



EXTRACT of the Secret Proceedings of the Honourable the Governor General and Council; dated 21st April, 1783.

The Governor General lays before the Board the accompanying letters and papers received from the Nabob Vizier and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, and containing various complaints and charges against Mr. Bristow, for acts said to be done by him in his official character, since his last appointment of Minister at the Court of Lucknow, and grounded on the instructions given to him by the Board, through the Governor General.

The Governor General desires the Board to consider the delicate situation in which he stands, both with respect to the Nabob Vizier and Mr. Bristow, and which they well know to be particularly distressing on an occasion of this nature.

He wishes, for this reason, to follow the line which they may prescribe, rather than recommend what, in his judgment, may be requisite to the several points offered to their deliberations in these papers; and shall wait for their opinion upon them, before he delivers his own, if the Board, in relief to him, will admit of this mode for the discussion of the general subject.

The Governor General desires that his instructions given to Mr. Bristow, which were read to the Members of the Board, and minuted in consultation on the 24th October last, may be now entered, and prefixed to the accompanying letters.

A true extract.

E. HAY,

Acting Secy to the Secret Dept.

From the Nuwaub Vizier to the Honourable the Governor General: Received March 28th, 1783.

Usual introduction.

From the commencement of the friendship between the late Nuwaub and you and the Gentlemen of the Council, on this side there has been no deficiency. In consequence of the interchange of Turbans between you and the late Nuwaub, I look up to you as to the brother of my father; my country and my dwelling are yours. I have, on all occasions, studied your pleasure, and the satisfaction of the Gentlemen of the Council; you on your part have still acted in a manner corresponding with the duties of friendship and affection, and I feel and acknowledge the obligation.

The disposition and conduct of Mr. Bristow were formerly known to you. You lately wrote to me, that having included him in the number of your chosen and select friends, you had sent him here; and Major Palmer, agreeably to instructions from you, returned from Cawnpore to Lucknow, to advise and encourage me; this, he did, recommending attention and regard to the inclination and satisfaction of Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow, at his first interview, assumed the disguise of affability and kindness. His first proposal was, that I should entrust him with the management of my household: if I would, he said, he would conduct the business of that department in such a manner as should give me infinite satisfaction. I replied, that for the interest of the Company's service, he had full public powers; and that I approved of them, from my heart, as the means of confirming and strengthening the friendship between the Company and me; and that I would comply with every thing he might



might propose for the benefit of the Company's furcor; but that in my household concern there was not any thing of such importance as to render it necessary to trouble him.

In a few days he assumed a line of conduct correspondent to his disposition: to attempt a particular and minute account of it would be vain and fruitless. Not one circumstance which could be productive of indignity, contempt, or the annihilation of my authority, has he left unperformed. Shoccahs, respecting the regiments and other matters, he has caused to be written, through Hyder Beg Khawn, without my knowledge. He has sent a fuzzaawul to Furrakhabad, contrary to my inclinations, and is preparing to send fuzzaawuls to other places. He has strictly forbid my ministers from writing to you on the state of things; declaring, that if any one presumed to write a single circumstance of the transactions here to Calcutta, he would call him to a severe account. He sent a message to me, directing me to appoint a treasurer and comptroller of his chusing; that the monies from the Mahalauts assigned for the expences of my household establishments and domestics should be paid in to the above-mentioned treasurer and comptroller, and kept in a separate house allotted to that purpose, that people sent by him should be stationed there for its protection; and that what was necessary should be expended with his knowledge, and under his direction.

I replied, that every one throughout the whole empire, from the highest to the lowest, had the direction of his own household establishments and domesticks; and desired to know whether he would deprive me of that authority also. He answered, that such were the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, and he would execute them. I represented to him, in the most earnest and forcible terms, by message, that this measure could be of no benefit to him, but that it would cover me with indignity and dishonour in the eyes of all mankind; that it would be said, the Nuwaub Vizier was so completely divested of all power and authority, that, by the appointment of a treasurer and comptroller, he had no longer any command over his household establishments and domestic servants. This message had no effect; he came to visit me, and asked why I entertained apprehensions from the appointment of a treasurer and comptroller? That he proposed it with a view to the regulation of my affairs. He had said, at first, that neither he nor Hyder Beg should have any concern in the appointments of the treasurer and comptroller; but that I should appoint whom I thought proper; I replied, that the appointments of treasurer and comptroller to my household would be a disgrace to me. After that he proposed that I myself should take upon me the management of *all* my affairs, and that the ministers should be dismissed. As I knew that this proposal for the dismissal of the ministers was made with a secret view to the full establishment of his own authority—in order to sound his intentions, I observed that in the time of Mokhtaur u Dowleh similar conversations had passed between us, and that when I wanted to do it he himself protected him; he replied, that I might now do whatever I thought proper, with respect to the ministers; that he would give it under his hand and seal, that they should not receive protection either from him or from the Gentlemen of the Council. I said, that the ministers had hitherto committed no crime worthy of dismissal, but that I wished he would give up the intended appointments of comptroller and treasurer; he replied, that he had orders to that purport, and that it was not in his power.—Here the conversation ended, and he retired.

Again he repeated his message for the appointment of the treasurer and comptroller. I said, in answer, that the jaghires of my parents, my relations, my friends, and my officers, were all sequestered; that they had no means of subsistence; and that it was my wish to admit them all to a participation in the little which remained to me, but that he would not permit even that; that he threw a cord about my neck to prevent my eating my morsel in ease and comfort; that the miseries of my friends, relations, and jaghiredars, filled me with the deepest distress—that he added these disquietudes; and entreated him, for God's sake, to leave me at rest.

He again visited me in person, saying, "I desire you to appoint a treasurer and comptroller; your Highness refuses to acquiesce. To-day, I tell you plainly, that my orders are peremptory; that whether you may be pleased or displeased, I will, at all events, appoint a comptroller and a treasurer—will call in the money from the Janidauds—and will issue it under my own authority, for the expences of your household." I replied, "In whatever you may propose for the benefit of the Company's furcor, I am ready to acquiesce; but to an arrangement of my household, so disgraceful and pernicious, I also will never agree: I will not consent to be deprived of my proper authority, and to receive from your hand the subsistence for my domestic servants, and the animals of my household. If your orders are peremptory, give to me a copy of the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council; my seal is forth-coming, I will send it to you, and you may do by violence whatever you may think proper. I will shut up the doors of my house; there I will sit, and seclude myself from all society." He replied, it

was



was well; he would give me a written copy of the orders from the Gentlemen of the Council; I might send my seal; he would, at all events, execute the measure. He then rose, and retired.

For two days repeatedly I sent my seal to him by the Moulurri, that he might do whatever he thought proper; and then he said, that if I would not affix my seal voluntarily, my seal was unnecessary; he would send letters under his own seal, and would himself appoint a treasurer. To which I returned no answer. Accordingly: the runkhau monies which came in he delivered to Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Cooper appointed a man named Dechait to the office of treasurer.

Whatever he chuses to have written to any one, he causes drafts of the shocahs to be made out by his own moonshree, and sends them by Sheikh Shuffee Ullah; Sheikh Shuffee Ullah's Khidmutgar causes them to be written by my moonshree, and having caused my seal also to be affixed to them, carries them away. Hence you may form a judgement of the extent of my authority, and of that of my ministers.

He brought forward and carried into execution a reduction of the troops, and that too without consulting me, even as a common fura-reshtehdar. He threatens my ministers, telling them to act as he directs, otherwise he will cause them to be turned out of their offices. The ministers, influenced by the terror of this menace, obey him; and *this* he contrives into the management of affairs with the advice and approbation of the ministers of my furcar.

The whole city, and many of the gentlemen here, are acquainted with the indignities I suffer. My situation, my friend, although I am every way devoted to your pleasure, is wretched beyond measure. My friends and my relations, the jagierdars and the officers of my government, are starving; by inquiry inform yourself of the actual situation of these people. Such is my own condition, that Mr. Briflow throttles me, as it were, in order to force the morsel from my mouth.

I am made wretched to extreme by this conduct of Mr. Briflow. If you will give me leave, and write to me to that purport, I will come to you. Allow me not to be rendered contemptible in this country, where we have lived for three generations in honour and prosperity. I will come to you, and I will make no complaints: either do this, or deliver me from the hands of this man. I am devoted to your pleasure, I will not object to any thing; whatever you may direct, agreeably to that I will act. If you are solicitous to promote my prosperity, confer upon me discretionary power over my country, and for the payment of the monies to the Company. By heaping these miseries and indignities upon me, Mr. Briflow has engaged for the payment of certain sums. After obtaining a perfect knowledge of my situation, whatever may be the mode on which you shall determine, be pleased to inform me thereof, and I will cause the monies to be paid to you through the hands of my ministers. If any deficiency or default of payment shall arise, do on the instant whatever you shall think proper. In freeing me from these indignities you will procure a lasting reputation to yourself.

Concludes as usual.

P. S. In the Nuwaub Vizier's own hand.

My distresses and unhappiness, my friend, exceed all bounds. This is the time for kindness and generous affection.—I entreat that I may either obtain my request, or that you will call me to you.

A true Copy of the Translation.

E. HAY,
Acting Sec. to the Secret Dep.

260

From



From the Nuvvaub Vizier to the Honourable the Governor General: Received April 7th,
1783.

Usual introduction.

I have already informed you fully of the persecutions and indignities which I have suffered from the hands of Mr. Bristow. The contumely and deprivation of authority which I experience at his hands is redoubled daily. I am every way disposed to fulfil your pleasure. The payment of the Company's demands I consider as an object superior to all others, and wish to discharge them in preference to every other appropriation.

I entreat you by enquiry to make yourself acquainted with the conduct of Mr. Bristow. The measures on which he has determined, and which he is carrying into execution cannot, I am certain, correspond with your sentiments and intentions towards me, or with those of the Gentlemen of the Council.

He declares that the Government of this country is his by right, for he has brought orders of authority from Europe; that he will take the entire management of it into his own hands, and with his own hand give what is to be given. It is his intention to reduce me to the state of a servant, dependant upon him. I am oppressed to the last extremity, and my life is become a burden to me.

I am ready and willing to pay the Company's monies. I entreat, as a favour, that you will recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper, and permit me the exercise of discretionary power for the management of my country, and the payment of the Company's monies. I will cause payment of those monies to be made through the hands of my ministers, in the manner hereafter mentioned.

That is to say:—Whereas Mr. Bristow has declined taking bills from the Mahajins, for the balance of teep for 26 lacs given by them; and has taken the jaidauds assigned to those Mahajins into his own hands, and declared that he himself will collect the amount, and remit it to the Company's treasury; the truth of which you may ascertain from the Mahajins who have given teep, and who declare themselves ready to grant bills for the same, if put in possession of the jaidauds originally assigned to them. When your orders, establishing my authority for the management of my country, and the payment of the monies, shall arrive, and Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper be recalled from hence, I will procure bills to be granted by those Mahajins to the amount of the balance of the teep, and transmit them to you; and whatever sums may remain due on the bills for 26 lacs granted by Gopaul Daus Sahoo, from whom Mr. Bristow has taken by violence my minister's tumulsook, and substituted his own in the place thereof—I will take back Mr. Bristow's tumulsook from the Gomastahs of the afore mentioned Sahoo, and cause it to be returned to Mr. Bristow; and for what shall remain due to the said Sahoo, I will cause such good and substantial securities to be given to his said Gomastahs on the spot, that no cause for suspicion or doubt shall remain. And with respect to the present year Fulsuli 1190, and the jaidauds for the Company's money settled and received by Mr. Bristow, and for the amount of which he has taken tumulsooks from the Aumils of the said jaidauds, let him be directed to deliver up the tumulsooks of the said Aumils to me, and whatever sums may remain due from the said jaidauds, and payable by the said Aumils, the same shall be remitted to you in bills, kist by kist, by my ministers; and whatever sums you shall direct to be paid here from the amount thereof, for the use of the Company's troops, the same shall be paid here monthly to the commanding officer of those troops. And for the ensuing year 1191 Fulsuli, whatever plan or mode you shall please to dictate or determine, that plan or mode, on your informing me thereof, shall be received and strictly followed. I will not object to or hesitate to fulfil your pleasure in any respect whatever, if you will please, as a mark of your friendship, to recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper, and confer upon me discretionary authority for the management of my country, and for the payment of the Company's monies; with God's assistance, I will cause those monies to be furnished and remitted by my ministers, agreeably to what I have written. If any defect or deficiency shall happen, you will, on the instant, take whatever measures you shall think proper.

Concludes as usual.

In the Nuvvaub Vizier's own hand.

I hope, my friend, from your kindness, that I shall be delivered from these distresses, and obtain my request.

A true Copy of the Translation.

E. H. A. Y.

Acting Secretary to the Secret Dept.

VOL. II

3 U

(261)

From



From Hyder Beg Khan to the Honourable the Governor General: Recd April 7th, 1783.

Usual Introduction.

I formerly represented to you the particulars of the persecutions exercised towards his Highness by Mr. Bristow, and the unhappiness and distress of mind under which his Highness laboured.— A repetition of the same circumstances must also have reached your ears through other channels, inasmuch as they have come to pass in so public a manner as to be known almost to every body.

Relying on your goodness, his Highness has requested the removal of Mr. Bristow, and the grant of discretionary authority to him in the management of his country: And for the payment of the Company's monies, if you should be graciously disposed to comply with his request, and at the same time so far to favour me as to appoint me from yourself to the management of affairs here, agreeably to the proposals here made to you by his Highness, both respecting the sums remaining due on the teep, and on Mahajun's bills, and with regard to the present year 1190 Fufily, and for the ensuing year Fufily 1191, in any manner you shall please to direct, I will engage, in obedience to your orders, to remit the same to you kist by kist, in bills; and as much thereof as shall be necessary for the payment of the Company's troops in this quarter, so much, on receipt of your orders, I will pay on the spot to such commanding officer of troops as you shall please to direct. As I was originally raised from your hand, and am debtor to you for the rank and reputation, so now also, aided by your favour and protection, by your patronage and support, I shall be enabled to effect these objects. If you shall please to honour me with this appointment, as your particular and immediate dependant, with God's assistance I will not be deficient in conducting the affairs of the Company's firca, or in obedience to your commands.

Concludes as usual.

Ordered, That these papers lie for consideration.

Ordered, That all the letters from the Vizier and Hyder Beg Khan regarding Mr. Bristow, since his last appointment, be laid before the Board.

From Hyder Beg Khan to the Honourable the Governor General: Received March 28th,
1783.

Usual introduction.

At the beginning I was raised by the hand of your favour, and from that period to the present, you have uniformly protected my honour, and by your countenance conferred respectability upon me. Assisted by such patronage and support, and deeming my fidelity and attachment to the Company, and to the Nuvvaub Vizier, as duties which admitted of no distinction or separation, I have, as is well known to you, unremittingly persevered in exerting my services for the benefit of both firca.

At this period, and for some time past, various circumstances and events have come to pass, which in consequence of strict injunctions, that no one shall presume to inform you of the state of affairs here, my apprehensions have hitherto deterred me from communicating; hoping at the same time, that you might learn them from public report, and that the necessary remedies would be applied; or that Mr. Bristow would himself adopt more favourable dispositions.—As neither of these events has happened, I see no remedy or expedient whatever, except in a representation to you of all that has passed; and am therefore necessitated to make this communication.

In consequence of the receipt of your frequent and iterated informations and declarations, both to his Highness and to me, by letters immediately from yourself, and also through the medium of Major Palmer, who returning from Cawnpore did personally, at various interviews, and repeatedly through the medium of others, communicate your sentiments respecting obedience to the desire, and attention to the satisfaction of Mr. Bristow declaring that in the firmest reliance on his conduct,



conduct, you had vested him with ample powers in the arrangement and regulation of the Nuvvaub's affairs, and as your chosen and selected friend had appointed him to the execution of this office; that we should not deviate in the minutest degree from his directions, or in the smallest point neglect or disregard his pleasure; and that we should pay the same attention to his satisfaction as we would to yours. In consequence of the foregoing, as his Highness and myself regard an implicit respect and obedience to your advice and directions as the first and only objects of our attention, therefore, agreeably to your commands communicated by letter, and by Major Palmer, I have in every particular obeyed the directions of Mr. Bristow, from the hour of his arrival down to the present moment.

Papers which he demanded I have delivered, contrary to the pleasure of the Vizier; in no point whatever have I been deficient in obedience and submission. Whatever he has directed, on whatever subject, I have considered a compliance with his directions as obedience to your commands, and, without difficulty or hesitation have fulfilled them. Volumes would be insufficient to contain the particulars on this ground, to relate them circumstantially is therefore impracticable; and you must already be well and fully informed on the subject, as many of the gentlemen residing here are perfectly acquainted with most of the circumstances. Notwithstanding this entire and implicit obedience and attendance on his will, every mark of attention, and every instance of support, which you, in your solicitude for the happiness and well-being of his Highness, and from your regard for the honour and respectability of his ministers, have always and uniformly shewn, which the gentlemen heretofore appointed to this office, in obedience to your pleasure, were wont to exhibit, have been totally neglected and disregarded by Mr. Bristow. The first order that he gave on his arrival was, that I should deliver up my papers to him. He examined them, and after an interval of some days, declared that he was to take all the affairs of this country, all the officers, household establishments, &c. and all the troops in the service of his Highness, under his own immediate management, and make the disbursements to each with his own hand; that as the military-expences, those of the household, of the jagheerders and tunkhardars of the fircar, appeared to be very considerable, an addition to the ways and means would be wanting, and therefore I must give 25 lacks of rupees from my own private property, to enable him to pay the troops, the household establishments, jagheerders, &c. I represented to him, that from the moderate rissloom granted and confirmed to us, under the sign manual of his Highness, I had annually advanced more or less to the Nuvvaub Vizier, in proportion to his necessities; and that what remained had been disbursed in defraying my own necessary expences; that the accounts respecting the rissloom, from my first appointment to the Neabut, were forth-coming, which he might examine. He replied, that accounts were useless; that I had accumulated great wealth; if I would give the sum he had mentioned it was well, if not he would, by a change in the office of Neabut, find means to procure the money. I asked him, Whether the money would be procured by making that change? He replied in the affirmative; and I retired from his presence.

By one of his friends I afterwards sent him the following message:—That the Neabut, and the respectability which I possessed, were the gifts of the Governor General; that his Highness, with his usual benevolence towards his servants, had shewn me favour; and that to the present time I had not been wanting or deficient in my duty to either Surcor; that as he, Mr. Bristow, had been induced, at the instigation of my enemies, to make the preceding declarations, if he was really and positively determined, in consequence of such advice, to dismiss me from my office, it was well, I would retire with my family to Calcutta. His friend replied by message, that what he, Mr. Bristow, had said, had proceeded from the impulse of a violent temper, worked upon by the advice of several mischievously-disposed persons; and that it would in the end subside. I returned for answer, that I would wait upon Mr. Bristow the next day, and never quit him, day or night, until I had succeeded in removing the idea which he entertained respecting my wealth. With this intention I waited upon him on the following morning: What conversation had passed between him and his friend I know not; but immediately on my arrival at his house, he sent me a message, adjuring me to lay aside all appearances of anger, as inconsistent and improper; and proposing that we should meet, and confer together upon affairs as usual.

Deeming it in every respect necessary to obey, I conducted myself as he had desired; and, without entering upon the subject, delivered to him the accounts, written at large, of the receipts of rissloom for the last six years; observing that the country and the Aumils, both those in and those out of employment, were forth-coming, and that he might oppose and compare these with their accounts. He replied, that at all events money must be raised. I answered, that I should not have been backward, if the means had been in my possession.



After the preceding affair, he brought forward the business respecting the stationing of the regiments, saying, that I must procure a shoocah to be written by his Highness on that subject. I observed, that it would be necessary to communicate the matter to the Nuvvaub Vizier, and obtain his consent. At first he agreed, and said, he would speak to his Highness on the subject.—After some days employed in conferences on this business, deeming it improper to mention it to the Nuvvaub, he told me that it was altogether unnecessary; complained at the same time, that on all occasions I was wont to introduce the name of the Vizier, demanding my reasons for so doing. I replied, that every measure which was carried into execution without the Vizier's knowledge must ultimately draw the displeasure of both parties upon me. He asserted the contrary, saying, he had it in command from the Governor General and gentlemen of the Council, to act as he should deem proper, without waiting to inform the Nuvvaub, or allowing his measures to depend on his Highness's pleasure or displeasure, and ordered me to cause the shoocahs to be written.

As I consider his Highness's well-being and prosperity to be promoted by my attachment to the Company, and esteeming it a duty, in obedience to your commands, to obey Mr. Bristow, I thought it improper to say any thing further to him on the subject; and therefore I did as he had directed, and without the Vizier's knowledge caused the shoocah to be written, and delivered it to Mr. Bristow. In the same manner, from the apprehension of suffering disgrace, I was induced to write and deliver to him, by his orders, several other shoocahs, without his Highness's knowledge. At length the Vizier obtained information of these particulars, and I fell under his displeasure. Still considering my duty to the Company's Surear and my duty to his Highness as inseparable from each other, and looking up to you for favour and protection, I continued to exert myself as usual.

The preceding was followed by an order from Mr. Bristow, to make out and deliver to him an account of the expences of the Nuvvaub's kitchen, horses, elephants, camels, &c. &c. I represented that he had never, during his former residency, demanded these papers, nor had they ever been demanded by either of the gentlemen who succeeded him; and that if I should now presume to deliver them without his Highness's consent, he would certainly resent it. To which Mr. Bristow replied, in every business you still introduce the name of his Highness—it will not be well for you; I have orders to take possession of all papers. Without remedy I delivered to him the accounts above-mentioned. He then demanded the military accounts; and those also I delivered. This was followed by an order to write, and send to him, muster rolls of the troops, both the Mootaiya-neh and those attending the presence. I represented to him, that he had already taken from me the whole of the revenue accounts; that a full statement of the Mootaiya-neh was included therein. He replied, that I must write and deliver separate muster rolls of the troops to him. I requested a respite of a few days for this purpose. He answered, No—that would be improper; that the Mootafudees must be sent to his house, and write there. Accordingly, he gave orders to Mr. Cooper to assemble them there, and there they continued, in the style of prisoners, writing from sun-rise 'till nine at night, for the space of seven or eight days. When the register or muster roll was finished, Mr. Bristow ordered four thousand horse and seven thousand foot of the Mootaiya-neh to be discharged; saying, that if the Aumils should have occasion for more troops, he had sent for fifteen thousand stands of arms from Calcutta—he would raise sepoy; and in lieu of the troops dismissed, he would send those sepoy entertained by himself to the Aumils. I replied, that he was master, and possessed of supreme power—he was to act as he thought proper. Some time after he told me, that the arms which he had sent for from Calcutta were not arrived; that at the commencement of the year he should set on foot an establishment here for the repairing and making of arms, and raise troops, as he had said before. It was now become necessary for me to approve and acquiesce, with entire submission, in every thing which he was pleased to say or direct.

Mr. Bristow now declared, that a Treasurer and Comptroller must be appointed to the Nuvvaub's household. This measure he at first proposed to his Highness through the medium of other persons: At last he himself visited the Nuvvaub, and on this occasion communicated to his Highness certain arrangements, implying advice, or proposals for my utter expulsion from office. To which the Nuvvaub replied, "On a former occasion I was prevailed upon by your counsels to adopt a conduct similar to that which you now recommend towards Mochtaur ul-Dowlah, and afterwards you yourself stood forth to aid and protect him—What are your real intentions now?" Mr. Bristow replied, that his Highness might set his heart at ease with respect to him; that he would be a surety, and would give an engagement in writing, under his seal, that on this occasion no protection or assistance should be afforded to his Highness's ministers on the part of the English; that his Highness, in changing the said ministers, and substituting others, might take whatever steps he thought proper.

As the Nuvvaub did not acquiesce in this measure, but on the contrary made objections to the appointments of treasurer and comptroller, Mr. Bristow applied to and directed me to prevail upon his Highness to make those appointments: Agreeably to his orders, I waited upon and made the necessary representations to the Nuvvaub, who in reply said, "Mr. Bristow, the day before yesterday, declared to me, that Hyder Beg Khawn should have nothing to do in these affairs—after what manner was it possible for him to communicate this message to you?" I answered, that, except by the directions of Mr. Bristow, I could not have brought the message. His Highness commanded me to return to Mr. Bristow, and to represent to him, in terms the most forcible, that he (Mr. Bristow) could obtain no benefit by the appointments of treasurer, and comptroller; but that those appointments would reflect disgrace and contempt upon his Highness, since it would become apparent that the Vizier possessed no authority whatever, even over his household establishments, domestics, and beasts of carriage and burden; to ask him why he thus persecuted and depressed him—adding, "The little which falls to my lot, even that he will not allow me to eat in peace and quietness." This declaration was accompanied by tears of anguish.

I delivered his Highness's message to Mr. Bristow, and represented to him all that had passed, and the state of mind in which he was. Mr. Bristow replied, that with respect to the Nuvvaub's crying, such tricks and artifices were of no avail with him. That the Nuvvaub knew him well—knew him to be that Mr. Bristow who always did that which he had said and declared he would do; that he should do so on the present occasion: That he had laboured hard for six years; that the gentlemen in Europe would have appointed him to a seat in the Supreme Council, but he had refused it, he had been labouring to obtain this office—the government of this country; that all people, and all his friends, had told him he would never obtain it. Yet at last he was come, and he had positive orders to act in every respect as he thinks best; that he was possessed of a full and complete authority; that he should cause the treasurer and comptroller to be appointed this year, and from the beginning of the next he would take the total revenue or treasury of the whole country into his own hands, and would himself issue in specie such sums as should be necessary; that such expences for elephants, horses, &c. were extravagant; that the number of domestics was immoderate, and that there was more victuals than was necessary dressed in the Nuvvaub's kitchen; that he would not permit or suffer such expences. I asked Mr. Bristow, if I was to communicate what he had said to the Nuvvaub? Yes, he replied, and that I should tell his Highness what he had said in plain terms; that he also would go face to face, and tell him so. Accordingly, at the end of two days, he came to the Nuvvaub, and desired him to make the appointments of treasurer and comptroller; adding, that they were points which he never would give up, that his orders from the gentlemen of the Council were peremptory.

His Highness replied, "If you have peremptory orders on this subject, give to me a written copy of those orders; my seal is, forthcoming, take it, and do by force whatever you think proper. I will shut up the doors of my house, and there will I sit, and seclude myself from all society."

Mr. Bristow replied, that he would give him a written copy of the orders from the gentlemen of the Council; and with regard to his seal, which he offered to send, he might send it.

For two days after the preceding conversation the Nuvvaub sent his seal by the Moulavvee, along with me, to Mr. Bristow; in consequence of which Mr. Bristow said, that if the Nuvvaub thought proper, he would act as he (Mr. Bristow) had desired, and in that case himself affix his seal to the Shoochahs; if not, he would not allow the business to depend upon the Nuvvaub's seal; he would send letters under his own seal to the Aumils, directing them to transmit the money to him, and would keep the treasury in his own hands.

The having wrote those letters is mentioned by Mr. Bristow in his letter to me (vide copy No. 4) to such a degree as he depressed and degraded the Nuvvaub. The conversations which have passed, and an account of the oppressions exercised towards his Highness, will be made known to you by his letter. When the Nuvvaub made objections to the appointments of treasurer and comptroller, grounded on the indignity and contempt which those appointments would bring upon him, Mr. Bristow directed his suspicions towards me, and wrote me a letter, to which I replied. Copies of both letters are submitted to your inspection (vide copies No. 4 and 5); thence my culpability or innocence, together with Mr. Bristow's declarations respecting my dismissal from office, and other particulars, will be made known to you. As my letter in reply contained a matter of fact recapitulation of all that had passed, Mr. Bristow did not comply to or contradict it.

The next time I waited upon him, he proposed that we should be reconciled to each other. I said that I was obedient to his pleasure; that I had not hitherto been wanting in obedience, and that in future I should not; but that kindness on this part was also necessary. He replied, that reconciliation on his part would depend upon my not having wrote to the Governor General any information of what was passing here. I replied, that I had nothing to do with writing accounts of what passed here; but that those things which he had done, and those which he intended to do, were known to people of all descriptions in this city. That Mirza Ismael Beg, who was his counsellor and manager, had published them to every one, and that people spoke of them without reserve to each other. Mr. Bristow answered, that he had never mentioned any thing on these subjects to Ismael Beg. I said, "If that be the case, why does he presume to tell the people that you will turn out the Nuvvaub's Aumils, and appoint Aumils of your own? Many to whom he has made this declaration are ready to bear witness to the truth of it." On hearing this, he coldly replied, that he had never said so; for, as Ismael Beg had propagated these reports agreeably to Mr. Bristow's inclinations, he did not think it proper to call him to any account for them.

Such is Mr. Bristow's disposition, that he outwardly professes and caresses, while in reality he is endeavouring to expel me from my office, and then frequently denies or contradicts his own declarations. In the representation which I have made, I have not, in any one instance, deviated from the truth; and it is a positive truth of the reality of many of the particulars, that Mr. Bristow did not reply to those which are stated in my answer to his letter; but at our next interview assumed appearances of affability and good-will. All persons of rank and condition in this city are fully acquainted with the foregoing circumstances. The absolute power assumed by Mr. Bristow in the affairs of this Surcar, is arrived at such a pitch, that, to consult the pleasure of the Nuvvaub, or to advise with me the conduct of affairs, are circumstances which he totally disregards. Thus the appointment of Mahummed Beg, a trooper under Mirza Aboo Taulib, the intimate of Mr. Johnston, to the fuzzaull of Furruckabad, by the removal of Mahummed Saied Cawn, and through the interposition of Ismael Beg, which some time since took place, is a circumstance known to all mankind. I represented to Mr. Bristow, that his highness did not approve of the appointment; but my representation was disregarded, and he positively obliged me to write and deliver to him a shocah appointing Mahummed Beg. In the same manner he has resolved, and intends to send out fuzzaulls from himself to all the Mahaulants. He moreover, on all occasions, both in private and public, declares, and has repeatedly said the same to me, that at the commencement of the ensuing year he will turn out all the Nuvvaub Vizier's Aumils, and appoint Aumils of his own; that he will order the whole of the revenues to be paid in to him; and that he will issue to the Nuvvaub in specie, with his own hand, what he himself may think necessary for his Highness's expences; and that he will not suffer the authority of this surcar to remain in a single Mahaul. He frequently says, "Why does the Nuvvaub keep so many elephants and horses? Why are such quantities of provisions dressed in his kitchen? Such numbers of domesticks are unnecessary; I will curtail the whole."

With respect to us, who are your dependents, and the ministers of his highness, our credit and executive authority in all affairs is utterly annihilated. Like the Household servants of Mr. Bristow, we are day and night attending his commands; yet even by this conduct he will not be prevailed upon to govern with candour and complacency: Notwithstanding all that we do, our hours are filled with unremitting alarms for the safety of our honour. We have no resource, but in your benevolence; no prospect of redress, but from your equity and justice. Impelled by the most urgent necessity, his highness has written to you a narrative of his situation; and I, your devoted servant, have thus represented all that has passed under my observation, to the present time, without addition or diminution, that we, the ministers, may not hereafter be deemed guilty of neglect in withholding the necessary information of the present state of things here. The happiness and prosperity of the Nuvvaub depend upon your favour and kindness; our honour and stability on your bounty and support. Whatever may be your determination in behalf of this Surcar, it will be received with joy and respect. Deeming it a duty to make this representation, I have thus laid it before you. It was heretofore the established custom with the gentlemen appointed to superintend the Company's affairs at this court, to take jaudids to the amount of the Company's demand, and to leave the balance of revenue, arising from the remainder of the country, at the disposal of his Highness; in consequence of which, more or less was forthcoming to the tunkhaudars, jaguedars, and huzzooree troops, and for the expences of the Nuvvaub's household establishments, elephants, horses, camels, &c. In the present year, Mr. Bristow, after taking the Company's jaudaud, gave orders, that from the remainder of the revenues of this country, no money shall be issued to any person whatever: That, having appointed a treasurer and comptroller, he would call in the monies, and direct the disbursements



disbursements himself; in consequence of which, to the present period, no subsistence whatever has been received by the tunkhaudars, jagurdars, hindostan troops, or people employed in the offices of government, and they are one and all calling out for redress and justice. Such is the situation of things here, that all mankind are reduced to a state of despair by the hand of Mr. Bristow.

We, the ministers, owe our present stations to your bounty. His Highness also is devoted to your pleasure in all respects; and from the interchange of turbans between you and the late Nuvvaub, he considers you as the brother of his father. Whatever may be your pleasure in behalf of his Highness, and with respect to the well-government of this country, which in a peculiar manner appertains to you, his Highness does in no respect whatever object; whatever directions you may give, those directions he will obey.

If, from the kindness and affection which you bear towards his Highness, you shall please to confer upon him discretionary powers for the discharge of the Company's demands, whatever may be the sum stated by Mr. Bristow to you as payable and to be paid in the course of the current year, his Highness, on receiving information of the amount, is ready and willing, with such powers, to discharge the same; and we, the ministers, in obedience to your pleasure, and strengthened and supported by you, will, at all events, raise the necessary supplies for the payment thereof: And for the ensuing year, agreeably to such plan or system as you may determine upon for the payment of the current demand, with discretionary power to his Highness, we will take measures for the payment of the same in such manner that under the favour of God, and with your protection, the sums payable to the Company's furcar shall be punctually received. By such a system your fame, and the fame of the English people, shall extend throughout this empire, and due regard to your controlling power, and submission and obedience to your orders. The success of these proposals depends upon your favour: With you it must rest to form such a plan for the payment of the Company's demands as may be consistent with the honour and the dignity of the Nuvvaub Vizier; and whatever mode you may please to point out, with the blessing of God, agreeably thereto you pleasure shall be fulfilled, without the smallest deviation. Through God's favour, your knowledge and experience are celebrated among men; you are the support and protector of your friends, and affairs of every description are familiar to your penetration. It is apparent, that in case his Highness's authority shall be restored, bankers, merchants, friends, and connections—all will be filled with confidence. Looking forward to future benefits, every one will consider his difficulties as objects of indifference or satisfaction. The payment of the Company's demands, and the fulfilment of your pleasure, will be the first objects of their views and wishes. No man will complain of hardships; but in the expectation of future prosperity, one and all will with gratitude acknowledge your goodness, and cheerfully submit to every possible saving, for the purpose of discharging the debt to the Company. With respect to these arrangements, whatever may be your pleasure will be proper and just, and our obedience is unlimited. Redress and protection in behalf of his Highness, from the hand of Mr. Bristow, under whom the most unbounded oppression is experienced, peculiarly depend upon your benevolence. Whatever may appear to you most proper, let us be favoured with your orders, and they shall be obeyed.

Concludes as usual.

Memorandum.

The Nuvvaub Vizier and Hyder Beg Khaun declare that, disgraceful as it is held amongst Mahumudans of their rank to prove facts upon oath, they will submit to it with respect to the contents of the preceding narratives, if the Governor General and Council require it.

A true Copy of the Translation.

E. H A Y,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Deputy.

267

NARRATIVE



NARRATIVE of the Substance of different Conversations respecting the Appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller for the Nuvvaub's Household establishments.

Altercations have been for some time past carried on between the Nuvvaub and Mr. Bristow, respecting the appointment of a treasurer and comptroller, under the authority of the latter, to the Vizier's household establishments, and for issuing pay to the toorkfuvvaurs. What has lately occurred on this subject is as follows: I represented to the Nuvvaub that as Mr. Bristow proposed those appointments in consequence of orders from the Governor General and Council, it was necessary and proper that he should comply with the pleasure of the Governor. His Highness replied, "In this case I shall be deprived absolutely of all power and respectability. I cannot believe that the Governor has given such directions with respect to me." I represented, that as Mr. Bristow declared them to be the Governor's orders, he should consent; that information should afterwards be transmitted to the Governor General, with whole pleasure, if it should prove to have been so, he would of course cheerfully comply; on the contrary, if it should turn out to be otherwise, the Governor himself would forbid the measure. His Highness wept immoderately; he said he was persecuted day and night; that Mr. Bristow did not allow him a moment's respite; that he now wanted to prevent his enjoying in peace and quietness even the little which he did get; that his friends and relations did not obtain the least provision in lieu of their sequestered jugheers; that Mr. Bristow had forbid him to write his situation to the Governor, telling him he must not correspond on these affairs; that he was without resource; that as Mr. Bristow formerly told him that neither he nor Hyder Beg should interfere in the appointment of the treasurer and comptroller, or in the disbursements, but that he, the Nuvvaub, should make those appointments by his own authority; that he would go himself, and in person answer Mr. Bristow on this subject.

His Highness went accordingly, and told Mr. Bristow, that by nominating and appointing a treasurer and comptroller, he disgraced and rendered him, the Nuvvaub, contemptible, and that without obtaining any thing for himself but a bad name. Mr. Bristow replied, that such were the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, and that his Highness must appoint Secul Raum treasurer, and Tuhokoor Daus comptroller, as the persons fixed upon and recommended by him, Mr. Bristow. His Highness answered, that Tippur Chund was the old and established treasurer to the troops, and desired that he might be continued; that the issuing pay to the toorkfuvvaurs, &c. had all along been in his hands, and therefore proposed that he should continue to issue it; and with respect to his proposed appointment of Tahakoor Daus to the comptrollership of the household, that Mirza Mahommud Hussen was the comptroller; that Tahakoor Daus might be appointed his deputy or manager; that the money for the payment of the toorkfuvvaurs should be paid to him, the Nuvvaub; that he, as heretofore, would send it to the Raja Tippur Chund, and that Tippur Chund would issue it. Mr. Bristow, it appears, consented to this arrangement: I was not present at the preceding interview. Some time afterwards Mr. Bristow gave the charge of the money for the payment of the toorkfuvvaurs to Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Cooper appointed a treasurer on his own part to issue it to them; and caused shoccahs to be written to the Aumils, directing them to include the tunkhau monies for the payment of the toorkfuvvaurs in the amount of the Company's Tunkhau, and remit the whole to Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow ordered me to cause the Nuvvaub's seal to be put to those shoccahs; and further directed, that I should cause a house in the city to be procured, where the treasury for the disbursements to the household establishments should be kept; and said, that he would station a subadar and guard of his own, for the protection of the treasury.

In obedience to Mr. Bristow's order I affixed the seal to the shoccahs, which drew upon me the Nuvvaub's displeasure. He observed, that Mr. Bristow had first agreed that those offices should be under his, the Nuvvaub's, authority; that he had now caused shoccahs to be written, as just related, and had given them in charge to Mr. Cooper; that Mr. Cooper had appointed a treasurer under him; and that money which had arrived for the payment of the toorkfuvvaurs, had been delivered to Mr. Cooper's treasurer; that Mr. Bristow had demanded a separate house for the household treasury, where he would place a subadar and guard of his own: hence it was evident he had broken his engagements, and was about to divest him of his government altogether;—that he would not consent to it.

The Nuvvaub sent the following message to Mr. Bristow, by the people who came from him to confer with his Highness on that subject.—That Mr. Bristow had agreed with him upon other arrangements, and that he had now introduced others very different; that to such arrangements

be



he would not consent. From the time when Mr. Bristow declared to the Nuvvaub that I should not have any concern in those affairs, but that he, the Vizier, should settle and manage them at his own pleasure and discretion, I had withdrawn myself altogether.

When the Nuvvaub sent the preceding answer, Mr. Bristow addressed himself to me—said, the Nuvvaub had broke his promise; that he, Mr. Bristow had proposed Seetul Raam to fill the office of treasurer, and that the Vizier had mentioned the Raja Tippar Chund for the head of the public treasury, but that he now insisted he should only have the payment of the troops: that he, Mr. Bristow would not consent to this. That it was the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, that all the disbursements should be controlled and directed by him, and therefore he would take the whole of the treasury department into his own hands. I replied, that as he had himself declared to the Nuvvaub, that I should have no concern or authority therein, I had declined all interference. That I had written and delivered to him the shocchahs respecting the toorkluvaurs, in obedience to his orders, and that the Nuvvaub also was displeased with me on that account; that I was unacquainted with what had passed between him and the Vizier. I added, “The Vizier says that you had left the whole to his management—that you afterwards broke through that engagement, and caused shocchahs to be written, including the tunkhau of the toorkluvaurs, in the tunkhau of the Company; and that you have given the monies received in charge to Mr. Cooper, who has appointed a treasurer of his own—and you declare, that the Nuvvaub has retracted his promise.”

Mr. Bristow in reply, told me, that I must inform the Nuvvaub, that he would act as he had declared—that he had the positive orders of the Gentlemen of the Council in this respect—that the treasury and disbursements should be under his management. I answered, that such were the messages he sent to the Nuvvaub by me; while he, on the contrary, told him, that he should use his own pleasure in the conduct of affairs—that I would carry the message agreeably to his orders, and desired to know his pleasure, in case the Nuvvaub should not be pleased to consent. Mr. Bristow replied, that at all events he would do as he had declared, let the Nuvvaub be pleased or displeased—and demanded whether I would or would not pay obedience to the orders of the Governor General and the Gentlemen of the Council? I answered, that while I had life I would comply with all such directions as he should give to me, agreeably to the orders of the Governor General and Council—that I was obedient to his authority—that I had hitherto fulfilled all his commands, and that I was still ready to obey them.

Agreeably to Mr. Bristow's orders, I delivered his message to the Vizier, who said, in reply, that Mr. Bristow had deviated from his agreement with him; and that he would not consent: that he would go and answer Mr. Bristow in person. While we were engaged in this conversation, information arrived that Mr. Bristow was coming to the presence.—He and Mr. Cooper came shortly after, and I retired.

The Nuvvaub and Mr. Bristow conversed for some time, and then the Vizier ordered me to be called. What had passed previous to this I am unacquainted with; but on my return, Mr. Bristow told the Nuvvaub before me, that by the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, he was directed to take into his own hands all the disbursements for the Nuvvaub's household establishments, and the payment of the troops of the Sircar. The Nuvvaub replied, that Mr. Bristow had told him that neither he nor I should have any concern in these affairs; but that he, his Highness should himself appoint both the treasurer and comptroller, and order his own disbursements at his pleasure. That now Mr. Bristow had given the money for the payment of the toorkluvaurs in charge to Mr. Cooper, who had appointed a treasurer to act under him; and that he had caused shocchahs to be written to the Aumils without his knowledge, directing those monies in future to be included in the Company's tunkhau. That Mr. Bristow had agreed that the payment of the household establishment, expences, and servants, should be at his disposal—had agreed to the comptrollership of Mirza Mahumud Husfun—and to the deputy comptrollership of Tahakoor daus. That now he insisted on the name of Mirza Mahumud Husfun being struck out, and that those offices should be subject to his authority. “Hence,” added the Nuvvaub, “it is evident to me, that you are about to divest me of my rights altogether.” If such are the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, give them to me in writing, and I will act in obedience to those orders—My seal is at hand, I will send it to you, and may manage as you think best. I will shut up the doors of my house, there I will sit, and exclude myself from all society.

Mr. Bristow replied, that the divesting his Highness of his rights was not intended—That what he said proceeded from a regard to his welfare—That it would be better for his Highness to comply with willingness—That he would give to him in writing the orders he had received



from the Gentlemen of the Council—That if his Highness would not comply willingly, it was well; he might send his seal to him, and he would carry those orders into execution. I represented to the Nuvvaub, in the presence of Mr. Bristow, that such disputes between them were improper; that it would be better to act with harmony, and in conjunction with each other. The Nuvvaub turned to me in rage, and replied, "He made agreements with me, and is acting in opposition to those agreements. Nay, he even now says, that he will act thus. You seize me by the throat, and will not suffer me to speak." In a word, at the conclusion of this conversation, Mr. Bristow got up in displeasure, and returned home.

I waited upon him there. He told me that at all events he must carry this measure into execution; that his Highness had refused to give the shoecahs; that he himself would write letters to the Aumils, and that I must write letters also. I replied, that I was in every respect ready to obey his orders, but desired to know his determination in case I should fall under the Nuvvaub's displeasure. He replied, that in that case he would support and protect me. I desired to know whether, if the Nuvvaub should deliver his seal, I should bring it? He replied, "If the Nuvvaub gives you his seal, bring it; if not I will write the letters from myself. The orders of the Gentlemen of the Council to me are positive, that whether the Nuvvaub is pleased or displeased I shall, at all events, carry this measure into execution, and I will now execute them." I answered, that, agreeably to the orders I had received from the Governor, I was obedient to his directions; here I took leave, and returned home. As Mr. Bristow's disposition is violent and precipitate, he wrote me a letter on the evening of the same day; a copy of his letter, together with a copy of what I wrote in reply, accompany this (vide No. 4 and 5). In the morning I waited upon Mr. Bristow again; he said to me, that at all events I must obtain the Nuvvaub's consent; that delay in the execution of the measure he had proposed reflected disgrace upon him. I observed, that he refused to comply with the Nuvvaub's proposals. He replied, the object was to do the business effectually; that the name of Mirza Mahumud Hossun should be erased; that Tahakoordas should be the treasurer, and that Raja Tippur Chund should be treasurer, as heretofore, for the payment of the troops. I went and communicated the foregoing to the Nuvvaub: his Highness replied, that he should be disgraced by these new appointments of treasurer and comptroller, but he was without remedy, he would comply with Mr. Bristow's pleasure on certain conditions, viz. that as he forbid him from writing his situation to the Governor, he, Mr. Bristow himself should write in his behalf, and represent the state of the case to the Governor General. That his Highness by his importunity, had been forced to comply, but that the measure was not agreeable to him, and he should intreat the Governor's permission to abolish the new appointments of comptroller and treasurer; that Mr. Bristow should send the money for the payment of the toorkusvaurs to him, the Nuvvaub, and that he, as formerly, would send it to Tippur Chund to be issued. I returned to Mr. Bristow, and communicated the Nuvvaub's answer: Mr. Bristow consented that after the appointments had taken place, he would write to the Governor, and recommend the Nuvvaub's wishes; and that he would act agreeably to the orders he should receive from the Governor in reply.

According to the pleasure of Mr. Bristow, Dawaurgau Daus has been appointed treasurer, Tahakoord Daus, comptroller of the household, and Raja Tippur Chund, paymaster to the toorkusvaurs, &c. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Bristow will write to the Governor agreeably to his promise, or not. Whatever may be the Governor's pleasure, his orders shall be complied with.

LETTER from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Khaun.

Introduction as usual.

A list of the purwanchs issued by the Nuvvaub Vizier to the respective Aumils, on account of the tankhau monies for the expences of the household, together with a statement of the particular sums, accompany this letter; but I have kept the purwanchs in my own hands, as they have not received the signature and seal of the Vizier.

If by another effort you can bring this business to a conclusion agreeably to my wishes, so much the better; if not, it will be necessary that letters, agreeably to the enclosed draft, be written by me and by you, and transmitted to the Aumils. In case his Highness should refuse his assent, you will write the letters from yourself, corresponding with the enclosed draft, and bring them



them with you, as I shall send them off to-morrow with my own letters, which are now ready, and written to the same purport to the Aumils.

The Governor General is at all events determined on the improvement of the Nuvvaub's affairs. From my reliance on you, I have been led to postpone this matter during a long period; but as I consider the further procrastination of it as a breach of the Governor General's orders, and as the cause of the disarrangement of all public business, therefore, from an attention to the regulation of affairs in general, it is out of my power to defer it any longer. Thus, in consequence of my friendship for you, I have not, down to the present time, which includes a period of three or four months, communicated the accompanying extract from the Governor General's letter, having still relied on you for the accomplishment of this business. Now, from absolute necessity, I write you plainly, to reflect and meditate with attention on the mischiefs which must follow [to you] from delay in such matters as these; such delay being the cause of the disorder and disarrangement of all affairs.

In short, you say that his Highness refuses to listen to your representations, in this business; this too is full of danger with respect to you; you are the Nuvvaub's deputy, possessing unlimited authority, yet you represent, and lay before him measures of importance, and are unable to attain his assent to them. Whenever the confidence of the Nuvvaub Vizier is withdrawn from you, and necessary measures can no longer be carried into execution, the business is at an end. I am every way disposed to countenance and support you, but I cannot deviate from the orders of the Governor General: it is proper that you do not postpone this business, or the muster of the tookfuvvaurs, beyond our meeting to-morrow morning.

Let no one but you obtain a knowledge of the contents of this letter.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the Governor General to Hyder Beg, enclosed to him in the preceding letter by Mr. Bristow.

"The first is this, show how thin the veil is by which you attempt to cover this policy, and of course to convince you that I shall receive and construe every declaration, however made to me from the Nuvvaub, and every letter written in his name, tending to destroy or lessen the friendship subsisting between us, as your declaration, as your letter: the 2d is, that as I do not so much ascribe these articles to you as to the evil counsels and encouragements which you have lately received from other persons, whose names I need not mention, you may see and know on what terms you may expect hereafter to retain that friendship and support which I have hitherto given you. For the rest I refer you to Mr. Bristow, to whom, both verbally and in writing, I have communicated every tittle of my sentiments, intentions, and expectations upon this subject."

ANSWER from Hyder Beg Khaun to Mr. Bristow.

I have received your favour; agreeably to your commands I will make the representation what he may please to say in reply. The letters to the Aumils I will write and deliver to you, agreeably to your orders. You are pleased to say, "That from your reliance on me you have refrained hitherto. That if, possessing an entire authority and power in the Surcor of the Vizier, I declare that he refuses to attend to my representations, the worst consequences are to be apprehended therefrom to me, inasmuch as I am the deputy of the Nuvvaub, possessing unlimited authority, yet represent and lay before him measures of importance, and am unable to obtain his assent to them. That whenever the confidence of the Vizier is withdrawn from me, and necessary measures can no longer be carried into execution, the business is at an end."—Although to reply to these particulars of your pleasure is to deviate from the respect due from the obedient, yet when, without cause and without fault, the hour of crimination arrives, to represent the real state of things becomes unavoidable. My power and authority in the Surcor of his Highness is the gift of



of the Governor General, &c. I have hitherto received the support and assistance of the gentlemen in power here; regardless of the enmity of people at this Court, and contemning their animosity, I have continued to do my duty; and in return for faithful services I have been included in the objects of the Governor General's favour. From you I hoped for an increase of support and assistance, of credit and of power. It must have proceeded from a change in my own fortune and not from any deficiency of favour on your part, that my representations, by the efforts of enemies, have been rendered ineffectual.

From the moment of your arrival, I have not in any manner whatever been deficient in obedience; but have in every business, and without hesitation, fulfilled your commands, of whatever nature they might be; as in the important business respecting the regiments at Fatty Ghur, the execution of which you were pleased to direct should not be suspended by attention to the Nabob's permission, or by the necessity of informing him thereof, in the same manner in every business whatever, on which I have received your orders, at whatever time received, and whatever the nature of them, I have paid the most implicit obedience to those orders, on the instant. From my first appointment to the Neabut, I have been enabled to conduct the affairs of both Surcars, which I have ever considered as one and the same, by the assistance and support of the gentlemen here, and have on all occasions acted in obedience to their directions. And thus I have repeatedly represented to you, that on condition of support and assistance, I would execute all your commands; and that in the affairs of the Company I was ready to fulfil the commands of the Governor General, those of the Gentlemen of the Council, and your pleasure, without hesitation or evasion, at the hazard of my life, inasmuch as I consider my own interest and prosperity as depending thereon.

When you formerly spoke to me respecting the toorkuswairs, and the household establishments of the Nuvvaub Vizier, I then informed you, that I never had any concern in the management of those establishments—that this circumstance was known to the whole world, that they were under the direction of the Vizier's own people—and that he never would voluntarily consent to the measure. You told me in reply, "That the Governor General's orders were to be obeyed, and so I must inform the Nabob."

I, on my part, told his Highness, in the most pointed terms, that there was a necessity for his compliance with whatever proposals you should make by the Governor's order for the improvement of his affairs. But other people, at the same time, carried messages from you to the Nabob, importing that whatever his pleasure might be, you would act agreeably thereto; nay, you even went so far as to recommend in person to the Nabob, that I should not be employed in these affairs, but that he should conduct them as he thought proper himself. Other expressions dropt from you with respect to me, which I know not how to repeat, for such I never could have expected from you. This being the case, in justice consider, that having expressed yourself as you did express yourself, what authority, or influence, or respectability can remain with me?—The conduct of this business did not depend upon me, and therefore the delay cannot have arisen from neglect on my part. Several people have been employed in conferences on this subject with the Nabob Vizier, by your orders. Now that, from motives of kindness and favour, you have directed me to forward this business, and added declarations respecting support and assistance, I am, as I have always declared, ready to obey; to whatever you shall please to command, I shall never object; and every way ready to obey your orders in the execution of affairs, independent of the inclinations of the Nabob Vizier, if you will assure me of support and protection in case of his displeasure: I have never yet objected, nor will I now object. Devoted and powerless as I am, the increase of my respectability and influence depends upon your favour towards me, and their diminution proceeds from opposite causes. Thus I have ever acted; and this I have repeatedly declared, and I now repeat, that in the affairs of both Surcars I am ready to obey the orders of the Governor General, and the gentlemen of the Council, and your's, at the hazard of my life, and without evasion or excuse. The delay which has hitherto come to pass in this business has not in any manner proceeded from neglect on my part; the negotiation of this affair did not depend upon me; whenever I spoke to his Highness on the subject, he always replied, "Mr. Bristow has told me that you must have nothing to do in these affairs; why then do you talk to me on the subject? leave it to me and Mr. Bristow." This particular I have heretofore fully and repeatedly mentioned to you. Now that, from motives of kindness, you have favoured me with your commands, I am ready to obey them, I will act agreeably to your directions; if you had favoured me with them formerly, they would have been instantly executed, no delays would have intervened.



I wished the day before yesterday to lay this representation of the state of things before you, but was deterred by my apprehensions of your aptness to anger. As I entertain the fullest hopes from your favour, I have at length ventured on this communication of my situation.

Concludes as usual.

A true copy of the Translation,

E. HAY,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Agreeable to the accompanying list, I have the honour to enclose complete statements of the Vizier's receipts and disbursements. Upon a scrutiny into the particulars, I am persuaded great savings may be made in the Motayenna; a large proportion of the charges under this head can only be considered as pensions. The number of 13,152 cavalry, and 48,715 infantry, do not exist; and it becomes a matter of the highest importance to the Vizier's affairs to regulate so evident an abuse. Ever since I took charge of my office, I have given uninterrupted attention to the obtaining the best information of the nature of the motayenna, and the means of retrenching so useless an establishment; I have also made it my study to ascertain the corps which really exist, and may be called upon service in case the peace of the Vizier's dominions should be interrupted, either by intestine commotions, or invasion by an enemy.

I am sorry to inform you that, by every enquiry I have been able to make, it does not appear the Vizier could assemble an army of ten thousand men. The whole are many months in arrears; there is neither ammunition nor stores of any kind ready to equip troops for service; and the late tumults and insurrections of Zemindars prove the motayenna unequal to the preserving the police of the country, much less able to act against a foreign enemy.

The Vizier can look to the Honourable Company only for the establishing his authority, and restoring his dominions to their former flourishing state. Agreeable to the stipulations in the treaty of Chunar, none but regular establishments were to be kept by the Vizier; and I shall now submit to your consideration the plans which I think it my duty to recommend to the Vizier, and that they should be executed with as much expedition as the state of affairs will admit.

The Turk sewars have been distinguished for gallantry and good conduct on many occasions. The officers of this corps are principally men who were originally in the Company's service, and are more accustomed to subordination than any other of the Vizier's troops. There are eight months arrears due to them, and as they appeared to me the fittest to be attached to the brigade in case service should occur, I have procured an assignment in their favour for nine lacks of rupees, the amount to be paid at Lucknow, and distributed to the men by proper paymasters, free of deductions, and in specie, as a gross abuse has often prevailed in paying them in goods instead of money. This corps being likewise on the spot, the Vizier may in person review and muster them, in which I propose having the honour to attend him. The state of their horses, arms, and accoutrements, may be minutely examined. Most probably a considerable reduction will take place of the men unfit for service, and in the establishment, as upon the certainty of regular payment in future, the rate of fifty rupees per month for every private trooper, is considerably above what they can fairly claim, and the establishments are loaded with supernumerary officers.

The gallant conduct of the Ruffaulah under the command of Abdul Rehman Cawn, now acting with Colonel Charles Morgan, and the encouragement given to that corps by your Honourable Board, have led me to exert my endeavours in favour of his brother Mahomed Saaid Cawn, who commands three hundred and twenty-one of the Vizier's cavalry. I have procured certain funds for the payment of his corps, and shall strongly recommend it to the Vizier, to withdraw the detachments of his ruffaulah from the interior parts of the country, collect it in force at Lucknow, and issue the pay upon the plan proposed with respect to the Turk sewars.



I shall, without further delay, advise the Vizier to abolish the practice of detaching troops in small bodies, which you will observe, by the statement of the motayenna, to have been carried to low as one in number. Whatever may be required in one district, ought to be composed of one corps; the ruffaulahs may be reduced to one or two hundred. This will secure many advantages, particularly in the case of defection, where an individual quitting the service with so inconsiderable a force will be of little consequence, and his place be easily supplied.

I must intreat your indulgence in regard to the immediate execution of the Honourable Governor General's commands of the 23d September 1781, directing that the Vizier should be advised to abolish the system of assignments to his motayenna. It may doubtless be gradually introduced; but if it were to be undertaken at the present time that such considerable arrears are due to the troops, it would, in my opinion, create a general spirit of discontent and mutiny, because they look to the assignment as the security for their pay; and I cannot devise any alternative that would satisfy them: when musters may be taken, and the establishments reduced to one general system, it may then be safely executed. I hope, upon examination of the perplexed state of the business, it will not be thought unreasonable that I should state a delay of some months, probably the end of the year, as required, before his Excellency will be able to abolish the system of assignments. In such instances, when it can immediately be executed, I shall exert my utmost endeavours to persuade the Vizier no longer to postpone so necessary a measure.

It is out of my power at present to explain the particulars of the proposed reductions. Unless the Vizier acts directly in the business, by making the circuit of such districts as are the most deserving his attention, and deputing confidential agents to the remainder, the evil would be a long time before it could be completely remedied. I shall, in the course of the execution of my duty, meet with great opposition in the misrepresentations of the persons interested against the reform. I hope the advantages to be derived from it will appear so evident to his Excellency, that he will not only sincerely and heartily assent to the measure, but support it by every exertion of his authority.

I have reason to believe all the accounts of the motayenna, as well as other expences attending the Vizier's government, have not been furnished me. If, after enquiry, any omissions should have been made, or charges incurred on the same account twice inserted, I shall submit the particulars to your consideration.

I beg leave to inform you, the allowances on account the jagheers and tuncaws were recorded upon the Vizier's books at the following annual amount:

The jagheers	-	-	-	-	-	39,38,054	4	6
The tuncaws	-	-	-	-	-	17,19,610	0	0
						<hr/>		
						56,57,665	4	6
The proposed allowance on account the tuncaws, as per statement, No. 1	-	-	-	-	-	10,25,214	12	0
The proposed allowance on account the jagheers, as per statement, No. 2	-	-	-	-	-	22,68,671	0	0
						<hr/>		
						32,93,885	12	0
Reduction per annum	-	-	-	-	-	Rupees 23,63,779	8	6

Even in the present reduced state the amount is very high; but, considering the persons to whom they are granted, being principally the Vizier's relations, the old dependents of his family, or the servants of Government, it would be difficult to make further reductions, particularly as most of them were persons living in great affluence, and now depending solely upon the bounty of the Vizier for subsistence. The funds for the payment of these allowances can only be procured by the savings and reductions of useless and unnecessary expences in all arrangements; however, the Vizier's personal charges, the army, and the Honourable Company's claims, will be first provided for.

The



The Honourable the Governor General, in his instructions at Chunar, dated 23d September, 1781, directed the late Resident to carry into execution the stipulation the Vizier had entered into for the regulations of his personal expences: no measures have yet been taken in this business; and I now beg leave to submit to your consideration the heads of the plan, which I have recommended to the Vizier, viz.

- 1st. That the sums appropriated for defraying the wages and allowances of the Vizier's servants, and the departments of his household, should be deposited under the charge of a treasurer.
- 2d. That the monthly expence of the Vizier's servants and the departments of his household should be fixed, and paid by the same treasurer, without fee or deduction.
- 3d. That no monies should be issued except by the Vizier's warrant, and the official attestations of the acting minister.
- 4th. That persons holding the great offices of the Vizier's household shall not be entrusted with other employments, or be farmers of, or any way concerned in, the collection of the revenues.

In explanation of the first head, I beg leave to inform you the Vizier's servants have constantly suffered great distress from the irregular payment of their wages and allowances. Arrears of many months are due to the greatest part of them; a few only have received their right, and they are principally the persons at the head of the departments. Money is often procured with difficulty for the stables, kitchen, elephants, buildings, and other current disbursements. The acting minister asserts, that the sum of forty-nine lacs was last year appropriated to the Vizier's expences; out of this were paid not only the charges of his household, but part of the allowances of his Excellency's relations, compensations to persons whose jaghires were resumed, and also pensions to the dependants of the Vizier's family, many of which originated in the reign of the late Nabob Sujah Ul Dowlah. In proposing that the funds on account of the Vizier's household "shall be deposited under charge of a treasurer," I mean in a public chest, agreeable to the Honourable Governor General's instructions, and that one key should be kept by the treasurer, and one by the acting minister, or any great officer of state to whom you may direct me to advise the Vizier to intrust so important a charge.

The second head entirely conforms to the Honourable the Governor General's instructions, and needs no explanation. On the third head I would submit to your consideration, whether an officer in the character of an aumeen should not be appointed to see the establishments were not encroached upon; and on his stating objections, that payments might be stopped until the Vizier's pleasure should be known; and if his Excellency, on consideration, repeats his orders for his warrant passing the Treasury, it should then become valid.

The evils which the fourth head proposes to correct, is the principal cause of the mal-administration of the affairs of the Vizier's household; the same men being farmers of revenue or aumils, and superintendants of departments about his Excellency's person, make a confusion of accounts, and give them an opportunity of withholding payment, and often appropriating the funds to the support of expences, which are not to be considered as requiring the first supplies; for instance, I think buildings, matters which relate merely to state, such as kelaats, &c. should be provided for after the payment of the servants wages, the kitchen, stables, and other particulars, which may be stated in the light of necessities.

This is the outline of the plan I have proposed for the regulating the Vizier's household; and I entertain great hopes, that from a less sum than has hitherto been appropriated on that account every department will be amply furnished; probably a saving will accumulate at the end of the



the year, from the mode of issuing the disbursements, now estimated at the sum of thirty-two lacks of rupees.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
21st January, 1783.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following letters from Mr. Bristow to him dated 12th December, and inclosures, 30th December, 4th and 31st March, and 8th April.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

Your instructions of the 23d October have been the invariable rule of my conduct; and now I have held my office a sufficient time to speak with some degree of certainty to most points, I shall enter upon an explanation of the state of this government.

Your observation, that your new measures will require a long time to execute, is but too true. The total want of system, and lawless habits which prevail, must be corrected by progressive means; the peace and security of the country, and regularity in the several departments of the state, will be gradually established. I beg leave to answer the several heads of your instructions in the same order in which you have placed them.

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 immediately granted on the presidency for - - - 26,50,000

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

Bhaidun	-	-	1189	—	6,50,000
Cooaur	-	-	1190	—	6,50,000
Cautick	-	-	Do.	—	6,50,000
Aughun	-	-	Do.	—	6,50,000
					<u>26,00,000</u>

By this statement, you will observe the revenues of the present year have been anticipated in the sum of - - - 52,50,000

Bearing an interest of 2 per cent. per mensem. I enclose an estimate (N^o 1) of the whole demand upon the Vizier, on account of the Honourable Company and the bankers, by which it appears his Excellency has to furnish this year the sum of one crore forty-one lacks two thousand five hundred and twenty-eight rupees (rupees 1,41,02,578). Mr. Middleton gave his bond to the bankers, on account the first engagement, rupees 26,50,000, for bills on the presidency, 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's 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 orders, and other documents, had passed for putting him in possession, a few days before my arrival; I was soon expected, and Almas, of his own accord, deferred taking charge, as I have already informed you and the Board, until the measure should, through me, receive your sanction.

When I considered the power possessed by Almas, and your instructions to reduce it, if possible, 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 (rupees 3,75,000); the latter point was easily settled, by giving him credit for that sum, on account the revenues of Etwa, Cora, &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 the Board's letter of the 22d ultimo, that my conduct has been approved.

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 amil, 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.

I have been endeavouring to prevail upon the Vizier to fix his disbursements within his income: if I can accomplish this point, I shall be careful that the establishments shall not be hereafter encroached upon; the particulars will of course be transmitted to you.

I have repeatedly informed the minister, no excuses will be admitted in the exculpation of a balance at the conclusion of the year; that the whole must be paid, and the means rest with him.

You will observe, by the estimate of the demands upon the Vizier, fourteen lacks were mentioned by Mr. Middleton as the balance. The acting minister expected he could prove claims nearly to this amount, due from the Company to the Vizier, which would liquidate the account. I have explained this matter fully to him, and believe he is now convinced of the justness of the corrected account. An examination however into the disputed points should, in my opinion, take place, and any trifling difference that may be established, allowed to the Vizier. This I submit to your consideration: in the mean time I shall persist in my endeavours to realize the whole amount.

First, *their government.*

Despotism is the principle upon which every measure is founded, and the people in the interior parts of the country are ruled at the discretion of the Amil or Phousdar, for the time being. They exercise, within the limits of their jurisdiction, the powers of life and death, and decisions in civil and other cases, in the same extent as the sovereign at the capital. The forms prescribed by the ancient institutions of the Mogul empire are unattended to, and the will of the provincial magistrate is the sole law of the people. The total relaxation of the Vizier's authority, his inattention and dislike to business, leave the amils in possession of this dangerous power, unawed, uncontrolled by any apprehension of retrospection, or the interference of justice. I can hardly quote an instance, since the Vizier's accession to the musnad, of an amil having been punished for oppression, though the complaints of the people and the state of the country are notorious proofs of the violences daily committed—it is even become unsafe for travellers to pass, except in large bodies.—Murders, thefts, and other enormities shocking to humanity, are committed in open day.



Every Zemindar should be constituted the magistrate in his Zemindary, and collect the revenues, according to certain established rates recorded in the cutcherry, and published throughout the district. The amil should be the controuling power between the Kyot and the Zemindar; should enforce the regulations, see peace and good order preserved in the several Zemindaries, and make the Zemindars accountable for all tumults, thefts, and murders, within their jurisdiction—in great towns there ought to be a cutwall, or haakeem, to distribute justice.

Such has been the system of this government, that the oppressions have generally originated with the amils. They have been rarely selected for their abilities, or integrity, but from favour, or the means to advance a small sum upon being appointed to their office. The amil enters upon his trust, ruined in reputation and fortune; and unless he accomplishes his engagements, which is seldom the case, disgrace and punishment follow. Though the balance of revenue may be rigorously demanded of him, it has not been usual to institute any enquiry for oppression. The Zemindars, thus left at the mercy of the amils, are often driven to rebellion. The weak are obliged to submit to his exactions, or fly the country; and the amil, unable to reduce the more powerful, is compelled to enter into a disgraceful compromise. Every Zemindar looks to his fort for protection, and the country is crowded with them. Almas Ally Cawn asserts, there are not less than seven hundred in his districts; hence it has become a general custom to seize the brother, son, or some near relation or dependant of the different Zemindars, as hostages for the security of the revenue. A great amil will sometimes have three or four hundred of these hostages, whom he is obliged to confine in places of security.

A few men, like Almas Ally Cawn and Coja ain ul Deen, have, from their regularity in the performance of pecuniary engagements, rendered themselves useful to the Vizier. A strict scrutiny into his affairs was at all times irksome to his Excellency; and none of the ministers or officers about his person possessing the active persevering spirit requisite to conduct the detail of engagements for a number of small farms, it became convenient to receive a large sum from a great farmer, without trouble or deficiency. This system was followed by the most pernicious consequences; these men were above all controul; they exacted their own terms, and the districts they farmed were most cruelly oppressed. The revenue of Rohilcund is reduced above a third, and Almas Ally Cawn's administration is well known to have been extremely violent.

The foregoing representation of the state of this government will, I hope, satisfy you of the difficulty in collecting the revenues. A very strong military force will be required to preserve the country in peace. The number for which funds are at present allotted would, in my opinion, amply suffice, if it existed; but I suppose not two thirds of the men kept upon the books are actually entertained. The discipline and proper application of this force will become a matter of serious consideration: I do not mean to propose, they should be put under the command of British officers, as a very extraordinary expence would attend that measure; and I do not think the service of the collections would be so well executed. The troops now in the Vizier's service are ill paid and ill appointed, not owing to the want of means; as I think, when I shall forward you the statements I have been so long endeavouring to complete, you will judge them adequate to every service, if not dissipated and squandered away. The evil originates in the want of checks upon the disbursements to the army, of proper officers and commissaries to see them duly appropriated.

The same inconveniences exist in the receipts of the Vizier's revenue, and other branches of his government in the general department. Offices of collections and treasury, and courts for the administration of justice, ought doubtless to be established. In a duty of so delicate a nature, as the execution of your commands on this head, I must necessarily expose myself to the opposition of persons interested in the continuance of the abuse.

Second, military defence, and distribution of the Nabob's force.

Third, revenue.

I have in the foregoing representation in part answered these heads. I beg leave to defer what remains to be said on them till I forward you the statements.



Fourth, Zemindars, and means taken to restore peace.

The collection of the revenues under the controul of the Aumils is entirely in the hands of the Zemindars, the lands throughout the country being granted in Talooks and Zemindaries.

The means taken to restore peace are explained in my letter to the Board of the 1st instant. The detachments from the Honourable Company's troops I consider only a temporary expedient. I propose recommending, that a separate plan for the administration of justice in all matters of revenue should be formed, and carried into execution. You may perhaps make this branch part of the duties of the office of collections, and the Decan will act in it, and appoint deputies in each aumildarry.

Peace is by no means restored, for if the Company's troops were relieved from the places at which they are now stationed, I should expect the commotions would be renewed. Gorroockpore, Bairaitch, Sutanpore, Asengur, Gonda, and all the frontier, are provinces in which the Vizier's authority is ill established. In some of them there are troubles at this time. New detachments of the Honourable Company's troops might be adviseable, if the state of affairs in other respects did not render the appearance of a formidable force on the frontiers necessary, as well to awe foreign powers, as to keep Almas's Ally Cawn, and Khoja Ayn ul Deen, within the line of their duty.

Fifth, character and credit of the principal aumils.

When I forward the statements of the revenue, I will take the names of the aumils in order, and answer you upon this head.

Sixth, Whether the sums lately levied have been drawn from the country, or borrowed, and assignments given for the re-payment on the revenues of the last, or by anticipation of the current year.

Seventh, By what means were those collections made?

By anticipation, as I have already explained under the head of balance and assignment.

I have communicated your commands to Hyder Beg Cawn. He urges, in excuse for the letters which have been written in a tone of reproach and resentment, that they were forwarded unknown to him, that the Vizier has people about him who are happy at an opportunity of giving trouble, and wish to overset the influence of the English in this government. He professes a just sense of the confidence you have placed in him, of his entire dependance upon you, and that without your protection he should lose his office, his property, and possibly his life. He assured me of his utmost endeavours to prevent a repetition of letters in a similar style, and that he is ready to give proofs of the sincerity of his attachment to the Company.

I used the discretion you allowed me of not delivering your letter to Hyder Beg Cawn. I found, upon my arrival, as you informed me, all the influence of this government vested in his hands. I was under the necessity of having recourse to him for information and accounts; and it appeared unadvisable to raise doubts in his mind of my good intentions, or to express an inclination to institute a retrospection into his conduct: I previously wished to obtain his confidence, to convince him that I acted upon public grounds, and if possible, persuade him to unite heartily with me in every measure. I could then deliver the letter, informing him of the view with which I had acted, and not be liable to any suspicion of having solicited it. In the mean time I endeavoured to acquire a knowledge of the business, that I might be enabled to report to you my opinion of his attachment to your Government, and of his zeal, ability, and integrity, in the discharge of his duty. I deferred presenting him the letter, until the 30th ultimo, and have left him to answer it without giving any advice.

He rendered me his assistance very heartily and willingly in Almas's business. A jealousy had long subsisted between Hyder Beg Cawn and Almas; the latter having been considered a pretender to the Neabut, it was supposed Hyder Beg intended to ruin him; his conduct in withdrawing is imputed by many who think favourably of him, to necessity, otherwise his fortune might have been endangered. A reconciliation took place between them, and they publicly continue upon the best terms, but I believe neither to be sincere. If I had expressed any dissatisfaction against

Hyder



Hyder Beg, he and Almas would probably have formed a combination, and I should have had new difficulties to contend with.

The accounts I have called for have many of them been furnished, and Hyder Beg has given me his information and opinion of every matter upon which I have asked them: I cannot help however complaining of the delays in transacting the most common business; this proceeds from no proper channels through intermediate offices being established; all accounts are framed by Hyder Beg; he plans and executes every measure; he proposes, and in short undertakes, matters which should be trusted to subordinate agents, and executed offhand. Any undue influence he may be thought to possess will be done away by the degree of consequence and support you may think proper to give to the new officers.

I have hitherto left Hyder Beg Cawn in the possession of his power, as being the acting minister, and entrusted with the executive authority so long as he might discharge his duty: I thought I conformed to your commands in supporting him, I have not failed repeatedly to expostulate with him upon the consequences of procrastination in the execution of the business. In the event of further delays, I shall continue my expostulations, and by exerting the powers with which you have invested me, avoid exposing myself to your censure for an appearance of neglect, which does not originate with me. I beg leave to remark, by being the instrument of establishing officers which are to serve as a controul over Hyder Beg's hitherto unparticipated and intire administration, I shall unavoidably expose myself to his jealousy and resentment.

I beg leave to submit to your consideration the following persons to be nominated to the office you have thought proper to direct should be immediately established, viz.

The collections	- - - -	{ Rajah Soorut Sing, who was Dewan to the late Vizier.
The treasury	- - - -	{ Rajah Tipper Chund, who likewise held an office similar to this in the late Vizier's time.

Mr. Middleton informed the Board, under date the 17th of September 1782, of his having named Tuffia aveefes, or commissaries for mustering the troops. I purpose enforcing this measure, as I find the abuses in the Vizier's army prevail to an unaccountable degree; many corps are more than a year in arrears, and no part of it intirely paid up, notwithstanding the large sums annually charged on this account under the head of Mootayenna. I have already informed you of my hopes of attaching the cavalry, by being instrumental in procuring their pay.

The institution of adaulus will be attended with the utmost difficulty: The reasons you have yourself assigned are so forcibly, that I have only to trouble you with a few hints in corroboration of your own opinions.

The Nabob, the ministers, and every man of rank at his court, will be interested in opposing the institution of courts of justice. The Nabob is surrounded by persons who, presuming upon the countenance they receive from him, commit every kind of oppression: They are generally men of low birth, suddenly raised to power and consequence, which they are ignorant how to use. The ministers have more creditable dependants, but they presume, in an equal degree, on their influence. The resumption of jagheers, and reduction of salaries, have unavoidably involved numbers of people in debts, which has led to the commission of acts of violence.

To institute courts of justice upon a respectable footing, they should extend to men of all descriptions: The favourites and dependents of the Nabob, and ministers long accustomed to live independent of all controul, will not easily be brought to submit to a regular jurisdiction. I would, however, propose that Molavee Mowbine, the man recommended by Mr. Middleton, should continue with the name of Sudder ul Huck. When regularity shall be introduced into other branches of the government, the extension of the powers of the Sudder ul Huck will form a part.

I am to speak to the characters of the Amils in general, when I may forward the statement. Pledges for the personal appearances of Almas Ally Cawn, and Kauja Ain ul Deen, cannot be obtained. These two men are in charge of the frontier provinces of Cora, Etawa, and Rohilcund.

I have already explained my sentiments and conduct on this head, both to yourself and the
B. 280.

280

Upon



Upon every occasion of tumults that have occurred since my arrival, I have recommended that the Vizier's thrones be issued, publishing his determination to apprehend and punish offenders with the greatest severity. But in the present state of the Vizier's government, with an ill paid army, and Annals doubtful of their permanence in office, it is an impossibility to expect commotions will immediately cease. For other matters relative to the rebellious Zemindars, I beg leave to refer you to my answer to the third head of your instruction upon the government of the Vizier's dominion.

The minister has long since promised me an account of the revenues of these districts; when I obtain it you shall receive the fullest information.

I have obeyed your commands on this head

My letter to the Board of the 1st Instant will have informed you of the transactions at Ferockabad.

My letters to you of the 28th ultimo, and the Board of the 4th ultimo, will have informed you of my opinion and transaction with respect to Fyzoola Cawn.

The battalion at Fyzabad is recalled; and my letter to the Board of the 1st Instant has explained my conduct to the Begum. The letter I addressed her, a translation of which I beg leave to enclose (N: 2) was with a view of convincing her that you readily assented to her being freed from the restraints which had been imposed upon her, and that your acquiescence in her sufferings was a measure of necessity, to which you were forced by her extraordinary conduct. I wished to make it appear this was a matter on which you directed me to consult the Vizier's pleasure, that it might be known you were the spring from whence she was restored to her dignity and consequence.

I have endeavoured to conciliate the Vizier, and never undertaken any measure but under the sanction of his orders. Hyder Beg Cawn did, upon my first entering on the business, mention his excellency's objections to the mode of receiving the Company's claims by assignment on the country; and founded me, whether it would not be practicable to induce you to make an alteration in the system: He even told me, the Vizier expressed his disapprobation of the detachment under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming. His Excellency had agreed to defray the expense of four regiments previous to my arrival, but he wished the troops might not be stationed in his dominions; of this transaction you have received information. The Nabob told me, at my second interview, that his country was in peace, and he did not require any further military aid from the Company: This language corresponded with what I had reason to expect, from your explanations. I candidly told Hyder Beg Cawn that I considered it dictated by him; when I afterwards furnished him with the estimate of claims upon the Vizier, he assented to the account, and assured me of his entire conviction of the necessity of the detachment, and that the Vizier would approve its being stationed in his dominions. Since this conversation Hyder Beg Cawn has not pleaded any objection by the Vizier as obstacles to my measure, but has obtained his sanction on every occasion that I have found it necessary in the execution of my duty.

Hyder Beg Cawn confesses to me that funds to the amount of forty nine lacks of rupees were last year appropriated to the Vizier's expences. From this sum he was to defray not only the charge of his household, but the pensions of the tuncawders and jagheerdars, whose Jagheers were resumed. The nature of the disbursements you will understand from the statements.

I think the sums charged could not have been applied to the services for which they were allotted: The persons intrusted with the great offices about his Excellency's person must have abused the confidence reposed in them, as large arrears are due to the Nabob's servants;—to ascertain the fact will require time. I have recommended that the plan you have thought proper to direct in regard to the Vizier's expences be carried into execution; and shall in due time communicate the arrangements for your approbation. Notwithstanding the language occasionally held by the Vizier, I have every reason to believe he is sensible of the advantages he derives from his alliance with the Company, and of his inability to support himself without it. You are so fully acquainted with his character and disposition, that I shall not presume to trouble you with any particulars of his conduct. I only hope, in compliance with your directions, so long as I may have the honour to hold my present station, that I shall be able to obtain his confidence, and prevent expostulation which might interrupt the confidence and cordiality that ought to subsist between his excellency and your government.

I believe the principal object of the Vizier's expostulation was to prevent any interference in the government of his dominions, and to remove his apprehensions of the Company's placing him in



the same situation as the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla. He one day expressed himself to me on this head in very strong terms. I assured his Excellency nothing of the kind was intended; I recommended it to him on no account to credit reports of this nature, and intreated him to withhold his confidence from persons who might endeavour by such insidious representations to alarm his mind. He had always, I added, received strong proofs of the respect and regard you personally entertained for him; and the steadiness of his conduct had tended to confirm and perpetuate the friendship and alliance subsisting between his Excellency and the Honourable Company. I beg leave, before I conclude this head, to inform you, an opinion had prevailed of there being divisions in the Councils of your government. I hope I have done my duty in representing, both to the Vizier and the ministers, that the whole is a palpable falsehood. It has been my study to render as public as possible my testimony of unanimity in the members of administration, that the shadow of a hope of evading or protracting the execution of your measures may not exist.

Agreeable to your commands, I founded Hyder Beg Cawn, and am convinced it is still his will to establish the Nabob's claim of the resumption of the assignments. This measure would, he conceives, unite upon a firmer footing the authority he has hitherto possessed, both on the part of the Vizier, and the Honourable Company. He grounds this claim upon the pretence of relieving the Company from the embarrassment attending the present system of detail in the management of the business. I have been asked by Hyder Beg Cawn, in the name of the Nabob, if it would be possible to induce you to consent to a change; he informed me of the particulars which had passed between Major Palmer and him on the subject, and mentioned the encouragement you had given the proposition; insinuating from thence, that you might not be averse to it. I could only answer, that you were in every respect disposed to comply with the Vizier's requisitions. I could not speak upon this subject, having no instructions to enter into the consideration of a point of so much importance, and therefore the present system must be continued. When I asked his opinion, his only reply was, that he had expressed the Nabob's pleasure. I frankly told him, that I must consider every measure proposed by the Nabob as originating with him. This produced the strongest professions of attachment to you and the Company, and a declaration that all modes were the same to him, and that he would yield implicit obedience to your commands. This passed above a month ago; and the proposition not having been repeated to me, I conclude it is dropped; and Hyder Beg Cawn will be cautious of renewing it.

Does not require an answer

The confidence with which you have honoured me will ever make me cautious in the use of this power. The transactions at Furruckabad, and the continuance of the detachments of the Honourable Company's troops, are the only instances in which I may be said to have exerted it. With respect to Furruckabad, I was solicited by Muzuffer Jung to interfere between him and the Nabob, which I declined; and as I gave no advice, I hope my continuing the regiment, in compliance with the Vizier's urgent request, will not be interpreted into an extension of your orders. Muzuffer Jung's solicitations are still continued to me: I have answered, in general terms, that if my interference would tend to accommodate and conciliate differences, I should be happy to give it. My letter to the Board of the 1st instant will explain the motives of my conduct, both in regard to this matter, and the measure of continuing the detachments.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.



EXTRACT from Mr. Middleton's general Letter of the 23d October, 1781.

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 Saw 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 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 by the Accountant General at the presidency, and fundry army debts of his Excellency's, 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 partnerships by Gopaul Dofs, Butch Roaje, Fukeer Chund, and Kissen Chund, payable by instalments, as expressed in the teeps, was intended as a deposit in the hands of the Honourable 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 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 also been 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 Saw, who is much deeper engaged than any of the others, a written engagement, to support him to the utmost of my power in the recovery of his debt, for which Alnafs Ally Cawn stands immediately and exclusively 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 kists in the ensuing three months of Aughun, Poofe, 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 kists, 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 severally 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 here 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 jagheer being restored to her, which I could give her no hopes of, as the propriety of its resumption has been sanctified by the approbation of the Honourable the Governor General, who further expressly enjoined 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 Kellah at Fyzabad, and the persons of the Bow Begums two principal eunuchs,



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 direction, 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 Almas 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 me 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 reductions 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 Rehman's corps 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 obtained will considerably exceed the amount claim; and his Excellency was very pressing with me to withhold taking assignments for the balance of 14,00,000, and the annual charge of Rehman'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 demands 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. Fraser, in consequence of orders I received from the Honourable the Governor General for that purpose. The bonds are lodged in the office.

A true Extract, as received from Mr. Bristow.

E. H A Y,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Agreeable to the accompanying list, I have the honour to inclose compleat statements of the Vizier's receipts and disbursements. Upon a scrutiny into the particulars, I am persuaded great savings may be made in the Motayenna; a large proportion of the charges under this head can only be considered as pensions. The number of 13,152 cavalry, and 48,715 infantry, do not exist; and it becomes a matter of the highest importance to the Vizier's affairs, to regulate so evident an abuse. Ever since I took charge of my office, I have given uninterrupted attention to the obtaining the best information of the nature of the Motayenna, and the means of retrenching so useless an establishment. I have also made it my study to ascertain the corps which really exist, and may be called upon service, in case the peace of the Vizier's dominions should be interrupted, either by intestine commotions, or invasion by an enemy.

I am sorry to inform you, that by every enquiry I have been able to make, it does not appear the Vizier could assemble an army of ten thousand men. The whole are many months in arrears; there is neither ammunition nor stores of any kind, ready to equip troops for service; and the late tumults and insurrections of Zemindars prove the Motayenna unequal to the preserving the police of the country, much less able to act against a foreign enemy.

The Vizier can look to the Honourable Company only for the establishing his authority, and restoring his dominions to their former flourishing state. Agreeable to the stipulations in the treaty of Chunar, none but regular establishments were to be kept by the Vizier; and I shall

now



now submit to your consideration the plans which I think it my duty to recommend to the Vizier, and that they should be executed with as much expedition as the state of affairs will admit.

The turksewars have been distinguished for gallantry and good conduct on many occasions. The officers of this corps are principally men who were originally in the Company's service, and are more accustomed to subordination than any other of the Vizier's troops. There are eight months arrears due to them; and as they appeared to me the fittest to be attached to the brigade in case service should occur, I have procured an assignment in their favour for nine lacks of rupees, the amount to be paid at Lucknow, and distributed to the men by proper paymasters, free of deductions, and in specie, as a gross abuse has often prevailed in paying them in goods instead of money. This corps being likewise on the spot, the Vizier may in person review and muster them, in which I propose having the honour to attend him. The state of their horses, arms, and accoutrements, may be minutely examined. Most probably a considerable reduction will take place of the men unfit for service, and in the establishments, as, upon the certainty of regular payment in future, the rate of fifty rupees per month for every private trooper is considerably above what they can fairly claim, and the establishments are loaded with supernumerary officers.

The gallant conduct of the ruffaulah under the command of Abdul Rehman Cawn, now acting with Colonel Charles Morgan, and the encouragement given to that corps by your Honourable Board, have led me to exert my endeavours in favour of his brother, Mahommed Saad Cawn, who commands three hundred and twenty one of the Vizier's cavalry. I have procured certain funds for the payment of his corps, and shall strongly recommend it to the Vizier to withdraw the detachments of his ruffaulah from the interior parts of the country, collect it in force at Lucknow, and issue the pay upon the plan proposed with respect to the turksewars.

I shall without further delay advise the Vizier to abolish the practice of detaching troops in small bodies, which you will observe, by the statement of the Mottayenna to have been carried so low as one in number. Whatever may be required in one district ought to be composed of one corps. The ruffaulahs may be reduced to one or two hundred: This will secure many advantages, particularly in the case of defection, where an individual quitting the service with so inconsiderable a force will be of little consequence, and his place be easily supplied.

I must entreat your indulgence in regard to the immediate execution of the Honourable Governor General's commands of the 23d September, 1781, directing, that the Vizier should be advised to abolish the system of assignments to his Mottayenna. It may doubtless be gradually introduced, but if it were to be undertaken at the present time, that such considerable arrears are due to the troops, it would in my opinion create a general spirit of discontent and mutiny; because they look to the assignment as the security for their pay, and I cannot devise any alternative that would satisfy them. When musters may be taken, and the establishments reduced to one general system, it may then be safely executed. I hope, upon examination of the perplexed state of the business, it will not be thought unreasonable that I should state a delay of some months, probably the end of the year, as required before his Excellency will be able totally to abolish the system of assignments. In such instances, where it can immediately be executed, I shall exert my utmost endeavours to persuade the Vizier no longer to postpone so necessary a measure.

It is out of my power at present to explain the particulars of the proposed reductions. Unless the Vizier acts directly in the business, by making the circuit of such districts as are the most deserving his attention, and deputing confidential agents to the remainder, the evil would be a long time before it could be completely remedied. I shall in the course of the execution of my duty, meet with great opposition in the misrepresentations of the persons interested against the reform. I hope the advantages to be derived from it will appear so evident to his Excellency, that he will not only sincerely and heartily assent to the measure, but support it by every exertion of his authority.

I have reason to believe all the accounts of the Mottayenna, as well as other expences attending the Vizier's government, have not yet been furnished me. If, after enquiry, any omission should have been made, or charges incurred on the same account twice inserted, I shall submit the particulars to your consideration.



I beg leave to inform you the allowances on account the jaghyres and tuncaws were recorded upon the Vizier's books, at the following annual amount.

The jaghyres	-	39,38,054	4	6
The tuncaws	-	17,19,610	0	0
		<hr/>		
		56,57,665	4	6
The proposed allowance on account the tuncaws, as per statement, No. 1	10,25,214	12	0	
The proposed allowance on account the jaghyres, as per statement, No. 2	22,68,671	0	0	
	<hr/>	32,93,885	4	6
Reduction per ann. rupees		23,63,779	8	6
		<hr/>		

Even in the present reduced state, the amount is very high; but considering the persons to whom they are granted, being principally the Vizier's relations, the old dependents of his family, or the servants of government, it would be difficult to make further reductions; particularly as most of them were persons living in great affluence, and now depending solely upon the bounty of the Vizier for a subsistence. The funds for the payment of these allowances can only be procured by the savings and reductions of useless and unnecessary expences. In all arrangements, however, the Vizier's personal charges, the army, and the Honourable Company's claims, will be first provided for.

The Honourable the Governor General, in his instructions at Chunargur, dated the 23d September 1781, directed the late Resident to carry into execution the stipulation the Vizier had entered into, for the regulation of his personal expences. No measures have yet been taken in this business; and I now beg leave to submit to your consideration the heads of the plan which I recommended to the Vizier, viz.

- 1st. That the sums appropriated for defraying the wages and allowances of the Vizier's servants, and the departments of his household, should be deposited under charge of a treasurer.
- 2d. That the monthly expence of the Vizier's servants, and the departments of his households should be fixed and paid by the said treasurer, without fee or deduction.
- 3d. That no monies should be issued, except by the Vizier's warrant, and the official attestations of the acting minister.
- 4th. That persons holding the great offices of the Vizier's household, shall not be entrusted with other employments, or be farmers of, or any way concerned in, the collection of the revenues.

In explanation of the first head, I beg leave to inform you, the Vizier's servants have constantly suffered great distress from the irregular payment of their wages and allowances. Arrears of many months are due to the greatest part of them; a few only have received their right, and they are principally the persons at the head of the departments. Money is often procured with difficulty for the stables, kitchen, elephants, buildings, and other current disbursements. The acting minister asserts, that the sum of forty-nine lacks was last year appropriated to the Vizier's expences. Out of this were paid not only the charges of his household, but part of the allowances to his Excellency's relations, compensations to persons whose jagheers were resumed, and also pensions to the dependants of the Vizier's family, many of which originated in the reign of the late Nabob Naja ul Dowla. In proposing that the funds on account of the Vizier's household "shall be deposited under charge of a treasurer," I mean in a public chest, agreeable to the Honourable the Governor General's instructions, and that one key should be kept by the treasurer, and one by the acting minister, or any great officer of state to whom you may direct me to advise the Vizier to entrust so important a charge.

The second head entirely conforms to the Honourable the Governor General's instructions, and needs no explanation. On the third head I would submit it to your consideration, whether an officer



officer in the character of an Aumeen should not be appointed to see the establishments were not encroached upon, and on his stating objections, that payments might be stopped until the Vizier's pleasure should be known; and if his Excellency, on consideration, repeats his orders for his warrant passing the treasury, it should then become valid.

The evil, which the fourth head proposes to correct, is the principal cause of the mal-administration of the affairs of the Vizier's household; the same men being farmers of revenues, aumils, and superintendants of departments about his Excellency's person, make a confusion of accounts, and give them an opportunity of withholding payment, and often appropriating the funds to the support of expences which are not to be considered as requiring the first supplies.—For instance, I think buildings, matters which relate merely to State, such as kelaats, &c. should be provided for after the payment of the servants wages, the kitchen, stables, and other particulars, which may be stated in the light of necessities.

This is the outline of the plan I have proposed for the regulating the Vizier's household; and I entertain great hopes, that from a less sum than has hitherto been appropriated on that account, every department will be amply furnished; probably a saving will accumulate at the end of the year, from the mode of issuing the disbursements, now estimated at the sum of thirty-two lacks of rupees.

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

Lucknow,
21st January, 1783.

A true copy.

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

E. HAY,
Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

The reduction of Almas Ally Cawn's power is an object constantly present to my view; and I beg leave to state the outlines of my plan.

I propose he should remain in charge of the districts he now farms until the conclusion of the year, when his dismissal will be followed with least danger and loss of revenue. Instead of granting the province of Etawah to one man, I recommend it should be given to three at least. Corah, Jagdispore, &c. may in the same manner be divided amongst a number, and the troops stationed with the new Aumils shall hereafter receive their pay in ready money; and the system of assignments be abolished, agreeable to your instructions.

In executing a measure of so much importance, the assistance of the Honourable Company's troops will be required, and I must solicit your instructions on this head. I submit to your consideration, that the two armies in the Vizier's dominions may be stationed at the places most convenient for preventing any assistance being given to Almas by foreign powers; as also to oppose the junction of his own troops, which will probably be scattered about the country in collecting the revenues. It is, in my opinion, not advisable at the present juncture to form any determination with regard to the stations, as they must be fixed according to circumstances.

I shall furnish both Colonels Morgan and Sir John Cummings with particular information of my plan, and the situation of Almas Ally Cawn.

Detachments from the Honourable Company's troops will be required, to establish the authority of the new Aumils. I beg leave to ask your permission, that I may apply to the commanding officers to furnish any number above what they may deem necessary to ensure the safety of the two armies in the field, and likewise act offensively, if the state of affairs should render it necessary. I beg also to be informed what force you may think proper to spare for this service from Chunar Ghur.



In your letter of instructions, under date the 23d September 1781, you observe, "That it would be better if the mootayna could be brought to consist only of cavalry, 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, when infantry are wanted."

To carry this plan into execution, I must consider the detachments, ordered to support the new Aumils, will be hereafter rendered permanent commands. It will be probable that additional infantry must be raised, because a considerable body will be lost by the defection of Almas's. I beg leave to request that you will view the extent of country now farmed by him, and reflect how impossible it will be to awe the Zemindars (every one of whom almost has his fort) without a considerable force in infantry. The service of the collections must be conducted either by means of the above-mentioned detachments from the Honourable Company's troops, or by your agreeing to the Vizier's raising battalions of infantry, sepoy, or matchlock men to supply the place of Almas's troops.

I have urgently solicited funds to be appropriated to the regular payment of the Vizier's cavalry. This business being in a certain train, I think I may safely assure you of the firm and steady attachment of the turkshawars and the ruffaulah, under the command of Mahomed Saud Cawn, the brother of Abdul Bismaun Cawn, who is now acting with Colonel Charles Morgan at Bombay: a part may be attached to each of the armies. I shall observe the same conduct towards the other corps in the Vizier's service, and inform you of my success.—These are the outlines of my plan; the particulars of which will follow in good time to receive your approbation, previous to its being carried into execution.

It now remains for me to carry conviction to your mind of my having obeyed your commands with regard to Almas's Ally Cawn, in the fullest extent which the situation of affairs would admit. In the course of my representations I must intreat your indulgence, for intruding upon your attention a repetition of many facts, which may already have been submitted to your judgment. Suppose I had, upon my arrival, advised his being dispossessed of all trust under this Government, the next consideration would have been to supply his place. I was new in the business, and ignorant how far I could depend upon a defection of Almas's Ally Cawn's people. I had no agents ready, and could not rely on the assistance of the acting minister, though I will do him the justice to say he proffered his services. He was dilatory in the settlement of affairs then in agitation, and from his measures and conduct since, I am confident he would not have had the means of seconding me; and therefore I did not explain your intentions, further than was necessary for depriving Almas's of the additional districts. Proper persons for the farm of such extensive countries could not have been procured in haste; had I however succeeded in this point, a force would have been required to support the new Aumils; Almas's Ally Cawn would probably, under the circumstances which then existed, have preserved the attachment of his followers; and the army under his command, though paid by the Vizier, would have openly rebelled. We should have experienced commotions in Oude, where his Excellency's military were already too weak that no less than three regiments had been detached from the brigade at Cawnpore, besides a regiment from Chunar Ghur. Troops could not therefore have been drawn from Oude, without exposing that province to a renewal of the late commotions.

It next occurs to state to you the means Almas's Ally Cawn possessed, of withdrawing himself from the Vizier's authority, with those in our hands of opposing any such attempts.

Almas's had an army of above twelve thousand horse and foot, as allowed him by the Vizier, among which are six battalions of sepoy, exclusive of which he has febandy, or irregulars, entertained by his own authority, of at least an equal number, which he could have dispersed upon marauding parties about the country. He had treasure, stores, ammunition, with the fort of Coder Cote, which he has rendered as strong as was possible, by the skill of a native. On the other hand I received charge of my office with an empty treasury, and the burthen of a heavy debt; under these circumstances it would have been impossible to borrow money, and the principal resource in my hands was from Almas's Ally Cawn, the very man against whom I was to engage. At the time of my arrival, the detachment under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming had only reached Allahabad, and could not act for want of store boats, which were not come up. The brigade at Cawnpore, consisting only of two regiments of sepoy, and a weak regiment of Europeans, was in fact, all the military aid on which I could depend; and I submit to your consideration whether it was in any respect equal to the service.



The only mode which occurred to me of reducing Almas Ally Cawn's power was, by seizing his person; and this, with the assistance of the regiment at Lucknow, and my own guard, I could most certainly have effected. I beg you will consider that he returned to Lucknow under a positive engagement of personal safety; the measure therefore would have been considered an act of treachery disgraceful to our nation, and destructive of all confidence in our faith in any future negotiations. Your instructions of the 23d October also peremptorily forbid any such conduct, in the following words, viz. "I cannot prescribe the means; but to guard against that obloquy to which I may be exposed by a forced misconstruction of this order, by those who may be hereafter employed in searching our records for cavils and informations against me, I think it proper to forbid and protest against the use of any fraudulent artifice or treachery to accomplish the end which I have prescribed."

Almas Ally Cawn has ever since my arrival professed obedience, but his conduct is in direct contradiction. In one instance, I was under the necessity of obtaining orders from the Vizier to direct his rendering justice to a man who had been oppressed; one motive for my interference was to make a trial of his disposition. He refused compliance, and none of his naibs will obey any injunction, unless it is accompanied by a counter order from him. Colonel Sir John Cumming transmitted the Vizier's shoka to Almas, on the subject of the interruption of the dawks, information of which I communicated to you, under date the 3d instant. The enclosed letter will inform you of the result of Colonel Cumming's inquiry; that Almas's people were the offenders. He has not taken any steps towards punishing them, or even answered the Vizier. The matter remains in the same state for the present. Almas is now in Jagdispore, employed in settling that district. He has been left to follow his own measures in the management of his affairs; and without any intimation of his attendance being necessary at Lucknow, his vakeel almost daily represents to me that he will certainly come, as soon as he can conclude the business in which he is engaged. I then propose questioning him about the interruption of the dawks, and shall endeavour to make him give satisfaction on this head, which it is probable he will evade doing.

I am employed in tracing the connection Almas Ally Cawn's people may have with the persons about this Court, and I entertain great hopes that a part of his troops may leave him, on the declaration of the Vizier's determination to dismiss him from his employments.

The call of assistance for the Honourable Company's troops will be proportionable to the success I may meet with in this point; and I have at this early period asked your instructions, that I may be fully informed of the means granted me to discharge my duty. It would be an imprudent measure to attempt the reduction of Almas Ally Cawn's power, until proper persons may be, upon his dismissal, prepared to take immediate charge of his districts and troops upon the spot, to support their authority.

I shall not communicate my intended plan to the minister, or any other person, until I may receive your final instructions upon it.

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

Lucknow,
the 30th Decem. 1782.

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

L. Hay,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

(289)



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

Honourable Sir,

I now beg leave to inform you of my transactions in the execution of your orders relative to the institution of public offices. I have met with great opposition; but as your commands left me no discretion; and a strict obedience became my indispensable duty, I deferred addressing you until I could state the matter in a clear point of view.

The funds allotted for the Vizier's personal expences were administered in a most shameful manner; for notwithstanding the large sums hitherto appropriated on this account, you will doubtless have been advised, from the report of every individual who has resided in this country, as well as from my communications to you, of the distress in the Vizier's household, particular departments having been left totally unprovided for, and the servants kept many months in arrears. In my opinion thirty-two lacks, the sum fixed at his Excellency's particular request, is much more than can be fairly expended; but it was urged to me, that the resumption of the jaghyrs, and reduction of pensions, might cause great distress; and it would be pleasing to the Vizier to have the means of providing for part of his family and dependents intrusted to his own bounty; and further, that forty nine lacks had last year been left at his Excellency's disposal, and the difference, amounting to seventeen lacks, was in itself a considerable reduction.

I had furnished Hyder Beg Cawn above two months since with the plans, and entertained hopes that by his address and influence with the Vizier I might avoid the opposition that a public declaration of your intentions would create. Above a month elapsed, during which time no progress was made in the business.

The fact is, whilst the revenues were managed solely by Hyder Beg Cawn, he held in his own person the offices of collection and treasury. The Vizier was, on all occasions, compelled to apply to him for the daily supply of the current disbursement of his household. The Nabob had thus become entirely dependent upon his minister, and a dangerous influence was assumed over his Excellency's mind. He was compelled to speak the sentiments of his minister, or exposed to the danger of having his income withheld. Hyder Beg Cawn disclaims holding any controul in these matters; but this is an assertion without proof, as I may safely affirm that he has hitherto had the entire disposal of the Vizier's treasures.

Had the immense sums appropriated to the Vizier's personal expences been applied to any useful public service, either in a provision for his family, in pensions to deserving servants of the government, or to the pay of any part of the army, I should not be so anxious to represent the necessity of a reform. The whole is dissipated among the Orderlies, a set of men of low birth, and no pretensions, who are a burthen to the state, living in affluence, whilst the army, and every useful members of society, are left in want of the necessaries of life. A striking instance of the peculation that exists in the Vizier's personal expences has occurred within these few days in Jao Lall, the superintendant of his buildings, who has promised a payment of sixty-three thousand rupees to the Vizier for frauds committed in his office. His Excellency at this time employed in a scrutiny of a similar nature into the accounts of every superintendant of the different departments, from each of whom he will most probably exact restitution—and, as usual receive the offender again into favour.

I was told by Hyder Beg Cawn the Vizier peremptorily rejected my propositions, pleading that he should no longer be an independant sovereign, if the Company's agents interfered in his personal expences. This answer was repeatedly returned through different persons whom his Excellency selected to convey his sentiments to me. Hyder Beg Cawn charges me with employing agents with the Vizier, which caused the loss of his authority, and occasioned his failure in the points I had recommended.—I returned answers to all his Excellency's messages, but I never employed any persons on my own behalf. The substance of my representations was uniformly the same, that I only had in view the prosperity of his affairs, which could not be effected by any other means than establishing regularity in the administration of his finances, and in this I would consult his pleasure. I objected to any mediation, and requested the matter might be debated by the Nabob and myself; I maintained that your intentions had been misrepresented to him, that it was your wish his income should be entirely at his own disposal, and not squandered away without his knowledge or assent. In conformity thereto I recommended a treasurer and a mustroff for the department of his household; and that the revenues, as collected, should be paid into a public chest, from whence the disbursements should be issued agreeable to his own warrant



warrants; but upon the present system his treasure was appropriated to purposes he never intended; that general distress had prevailed, and must continue till regularity should be established. When the treasurer for the household was first proposed, I recommended that Raja Tippur Chund should hold the office. Hyder Beg Cawn objected, upon the plea of his being in a declared opposition to him, and that his appointment would in fact be depriving him of the niabut. I yielded to his objections, declaring it a matter of indifference to me who the man might be, so that a treasurer were appointed. The Nabob afterwards, in an interview with me, of himself proposed Tippur Chund, of which I informed the minister; who then affected to have conquered his objections, provided I would give him assurances of support: I acquiesced, and took it for granted all difficulties were adjusted; but to my great surprise, the next time I paid my respects to the Vizier he had changed his mind, and would have no treasurer. Hyder Beg Cawn, after several days altercation, informed me the Vizier had at last assented to the appointment of the treasurer, but he now insisted that Tippur Chund should not be the man. I returned for answer, it was certainly in his Excellency's breast to appoint whom he pleased; and a banker of the name of Doorakar Dofs was the person he finally nominated to the office. The intended muskruf, Fakour Dofs, is a dependent of his Excellency's government, and a person whom I have no knowledge of, except by character.

When Tippur Chund was set aside, the Vizier informed me he had no objection to my having minute accounts of his disbursements, only he wished to preserve his dignity, and appoint his own servants. He considered Tippur Chund already in the charge of the office of military Paymaster General, and it was not his pleasure to make him treasurer of the household. I am persuaded these reasons could only have been suggested by Hyder Beg Cawn, as the Vizier had privately sent messages to Tippur Chund, information of which he himself communicated to me, requesting he would undertake the office.

I readily agreed to the nomination of Doorchar Dofs, that the Vizier might be convinced there was no design, concealed under a specious appearance, of leading him into a dependence on the Company's agents for the funds of his household. In regard to Tippur Chund, he certainly holds the appointment of military Paymaster General, but Hyder Beg Cawn has hitherto possessed the actual powers of that office, and the account are prepared by his agents.

I made a very fair trial of Hyder Beg Cawn's disposition. The plan of your new system was left upwards of a month in his possession, without my once touching upon the subject with the Vizier, during which time he amused me with daily hopes of obtaining his Excellency's approbation. When I at length experienced his disinclination to move in the business, my only alternative was to insist on a compliance, which suggested the idea of Hyder Beg Cawn, that he had lost his influence, of which he took advantage to make excuses for further delays. It was his advice to me to hold very peremptory language to the Vizier; but this I declined, as I did not chuse to incur his Excellency's displeasure, and thus establish a confidence in Hyder Beg Cawn's attachment upon the ruin of my own influence. I was directed, and my own inclination prompted me, to treat the Nabob with the highest respect. His disposition was well known to me; and I was sensible, if it should be necessary, that I could conduct the business without agents or mediators. I wished the act might appear voluntary on the part of the Vizier, and his consequence and authority be preserved entire in the eyes of the natives. The fact in my opinion is, that Hyder Beg Cawn, sensible the institution of offices will check and controul his conduct, has purposely protracted the business, in the hope that an appeal to you might move a change.

In proof of his wish to protract the business, he repeatedly advised me to appoint my own moonshy to the office of treasurer; which I deemed a measure highly improper; and he must have been sensible of it himself. I declined suffering any of my own servants or dependants to hold offices of trust and emolument.

The necessary orders are issued to put the treasurer of the household in charge of his office, upon the plan proposed in the enclosed letter to Hyder Beg Cawn. The appearance of the Vizier's dignity and authority is preserved, and I will endeavour to see that the disbursements in future be made agreeable to your commands.

The turkshewars, though part of the best cavalry in the Vizier's service, have been most shamefully neglected: There are now ten months arrears of pay due to them; they would have mutinied, if it had not been for my interference. Three months are to be issued to-morrow, and the balance will be secured to them. Shortly after my arrival I solicited, out of an unappropriated balance of eleven lacs, set against Almas Ally Cawn, that nine lacs should be allotted for the support of the turkshewars; the minister, under various pretences, evaded compliance;



at last the assignment was granted, and then it appeared that five out of the eleven lacs had been paid by Almas Ally Cawn, agreeable to prior orders, which he had received, and of which Hyder Beg Cawn never apprised me. I procured, altogether, six lacs and eight thousand rupees on Almas, and about two lacs on other Aumils. His Excellency remonstrated against this assignment going in my name; to which I answered, as I had uniformly done, that it was a matter of total indifference to me through whom the pay to the army was issued. I did not wish these people to be under my authority; and my having asked him for the assignments was the effect of necessity. I would readily relinquish them, upon the appointment of a proper officer: That in future the troops might be paid in money, agreeable to the commands with which you had been pleased to honour me. I have not scrupled being very explicit with Hyder Beg Cawn; and have now taken the liberty to submit, in the most unreserved manner, to your consideration, the particulars of my transactions with him on two of the most material points of your system. I have given authority and consequence to Hyder Beg Cawn's office, and propose leaving him in the general controul of every other department. But as nothing can relieve the country from the distress in which it is involved, but the most rigid execution of your orders, I shall not suffer them to be impeded by the intrigues of individuals, however high in rank. I have, in obedience to your commands, employed Hyder Beg Cawn; his professions are fair; but until I determined on executing, by my own authority, the measures which the Vizier had rejected, I could not get any business of importance settled.

The conduct of Hyder Beg Khawn was to be expected; it can hardly be hoped that men should willingly become the instruments to reduce their own influence and advantages. I have endeavoured to impress upon his mind your unalterable determination of executing the new system, and he had to make the choice, whether to obey your commands, or expose himself to your displeasure.

You only can decide whether my suspicions of his secretly counteracting my representations are well founded: I considered a disunion between us as likely to affect the public business; especially as Khowje Ayin ul dien and Almas Ally Khawn were upon the spot, and a combination might have been formed between the three to interrupt the collections; I have therefore come to an accommodation with him: as the basis of it is implicit obedience to your orders, I hope no future cause of differences can arise. I shall on my part most cautiously avoid them.

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

Honourable Sir,

Lucknow,
the 4th March 1783.

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

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

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acts Secy to the Secret Dept.

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

Honourable Sir,

In addition to what I have urged in my address of this date to the Board, I hope I shall meet with your excuse for representing some further circumstances relative to the Begum.

I have experienced great embarrassment in treating with her, for, as the mother of the Vizier, the people look up to her with respect; and any harsh measures practised against women of her high rank create discontent, and affect our national character. Her conduct in withholding his Excellency's patrimony, and during the troubles at Benares, justly lost her that attention and regard to which she would have been otherwise entitled: still she is the mother of the prince of the country; and the religious prejudices of muslulmen prevail too strongly in their minds for them to forget her situation. Superior wisdom will guide your measures, and I shall willingly execute every order I may receive; but I think it my duty, and a tribute I owe to the confidence

you



you have placed in me, freely and candidly to offer my sentiments on such subjects as from a near view may present difficulties that would not occur to persons at a distance.

CSL

I would recommend every persuasive argument might be urged to the Begum to induce her to fulfil her engagements. I would even endeavour to convince her that it was intended to renew the restraints upon her; but I really think it not advisable to carry them into execution.

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

Honourable Sir,

Lucknow,
31st March 1783.

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

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

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acts Secy to the Secret Dept.

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

Honourable Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, relative to Mr. Scott, and shall obey your commands.

Permit me to inform you, that I am employed in forming a plan of arrangements for the settlement of affairs for the next Fuzfullee year, in which your general instructions have been my sole rule. I hope you will have every reason to be satisfied that economy and regularity may be introduced upon the proposed plan, and the Vizier's alliance rendered a permanent advantage to the Honourable Company, and confirm the security of his Excellency's dominions.

I have attended particularly to your orders relative to ascertaining the value of the Goruckpore and Baraetch countries, for the purposes explained in the 9th head of your letter of the 23d of October. At the same time I shall transmit to you the character and description of the Vizier's Aumils, and every man employed under his government in any office of trust; as also communicate my transactions on matters which have not been hitherto explained.

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

Honourable Sir,

Lucknow,
20th April 1783.

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

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

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acts Secy to the Secret Dept.



To John Bristow, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court

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 Monferam, in behalf of Gopaul Dofs, for 13,00,000 payable as follows:

In Baudon	1189	—	3,25,000
Coaur	—	1190	—
Cautic	—	—	—
Aughur	—	—	—
			3,25,000
			3,25,000
			3,25,000
			3,25,000
			13,00,000

One teep in the name of Butchray, Tucko Chund, and Kiffen Chund, payable as follows:

In Baudon	1189	—	3,25,000
Coaur	—	1190	—
Cautic	—	—	—
Aughun	—	—	—
			3,25,000
			3,25,000
			3,25,000
			3,25,000

I have to inform you, that the first installment 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

I have the honour to be,

Lucknow

23d October 1782

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed) NATHL MIDDLETON.

A true Copy of that received
from Mr. Bristow.

E. Hay,

Acts Secy to the Secret Dept.

ESTIMATE



ESTIMATE of Claims on his Excellency the Vizier, on Account the Honourable Company and the Shroffs, for the Fuffullee Year 1190.

CSL

Balance left unpaid	-	-	-	14,00,000	0	0	
Army Subsidy.							
One brigade, according to the old establishment	-	-	-	31,20,000	0	0	
One regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the new establishment, at 25,000 per month	-	-	-	3,00,000	0	0	
Five regiments under Colonel Sir John Cumming, on the new establishment, at 25,000 per month, for 11 months	-	-	-	13,75,000			
One company of artillery with Colonel Sir John Cumming, at 25,000 per month, for 11 months	-	-	-	2,20,000			
				15,95,000	0	0	
Mirza Saudit Ally's stipend	-	-	-	50,15,000	0	0	
Abdul Rahman Cawn's corps of cavalry	-	-	-	3,00,000	0	0	
Army donation	-	-	-	10,50,000	0	0	
Mr. Frazer, &c.	-	-	-	2,00,000	0	0	
Rohilla stipend	-	-	-	12,50,000	0	0	
				61,578	0	0	
Shroffs teeps	-	-	-	26,00,000	0	0	83,26,578 0 0
Bills of exchange	-	-	-	26,50,000	0	0	
				52,50,000	0	0	
Estimate of interest	-	-	-	8,10,000	0	0	
				60,60,000	0	0	
Received last year	-	-	-	2,74,000	0	0	
Remains to be paid out of this year's revenues							- 57,86,000 0 0
Total rupees							- 141,12,578 0 0

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

(Errors excepted.)

Acting Secy. to the Secret Dept.

T. WOMBWELL,
Accr.

[Duplicate.]

GENERAL

295



GENERAL KISTBUNDEE of the Honourable Company's Assignments, for the Fustfullee Year 1190.

CSL

Amils Names.	Districts.	Amount Assignments	Kest for Koar.	Kest for Kautick.	Kest for Aughun.	Kest for Phoos.	Kest for Maug.	Kest for Phaugun.	Kest for Cheyte.	Kest for Bylaak.	Kest for Jeite.	Kest for Affar.	Kest for Sawon.	Kest for Bhadoon.
Almas Ally Cawn	Corah, Doaub, &c.	32,18,578	2,02,000	2,50,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,50,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	3,50,000	2,50,000	2,18,578	
Mahd Seyed Cawn	Furruckabad	5,00,000	32,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	45,000	45,000	70,000	70,000	60,000	40,000	15,000	15,000
Mahd Huseen Cawn	Khyrabad	5,00,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	40,000	45,000	45,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	50,000	25,000	25,000
Merza Abee Taleb	-	40,000	40,000											
Mirza Tuckee Beg, and Mirza Ismael Beg	Sahlone	5,00,000	—	45,000	51,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	75,000	75,000	65,000	54,000		
Zulfekar Ally Cawn	Purtah Gur and Dyjore	3,80,000	27,000	27,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	25,000	13,000	13,000
Lollmun Shookul	Ghoonda and Amora	3,75,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	45,000	20,000	15,000	15,000
Meer Boozoorg Umied	Bidgenore, Dawah, &c.	2,75,000	—	20,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	20,000		
Meer Saad Uldeen	Sultanpore	2,00,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	15,000		
Mirza Ahmud Beg	Sundeleer Milliabad	1,70,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000		
Mirza Mhendy	Sooraugpoore	1,50,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	15,000		
Auffreen Ally Cawn	Munnoobawny	1,00,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	7,000		
For the following districts no kistbundeas have been yet settled; but it is proposed to make the collections in the following manner:		64,08,579	3,97,000	4,72,000	5,53,000	5,77,000	5,87,000	5,37,000	8,25,000	8,35,000	7,60,000	5,11,000	2,86,578	68,000
Khanjah Ayeen ul Deen	Rohilcund	27,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Merza Cafim Cawn	{ Jaidaad and Jaguire } { Laraufer Ally Cawn }	5,50,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	40,000	35,000	35,000
Rajah Soorut Sing	Goruckpore, &c.	5,50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	45,000	45,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	45,000	30,000	30,000
Mirza Ismael Beg	Allahabad	5,00,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	45,000	45,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	30,000	30,000
Lolloodut Sing	Khyragur	1,95,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Merza Alla Beg	Azimgur	1,80,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000		
Total, rupees of forts		1,10,83,579	6,65,000	7,40,000	8,26,000	9,35,000	10,05,000	9,55,000	14,73,000	14,83,000	14,08,000	14,19,000	4,96,578	2,78,000

[Duplicate.]

A true copy,
E. Hay,
Acting Sec. to the Secret Department.

(Errors excepted)
(Signed)

J. WOMBWELL,
Acct.



STATEMENT of proposed Allowance, under the Head of Tuncawdars or Pensioners,
for the Full Year 1190.

Servants of Government.					
Hyder Beg Khan	-	-	-	18,000	—
Molavee Fuzzul Azeem	-	-	-	24,000	—
Rajah Jaggernaut	-	-	-	15,966	—
Rajah Tickut Roy	-	-	-	822	—
Rajah Tippur Chund	-	-	-	8,776	8
Terumbeg Dofs	-	-	-	3,945	—
Rajahs Mohanarain and Heedernarain	-	-	-	9,888	—
Pooran Chund, &c. — 7 Persons	-	-	-	8,082	—
Subkatulla Cawn	-	-	-	9,384	—
Rajah Juggut Narrain	-	-	-	5,916	—
Roy Nonid Roy	-	-	-	1,576	—
Bifhun Sing, &c. — 13 Persons	-	-	-	10,188	—
Ram Sing	-	-	-	1,483	—
Khoshaul Roy	-	-	-	6,000	—
Rajah Anunderam, &c. — 7 Persons	-	-	-	33,180	—
Mutfaddies of 13 Departments	-	-	-	116,296	12
					2,73,503 4 —
The following Pensioners.					
Meer Meim Cawn	-	-	-	20,000	—
The Sons of Bunde Ally Cawn	-	-	-	53,400	—
Acbal ul Dowla	-	-	-	36,000	—
Ameer Cawn	-	-	-	18,000	—
Mahommed Bursheer Cawn	-	-	-	12,000	—
Fuzzul Ally Cawn	-	-	-	10,800	—
Gholam Mahommed Cawn and Mungoo Beg	-	-	-	17,500	—
Mirza Khaleel	-	-	-	30,000	—
Rajah Benec Behadre	-	-	-	18,000	—
Mirza Sudder-ul Deen	-	-	-	3,000	—
Mirza Muddaree	-	-	-	9,000	—
Shaik Muradulla	-	-	-	10,000	—
Syed Mohurram Cawn	-	-	-	2,722	—
The Family of Meer Huffun Cawn	-	-	-	13,859	—
Bood Ally Cawn	-	-	-	4,000	—
Moful Ally Cawn	-	-	-	7,500	—
Rujub Beg	-	-	-	6,000	—
Gholam Ally Cawn	-	-	-	6,000	—
Meer Mahommed Seyed Cawn	-	-	-	9,000	—
The Family of Bellool Mahommed Cawn	-	-	-	5,760	—
Ahmud Ally Cawn	-	-	-	1,200	—
Fyzoola Cawn	-	-	-	1,229	—
Shah Maufon	-	-	-	9,000	—
Khaujer Huffun Ally	-	-	-	2,351	—
Carried forward	-	-	-	3,06,321	4 —
					2,73,503 4 —



Brought forward, Servants of Government	-	-	-	2,73,503	4	0
Brought forward, Pensioners	-	3,06,321	4	0		
Ahmud Cawn	-	6,000	0	0		
The family of Kaujer Baured	-	5,250	0	0		
Maulje Cawn, &c.—5 persons	-	10,870	0	0		
Mirza Dulleir Dill	-	5,952	0	0		
Meer Ally Nackee	-	4,800	0	0		
Meer ul Deen and Huffun Cawn	-	4,000	0	0		
Meer Cauzim Cawn	-	3,596	0	0		
Meer Mahommed Aukurum	-	9,205	0	0		
Jeward Cooly Cawn	-	1,770	0	0		
The sons of Kullub Ally Cawn	-	5,280	0	0		
Mahommed Ruffee Cawn	-	6,230	0	0		
Meer Currum ulla Cawn	-	1,200	0	0		
Meer Bundee and Zumma Cawn	-	3,070	0	0		
Affud Ally Cawn and Ibrahim Ally Cawn	-	3,000	0	0		
Meer Wudjah ul Deen Cawn	-	4,816	0	0		
Zulfekar Ally Cawn	-	4,650	0	0		
Kuhleel Ullah Cawn	-	2,772	0	0		
Mirza Musfeetah	-	1,840	0	0		
Mahommed Reza Murfeah Cawn	-	3,520	0	0		
Mhindy Cawn	-	920	0	0		
Meer Afzul Ally	-	2,416	0	0		
Khufu Beg (a Chelah)	-	1,600	0	0		
Gofteen	-	5,264	0	0		
The family of Shujah Cooley Cawn	-	1,200	0	0		
Ditto of Ismael Cawn	-	1,096	0	0		
Hafiz Khursheid	-	1,070	0	0		
Hafiz Noor Ullah	-	1,435	0	0		
Meer Khaim Jehan	-	3,000	0	0		
The family of Ally Ghuzuffer Cawn	-	717	8	0		
Muzucker Ally Cawn, &c.—9 persons	-	7,072	0	0		
Loll Mahommed Cawn	-	1,092	0	0		
Meer Ally	-	1,516	0	0		
Muzuffer Huffun Cawn	-	12,000	0	0		
Mirza Gholam Huffun	-	1,038	0	0		
Mirza Banker	-	1,008	0	0		
Mirza Jaffer Beg	-	4,000	0	0		
Dawk charges under Boorun Chund	-	36,000	0	0		
Charges of the Kellah at Allahabad	-	24,000	0	0		
Jusseer Ally Cawn, &c. (Cojahs)	-	23,500	0	0		
Hur Loll	-	1,360	0	0		
Abdool Ally Cawn, &c.—11 persons	-	8,620	0	0		
English Dawk, Mr. Taylor	-	12,000	0	0		
Nuffer Ulla Begh Khan	-	1,519	6	0		
People with the Nawab Salar Jung	-	1,767	0	0		
Molavees	-	10,515	0	0		
27 Physicians	-	14,808	0	0		
Noder Cawn	-	1,170	0	0		
Nuffer Ally Cawn	-	1,692	0	0		
Mirza Ally Cawn	-	1,326	0	0		
The sons of Mufucker ul Dowla	-	4,040	0	0		
Carried forward	-	5,82,904	2	0	2,73,503	4 0



Brought forward, servants of government	-	-	2,73,503 4 -
Brought forward pensioners	-	5,82,904 2 -	
Hackum Chund	-	2,022 -	
Sheik Dost Mahommed	-	1,626 -	
Abdul Huffun Khan	-	1,470 -	
63 Chelahs	-	18,660 -	
Hyder Cooley, &c.	-	723 -	
Agha Mirza, &c.	-	764 4 -	
Moola Mofun	-	9,445 -	
Khufu Beg	-	656 -	
Buddun Sing	-	600 -	
Mahommed Shurreef	-	800 -	
Mahommed Ally Muddau	-	100 -	
Mahommed Sallah	-	2,460 -	
Boat people at Etwa	-	2,100 -	
Taije Roy	-	1,440 -	
Meer Zyn ul Abdy Cawn	-	1,608 -	
Peer Mahommed	-	460 -	
Mirzae Saheb, &c.	-	6,000 -	
Khealee Ram	-	650 -	
Chuney Loll	-	330 -	
Huffun Ally	-	1,088 -	
Dowlut Sing	-	378 -	
Seedee Umber	-	492 -	
Gung Apershaud	-	240 -	
Eofuph Musfee	-	1,360 -	
Diar Kishen	-	510 -	
Sheeo Dofs	-	439 8 -	
Kootwunt Roy	-	2,342 -	
Soorut Sing	-	334 -	
Seer Mull	-	1,287 -	
Zeyn ul Abdy Cawn	-	5,000 -	
Gardeners at Afoph Baug, Berelly	-	1,160 -	
Roop Chund	-	1,125 -	
Sauduck Beg Cawn	-	2,500 -	
Khoob Chund	-	310 -	
Abdul Wahid Cawn	-	115 -	
Loll Mun Shoogul	-	12,500 -	
Maughee Beetle, for his Excellency	-	1,200 -	
Dannish Ally Cawn	-	2,500 -	
Ramnaut	-	2,975 -	
The Gardeners at Dundakeary	-	2,120 -	
Cummer Ally, &c. Chelahs	-	2,120 -	
Roy Bogwaun Dofs	-	1,020 -	
Hur Buns Roy	-	2,054 8 -	
Imaum Ottah	-	3,802 8 -	
Khyaum ul dien Cawn	-	1,200 -	
Zumma Cawn	-	2,760 -	
Jufwund Roy	-	750 -	
Hiffaum ul Deen	-	3,720 -	
Chelahs with Huffun Reza Cawn	-	41,590 2 -	
Gardeners at Effau Gunge	-	1,200 -	
Meer Gholaum Nuddee	-	1,200 -	
			7,51,711 8 -
		Rupees	10,25,214 12 -

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acts Secy to the Secret Dep^t.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

T. WOMBWELL,

Accott.

299

STATEMENT



STATEMENT of Allowances proposed to be granted in lieu of the resumed Jaghyres
for the Fuffullee Year 1190.

The Nowab Begum	-	-	-	-	1,00,000	0	0
The Vizier's Begum	-	-	-	-	48,450	0	0
Nawab Salar Jung, his Excellency's uncle	-	-	-	-	2,00,000	0	0
The family of the late Mirza Ally, ditto	-	-	-	-	1,00,000	0	0
The sons of ditto	-	-	-	-	85,000	0	0
Nawab Mudder ul Dowla	-	-	-	-	30,000	0	0
Nawab Imaum ul Deen Khan	-	-	-	-	12,000	0	0
Nawab Fyzoola Cawn	-	-	-	-	15,00,000	0	0
Nudjifabad, in Jaguare to Nudjif Khan, now in the name of his sister	-	-	-	-	14,500	0	0
Meer Khyrulla	-	-	-	-	7,000	0	0
Mirza Hufun	-	-	-	-	6,000	0	0
Tippoo Chund	-	-	-	-	5,000	0	0
Govind Ram	-	-	-	-	17,000	0	0
Amber Ally Khan	-	-	-	-	15,000	0	0
Khuth Nezu Ally Cawn	-	-	-	-	6,000	0	0
Auffrien Ally Cawn	-	-	-	-	20,000	0	0
Roy Holafs Roy	-	-	-	-	3,500	0	0
Mirza Fuzzul Ally	-	-	-	-	6,000	0	0
Furhaud Ally Cawn	-	-	-	-	6,000	0	0
Sufder Ally Cawn	-	-	-	-	1,700	0	0
Mirza Hufun Ally	-	-	-	-	2,263	0	0
Ally Ackber Cawn	-	-	-	-	6,000	0	0
Khaim Khan and Hingan Cawn	-	-	-	-	18,000	0	0
Hubbee Beg	-	-	-	-	12,000	0	0
Mungoo Beg	-	-	-	-	10,000	0	0
Felaum Ulla Cawn	-	-	-	-	6,000	0	0
Nauder Hufun Cawn	-	-	-	-	6,000	0	0
Meer Umjud	-	-	-	-	4,000	0	0
Eafuph Cawn, father of Abdul Rahman Cawn	-	-	-	-	4,015	0	0
Khaujah Neamat Ulla	-	-	-	-	2,000	0	0
Hufun Atta Khan	-	-	-	-	5,668	0	0
Moonfhee Basset	-	-	-	-	400	0	0
The family of the late Mahommed Ally, who was killed on service	-	-	-	-	2,134	0	0
Mahommed Wudjee	-	-	-	-	600	0	0
Mahommed Shuffy	-	-	-	-	500	0	0
The family of the late Rhamutulla	-	-	-	-	900	0	0
Mahommed Ally	-	-	-	-	1,085	0	0
Buffunt Ally Cawn	-	-	-	-	2,637	0	0
Mudder Buxh	-	-	-	-	314	0	0
Meer Mahooah	-	-	-	-	605	0	0
Mahommed Fazul	-	-	-	-	400	0	0
					22,68,671	0	0

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

Errors Excepted.

(Signed)

T. WOMBWELL,

Accountant.



ESTIMATE of the Nabob Vizier's Personal Expences for the Fuffullee Year 1193.

The doab, or charges of the Vizier's kitchen, stables, feeding elephants, &c.	— — — —	8,49,773 — —
Khord Mahul, account Nawab Shujah ul Dowla, including the Vizier's daughter	per month — 15,000 — —	
Account Nawaub Burhaan ul Mulk	— 15,000 — —	
	per month — 30,000 — —	
		3,60,000 — —
The Vizier's brothers, 21, at different allowances according to their ages	— — — —	2,04,000 — —
Benny Khanum, and the mother of Suffera ul Dowla	— — — —	27,313 — —
Shagird Pefha, or the Vizier's servants of all denominations	— — — —	4,81,841 8 —
Umber Ally Cawn, Tofha Connah, Kellauts, &c.	— — — —	3,00,000 — —
Confuma	— — — —	50,000 — —
Tope Conna, Korkoana, &c.	— — — —	1,05,000 — —
Buildings	— — — —	1,00,000 — —
Gardens	— — — —	75,000 — —
Catching elephants	— — — —	50,000 — —
Feeding ditto	— — — —	35,000 — —
Vizier's privy purse, Khord Mahull, or expences of his Excellency's zenana	— — — —	6,43,914 — —
Deduct, taken from tuncawdars, and added to the shagird pefha	— — — —	81,841 8 —
		5,62,072 8 —
	Rupees —	32,00,000 — —

A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Acting Sec. to the Secret Dep.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

T. WOMBWELL,
Acct.

(301)



STATEMENT of the Mehull Charges for the Full Year 1190.

Aumils Names.	Districts.	Mehull Charges of each Aumil.	Total of Mehull Charges.
Almas Ally Cawn - -	Corah, Etawa, &c. - -	1,78,255 5 2	
Khanjah Aujun ul Deen - -	Rohilcund - -	1,04,253 14 0	
Mahomed Hufun Cawn - -	Khyrabad and Mhaumdy - -	23,062 4 0	
Mirza Ishmael Bag - -	Allahad - -	1,27,283 9 0	
Loll Munhookul - -	Ghoonda and Amorah - -	18,747 8 0	
Rajah Soorut Sing - -	Goruckpore and Bairaich - -	42,757 4 0	
Mirza Atta Beg - -	Azimgur and Mahole - -	17,215 0 0	
Meer Saad ul Deen - -	Sultanpore - -	15,447 12 0	
Mirza Ahmud Beg - -	Sundeleer Milleabad - -	11,314 0 0	
Rajah Jao Loll - -	Sandy and Shahabad - -	769 0 0	
Loll Oodut Sing - -	Khyragur - -	5,018 2 0	
Zulfekar Ally Cawn - -	Purtaub Gur - -	9,135 0 0	
Rajah Newar Sing - -	Byswarrah - -	10,737 15 0	
Roy Neer Mul Dofs - -	Sylaah - -	15,370 10 0	
Rudde Mun Shookul - -	Bareilly, Dalmou, &c. - -	14,596 3 0	
Arhas Gurry - -	Lucknow - -	18,560 13 2	
Umber Ally Cawn - -	Acme, Sundeleer, Milliabad - -	25,972 6 0	
Meer Ally Khamud - -	Mohaun - -	3,179 10 0	
Auffrum Ally Cawn - -	Munnoobaury - -	4,411 10 0	
Mirza Behadre Beg - -	Ackberpore - -	18,200 0 0	
Fuzzul Azeem Cawn - -	Ahmety and Rampore - -	19,551 0 0	
Gholaum Surwar - -	The Syer - -	10,692 8 0	
	Sundry talcofts - -	9,850 0 0	
		7,04,361 6 0	
	Jagheers.		
Almas Ally Cawn - -	— -	92,966 9 3	
Mirza Aleh Taleb - -	} Sahone, &c. - -	3,46,306 0 1	
Mirza Tuckee Beg, and Mirza Hmael Beg - -			
Mirza Mhindy - -	Soorangepore - -	1,11,379 6 0	
Rajah Sooraut Sing - -	Goruckpore and Bairaich - -	11,210 1 3	
Mirza Ahmed Beg - -	Sundeleer Milliabad - -	14,274 5 0	
Roy Neer Mull Dofs - -	Sylaah - -	10,366 3 3	
Fuzzul Azeem Cawn - -	Ahmety and Rampore - -	4,641 0 0	
Mirza Alla Beg - -	Azimgur and Mahole - -	8,960 9 0	
Meer Ally Khamud - -	Mohaun - -	1,582 8 0	
Rajah Newaur Sing - -	Byswarrah - -	19,926 0 0	
Arhas Gurry - -	Lucknow - -	1,491 8 0	
Auffrum Ally Cawn - -	Munnoobaury - -	9,176 8 0	
Zulfekar Ally Cawn - -	Purtaub Gur - -	2,110 1 0	
Meer Saad ul Deen - -	Sultanpore - -	1,183 0 0	
Gholaum Ally - -	Futtypore - -	273 0 0	
Mirza Ishmael Beg - -	Allahabad - -	1,049 10 0	
Budre Mun Shookul - -	Bareilly, Dalmow, &c. - -	1,261 2 0	
Gunge Ally Cawn - -	Manickpore - -	546 0 0	
Mirza Cazim - -	Jaidaad and Jaguire Lataufit Ally Cawn - -	47,357 11 0	
		Rupees - -	13,90,362 9 6

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Secy. to the Secret Departmt.

Errors excepted,

(Signed)

T. WOMBELL,

Acct.



STATEMENT of the Jumma of the Nabob Vizier's Revenue for the Fuffullee Year 1190.

Aumils Names.	Districts.	Jumma of each Aumil.	Total Jumma.
Almafs Ally Cawn -	Cora, Etawa, &c. -	61,60,831 1 2	
Khanjah Ahyun ul Deen -	Rolichund -	38,48,366 13 1	
Mahommed Hufun Cawn -	Khyrabad and Mhaumdy -	10,86,824 - -	
Mirza Ihmael Beg -	Allahbad -	8,11,000 - -	
Loll Mun Shookul -	Goonda and Amorah -	6,25,000 - -	
Rajah Surut Sing -	Goruckpore and Bairaitch -	13,50,000 - -	
Mirza Atta Beg -	Azingur and Mahul -	5,79,801 - -	
Meer Saad ul Deen -	Sultanpore -	6,00,001 - -	
Mirza Ahmud Beg -	Sundelee and Milliabad -	2,51,140 - -	
Rajah Jao Loll -	Sandy and Shahabad -	2,90,000 - -	
Loll Oodut Sing -	Khyragur -	2,00,000 - -	
Zulfekar Ally Cawn -	Purtaub Gur -	4,70,005 - -	
Rajah Newaz Sing -	Byswarah -	14,15,579 - -	
Roy Neer Mul Dofs -	Sylaah -	1,56,789 10 -	
Ruddre Mun Shookul -	Bareilly, Dalmou -	8,47,705 - -	
Arhas Gurry -	Lucknow -	55,280 12 3	
Umbar Ally Cawn -	Aimeh, Sundelee, Milliabad -	3,28,280 7 -	
Meer Ally Hamed -	Mohan -	49,578 - -	
Affrun Ally Cawn -	Munnoobaurry -	1,40,107 - -	
Mirza Badre Beg -	Ackharpore -	2,55,819 15 2	
Fuzzul Azeem Cawn -	Ahmety and Rampore -	2,27,696 - -	
Gholaum Surwar -	The Syre -	2,01,005 - -	
Mah Seyed Cawn -	Furruckabad -	5,00,000 - -	
	Sundry Talooks -	5,34,176 15 2	
	Jaghyres.		
Almafs Ally Cawn -	- -	6,63,101 13 3	
Mirza Abu Taleb -			
Mirza Tucku Beg, and -	} Sahlonc, &c. -	13,49,367 13 1	
Mirza Ismael Beg -			
Rajah Soorut Sing -	Goruckpore and Bairaitch -	44,362 4 -	
Mirza Mindy -	Sooragepore -	3,24,938 8 -	
Mirza Ahmud Beg -	Sundelee Milliabad -	1,30,945 12 2	
Roy Ner Mull Dofs -	Sylaak -	41,942 8 -	
Furrul Azeem Cawn -	Ahmety and Rampore -	40,212 - -	
Mirza Atta Beg -	Azingur and Mahole -	65,647 10 -	
Meer Ally Kamed -	Mohan -	13,500 - -	
Rajah Newauz Sing -	Byswarah -	1,10,450 - -	
Arhas Gury -	Lucknow -	16,395 - -	
Affrun Ally Cawn -	Munnoobaurry -	84,533 - -	
Zulfekar Ally Cawn -	Purtaub Gur -	22,000 - -	
Meer Saad ul Deen -	Sultanpore -	13,000 - -	
Gholaum Ally -	Futtypore -	2,263 - -	
Mirza Ihmael Beg -	Allahabad -	16,134 - -	
Ruddre Mun Shookul -	Bareilly, Dalmou, &c. -	13,202 - -	
Gunge Ally Cawn -	Manickpore -	6,000 - -	
Mirza Cazim -	{ Jaidad and Jaghyre La- taufit Ally Cawn }	7,76,448 6 6	
Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn -			
	Rampore -	15,00,000 - -	
	Rupees -	2,62,19,430 7 -	

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Dept.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) T. WOMBWEI,

Accountant.

D^r

ESTIMATE of the Nabob Vizier Asfud Dowla's Receipts and Disbursements for the Fuffullee Year 1190.

C^r

No. 1.	Statement of proposed allowances, under the head of tuncawdars, or pensioners - - -	10,25,214 12 -	No. 7.	Statement of the jumma of the Nabob Vizier's revenue - - -	2,62,19,430 7 -
No. 2.	Statement of proposed allowances, in lieu of the refused jaghyres - - -	22,68,671 - -			33,00,057 4 6
No. 3.	Estimate of the Nabob Vizier's personal expences -	32,00,000 - -			
No. 4.	Statement of the Nabob Vizier's Mottayenna -	75,22,661 6 -			
No. 5.	Statement of the Mehul charges - -	13,90,360 9 6			
No. 6.	Estimate of claims on his Excellency the Vizier, on account of the Honourable Company and the Shroffs, agreeable to the Resident's address, to the Board of the 2d January - -	1,41,12,578 - -			
	Rupees - -	2,95,19,487 11 6		Rupees -	2,95,19,487 11 6

(304)

(304)

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Acts Secy to the Secret Dep^r.

Errors excepted.
per J. WOMBWELL,
Accountant.



ESTIMATE of Claims on his Excellency the Vizier, on Account the Honourable Company and the Shroffs, for the Year 1190.

Balance left unpaid	- - - - -	14,00,000	0	0
Army Subsidy.				
One brigade, according to the old establishment	- - - - - 31,20,000	0	0	
One regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the new establishment, at 25,000 per month	- - - - - 3,00,000	0	0	
Five regiments under Colonel Sir John Cumming, on the new establishment, for 11 months at 25,000 per regiment per month	- - - - - 13,75,000			
One company of artillery under Colonel Sir John Cumming, for 11 months, at 20,000 per month	- - - - - 2,20,000			
		15,95,000	0	0
Mirza Saudit Ally's stipend	- - - - -	50,15,000	0	0
Abdul Rahman Cawn's corps of cavalry	- - - - -	3,00,000	0	0
Army donation	- - - - - 10,50,000	0	0	
Mr. Frazer, &c.	- - - - - 2,00,000	0	0	
		12,50,000	0	0
Rohilla stipends	- - - - -	61,578	0	0
				83,26,578
Shroff's teeps	- - - - -	26,00,000	0	0
Bills of exchange	- - - - -	26,50,000	0	0
Estimate of interest	- - - - -	8,10,000	0	0
		60,60,000	0	0
Received last year	- - - - -	2,74,000	0	0
To be paid out of the revenues of this year				57,86,000
Rupees				141,12,578

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

(Errors excepted.)

Acting Secy. to the Secret Dept.

J. WOMBWELL,
Acct.



TRANSLATION of Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Begum.

I have had the honour to receive your letters:—Whereas the prosperity and welfare of the Vizier's affairs are the earnest wish of the Governor General, I have, in obedience to my instructions, represented to his Excellency that I should conform to his pleasure in whatever he might think proper to direct. I am happy to convey his commands, that Major Gilpin shall, on the arrival of Affrien Ally Cawn, march from Fyzabad, and immediately release Bahar Ally Cawn and Soakur Ally Cawn. This measure affords me the greater pleasure, as I am persuaded, from the kind expressions in your letters, of the regard you entertain for the Vizier, being dearer to you than life, that you will in future consult and cherish his interests.

It is probable the Vizier would have continued the restraints upon your Excellency, if the Governor General had not, out of respect for the ties which bind you, and from a natural benevolence of disposition, given his assent. The strict alliance subsisting between the Governor General and the Vizier will ever render an union of councils and measures the line of conduct of both Governments. And it is a most pleasing circumstance to me, to convey the Governor General's approbation of the restoration of your Excellency to the dignity and consequence to which your high rank and birth justly entitle you.

I beg leave to return my thanks for the sense you express of the becoming conduct of Major Gilpin in the execution of his duty.

Permit me to remind your Excellency that there is still a balance of above five lacks due, on account of your engagements; and as you promised, immediately on the enlargement of your eunuchs, to pay that sum, I hope you will excuse my solicitations and assurances, that by a compliance you will render a service both to the Vizier and the Company, whose affairs at present require the assistance of every pecuniary aid.

A true translation.

(Signed)

ROBT. GREGORY,
Assistant at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Sec. to the Secret Dep.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Bristow, to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated 20th Rubbee ul Awull.

For the better regulation of the Vizier's household, I proposed to his Excellency, that he should direct the amount of the Dawaub assignment, &c. to be paid in specie at the Huzzoor, and appoint a treasurer and Mushruff to take charge of it, and to make the disbursements regularly, agreeably to his Excellency's pleasure, and by his orders. His Excellency appointed Dewaukair Dofs treasurer, and Takoor Dofs Mushruff of the household, and Raja Tipper Chund paymaster of the turkshewars; which I was happy to acquiesce in, from my attachment to the Nabob: and the Nabob directs that the treasurer should be placed under charge of his officers at Punjemahal, and that I should return the shookas heretofore issued relative to the turkshewar tuncaws. I conform to his Excellency's commands in both respects, that the treasure should be committed to the charge of his officers at Punjemahal. The Dawaub assignment, &c. to be publicly disbursed, agreeably to his Excellency's warrants, bearing his own signature, and the counter-sign of the minister, by the treasurer Dowaukair Dofs, and the knowledge of Mahomed Haffun, ostensible Mushruff, with the consent of Takoor Dofs. That Raja Tipper Chund should disburse from his treasure the amount of the turkshewar assignments. 2d. That the shookas heretofore issued, relative to the above assignment, shall be sent back.

A true translation.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Sec. to the Secret Dep.

(306)

STATEMENT



STATEMENT of the VIZIER'S MOTTAYENNA, for the Fullle Year 1190.

C A V A L R Y.

Aumils Names.	Stations.	Names of the Ruffaulahdars.	Number of Men	Actual Monthly Pay per Man and Horse	Total per Month	It is a Custom of Hindostanny Princes to pay their Troops for only Part of the Year; the Months hereunder specified are those allowed to the Vizier's Troops.	Expence of Cavalry stationed with each Aumil.	Total Expenditure
Almas Ally Cawn	Corah, Etawa, Jagdispore, &c.	Futty Ally	663	32 7 5	21,413	6	1,28,478	
		Ditto	1,704	33 12 1	57,920 4	7	4,05,441 12	
		Oosmaun Bustees, &c.	371	33 — 1	12,245	6	73,470	
		Khaundee Roy	45	32 1 2	1,764	6	10,584	
		Sheer Ally, &c.	13	55 9 10	723	6	4,338	
		Khanja Ally Cawn	143	54 12 6	7,834	8	62,672	
		Ditto	22	71 — 4	1,562 8	8	12,500	
		Migza Cazim, &c.	132	38 14 9	5,138	8	41,104	
		Mirza Mahommed Ally	50	83 — —	4,150	6	24,900	
		Zeea ul deen Ally Cawn	6	97 10 8	584	6	3,504	
		Cawder Ally Cawn	4	104 7 3	417 13	6	2,506 14	
		Musaib Cawn	153	92 8 2	4,903	6	29,418	
		Sumsheer Cawn	67	42 3 —	2,826	6	16,956	
		Affrim Ally Cawn	38	55 5 5	1,913	6	11,478	
		Meer Khulleel Ulla	11	67 2 11	739	6	4,434	
		Paim Sing	28	53 1 8	1,487	6	8,922	
		Meer Bund Ally	4	61 8 —	246	6	1,476	
		Ruffaut Ally Cawn	8	84 12 —	678	6	4,068	
		Turkhut Ally Cawn	11	81 10 2	898	6	5,688	
		Taije Roy	2	60 — —	120	12	1,440	
		Shewah Ram, &c.	3	426 9 —	1,279 11	12	15,356 4	
		Sundry People	68	54 5 2	3,694	7, 8, 9, and 10	21,220	
		Allowed, but the Particulars not mentioned	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	
			3,556		1,32,535 4			
						Carried over		9,89,954 14 9



Names.

Stations.

Names of the Ruffauidars.

Number of Men.

Actual Monthly Pay per Man and Horse.

Total per Month.

Indostanny Princes to pay their Troop for only part of the Year; the Number of Months here under specified are those allowed the Vizier's Troops.

Expence of Cavalry stationed with each Aumil.

CSL
Total
Expence.

Brought forward

Mahammed Hussein Cawn

101

3556

45 11 3

9,277 11 2

6

55,666 5 0

9,89,954 14 0

Meer Durrat

237

46 1 5

10,323 14 0

6

65,337 14 0

Behadr Shah Cawn

57

41 5 10

2,358 6 0

6

1,150 4 0

Seeremut Cawn

13

90 11 3

1,179 3 0

6

8,375 0 0

Afsah Beg

122

44 11 1

5,453 0 0

6

32,812 6 0

Abdull Beg

139

45 14 6

6,381 10 0

6

3,289 12 0

Jaffier Cawn

212

51 6 1

11,508 10 0

6

69,051 12 0

Meer Mahommed Shih

48

47 10 9

2,388 5 0

6

13,729 14 0

Willy Dard Cawn

39

44 1 2

1,710 8 0

6

10,118 0 0

Abmud Beg

7

45 3 2

316 8 0

6

1,809 0 0

Omar Cawn

6

80 2 6

480 15 0

6

2,885 10 0

Kishun Sing

13

18 5 2

238 3 0

10

2,81 14 0

New raised by the Aumil

300

33 2 6

9,948 4 2

6

59,639 11 0

Aneep Sing

2

77 4 1

154 8 0

8

1,236 0 0

Khanut Cawn

28

47 8 1

1,330 0 0

6

7,980 0 0

Gordauls

28

54 5 10

1,522 6 0

6

9,134 0 0

Eewna Beg

43

44 1 4

1,892 14 0

6

11,357 4 0

Mahbuba Beg

45

49 8 3

2,228 4 0

6

13,369 8 0

Bekaram

2

19 10 1

39 4 0

6

238 8 0

The Nibob Cawnah

1

27 0 0

27 0 0

10

2,100 0 0

Zabburduft Cawn

12

46 14 8

503 0 0

10

270 0 0

Meer Aly Mahommed

13

134 15 11

2,429 15 0

6

5,621 0 0

With Jiggernaut

24

57 9 3

1,331 11 0

6

1,579 0 0

Ozmut ali Cawn

1

40 6 1

40 6 0

6

8,329 0 0

Hussein Ally Beg

1

40 6 1

40 6 0

6

241 0 0

The Muddies of the Khezaan

17

48 2 9

819 6 0

6

4,073 0 0

Muhtuck Cawn

98

54 11 6

6,460 10 0

6

4,916 4 0

Seyed Nauser Ally

3

115 12 1

345 0 0

6

29,289 0 0

Seyed Egar Cawn

4

171 12 1

447 0 0

6

2,071 8 0

Ahuk Ally

1

275 8 1

275 8 0

8

2,682 0 0

Behbude Ally Cawn

1

41 1 1

41 0 0

7

2,204 0 0

Cuttoo Cawn

1

70 1 1

70 0 0

9

287 0 0

Aukurum Ally Cawn

2

80 13 1

161 10 0

8

630 0 0

Sheer Dard Cawn

2

80 12 1

80 12 0

8

969 0 0

Mhut Cawn

1,740

80 12 1

80 12 0

8

646 0 0

4,66,616 14 0

81,384 6 4

Mahommed Hussein Cawn

40

95 12 2

3,830 8 0

8

30,875 0 0

Buxoota Beg

22

37 4 2

820 9 0

6

5,371 8 0

Khodaufund Cawn

15

48 10 8

730 0 0

6

4,380 0 0

Ab ul Kuffun

1

123 1 1

123 0 0

6

738 0 0

[308]