balance was to be expected in the revenue of Hyderabad.

In my address of the 1st ultimo, I also represented the improbability of my realizing the Honourable Company's assignment on Ferockabad, and I am sorry to inform you the negligence and inactivity of Mahomed Saad Cawn, the Vizier's Sizawul, obliged the Minister to advise his dismissal from that trust, and Mirza Mahomed Beg, a man of good character, has been appointed in his place. The Nabob Muzuffer Jung, deputed agent to Lucknow, to complain of the great distress he suffered, and solicited in the most urgent manner, that a part of the collections should be appropriated for his subsistence. Three lacks of rupees per annum is the sum which the Minister recommended to the Vizier, to be paid the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, in proportion to the actual receipts: Mahomed Beg was authorized to settle this matter, and make the payments, but I have not yet heard whether the proposition has been agreed to.

The confusion which had occurred in the administration of the affairs of Ferockabad, and the repeated solicitations of the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, have induced me to unite with the Minister in the late arrangements, as appearing to me the best that could be adopted under the circumstances which existed. The season was so far advanced, as to render the removal of the Sizawul an improper measure, if there had been any probability of the business being well conducted by him; but by every information I could collect, it left me no alternative, but of risking a very considerable loss to the Vizier, or acquiescing in and supporting the new measure.

The Nabob Muzuffer Jung complained, that Mahomed Saad Cawn had seized upon the tombs and gardens of his ancestors, and sequestered the revenues appropriated for their support. The sum was trifling, and the act disgusted the people, and hurt the Vizier's reputation. I advised the relinquishing every appendage of this nature, and that the new Sizawul should be instructed, by every means in his power to conciliate the Nabob Muzuffer Jung.

The detachment in Sahlone has been constantly employed on service against refractory Zemindars in that and the neighbouring district of Pertabgur. The plan of inducing Bulbudder to return to his allegiance to the Vizier, by the grant of a pension and a built upon the country, was found impracticable. He demanded a consideration of about thirty thousand rupees a year, and remained in the country threatening to create disturbances, if his demands were not complied with. A treaty with a rebel acting upon this principle was subversive of the Vizier's authority, and holding forth impunity to other ill-disposed Zemindars. He was told to quit the country, or attend at Lucknow, and a submissive obedient conduct in future might entitle him to the Vizier's favour; but as he rejected these propositions, a reward of twenty thousand rupees has been put upon his head. The Aumils of Sultanpore, Pertabgur, Sahlone, and the adjacent districts, were directed to use their utmost exertions





tions to expel him the country, to ascertain the Zemindars of villages from which he draws his support; and that if the Aumils should even suffer him to remain unmolested within their jurisdictions, no deduction of revenue would be allowed, and they must expect the severest punishments for their neglect. They are directed to co-operate, and detach the troops they may not immediately require for the collections in constant pursuit of Bulbudder. The Vizier has thought proper to approve a proposal of Major Lumisdaine's, for keeping one battalion for the protection of Sahloné, and detach the other upon this service. I have recommended to him to avoid burning or destroying villages, upon the supposition that the inhabitants assist Bulbudder. Such persons as are found in arms he is requested to use his endeavours to apprehend, that the Vizier may administer justice after a formal and fair trial.

The reward put upon Bulbudder's head, and the strict injunctions to the Aumils, if they be enforced, ought ultimately to effect the seizure of Bulbudder, or else render his residence (which I hope it has effected) in the country so dangerous, that it at all events will prevent his creating disturbances in future. I have applied to Mr. Markham to endeavour to seize him, if he should take refuge in Benares, which he used to do whilst Cheyte Sing held the Zemindarry.

I yesterday received intelligence that Bulbudder, Bahadur Sing, and Amrow Sing, had collected a great force at Norvajee, a fort on the confines of the districts of Monickpore, Allahabad, Purtabgur, and Sahloné. Captain Jaques, with one battalion of Sepoys, in conjunction with the Aumils, had surrounded and taken the fort, in which they seized between eight and nine hundred persons. Bulbudder and Behadur Sing had made their escape; but Amrou Sing, and a famous insurgent of the name of Gundchany, were secured, and they and their families have been detained by the Aumils. The other prisoners were suffered to leave the fort upon laying down their arms, to the number of five hundred matchlocks, besides swords, bows, and arrows. The people with Bulbudder are dispersed, and I understand he has quitted the country. This success was attended with the loss of very few lives; and I hope a capital example of the two ringleaders, after a fair trial, will intimidate other refractory Zemindars.

I have the pleasure to inform you the Kists of the Honourable Company's assignment on Sahloné have been regularly paid, entirely owing to the military aid granted by the Honourable Company.

I have found it necessary, to comply with the Vizier's orders, to continue the battalion under the command of Captain Dennis in the Soubah of Allahabad. That officer is now acting with the Aumil's Naibs on the borders of Reeve Mockunpore. In consequence of the Honourable the Governor General's directions, and the passes granted by Mr. Anderson, I have occasionally procured dufftucks from the Vizier for several Marattas to perform their religious ceremonies at Allahabad. The Kelludeer Abdul Shakkoor made a practice of disregarding those dufftucks, and exacted duties from the pilgrims, and otherwise ill treated them, notwithstanding the collections were entirely under the management of the Subadar. Sewajy Otul, a Maratta Chief, who Mr. Anderson requested I would represent to the Vizier in a character of equal rank to Mahajy Sindia, and advise his being treated with particular distinctions, is now arrived at Allahabad. His Excellency has directed the officers of his Government to attend him, and, in conformity to Mr. Anderson's requisition, I have deputed for the same purpose Mahommed Umjeed, a man of respectable character. I have requested Captain Dennis to grant his assistance; but if the conduct of Abdul Shakkoor had passed with impunity, at the time a man of Sewajee Eteel's high rank performed his ablutions, it would have given an unfavourable impression of the Vizier's Government; and, in consequence of my advice, he has been dismissed his office, and his violences to the Marattas will be the reason assigned to Sewajee Eteel.

A daring banditti at Litcha Gyre, in Kewarjee, a district in the province of Allahabad, made a practice of infesting the river, detaining, robbing, and often murdering passengers and Merchants. The Naib connived at these outrages. The Vizier has dismissed him his office; and I have requested Captain Dennis, when the service will permit, to support the new Naib in driving this banditti from their place of refuge, and apprehending as many as he may be able.

The sure means of rendering the Vizier's alliance honourable and advantageous, will be to restore his authority, and the peace of his dominions. Great losses in the revenue have unavoidably arisen, owing to the total want of subordination among all ranks of the officers of Government, and the perpetual insurrections of Zemindars: the Vizier can only look to the Honourable Company for effecting a change; his own military is at present unequal to the task; and I hope you will assent to the detachments remaining until the service may be completed, especially as great advantages are derived by them to the Vizier's affairs.





A general order has been issued by the Vizier to prevent Zemindars from building or repairing forts, and that those taken should either be garrisoned by his Excellency's troops, or destroyed, which ever might be most adviseable.

I beg leave to state the whole force now detached; viz.

| From Chunargur.  |   |   |   |   |   | Regi-<br>ments. | Batta-<br>lions. |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|------------------|
| In the province of Allahabad, under the command of Captain Dennis    | — | — | — | — | — | —               | 1                |
| In Sahloné, under the command of Major Lumsdaine                     | — | — | — | — | — | —               | 1                |
| From the detachment under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming.   |   |   |   |   |   |                 |                  |
| An escort for Major Palmer's companies                               | — | — | — | — | — | 2               |                  |
| Ditto Major Browne   | — | — | — | — | — | 2               |                  |
| Stationed with the Sezawul of Ferockabad                             | — | — | — | — | — | 6               |                  |
| From the second brigade, stationed at Hydrabad, under the command of |   |   |   |   |   | 1               | —                |
| Major Nicol  | — | — | — | — | — | 1               | —                |
| In Sahloné, under the command of Captain Jaques                      | — | — | — | — | — | —               | 1                |
| The regiment at Lucknow  | — | — | — | — | — | 1               | —                |
| Regiments  |   |   |   |   |   | 4               | 1                |

The force remaining at Cawnpore will be three regiments and a battalion, and at Futty Ghur four regiments. The Commanding Officers in the present state of affairs deem these to be respectable bodies of troops, and upon the least apprehension of danger I will immediately request the recall of the detachment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,  
30th January 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That the papers enclosed in the above letters be entered after the Consultations.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

From your having requested me in your letters to use my utmost endeavours to restore peace to this distracted country, I take the liberty of laying before you my sentiments of the mode I judge most effectual to attain the end you seem so much to desire.

To establish peace and quiet in this country, two ways can only be adopted, either quelling the disturbances by force, or by giving the Rajah Bulbudder such allowances as may be thought adequate to his rank and influence in the country. As an officer at the head of a detachment employed to crush the rebellion, the decisive exertions of a military force first naturally present themselves; and there can be little doubt entertained but that a detachment of artillery, a regiment of Sepoys, and 500 of his Excellency the Vizier's horse, is a sufficient force to compel the rebel to relinquish this country, or even to expel him the Vizier's dominions: were the different Fouzedars, under the severest penalties, obliged to attack him and his adherents, wherever they should take refuge in their particular districts, and to punish in a most exemplary manner such of the Zemindars in their Governments, who should conceal, protect, or assist the rebel, such a plan, vigorously exerted, would no doubt force the rebel to quit the Vizier's dominions. The difficulty of apprehending him is so great, that it can scarcely be hoped for. It is probable, that when he found himself attacked on all sides, he would retire across the Jumna to Chitterpore, the place of his residence in the time of the late Vizier, and that immediately on the recall of the detachment from this country he would again return, and re-commence his destructive depredations; nor would it be necessary for him to bring a force with him; no part of the world abounds so much with soldiers of fortune as Indostan, who in crowds enlist under any standard, encouraged by the hopes of plunder or of pay. The Zemindars are much attached to the Rajah, whom they consider as their hereditary Prince, and never fail to assist him; they also find their advantage in fomenting the disturbances, as they withhold their rents from Government under various pretences, and give but a trifling consideration to the rebel.

From





From the above reasons I am clearly of opinion, that the allowing the Rajah a pension, suitable to his rank and influence in the country, is the most certain mode of attaining a permanent peace, and it is, considered in an economical view; the advantages to the Vizier (indeed I may say to the Company, their affairs being so connected) are so obvious, that it is unnecessary to remark them. The Vizier will get rid of the expence of the detachment, and the Company will have a force which may be employed elsewhere. The great difficulty which the officers of Government at present meet with, in realizing the revenues of the country, will be removed, as the inhabitants, on the disturbances being quieted, would bring back to their villages their families, cattle, and effects, of course Government would have some security for the revenue, whereas at present they have none.

When I consider the matter further in a political view, I see also strong reasons for coming to an accommodation. — The Rajah Bulbudder is the lineal descendant of the most powerful Hindu family in this part of Hindostan. Connections with him are eagerly sought after, as they are thought to confer honour; he is much respected himself, nor is his rebellion against Government looked on as a crime; on the contrary, all the Zemindars in the contiguous districts are inclined to assist him, and some are even induced to follow his example.

I have given you my opinions with candour, and to the best of my judgment; in delivering them, I have been guided solely by a desire to promote, to the utmost of my power, the public good. They must appear to you disinterested, for if the plan I submit to you is followed, the occasion for my services in this part of the Vizier's dominions will I hope soon cease.

Camp, near Dookah,  
the 16th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, with respect, &c.  
(Signed) J. LUMSDAINE.  
Major commanding at Sahloné.

A true copy.  
(Signed) Wm. Swainston,  
Assistant to the Resident.

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From his Excellency the Vizier ASOF EL DOWLA, to Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

The whole of the amount the Noaub Muzuffer Jung engaged to pay remains due; the Sezawol I sent to receive it had jaydeeds granted him by the Noaub, but on account of the Noaub Muzuffer Jung's carelessness no revenue had been collected, and the Zemindars are making disturbances in the country; without assistance from hence, there will be no order in that country. Mr. Nathaniel Middleton obtained a regiment to be stationed there, which is still there. I request you will write to the Major to assist the Sezawol, when he requires it, in the collections; were I to find troops, the expence of them would be deducted from the amount of the Company's Tancaw, therefore it is necessary to permit the regiment to be stationed there.

A true translation.  
(Signed) ROBERT GREGORY,  
Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

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To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Court at Lucknow.

Sir,

Before my return to Fyzabad, the Bhow Begum had replied to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier's letter, the contents of which I imagine he would communicate to you.

The elder Begum, I understand (from report only) never intends to put pen to paper to him again.

What probability there may now be of ever receiving the balance from the Begum, you (from her letter to the Nabob) will be best able to judge. But I am clearly of opinion, that whilst her eunuchs Bahar and Jewar Ally Cawn remain prisoners, and the battalion continues here with any restraint on her, that she never will agree to pay a further sum on the score required; and indeed it appears to me only recoverable by moderate means. If the prisoners were released, and the troops withdrawn from her, I fancy she would in a short period enter into a negotiation with you, and on certain terms be induced to pay the sum wanted.

Inclosed





Inclosed I send you the copy of a letter which I received this morning from her. The circumstance of her servants quitting her for want of subsistence is very certain and publick, and whether real or fictitious, I will not take upon me to determine; but I judge it necessary to make you acquainted with the circumstance.

Fyzabad,  
18th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed)

MARTIN GILPIN,  
Major Commanding.

A true copy.

(Signed) Wm. Swainston, Assistant to the Resident.

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

To Mr. JOHN BRISTOW.

Sir,

Having received and taken into our consideration the following letters from you, we shall now transmit you our sentiments and orders upon them.

- \* 23d November,
- \* 1st December,
- \* 11th Ditto,
- \* 19th Ditto, two letters,
- \* 20th Ditto,
- \* 30th Ditto,
- \* 2d January,
- \* 13th Ditto,
- \* 24th Ditto,
- \* 29th Ditto,
- \* 30th Ditto,

19th December we have received a letter from the Collector of Sircar Sauran, informing us, that one of the Vizier's Talookdars, said to be fled into that district, has been discovered, and desiring our orders regarding him. We have in consequence directed the collectors in this, and every other instance in which the Vizier's Talookdars or Aumils shall abscond to avoid payment of their balances, and application be made to him by the Resident for that purpose, he shall cause them to be delivered up to the officers of the Vizier's Government.

1st December, 30th January. We approve very much of the conduct which you have observed respecting the rebellious Zemindars, and the means which you inform us you had recommended to the Vizier for quieting the disorders, and restoring the peace of his country. On this occasion we have only to recommend the strictest attention to the instructions which you have received from the Governor General, and to desire that you will make them your constant guide.

While the disordered state of the Vizier's dominion shall require the presence of the military detachments which have been stationed for their defence, we must approve of the continuance of them, and trust to your discretion and judgment, possessed as you are of our sentiments on this subject, to prolong or abridge the period of their continuance, according to the nature of the circumstances which may present themselves; yet it does not appear to us why so many detachments are necessary, while the army under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming remains inactive, and confined to a single station, since the same services which are performed by the other detachments might be rendered with equal effect by this corps. These are our sentiments, formed upon your report of the state of the country, and the distribution of our forces in it; but we only state them as such, without grounding any orders upon them, as we cannot depend sufficiently upon our own information, and are satisfied to rely on your knowledge, arising from a nearer and more complete view of affairs; but we desire that you will report to us very minutely any arrangement which may be finally made after the receipt of this letter, for the defence and protection of the Vizier's dominions.





We approve of your conduct regarding Abdul Shuckoor, the Kelladar of Allahabad; but the simple dismissal of a person for repeated disobedience of orders, aggravated by the disrespect shewn to this government in his contempt of its recommendations, was by no means a sufficient punishment for the offence: we think at least that a penalty equal to the sums he has taken against orders should have been exacted from him.

We desire that you will recommend it to the Vizier, to direct and enforce the strictest forbearance in all his officers from collecting duties on, or otherwise molesting any persons who may be possessed of his passports, granted in consequence of recommendations from this government, for proceeding to any part of his dominions to perform their religious ceremonies, as the influence of such acts might have an evil tendency over all our political connections in India, from the reports of the persons affected by them.

We approve of your conduct with respect to the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and the transactions at Furruckabad. We desire you will inform us if any, and what means have been taken for recovering the balance due from the Begum at Fyzabad, and, if necessary, that you recommend it to the Vizier to enforce the most effectual means for that purpose.

We are, &c.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS,  
EYRE COOTE,  
EDWARD WHELER,  
JOHN MACPHERSON,  
JOHN STABLES.

Fort William,  
3d March, 1783.

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*EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 6th March, 1783.*

Read a letter, as follows, from Mr. Bristow :

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of Major Palmer's letter to me of the 16th instant, mentioning the terms which he had settled with the Nabob Fyfoola Cawn.

I have represented the particulars to the Vizier, and am directed by his Excellency to inform you that he shall readily consent to the agreement proposed by Major Palmer, provided it meets with the approbation of your Honourable Board.

I am, with, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,  
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,  
23d February, 1783.

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COPY of a Letter from Major William Palmer to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated Rampoor, 16th February, 1783.

I request you will be pleased to inform his Excellency the Vizier, that last night the Nabob Fyfoola Cawn came to a final agreement with me upon a disputed article in the treaty, respecting  
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a military aid in time of war, to be furnished by him to the Vizier. He had before consented to give the sum of fifteen lacks of rupees, which I demanded for the remission of that obligation, but we had differed in the periods and amounts of the installments by which it should be liquidated. I required one half to be paid to me now upon the spot, and the remainder at the commencement of the next rubby collections; after much altercation, and various propositions from the Nabob for a longer time, and smaller gifts, I at length consented to accept of five lacks in specie, to be immediately advanced to me, five lacks to be remitted to the Vizier at the beginning of the ensuing thurreef, two lacks more at the following rubby, and the remaining three lacks at the thurreef.

I flatter myself that the Vizier will approve of this adjustment, which appears to me a very beneficial composition for an aid not clearly defined, and which, if admitted in its most extensive construction, was not likely to prove of any material service to him.

I explained to Fyfoola Cawn the very liberal and important concession which the Vizier had consented to make him at the recommendation of the Board; and he professes to be fully sensible of the value of it, but declares that his poverty precludes him from availing himself of their generous intentions. He has perhaps different motives for declining so advantageous a proposal, and I did not think it for the Vizier's interests to urge his acceptance of it, being convinced that the principal objects of my commission will be attained without ceding the Vizier's sovereignty and property in the jagheer, since the compromise for the troops, and an engagement which I have exacted from Fyfoola Cawn not to receive or protect the Vizier's ryats, will effectually dry up the chief sources of uneasiness and apprehension on both sides.

The real state of the jagheer, the character and conduct of Fyfoola Cawn, and other matters of which his Excellency may wish to be informed, I shall explain to him at large, as they appear from the best observation and enquiry I can make, when I have the honour to attend him at Lucknow. In the mean time I think it necessary to assure him, in general, that I do not perceive the smallest symptoms of disaffection in Fyfoola Cawn, or means of making it alarming to the Vizier, if such really exist.

I shall set out on my return to-morrow morning.

A true Copy,

(Signed) J. NEAVE,  
Assistant to the Resident  
to the Vizier's Court.

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

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your letter of the 23d February, enclosing copy of one from Major Palmer, dated at Rampoor the 16th February 1783, which contains the terms of his final adjustment with the Nabob Fyfoola Cawn, for the payment of the subsidy due from him to the Vizier for the reason of the stipulation in the treaty, for the military assistance of the former.

As the Vizier delays signifying his consent to this adjustment, until he receives our sentiments upon it, we desire you will inform him that it meets with our entire approbation.

We are, &c.

Fort William,  
the 6th March, 1783.

(250)

EXTRACT





## EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 10th March 1783.

Par. 2. We have likewise the pleasure to acquaint you, that Major Palmer, who was deputed by the Vizier to Fyfoola Cawn to propose and adjust a proper definition of that article of the treaty with him which enjoined the military aid of that chief, whenever it should be required by the Vizier, has obtained 15 lacks of rupees, which are to be paid by three installments, for relinquishing the stipulation. This is a valuable compensation for expunging an article of a treaty, which was of such a tenor, and so loosely worded, that the Vizier could never have derived any real advantage from it. The money will of course be received by the Company, in part liquidation of the Vizier's debt, and we are happy to believe that this arrangement will meet with your approbation, as it will prevent future disputes between the Vizier and the Rohilla chief. Our troops in Oude were paid up all their arrears, by the last accounts from the Resident.

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EXTRACT of Bengal General Consultations, 7th March 1783.

Read the Company's General Letter, dated 28th August 1782.

On Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6.

The Governor General,

As I am already apprized on the sentiments and intentions of the members of the Board, what I shall have to say on the subject of the preceding paragraphs cannot in justice be imputable to a disrespect of the Court of Directors orders, to which in all cases I shall pay the most implicit obedience, with the single exceptions of such as shall in my opinion tend to the destruction of their own affairs. I have already afforded the strongest evidence, both of the respect and of the obedience which I profess, in the conduct which I have observed both to Mr. Bristow and to Mr. Fowke: Had it been dictated by that vindictive spirit which seems to have been imputed to me, I should have shewn it by vindictive acts; but neither can Mr. Bristow nor Mr. Fowke charge me with such a treatment of them, even in the slightest instance. Though the first instrument used and proclaimed for the dissolution of my authority, during the existence of a late influence, yet I have most studiously conformed to the orders of the Company respecting both, as far as I could do it without destroying the influence of my office and that of the government connected with it, by conforming to the letter of the Court of Directors with respect to the one, and the spirit of them with the other: As soon as an occasion afforded for the appointment of Mr. Bristow, under such circumstances as I thought would maintain the powers of this Government undiminished by it, I myself proposed his appointment; and to give it every possible effect in my power, I commissioned my own Secretary, Major Palmer, to introduce him to the Vizier as a man of my own choice, and in my own confidence. As a further proof of my temper, and wariness of my conduct in an occasion so delicate, I appeal to a fact in the knowledge of the members of this Board, and which Mr. Bristow himself will attest; but when I had privately declared to him my intention of recommending him for the appointment, I desired Mr. Bristow himself to write a Letter to the Nabob Vizier, mentioning my wish in this respect, and my further desire that it should be effected with his entire concurrence, which I considered as indispensable; at the same time I directed Rajah Govindram, the agent or vakeel of the Nabob Vizier, to inform him of the favourable sentiments which I at that time entertained for Mr. Bristow, lest he might be misled, by a contrary opinion, to withhold the declaration of his assent. I received his assent, and immediately proposed the appointment.

With respect to Mr. Fowke, when I conceived it an obligation of public duty to remove him from a station in which his continuance appeared to me prejudicial to the service, I proposed, and the Board made him a most ample compensation for the loss of it, by bestowing on him an office of higher emolument, and better adapted to his talents; and in that construction of the





Company's orders, I did conceive that I had conformed most exactly to the spirit, though not the letter of them, since it was impossible for me to believe, that the preference given by them to Mr. Fowke could arise from any consideration of his superior qualification. My present objection to his appointment I dare not put upon record; the members of the Board individually know it. I lament, that while the preservation of the Company's existence depends wholly and exclusively upon this government; while it has been acknowledged, even by the Court of Directors themselves, knowing me to possess no more power than any other member of the Council, pass their censures on me singly for many acts done by the Council at large; they should not be aware of the great danger to which they expose their affairs, by acts which disqualify me for the official discharge of my duty, which obviously tend to excite distrust in such of the powers of India who were disposed to be connected with the Company, and to invite their own subjects to rebellion. I forbear to say more in this place—the Board know what is due to their stations, under the conclusive ties by which they are bound to exercise the powers of this government, entrusted to them by act of parliament, for the preservation of the great interests of the Company, and the nations which are connected with it, and to obey the orders of the Court of Directors, enjoined by the same high authority; and they well know to which a preference shall be given, if in the present instance the latter shall appear to them incompatible with the former.

Ordered, That these paragraphs, with the Governor General's minute thereon, be circulated for the consideration of the members of the Board, that they may deliver their opinion at the next meeting in this department.

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*EXTRACT of Bengal General Consultations, the 10th March 1783.*

The Board now record their different opinions respecting Mr. Fowke's appointment to Benares.

The order of the Court of Directors, regarding the appointment of Mr. Fowke to Benares, are positive and distinct, and in my opinion ought to be carried into execution immediately.

(Signed)

JOHN STABLES.

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Mr. Mc. Pherson,

The ground upon which the Court of Directors are pleased to order obedience to their orders, relative to the appointment of Mr. F. Fowke to the Residency of Benares, is so strong that nothing remains with the Board, but to carry the orders into execution. I cannot at the same time but observe, that the conduct of the Governor General upon this occasion, in not soliciting, directly or indirectly, a concurrence with any opinion we may have upon this subject from any member of the Board, is much to his credit; as well as his conduct, in carrying into effect the appointment of Mr. Bristow to Oude, upon a late occasion, when that appointment had the countenance not of party, but of an united Council, supporting the wishes and orders of their constituents.

I am persuaded that the Court of Directors have been made to believe, that the removal of Mr. Fowke from Benares originated from motives of personal resentment towards Mr. Fowke, and a disrespect to their own authority, otherwise that they would not have ordered so positively an immediate change in the representative administration of a province so recently recovered from rebellion.





The future administrators of these provinces will acknowledge their obligations to the Governor General, in having on every occasion maintained the policy, as well as privilege which should vest in the immediate rulers of this, as of every state—the choice of their own agents; and had not the dispute about the filling the Residency of Benares originated at this Board, the Court of Directors would not, I believe, have taken so decided a line relative to the appointment.

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Mr. Wheler,

Although it will require the peculiar attention of this government to avert the consequences which may reasonably be expected from so sudden and unlooked-for a revolution in the management of the Company's affairs at Benares, I am nevertheless of opinion, that the orders of the Court of Directors respecting the re-instatement of Mr. Fowke are restrictive on this Board; and I am the more confirmed in the propriety of carrying them into effect, from the knowledge which the Court of Directors possessed, at the time they wrote this letter, of the steps taken by the Governor General to conciliate Mr. Fowke to his removal from his Residency at Benares.

March 10th 1783.

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Sir Eyre Coote,

It does not appear to me, that any consideration is allowed me in respect to the obedience required by the Court of Directors to the orders contained in their last general letter of the 12th July. The terms are such, as to leave nothing with me but acquiescence, and I am answerable for that only. In the case of Mr. Fowke, the words are most particularly and strongly pointed, viz. "That their reason for his re-instatement is to vindicate the authority of the Court of Directors."—After this declaration, I cannot think any alternative is left me; I therefore give it as my opinion, that the orders of the Court of Directors are to be carried into execution.

(Signed)

EYRE COOTE.

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Governor General,

Since it is finally resolved, by the opinions which had been delivered by the members of the Board, that Mr. Fowke, shall be appointed Resident at Benares, it becomes me, and me peculiarly, to propose, that he be appointed with all the powers of his predecessor in that office, which I beg leave to recommend to the Board accordingly.

Resolved, That a Khelaut be given by Mr. Fowke to Bahoo Juggerdeo Sing, the new naib or manager, in the name of the government, and with a promise of its patronage and support so long as he conducts himself properly, in order to confirm his authority in the country.

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*EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, 24th March 1783.*

The following instructions to Mr. Francis Fowke are approved, and ordered to be sent to him.

To Mr. Francis Fowke.

Having appointed you to the station of Resident at Benares, we think it necessary to furnish you with the following instructions for your guidance in this trust.





Mr. Markham, the late Resident, has been ordered to deliver over to your charge, on your arrival at Benares, all the treasure, papers, accounts, and other documents, or dependencies of his office. By these you will learn the state of Rajah Mahipnarain's kistbundy for the present year, and you will continue to demand and receive from him, or his Naib Jaggerdeo Sing, the monthly instalments which may become due according to his kubbooleat or agreement, a copy of which, together with the pottah granted him for the Zemindary, and his general kistbundeas, as settled by the Governor General at Benares, on the 14th September 1781, are enclosed.

Baboo Doorbejy Sing, the late Naib, having been guilty of gross mismanagement, and peculation of the revenues, was removed, and confined for payment of the amount due to the Company, which he had collected, and at the same time deprived of his jagheer, which was ordered to be re-united to the mulzuzarg of the land paying revenue through the Rajah to the Company. Mr. Markham will give you the state of this account, and you will use your endeavours to recover the whole from him as soon as possible.

Baboo Jaggerdeo Sing, who, with our approbation and confirmation, has been appointed Naib in the place of Doorbejy Sing, will in future be accountable for the rents of the Zemindary, agreeably to kistbundy, and you will treat with him in that character upon all subjects which may be committed to you respecting the Zemindary.

We directed Mr. Markham, on the 4th December last, to invest the new Naib with a Khelaut in due form, on the part of this Government, and to carry into execution certain orders and instructions given by the Governor General on the 29th September preceding. We enclose a copy of them, and desire that such points as remain unexecuted by Mr. Markham may receive your earliest attention and accomplishment of them. At all events, we think it proper, for the confirmation of the Naib, and to prevent any ill effects which the appearance of a change might have on his influence, that you should invest him with a Khelaut in the name of the Governor General, and we direct it accordingly.

We enclose copy of a paper of requests delivered by Rajah Mahipnarain to the Governor General while at Benares, with his replies thereto; by which you will perceive, that it was intended to deprive the new Rajah of every prerogative which denoted either sovereignty, or independence of the Company, for which reason the mint and the administration of justice were both separated from the Zemindary. The former was given in charge to the late Resident, with directions to ascertain the amount of the annual revenue paid from it to Rajah Chayt Sing during the preceding five years, that the average thereof might be carried to the credit of the present Rajah, in the payments of his revenues to Government; and the Resident was ordered to erect proper offices for the function of Mint, and to continue the services of it until some future arrangement should be made respecting it. This office you will receive charge of from Mr. Markham, and likewise continue to execute the duties of it.

The administration of justice in the town of Benares, and the internal police of it, are separately committed to Ally Abraham Cawn, with whose province you are forbid all interference, except in instances requiring your protection and support of his authority: and that it may be clearly defined to you what his duties are, we enclose a copy of the regulations made by the Governor General for administering them.

You will follow the example of the former Resident, in making such advances of money for the payment of the troops at Chunar and Buxar as may be requisite; and in all payments of this kind, you will observe the rules prescribed by us in special letters written to Mr. Markham for that purpose.

The Governor General having made a regulation before he left Benares, concerning the future collection of the customs, and ordered that no duties should be levied in any part of the Zemindary, except at the stations of Myzapore, Benares, and Ghazypore, you will find a table of rates established by the late Resident, and corrected by us on the 8th April last for that purpose.

For the rest, you will receive such information from the late Resident, as will leave you at a certainty, whether any, and what duties remain to be performed in that station, and will attend to them accordingly.

(254)

You





You will keep us constantly advised of your proceedings, and of every occurrence you may think worthy of our information.

Fort William,  
24th March, 1783.

We are, &c.

*EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 24th March, 1783.*

The Governor General desires to record the following letters, which he has received from Major William Palmer.

Sir,

I have at length come to a final agreement with Fyzoola Cawn, for the remission of the military aid which he is bound to furnish the Vizier. This is the only proposition upon which he was willing to treat; and I am well pleased to have escaped the dangers of so important a negotiation as that of ceding the Vizier's sovereignty and property in this valuable jagheer. I am at a loss to conjecture what can be Fyzoola Cawn's real motives for declining an acquisition of such magnitude. The reason he has assigned to me I cannot credit—it is an inability to advance the paisech. I demand only thirty lacks for this important cession, in which every other would have been included, and he has given fifteen for the single one above-mentioned. I look back with self-congratulation on my offer having been rejected. I should have incurred much censure and suspicion if he had accepted it, from those who do not know the real state of things, and the liberal principles upon which your Board recommended the cession. There are no precedents in the ancient usages of the country, for ascertaining the nuzzerana or paisech of grants of this nature, they were bestowed by the Prince as rewards or favours; and the accustomed presents in return were adapted to the dignity of the donor, rather than the value of the gift, to which it never, I believe, bore any kind of proportion. In my demand, I endeavoured to reconcile this practice with the object which the Board had in view, of some indemnification to the Vizier; and when you know that the chief claim, upon which it was supposed the Vizier had a right to compensation, was not formed, I am persuaded that you will approve my conduct; I mean the advantages which it was alleged Fyzoola Cawn had derived from the labours of the Vizier's ryats. I believe I have already informed you, that he has proved to me the error of the supposition, by producing receipts of various dates, and for great numbers of those people, surrendered upon requisition from the Vizier's officers. I trouble you with this vindication, lest it should be insinuated, that I had an intention to sacrifice the Vizier's interest, but only wanted opportunity to carry it into execution; and besides, I think it as indispensable to you for my intentions as for my actions.

The sum which I have accepted for relinquishing the stipulated aid, will, I think, be thought an ample equivalent for such precarious service. I think myself that I have made an excellent bargain for the Vizier; and, at the same time, I believe Fyzoola Cawn is perfectly satisfied, since I have spent a month, in order to effect by argument and persuasion what I could have obtained in an hour by threats and compulsions.

The money is to be paid by the following instalments; five lacks in specie, to be delivered to me upon signing the release; five lacks at the commencement of the next Kuriof harvest; two lacks at the following Kubby; and the remaining three lacks at the Kuriof ensuing.

The specie is Bareilly rupees of uncertain value, because fluctuating at Lucknow, at this time 10 or 11 per cent. below the recarrys of that place. I could not obtain better, and I believe that no person not known to possess your confidence and support, in the degree that I am supposed to do, would have obtained nearly so good terms: Fyzoola Cawn has invariably refused at the Vizier's durbar more than five lacks for this very condition.

I expected to have set out on my return this day; but the shroffing the money, and providing carriage for it, proves very tedious.





I have taken from Fyzoola Cawn an engagement to afford no asylum to the Vizier's Ryotts.

I cannot conclude this letter, without once more recommending to your notice the indefatigable attention, the extraordinary abilities, and incorruptible integrity, of Jehfusal Hussein Cawn. He is to you an invaluable servant, and I sincerely wish he was employed where he might perform more essential service.

Rampoor,  
17th Feb. 1783.

I am with respect, &c.

(Signed) W. M. PALMER.

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EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 5th April 1783.

Par. 54. In the short letter, which we dispatched to you over land, we mentioned the issue of the Vizier's negotiation with the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, through the agency of Major Palmer. We shall now be more particular on this subject. The above Nabob, after the conquest of the Rohilla country by the late Vizier, was allowed by treaty a jagheer of the district of Rampore, estimated at 15 lacks of rupees a year, and restricted in military force to the complement of 5000 troops; to which was added a clause, that he should send 2 or 3000 men to join the Vizier's force, or attend in person, in case it should be requisite. The late Vizier died very soon after the date of this treaty, and the present Vizier, his successor, never having derived any benefit from the stipulation for military aid, which, whenever required, was as often refused or evaded, the stipulation in fact became a nullity.

55. Frequent reports had been made to the Vizier to the prejudice of Fyzoola Cawn's fidelity. He was said to have enriched his Zemindary by the seduction of the Vizier's tenants from the adjacent countries; and with the wealth he had accumulated to be encreasing his military forces, in order to make himself independent. The late Resident and his deputy wrote us very alarming accounts of their suspicions of Fyzoola Cawn's designs, from the dangerous intrigues which he was said to be carrying on with the neighbouring Chiefs, for the invasion of the Vizier's dominions. They even applied to us for the detachment of a considerable military force to assist the Vizier in reducing him to obedience.

56. From the numerous enemies we had to oppose at that time, we thought it would be highly imprudent to encrease the number of our foes; and recommended a friendly and conciliatory conduct towards Fyzoola Cawn, unless he should be found in open rebellion, until our affairs should be in a better state to warrant forcible means, if they should be necessary.

57. On the appointment of Mr. Bristow to Lucknow, he was specially instructed to endeavour to ascertain the real situation and intentions of Fyzoola Cawn; and by a cautious, but effectual interposition, to explain the disputed clauses of the treaty, and to open a negotiation with him, for the purpose of reducing his dependance on the Vizier's government to such specific conditions as might prevent any future disagreements between them.

58. The Vizier conceiving it proper to depute an English gentleman to Fyzoola Cawn for this purpose, and Major Palmer happening at that time to be at Lucknow, he was accordingly appointed, with instructions from the Resident, given under the Vizier's authority.

59. As the tenor of these instructions left Major Palmer at liberty to open the negotiation or not, as he should find Fyzoola Cawn disposed to receive him, and appeared to us to be too indefinite to produce any immediate effect, we wrote a letter to the Resident, directing him to reduce them to the three following points:

1st. To offer to relinquish the Vizier's claim to the military aid which he was entitled to by treaty, and to require a compensation in money in lieu of it.





adly. To require that the Vizier's tenants, who had taken protection in Fyzoola Cawn's jagheer, should be restored to the lands of their proper sovereign. And,

gdly. To offer, for a proper consideration in money, to change Fyzoola Cawn's jagheer, which is a tenure for life, into an altum, which descends to successors.

60. The purport of our letter was immediately communicated by Mr. Bristow to Major Palmer, but did not reach him till his negociation was nearly concluded. He had been well received by Fyzoola Cawn, who strenuously denied every infringement of the treaty which had been laid to his charge, but acquiesced in opinion, that the stipulation for military aid, contained in the treaty, was subject to misconstruction, and would constantly produce misunderstanding and inconveniences with the Vizier. He therefore declared his readiness to give a compensation in lieu of it, but his offer did not exceed five lacks of rupees. Major Palmer demanded 20 lacks; and after many tedious and difficult discussions, settled the terms at 15 lacks, 5 of which were to be paid immediately, and the remainder in three installments, at the seasons of the harvests; and a treaty has accordingly been executed, which also precludes Fyzoola Cawn from granting refuge to the Vizier's tenants, and consequently includes our second proposition; but in order to confute the allegation upon which it was founded, Fyzoola Cawn produced to Major Palmer receipts of various dates from the Vizier's officers, for a great number of tenants delivered up to them, upon their requisitions. With respect to the third article, Fyzoola Cawn was wholly unwilling to treat upon it, declaring his inability to advance the additional compensation required, Major Palmer having fixed the sum of 30 lacks of rupees for the whole.

61. We cannot conceive what could have been Fyzoola Cawn's real motive for rejecting an offer which must appear to every one to be so valuable for an old man—the confirmation of a rich inheritance to his son; but we are full as well pleased that he did not accept of it. Upon the whole, we conceive that the Vizier has obtained a very ample equivalent for relinquishing his claim to a precarious and unserviceable right; and we must add our satisfaction that the affair has terminated in this manner, because, in your letter of the 12th July, 1782, paragraph 62, you express some apprehension for the event of the requisition made from him for his quota of troops; and proceed to intimate your wish rather to be considered as the guardians of the honour and prosperity of the native powers in India, than as the instruments of oppression; and hope and trust that no hostile steps have been taken against that Kohilla Chief.

62. Before we quit this subject, we think it necessary to add, that Major Palmer, on his arrival with Fyzoolah Cawn, found that the rumours which had been spread of his hostile designs against the Vizier were totally groundless; and that if he had been inclined, he had not the means to make himself formidable; on the contrary, being in the decline of life, and possessing a very fertile and prosperous jagheer, it is more natural to suppose that Fyzoola Cawn wishes to spend the remainder of his days in peace and quietness, than that he is preparing to embark in an active and offensive scene, which must end in his own destruction.

63. In the arrangement thus fortunately concluded with Fyzoola Cawn, we have adopted the ideas which we stated to you in the 25th paragraph of our letter, in the secret department, of the 14th October, 1781; and such are the measures which we shall ever wish to observe towards our allies or dependants upon our frontiers.