



me to deliver it into the hands of a successor especially appointed to receive it.

16. Since my departure from Fort William, I have received the letter of the Court of Directors, to the Governor-General in council, under date the 22nd of April, 1801, I have accordingly taken the necessary measures for establishing the new council at Fort William, and I have appointed George Hilario Barlow to be Vice-President in council, and Deputy-Governor of Fort William. My experience of the eminent talents, knowledge, integrity, and discretion of Mr. Barlow, inspire me with the fullest confidence that he will discharge the trust which I have reposed in him to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CL.

*The Marquess Wellesley to the Honourable Court of Directors.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Monghyr, September 28th, 1801.

1. It is my sincere wish to retain my present charge, while the exigency of your affairs shall require my services, and while you shall be pleased to extend to me the aid and encouragement of your confidence and support.

2. But I have suffered considerable anxiety, since the departure of Sir Alured Clarke from Bengal has left me unprovided with a successor especially appointed by your Honourable Court, to take charge of the government in the event of any contingency which might render me unable to serve you.

3. No consideration, inferior to the sense of an utter incapacity of serving you, shall ever induce me to suffer the arduous trust which you have reposed in me, to pass into the hands of any successor (however respectable in my judgment,) who shall not have received from your Honourable Court a direct notification of your confidence, signified by a special appointment, empowering him to succeed me in the event of my death, absence, or resignation.

4. Various circumstances however, might occur to require





my speedy and sudden return to Europe; and the reflections which arise from the precarious state of health, and even of life in this climate, occasion in my mind a solicitude, (intimately connected with my zeal for the prosperity of your affairs, and for the dignity, stability, and vigour of your government in India,) that you should preclude the evils which might be apprehended, if this government should accidentally fall into any hands which you had not expressly designated to receive it.

5. I therefore most earnestly entreat your honourable Court to add to the favours, which you have already conferred on me, by issuing without delay, a provisional appointment to any person whom you may in your wisdom deem properly qualified to hold the temporary charge of this government in the event of my death, absence, or resignation; and I further solicit your Honourable Court, to forward such an appointment by an express, overland, at the earliest practicable period of time, after you shall have received this request.

6. It is a requisite act of justice to eminent merit to declare to your Honourable Court, that the earnestness of this application is entirely unconnected with any doubt of the qualifications of the gentleman, who in the ordinary course of law, would succeed to my trust, were it now to become vacant. My experience of Mr. Barlow's character, and my implicit confidence in his talents, and virtues, would leave me without an emotion of doubt or apprehension of his ability to conduct your affairs, if I were instantly to resign this charge into his hands. But my anxiety is founded on a sense of the impropriety and risk of suffering the government to devolve to any person, unempowered by your express sanction, to exercise it, and consequently destitute, in exercising the the powers of Governor-General, of the advantage of your previous approbation, and of your declared confidence, without which the most splendid abilities, combined with the most exalted virtues, might be found unequal to the burthen of this great Empire.

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

Your most obedient, obliged, and faithful Servant,

WELLESLEY.





THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

CSL  
Sept.

No. CLI.

*The Marquess Wellesley to the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Monghyr, September 28th, 1801.

Your Honourable Committee has been apprized of the motives which induced me to despatch Captain Malcolm to the Court of Persia, and of the general objects of his mission. I have now the satisfaction to inform you, that Captain Malcolm returned from his embassy in the month of May, after having completely succeeded in accomplishing every object of his mission, and in establishing a connection with the actual government of the Persian Empire, which promises to the British nation in India, political and commercial advantages of the most important description, and of as great a degree of stability as appears compatible with the nature and character of the Persian Government.

2. I have the honour to transmit separate numbers in this despatch, copies of two treaties,\* the first relating to a political connection, and the second to a commercial arrangement, and a copy of a letter from Captain Malcolm, which accompanied the communication of these treaties from Persia. These treaties have been concluded by Captain Malcolm, between the British Government of India, and the Court of Persia.

3. I likewise transmit copies of the whole of Captain Malcolm's correspondence with this government from the date of his appointment until his return, from which your Honourable Committee will be informed of all the circumstances attending this interesting and important mission.

4. Notwithstanding the fluctuations which have occurred in the Government of Persia, the power of the reigning Prince appeared to me to have acquired sufficient stability to render it an object of considerable importance to conciliate the attachment of that Prince to the British interests, and to establish with Persia an intimate connection founded on durable and comprehensive principles. The policy which dictated my opinion, was calculated to provide not only against the meddled invasion of Zemaun Shah, but also against the views

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\* See Appendix.



which other powers may entertain of attacking the British possessions in India. This object is important in proportion to the hazard to which the British interests would be exposed, by a connection between the Court of Persia, and those European powers, whose views have long been directed to this quarter of the British dominions. Great advantages in a commercial point of view were likewise to be expected from the connection which I proposed to form with the Court of Persia.

5. To accomplish these important objects, it was indispensably necessary that the embassy should be so constituted as to convey to the Court of Persia, and to the inhabitants of that country, a respectable impression of the power, wealth, and dignity, of the British Government in India. To produce this effect upon the minds of a nation peculiarly devoted to outward forms and ceremonies, I judged it to be necessary to attach to the embassy, appointments calculated to ensure from the Court of Persia, a reception suited to the dignity of the British Government and to the importance of the mission.

6. From the perusal of the correspondence your honourable Committee will find, that my opinion on this subject was amply justified, and I am satisfied that the extent of the appointments of the embassy, and the liberal manner in which it was conducted, materially contributed to its success, and tended to excite in the minds of the inhabitants of Persia, an exalted opinion of the power and liberality of the Company's government in India.

7. Your honourable Committee in your letter of the 10th of September, 1800, has expressed a doubt of the policy of Captain Malcolm's mission, founded on the accounts which had been received from Bombay, of the success of Mehdi Ali Khan's exertions in a similar capacity.

8. The objects of Mehdi Ali Khan's mission were comparatively of a limited and temporary nature. This mission was neither intended, nor calculated to embrace those important and comprehensive views which I had in contemplation, in furnishing Captain Malcolm with credentials to the Court of Persia. The value of Mehdi Ali Khan's services on that occasion was certainly considerable, but he was not in my opinion a proper person to be entrusted with the negotiation of such important objects as those which I had in contempla-





tion at the Court of Persia, in the mission of Captain Malcolm. Independently of any disqualifications applicable to Mehdi Ali Khan, the objections to the employments of a native of India in such a mission are numerous and insurmountable.

9. It is not consistent with the dignity of the British Government, to employ any native of this country as its representative at a foreign court, nor could the British interests be with any degree of safety confided to any person of that description. Intrigue, falsehood, and collusion, are the uniform characteristics of such of the natives of India, as aspire to the qualifications of statesmen. They are ignorant of the national honour, and insensible to every emotion of public spirit, they are, therefore, ever disposed to sacrifice the public interests to views of private ambition and individual profit.

10. No native of India can possess a sufficient knowledge of the political interests of the British nation, nor of the principles and maxims which regulate its conduct, to qualify him for the arduous duty of superintending an important branch of the political relations of the British empire in India, nor can he assume that degree of consideration at a foreign court, which is indispensably necessary in a situation so distinguished and important as that of the representative of the honourable Company in Asia.

11. The natives of India may occasionally be employed with advantage for the promotion of temporary views of policy, or for the attainment of separate and limited objects. They may sometimes be rendered, in a subordinate situation, successful instruments for opening the way to political systems of a more permanent and comprehensive nature. In both these respects, I consider the services of Mehdi Ali Khan to have merited reward and approbation; but I should have betrayed the important interests committed to my charge, if I had attempted to accomplish views of such magnitude as those which suggested the mission of Captain Malcolm, through the agency of Mehdi Ali Khan, or of any other native agent.

12. I shall now proceed to make some remarks upon the nature and effects of the alliance so happily established with the Court of Persia, for the purpose of enabling your honourable Committee to form a just estimate of the advantages which may be expected to result from the success of Captain Malcolm's mission.



13. A firm and intimate connection has now been established between the British Government and a State, the resources of which, are capable of aiding in an essential manner the hostile views of the enemies of the British nation against our Eastern possessions.

14. The measures which have succeeded in conciliating the favourable disposition of the Persian Government towards the British nation, have produced a proportionate opposition in that Court to the views and interests of our enemies, and have opened to us the prospect of commanding those resources and local advantages, which, under a different state of circumstances might eventually have been employed against us. I entertain the fullest confidence that the Court of Persia, in conformity to its declarations and engagements, will cordially resist any attempts which may be made, either by negotiation, or by force, on the part of our enemies, to obtain any establishment in that country, or to render it in any manner subservient to their views.

15. I consider the unrestrained use of the Persian sea-ports, and the exclusion of our enemies from them to be an essential advantage. By securing the entire command of the Persian coast, we shall facilitate the means of defeating any attempts on the part of our enemies to establish themselves in that quarter, and as the enemy's cruizers will be deprived of all refuge and assistance in those ports, the commerce of the Persian Gulph, (which, under the operation of the commercial treaty may be expected rapidly to increase), will in a great measure be free from interruption, and the communication with Europe, by the way of Bussorah, will be less subject to molestation.

16. The active measures adopted by the Court of Persia against Zemaun Shah, which were instigated in the first instance by Mehdi Ali Khan, and subsequently encouraged by Captain Malcolm, produced the salutary effect of diverting the attention of Zemaun Shah from his long projected invasion of Hindostan during three successive seasons. The hostility of Baba Khan unquestionably proved the ruin of Zemaun Shah's power. The assistance afforded by Mehdi Ali Khan under my orders, to the Prince Mahomed Shah, originally enabled that Prince to excite those commotions, which have recently terminated in the defeat of Zemaun Shah, in his deposition from the throne, and in the entire extinction of his





power; to the consolidated and active government of Zemaun Shah, has succeeded a state of confusion in the country of the Afghans highly favourable to our security in that quarter. Since the fall of Zemaun Shah, several competitors for the throne have opposed the establishment of Mahomed Shah, and the Afghan power is broken down by their mutual contentions, while the vicinity of the King of Persia's force, now connected with our interests, operates as an additional cause of weakness to the empire formerly held by Zemaun Shah. The relation which that Prince had formed with Tippoo Sul-taun, and the probability of his concurrence in the hostile views, either of Russia, or of France, render the actual state of affairs in Candahar a most favourable contrast with that which existed in the year 1798.

17. The details of the transactions which have led to the fall of Zemaun Shah accompany this despatch.

18. The engagements which Captain Malcolm has lately contracted with the Court of Persia, relative to the Afghans, afford abundant reason to believe, that the provinces of Hindostan will, for a long course of years be effectually relieved from the apprehension of an Afghan incursion.

19. The immediate effect of these arrangements has been to enable me to prosecute with confidence my negotiations at Lucknow, and to relieve me from the necessity of making expensive military preparations on the frontiers of Oude, a measure which, under other circumstances, I should have thought it my duty to adopt.

20. I consider the liberty granted by the Court of Persia to British merchants to settle at any of the ports in the Persian dominions, for the purposes of commerce, to be a valuable concession, calculated to establish the foundation of important benefits to our commercial and political interests in that quarter.

21. The proposed settlement in the Gulph of Persia, which your honourable Committee will observe, is suggested in several parts of Captain Malcolm's correspondence, is a question worthy of the most serious consideration. I shall communicate my sentiments to your honourable Committee on this important subject, in a future despatch.

22. From the perusal of Captain Malcolm's correspondence, your honourable Committee will have the satisfaction to observe, that this important and beneficial alliance with the





Court of Persia has been concluded under circumstances, which warrant a perfect confidence in the sincerity of the Persian Monarch, and that the impression, which the embassy has produced upon the minds of the inhabitants of Persia, is so favourable to the interests of the British nation, as to leave no apprehension of its being effaced by the intrigues of a rival power, or by any internal changes or revolutions in the Persian empire.

23. Your honourable Committee will further have the satisfaction to observe that these important advantages have been obtained without any sacrifice whatever, either of interest or of honour on the part of the British Government. The returns which the British government is bound to make, are of a nature to improve the advantages acquired by us, and are consistent with every principle of true policy and honour.

24. The issue of Captain Malcolm's negotiation with the Imaum of Muscat, has proved highly advantageous to the interests of the British nation. The importance of cultivating a good understanding with the Government of Muscat, is sufficiently obvious, and the arrangements which have taken place with that government, through the agency of Captain Malcolm, may be expected to ensure all the benefit of which that connection is susceptible.

25. The intercourse which Captain Malcolm held with the Pasha of Bagdad, appears to have produced upon the mind of that Prince, an impression extremely favourable to the British interests, and to have laid the foundation of future essential advantages, intimately connected with the alliance so happily contracted with the Court of Persia.

26. Under these circumstances, advertng to the great public advantages which have already resulted from Captain Malcolm's mission, as well as to those which may be expected to flow from its future consequences, I anxiously solicit the particular attention of your honourable Committee, and of the Court of Directors, to the ability, firmness, temper, and dignity, which have distinguished Captain Malcolm's conduct, through the whole course of the arduous and important duties committed to his charge.

27. Your honourable Committee will observe by Captain Malcolm's letter, under date the 31st of July, that he has





transmitted to me the journal of his mission to Persia, which I should have forwarded by this despatch to your honourable Committee, had I not understood from Captain Malcolm that it was his intention, as soon as he should have leisure to arrange the materials which he had collected, to prepare a much more complete and extended work upon this interesting subject.

28. I have the honour to annex to this letter, two documents which I have received from Captain Malcolm, and which contain discussions serving to illustrate the objects and consequences of his mission.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CLII.

*The Marquess Wellesley to Major-General Baird.*

SIR,

Patna, October 15, 1801.

I have great satisfaction in expressing my entire approbation of the activity, zeal, and judgment manifested in the various arrangements which you adopted for concentrating the army under your command at Cosseir, and for supplying it with the means of advancing into Egypt. Your negotiations with the Shireef of Mecca appear to have been conducted with considerable prudence, and to have had the effect of influencing the disposition of that chieftain in favour of the British interests.

2. I received, with particular pleasure, the details of the activity, perseverance, military skill, and judicious arrangement which enabled the army under your command to surmount the difficulties which opposed its march through the desert from Cosseir to Kinné. I desire that you will communicate my thanks to Lieut.-Colonels Murray and Montresor for their respective able and laborious exertions in promoting the public service. I request also that you will communicate to all the officers from India, serving under your command, and to the troops composing your army, the high sense which I entertain of the military order, discipline, and firmness





which have distinguished their conduct under the peculiar difficulties and hardships to which they were exposed.

3. Various circumstances have induced me to detain, in India, the reinforcements with which I originally intended to supply your army. The difficulty of proceeding up the Red Sea at the earliest period of time at which the reinforcements could have embarked, would under any circumstances have prevented their arrival at any point from which they could have proceeded to join you, until you had made a considerable progress in Egypt, and the hazard and difficulty of forming a junction would have been proportioned to the delay in their arrival, and to the extent of your distance. Under the circumstances of our late glorious successes in Egypt, and of the expectations which we may reasonably entertain of the complete success of the British arms in that quarter, the force already with you will be amply sufficient for the purposes described by Lieut.-General Hutchinson, in his despatches to you. At the same time the state of affairs in India is such as to render it extremely imprudent to diminish our force in this quarter. The necessity of any reinforcement, with reference to the eventual resumption of the expeditions against Batavia and the Isle of France no longer exists, as various considerations connected with the situation of affairs in Europe and in India, and with the success of the British arms in Egypt, have induced me to relinquish the intention of prosecuting either of these enterprizes.

4. In consequence of this determination, it is my desire, that when the services of the army under your command shall no longer be required in Egypt, or in the event of any occurrence which might leave you at liberty, under my former instructions, to undertake the projected expedition to Batavia or the Isle of France, you will return with the troops under your command, or such part of them as it may not be necessary to leave in Egypt, to the nearest port in India.

5. I have been informed by despatches from the Cape, in reply to my application for a reinforcement of troops from that quarter, that the condition of the military establishment and other circumstances will not admit of any diminution of the force of that Colony.

6. The arrival of Sir Home Popham at Calcutta has en-





abled me to obtain much useful information upon points connected with the public service, and has afforded me an opportunity of making arrangements calculated to promote the objects of the expedition, and to secure our interests in the Red Sea. I have communicated to Sir Home Popham my sentiments with respect to the mode of conducting the department of supplies, and of superintending the employment of the transports, for the details of which I refer you to Sir Home Popham.

8. I have likewise invested Sir Home Popham, under the order of the honourable the Secret Committee with a political commission for the purpose of negotiating the terms of a permanent alliance and connexion between the Company and the Arab chieftains occupying the shores of the Red Sea. Sir Home Popham's negotiation will provide for any arrangement with the Shireef of Mecca, of the nature adverted to in your despatches.

9. Having invested Sir Home Popham with the exclusive charge of all political concerns in the Red Sea, I have directed the Government of Bombay to abolish the appointment of political Commissioner hitherto held by Lieut.-Colonel Murray. I desire, however, that you will signify to Lieutenant Colonel Murray my entire approbation of his services in that capacity. I have directed the office of political Commissioner to be abolished, merely with a view of uniting all the powers necessary for negotiation with the Arab chiefs in the hands of the person appointed by the Secret Committee for that purpose.

10. Under the supposition that Mehdi Ali Khan has not been required to join you in Egypt, I have sent instructions to him to place himself under the orders of Sir Home Popham, to whom his talents may perhaps be useful in conducting the duties of his political mission.

11. I am satisfied that you have observed the utmost degree of economy in your expenditure, consistent with the exigencies of the public service; and I have no doubt that you will continue to pay the same attention which you have hitherto manifested to this object.

12. Previously to your return to India it would be highly advantageous to the public service in this quarter, if his Majesty's regiments on the Indian establishments could be completed to the established strength by drafts from the troops





sent from England into Egypt. I desire that you will signify my wishes on this subject to General Hutchinson, and through him to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

13. I cannot close this despatch without renewing to you the assurances of my most cordial approbation of the manner in which you have executed the important service for which I selected you. I consider your conduct in Egypt to have added to the honour which you had justly acquired by your brilliant services in Mysore; and I anticipate, with confidence, the assistance that General Hutchinson will derive from the co-operation of your talents, zeal, and experience, if any exigency should demand further native service in Egypt. Your return to India, at the earliest practical period of time, will be highly acceptable to me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CLIII.

*The Marquess Wellesley to the Earl of Elgin.*

MY LORD,

Patna, 17th October, 1801.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letters noted in the margin,\* with their separate enclosures, and to express my thanks for your Excellency's continued attention.

2. In offering my warmest congratulations to your Excellency upon the success of the British arms in Egypt, I cannot repress the emotion of regret which every British subject must feel for the loss of that gallant and able officer Sir Ralph Abercromby. If any lustre could be added to a character so eminently distinguished throughout the long career of an active and laborious military life, it would result from the interesting circumstances related by your Excellency in announcing to me the glory and honour which attended his death.

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\* April 24th, May 6th, May 30th, June 13th, and June 23rd.



3. I observe with sincere satisfaction, that the conduct of Major-General Hutchinson has been such as to avert all apprehension of those dangers which might have menaced the public service, if so arduous and important a command had devolved to an officer of inferior talents, firmness, and skill.

4. The glorious success of his Majesty's fleet in the Baltic, and the immediate consequences which followed that victory, joined to the death of the Emperor Paul, and to other events in Europe, justify a confident expectation that the great cause in which his Majesty and the nation are embarked will finally be crowned with a degree of triumphant success proportioned to the wonderful efforts of our country, to the energy and wisdom of our councils, and to the valour and ability which have conducted our armies and navies in every part of the world.

5. I congratulate your Excellency on the complete success which has attended Captain Malcolm's negotiations in Persia. Future advantages of considerable importance, both to the political and commercial interests of the British Government, are to be expected from the connection now formed with Persia. The immediate operation of that connection has averted one of the most serious dangers which menaced the British possessions in India. To the success of the negotiations in Persia, I chiefly ascribe the fall of Zemaun Shah and the actual confusion of the Affghan Government, events which will probably repress for many years the revival of the annual project of invading Hindostan from Cabul.

6. This change in the state of the Affghan empire, has been rendered more important by occurring at a period of time when I am anxious to accomplish a settlement of Oude, which, in my opinion, is equally necessary for the purpose of promoting the internal prosperity of that country, and of securing the north western frontier of Hindostan from foreign attack.

7. I observe the information which your Lordship has been pleased to communicate respecting the probability of a British army remaining in Egypt, for the protection of that country during the continuance of the war. No measure can be more wise, nor any plan more effectually calculated to secure the advantages of our recent success. It will not, however, be practicable for me to augment the force already





detached from India to Egypt; and I shall look anxiously for the early return of the army, which has been spared from the defence of these possessions. It will undoubtedly be prudent to leave a considerable garrison at Suez; but I trust that a respectable squadron in the Red Sea will be added to our defences in that quarter, until the termination of the war shall relieve us from any apprehension of the activity and enterprize of France.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CLIV.

*The Marquess Wellesley to Harford Jones, Esq. Resident at Bagdad.*

SIR,

Patna, 20th October, 1801.

1. Since the receipt of your despatches acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government, under date the 11th May, 1801, I have been favoured with your several official and private addresses noted in the margin.\*

2. My acknowledgements are due for the various interesting communications contained in your despatches.

3. I received with much concern the accounts which your despatches and those of Mr. Manesty contain of the late extraordinary conduct of the Pasha of Bagdad. My early attention will be given to that subject, as well as to the consideration of the general condition of our political relations with the Pasha of Bagdad. I postpone the discussion of these subjects until I shall have communicated with Captain Campbell, to whom you refer me for information with respect to the actual state of affairs in that quarter. I expect him to join my suite within a short period of time.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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\* *Official*.—March 26th, 1801; do. do.; April 15th and 24th; May 12th, 14th, and 16th; and June 5th and 16th. *Private*.—May 12th, 13th, and 14th; and July 19th.



No. CLV.

*The Marquess Wellesley to the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Patna, 21st October, 1801.

At the moment of closing my letters intended for the present despatch overland, I received a letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, under date the 22nd ultimo, notifying the final conclusion and exchange of engagements between the Honourable Company and his Highness the Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah, and enclosing for my ratification two explanatory articles; which articles, according to my instructions, had been executed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council and his Highness the Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah.

2. Being absent from the Presidency of Fort William on my progress towards the Upper Provinces, I have this day ratified the explanatory articles of the treaty of the Carnatic.

3. I request your honourable Committee to accept my congratulations on the conclusion of an arrangement which, while it is highly creditable to the justice and moderation of the British character, has happily established the rights and interests of the honourable Company in the Carnatic, upon the secure and permanent foundations of territorial possession, of exclusive civil and military government, and of undivided influence and power. It is a great satisfaction to have ultimately accomplished an object long and anxiously desired by the honourable Company, and earnestly recommended by the Court of Directors to my special attention, when I had the honour to receive the charge of this Government. Your honourable Committee is apprized of the early solicitude which I manifested for the accomplishment of this important measure upon my first arrival at Madras, in the month of April, 1798, as well as of the repeated attempts which I made on various occasions, in the years 1798 and 1799, to effect the same salutary arrangement. The successive failure of all those attempts, combined with the reflections arising from the equally unpropitious result of every preceding proposition



of a similar nature, have enhanced in my mind the pleasure of witnessing the conclusion of the late treaty. The intimate connection of this happy event with the success of your arms in Mysore, forms a peculiar and interesting feature of the whole transaction. Nor can your honourable Committee fail to remark that the possession of the records of the House of Hyder Ally in disclosing to your Government the whole system of the policy of your enemies in India, is the source from which we have derived that information which has enabled us to complete the settlement of the Carnatic.

4. The introduction into the Carnatic of the wise and benevolent system of government to which these provinces are indebted for their present happiness and prosperity, will be the next object of my anxiety and care. The union of all local authorities, and the extinction of every principle of conflicting power, will preclude the operation of those causes of discord and counter-action which must ever have impeded the progress of good government in the Carnatic, while the administration of affairs continued in the hands of the Nabob.

5. I consider it a most grateful part of my duty to express to your honourable Committee the high sense which I entertain of the zeal, judgment, and temper, which have distinguished the conduct of Lord Clive and of the Government of Fort St. George, during the whole course of those important transactions and arduous negotiations which have terminated in a manner so advantageous to the interests of the honourable Company in India.

6. To his Lordship's judicious exercise of the powers vested in him by my authority for the settlement of the affairs of the Carnatic, is principally to be ascribed the success of those measures which the treachery and ingratitude of their late Highnesses, the Nabobs Walahjah and Omdut ul Omrah, compelled me to adopt for the preservation of the rights and interests of the honourable Company in that country.

7. Justice to the merits of Mr. Webbe, Chief Secretary to Government at Fort St. George, and of Lieut.-Colonel Close, late resident in Mysore, requires me to express to your honourable Committee my cordial and grateful approbation of the important services rendered by those gentlemen to the public during the course of the late transactions and negotiations at Fort St. George. The assistance which Lord Clive



has derived from the zeal, talents, and knowledge of Mr. Webbe and of Lieut.-Colonel Close, contributed in an essential degree to the success of his Lordship's measures for the arrangement of affairs in the Carnatic.

8. The discretion manifested by those gentlemen in the conduct of the examination of Ghoolaum Ali and Ali Rezza, instituted by the Government of Fort St. George, under circumstances of peculiar delicacy and difficulty, deserve the highest applause.

9. I acknowledge with gratitude the assistance which I received from the abilities and local knowledge of Mr. Webbe, whom I directed to attend me at Fort William, for the purpose of aiding me in framing the system of measures to be adopted for the future administration of affairs in the Carnatic, in consequence of the detected treachery of their late Highnesses the Nabobs Walahjah and Omdut ul Omrah.

10. The obligations of public duty, and the most indispensable rules of justice, concur to demand from me a recorded testimony in favour of the indefatigable activity, powerful abilities, and proved integrity of Mr. Webbe, who adds to these qualities a most accurate knowledge of the Oriental languages and an intimate acquaintance with every branch of your affairs in the Peninsula. In confirming the honourable testimony afforded by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to the public merits and services of Mr. Webbe and Lieut.-Colonel Close, on the important occasion which attracted his Lordship's approbation, I consider it to be incumbent on me to solicit the special attention of your honourable Committee and of the Court of Directors to the unremitting exertions of Mr. Webbe in the service of the honourable Company since the commencement of the late war in Mysore; being satisfied, through the regular public channels of information, as well as by my personal observation, that the laborious industry of that gentleman has been employed with the most disinterested zeal and with great success to render himself an useful instrument, under the Government of Fort St. George, of promoting the interests of the honourable Company, of securing the integrity and vigour of the administration of Government, of improving the condition of our native subjects in the Peninsula, and of augmenting the reputation and honour of the British name in





every part of the extensive dominions subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

No. CLVI.

*The Right Honourable Lord Lewisham to the Marquess Wellesley.*

India Office, London, June 11th, 1801.

[Received in Nov. 1801.]

MY DEAR LORD,

I do myself the honour to address your Lordship for the purpose of announcing to you that, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Dundas, his Majesty has been pleased to nominate me to the office of President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India. Not having been for many years in habits of business, I should have felt more hesitation in taking upon me the responsibility accompanying that situation, if your high character and eminent abilities, (which an acquaintance of many years would have enabled me to appreciate, could any doubt upon that subject have now remained in the mind of any one individual), together with the entire support and confidence of my friend and predecessor Mr. Dundas, had not removed the weight of these objections which forced themselves strongly upon my mind at the moment when that office was offered to my acceptance. I beg leave at the same time to assure you that that system for the administration of the affairs of India which has been honoured by your support, and under which that country has risen to such an eminent degree of prosperity, is the system which no exertions on my part shall be wanting to support.

I have the honour to be,

My dear Lord,

with the highest regard,

your faithful, obedient servant,

LEWISHAM.



LORD CLIVE, TO

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NOV.

No. CLVII.

*Lord Clive to the Marquess Wellesley.*

October 18th, 1801.

[Received Nov. 1801.]

MY DEAR LORD,

I had determined, in consequence of the receipt of a private letter from the Chairman of the Court of Directors, to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the letter, which I have judged it to be incumbent upon me to address to Mr. Scott in his official capacity. By intelligence recently received, I am informed that the intention of the Court of Directors, indefinitely expressed in Mr. Scott's letter, has since been confirmed by a resolution to effect such changes in the constitution of this government as appear to be incompatible with my continuance to reside in it.

It was my ambition to have conducted this government on the principles which I have repeatedly had the honour of stating to your Lordship, until I should have completed the accomplishment of the great objects in your Lordship's contemplation with respect to the affairs of Fort St. George, by the annexation of Tanjore and the Carnatic to the British possessions on a permanent foundation, by the settlement of the territories acquired under your Lordship's auspices by cession or conquest; by the establishment of the Company's authority in Malabar; by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenues and of a system of judicature; and by the restoration of the Company's finances, and its investment to an efficient footing.

The success which has hitherto attended my measures under your Lordship's authority, had encouraged me to hope for the accomplishment of the objects which I had prescribed to myself, under the continued support of your Lordship in Council, and under the confidence of the Court of Directors.

It is now plain that the confidence of the Court of Directors has been withdrawn from me; in conformity, therefore, to the principle stated by me to the Chairman, I consider it impracticable for me to persist in the system of measures which I judge to be necessary to the completion of my administration; and the result of that view of the subject is a deter-





intimation to proceed to England with all practicable expedition. The earnest desire which I had cherished of engrafting the reputation of my government, on the fame of your Lordship's exploits, by a cordial co-operation with the Governor-General in Council in the plans adopted by your Lordship in Council for the security and aggrandizement of the British empire in India, has been anticipated by the recent determination of the Court of Directors; and the mortification which I naturally feel from the defeat of my arrangements, is aggravated by the necessity of my retiring from the honour and happiness of participating your Lordship's labours. If any hope remained that I could continue to afford support to your Lordship's administration, my reluctance to deprive myself of the pleasure I have derived from the continued intercourse of your Lordship's friendship would induce me to submit to any difficulties of a personal nature; but the despair of reconciling the principles of my public measures with the system of government, which the resolution of the Court of Directors appears calculated to enforce, irresistibly demands my retirement from the government of Fort St. George. Under the impression of these sentiments, I shall not hesitate to obey the orders which I may receive from the Court of Directors with respect to the changes in question; and it is my wish to follow that submission to superior authority by embarking for England at the earliest practicable period of time. I request, therefore, that your Lordship will do me the honour to consider this intimation of my intention to be of an official nature, and to make such provisions as your Lordship may judge expedient for the contingency of my departure.

The regret which I feel in communicating this resolution to your Lordship is tempered by the satisfaction with which I shall always reflect on the uninterrupted course of harmony which has prevailed between the Supreme Government and the Government of Fort St. George during the time I have resided in it. I shall dwell with greater pleasure on the success which has hitherto attended my constant co-operation in your Lordship's measures; and I shall derive the most permanent gratification from the particular kindness and friendship which I have continued personally to experience from your Lordship. It is my request to your Lordship, to direct





THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

CSL  
NOV.

accommodation to be reserved for me on one of the ships intended to load at Madras; should it be consistent with your Lordship's intentions to fix upon the *Dover Castle* for that purpose, that ship would be particularly agreeable to me.

I have the honour to be,  
with the greatest regard and esteem,  
my dear Lord,  
most faithfully yours,

CLIVE.

P. S. Understanding that the *Dover Castle* is not one of the ships fixed upon to sail for the coast in December, I take the liberty to suggest that the *Charlton*, Capt. Cumberledge, which is said to be intended for that service, would in every respect be equally agreeable to me for my accommodation.

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No. CLVIII.

*The Honourable Henry Wellesley to the Marquess Wellesley.*

MY DEAR MORNINGTON,

Lucknow, Nov. 10th, 1801.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the treaty was signed this morning. In congratulating you upon the conclusion of this important arrangement, I can only express my wish that it may redound as much to your honour and reputation as your letter of the 1st instant has contributed to my happiness. As soon as a copy of the treaty can be prepared, we shall send it off to you in order that it may be ratified, in the mean while I write you this short Letter.

Upon full consideration, and after consulting Colonel Scott, I am of opinion that it will be advisable to introduce Courts of Justice into the ceded countries, immediately. For the first year, or at least until the resources of the country shall have been ascertained, the Civil establishment should consist of four Magistrates and four Collectors, one Court of Circuit and Appeal, and one or two commercial Residents. For the first year Rohilcund (in which Bareilly and Rehr are included) will require two Collectors and two Magistrates. I am informed, from good authority, that the revenues of Rohilcund and the Dooab, formerly amounted to a crore and sixty





or seventy lacs of rupees, and it is said that the Dooab produces a clear profit to Almas of twenty-four lacs of rupees annually.

I have not included Gorruckpoor in the foregoing statement of Collectors and Magistrates.

Ever your's, most affectionately,

HENRY WELLESLEY.

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No. CLIX.

*The Marquess Wellesley to the Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors.*

On board the Sonamooky Yacht,  
off the Mouth of the Goomty,  
November 13, 1801.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the negotiations which have been so long depending with his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, were brought to a favourable issue on the 10th instant, by the signature of a treaty\* under which his Excellency has ceded in perpetuity and in full sovereignty to the honourable Company the territories enumerated in the statement which I have the honour to enclose.

I expect to receive, in the course of a few hours, a copy of the treaty which I shall immediately ratify; and with all practicable expedition I propose to forward to the Secret Committee a copy of the ratified treaty, together with such explanations as may appear to be requisite for the purpose of apprising the Court of Directors of all the beneficial consequences of this important arrangement. In the meanwhile, however, I have judged it advisable not to delay for a moment the notification of an event which must afford such satisfaction to every person conversant with the interests of the Company on this side of India.

It is my intention immediately to appoint a temporary administration for this settlement of the ceded districts. This provisional Government will be composed of several of the most experienced, able, and active of the Company's civil servants in the departments of judicature, commerce, and re-

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\* See p. 508.





venue, and will be presided by Mr. Henry Wellesley, to whose discretion, address, and firmness, the Company is principally indebted for the early and tranquil attainment of these extensive and fertile territories.

I have the satisfaction to assure you that the result of this settlement will prove highly beneficial to the general finances of the Company in India, and will afford immediate relief to those of Bengal.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CLX.

*The Marquess Wellesley to the Honourable Henry Wellesley and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott.*

On the river near Benares,

November 14, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

I had the satisfaction to receive this day the copy of the treaty\* exchanged by you with his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier on the 10th instant; I now return this treaty, ratified

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*\*Treaty between the Honourable the East India Company and his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier Ool Mumaulick, Yemeen oo Dowlah, Nazim ool Moolk, Saadut Ali Khan Bahauder, Mobaurez Jung, for ceding to the Company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his Excellency's territorial possessions, in commutation of the subsidy now payable to the Company by the Vizier :*

Whereas by the treaty now subsisting between his Excellency the Vizier and the Honourable East India Company, the Company have engaged to defend his Excellency's dominions against all enemies; and to enable them to fulfil that engagement, his Excellency is bound by the aforesaid treaty to pay to the Company, in perpetuity, the annual subsidy of seventy-six lacs of Lucknow sicca rupees; and is further bound by the said treaty to defray the expence of any augmentation of force, which, in addition to the number of troops stipulated in the treaty, shall be judged necessary to enable the Company to fulfil their engagements of defending his Excellency's dominions against all enemies: And whereas it is advisable that the funds for defraying these charges be established on a footing which shall admit of no fluctuation of either increase, or decrease, and which shall afford satisfaction and security to the Company, in regard to the regular payment in perpetuity of all such charges, the following treaty, consisting of ten Articles, is concluded on the one part by the Honourable Henry Wellesley and Lieutenant-Colonel William Scott, on behalf and





in regular form according to established usage, together with a letter for his Excellency, which you will present to him as soon as may be convenient; my letter to the Vizier is founded on a suggestion contained in a private despatch from Mr. Wellesley, and I trust that the measure which I have adopted may prove satisfactory to his Excellency; I desire, however, that you will urge his Excellency in the strongest terms to issue his immediate orders to his Aumils in conformity to the obligations which he has regularly contracted with the

in the name of his Excellency the most noble the Marquess Wellesley, K.P. Governor-General for all affairs, civil and military, of the British nation in India, by virtue of full power vested in them for this purpose by the said Governor-General, and on the other part by his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier ool Mumaulick Yemeen oo Dowlah, Nazim ool Moolk, Saadut Ali Khan Bahauder, Mobaurez Jung, in behalf of himself, and his heirs and successors, for ceding to the Honourable the English East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his Excellency's territorial possessions, in commutation of the former and augmented subsidy, and of all other sums of money now chargeable to his Excellency on account of the Company's defensive engagements with his Excellency.

Article 1. His Excellency the Nawaub Vizier hereby cedes to the Honourable the East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the under-mentioned portions of his territorial possessions, amounting in the gross revenue to one crore and thirty-five lacs of rupees, including expences of collection, in commutation of the subsidy, of the expences attendant on the additional troops, and of the Benares and Furruckabad pensions

Statement of the Jumma :

*Chucklah Corah, Kuwah, and Chucklar Etawa	55,48,571	11	9
Rehr and others	5,33,374	0	6
Furruckabad and others	4,50,001	0	0
Khairaghur and others	2,10,001	0	0
Azimghur, and others—Azimghur, Mownan-Bunjun	6,95,621	7	6
Goruckpore, and others, } Goruckpore 5,09,853 8 0	5,49,854	8	0
and Butwul } Butwul 0,40,001 0 0			
Soobah of Allahabad and others	9,34,963	1	3
Chuckla Bareilly, Asophabad and Kelpory	43,13,457	11	3
Nawaub Gunje, Rehly and others	1,19,242	12	0
Mohoul and others, with the exception of the Talook of Arwul	1,68,378	4	0
Total Jumma—Lucknow sicca rupees	1,35,23,474	8	3

The above-mentioned Mohauls being ceded to the Honourable Com-

\* A division of land.



British Government under the ratified treaty; and I authorize you to suggest to his Excellency that any delay in the execution of his engagements will be highly injurious to his character, and must tend to create serious suspicions in my mind of his good faith. I enclose a copy of my proceedings of this day, adapted to the purpose of forming the basis of a provisional administration for the government of the ceded districts. In closing this despatch I am happy to declare my entire approbation of the manner in which you have con-

pany, as held by the Aumils in the year 1208 Fusli, no claims are to be hereafter to be made on account of villages or lands, which in former years may have been added to or separate from the said Mohauls.

2. The subsidy, which by the second Article of the treaty of 1793, his Excellency engaged to pay to the Company (now that territory is assigned in lieu thereof and of the expences of the additional troops) is to cease for ever; and his Excellency is released from the obligation of defraying the expences of any additional troops which at any time may be required for the protection of Onde and its dependencies, whether of the countries ceded to the Company, or the territories which shall remain in the possession of his Excellency the Vizier.

3. The Honourable the East India Company hereby engage to defend the territories which will remain to his Excellency the Vizier against all foreign and domestic enemies; provided always, that it be in the power of the Company's Government to station the British troops in such parts of his Excellency's dominions as shall appear to the said Government most expedient; and provided further, that his Excellency, retaining in his pay four battalions of infantry, one battalion of Nejeebs and Mewatties, two thousand horsemen, and to the number of 300 Goolandauz, shall dismiss the remainder of his troops, excepting such number of armed Peons as shall be deemed necessary for the purpose of the collections, and a few horsemen and Nejeebs to attend the persons of the Aumils.

4. A detachment of the British troops, with a proportion of artillery, shall at all times be attached to his Excellency's person.

5. That the true intent and meaning of the first, second, third, and fourth articles of the treaty may be clearly understood, it is hereby declared, that the territorial cessions being in lieu of the subsidy, and of all expences on account of the Company's defensive engagements with his Excellency no demand whatever shall be made upon the territory of his Excellency on account of expences which the Honourable Company may incur by assembling forces to repel the attack or menaced attack of a foreign enemy, on account of the detachment attached to his Excellency's person, on account of troops which may occasionally be furnished for suppressing rebellions or disorders in his Excellency's territories, on account of any future change of military station, or on account of failure in the resources of the ceded districts, arising from unfavourable seasons, the calamities of war, or any other cause whatsoever.





ducted the important negotiation intrusted to your management. The treaty embraces all my views in this salutary arrangement, and constitutes in my judgment one of the most valuable additions which has been made for many years past to the security and honour of the British Empire in India. For the accomplishment of this great work the Company and the British nation are greatly indebted to the exertion of your joint talents, discretion, and perseverance; and the cordi-

6. The territories ceded to the Honourable Company by the first article of this treaty, shall be subject to the exclusive management and control of the said Company and their officers; and the Honourable the East India Company hereby guarantee to his Excellency the Vizier, and to his heirs and successors, the possession of the territories which will remain to his Excellency after the territorial cession, together with the exercise of his and their authority within the said dominions. His Excellency engages that he will establish in his reserved dominions such a system of administration (to be carried into effect by his own officers) as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants; and his Excellency will always advise with, and act in conformity to the counsel of the officers of the said Honourable Company.

7. The districts ceded by the first article of this treaty shall be delivered over to the Company's officers from the commencement of the Fusli year 1209, corresponding with the 22nd September, A.D. 1801,\* and his Excellency will continue to pay the subsidy and expence of the additional troops from his treasury, in the same manner as hitherto observed, until the Company's officers shall have obtained complete possession from his Excellency's officers of the countries so ceded. The Company will not claim any payment of subsidy from his Excellency's treasury after their officers shall have obtained possession of the said districts from the officers of his Excellency.

8. The contracting parties, with a view of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both States, hereby agree to frame a separate commercial treaty. In the meantime it is agreed that the navigation of the Ganges, and of all other rivers where they may form the mutual boundary of the two States, shall be free and uninterrupted, that is to say, that no boats passing up and down the Ganges, or other rivers, where they form the mutual boundaries of both States shall be stopped or molested for duties; nor shall any duties be exacted from boats which put to in the possessions of either of the contracting parties without intention of landing their goods. It shall, however, be in the power of both Governments to levy such duties as they may think proper on goods imported into or exported from their respective dominions, not exceeding the pre-

\* Sic in orig.





THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

CSL  
Nov.

ality with which you have co-operated throughout the whole course of the negotiation, is highly creditable to your prudence and temper, and has proved essentially advantageous to the despatch of the public service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CLXI.

*The Marquess Wellesley to the Vizier of Oude.*

Written November 14, 1801.

I had the pleasure this day to receive the treaty concluded between your Excellency and the honourable Mr. Wellesley and Lieut.-Colonel Scott, possessing full powers from me to sign that instrument in my name and on my behalf. I have

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sent usage. It is further stipulated, that no exemption from duties on articles purchased in his Excellency's reserved dominions, for the consumption of the troops stationed within the ceded territories, shall be claimed after they shall have been delivered over to the Company's officers.

9. All the articles of former treaties, for establishing and cementing the union and friendship subsisting between the two States, are to continue in full force; and all the articles of the treaty concluded by the late Governor-General Sir John Shore, on the part of the Honourable the East India Company and his Excellency the Vizier in the year 1798, not annulled by this treaty, are to remain in force and continue binding upon both contracting parties.

10. This treaty, consisting of ten articles, having been settled and concluded in the city of Lucknow on the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1801, corresponding with the second of the month of Rejeb of the year 1216 Hegira, the Honourable Henry Wellesley and Lieut.-Colonel William Scott have delivered to the said Vizier one copy of the same in English and Persian, sealed and signed by them, and his Excellency the Vizier has delivered to the Honourable Henry Wellesley and Lieut.-Colonel William Scott, another copy also in English and Persian, bearing his seal and signature, and the Honourable Henry Wellesley and Lieut.-Colonel Scott engage to procure and deliver to his Excellency the Vizier, within the space of thirty days, a copy of the same under the seal and signature of his Excellency the most noble the Governor-General, when the copy under their seal and signature shall be returned.





ratified the act of the honourable Mr. Wellesley and Lieut.-Colonel Scott, and have annexed my seal and signature to the instrument which I received from them.

2. The treaty is therefore now complete and binding upon both contracting parties; under this impression I request that your Excellency, immediately on the receipt of this, will be pleased without delay, to issue your orders to the Aumils of the ceded countries, directing them to place themselves under the authority of the Company in conformity to the treaty.

3. In a confident expectation that your Excellency will be disposed to conform to the obligations of public faith established by common usage amongst all states, I have this day appointed my brother, the honourable Henry Wellesley to preside over the country ceded by the first article of the treaty, and I have appointed several other gentlemen to assist him in the administration of affairs, and to take charge of the districts from your Excellency's officers.

Understanding, however, that your Excellency has stated to Mr. Wellesley your desire that two copies of the treaty should be prepared, and signed and sealed by me, with some difference of form from the instrument now transmitted, and being always disposed to gratify your Excellency's wishes, as far as may be compatible with my public duty, I have directed two copies of the treaty to be prepared accordingly, and one of them will be delivered to your Excellency in the course of a few days by Mr. Wellesley and Lieut.-Colonel Scott, that copy you will retain for your satisfaction.

5. It is necessary to observe, that in making this concession to your Excellency's wishes, I am departing from the established form, uniformly observed by me in all negotiations with the native powers in India. The various treaties which I have concluded through gentlemen empowered by me to act in my name and on my behalf having been executed and ratified exactly in the form to which your Excellency has been pleased to object, it is therefore a strong proof of my respect for your Excellency to have departed from a form so invariably observed merely for the purpose of acceding to your wishes.

6. I repeat my confident expectation that no attempt will be made to delay the orders to the Aumils, or any other mea-





THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

CSL  
Nov

sure necessary to the completion of the cession after the receipt of this letter, with the ratified treaty which I now have the honour to transmit.

7. I sincerely congratulate your Excellency on the amicable adjustment of this important arrangement, which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the contracting parties, as well as to their respective subjects.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CLXII.

*The Marquess Wellesley to the Honourable Henry Wellesley.*

SIR,

Benares, November 14th, 1801.

I have had the honour to receive your separate and official despatches under date the 11th instant, and I derive great satisfaction from the honourable testimony which it bears to the zeal, diligence, and address of Lieut.-Colonel Scott, in co-operating with you in the conduct of the arduous negotiation which has been conducted to so happy and prosperous an issue by the treaty concluded with the Vizier on the 10th instant. In rendering the most ample justice to the assistance which has been afforded to you by Lieut.-Colonel Scott, I feel it however to be an act of justice and public duty to signify to you my conviction that the speedy, successful, and tranquil conclusion of the important arrangement lately accomplished in Oude, is principally to be ascribed to the eminent discretion, firmness, and wisdom with which you have conducted yourself in every stage of the negotiation, and particularly to the dignified temper with which you frustrated the repeated endeavours of his Excellency the Vizier to distract the course of the negotiation by alternate efforts to establish separate channels of communication with you and with Lieut.-Colonel Scott, and to disturb your joint operations in the public service. The strongest testimony which I can afford of my sense of your conduct on this difficult and trying occasion is contained in the order inclosed in my despatch to you and Colonel Scott, of this date, by which I have ap-



pointed you to preside over the provisional government of the ceded districts. I desire that you will consider this despatch to be an official notification of that appointment, and that immediately upon the completion of the cession of the districts enumerated in the treaty, you will proceed to assume the civil and military government of the same. The Commissioners and collectors appointed to aid you in the administration will be ordered to repair, without delay, to such place as you shall appoint within the ceded districts, by letter to the secretary in the political department, now attending my person.

You will receive in the course of a few days my instructions for the provisional administration and ultimate settlement of the provinces committed to your charge. It is highly desirable that I should have a personal interview with you with the least practicable delay; I propose to depart from this place by water in the course of two days, for Allahabad; from that fortress it is my intention to proceed by land to Cawnpore, this information will enable you to regulate the means of meeting me at the earliest possible period of time.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

### No. CLXIII.

*To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,

On the Ganges, near Benares,  
November 14, 1801.

1. I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a treaty concluded by Mr. Henry Wellesley, and Lieut.-Colonel Scott, with his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier, on the 10th instant, at Lucknow, and ratified by my authority on this day.\*

2. The various discussions which have taken place during the administration of my two immediate predecessors relative

\* See p. 598.





To the state and condition of the interests of the Company in Oude, combined with the documents which have already been submitted to your honourable Committee, on the same subject during my administration, will render the general policy and objects of this treaty sufficiently manifest to your wisdom and experience. It is however my intention, by the Mornington Packet now under despatch to transmit to you a detailed statement of the means which I have employed to accomplish this important arrangement, and of the beneficial consequences which I expect to derive from it to various branches of your affairs.

3. By the present despatch, I shall content myself with requesting your attention to some of the leading advantages obtained by the successful issue of this measure.

4. The treaty effectually secures the reduction of the Nawab Vizier's military establishments within such limits as may be deemed sufficiently contracted to effect the entire extinction of his military power.

5. Your honourable Committee is already apprized that a considerable progress has been made during the past year in the reduction of his Excellency's army; the third article of this treaty will accelerate the completion of that salutary reform, while it will afford perpetual security against the revival of a similar danger.

6. In the place of his Excellency's irregular and precarious military power, is substituted such a British force as may be deemed adequate to our defence in that quarter of India, while the operation of this treaty exonerates the British Government from the obligation of maintaining any definite or specified number of troops in the province of Oude, the Company being charged with the general defence of the Vizier's dominions, and being relieved from all special engagement with regard to the description or amount of the force to be employed for that purpose.

7. A considerable augmentation is made in the amount of the subsidy for the purpose of embracing the expenses of the army to be maintained on our north-western frontier, in the ceded districts, and in those reserved to the Vizier as well as the charges of administering justice, and of managing the revenue through the channel of the Company's servants.

8. The payment of the subsidy no longer rests on the





faith of the native government of Oude, nor is subject to be affected by the corruption, imbecility and abuse of that vicious and incorrigible system of vexation and misrule.

9. The security of the subsidy is now established on the solid foundation of territorial possession, and the result of all accounts which I have been able to obtain, warrants a confident expectation, that under the wise and benevolent administration of the British Government, the territories ceded by this treaty will prove more productive, in a considerable degree than they are represented to be in the statement of Jummah, contained in the first article of the treaty.

10. In addition to these advantages, your honourable Committee must derive great satisfaction from reflecting that the British Government under this treaty will become the instrument of restoring to affluence and prosperity one of the most fertile regions of the globe, now reduced to a condition of the most afflicting misery and desolation by the depraved administration of the native government of Oude.

11. Since my departure from the Presidency, I have enjoyed frequent opportunities of contemplating the benefits diffused by the operation of the British system of government, over every part of the flourishing and happy provinces which I have visited. I can, therefore, declare my conscientious conviction, that no greater blessing can be conferred on the native inhabitants of India, than the extension of the British authority, influence and power.

12. The authority of the Nawaub of Oude was sustained exclusively by his connection with the Company's government, and the reputation and honour of the British nation in India, were deeply involved in the operation of that authority on the welfare and happiness of those countries over which it was upholden by the terror of our name, or exercised by the immediate force of our arms. Your honourable Committee will, therefore, deem it natural, that, having frequently been reduced to the painful necessity of applying the influence of the British name, and the power of the British sword to the maintenance of a system so disgraceful in its principles, and ruinous in its effects, I should feel a considerable degree of satisfaction in substituting for such an administration, the salutary influence of those regulations and





laws, of which I have recently witnessed and admired the practical wisdom and extensive benevolence.

13. Your honourable Committee will further remark that by the operation of the sixth article of the treaty, the Company's government has reserved the positive right of interference in the internal management of that part of the country retained by the Nabob Vizier, and you may be assured of my unremitting endeavours to exercise this right to such an extent as shall afford every practicable degree of security for the lives and properties of the Vizier's remaining subjects, and shall preclude any disturbance of the peace and good order of our dominions from the vicinity of his Excellency's administration.

14. It is my intention to proceed immediately to vest the administration of the ceded districts in the hands of the Company's civil servants. This measure appears to me to be indispensably necessary for the purpose of securing all the important objects of the new arrangement. I shall not however attempt to form any settlement of the revenues, or to introduce any special code of regulations and laws, until sufficient time shall have been afforded for ascertaining the resources of the country, and for investigating the local customs, usages, manners and dispositions of its inhabitants. The immediate introduction of the Company's civil servants in the administration of all the details of the government in all its branches will operate as an effectual control upon such native officers and agents as it may be necessary to retain provisionally, and will facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which must constitute the foundation of a permanent settlement of the country.

15. The peculiar character of the people of the ceded districts, and the obstacles which the artifice and treachery of the Vizier or his dependants may be expected to oppose to the final settlement of the country under the British Government, will require the constant presence of an active and vigorous authority, until the foundations of the new arrangement shall be firmly establishment. It is, therefore, my intention to place Mr. Henry Wellesley in the ceded districts for some time, with the most ample powers, for the purpose of settling the country, with the aid and assistance of such





of the Company's Civil servants as I have selected to co-operate with him in this arduous and salutary task.

16. The discretion, temper, judgment, and firmness which Mr. Wellesley has manifested, in the principal conduct of the negotiation with the Vizier have been the most efficient cause of its speedy, prosperous, and tranquil issue. These qualities, combined with the authority which he naturally derives from his near connexion with me, have induced me to consider him to be the most useful instrument which I can employ on this occasion. In the course of a year, or possibly within a shorter period of time, I trust that the settlement of the ceded districts may be so far advanced as to enable me to withdraw Mr. Wellesley, and to leave the administration of the country nearly in the same form as that of Benares, with such differences as may be required by the greatly superior magnitude of the dominion ceded by this treaty.

17. In the progress of the important arrangement which I have introduced into Oude, I have frequently had occasion to applaud the zeal, diligence, and address of Lieut.-Colonel

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\* The Right Honourable Henry Dundas expressed the following opinion of the Honourable Henry Wellesley (now Lord Cowley) in a letter to the Marquess Wellesley, dated Cheltenham, September 11, 1800:—

I write you these few lines in addition to the long letter you will receive from your brother,\* chiefly with the view of stating to you the very sincere satisfaction I have received from the various communications and interviews I have had with your brother during the time he has been in this country. I am aware that he has been detained much longer than you expected; but it has been unavoidable. The various interruptions our communications have met with, partly from the multitude and variety of great objects which have pressed for these last twelve months past on the time of all public men, and partly from the tardiness, which attends all proceedings in which great bodies of men are sharers, has been the cause of much more procrastination than I expected, and certainly much more than I wished. But to return, for one sentence more, to the subject of your brother; I cannot allow myself to part with him without assuring you, that in the course of my life I never met with any person with whom I have had more satisfaction in transacting business than with him. He joins together one of the most amiable tempers to one of the soundest judgments I ever met with; and I trust opportunities will occur to enable him to prove to the world that my judgment of him is not erroneous."

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\* Mr. Henry Wellesley





Scott, since Mr. Wellesley's arrival at Lucknow, Lieut.-Colonel Scott's unremitting exertion of the same qualities has had its full share in the success of the negotiation: and Mr. Wellesley has, in an official letter to me, stated his high sense of Lieut.-Colonel Scott's merits and his public acknowledgment of his eminent services. I therefore propose to leave Lieut.-Colonel Scott in the Residency at the Vizier's Court, in which situation considerable talents, knowledge, and vigilance, will be required for the purpose of securing the timely accomplishment and continued effect of the stipulations of the treaty relative to the territories retained in the Vizier's hands.

I have the honour to be,  
Honourable Sirs, your's, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CLXIV.

*Sir John Anstruther, to the Marquess Wellesley.*

MY DEAR LORD,

Calcutta, November 17th, 1801.

I was made very happy yesterday, by a letter from Mr. Wellesley to Mr. Barlow, which knowing the interest I take in all the great measures of your government, he was so good as to request Mr. B. to communicate to me. It contained the intelligence of the final completion of the Oude treaty, and a copy of it. Very sincerely do I congratulate you upon an event the most important that can occur in this part of India. The conquest of Mysore—the fall of Tippoo—the late treaty with the Nizam, and the settlement of Oude, completes every thing that can be wished by the most sanguine lover of his country, when to all these is added the settlement of Tanjore, and the Carnatic, the most able or the most active Governor-General, has now nothing to do but to persevere, and cultivate those possessions you have acquired, and to communicate to our new possessions the benefit of those principles of justice and moderation, which no less distinguish your internal government, than your external government is distinguished by activity and foresight. As if India was too small a space to act in, you have strengthened British





JAMES DRUMMOND, ESQ.

CSL  
811

power in India, by armies sent to aid the forces of England at the mouths of the Nile, and by negotiations near the banks of the Caspian Sea.

To the general joy, I felt at such an event as the treaty with Oude completed under your government, I had a very considerable addition of private satisfaction in knowing, that Henry had been the instrument of its negotiation. It would form no inconsiderable feature in any man's life, to have negotiated the treaties of Mysore and Oude, I trust it will be remembered with gratitude by those who have the power of reward in their hands.

I presume you will now proceed with more expedition to Lucknow, where I am afraid the climate, the settlement of the new territory, and other causes may detain you longer than I wish, and deprive us of the pleasure of seeing you, till the approach of heat.

Adieu, my dear Lord, and believe me,  
Yours very sincerely and faithfully,

J. ANSTRUTHER.

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No. CLXV.

*The Marquess Wellesley to James Drummond, Esq. President, and the  
Committee of Supra-Cargoes, Canton.*

GENTLEMEN,

Benares, 20th November, 1801.

1. By a despatch from the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, I have received the copy of a letter addressed to you by that Government upon the subject of the advices lately received from Europe, respecting the convention supposed to have been concluded, or to be in agitation, between the Governments of France and Portugal.

2. The letter and its enclosures addressed to you by the Government of Bombay, contain all the information which has hitherto been received relative to that important event, and its probable consequences. I shall not, therefore, repeat the communication contained in that despatch; but, to pre-





THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

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clude the embarrassment which would arise from the loss of the packet, or from any delay in its arrival, I enclose attested copies of the several documents which composed it.

3. His Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier, in conformity to the instructions transmitted to him from his Majesty's Ministers, will certainly appoint a naval force for the purpose of protecting the settlement of Macao from any attempt on the part of the Government of France to gain possession of it, and with a view to add to the strength of the naval armament which will be employed on that service, I have directed that the honourable Company's ships the *Asia* and *Dover Castle* be completely armed and equipped, and ordered to join his Majesty's ships in the China Seas. I have also directed that a company of European infantry, and a proportion of European artillery, be embarked on each of those ships for the purpose of serving on board them as marines and gunners, or of acting at Macao, as occasion may require. I have requested his Excellency the Vice-Admiral to direct the naval officer who may be appointed by him to command the squadron employed upon this service, to communicate with you, and with the Governor of Macao, respecting the most effectual mode of providing for the protection and security of that settlement; and I rely with confidence on your approved zeal for the interests of the honourable Company, and on your knowledge of the state and condition of Macao, as well as of all other points connected with its local situation, to afford the commanding officer of the naval armament such information as may be necessary to regulate his operations. I have addressed a letter to his Excellency the Viceroy of Goa, requesting him to transmit instructions to the Governor of Macao, directing that officer to concert with you, and with his Majesty's naval commanding officer, the best means of providing for the defence of Macao. But I request that, without waiting the arrival of those instructions, you will immediately on the receipt of this despatch, communicate to the Governor of Macao the certain information of an intended design on the part of the French Government to make a descent upon that colony; and urge him to employ his exertions in placing it in the best possible state of defence which the resources of the settlement may admit, informing him at the same time of the measures adopted by the British





Government to assist in its protection. It is desirable that the Governor of Macao should admit a reinforcement to the garrison, of British troops, or a detachment of sailors trained to the use of arms and the management of artillery, if such a force can be spared from the squadron.

4. It will be your peculiar duty also to guard against the effect of any jealousy or suspicion which the Chinese Government might entertain of the preparations and measures adopted under this despatch with a view to that important object. It may be proper that you should state to the superior officer of the Chinese Government at Canton, the necessity of providing against the establishment of the French in Macao, not only for the purpose of securing the commercial interests of the British and Portuguese nations in that quarter, but for the preservation of the benefits which the Chinese Government derives from its commercial intercourse with those nations; advantages which would be totally annihilated by the establishment of a power destitute of the means of maintaining a commercial intercourse with China, and actuated in the projected attempt against Macao solely by a design to injure the interests of the British nation through the channel of its trade to China. You might also intimate with effect, the danger to which the interests of the Chinese Government would be exposed by the approach of any force acting in support of the ambitious and encroaching spirit of the French nation; and you might represent the imminent peril to which the tranquillity and independence of the Chinese Government would be subject, were France to be successful in securing an establishment upon the Island of Macao.

5. I desire that you will transmit to me the earliest information respecting the state of the Portuguese establishment at Macao, the military defences of that settlement, and of the plan of operations adopted for its protection against the expected attempts of the French nation. Much must be reserved for the exercise of your discretion in selecting that mode of conducting the defence of Macao which shall embrace the two important objects of effectually excluding the French from that possession, and of conciliating the mind of the Chinese Government. I rely with confidence on your discernment and ability to pursue the most advisable course.





THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

CSL  
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Under this impression I am persuaded that Vice-Admiral Rainier will issue particular directions to the naval officer commanding in the Chinese Seas, to take no steps whatever for the defence of Macao without your advice and concurrence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CLXVI.

*The Marquess Wellesley to the Honourable the Court of Directors for the affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,

near Cawnpore, January 1st, 1802.

1. My separate despatches to your Honourable Court, under date the 28th of September, 1801, have conveyed to you my wish to retain my present charge, while the exigency of your affairs shall require my services; and the same despatches have apprized you of my solicitude to prolong my exertions in your service, until the beneficial consequences of your conquests shall be finally secured, and until the ultimate result of your success in the field, shall be brought into direct operation upon every branch of your affairs. By those letters I also requested your honourable Court, to issue without delay, a provisional appointment, empowering any person, whom you might deem qualified to hold the temporary charge of this government, to succeed me in the event of my death, absence, or resignation.

2. Since the date of those despatches, the happy conclusion of the treaty with the Nabob Vizier, forwarded to your Select Committee in my despatch of the 14th of November, 1801, and the tranquil and promising state of the ceded districts under the progressive introduction of the British Government, afford a reasonable prospect, that I shall be enabled to settle the interests of the Company in the north-western provinces, upon a secure basis during the course of the year 1802.





3. The affairs of the Carnatic will be adjusted by Lord Clive previously to his departure for Europe; and a steadfast maintenance of the system, which his Lordship will establish under my orders, cannot fail to secure and improve the interests of the Company, in the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

4. The affairs of the Government of Bombay, furnish no ground of apprehension or difficulty, under the conduct of the approved discretion, diligence, and integrity of Mr. Duncan; and I trust, with his assistance in the course of the present year, to bring to a favourable issue the most important concerns of that government with the Mahratta powers.

5. The danger of invasion from Candahar is entirely removed by the destruction of the power of Zemaun Shah, and by the actual state of his dominions, while our north-western frontier has been considerably strengthened by the recent arrangements effected in Oude.

6. The general aspect of our political concerns with the native powers, especially with the Mahrattas, as well as the internal state of the Mahratta Empire, leave no reason to apprehend immediate danger from any quarter in India, and it appears probable, that in the course of a few months a considerable improvement may be produced in our relation towards the state of Poona.

7. The glorious success of the British arms in Egypt, the powerful British force (a portion of which was furnished from India) now holding possession of that country, and the great superiority of the British navy, in every quarter of the globe, added to the actual condition of all the native powers of India, appear to constitute in the present moment a sufficient state of security, against any possible designs which France may meditate for the destruction of this empire.

8. Within the current year I expect to be able either to ascertain the extent to which it may be practicable to reduce the military establishments of Fort St. George, and Bombay, or to provide such additional resources as shall supply the necessary charges of the army of those Presidencies respectively.

9. The improvement which has taken place in the state of the public finances in Bengal, within the last three months, promises to enable me within the current year, to establish





THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

CSL  
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the basis of a comprehensive financial arrangement, connected with a regular system for the gradual augmentation of your commercial investment. During the existence of war with France, I could not hope to effect more on the subject of your finances in India, within any space of time to which my continuance in your service could possibly be extended.

10. Under all the these circumstances, it appears to me, that I may now resign into your hands the trust, which I received from your honourable Court in the month of October, 1797, without incurring the hazard of injury to your service in India, or of any inconvenience in the selection of my successor at home.

11. My despatches of the 28th of September, 1801, will have afforded an opportunity to your honourable Court of nominating a provisional successor, to hold the temporary charge of this government in the event of my death, absence, or resignation, and this letter must reach you in sufficient time to enable you to appoint my permanent successor, at a season which will admit of his arrival in India, in the month of January, or February, 1803.

12. I, therefore, have the honour to submit to your honourable Court, this respectful notification of my wish to embark for Europe in the course of the month of December, 1802, or of January, 1803, and to resign the Government-General of your possessions in India at the time of my embarkation.

13. I request that your honourable Court will be pleased to employ every possible precaution, with a view to enable me to receive during the course of the month of October, 1802, your formal and regular permission to proceed to Europe, and to resign your service at the season stated in the 12th paragraph of this letter.

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

Your most faithful obedient and obliged servant,  
WELLESLEY.





## No. CLXVII.

*The Marquess Wellesley, to his Excellency the Viceroy of Goa.\**

SIR,

Cawnpore, January 17, 1802.

1. By authentic advices which I have just received from Europe I am apprized of the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between the Government of France and Portugal, by which her most faithful Majesty has been compelled to abandon the relations hitherto subsisting with his Britannic Majesty, and to unite with the Government of France in hostile proceedings against the British Empire.

2. Under the knowledge of this event, it becomes my indispensable duty to adopt the necessary measures for precluding the Government of France from the means of applying the resources of the Portuguese possessions in India, under the provisions of the late treaty of alliance, to purposes injurious to the interests of Great Britain.

3. The security of this object manifestly requires that the Portuguese Settlements in India should be immediately placed under the authority of the British power, and should continue subject to that authority until those possessions shall be restored to her most faithful Majesty by any arrangement which may take place at the conclusion of a general peace in Europe, or which may be hereafter established between his Britannic Majesty and the Court of Lisbon.

4. Anxious that the measures which my duty compels me to pursue, with respect to the settlement of Goa, should be carried into effect without injury to the persons and property of its inhabitants, and desirous to combine with the execution of those measures the utmost consideration for your Excellency's high rank, and exalted station, and also wishing to make every practicable provision for your Excellency's convenience and accommodation, I have directed Sir William Clarke, previous to the employment of the force placed under his command to propose to your Excellency terms for the

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\* A similar letter was addressed to his Excellency the Governor of Macao.





THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

CSL  
Feb.

peaceable surrender of the civil and military Government of Goa and its immediate dependencies.

5. Your Excellency's wisdom and discernment will suggest to you the inutility of opposing any resistance to the accomplishment of this measure, and your Excellency's justice and humanity will not permit you to expose the lives and property of the inhabitants of Goa, to the danger of an unavailing contest with the superior power of the British arms.

6. In expectation of this I have directed Sir W. Clarke to receive and to communicate to me any representations which your Excellency may desire to convey to me relating to the concerns and interests of the Portuguese settlements, also relating to any points connected with the execution of the orders and instructions with which he has been furnished. It will afford me satisfaction to conform to your Excellency's wishes, on all occasions to the utmost extent compatible with the obligations of my public duty.

7. It is proper that I should inform your Excellency that I have transmitted orders for the introduction of the British authority into the settlements of Damaun and Diu, similar to those which I have deemed it necessary to issue for the occupation of the settlement of Goa.

8. I refer your Excellency, for a more ample communication upon all these points, to Sir W. Clarke.

I have the honour to be,  
with great consideration and respect, Sir,  
your Excellency's most obedient, faithful servant,

WELLESLEY.





## No. CLXVIII.

*The Marquess Wellesley to his Excellency Lieut.-General Lake, the  
Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR,

Lucknow, February 8, 1802.

1. I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that on this day I have received official advice from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the ratification of preliminary articles of peace between his Majesty and the French republic. A copy of those articles has been already transmitted to your Excellency through the Adjutant-General.

2. The conditions of the peace combined with his Majesty's intention already notified to this Government of providing, by a separate establishment for the defence of the island of Ceylon will relieve the Military establishments of the three Presidencies of India from a considerable burthen.

3. We shall no longer be required to furnish troops for the defence of Ceylon, of Malacca, or of the Eastern islands, and we shall also evacuate Chinsurah, Chandernagore, Pondicherry, Cochin, and Mahé, together with Goa, Damaun, and Diu, while the return of the Indian army lately employed in Egypt and the troops recently embarked for Macao, may be speedily expected.

4. Your Excellency will further observe by the enclosed copy of a letter received overland from the Court of Directors that a reduction is to take place of the military force hitherto employed at Bencoolen.

5. Under all these circumstances it appears to me that it will be practicable without inconvenience or hazard to carry into speedy effect an efficient system of reduction in every branch of our military charges in India.

6. In considering the means of reducing the native army in India to a peace establishment, I have adverted to the following separate branches of reform.

First. The reduction of such corps of volunteers, or other temporary and local corps as may have been raised during the exigency of the war.

Second. The discharge of the sepoys supernumerary to the peace establishment of each native battalion.

Third. The reduction of such a number of native regi-





THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

Feb. **CSL**

ments at each Presidency as may appear absolutely necessary to be retained upon a peace establishment; and,

Fourth. The retrenchment of various establishments and contingent charges connected with the movements of the troops in the field.

7. I expect to be able, within a short period of time, to afford relief to the public finances by important reductions under each of these heads; but in the present moment I propose to confine my orders to the three Presidencies: to the first, second, and fourth objects, reserving for a more full consideration my final determination with regard to the number of native regiments to be reduced at each of the Presidencies in consequence of the peace.

8. In this letter, therefore, I shall limit my instructions to your Excellency to those articles of reduction which appear to me to be practicable and expedient to carry into effect without a moment of delay.

9. I have issued orders to the Governor in Council at Bombay, directing him to return, as speedily as possible, to Bengal the corps of volunteers from the establishment now serving at Bombay; and I request your Excellency to prepare the necessary orders for disbanding these corps upon their return to this Presidency.

10. Your Excellency is already apprized of my anxious desire to encourage, amongst the native troops in India that spirit, which, on various important occasions during my administration, has induced them to embark with zeal and alacrity on foreign service.

11. I, therefore, earnestly recommend to your Excellency's attention the condition of the privates in the several corps of native volunteers which must be reduced in consequence of the peace.

12. Your Excellency will be pleased to consider whether it might not, hereafter, be practicable to discharge a portion of the privates, in some of the native corps, to be retained on this establishment for the purpose of giving employment to such privates as have embarked as volunteers on foreign service. If this arrangement should be deemed objectionable, I request your Excellency to suggest any other plan which may appear to you to be more eligible for the purpose of providing employment or maintenance for those native pri-





vates who have voluntarily embarked on foreign service during the late war.

13. Under this branch of reduction it will also be necessary immediately to order that the recruiting for the Golundauze corps (if it has not already ceased) should cease forthwith; and I also request your Excellency to suspend or revoke the order for the increase of the number of gun-lascars at the Presidency.

14. The corps of Golundauze will, of course, be reduced as soon as the proposed augmentation of the European artillery shall have taken effect.

15. All the regiments of native infantry on this establishment being now complete to the war establishment of 900 privates in each battalion, a considerable reduction of expense may be accomplished immediately under that head. I, therefore, hereby authorize and direct your Excellency to be pleased to issue an order for the immediate discharge of the sepoys supernumerary in each native battalion to the peace establishment of 1796; your Excellency will be pleased to notify that the order is issued by authority, and you will direct it to be carried into effect throughout the army of this Presidency on the 31st of March next ensuing.

16. This reduction will still leave each native battalion of the strength of 800 privates, or 1,600 for each native regiments. In my judgment a further reduction of 100 privates may now be safely effected in each battalion, leaving the strength of each battalion 700, and of each regiment 1,400 privates. Your Excellency is aware of the importance of this reduction in point of expense, and unless you should apprehend from its adoption any evil consequences which have not occurred to my judgment, I authorize you to issue an immediate order for the reduction of each battalion of native infantry on this establishment to the strength of 700 privates, on the 30th of April next ensuing.

17. I request your Excellency to communicate with the Lieut.-Governor of the ceded provinces with regard to the means of disposing of the privates who shall be discharged from the army now serving within the limits of his authority. I shall signify my orders to the Resident at Lucknow on the same subject with reference to the troops stationed within the reserved dominions of the Nabob Vizier, and I shall give



the necessaay instructions to the Vice-President in Council with a view to the same object in the lower provinces. In the meanwhile I shall hope to receive the favour of your Excellency's opinion with regard to the means of disposing of such sepoy's as shall be discharged in the ensuing months of March and April.

18. I have the honour to apprize your Excellency of my intention that such body-guard of cavalry as I may deem necessary to establish permanently for the personal service of the Governor-General should hereafter be considered as being composed of detachments from the several regiments of the native cavalry on the establishment of Bengal and Fort St. George, and that correspondent reductions should be made from the strength of each troop in those regiments respectively in order to provide for the expense of the body-guard in the time of peace. I shall hereafter have the honour to transmit to your Excellency a more detailed statement on this subject previously to your issuing any orders upon it.

19. Your Excellency will be pleased to issue an order immediately for the reduction of the honourable Company's second European regiment according to the plan already communicated to me, with this variation, that in the present moment I think it inexpedient and unnecessary to form the marine battalion into a regiment. I, therefore, request your Excellency to suggest to me the best practicable mode of providing for the officers who will be thrown out of employment by the reduction of the second European regiment.

20. The corps of native infantry on this establishment are unquestionably defective in the number of their European officers, and it would be a great improvement to their efficiency if the number of their European officers could be permanently augmented, I request your Excellency to advert to this circumstance, and to report to me whether such European officers as may be reduced from the second European regiment, or from any other native corps which it may be deemed necessary to reduce, might not be posted as supernumeraries to the native corps retained on the establishment.

21. The Court of Directors, in their letter of the 11th of February 1801, have left it to the discretion of the Governor-General in Council either to post the officers of reduced





corps to the regiments retained on the establishment as supernumeraries of their respective ranks, or to leave them unemployed for the present on their pay and half batta, and to appoint them to regiments as vacancies may occur.

22. The former of these modes of provision appears to me to be preferable to the latter in every view connected either with the efficiency of the army or with the welfare of the officers. A question, however, will necessarily arise with regard to the comparative expense of these plans; and on that question, as well as on every other part of the subject, I request to be favoured with your Excellency's early opinions.

23. I am, however, aware that with the utmost degree of attention which can be paid to the condition of the officers of the reduced corps, they must suffer by the effect of the reduction. But it must be recollected that amidst the numerous blessings of the general peace, the officers of the army must ever expect some diminution of those advantages which they receive from the State in return for the fatigues and dangers to which they are exposed in time of war. No reduction of the army would be either wise or just which should not also be necessary and consistent with the security of the empire. But it will be the duty of the Government to accomplish, with firmness and despatch, and the duty of the officers to bear with fortitude and temper, whatever reduction shall be demanded by the principles of a rational economy, and shall be compatible with the public safety.

24. In issuing the order for the reduction of the second European regiment, I request your Excellency to annex to it the order for the augmentation of the artillery, as directed by the honourable Court. The improvement of our artillery is a point of such importance that I am resolved not to postpone it under any circumstances whatever.

25. With regard to the fourth object of reduction, namely, the retrenchment of various establishments and contingent charges connected with the movement of the troops in the field, I have the honour to enclose to your Excellency a copy of my orders of this date to the Vice-President in Council; and I request your Excellency to favour me with any suggestions which may occur to you respecting the objects of my instructions to the Vice-President in Council, or re-





THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

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specting any other military charges or establishments which may appear to you susceptible of reduction, I have forwarded a copy of this despatch to the Vice-President in Council, and to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay for their guidance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CLXIX.

*The Marquess Wellesley, to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Lake,  
Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR,

Lucknow, February 8th, 1802.

1. Although in my despatch A of this date I have signified my intention of reserving for further consideration the question of reducing any of the native regiments on this establishment, I have judged it to be expedient to communicate to your Excellency, without delay, my sentiments on that important part of the peace establishment of this army.

2. The number of regiments of native infantry on this establishment is now nineteen, of which eight were intended to be stationed in the provinces south of Allahabad, and eleven in the vizier's dominions and the ceded provinces. With the expected increase of His Majesty's troops in Bengal, it appears to me that eight regiments of native infantry, of 1400 privates of 1600 fire-locks each, will be as large a peace establishment as will be required for the provinces south of Allahabad.

3. With the great force of cavalry now stationed in the ceded districts (which are likely to become the permanent station of the main body of our cavalry), it appears to me that seven regiments of native infantry of the establishment of privates already stated, together with a due proportion of European cavalry, infantry, and artillery, will be a sufficient peace establishment for the ceded provinces.

4. In the reserved dominions of the Vizier, including Lucknow, are now stationed eight battalions, or four regiments of native infantry and one regiment of native cavalry. With the exception of the 12th regiment, stationed at





Lucknow, these corps are much dispersed, and are employed on duties which might be more properly performed by the troops to be maintained by the Vizier under the late treaty. It is, therefore, my intention to propose to the Vizier to permit a cantonment to be formed in the neighbourhood of Lucknow, at which may be stationed the troops necessary for his Excellency's personal service, as well as the force requisite to maintain the general tranquillity of this country.

5. By concentrating this force in one point, it will be practicable to diminish its numbers without affecting its efficiency; and in the event of any emergency, the dominions of his Excellency under the late treaty have been reduced to so compact a form, that occasional detachments from the cantonments at Lucknow will reach with facility any point which may require the presence of a regular force.

6. Having consulted Lieutenant-Colonel Scott on this question, I found his opinion to be, that two regiments of native infantry, with one of cavalry, stationed in the vicinity of Lucknow, would be a sufficient force upon a peace establishment for the protection of the Vizier's reserved dominions. Concurring entirely with Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, it is my intention to propose to the Vizier the establishment of a cantonment in this neighbourhood; and as soon as I shall have obtained his Excellency's consent to this arrangement, my decided judgment is, that it would be practicable and safe to reduce two regiments of native infantry on this establishment.

7. I need not apprise your Excellency of the urgent necessity of availing ourselves of the season of peace, to effect in our expenditure every degree of reduction consistent with the security of the empire, and with the dignity and honour of the government.

8. It is indispensable to our safety in India, that we should be prepared to meet any future crisis of war with unembarrassed resources. These sentiments render me extremely anxious to embrace the earliest opportunity of affording effectual relief to our finances from the heavy pressure of our military charges, and I shall therefore look with the most earnest anxiety to your Excellency's concurrence in the plan proposed in this letter, and to the unabated exertion of that cordiality and zeal, with which you have uniformly contri-



buted your assistance, to strengthen my hands in the discharge of my arduous and invidious duties.

9. I am not at present disposed to attempt any reduction in the native cavalry on this establishment. That branch of our force is in my opinion, of the utmost importance to our security in this quarter of India, and under your Excellency's auspices, I entertain a confident expectation that the native cavalry on this establishment, will speedily become as efficient as its services are requisite for the defence of this part of our frontier.

10. The state of the 3rd regiment of native cavalry inspires me with a hope, that your Excellency's success in improving this branch of the service, will be proportioned to your ability, assiduity, and zeal. If, however, your Excellency's efforts should unfortunately be frustrated, and if the state of the native cavalry on this establishment in the course of another season should disappoint my expectations, it is my intention to propose and to carry into effect a considerable reduction of that expensive part of our establishment; I trust however, that the necessity of this retrenchment, (however desirable on principles of economy,) will be precluded by the proficiency of the officers and privates, placed under the command of Colonel St. Leger, and in this event, I shall readily forego any financial advantages attainable by the reduction of the establishment of our cavalry.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CLXX.

*The Marquess Wellesley, to the Honourable Court of Directors, for the Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,                      Camp near Juanpore, March 8th, 1802.

It has afforded me considerable satisfaction to find by the 148th paragraph of the general letter from your honourable Court to the Governor-General in council, in the military department, dated the 10th of June, 1801, that my conduct





with respect to the star and jewels, presented to me by the army, employed in Mysore, had met with your approbation.\*

The judicious and liberal measures which your honourable Court has been pleased to pursue, for giving effect to that honourable testimony of the good opinion of the army, without creating a precedent injurious to the public service in India, demand my most cordial expressions of gratitude and respect. I now have the honour of submitting to your honourable Court, my respectful acceptance of the additional mark of favour, which you have been pleased to confer upon me, by presenting to me the star and jewels of Tippoo Sultaun, originally tendered to me by the gallant army, which atchieved the conquest of Mysore; and I assure your honourable Court, that this distinguished honour is greatly enhanced in my estimation, by the grateful reflection, that the favourable sentiments of such an army, on an occasion so glorious to the British name, and so interesting to my public character, should have been sanctioned by the deliberate voice of your honourable Court.

I have the honour to inform your honourable Court, that in conformity to your orders, Lieut.-General Stuart has transmitted to me the star and jewels from Fort St. George, and I have received the same by the hands of Major Malcolm, together with a letter from Lieut.-General Stuart, of which I have the honour to annex a copy, as well as a copy of my reply to that respectable officer.

I have the honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient, obliged,

And faithful servant,

WELLESLEY.

(A true Copy.)

MERRICK SHAWE,

Military Secretary.

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\**Extrait of a general Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 10th of June, 1801.*

Par. 148. We are thoroughly sensible of the propriety and delicacy of the motive, which induced our Governor-General to decline the acceptance of this token of respect to his Lordship, from the gallant conquerors of Mysore. In order, however, further to testify the very high sense which we entertain of the distinguished services to this Company, of the most noble the Marquess Wellesley, by the superior wisdom and energy of





THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

CSL  
March

No. CLXXI.

*The Marquess Wellesley to Lieut.-General Stuart.*

SIR,

Juanpore, March 8th, 1802.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 6th of February,\* which was delivered to me by Major John Malcolm this morning, together with the star and jewels, originally tendered to me by the gallant army, which reduced the hostile power of Tippoo Sultaun, and since presented to me by the honourable the Court of Directors.

2. In accepting this distinguished mark of honour, I reflect with the highest satisfaction, that it is the united testimony of the deliberate approbation of the honourable the Court of Directors, and of the kindness and favour of an army, to which I must ever remain attached by the most ardent sentiments of public and private gratitude.

3. It is peculiarly gratifying to me, that you should have been the ultimate channel of conveying to me a gift, intimately connected with the remembrance of your eminent services in the late glorious war in Mysore. I acknowledge with gratitude the expressions by which you have been pleased to accompany your communication on this interesting occasion, nor could a more acceptable addition have been

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whose councils, the late war in Mysore was brought to so speedy and glorious a termination, we hereby present the star and badge of the order of St. Patrick, formed from the jewels taken at Seringapatam, to his Lordship's acceptance, the same having been tendered to and received by the Court of Directors for that purpose.

\* MY LORD,

Feb. 6, 1802

I have learnt with peculiar satisfaction, that your Excellency's mind has been relieved from the legal impediments which had induced your Excellency to decline the acceptance of an honorary mark of public gratitude, and that your Excellency has been solicited by the honourable Court of Directors to receive the star and badge of the order of St. Patrick, presented to your Excellency by Lieut.-General Harris, in the name of that army which under the direction of your Lordship's councils atchieved the conquest of Mysore.

The return to Fort William of your Excellency's private Secretary, Major Malcolm, who shared in the glory of that memorable campaign, and participates the sentiments of respect which this token is intended to com-





made to the honour which I have received from the Court of Directors and from the army than this public declaration of the favourable opinion of an officer, whose long and honourable career has placed his character among the most distinguished names in the British service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

By command of his Excellency the most noble the Governor, and Captain-General.

MERRICK SHAW,  
Military Secretary.

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No. CLXXII.

*The Marquess Wellesley to the Honourable the Court of Directors.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Benares, March 13, 1802.

On the 1st of January 1802, I closed a separate letter to your honourable Court containing a respectful notification of my resignation of the Government general of your possessions in India, to take effect upon my embarkation for Europe in the course of the month of December 1802 or January 1803.

2. It was my wish and expectation to have been enabled to have accompanied the despatch of that letter by a detailed state of the settlement of the provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier, and also by a general view of the events

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memorate, has afforded me the most appropriate means of repeating the request of the army, and of transmitting the star and badge to your Excellency, in the confident hope that you will do them the honour of accepting this memorial of their esteem and admiration.

The circumstances which have rendered me the ultimate channel of conveying to your Excellency this mark of the high sense entertained of your public services on that most arduous occasion, combine the flattering exercise of a public duty, and the highest gratification of my personal feelings.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. STUART.

(A true Copy.) MERRICK SHAW,  
Military Secretary.





which preceded, and of the beneficial consequences which must result from the treaty concluded with the Nawaub Vizier on the 10th of November 1801.

3. But the unavoidable delays which have arisen in arranging the details of the settlement, and my continued occupation in the inspection of the army, and in the negotiation of the various important points which remained for adjustment with the Nawaub Vizier as well as the pressure of other urgent affairs connected with the introduction of the Company's authority into the ceded provinces rendered it impossible for me, either to collect the necessary documents or to digest them in a proper form for the notice of your honourable Court; the transmission of my letter of the 1st of January has, therefore, been delayed until the present time, and the operation of the same causes still prevents me from furnishing your honourable Court with the information proposed.

4. On the other hand I have the satisfaction to assure your honourable Court that the settlement of the ceded provinces has proceeded with a degree of facility and success which has exceeded my most sanguine expectation; the land revenue of the current year promises to equal the amount of the Jumma stated in the treaty, after defraying all charges of collection, including the whole of the Company's civil establishment employed within the ceded provinces; and I entertain no doubt that the clear produce of the revenues of the ceded provinces within the course of 1803 and 1804, after defraying all charges, will form an important addition to the surplus revenues of the Presidency of Bengal, and that a considerable successive increase may be expected in each year under a settlement of three or five years; beyond which extent, I deem it to be unadvisable to conclude any settlement of the land revenue of the ceded provinces, until more accurate information can be obtained with respect to the resources of the country.

5. I have the further satisfaction to inform your honourable Court that I have every reason to expect a favourable issue of all the questions depending between the Nawaub Vizier and the Company, in consequence of the late treaty. Of the arrear of twenty-one lacs of rupees due by his Excellency on account of the augmented subsidy His Excellency





discharged eight lacs during my residence at Lucknow, and formed satisfactory arrangements for the gradual liquidation of the remaining sum. His Excellency has also adopted measures for the final completion of the reform of his army with all practicable despatch; and he has signified his disposition to introduce into his reserved dominions such regulations as I may suggest for the welfare of his subjects, and for the prosperity of the country.

6. I shall hereafter have the honour to transmit to your honourable Court or to the Secret Committee the particular details of that information of which the despatch is now unavoidably delayed.

7. In the meanwhile no circumstance has arisen to require any delay of my resignation of this Government. In addition to the statement submitted to your honourable Court in my letter of the 1st of January which accompanies this despatch, the further progress of the settlement of the ceded provinces, the improved state of public credit, and my knowledge of the ratification of preliminary articles of peace between his Majesty and France furnish new motives to relieve my mind from anxiety with respect to any possible consequences which can result from my retirement at the period of time proposed.

8. In transmitting, therefore, to your honourable Court my letter of the 1st of January 1802, I beg leave to renew my application for your permission to resign the service of the honourable Company in the month of January 1803.

9. The delay which has unavoidably arisen in the transmission of my letter of the 1st of January precludes the possibility of my receiving, during the course of the month of October 1802, your formal and regular permission to embark for Europe, and to resign your service. I trust, however, that this despatch will reach your honourable Court in sufficient time to enable you to furnish me with that authority at the conclusion of the month of December, 1802, or early in January, 1803. My letter of the 28th of September, 1801, will I trust, have induced you to appoint a provisional successor to receive from me the temporary charge of this government; while my present despatch will afford you the opportunity of making an early nomination of my permanent successor. I shall, therefore, deem myself at liberty under all the circumstances



of the case, to embark for Europe, although your express permission for that purpose should not have reached me, in the last week of January, 1803, provided I shall have received previously to that time the notification of your pleasure respecting the appointment of my provisional successor.

10. Your honourable Court may be assured, that, unless I should be compelled by the state of my health, (of which misfortune I entertain no immediate apprehension) I will not relinquish the charge of this government until I shall have received your appointment of my provisional successor.

11. I have the honour to inform your honourable Court, that I am now returning to the presidency for the purpose of accelerating such reductions of military expense as appear to be safe and practicable in consequence of the conclusion of preliminary articles of peace with France; I hope also to accomplish various other arrangements for the completion of such a financial system as may enable the government in India to maintain the commercial investment on the high scale of the present year; and to give effect to any plan which may be in the contemplation of your honourable Court for the reduction of the India debt, according to the suggestions to your honourable Court, by Mr. Dundas, in his letter under date the 30th June, 1801.

12. In the course of the current year, I confidently expect to be enabled to establish such a system of finance in India, as shall secure the complete and early operation of that or of any plan founded on similar principles, provided the assistance which Mr. Dundas has proposed to your honourable Court, to afford from home to your finances in India shall be regularly furnished, in the manner suggested in the letter to which I now refer.

13. The Vice-President in council under my special instructions has regularly apprized your secret Committee of the progressive state of the finances and investment, and I shall direct him to accompany this despatch by a similar statement, including the latest period of time, and referring to such information as he may receive from me, together with such documents as are not at present within my reach.

14. On my arrival at Fort William, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to transmit to your honourable Court, the fullest information respecting the state of your finances





in India; recent events and the general prospect of affairs justify me in the certainty of being able upon my arrival at Fort William, to submit to your honourable Court a more satisfactory view of that branch of your affairs than it has hitherto been my duty to bring under your consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CLXXIII.

*The Earl of Elgin to the Marquess Wellesley.*

Constantinople, December 11th, 1801.

[Received March 18th, 1802.]

MY DEAR LORD,

By my last letters from Moscow, of the 28th of October, nothing was yet known there of the preliminaries between England and France, excepting only the articles that relate to Malta, an outline of which was sent to Lord St. Helens, "with an instruction to propose to the Court of Russia, an eventual agreement, in virtue of which, on our relinquishing the island to the Order of St. John, the Emperor was to take upon himself, as protector of the order, the care of maintaining its independence, and securing its possession against any foreign invasion. This negotiation was accordingly set on foot, and on the eve of being brought to a favourable conclusion, as it coincided exactly with Count Panin's views; but the change of ministry produced an immediate alteration in these dispositions, and Lord St. Helens was accordingly informed, that His Imperial Majesty had upon mature deliberation determined to decline the proposal in question, partly on account of the difficulty of maintaining a body of his troops in so distant a quarter; and partly from his apprehension of the political embarrassments and risks, that he might incur from the umbrage and jealousies that this measure would excite in France and Spain, and even at Constantinople. We must, therefore, now bethink ourselves of some other expedient, and perhaps the least ineligible would be to endeavour, through the influence of the Court of Russia, to cause the election of a new grand master of M





LORD DARTMOUTH, TO

CSL  
April

to fall upon some trustworthy person, whom we might furnish, on his re-instatement, with such supplementary means as might enable him with the resources of the order to maintain his island in a respectable state of defence.

Adieu,

Yours most respectfully,

ELGIN.

P.S. Count Panin has been removed from the direction of Foreign Affairs in Russia, and is succeeded by Kotzebue.

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No. CLXXIV.

*Excerpt from a letter of the Earl of Dartmouth to the Marquess Wellesley.*

MY DEAR LORD,

London, April 9, 1802.

I cannot return your Excellency my acknowledgements for the favour of your letters, (received per *Georgiana Packet*, and overland) without assuring you in the first place that it would occasion in my mind the most sincere regret, should any transactions have taken place here of a nature to make you think it possible you may be induced to quit the high station you hold in India with such honour to yourself, and so much advantage to the Company, and the British empire; before the final completion of the different objects your Excellency has enumerated as now occupying, and about to occupy your attention. I should more particularly lament that the event of your quitting India, should take place at a moment when the wisdom and energy of your administration has already brought about in the midst of the difficulties and embarrassments of a state of war, such ameliorations in the Company's finances, as could have been looked for but from the operation of peace.

It would be the highest gratification to me, (as I am convinced it would be of the first importance to our interests in India) if I could entertain a full confidence that the same vigour and the same talent which have brought the war to so glorious a conclusion, would continue to preside over the work of peace; and which would, I have no doubt, restore to





the finances of India that prosperity, towards which, even in war, so considerable a progress has been made.

Your Excellency will perceive that the wishes you have expressed to the Court of Directors, and to me, have been complied with, and that Mr. Barlow has been appointed your provisional successor, in case you should think it proper, at any time, to quit your present situation. Before I proceed, it seems incumbent upon me to make some apology for the omission of a due notification of my appointment to the office of President of the Board of Commissioners; in truth it had not occurred to me, that I was myself to make that notification. I am sure you will acquit me of any intention of omitting any mark of respect or attention to you. I shall have the less to trouble you with on the present occasion, as Mr. Addington has informed me, that it is his intention to write fully to your Excellency upon the affairs of India.

It shall be my particular care that should a plan for the distribution and management of the Indian army be sent from hence, it shall go out (as far as depends upon me,) in such a form as shall leave to your Excellency all possible discretionary power with regard to its adoption. Indeed in my opinion, the whole business could not be put into a better train than by vesting it wholly in your Excellency's judgment and discretion. Nobody is so good a judge of what is necessary for the protection of our Indian possessions; and I am persuaded no one feels more strongly than your Excellency, the circumstances of the Company's finances which make it of the utmost expedience that no force should be kept up beyond what that necessity requires.

We are still engaged in a warm dispute with the Court of Directors upon the private trade. They have come to a resolution against government which was yesterday confirmed by a Court of Proprietors. I have ordered their third printed report with the communication which had taken place between Government and the Court to be transmitted to you. The business must now I should suppose, be brought before Parliament; the only competent tribunal to decide, whether it was the intention of the legislature to leave the Court of

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\* See on this subject the letter of Lord Wellesley to General Lake, p. 624, (No. 171,) [Ed.]





THE KAYMAKAN, TO

CSL  
April,

Directors without restraint or control, the power of sacrificing an object of so much consequence as the bringing to the Port of London the surplus trade of India, or at least that part of it hitherto carried on by British capital for the advantage of our rivals.

I have the honour to be,  
with great truth and regard,  
My dear Lord,  
Your Excellency's faithful servant,  
DARTMOUTH.

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No. CLXXV.

*Minute by the Governor-General.*

Fort William, April 21st, 1802.

In resuming my seat in council at this presidency, my first duty is to express my entire approbation of the conduct of the honourable the vice-president in council during my absence. Various important circumstances have required the active exertions of this presidency since my departure for the Upper Provinces; and I am happy to avail myself of this occasion to declare, that I have received the most satisfactory and useful assistance from the vice-president in council, in every emergency of the public service, which rendered the signification of my previous instructions impracticable, and that every order which I have issued, has been executed with the most cordial zeal, promptitude, and alacrity, and with the utmost degree of judgment and prudence.

From such a confirmation of the justice of those sentiments of respect and esteem which induced me to repose in Mr. Barlow the important charge of vice-president in council, I derive additional confidence in the security of the British interests in India, during the remaining period of my administration. Experience has proved, that I may repair without apprehension to any quarter of this extensive empire in which my presence may be demanded by the local exigencies of the service; and that during my absence, I may rely on the





maintenance of the wisdom, vigour, dignity, and integrity of the administration of affairs at this presidency. In offering my sincere acknowledgements to Mr. Barlow for his conduct since he has filled the office of vice-president in council, I cannot omit a similar testimony of the public zeal, prudence, and integrity of Mr. Udny, whose honourable spirit of co-operation, combined with judicious and diligent service, have essentially contributed to promote the prosperity of the public interests during my absence from this Presidency.

WELLESLEY.

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No. CLXXVI.

*Translation of a Letter from the Kaymakan to the Right Honourable Lord Wellesley, Governor-General of Bengal, delivered by the Reys Effendi to forward the 30th April, 1802.*

To the noblest among the princes believing in the Messiah, Support of the grandees of the Christian nation, the Governor-General of the British dominions in the East Indies, his Excellency the most esteemed and beloved Lord Wellesley, our friend; may his end be attended with happiness.

After our sincere assurances of perfect friendship and regard, we have, hereby, the pleasure of acquainting your Excellency, that the exertion and zeal which have been evinced by your Lordship in sending, so opportunely, the corps of troops belonging to your establishment, who have been destined by the Court of Great Britain to co-operate in the late expedition, together with the forces of the sublime Ottoman Porte, not only have served to strengthen the bonds of union and friendship so firmly subsisting between the two Courts, but also to secure to you the friendly esteem of the Emperor, whose favourable opinion of your Excellency is equal to the satisfaction he has reaped from your zealous conduct.

Indeed the measures pursued in defence of the common cause in question, were but the natural result of the candid friendship since time immemorial subsisting between the





Sublime Porte, and the court of Great Britain, but more particularly of the concert and union which have prevailed, with such reciprocal good faith, since the contracted alliance.

As a mark of approbation of that exertion and zeal, therefore, which have been so manifestly witnessed on your part, and a token of distinction and compliment, the Sublime Porte have prepared and destined for your Lordship the order of the Crescent, of the first rank, consisting in a half-moon, fixed in the middle of a star set with brilliants, together with a ribbon, the two ends whereof joined by a medal bearing the Grand Signor's cypher in gold.

We have, therefore, the pleasure of writing this official letter, to enquire after your health, and to acquaint your Excellency with the transmission of the above imperial mark of attention expressive of his Highness's satisfaction, herewith annexed. On its reception, (please God) and on your Lordship becoming acquainted with its tenor and motive, we hope your Excellency will not refuse to act up to the dictates of friendship, and to fulfil the rules of the sincere intimacy between the two countries.

Your friend,

MUSTAFA KAYMAKAN.

(L.S.)

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No. CLXXVII.

*The Earl of Elgin to the Marquess Wellesley.*

MY LORD,

Constantinople, May 1, 1802.

The British army having received orders to evacuate Egypt, in virtue of the stipulations of the treaty of peace between England and France; I have a peculiar gratification in being directed by the Grand Signor, to convey to your Excellency the diamond star and ribbon of the order of the Crescent, as a testimony of his Imperial Majesty's sense of your Excellency's active and friendly zeal, so conspicuously displayed in the preparations which your Excellency had of your own authority made towards a co-operation for the recovery of





Egypt; by which provident measure, a still more formidable force than was demanded from England, embarked from India for the coasts of the Red Sea, instantly upon the receipt of the King's commands.

It is the Grand Signor's further desire in offering to your Excellency the insignia of this order, thereby to express to you his particular admiration of the spirit and steadiness, with which Major-General Baird, and the army under his command, performed the very difficult services that they had to encounter in Egypt; and the distinguished discipline and good conduct which they maintained during the whole period of their continuance in the Turkish dominions.

I have the honour to be,

with the utmost respect, my Lord,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,

ELGIN.

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No. CLXXVIII.

*Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council in the Secret Department under the date 5th August, 1802.*

[Read a Minute from the Governor-General.]

I now record the following letter addressed to the Chairman of the honourable the Court of Directors, in explanation of the motives which actuated the determination of the Governor-General in council, recorded on the public proceedings of the 24th of June, last, to postpone the abolition of the College of Fort William, until the 31st of December, 1803, and of the grounds on which I rest my expectation, that the honourable Court will rescind the order of the 27th of January, 1802, for the abolition of the College, as soon as the Court shall be in possession of the important facts, and circumstances connected with the condition of the Company's finances in India, with the actual charges of the College, and





THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO THE

CSL  
Aug.

with the beneficial effects already produced by that institution, which were not within the knowledge of the Court, when the order of the 27th January, 1802, was issued.

WELLESLEY.

The Board entirely concurs in all the facts and arguments detailed in the letter, from his Excellency the most noble the Governor-General to the Chairman of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and the Board expresses a perfect conviction that the institution of the College of Fort William as at present constituted, is essentially and indispensably necessary to ensure the benefits of good government to the inhabitants of the extensive empire now subject to the Company in Asia.

The Board also expresses an earnest and anxious hope that the Honourable Court of Directors will restore the College of Fort William on its present basis, when the information conveyed in his Excellency's letter to the Chairman, shall be submitted to the Court.

(A true Extract.) J. LUMSDEN,  
Chief Secretary to the Governor

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(Enclosure.)

*To the Chairman of the Honourable the Court of Directors.*

Fort William, August 5, 1802.

SIR,

1. On the 15th of June the Governor-General in Council received, with the deepest regret and concern, the commands of the Court of Directors for the immediate abolition of the institution established at Fort William on the 4th of May 1800, under the name of the College of Fort William.

2. Although neither the present time, nor the nature of this conveyance admits of an official reply from the Governor-General in Council to the letter of the Honourable Court, I am anxious to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of submitting to the Court a general view of the principles by which my conduct has been regulated, and of the measures which I have pursued on this painful and most afflicting occasion.

3. For the purpose of explaining my proceedings in the most distinct manner, it is necessary to advert to the impressions under which the letter of the honourable Court appears to have been written, to the supposed facts therein stated, to the inferences therein drawn from that statement,