

to the sentiments expressed by the honourable Court with regard to the principles and objects of the Institution of the College, and to the nature and necessary operation of the orders for its immediate abolition.

4. The letter of the Court appears to have been written under an apprehension of the existence of a considerable embarrassment in the situation of the Company's financial affairs in India, and the primary grounds of the commands of the honourable Court are stated to be the unexampled amount of the debt, the unparalleled scarcity of money in India, the consequent depression of public credit, and the reduction, or total suspension of the commercial investment.

5. The statements of account furnished by this despatch, and the general tenor of the official advices from this Presidency for the last nine months will satisfy the honourable Court.

That the augmentation of the resources of the Company in India, has at least, kept pace with the growth of the debt ;

That the surplus revenues of India applicable to investment in the current year amounts to nearly one million sterling, a sum greatly exceeding the amount of surplus revenue applicable to the same purpose in the year 1798-99 ;

That no such scarcity of money now exists in India as to depress public credit ;

That public credit is now in a state much more favourable than that which existed in 1798-99, or in any year since that time ; and that the general condition of affairs justifies a confident expectation of a progressive improvement in the state of public credit ;

That the investment of Bengal for the current year is allotted on the high scale of a full investment, or ninety lacs of sicca rupees ;

That the investment of Madras for the same season, is allotted on the high scale of sixteen and a half lacs of pagodas ;

That the investment of Bombay for the same season is allotted on the scale ordered by the honourable Court of fifteen lacs of rupees ;

That no apprehension exists of any probable necessity for reducing the scale of the investments in the ensuing season ; and that every circumstance in our situation warrants the assurance, that the investments at all the Presidencies will be continued during the continuance of peace on the scale of the current year ;

That from the combined result of reduction of charges (principally military) and of augmentation of resources, the financial affairs of the honourable Company in India are actually relieved from embarrassment, and that the state of political security established in India, and the prospect of a progressive augmentation in our resources, and of a further gradual reduction of our military charges afford a rational certainty, that the finances of the Company in India will continue to improve, and that public credit will speedily attain the utmost degree of prosperity under circumstances, which will ensure its stability.

6. The letter of the Court, paragraph 1, states that the institution of the College must involve the Company in an expense of *considerable* and



unknown amount, and that this expense might be applied to purposes more beneficial for the Company's interests.

7. The magnitude of the expense of this Institution cannot be justly estimated otherwise than by examining its purposes, objects, and actual or probable effect, and by comparing the pressure of that expense on the finances of the Company in India, with the proportionate benefit to be derived from the operation of the Institution on the whole frame of the Government of this empire.

8. If the extent of this benefit should prove answerable to the purposes and intentions of the Institution, it might be difficult to fix the precise amount of the price at which it would be consistent with the Company's interests to purchase such a benefit; and it appears still more difficult to conceive any purposes to which money could be applied with more benefit to the Company's interests in India.

9. Prudence would forbid your Government in India to incur any expense of "*considerable*" and "*unknown*" amount in any branch of the Company's affairs; nor can I imagine any principle of calculation by which a probable estimate can be formed of the advantage to be derived to the Company's interests by applying a sum of "*considerable*" and "*unknown*" amount to any purpose in India.

10. The beneficial application of any sum of money must be estimated by a comparison between the known amount of the sum to be expended and the certain or probable benefit to be attained by such expenditure.

11. But the sum of money applied to defray the charges of this institution is neither *indefinite*, nor *unknown*, nor *considerable*, with relation to the magnitude and importance of its objects and actual effects, nor applicable with equal prospects of success to any purposes more beneficial to the Company.

12. The expense of the Institution in its commencement was necessarily more considerable than it would have proved hereafter, when the whole system of the College should have been reduced to regular order. The estimate for 1802-1803 is four lacs of rupees, and it is not probable that this sum would have been exceeded, as the current charges of the College are now fully ascertained, and the mode of managing the Institution, in all its branches, is now thoroughly understood.

13. In the time which has elapsed since the institution of the College, many expenses have been incurred, which will not again be requisite; the total expense incurred on account of the College in the first year of its institution ending on the 31st of October 1801, amounted to the sum of about six lacs and thirty thousand rupees, after deducting all disposable articles of stock on hand, the value of which amounted, on the 31st of October 1801, to about two lacs and seventy thousand rupees.

14. I have stated that the future current annual charges of the College are estimated at four lacs of rupees. From this sum, however, some deductions are to be made on account of certain expenses which existed previously to the Institution of the College, and which must equally have been incurred if the College had not been established. These articles are principally, the former allowances to Moonshees, and the

rent of the Writers' Buildings. The aggregate amount of these deductions would be about 70,000 rupees, leaving the total additional annual expense to the Company on account of the current charges of the College at the sum of three lacs and thirty thousand rupees.

15. As all the students receive an equal allowance of three hundred rupees per mensem, the expense of the increased allowances to the writers attached to the College from the establishments of Fort St. George and Bombay, would be nearly balanced by the reduction of the allowances of such of the writers of Bengal attached to the College as have completed a residence of two years in the service in India.

16. The expense of conveying the writers from the subordinate Presidencies to Bengal would cease, if the Court should agree to my proposition for sending, in the first instance, directly from Europe, to the College at Fort William all the writers destined for the service in India.

17. But the Governor-General in Council has already apprised the Court in his letter of the 31st of July 1801, that he has actually provided for the current expense of the College by new resources, on which he has expressly charged that expense. Those resources are, the town duties, and Government customs revived by Regulations 5, 10, and 11 of 1801. The revived duties already produce an annual sum far exceeding the current expenses of the College. The produce of these new duties has been, in 1801-2, twelve lacs and seventy thousand rupees, and is estimated for the current year at fourteen lacs. The mode of collecting the duties having been found imperfect, and in some respects inconvenient under Regulations 5, 10, and 11 of 1801, a new Regulation was passed for the further improvement of the collection of those duties, on the 8th of July 1802, under which, the produce of the duties will probably be increased, while every existing inconvenience and imperfection in the mode of collection will be removed. The current expenses of the College, therefore, now constitutes no additional charge on the Company's revenues in Bengal, as they existed previously to the foundation of this Institution; since a new resource has already been found, which actually produces a sum exceeding the amount of that expense.

18. But if this resource should fail, or if the Governor-General in Council should hereafter deem it expedient to repeat or modify these duties, the promising condition of your finances in India leaves no doubt on my mind, that ample means would be found independently of the produce of the Town duties and Government customs, to defray the current expenses of the College without injury to any other branch of the public service.

19. The commercial investment is estimated, in this year, and in the next at the highest standard, and notwithstanding those ample allotments for commercial purposes, provision has been secured for defraying the current charges of the college. Neither the continuance, nor the immediate abolition of the College, would affect the investment in any degree, since the investment could not conveniently be augmented beyond its actual scale, even if the abolition of the College had already been accomplished; nor would that scale be reduced, although the College



should be continued. The question, therefore, on this part of the subject, is narrowed to the limited consideration, whether it be more beneficial to the Company's affairs to continue the annual application of a sum of three lacs and thirty thousand rupees (arising from a new fund, especially charged with this sum, and producing a considerable surplus) to the maintenance of the College, or to add this sum to the general surplus in the treasury or to the sinking fund? Even if it should be contended that this sum might be conveniently applied to the increase of the investment, it would remain to be proved that the effect of three lacs and thirty thousand rupees, added to the commercial investment of Bengal (already raised to ninety lacs) would be more beneficial to the interests of the Company and of the nation in India, than the operation of the same sum of money applied to defray the current charges of the College of Fort William.

20. The decision of the question will be easily determined by the examination of some particular facts and general principles of Government, to which I shall refer at the close of this letter.

21. With respect to any further expense to be incurred on account of the College, it must arise from some of these articles;—

First, The augmentation of the number of Professorships;

Second, The future pensions of the Professors, and officers of the College;

Third, A building on a permanent plan.

22. The list of the actual number of Professorships, and the statutes will show, that it is my intention to render the study of Oriental literature and law the principal object of the College. Ten additional Professorships or Teacherships, therefore, would have been necessary beyond the number actually filled. The principal would have been,

First, Mahratta Language;

Second, Ethics, and Civil Jurisprudence, which might have been united with the English law;

Third, The History and Antiquities of India, which might perhaps have been united with the preceding branch of instruction;

Fourth, Natural History;

Fifth, Astronomy. These branches, four and five, might have been united.

23. The institution of any of these Professorships, with the exception of the first and second, might have been subject to future consideration. These arrangements, therefore, would have occasioned no variation, of importance, in the current charges of the College, and certainly would not have involved an indefinite expense.

24. The probable amount of the future Pension-list to the Professors and officers of the College would have afforded no ground of alarm to the Court, if the Court had considered the age and probable habits and dispositions of those persons from whom the greater proportion of the Professors and officers of the College must be selected, and it would not be difficult, on correct practical principles, to form a sufficiently accurate estimate of the future amount of this pension-list.



25. This part, however, of the Regulation might be modified in its operation, in such a manner as should secure the Company against any considerable burthen on this account.

26. With respect to any building to be erected for the use of the College, the question is, and ever has been entirely open to the decision of the Court, for although ground has been purchased, and allotted for the purpose of a building, no building has been commenced, nor would any have been commenced without the authority of the Court. The expense of clearing and draining the ground, and making roads in its vicinity has not been great, and has been already defrayed, and the charge of preserving the ground in its improved state, is not considerable. The ground now retained can at any time be sold again without hazard of loss. Many of the most beneficial purposes of the College have certainly been attained, and may probably be secured by the temporary continuance of the present system of the establishment in the Town of Calcutta. I am, however, decidedly of opinion that it would be highly advantageous to the efficacy and stability of the Institution, and ultimately most consistent with just economy, to erect a building at Garden Reach, according to my original plan. The expense of this building might be easily defined, and might be gradually distributed through five or six years of account in such a manner as scarcely to produce a sensible effect upon the finances of the Company in India. It is proper, in this place, to communicate to you an addition which will soon be made to the funds of this Institution, if the Court of Directors should be pleased to revive it. A sum of three lacs of rupees will soon be paid into the treasury on account of a legacy from the late General Martine of Lucknow.

27. I have already taken the most respectable opinions with regard to the legality of applying this sum in aid of the funds of the College; and I have been assured that such an application of the legacy would be strictly conformable to the intentions of the testator.

28. This sum, now amounting to three lacs of rupees, is likely to receive a considerable contingent increase under the operation of other dispositions of General Martine's will. A further increase of these funds may also arise from certain sums bequeathed by General Martine for the purpose of founding a literary institution at Lucknow. I trust that the Nabob Vizier, to whose authority the application of these legacies is subject, will readily apply their amount to the support of the College of Fort William.

29. I have already observed that the Court would have possessed ample time for deliberation with respect to the propriety of erecting a building for the uses of the College, in the meanwhile, the funds to which I have adverted, would have necessarily increased, and might have received considerable augmentation by the contingencies which might arise under the various disposition of General Martine's will.

30. The preceding observations will, I trust, convince you—

That the expenses already incurred on account of the College have not been more considerable than was required by the magnitude of the objects proposed by its institution, and that those expenses have been actually defrayed by the new resources destined to that express purpose.



THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO THE

CSL
Aug.

That the amount of the estimated future current expenses of the College is accurately defined, subjected to regular controul, and moderate, as well with relation to the benefits of the Institution, as to its pressure on the finances of the Company ;

That provision has actually been secured for defraying the future current expenses of the College, without interfering with any other branch of the public service, without diminishing the scale of your commercial investments, and with the certainty of maintaining a permanent surplus revenue, applicable to the purposes of investment, in India, of nearly one million sterling, in the present year, and of greater probable amount in every succeeding year of peace ;

That any future augmentation of the contingent expense of the College amounting to any sum of considerable importance, will be subject to the previous controul of the Government in England ;

That funds are actually provided (partly by the new duties, and partly by the legacies of General Martine) sufficient to meet any contingent increase in the expenses of the College without further pressure on the finances of the Company ; and lastly,

That the finances of the Company in India are in such a state of actual prosperity, connected with the probability of progressive improvement, as will sustain (even independently of the produce of the new duties) the continuance of the current charges of the College of Fort William, and will afford the means of meeting any contingent increase of the expenses of that Institution, without injury to public credit, and without the hazard of any delay in the reduction of the Indian debt.

31. In the first paragraph of the honourable Court's letter, the Court declares that it cannot sanction the immediate establishment of the institution of the College of Fort William, and in the fifth and subsequent paragraphs, the Court directs the re-establishment, on a somewhat enlarged scale of an Institution which the honourable Court is pleased to denominate " Mr. Gilchrist's Seminary," by the restoration of which, it is stated to be the intention of the Court to supersede, for the present, the establishment of the College of Fort William.

32. By the letter of the 12th of March, 1802, addressed to Fort St. George, it also appears to be the intention of the Court to found some establishment at Fort St. George, for the better instruction of the junior civil servants of that presidency, and it is reasonable to suppose that a similar measure will be adopted for the instruction of the civil servants on the establishment of Bombay.

33. It is, therefore, manifestly the intention of the Court, that some establishment for the better instruction of the civil servants at each of the Presidencies should subsist in India, although the Court has been pleased to direct the immediate abolition of that institution, which has been established at Fort William, with a view to the same salutary and indispensable purpose. In the letter of the 27th January, 1802, addressed to the Governor-General in council, the Court has traced the outlines of the establishment, which it directs to be substituted in place of the college at Fort

William. These intentions of the Court, clearly expressed in their commands to Bengal, and to Fort St. George, reduce the subject of this letter within limits still more confined than those within which I have endeavoured to comprise my observations in the preceding pages.

34. In considering the question in its present state, it is necessary only to compare the actual expense, and the ascertained benefit of the institution now subsisting at Fort William, with the probable expense, and probable benefit of the "seminaries," by which the honourable Court intends to supersede that institution. The honourable Court in reviewing the experimental establishment at Calcutta originally placed under Mr. Gilchrist's direction, is pleased to sanction an extension of the scale of that establishment, adding to the study of the Hindostanee, that of the Persian and Bengalese languages, and also that of the laws and regulations enacted by the Governor-General in council, for the government of the Company's territories in India. It is evident that without an establishment of teachers, or professors in each of these languages, it would be utterly impossible to accomplish the declared intention of the honourable Court, "of effecting by the institution of a seminary for oriental learning, many of the beneficial purposes expected by the Governor-General, from the foundation of the college." On the augmented scale of Mr. Gilchrist's seminary, each professor, or teacher, could not be expected to be engaged at a monthly salary inferior to 1500 rupees. This charge would amount to 6000 rupees monthly, or to about two thirds of the total amount of the present salaries to the provost, vice-provost, professors and teachers in the oriental languages, in classics, in the modern languages, and in mathematics.

35. I am persuaded that a further consideration of the subject will satisfy the honourable Court, that the study of the Arabic language is absolutely necessary to the attainment of a correct knowledge of the Persian, the knowledge of Arabic, is also indispensable to those who desire to attain any considerable degree of skill in the Mahomedan law. A teacher, or professor of the Arabic must, therefore, form a part of the establishment in Bengal, even on the limited scale proposed by the Court.

36. To the expense of this establishment must be added the charge of whatever foundations shall be established at Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, considerations of justice as well as of policy, would certainly induce the honourable Court to afford to their servants at each of those Presidencies, sources of instruction equally pure and abundant, as those which might be opened to the civil service in Bengal. The duties of the civil service at each of the subordinate Presidencies, now embrace objects of equal importance in every department to those comprehended in the administration of Bengal.

37. In proportion to the improvement of the internal constitution of each of the subordinate Presidencies, qualifications of a higher description will be demanded in the civil service; and I must add, that the progress of that improvement, and the abundant supply of public officers properly qualified to discharge their arduous duties in the several stations of the

administration, are the securities on which the Company must rely for the prosperity of the country, for the happiness of our native subjects, for the augmentation of our resources, and for the stability of our power.

38. The incontestable wisdom, policy, necessity, and justice of providing for the civil services of Fort St. George, and Bombay, similar advantages of education to those established in Bengal, warrant me in assuming the certainty, that the honourable Court will never consent to curtail the institutions proposed for the subordinate Presidencies respectively, within limits more confined, than the necessary extent and scope of the respective duties of the civil service under each of those governments.

39. Consistently with this principle, at Fort St. George, the Court will find that the knowledge of the Arabic, Persian, and Hindostanee language, and of the laws and regulations of the local British Government of India, is not less necessary than in Bengal; teachers and professors must, therefore, be established at Madras in each of those branches of study.

40. In addition to these teachers, it will be necessary at Fort St. George to provide teachers in the following languages: Telinga, Tamul, Canarese, Mahratta.

41. At Bombay the knowledge of the Arabic, Persian, and Hindostanee languages, and of the laws and regulations of these governments, is as necessary a qualification for the civil service as at Fort St. George, and consequently similar means must be afforded (upon the principles already stated) to the civil service at Bombay, of attaining a competent knowledge in each of these branches of study.

42. The study of the Arabic, is however, peculiarly necessary at Bombay, and may become indispensable in proportion to the extension of our relations with the nations inhabiting the coasts of the Persian and Arabian Gulfs.

43. In addition to these establishments, the civil servants at Bombay would require teachers in the following languages: Canarese, Mahratta, Malabar, as spoken on the coast of that name.

44. You will observe that the necessary effect of this plan would be to involve the expense of a triple establishment for every branch of study equally requisite at each of the three Presidencies, and of a double establishment for every branch of study equally requisite at any two of the Presidencies.

45. In the united institution founded at Calcutta, four professors or teachers would be found sufficient with occasional assistance for the instruction of the whole body of the students from the three Presidencies in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindostanee languages, and in the laws and regulations of the British Government in India; if the institution be broken into three seminaries, twelve professors or teachers will be required for the same purpose. The same observation applies to the establishments for the study of those languages, of which the utility is common to Fort St. George and Bombay, one teacher in each branch at Calcutta, would serve for the instruction of all the students from the two subordinate Presidencies; on the new plan two teachers must be established, one at Fort St. George, and one at Bombay.

46. It will be manifest, therefore, to your judgment, that the current expenses of these separate establishments at each Presidency respectively, framed even on the scale stated in the preceding pages, or on any scale compatible with the attainment of the proposed objects, must equal, and would probably exceed the total current charges of the college of Fort William, on the highest estimate of those charges.

47. But a more attentive examination of the subject will convince you that the expense of the three proposed seminaries, must far exceed the preceding calculation, and in the same degree must also exceed, not only the current charges, but the probable amount of the contingent expenses of the college founded at Fort William.

48. The fifth paragraph of the honourable Court's letter is expressed in terms which might convey a supposition, that the minute of the Governor-General under date 21st December, 1798, originated in some plan of a literary establishment proposed by Mr. Gilchrist. But the minute of the Governor-General of the 21st December, 1798, states distinctly, that "my attention had been long directed to the existing defects in the education of the civil service, that I had formed and had stated verbally in council, the general outlines of an extensive plan for the purpose of remedying those defects, and that the execution of that plan had been delayed exclusively by the dangers which then menaced the existence of this empire, and demanded my presence on the coast of Coromandel." The minute and the order in council annexed to it, bear date on the 21st December, 1798. On the 25th, I embarked for Madras.

49. The zeal, ability, and diligence of Mr. Gilchrist as a teacher of the Hindostanee language, and his eminent merits in forming a most useful grammar and dictionary, of that colloquial dialect, induced me to consider him to be the most eligible instrument for the purpose of aiding me in attempting an experiment of the practical use of a systematic plan of instruction in the study of the oriental languages.

50. Mr. Gilchrist never offered to my consideration, any proposal for the institution of a seminary for oriental learning; that gentleman merely proposed to me the aid of his services in giving lessons in the Hindostanee, and in the rudiments of the Persian language, under whatever institution this government might establish. Mr. Gilchrist's laudable offer of the aid of his labours on that occasion was not only prompt and zealous, but was accompanied by circumstances highly creditable to his liberality and public spirit, to the moderation of his views of private interest, and to his just sense and value of public fame.

51. The result of Mr. Gilchrist's services corresponded with my most sanguine expectations, and proved in the most satisfactory manner, the great advantages which must result from establishing for the civil service, a regular and systematic plan of instruction in the oriental languages, in place of the desultory mode of study which had hitherto prevailed under the ordinary practice of resorting exclusively to native Moonshees, for assistance in learning those languages.

52. Mr. Gilchrist's lessons indeed were more particularly directed to the grammatical study of the Hindostanee language. That able and indefatigable



scholar does not profess to furnish instruction in the Persian language beyond its first elements; and the knowledge of the Persian language acquired by some of the students under Mr. Gilchrist, was merely elementary; but the examinations holden in July, 1800, and the progress (unexampled until that time) made by some of Mr. Gilchrist's scholars in the Hindostanee dialect, and in the rudiments of the Persian language, furnished ample ground for estimating the benefits which would be derived to the civil service, under the operation of a regular education, not only in the Hindostanee language, but in every branch of knowledge connected with the public duties of the civil servants.

53. I request you to remark, that in my original minute of December, 1798, I expressly proposed the employment of Mr. Gilchrist, and the future examination of his scholars with the exclusive view of ascertaining the efficacy of Mr. Gilchrist's mode of instruction.

54. The notification issued at the same period of time to the civil service in Bengal, is stated in my minute of 21st December, 1798, to have been proposed as a measure which might be useful, with a view to establish the fundamental principles of the general and more extensive plan at that time in my contemplation.

55. These principles consisted in imposing an obligation upon the civil service, to attend to the study of the oriental languages, and of the laws and regulations of government; and in rendering previous examinations in those studies, necessary qualifications for office.

56. The object of this notification was rather to excite the diligence of your civil service, than actually to enforce the examinations announced in that paper; considerable difficulties would have occurred in prosecuting an attempt to enforce such a system of examination. And it was always my opinion that the existing defects in the qualifications of your civil service could not be corrected effectually without applying the remedy to the source of the evil, the original education of the writers. The notification of 1798, however, was useful in raising a general spirit of attention to oriental knowledge throughout this service.

57. The respectable and learned gentlemen who formed the committee of examination of Mr. Gilchrist's scholars in July, 1800, refer the benefits to be derived from the progress of Mr. Gilchrist's services directly to the institution of the college, and they justly consider Mr. Gilchrist's lessons to have been merely introductory to the foundation of that institution, and to have furnished the most abundant proofs of its indispensable necessity, as well as of its certain utility and beneficial effect.

58. The letter of the honourable Court, under date the 7th of May, 1800, approves the principles stated in the notification of December, 1798, and sanctions the more extensive arrangement intended to be founded on those principles, but that letter contains no reference to the existence of any seminary under the direction of Mr. Gilchrist, as furnishing the model of the establishment which the Governor-General in council, had declared to be in his contemplation.

59. Adverting to these circumstances, I should have found considerable

difficulty in forming a just conception of the precise intention of the honourable Court in directing me to supersede the establishment of the college of Fort William, by the re-establishment of "Mr. Gilchrist's seminary," if the honourable Court had not been pleased to state in the 6th and 7th paragraphs of the letter of the 27th January, 1802, the particular branches of knowledge deemed by the Court sufficient to qualify a civil servant for the administration of affairs in Bengal, and had not thus described the extent and nature of the establishment which it proposed to sanction.

60. But no modification or extension of the plan under which Mr. Gilchrist was employed in 1799, and 1800, can embrace the objects proposed to be secured by the collegiate establishment at Fort William.

61. It was among the advantages arising from the employment of Mr. Gilchrist, that not only the success of his services was highly beneficial, to the extent which it reached, but that the fundamental defects of that limited plan, furnished rules for my guidance in founding a comprehensive and liberal institution on the grounds of practical experience.

62. It was found that the numerous body of young men assembled at Calcutta, for the purpose of attending Mr. Gilchrist's lectures, was exposed to various disadvantages, the effect of which counteracted the assiduity of their teacher, and tended to produce mischiefs of a serious description.

63. The local authority of this great government could not be immediately and constantly applied to control among the young men individual habits of negligence, dissipation, contumacy, extravagance, or immorality. The continual and important avocations of the Governor-General in council, and the nature and eminence of his station, rendered it impracticable, as well as improper for him to attempt to exercise the immediate discipline requisite to maintain regularity of conduct, and attention to study, among such a numerous body of the junior servants. Mr. Gilchrist's lectures, therefore, although highly useful to those naturally disposed to industry and order, furnished no control or discipline to restrain or correct those of opposite inclinations.

64. The young men of more unsettled dispositions neglected the lectures, and availed themselves of their residence in this populous town, to indulge in courses of extravagance, expense and dissipation. The limited plan of Mr. Gilchrist's lectures supplied no intermediate and special jurisdiction, placed between the government and the students, to apply through a respectable channel the authority of the Governor-General in council, in enforcing a due system of discipline, and study, in regulating private economy, and moral conduct, in precluding temptation to expense, and in guarding against every vicious excess.

65. But it cannot be denied, that these objects are of the highest importance, not merely on moral considerations, but in their relation to the political interests and honour of the Company, and of the nation in India, and to the purity and efficiency of the public service.

66. Wherever a numerous body of young men shall be assembled for the purpose of study, whatever form of instruction may be devised for their



education, it cannot be expected that their attention will be systematically fixed on their prescribed duties, unless the discharge of those duties shall be duly enforced by an efficient system of discipline and restraint.

67. These incontrovertible principles, derived from general experience, and confirmed by my personal experience of the dangers to which the young men were exposed during their attendance on Mr. Gilchrist, induced me to form my general plan for the better instruction of your civil service on the basis of a collegiate institution, in which study should be enforced by discipline, and education regulated by efficient restraint ; in which, (according to the words of the regulation which the honourable Court has been pleased to abrogate) "under the superintendence, direction, and control of the supreme authority of these possessions, the studies of the junior servants, appointed at an early period of life to the civil service of the honourable the East India Company ; should be directed and regulated, their conduct upon their first arrival in India guided, their morals formed, improved, and preserved ; and in which, the junior servants should be encouraged to maintain the honour of the British name in India, by a regular and orderly course of industry, prudence, integrity and religion."

68. In pursuance of these indispensable objects, the regulation established the offices of provost and the vice-provost, and the statute constituted a council of the superior officers of the college for the internal government of the institution, and it was declared to be the primary duty of the provost "to receive the junior civil servants on their first arrival at Fort William, to superintend and regulate their general morals and conduct, to assist them with his advice and admonition ; and to instruct and confirm them in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrine, discipline and rites of the church of England, as established by law."

69. The statutes also made especial provision for applying the authority of the provost "to guard the moral and religious interests and character of the institution, by controlling the conduct of the officers, professors, and teachers of the college, and for applying the internal authority of the superior officers of the college, to strengthen and confirm within these possessions the attachment of the civil servants of the East India Company, to the wise laws and happy constitution of Great Britain, and to maintain and uphold the Christian religion in this quarter of the globe." The statutes also established a public table, and required the regular attendance of the students at that table, for the purpose of precluding habits of debauchery and expense, and the statutes also provided the most effectual restraints which could be devised to prevent the junior civil servants from contracting debt.

70. Without such a vigorous and respectable system of restraint and discipline, it is my conscientious opinion that great mischief would be infused into your civil service, at its very source by establishing any seminary of instruction, which should require the whole body of your junior civil servants to continue assembled together for any considerable period of time in any part of your possessions ; and above all, at the seats of the respective Presidencies.

71. When the honourable Court shall have deliberately reviewed the

probable consequences of assembling the body of the junior civil servants at each of the Presidencies under such circumstances, I am persuaded that the Court will issue a positive command to establish at each Presidency, in addition to the necessary teachers and professors, some authority of the nature of that exercised in colleges in Europe, and of that now existing in the college of Fort William, for the purpose of maintaining and promoting order and discipline, good morals and religion.

72. Having formed a decided judgment founded on personal experience, and on a most assiduous and deliberate attention to the state of your service, and of your possessions, that the institutions ordered by the honourable Court, will prove not only inefficient with reference to their proposed objects, but the sources of positive danger to the service without the additional establishments described in the preceding paragraphs, my respect for the wisdom, justice and honour of the Court demands the conclusion which I have drawn from these premises. I therefore repeat my certain conviction, that the Court will immediately command each of these Presidencies to incur this additional charge, for the purpose of giving efficiency to the proposed system of study, and of saving the younger branches of the service from ruinous courses of dissipation, licentiousness, and expense.

73. The seminary to be established in Calcutta, under the late orders of the Court would necessarily include all the writers for Bengal, according to their successive arrival in India; no material reduction of establishment or of expense would therefore be effected at Calcutta, if the public table, and the existing system for the internal government of the college should be maintained, although the writers belonging to the subordinate Presidencies should be separated from the institution.

74. On the other hand, the same internal jurisdiction necessary for the discipline and government of the numerous body of the students of Bengal, would be sufficient to preserve order and regularity in the whole collective body of students from the three Presidencies. Neither the Government of Fort St. George, nor that of Bombay, could compromise its local authority in enforcing hourly attention to study, and in compelling regularity of individual conduct among the junior civil servants, attached to their respective seminaries of instruction. If therefore, the writers of Fort St. George, and Bombay should be attached to distinct seminaries at each of those Presidencies, each institution must be framed nearly on the model of the college at Fort William, with similar establishments for the maintenance of internal discipline and control, and for preventing expense and debt.

75. Under all these circumstances, the final result of dividing the college of Fort William into three seminaries, to be established separately at each Presidency would either be to render each and all of those seminaries inefficient and dangerous, or to aggravate the collective expense of this triple institution to an amount greatly exceeding the charges of the united establishment now existing at Fort William.

76. Having thus compared the actual expenses of the college of Fort William, with the probable expense of the establishments by which the Court has been pleased to supersede that institution, I am anxious to direct



your particular attention to the benefits already derived to your civil service, from the operation and effect of the system of study and discipline constituted and enforced by the regulations, statutes, and rules of the college.

77. The periodical examinations of the students, of which the regular reports are transmitted by the ships, *Comet* and *Sovereign*, will manifest the progress made by the greater number of the students towards the objects of the institution.

78. The examiners who have always been selected from the ablest oriental scholars actually at Calcutta, have invariably expressed their judgment, that the general progress of the students in the oriental languages and literature, has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, as well with reference to the rapidity and extent of the improvement of the students, as to the accuracy and solid foundations of critical knowledge which they have acquired.

79. An universal opinion is received, that the students of the college now make greater progress in oriental learning in a few months, than the same persons could have attained in as many years under the former system. This great improvement is attributed not only to the zeal and diligence, both of the professors and students, but to the number of useful works published in the college, for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of the several languages, and to the unexampled skill of the professors and teachers in the mode of instruction which they have adopted.

80. The voluntary aid of every respectable oriental scholar in India, has been afforded to support the discipline, and to improve the course of study, and the mode of instruction pursued in the institution; the respectable and dignified character of the institution has interested the literary part of this settlement, not only in promoting its prosperity, but in seeking the station of a public officer of the college, as an object of high honour and distinction. In this respect, the comprehensive, munificent, and liberal scale of the establishment has actually contributed to diminish its current expences.

81. From the commencement of the institution to the present time, only two professors, and two teachers, in the oriental languages have received salaries. They have been assisted and supported in the conduct of their respective classes, by the aid of learned gentlemen of high station and character, who certainly could never have been expected to promote with equal zeal, the establishment of a seminary, contracted within more narrow limits, confined to views of less ample extent, and destitute of the energy and respect, which accompany a regular system of collegiate discipline, strengthened by the most powerful incitements of immediate public honour and splendid distinction, and directed to the noblest, the highest, and the greatest object of human pursuit, the good government of a great empire.

82. Formed with these advantages, and accompanied with these circumstances of dignity and respect, the college has received the voluntary aid of Mr. Barlow, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Edmonstone, Lieut.-Colonel Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Colbrooke, each of whom either have held, or now actually



old professorships without salary under the present structure of the institution. To these are to be added, many respectable names of gentlemen who have assisted voluntarily without reward in conducting the public examinations.

83. If the scale of the institution be lowered, its authority degraded, and the lustre and magnitude of its character and objects diminished, it must be conducted by instruments duly suited to its reduced importance, and the respectable aid, which it has hitherto received from the most able and learned men in India, can neither be justly demanded, nor reasonably expected.

84. The public examinations, the frequent distribution of honorary medals, and pecuniary rewards, the encouragement, and applause of the whole body of oriental scholars in India, and the peculiar opportunities of conferring eminent distinction, which the present constitution of the college affords to the person exercising the supreme authority in India, have excited a spirit of emulation among the students, as unexampled in its scope and ardour, as it is propitious to the future government of these possessions. This happy spirit is not confined to a few; not to those whose talents, former acquisitions, habits, or character, appeared to be of the most favourable promise at their entrance into the institution; not to those whose connections might be supposed to influence their conduct; it is nearly universal in its operation, and unlimited in its extent; and I must here declare to you, with that freedom which a regard for your interests demands, that the institution (which the Court has been pleased to abolish) has already corrected many of the defects which I found existing in the younger branches of your civil service upon my arrival in India, has reclaimed to industrious and meritorious pursuits, many of your junior servants, who were disposed to pursue courses of a contrary tendency, and has raised a standard of public honour, which is become the general resort of diligence, order, good morals, learning, and religion.

84. The regulations of the college for the prevention of habits of extravagance and expense, and for restraining young men from contracting debts, have produced a most beneficial effect; and I have the satisfaction to assure you, after an accurate investigation of this branch of the institution, that a general disposition to economy and regularity now prevails among the students of Fort William; that the principles of due subordination have also been established among them with the happiest success; and that the most salutary consequences are visible in their general conduct, manners, and morals. I have no hesitation in declaring that the young men now composing the body of the students at Fort William afford the most auspicious hope, that the local administration of India for several years to come, will be amply provided with instruments properly qualified to accomplish all the purposes of a wise, just, and benevolent government.

85. Considerable force and animation have been derived to the principles of the institution, from the honourable contention between the students of the different establishments assembled at Fort William. They consider the character of their several Presidencies to be deeply concerned in their



respective progress, and the public distinctions which they respectively obtain.

86. The negligence and disorder of any one member of their body is felt by the whole, as a common disgrace; and they all deem the honour of their particular establishment, and their own personal consequence to be involved in the conduct of each individual of their number.

87. The students of Fort St. George and Bombay, highly value the advantage of pursuing their studies under the immediate inspection of the Governor-General, and of the chief public officers of the supreme government. It is difficult to describe the degree of alacrity and zeal, with which this circumstance alone has inspired the students from the subordinate Presidencies, many of whom (it is a matter of satisfaction and just pride to me to assure you) have attained the highest distinctions in the college, and have rivalled the most eminent examples of merit among the civil servants of Bengal.

88. By the influence of these powerful causes, a general attention to oriental languages, literature and knowledge, has been excited, far beyond the limits of the institution; and the pursuit of these laudable objects has been facilitated and encouraged among many of your civil servants, who could not be admitted within the rules of the college. The students of Fort St. George and Bombay, have also manifested the most favourable disposition to avail themselves to the fullest extent of the benefit of an unity of instruction in the principles and practice of the Government of Bengal. To this peculiar and inestimable advantage of the present institution, I request your most serious attention. The administration of the Government of Bengal in all its branches, may justly be considered to furnish a most desirable model for each of the subordinate Presidencies. The prosperous issue of the last war in Mysore, combined with the happy result of various political negotiations in the Peninsula, has extended the limits of the territorial possessions under the Government of Fort St. George to a magnitude, which nearly equals that of the dominions administered under the immediate authority of this Presidency; at this moment the Government of Fort St. George is employed under my orders, in establishing the foundations of an improved code of laws and regulations, and of an entirely new constitution for the due distribution of the executive, legislative, and judicial functions of that extensive and arduous government.

89. The functions of the Government of Bombay, have recently received a proportionate extension, and the civil servants of the establishment of Bombay, are now eligible to some of the most important offices under the immediate control of the Government of Fort St. George.

90. In this situation, it is of the utmost importance to the good government of the subordinate Presidencies, that the spirit and character of the service of Bengal should be infused into the administration of their respective governments.

91. This salutary effect has already been produced with the utmost degree of facility and security, to the extent of that portion of each subordinate establishment now attached to the college of Fort William. Many



of these young men are of the highest promise, of the most extensive knowledge, and of the purest principles, acquired, formed, or confirmed, under this institution; and I doubt not, that they will carry with them, upon their return to their respective Presidencies, the fruitful seeds of reform and improvement for the benefit of each of those yet imperfect systems of administration.

92. The advantages described in the preceding paragraphs, are neither doubtful, remote, nor contingent. Their existence has already been ascertained by public proof; and, to the extent which they have reached, they must produce correspondent effects on the public service at each of the Presidencies. It is at least questionable, whether under the proposed system of establishing three distinct seminaries, for the instruction of the civil service in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, any of these advantages can be attained to an equal extent; it is certain that, under the new system, many of the benefits of the existing institution will be found unattainable in the same extent, and some of the most important, utterly unattainable in any degree.

93. No person acquainted with the actual state of India, can suppose that the Presidencies either of Fort St. George, or of Bombay, can furnish means of instruction in the Arabic, Persian, or Hindostanee languages, or in the system of the laws and regulations for the Government of India, equal to those, now afforded by the college of Fort William. Nor can it be imagined that either of the subordinate Presidencies can attract the resort of learned men, to the extent which has been so beneficially effected at Calcutta.

94. With respect to the study of the vernacular dialects, in use within the dominions of each of the subordinate Presidencies, it is evident that the study of those languages may be systematically pursued with equal advantage at Fort William, as at the seats of either of the subordinate Presidencies. The study of the elements of those vernacular dialects ought not to supersede the acquisition of those essential parts of oriental literature and knowledge, and of the spirit and general constitution of these governments, which should form the basis of the education of every civil servant in India. In the college of Fort William, the pursuit of all these objects may be advantageously combined; and the degree of attention to be bestowed on each particular language may be properly apportioned, according to the views and destination of the student, under the superintending authority of the college.

95. In the letter of the honourable Court of 27th January, 1802, no observation occurs with respect to the necessity of studying the Sanscrit dialect; but I am satisfied that a due enquiry into that branch of the question will convince the honourable Court, that the study of the Sanscrit is absolutely necessary to those who would obtain a correct knowledge of the Hindoo law, or of the manners, customs, usages, or religion of the Hindoos; the study of this most antient language appears to be peculiarly necessary to the civil servants at Fort St. George, and Bombay.

96. The Sanscrit dialect being the source and root of the principal vernacular dialects prevalent in the Peninsula, a knowledge of the Sanscrit

must form the basis of a correct and perfect knowledge of those vernacular dialects. But it would be difficult, if not impracticable, at present, to supply means of instruction in the Sanscrit language at either of the subordinate Presidencies, in any degree approaching to the advantages in that branch of study which can now be furnished at Fort William; this eminent advantage, added to the facility of collecting at Fort William, the best teachers in the several vernacular dialects of the Peninsula, seems to open to the Writers of Fort St. George and Bombay a more favourable prospect of obtaining a correct, fundamental, and systematic knowledge of the vernacular dialect of the Peninsula, at Fort William, than could be now expected at their respective Presidencies.

97. A source of instruction in Oriental literature actually exists at Fort William which could not be procured without great difficulty and expense at either of the subordinate Presidencies. This advantage consists in an extensive and valuable collection of Oriental manuscripts, comprising the library of Tippoo Sultaun, and various other collections, some of which have been purchased, and others presented to the Institution.

98. Many of the most efficient causes of the extraordinary spirit of emulation which now exists in the whole body of the students from the three Presidencies collected at Calcutta, could not be supposed to operate with equal force when the body of the students shall be broken, and distributed partially in three distinct and remote seminaries at their respective presidencies.

99. The abatement of this spirit in any degree, would be injurious, not only to the students from the subordinate Presidencies, but to those of Bengal. It is, however, reasonable to conclude, that the evil consequences of the separation of the students would be most injuriously felt at Fort St. George and Bombay. The students from those settlements now justly conclude that their education at Fort William, by bringing their individual merits immediately under the eye of the Governor-General, opens a new field of honourable emolument to their interests, and a more enlarged career of distinction and fame to their ambition.

100. Various offices connected with diplomatic stations, and with other employments, principally of a political description, must necessarily remain under the immediate authority and appointment of the supreme Government. To these respectable stations the civil servants of all the Presidencies are equally eligible, and it cannot fail to furnish a powerful incitement to the diligence and zeal of the students from Fort St. George and Bombay, that the period of their residence at Calcutta opens repeated opportunities of founding claims to such stations on the solid basis of distinction obtained in the regular course of their studies at the College of Fort William; and of honours publicly recorded on the proceedings of the supreme Government.

101. But the most important benefits which will be forfeited by the separate establishments at the subordinate Presidencies are the uniform education and instruction of the whole body of the Civil Service in India in one system of political, moral, and religious principles, derived from a common source, and diffused throughout all the British

Establishments under the immediate superintendence of the Supreme authority in India.

102. It has been a principal object of my attention since my arrival in India to consolidate the interests and resources of the three Presidencies, to promote in each of them a common spirit of attachment to their mutual prosperity and honour, to assimilate their principles and views, and to unite their respective powers by such means as might secure their co-operation in the common cause, and might facilitate the management of this extensive empire in the hands of the supreme Government of India. I am firmly convinced that a more intimate union of the three establishments, is an object not merely of good policy, and of just economy, but of indispensable necessity to the stability of this empire.

103. The general principles of government (applicable, with few modifications to every part of the Company's territories) will certainly be studied with most advantage at the main spring of power in India, and will be circulated to the extremities of the empire, with more vigour and purity in proportion to the early, direct, and free communication between the fountain head of authority and the subordinate branches of the service.

104. The same advantages will be the better secured under an united Institution in preserving the attachment of the civil servants of the Company to the political, moral, and religious principles of the mother country.

105. This topic has already been stated by me in my notes of the 18th of August 1800. I remain in a firm conviction, founded on the experience attained of the effects at the College at Fort William, as well as on the nature and condition of both the subordinate Presidencies, that the continuance of the Institution at Fort William will produce upon the general character and efficiency of your civil service (by the diffusion of just and correct principles, of sound knowledge, and of a general spirit of subordination and harmony,) salutary effects unattainable under any form of education, which shall separate the Writers on their first arrival in India, and shall confine them, in detached divisions, to study the local principles, contracted knowledge, characteristic prejudices, and domestic spirit of their respective settlements.

106. These considerations have satisfied my judgment, that the benefits actually derived, and reasonably to be expected, from the operation of the present Institution, are and must be greatly superior to any advantage, which can be expected from the most complete possible success of the three seminaries proposed by the honourable Court, while the probable expenses of the proposed system must considerably exceed those of the College of Fort William.

107. In directing the immediate abolition of the College of Fort William, the letter of the honourable Court of the 27th of January 1802, appears to acknowledge, with approbation, the liberal and enlightened spirit of the Institution, the just principles on which it is founded, and the important ends to which it is directed.

108. The objections stated by the Court against the continuance of the establishment are apparently confined to its expense, and to the pressure



of that charge on the present circumstances of the Company's finances in India.

109. Possessed, therefore, of the Court's approbation of the general principle and objects of the Institution; having actually experienced and ascertained its beneficial effects, being satisfied that its expenses can be defrayed without inconvenience to any branch of the Company's affairs, and without any degree of pressure on the finances of the Company in India, being further convinced that the plan of instruction proposed by the Court in supercession of the College would exceed the expense which the Court had condemned, and would expose to hazard the principles which the Court had approved, I might have deemed it to be my duty under such circumstances to suspend the execution of the commands of the Court for the abolition of the College, to refer the question to the further pleasure of the Court; and to request that the Court would be pleased to renew the consideration of Orders, the declared foundation of which has been entirely removed by the happy change effected in the financial situation of the Company in India.

110. But although the first view of my duty might have suggested the propriety of such a reference, the peculiar character and spirit of the Court's commands on this unhappy occasion, and the nature of the Institution (intimately blended with the general subordination of the service), seemed to me to require that I should proceed immediately to the public abolition of the Institution, as an act of necessary submission to the controlling authority of the Court of Directors, and as a testimony of the obedience due to the superior power, placed by law in the Government at home. I, therefore, passed an order in Council on the 24th of June, directing that all expenses incurred on account of the College of Fort William should cease, and that the Institution should be abolished. At the same time I repealed the Regulations enacted for the foundation and management of the College, together with all statutes and orders enacted or passed by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Visitor, for its discipline and Government. But a most serious and difficult question arose with regard to the time when the abolition of the College, and the repeal of the Regulations should take effect; and also when all the expenses of the College should cease, and when the Students collected at Calcutta from the subordinate Presidencies should be returned to their respective settlements.

111. The determination of this question involved principles deeply affecting the welfare, future prospects, and just expectations of the students and also the consideration due to the situation of the Professors and Teachers, and of the numerous learned natives attached to the Institution.

112. If, in pursuance of the orders of the honourable Court contained in the ninth paragraph of their letter "all expenses hitherto incurred on account of the College had immediately ceased," the whole system of discipline and order hitherto maintained by that expense must, of course, have been instantaneously and abruptly dissolved, and the numerous body of students now assembled at Fort William must have been suddenly ex-

posed to all the evils incident to an uncontrolled and unrestrained residence in this populous town, until means could have been found of employing them at distant stations, or of returning them to their several establishments.

113. This sudden dissolution of discipline would have acted with the most dangerous and protracted effect on the Students from the subordinate Presidencies, who could not conveniently have returned thither for some time.

114. The revival of Mr. Gilchrist's lectures on the former plan, would have afforded no remedy to these evils. In order to preserve the young men from exceptionable habits, the controlling authorities of the College must have been revived at the same time. The restoration of those authorities would, in fact, have restored the whole of the Institution, together with all the expenses which the Court had ordered immediately to cease. No alternative, therefore, remained between the instantaneous abolition of the whole Institution, and its continuance with all its present establishments until the period of time should have elapsed, during which it might appear to be necessary and just to detain the great body of the Students at Calcutta. And here, it is with pain and regret, that I feel myself bound by the most sacred obligations of duty to claim your attention to the consequences which the immediate execution of the honourable Court's Order must have produced upon the honourable and equitable pretensions of the promising young men now attached to the College. Some of these meritorious students have voluntarily relinquished their immediate advantage at their respective Presidencies, and have resigned eligible situations with the laudable motive of prosecuting their studies in the College for the prescribed time. These Students would have completed their course in December next; they expected to receive the reward of their labours at the public examination, to be holden at that period of time. On their awarded rank at that examination they rested their hopes of promotion at their respective Presidencies; and they have been further encouraged by the animating hope of seeing, on that occasion, the record of their merits and the honour of their success publicly entered on the proceedings of the supreme Government, and of being distinguished by the personal approbation of the Governor-General in Council.

115. Every principle of sound policy, every real and legitimate interest of the Company forbids that the industry of a numerous body of the junior civil servants should be discouraged, their honourable ambition frustrated, and their active and laborious emulation disappointed in those fair hopes of distinction which they had been taught to entertain by the laws and orders of this Government, and by many preceding examples of successful labour and rewarded study.

116. In addition to the motives of a wise policy, the considerations of justice, and of humane regard for the interests and feelings of these young men appeared to require that the Government should not interpose a sudden act of authority between the termination of their studies, and the season of their reward. It would not be strictly conformable to the principles of justice, that the Government should have excited among

these young men a spirit of diligence and attention to the pursuit of Oriental knowledge under a public pledge of securing to them, at stated periods of time, special honours and advantages, according to their respective progress, and that the same authority should prematurely intervene to deprive the students of the promised fruits of their exertions.

117. The abolition of the College, therefore, could not have taken place, with justice to this class of students, until the month of December, 1802.

118. But the great body of the students now in the college, will not have completed their course of study until the month of December, 1803.

119. The sudden abolition of the institution would be still more severely felt, by the great body of the students, than by that particular class, to which I have adverted in the preceding paragraphs.

120. By the prescribed course of study in the college, the attention of the student is more particularly directed during the first year to the Hindostanee and Persian languages. During the latter period of his course, he enters upon the study of the vernacular languages prevalent at the respective Presidencies. If, therefore, the great body of the students now attached to the college of Fort William, should be unseasonably interrupted in the course of their studies, and should be precluded from the advantage of the latter period of their prescribed education, those who should return to Fort St. George, and Bombay, under such circumstances, would necessarily be exposed to embarrassments and disadvantages of the most adverse and discouraging nature.

121. In addition to the premature interruption of their progress at Fort William, their sudden return to their respective Presidencies, would expose them to the hazard of remaining for a considerable time deprived of all efficient means of instruction in the principal objects of their collegiate course. Some interval of time must elapse before any institution at either of the subordinate Presidencies could be so far advanced as to afford to these young men means of instruction, in the vernacular dialects of their respective Presidencies, in any degree equal to the facilities now furnished in the college of Fort William. In the meanwhile, their continuance at Fort William, until the month of December, 1803, would secure to them such a foundation of knowledge as would enable them to prosecute their studies without further assistance upon their return to Fort St. George, or Bombay.

122. These considerations seem to me to demand, that, with exclusive reference to the welfare and just pretensions of the young men now attached to the institution, "the abolition of the college of Fort William," should be gradual, and that the institution should not be finally closed, previously to the month of December, 1803, when the great body of the students now attached to the college will have completed the course which they have so successfully commenced.

123. The immediate abolition of the college, might also be deemed an act of injustice towards those learned professors and teachers, who have been called from other situations and pursuits to assist in the management and conduct of this important establishment. It would be equally inconsistent with true wisdom and with the liberal spirit, which has ever distinguished



the conduct of the Company in the encouragement of oriental literature and science, to dismiss these gentlemen from their high stations with such a degree of precipitation, as might involve their circumstances in embarrassment, and might bear the appearance of harshness and disrespect.

124. Most of these gentlemen have devoted their entire time and labour to promote the objects of the institution, and have withdrawn their attention from every other pursuit. It would not be just to deprive them suddenly of salaries, which may be considered in some degree as a remuneration for past exertions, and a compensation for the relinquishment of other avocations.

125. The assiduity and learning of these gentlemen have produced several works in oriental languages and literature, which have been published since the commencement of the institution, and which have greatly facilitated its success. Continuations of these useful works are now in a considerable degree of progress. Some works of this nature are actually in the press. At this time the professors and teachers of the Persian, Arabic, Hindostanee, Bengalese, and Sanscrit languages, are each employed in composing grammars, and dictionaries, and in making translations or compilations for the use of the students.

126. It is probable that the greatest part of these works will be completed in the course of a year. No cause inferior to the pressure of absolute necessity would justify your Government in the sudden dismissal of a body of learned men, whose labours are now employed with such utility to the public service, and the continuance of whose exertions in the same field, promises to produce such fruits.

127. Many learned natives are now attached to the institution, who have been invited to Fort William by my special authority from distant parts of Asia. These respectable persons have been encouraged by the prospect of pecuniary and honorary rewards, to undertake works in original composition for the use of the college. They also render considerable service to the professors and teachers in the ordinary duties of the several classes. The expense of rewarding these persons according to their labours, is indispensable to the progress of the young men. The sudden dismissal of the learned natives attached to the college would, therefore, be an act of manifest injustice on the grounds already stated; it would also be an act of the most flagrant impolicy; nor would it be consistent either with the interest or honour of the Company in India, that a numerous body of learned natives, after having been expressly invited by the British Government to support a public institution by the aid of their knowledge and talents, should be abruptly deprived of their emoluments, should be denied the opportunity of completing those works, which they had been encouraged to commence, and should be driven forth to the extremities of Asia, to report in their respective countries, that the British Government was unable to support the charges, which it had deliberately incurred, for the promotion of learning and virtue; that we were compelled by the distress of our finances, to violate our faith with the whole body of oriental scholars in India, and that, in the extreme and desperate condition of our affairs, we had abdicated the support of our recent public institution for



THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO THE

Aug. **CSL**

the liberal education of the civil service in the branches of knowledge absolutely necessary to secure the blessings of good government to our native subjects.

128. It is scarcely necessary to repeat in this place, that the revival of Mr. Gilchrist's lectures would have left all these apprehensions and evils in full force, unless that revival had in fact been equivalent to the restitution of all the establishments of the college.

129. Urged, therefore, by these powerful principles of policy, and by these irresistible claims of justice, on the part of the younger branches of your civil service actually attached to the college; on the part of the learned gentlemen whose literary services have been devoted to the aid of the institution; and on the part of the learned natives collected from distant parts of Asia, retained in your service under the solemn pledge of public faith, and now successfully employed in diffusing their knowledge among your junior servants; I have resolved, that the order passed by the Governor-General in council for the abolition of the college should not take full effect until the 31st of December, 1803.

130. In the meanwhile I have issued orders to the government of Fort St. George, and Bombay, directing that such writers of this season as had arrived at those Presidencies respectively from Europe should be retained, and that no writers belonging to the establishment of either of the subordinate Presidencies, should be conveyed to the college of Fort William until further orders.

131. According to the regulations and statutes, a considerable number of students from each of the Presidencies, will be detached from the college in the ensuing month of December.

132. The operation of the circumstances described in the two preceding paragraphs, will tend to diminish the expenses of the college during the ensuing year; I have, however, judged it to be proper to direct that such writers as shall arrive in Bengal with appointments to this establishment, shall be attached to the college upon their arrival, and shall be admitted to all the benefits of the institution, until its final abolition.

133. I shall issue to the Governments of Fort St. George, and Bombay, such orders as shall appear to me most conducive to the better instruction of the junior civil servants retained at each Presidency during the current year, and I shall pass such regulations as may be calculated to protect the Company against any considerable expense in consequence of any temporary system of instruction for the writers detained at each Presidency. I am however aware, that some inconvenience must necessarily attend the detention of these young men at their respective Presidencies, until the further pleasure of the Court upon the whole subject shall be communicated to this Government. But this inconvenience is inseparable from the nature of the case; viewed in its utmost possible extent, it admits of no comparison with the important considerations stated in this letter.

134. Among the motives which induced me to protract the existence of the institution until December, 1803, I have dwelt with considerable expectation on the opportunity, which this delay will afford to the honourable Court of reviewing the considerations which dictated their orders of the



7th of January, 1802, of adverting to the facts and arguments submitted to you in this letter, and of estimating the result of the important change effected in the situation of affairs in India, since the date of those advices, which had reached the Court in the month of January, 1802, and which appear to have formed the foundation of the Court's letter of the 27th of that month.

135. The honourable Court after the receipt of this despatch, will be enabled to proceed to a final decision of this important question with information amply sufficient to illustrate all its essential parts; and if the immediate result of the Court's renewed deliberation, should be to command this Government to accelerate the abolition of the college, and to demolish that institution at any period of time earlier than the 31st of December, 1803, you may be assured that, in the arduous situation which I now hold, I would manifest a prompt and dutiful obedience to an order, which would be founded on a full knowledge of the state of local circumstances in India, and of all the motives which now direct my opinion and conduct.

136. In such an event, I should certainly discharge my duty with promptitude and despatch; but I must have renounced the fixed conviction of my judgment, and I must have extinguished the warmest sentiments of my heart, before I could discharge such a duty without suffering the most severe pain and regret, in reflecting on the public benefits which must flow from the establishment of this institution, and on the public calamities which must attend its abolition.

137. The objects proposed by this institution are the most interesting, comprehensive, and important, which could be embraced by any public establishment; and their accomplishment is absolutely requisite for the good government and stability of this empire, and for the maintenance of the interests and honour of the Company and of the nation in India.

138. Many of these objects have already been accomplished by the effects of the institution under the eyes of this government, and all of them promise to be secured by the continuance and stability of the same system of discipline and study.

139. With such experience, and with such prospects, I cannot abandon the auspicious hope, that the representation submitted to you in this letter, may prove the means of inducing the honourable Court to restore to their civil service in India, the inestimable advantages which must be destroyed by the destruction of the college of Fort William, and to suffer the establishment of the college of Fort William to remain unaltered, until I shall have the honour of reporting in person to the Court, the condition and effects of the institution, and of submitting to you such details as may enable the honourable Court to exercise its final judgment on the whole plan.

140. The expense of the institution is greatly overbalanced by the importance and magnitude of its beneficial consequences. I should be guilty of disrespect, as well as of injustice towards the East India Company, if I could suggest, that the Court of Directors, with a full knowledge of the objects and principles of this institution, and with ample proofs of its actual success, could *now* admit an opinion, that the sum of money *now*



THE HON. HENRY WELLESLEY, TO

CSL
Ang.

requisite to defray its charges, might be applied to any purposes more beneficial to the interests of the Company in India.

141. I, therefore, close this letter with a perfect confidence, that the honourable Court will issue without delay, a positive command for the continuance of the college of Fort William until further orders; and, although my resignation of the office of Governor-General, precludes the hope of my being employed as the instrument for restoring this important benefit to these valuable dominions; I shall embark from India with a firm reliance, that my successor will execute the salutary orders of the honourable Court for the restoration of the college of Fort William, with the same sentiments of *zeal* for the public service, and of attachment to the public interests and honour, which induced me to found that institution.

I have honour to be,

With the greatest respect and esteem, Sir,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

WELLESLEY.

No. CLXXIX.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Henry Wellesley to the Marquess Wellesley.

MY LORD,

Bareilly, August 5th, 1802.

1. I have already had the honour to address your Lordship respecting the conduct of General Perron's agents in the Punjab, and although my information upon this subject is extremely confined and imperfect, I think it my duty to continue to communicate to your Lordship any reports which may reach me upon a question in which our interests are so materially concerned.

2. Such is the distracted state of the Seik country, that Mr. Lewis (one of General Perron's officers) appears to have obtained possession of a considerable tract of country without the least resistance having been opposed to him. There can be no doubt of General Perron's intention to assume as large a portion of the Punjab as he may think himself able to manage, or it may be convenient to him to retain, and it is equally certain that the actual state of that country will render it an easy conquest to any thing like a regular force.

3. One of the greatest dangers to be apprehended from the establishment of a French force in the Punjab is, the means it would afford the French of extending their conquests down the Indus, and of securing a communication with the sea, by means of that river. This would remove every obstacle to their receiving supplies of men and stores



from Europe, for there is no British force on that side of India, nor are there any native powers situated at the mouths of the Indus capable of opposing a regular force with any prospect of success.

4. It does not appear that General Perron's designs upon the Punjab are sanctioned by Scindiah, or that they are in any way connected with the interests of that Chief.

5. Whenever it can be avoided with safety to ourselves, and a due regard to the obligations attached to the possession of an extensive Empire, it is extremely desirable not to interfere in the disputes between the native powers, but the policy which dictated a forbearance in this respect is certainly weakened by the immense increase of territory, wealth, and power, which we have acquired within these few years. From the important stake which we now possess in the country, it is hardly possible that our interference should not be solicited by the native powers in any cases of emergency, and I am in daily expectation of receiving letters from Rajah Sahib Sing of Puttealeh and from the Rajah of Amrutsir, both of whom are ready and willing to oppose General Perron, provided their exertions could be directed to any good end. These letters shall be forwarded to your Lordship as soon as they reach me.

6. I understand it to be General Perron's intention to enter the Punjab as soon as the rains shall have subsided. I am likewise informed that he is making every effort to raise troops.

I have the honour to be,
your Lordship's most obedient and
humble servant,
HENRY WELLESLEY.

No. CLXXX.

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

SIR,

Fort William, August 12th, 1802.

1. I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Gazette Extraordinary of yesterday, containing the intelligence of the dreadful misfortune which has happened with regard to the



Persian embassy at Bombay. It is not possible to describe the horror and affliction with which this disaster has filled my mind.

2. I trust, however, that I shall be able to succeed in convincing the Court of Persia that this calamity has arisen from circumstances which the British Government could neither have foreseen nor prevented.

3. For this purpose, I have ordered Major John Malcolm, so much distinguished for his successful embassy to Persia, to proceed to Bombay, under such instructions as will enable him to apply his knowledge of the temper and manners of the Court of Persia, and his influence with the individuals of that nation, to the actual state of affairs, on his arrival at Bombay. I also propose to despatch immediately to Bushire Mr. Lovett, a young gentleman of considerable talents, and intimately acquainted with the Persian language, for the purpose of forwarding the necessary communications to his Persian Majesty, and eventually to proceed to the Court of Persia.

4. I request you to communicate the contents of this letter to the Court of Directors, to whom I shall hereafter address a letter on the subject of this melancholy event.

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

WELLESLEY.

(Enclosure.)

August 11th, 1802.

On the 9th instant, his Majesty's frigate *La Chiffonne*, Captain Stuart, arrived in the river from Bombay, with despatches from that Presidency to his Excellency the most noble the Governor-General in Council, containing the afflicting intelligence of the death of his Excellency Haujee Khuleel Khaun, Ambassador to the British Government on the part of his Majesty the King of Persia.

In the afternoon of the 20th ultimo, a dispute unfortunately arose between the Persian servants of the Ambassador and the sepoys of the corps of Bengal volunteers composing his Excellency's honorary guard, at the house assigned for his residence near Massagong. An affray ensued, and both parties resorted to arms.

At the commencement of the disturbance, his Excellency the Ambassador, with his nephew Aga Hoossain, and his attendants, descended into

The Court for the purpose of quelling the tumult, and while his Excellency was exerting his endeavours with the utmost degree of humanity and firmness for that purpose, he received a wound from a musket which instantly proved mortal. His Excellency's nephew was severely wounded in several places. Four of the Ambassador's servants were killed, and five more wounded. Tranquillity, however, was speedily restored, and medical assistance was immediately procured for the relief of the surviving sufferers.

The most active and judicious exertions were successfully employed by the Acting President at Bombay, J. H. Cherry, Esq. and by the civil and military officers under his authority, for the purpose of restoring order, and of tranquillizing the minds of the attendants and followers of the deceased Ambassador, as well as of securing the means of bringing to justice the perpetrators of this atrocious act.

A Court of Enquiry has accordingly been instituted at Bombay, for the purpose of investigating, with due deliberation and solemnity, all the circumstances of the case.

The Governor-General in Council has adopted measures for affording to the relations and followers of the late Ambassador all the relief and consolation which can be administered to them under the pressure of this severe calamity.

As a testimony of the public regret for the death of the late Ambassador, and of a deep sense of sorrow for the calamitous event which occasioned it, and as a mark of public respect for the high station of the deceased Ambassador, and for the Sovereign whom he represented, his Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct, that minute guns be fired on this melancholy occasion, at five o'clock this afternoon, from the ramparts of Fort William.

By command of his Excellency the most noble

the Governor-General in Council,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Sec. to Government.

[The following Declaration was issued by the Marquess Wellesley on this melancholy occasion.]

Declaration of his Excellency the most noble the Governor-General, &c. &c. addressed to the surviving Relations and Attendants of the deceased Hujee Khulleel Khaun, late Ambassador from his Persian Majesty to the Governor-General in Council.

The solicitude of the British Government of India to strengthen and improve the relations of amity and honourable alliance with his Majesty the King of Persia, has been manifested by the most signal acts of systematic policy, and has been publicly acknowledged by all the States of Asia.



DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Aug. **CSL**

The peculiar splendour of the Embassy which conveyed the testimonies of my respect and attachment to his Majesty's presence; the extraordinary honours with which his Majesty's Ambassador was received, under my express orders, on his Excellency's arrival in the British territories; the zeal and assiduity displayed by the Government of Bombay, and by all ranks of British subjects at that settlement, to conciliate the good will of the Persian Ambassador; and the public preparations, conducted under my immediate and personal direction, for his Excellency's reception with the most distinguished solemnity and honour at the seat of the Supreme British authority in India, have afforded sufficient demonstrations to the world of my high consideration for the dignity of the Persian Monarch, and of my uniform intention to evince that unalterable sentiment towards the accredited representative of his Royal person.

Reviewing these incontrovertible testimonies of my anxiety to establish a friendly and honourable alliance with the power of Persia on the most solid foundations, his Majesty and all the States of Asia will anticipate the deep affliction and anguish of mind with which I have witnessed the sudden interruption of our bright and happy prospects by a disaster, which as far eluded the scope of human prudence and foresight, as it surpassed the ordinary extent of human calamity, and the common vicissitudes of fortune. To this awful dispensation of Providence, I submit with resignation, but not without hope.

In the most painful moments of my disappointment and grief, I have derived consolation from the reflection, that as I have hitherto assiduously employed every possible effort to cultivate a lasting friendship and harmony of interests between his Persian Majesty and the British Government, my amicable sentiments have been uniformly returned with equal cordiality by the auspicious disposition of that illustrious Sovereign.

A dreadful, unforeseen, and uncontrollable calamity has intervened to afflict both States with mutual sorrow and consternation, and to retard the completion of their reciprocal wishes; but not to suspend their established friendship by groundless jealousy and unjust suspicion; not to frustrate the natural and propitious result of their united counsels; not to destroy the fruits of their mature wisdom and justice; nor to dissolve those sacred engagements, by which they had cemented the foundations of durable concord, secured the channels of free intercourse and beneficial communication, and enlarged the sources of their common safety, prosperity, and glory.

Entertaining a due sense of the value and importance of those engagements to both States, I shall pursue, with unabated confidence and perseverance, the policy on which the subsisting treaties are founded, and the amicable and earnest exertions, by which they were obtained. The pursuit of this course cannot ultimately fail to attain success. The calamity which we have suffered is a just subject of lamentation; but its consequences are not irretrievable. From the reciprocal condolence of the two States may arise new motives of combined interest and additional securities of amity and alliance. A zealous interchange of the offices of humanity, a concurrent sense of common sorrow, and the conscious cer-



DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

CSL
671

taint of mutual sincerity and good faith may lead to a more intimate union of sentiments and views : and the temporary suspension of this important Embassy may tend to ensure and improve the benefits of our actual connection.

Supported by these hopes, and relying on the justice and integrity of the principles and motives which have actuated the British Government, I trust that the progress of our renewed intercourse with your illustrious Sovereign will gradually obliterate the remembrance of this fatal and unparalleled disaster, and will amply compensate to my mind for its actual distress by the final accomplishment of the same salutary plans of policy which had rendered a personal interview with your lamented master the object of my most cordial wishes, and of my most anxious expectation.

To repair the severe loss sustained by his untimely decease ; to demonstrate my sincere respect for his memory, and my unfeigned regret that he should have fallen by a violent death, within the British dominions, and in the immediate exercise of functions, which the laws and usages of all civilized nations have rendered sacred, it is my primary duty to administer to his surviving relations and attendants every office of humanity and friendly compassion, every attainable comfort and alleviation of their just grief, and every possible compensation for the injuries which they have suffered.

In endeavouring to discharge this duty, I have selected an officer, who was recently vested with the honourable character of Envoy from this Government to the Court of Persia, and who now occupies the most confidential station in my family.

That officer is directed to proceed immediately to Bombay, and to afford to you, in my name, such effectual aid and assistance, and such testimonies of affectionate commiseration, as may tend to mitigate your sufferings, and to console your affliction.

With the same views, I have provided the most speedy means of offering to your Royal Sovereign the respectful expressions of my sincere condolence on this disastrous event, and of concerting with his Majesty such measures as may conduct the Embassy to its original purpose, accelerate the favourable issue of every depending question, and confirm the subsisting relations between the two States, in the conciliatory spirit of the recent negotiations, and on the basis of the treaties already concluded.

WELLESLEY.

Fort William, August 17, 1802.

By command of his Excellency the most Noble the Governor-General,
&c. &c. &c.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government.



No. CLXXXI.

Minute by the Governor-General.

August 16th, 1802.

I deem it proper to communicate to the Board the substance of my negotiations with his Excellency the Vizier during the period of my residence at Lucknow, and to record on the proceedings of Government the several documents connected with those negotiations.

Although his Excellency met me on the 19th of January at Cawnpore, considerations of policy induced me to postpone the discussion of any points of public business with his Excellency until my arrival at Lucknow.

After the long and arduous discussions which had terminated in the treaty of Lucknow, I was anxious, in the first instance, to conciliate his Excellency's confidence in my friendship and good-will, and by the interchange of personal civilities, to establish a degree of cordial intercourse with his Excellency, which might facilitate our future arrangements.

With this view, I endeavoured to gratify his Excellency by every possible demonstration of respect and attention, and I have reason to be satisfied that my conduct towards his Excellency produced the most favourable impression on his mind, and materially contributed to the successful issue of my negotiations.

Soon after my arrival at Lucknow I desired a private conference with his Excellency, and on that occasion I proceeded to state to him the various points arising out of the treaty of the 10th of November, 1801, which remained to be adjusted. The points which I then stated to his Excellency are detailed in a paper annexed to this minute,* they were substantially—

* *Memorandum of Points stated by his Excellency the most noble the Governor-General to the Nawaub Vizier.*

The points stated by Lord Wellesley to the Nawaub Vizier are as follows :

First. The payment of the arrear of subsidy, amounting to 21 lacs. The Governor-General proposes that his Excellency the Vizier should



1stly. The immediate discharge of the arrear of the augmented subsidy amounting to 21 lacs of rupees.

2ndly. The immediate reduction of his military establishment to the scale described in the Treaty of Lucknow.

3rdly. An exchange of the district of Handeah, and any other districts south of Allahabad, which interrupted the line of the Company's frontier.

4thly. The future regular payment of the pensions assigned for the support of his Excellency's relations, and other dependants, to be subsequently detailed.

discharge this sum between the present time and the last day of the month of June, in the following proportions :

One half, or 10 lacs, immediately. The remainder to be paid in the following proportions :—3 lacs in March, 3 lacs in April, 3 lacs in May, and 2 lacs in June,

The Governor-General is particularly desirous that his Excellency should discharge the first kist of 10 lacs immediately ; the whole of this money has already been advanced by the Company, who now actually pay interest for it.

Second. The Governor-General earnestly requests that his Excellency will proceed without delay to reduce the military establishment according to the treaty. This point is of the greatest importance, being intimately connected with the improvement of his Excellency's finances, and with the tranquillity and good order of his dominions.

Third. The Governor-General, through Mr. Wellesley, or Lieut.-Colonel Scott, will propose to his Excellency an exchange of the district of Handeah, and any other districts south of Allahabad, which now interrupt the line of the Company's frontier. The territories to be re-ceded to his Excellency will be such as to form an equivalent for Handeah and the above districts.

Fourth. The Governor-General most earnestly recommends to his Excellency a strict attention to the letter written by Mr. Wellesley on the subject of the pensions. On this point his Lordship will hereafter, through Colonel Scott, furnish the details.

Fifth. The Governor-General strongly urges to his Excellency the necessity of paying immediate attention to the introduction of an improved system of government in the dominions remaining subject to his own authority. The general outlines of a plan for this purpose are stated in the accompanying paper, and will hereafter be more fully explained by the Governor-General.

Sixth. The Governor-General recommends that the British force employed within his Excellency's reserved dominions, should be concentrated at a cantonment in the vicinity of Lucknow.

(Signed.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Secretary.



5thly. The introduction of an improved system of administration within his Excellency's reserved dominions with the advice and assistance of the British Government.

6thly. The concentration of the British military force to be employed within his Excellency's reserved dominions at a cantonment in the vicinity of Lucknow.

With regard to the 1st point, the payment of arrears of subsidy, his Excellency promised to discharge the amount of arrears actually due at the earliest possible period of time, but expressed a hope that some abatement would be made in the amount which had been stated, leaving that question, however, entirely to my decision.

With respect to the 2nd point, his Excellency readily professed his intention to proceed to the prescribed reduction of his military establishment.

His Excellency also signified his ready acquiescence in the exchange of territory proposed under the 3rd head.

With regard to the 4th point, the regular payment of the pensions, his Excellency denied that any irregularity had occurred in this respect, but expressed his disposition to conform to my wishes, when he should be furnished with the promised details.

With respect to the 5th point, the introduction of an improved system of administration within his Excellency's dominions, his Excellency professed the utmost readiness to proceed to the accomplishment of that important object, and requested me to furnish him with a plan for that purpose.

His Excellency made no material objection to the arrangement proposed under the 6th head, although he did not fully concur in the necessity or utility of concentrating the British force, appointed to remain within his reserved territories, at a cantonment in the vicinity of Lucknow.

My discussions with his Excellency were principally founded on the basis of the foregoing propositions, and my attention was particularly directed to obtain from his Excellency the immediate payment of a considerable portion of the arrear of subsidy, and to induce the Vizier to make an arrangement for the liquidation of the whole, within a specified period of time; anxious, however, that my discussions with his Excellency should be conducted with mutual cordiality and good will, and that his Excellency's mind should



be reconciled to the important arrangement which had been effected by the Treaty of Lucknow, I determined to regulate my communications with his Excellency by a spirit of liberal accommodation, to promote his Excellency's wishes in every mode consistent with the preservation of the rights and interests of the British Government, and to manifest a disposition to conciliate his confidence and regard, to assist in the arrangement of his affairs, and to secure the stability of his Government.

At a subsequent conference I communicated to the Vizier, at his Excellency's express desire, the outline of a plan for the future administration of his dominions. For this purpose I distinctly stated to his Excellency the evils and abuses which prevailed in the existing system of his government under the several branches of military establishment, judicial administration, and revenue, and pointed out to him the only means by which those evils and abuses could be remedied. For the information of the Board I annex to this minute a memorandum, containing the substance of my representations to his Excellency on that subject.* His Excellency admitted

** Memorandum of his Excellency the most noble the Governor-General's verbal Propositions to the Nawaub Vizier, for the improvement of his administration.*

With a view to explain the Governor-General's outline of a plan for the introduction of a just and efficient system of administration within the Nawaub Vizier's reserved dominions, the Governor-General deems it to be expedient to state the principal causes to which the prevailing abuses in his Excellency's dominions are to be ascribed, and the means by which those causes may be removed, and those abuses may be remedied.

First. The undisciplined state and licentious disposition of the military, and the power possessed by the Aumils of employing the military force of the state for the purposes of oppression, and of resisting the authority of government.

The remedy for this evil has been partly carried into effect by the dismissal of a considerable portion of his Excellency's refractory troops; it remains to complete the reduction of his Excellency's military establishment to the scale prescribed by the treaty of November 1801, and to substitute sebundies in the several districts, limited to the number absolutely necessary for the collections of the revenues.

Second. The want of a system of judicial administration for the protection of the lives and property of the subjects, for the detection and punishment of crimes, for the redress of grievances, and for the adjustment of disputed claims.



the existence of those evils and abuses, and acknowledged the expediency of the measures which I proposed for their reform, but complained of the want of sufficient authority within his own dominions, for the purpose of giving effect to the measures which I had suggested. I gave his Excellency

To remedy this evil, regular courts of justice should be established in all the districts under his Excellency's authority. These courts should be subject to the controul and superintendence of a general court of justice, to be established at the capital, similar to the Suddur Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, at Fort William.

The provincial courts should not be subject to the authority and controul of the Aumils; on the contrary, the Aumils themselves, as well as every other description of persons residing within the several districts, should be amenable to the court of justice established in those districts respectively. The judges of the provincial courts should be amenable for all acts done in their official capacity or otherwise, either to the superior court at the capital, or to intermediate courts constituted upon principles similar to those of the Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the honourable Company's dominions.

This arrangement should be combined with an efficient system of police throughout the country, calculated to secure the apprehension of offenders for the purpose of bringing them to justice.

It is not, however, the intention of the Governor-General, in recommending the establishment of this system of judicial administration, to propose to his Excellency the Vizier the adoption of the same code of laws which regulates the administration of justice in the Company's dominions.

The details of the system which his Lordship recommends must necessarily be regulated by local circumstances, and adapted to the constitution of the government, and the actual condition of the people. The Resident will be prepared to offer his sentiments and opinion upon the subject of those details, and to assist his Excellency in carrying the proposed system of judicial administration into complete effect.

Third. The abuses prevailing in the administration of the revenues, arising principally from the destructive practice of anticipating the revenues, of assigning the charge of the collections to persons who offer the highest terms, or the largest amount of nuzzerana,* from the uncertain tenure by which the Aumils hold the charge of their respective districts, the violation of the engagements contracted between the Aumils, Zemindars, under Renters and Ryots, the arbitrary and oppressive exactions which pervade the whole system of the revenue, through every gradation from the Aumil to the Ryot, the defective and injudicious constitution of the whole system of revenue, and the injurious mode of making the collections.

* Pecuniary offering from an inferior to a superior, on the occasion of the latter conferring a government or an office on the former.



every assurance of support, on the part of the British Government, in the exercise of his just authority; and I encouraged him to explain to me, in the most confidential and unreserved manner, the nature of those restraints which impeded the due exertion of his legitimate power, for the reform of the acknowledged evils and abuses of his administration.

To remedy these abuses, a complete reform in the system of revenue is indispensably requisite.

The assessment of the lands throughout the country should be regulated by the real assets of the several districts, to be ascertained by actual investigation, and that assessment should be increased only in proportion to the augmentation of resources in the several districts, which may be expected to arise from an improved system of administration in all its branches.

The practice of anticipating the revenue; of assigning the districts to the charge of persons who propose to pay the largest amount of revenue, or who offer the largest nuzzerana, without regard to the character and qualifications of those persons, or to the actual resources of the lands, combined with the limited and uncertain period of the Aumil's tenure, impairs the sources of production, and encourages injustice, violence, and oppression. The Aumil, solicitous to derive the greatest possible profit from his temporary situation, and possessing no interest in the prosperity of the country, plunders and oppresses without restraint.

The districts should be given in charge to persons of established and respectable character, and of undoubted qualifications. Their tenure should be extended and secured to them while their conduct should continue to merit the confidence of their sovereign.

Salaries should be assigned to them; and their further profits should depend upon the augmentation of the resources in their respective districts.

Above all, every Aumil should be compelled to adhere to the engagements which he may contract with the Zemindars, Renters, and Ryots, and the inferior landholders and farmers of every description should be equally compelled to a strict fulfilment of their engagements with others. The executive power should be the guarantee of those engagements, and should exercise that guarantee through the channel of the public courts of judicature established in the several districts, where all complaints of undue exactions, of injustice and oppression in the realization of the revenue, and of violated engagements should be investigated and redressed.

The rights of property of all descriptions of landholders should be defined, and the definition of those rights should form a basis for the adjudication of disputed tenures.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Secretary.



My endeavours to obtain from his Excellency a verbal explanation upon this subject were unsuccessful; his Excellency, however, stated his intention of committing his sentiments to writing in a paper of requests, which he proposed to prepare on various points connected with this subject of discussion.

Accordingly, on the 15th of February, his Excellency transmitted to me a paper of propositions, a translation of which is annexed.*

* *Translation of a Paper delivered by his Excellency the Nawab Vizier, on the 15th of February 1802.*

Several points which have occurred to my mind I now commit to writing without ceremony, for the information of his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, in order that those points may be satisfactorily accomplished. Whereas, unless the authority of the Sovereign be so established that all persons, considering him the source of authority, may be led by the impulses of hope and fear to yield him due obedience, a proper arrangement of the affairs of his government cannot be expected; therefore, I have committed to paper the detail of this general position, in order that it may be carried into effect, and that my government may be duly and permanently regulated.

First. That whoever may be the Resident at this place, he will openly and inwardly act cordially and in concert and union with me. Although, out of my friendship and regard, I am disposed to conduct the important concerns of my government with the advice and counsel of the Company's officers, yet it is indispensably requisite that the consultations should be conducted with perfect cordiality and friendship. The mode in which such consultations should be conducted is this: I will consult the Resident upon every measure which I propose to adopt; until we shall have consulted together upon the proposed measure, let it not be communicated to any one else; after we shall have decided in concert what is advisable to be done, orders shall be issued accordingly by me, and, if it should be necessary, those orders shall be carried into effect with the aid of the Resident. On whatever point the Resident wishes to give me advice, let him not, in the first instance, make any communication whatever upon such point to any other person. Let the Resident state to me personally, without the presence of any other person, what he has to propose; let us discuss the subject together, and whatever course may be decided by mutual consent, the necessary measures for its adoption shall be carried into effect by me. By these means it will be made apparent to the world that mutual confidence subsists between us, and my authority will not be subverted.

[First. This arrangement is unobjectionable, and shall be adopted in future, provided it be understood that the Nawab will not act in



From this document it evidently appeared that the restraints of which the Vizier complained originated in the exercise, on the part of the Resident, of that degree of inter-

any important matter without the previous advice of the Resident, and that in the event of a difference of opinion, the Nawaub will abide by the Resident's advice. This case includes the supposition that, if the Resident should deem his aid, or the assistance of the British power necessary in any case, the Nawaub will resort to it without delay.]

Second. The people of this place, without the least occasion, are constantly waiting upon the Resident, and carry on a correspondence with whomever and about whatever they choose.

Their thus frequenting the Resident's is subversive of all regularity, for they have now (by those means) rendered themselves independent of me, and are wholly regardless of my authority. A person shall be appointed by me to attend the Resident. Let the Resident, when he requires the attendance of any one, send for him through that person. Let not the Resident receive letters from the people of this place upon any subject, nor answer them without my intervention.

[Second. It appears to be indispensably necessary, for the Resident's correct information, as well as for the maintenance of his authority, that he should maintain the most free and unrestrained intercourse and correspondence with all ranks and descriptions of people. Nor can this practice affect the Nawaub's authority, or alienate the affections or respect of his subjects, provided the Resident shall be careful to avoid any step which can tend to impair his Excellency's dignity, or to contract the due limits of his power. It would be highly useful that the Nawaub should appoint, with my advice, some person properly qualified to conduct, in the quality of Prime Minister, the ordinary details of public affairs; and this person might constantly confer on all points of business with the Resident. No difficulty or vexation can hereafter occur, if a cordial union be maintained between the Resident and the Nawaub, and if their mutual deportment be regulated by principles of reciprocal confidence and respect, and by the uniform observance of a decorous personal conduct by both parties.]

Third. Let no one, as has hitherto been the practice, afford countenance and support to any person to impede the recovery of just balances from Aumils and others. But, on the contrary, let him (meaning the Resident) afford assistance to the Sircar in the recovery of those balances.

If the Resident is desirous of withholding me from the prosecution of any particular measure, let him state his sentiments to me in private; in which case (as I am far from being disposed to act unjustly) either I will prove to the Resident the equity of the proceedings, or the Resident will set me right; and in the latter event, I will, in conformity to his desire, abandon such proposed measure, and no one will be apprized of any disagreement subsisting between us.



ference and controul which is indispensably necessary for the support of the British influence in Oude, and in the want of cordiality between his Excellency and the Resident.

[Third. Unobjectionable. This proposal shall be observed, provided the Resident be considered to be at liberty in all such cases to obtain such information as may be necessary to satisfy him of the justice of the proceeding.]

Fourth. Regular tribunals, in which I do not desire to possess any exclusive interest, shall be established for the sole purpose of giving effect to the Mahomedan law, of fulfilling just claims, and of securing the lives and properties of the people. It is necessary that all persons should subject themselves to the jurisdiction of those tribunals; and if any person should refuse to acknowledge the jurisdiction, or oppose the authority of those tribunals, let the Company's officers assist me in enforcing obedience to them.

[Fourth. This is perfectly wise and proper.]

Fifth. I consider her Highness the Begum as my superior, and I am extremely desirous of supporting her dignity, and of promoting her ease. I have no concern with the produce and revenues of her Jaggeer, nor of any of the Jaggeerdars; but the authority of the courts of justice, the adjustment of disputes, the redress of grievances, the observance of the civil and criminal punishments, and all other points connected with the administration of justice, must be conducted under my orders in the cities of Lucknow and Fyzabad, and in all the Jaggeers, in the same manner as in the rest of my dominions; for these things appertain to the Sovereign, whose duty it is to prevent every species of oppression. Her Highness's servants must not, in any manner, interfere in them; for a partnership in government is inadmissible. It is for her Highness's own credit that she should state to me whatever may be her desire in points of the nature above described, in order that what she desires may be accomplished through the medium of the officers of my government. The state of affairs hitherto prevailing has been this: that frequent tumults and bloodshed have occurred in Fyzabad, and in her Highness's Jaggeer, and not the slightest attention has been paid by her Highness to any thing that I have said or written. In the time of my late brother, the settlement of disputes in the Jaggeers was left to the Sircar. These points will give efficacy to my government.

I request that his Lordship will have the goodness to send for Daraub Ali Khaun, and desire, that exclusively of the Jaggeer, such property, lands, bazars, gardens, &c. to a considerable extent belonging to the Sircar, as the officers of her Highness have unjustly, and without the requisite voucher (Sunnud) appropriated since four years (a fact which Mr. Lumsden, Molavy Golaum, Kauder Khaun, his Moonshee, and other creditable persons, such as Almas Ali Khaun, Daraub Ali Khaun, and their respective Vakeels can substantiate, and are fully acquainted with, which her Highness herself formerly acknowledged, which all the most



It was manifestly his Excellency's object to impose, on the authority of the Resident, such limitations as would secure to his Excellency a power absolutely independent of all con-

creditable officers of the Sircar, such as Jye Sookh Roy, &c. know, and a statement of which property is to be found upon their records, and the appropriation of which property occasions a considerable loss to me, at a time when I am not in a condition to sustain any loss) may be restored to me, and the profits which may have been collected from such property made over to me, so that my losses therein may be compensated. This will be in conformity to her Highness's engagements.

Let his Lordship further have the goodness to transmit orders to the honourable Henry Wellesley, upon the following several points :

[Fifth. The administration of justice in the Begum's Jaggeer must be under the Nawaub's authority, and the Begum's servants must be subject to it. The authority of the Nawaub's courts will be enforced by the British power.]

The Governor-General proposes to take all the matters depending between the Nawaub and the Begum into full consideration, and to effect a settlement between the Begum and the Nawaub on just, equitable, and permanent principles.]

First. Not to afford protection to fugitives from my country, but to surrender such when demanded by me, or else to expel them from him.

[First. All criminals will be reciprocally surrendered, but the subjects of both states, who shall not be accused of capital crimes, should be at liberty to pass freely from one country to the other, and be established reciprocally in either.]

Second. In the event of any of the dependants of my Sircar applying for farms within the ceded districts, to require such person to execute a writing, binding himself to take such farm only, on condition that he is not in balance to the Sircar. There are several of my Aumils retaining lands in the ceded districts, who are in balance to the Sircar. To give me credit in his accounts for the sums due by such Aumils, or else to deliver up those Aumils to me, that I may recover from them what is justly due, and and then let them go. When they have settled their accounts with the Sircar, Mr. Wellesley will of course enter into such engagements with them as he may think proper.

[Second. All balances now or hereafter due to the Sircar, to be adjusted within a reasonable time, and engagements to be taken to this effect from all persons in balance; none of the Nawaub's Aumils are now employed in the ceded provinces.]

Third. There are many gardens and other property belonging to the Sircar, in the country ceded for the charges of the troops, which are quite distinct from the revenue of the country, in the same manner, for instance, as at this moment at Benares there is property belonging to me, and still in my occupation. Let his Lordship have the goodness to direct that any property of that description in the ceded districts may be given into the possession of my people.



trouble on the part of the British Government, and would render nugatory that stipulation of the treaty which provides for the security of the British influence over the measures of his Excellency's administration.

In the course of the conferences which I subsequently held with the Vizier, his Excellency became more explicit and unreserved in the expression of his sentiments with respect to the conduct of the Resident, and I learned, with extreme regret, that those sentiments were of the most unfavourable nature, and that one of the principal objects of his Excellency's wishes was to obtain the removal of Lieut.-Colonel Scott from the situation of Resident at his Excellency's court.

I considered that a compliance with his Excellency's wishes

A statement of the particulars of such property, gardens, &c. within the ceded districts, shall be given by me.

[Third. Any property of this description, which the Nawaub shall satisfy the Lieut.-Governor to belong to his Excellency, will, of course, be delivered over to his servants.]

Fourth. I have been induced to cede the districts for the charges of the British troops merely to gratify his Lordship, deeming it necessary so to do, in consequence of Mr. Wellesley's arrival, and resolving to conform to his Lordship's wishes, and to obey his Lordship's commands. Let strict orders be issued that no one may be permitted to injure or destroy any mosques, tombs of Imaum Baurahs, which now exist within those districts.

[Fourth. Orders will be issued accordingly.]

Fifth. An engagement was contracted for paying to the Sircar the monies collected at the Gauts at Allahabad; four years have now elapsed since that time, and though I have repeatedly made application to the Resident upon this subject, nothing has hitherto been paid on that account, which occasions a considerable loss to me. Let orders be issued for the payment of those monies agreeably to engagement.

[Fifth. Orders will be issued for the settlement of this account.]

A promise was made to send the treaty. It has not, however, yet been received.

Let his Lordship (or Mr. W.) be reminded, and the treaty be sent.

What further disagreeable circumstance I have suffered, and continue to suffer, I will specifically explain whenever his Lordship shall personally require me.

It will be a great satisfaction to me to receive an answer to all these points to-morrow.

(A true translation.)

(Signed.) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Secretary.



On this occasion would not only be an act of injustice towards Lieut.-Colonel Scott, whose measures and exertions during the whole course of his service in the station of Resident, claimed my entire approbation, and whose distinguished talents, knowledge, and integrity qualified him in a peculiar degree for that important station, but would have been a concession on my part subversive of the future influence of the British Government in the state of the Nabob Vizier. I, therefore, discouraged any expectation on the part of his Excellency of my compliance with those wishes; I observed to him that the unfortunate disagreement between his Excellency and the Resident must principally be ascribed to the unpleasant nature of those discussions which his Excellency's continued opposition to the just demands and representations of the British Government had occasioned. I remarked, that no points of discussion now remained of a nature to occasion any unpleasant altercation, and that a mutual disposition, on the part of his Excellency and the Resident, to observe the forms of respect and attention, must have the effect of producing cordiality and concert in all their transactions.

In my replies to the several propositions of his Excellency I endeavoured to combine the means of securing to the Vizier the exercise of his just rights, with the preservation of that degree of authority in the hands of the Resident, which is indispensably requisite for the security of the British interests in the Vizier's dominions, and to prescribe that line of conduct which his Excellency and the Resident should mutually observe for the purpose of producing concert and harmony in their intercourse with each other. Those replies which were delivered to his Excellency on the 20th of February are inserted in the margin of the document last mentioned opposite to the articles to which they respectively relate.

At an early period of my intercourse with his Excellency at Lucknow, I had been led to expect from him a declaration of the intention which he had some time before communicated to the Resident, of proceeding on a pilgrimage; it was not, however, until the 18th of February, a fortnight after my arrival at Lucknow, that his Excellency formally declared that intention to me, and solicited my concurrence, requesting at the same time that I would assist him in making an



arrangement for the administration of the government during his absence. On that occasion I deemed it proper to state to his Excellency the various considerations connected with the welfare and prosperity of his dominions, and with his Excellency's individual comfort, which, in my judgment, rendered the prosecution of his declared intention highly inexpedient; at the same time I explicitly and repeatedly assured his Excellency that I had no intention to oppose any obstacle to his departure, if, after full deliberation upon the considerations which my regard for his Excellency and my solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of his dominions, had induced me to state to him, his resolution should remain unchanged.

His Excellency appeared to be perfectly satisfied by these assurances, and deliberately, in my presence, took notes of the several arguments which I had adduced, with a declared intention of communicating to me his sentiments upon them in writing.

From the commencement of my discussions with his Excellency I had never ceased either in person, or by message, to urge him on the subject of the immediate discharge of a large portion of the arrears of subsidy. In reply to my applications, his Excellency always assured me that the state of his Treasury did not admit of the immediate payment from it of any considerable sum, but that he was endeavouring to provide cash for that purpose from other resources. At the conference last mentioned, his Excellency informed me that he had provided to the extent of eight lacs of rupees in part of the arrears of subsidy, and that he had not even deposited that sum in his Treasury, but had set it aside for the express purpose of applying it to the discharge of a portion of his debt, and this fact was confirmed by collateral intelligence. This information naturally led me to expect that his Excellency would immediately pay that sum into the Resident's Treasury; in this expectation, however, I was disappointed, I therefore, directed the Persian Secretary to wait on his Excellency, and to express to him my earnest request that no further delay might occur in the payment of a sum which he had expressly provided for that purpose, and which had been withholden without any reasonable cause. From the reply which his Excellency returned to this requisition, I learned, with the utmost degree of surprize and indignation, that his



Excellency had resolved to render the payment of that sum dependent on the conclusion of an arrangement for his Excellency's departure on his projected pilgrimage.

After the solemn assurances which I had given to his Excellency of my disposition to conform to his wishes on the subject of that arrangement, the conclusion of which had been suspended solely in consequence of his Excellency's declared intention to communicate to me in writing his sentiments on the observations which I had stated to him in person, his Excellency could not be justified in entertaining a doubt of my acquiescence in his determination as soon as that determination should be finally signified to me, nor could his Excellency be justified under any circumstances, in connecting transactions so distinct in their origin and nature, as his Excellency's discharge of an acknowledged debt, and my concurrence in an arrangement for his Excellency's temporary absence from his dominions.

I could not be insensible to the disrespect manifested by his Excellency towards my public character by his implied doubt of my veracity, and by the unworthy spirit of stratagem which dictated this undignified and suspicious conduct. I, therefore, addressed to his Excellency the letter of which a copy is annexed to this minute,* and to preclude the delay

To the Nawab Vizier.

Written 20th February 1802.

* At the conference which I had the honour to hold with your Excellency the day before yesterday, your Excellency informed me that you had already provided to the extent of lacs of rupees, in part of the arrears due for the additional troops. This information induced me to expect that your Excellency would immediately pay that sum into the Resident's treasury. Disappointed, however, in that expectation, I yesterday directed Mr. Edmonstone to express to your Excellency my earnest request, that no further delay might occur in the payment of a sum which has been withholden without a reasonable cause, since your Excellency expressly informed me that it had been actually provided for the express purpose of liquidating a part of the demand which your Excellency has consented to pay.

From the reply which your Excellency returned to this requisition, I am led to suppose that your Excellency has resolved to render the payment of that sum dependent on the adjustment of a request from you wholly unconnected with the question, a request which I have manifested a sincere disposition to gratify. The final arrangement of your wishes



of rendering it into the Persian language, I directed the Persian Secretary to wait upon his Excellency and translate

having been suspended solely in consequence of your Excellency's declared intention to communicate to me your sentiments in writing, on the observations which I had the honour to state to your Excellency, when on Thursday last the question of your Excellency's departure from Lucknow was agitated in person between your Excellency and me.

On that occasion I explicitly stated to your Excellency that I had no intention to oppose any obstacle to your departure, if, after full deliberation upon the considerations which my regard for your Excellency, and my solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of your dominions, induced me to state to your Excellency, your resolution should remain unchanged.

Your Excellency, therefore, could not be justified in entertaining a doubt of my immediate acquiescence in your Excellency's determination as soon as that determination should be finally signified to me.

Since I have had the honour of a personal intercourse with your Excellency, you have experienced the most unequivocal proofs of my disposition to promote your Excellency's wishes in every practicable mode, to conciliate your confidence and regard, to support your dignity, to assist in the arrangement of your affairs, to strengthen your authority, and to secure the stability of your government. Your Excellency has been pleased to acknowledge your satisfaction at my personal conduct towards you, and your sense of the friendly motives which have regulated my advice and communications to your Excellency; in return, I had reason to expect, on the part of your Excellency, an equally sincere disposition to conform to the just requisitions which I have made on the part of the Company. My concern and disappointment are, therefore, considerable, when I find that, on the eve of my departure, your Excellency has resorted to the unfriendly measure of exacting unreasonable conditions from me, as necessary preliminaries to the discharge of your own solemn obligations, and to the satisfaction of the just rights of the British Government.

Your Excellency is already apprized, and it is superfluous to repeat, that if your resolution to depart from your dominions be fixed, I am prepared instantly to enter into the consideration of providing for the government of your dominions during your absence, and of vesting the exercise of the government in one of your sons.

But I cannot consent to the admission of any delay which shall connect this transaction with the payment of the Company's additional subsidy.

The impression which your Excellency's conduct has made upon my mind can only be removed by the instant payment of the sum which your Excellency has provided, in part of the whole amount of arrears, and by a settlement of the future kists. I, therefore, renew my request that your Excellency will immediately issue orders for that purpose, and that you



it to him verbally. A translation of the letter from his Excellency to the Persian Secretary referred to in my address to his Excellency also accompanies.* That letter affords a singular instance of his Excellency's insincerity, and of his unwarrantable distrust of my declarations and assurances.

will unite with me in bringing to a speedy termination all other points of business depending between us; your Excellency's perseverance in your present measures will certainly accelerate my departure, and will even compel me to alter the channel and mode of communicating with you.

If advantage is to be taken of my personal disposition, for the purpose of frustrating the public service, I must request your Excellency to receive this final expression of my good wishes, as announcing my immediate departure, and my determination to communicate with your Excellency hereafter through the ordinary official channels.

Mr. Edmonstone has communicated to me your Excellency's letter of this day, the reply to it is anticipated in this note.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

Persian Secretary.

* *From his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier to the Persian Secretary to Government.*

Received 20th February, 1802.

It was to-day my intention to have the pleasure of attending the most noble Marquess Wellesley, Governor-General, at dinner; but, being indisposed, I shall be prevented from doing so.

I have received the papers which you sent by Gocul Chund Chobey, but it will be necessary that you should come to me for an hour, to explain some parts of them in person.

I am anxious for an answer to what I stated to his Lordship the other day after breakfast, at General Martin's house. I request that you will obtain an answer.

My desire to conform to his Lordship's wishes induced me to agree to what his Lordship proposed. It is now incumbent on his Lordship to fulfil the object of mine. My wish and desire is, that one of my sons should be invested with the regency (Neabut) here, in his Lordship's presence; that whoever may be appointed Resident here may be instructed to carry into effect, in concert with me, whatever arrangement may be concerted between his Lordship and me with respect to this country, and that I may be enabled to make preparations for my intended journey. The more immediate his Lordship's promotion of these objects, the more satisfactory will it be to me. Delay will occasion me much vexation and embarrassment.

(A true translation.)

(Signed.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

Persian Secretary.

My address to his Excellency produced the effect of obtaining a solemn promise from him to pay the sum in question on the following morning, and that promise was punctually performed. His Excellency also engaged to complete the payment of the whole arrear of subsidy by the ensuing month of September, but declined pledging himself to discharge the amount by fixed instalments.

On the 22nd of February I held another conference with his Excellency. On that occasion, his Excellency declared that his determination to proceed on the intended pilgrimage was unalterable, and that he, therefore, had not thought it necessary to commit to writing his sentiments on the observations which I had stated to him on that subject, as he originally intended. His Excellency then expressed his wish to appoint his second son Mirza Ahmud Ali Khaun to be Regent during his absence, and communicated to me a request that I would be present at his son's investiture as Regent. His Excellency's selection of his second in preference to his eldest son, originated in a disagreement which had long subsisted between the latter and his Excellency; and as the proposed arrangement did not appear to me to affect the question of the succession to the musnud on the death or abdication of the Vizier, or to impose any obligation on the Company to concur in the future elevation of his second son to the musnud of Oude, if it should be his Excellency's wish to change the regular order of succession, I signified to his Excellency my compliance with his request, and the ceremony of the investiture of Mirza Ahmud Ali Khaun as eventual Regent, was accordingly performed in my presence at his Excellency's palace on the following day.

On the 22nd of February his Excellency delivered a paper*

* *Modification, proposed by the Nawaub Vizier, of the Answers of the Governor-General to the Vizier's Papers of Propositions, delivered on the 15th February 1802.*

Answer to the 1st Article.

This arrangement is unobjectionable, and shall be adopted in future. Let the Nawaub and the Resident consult with each other with perfect cordiality in all important concerns, and let them use their utmost endeavours in consulting upon and discussing such concerns.



(a translation of which is annexed to this minute) containing several proposed modifications of the replies which I had returned to his Excellency's paper of propositions delivered on the 15th.

On the 24th I held my last conference on public business with his Excellency, and on that occasion his Excellency's original propositions, together with my replies, and his Excellency's proposed modifications of them were fully discussed. At the same conference his Excellency the Vizier advertng to the suggestion contained in my reply to the second article of his original propositions, that the Vizier should appoint some person to conduct, in the quality of minister, the ordinary details of public affairs, was induced to wave the objection to that measure which he had declared in his paper of the 22nd of February, and proposed to appoint his second son Mirza Ahmed Ali Khaun to act in the

In the event of any difference of opinion, let them bring their discussions pro and con to such a point, that they may finally coincide in one course of measures, and, being agreed, let them unite in carrying the result of their deliberations into effect; and let their mutual deportment be so regulated by principles of reciprocal confidence and respect, that no difficulty or vexation may occur.

Answer to the 2nd Article.

The answer to the 2nd Article is replete with evil, which will totally subvert my authority.

I before wrote fully upon this point; either let a favourable answer be given to this Article, or let it be wholly omitted.

While I remain, it is unnecessary to appoint a minister. On my departure, let a confidential person, properly qualified, and not disposed to excite trouble, be appointed on the part of the Sircar, as the channel of communication between my son and the Resident, and let such person be removed and appointed at the option of the Sircar, and let him act according to the wishes and orders of the Sircar.

Answer to the 3rd Article.

Unobjectionable: and this proposal shall be observed.

capacity of minister, an arrangement to which I readily gave my consent.

I further deemed it expedient, on that occasion, to declare explicitly to his Excellency the general principles which in my judgment should regulate the connexion and intercourse between the two States, as resulting from the treaty concluded at Lucknow between the Honourable Company and his Excellency the Vizier on the 10th of November, 1801.

The Resident shall be furnished from the Hazoor* with all the information necessary to establish the justice of the proceeding, by vouchers and proofs.	
Answer to the 5th Article.	Do.
Do. the next Article.	Do.
Do. to the 1st of the separate Articles.	Do.
Do. to the 2d Article.	Do.
Do. the 3rd do.	Do.
Do. the 4th do.	Do.
Do. the 5th do.	Do.
Do. the 6th do.	Do.

Both formerly and now I have done what has been required of me by his Lordship.

It is a subject of deep regret to me, that these points, and the point which I personally represented to his Lordship, have not been finally settled and concluded during his Lordship's presence. I am, however, confident that, agreeably to his Lordship's promise, his Lordship will hereafter adjust all points in conformity to my wishes. I hope, from his Lordship's kindness, that his Lordship will, in my presence, explain all the foregoing points with the Resident, and direct him to act in conformity to them; and that his Lordship will also enjoin the Resident, after his Lordship's departure, to occasion no delay or impediment in my departure, whenever I may choose to set out, and to assist me in the preparations for my journey.

(A true translation.)

(Signed.) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Secretary.

* Hazoor signifies "The Presence."



With a view to obviate all future doubts on the subject and result of the several communications and conferences which passed between his Excellency and me, the final determination of the several points discussed between his Excellency and me was committed to writing, and the paper was transmitted to his Excellency, under my seal and signature, soon after my departure from Lucknow.

A copy of that paper is annexed to this minute.*

At the conference last mentioned, in conformity to the desire expressed by his Excellency in the last paragraph of his

* No. 57.—*Memorandum of the final Result of the Discussions between his Excellency the most noble the Governor-General and the Nabob Vizier.*

On the 15th of February 1802, his Excellency the Nabob Vizier transmitted to the Governor-General a paper of propositions, to which his Excellency required the Governor-General's assent, and the Governor-General, after full deliberation on the contents of the said paper, returned a distinct answer to each of the articles therein detailed. His Excellency the Vizier, in a paper delivered on the 22nd of the same month, proposed certain modifications of the Governor-General's answers, and the original propositions, together with the Governor-General's answer, and the Vizier's proposed modifications thereof were fully discussed at a conference holden between the Governor-General and his Excellency the Vizier on the 24th of the same month. In consequence of this conference, it was mutually agreed, that certain of the articles of the original paper of propositions should be altogether omitted, and that the Governor-General's reply to the 3rd article should be modified in conformity to the suggestion of his Excellency the Vizier. At the same conference his Excellency the Vizier, adverting to the Governor-General's suggestion in his reply to the 2nd article, that the Vizier should appoint some person to conduct, in the quality of minister, the ordinary details of public affairs, proposed to constitute and appoint his second son Mirza Ahmed Ali Khaun to act in that capacity. The Governor-General at the same conference deemed it to be expedient to declare to his Excellency the Vizier, the general principles which, in his Lordship's judgment, should regulate the connexion and intercourse between the two states, as resulting from the treaty concluded between the honorable Company and his Excellency the Vizier, on the 10th of November 1801. With a view to obviate all future doubts on the subject and result of these communications and conferences, the Governor-General now commits to writing the final determination of the several points discussed between his Lordship and the Vizier, and affixes his seal and signature to this paper, and directs the Secretary in the political department,* who was present at every conference, and who interpreted between the Governor-General and the Vizier, to countersign this paper.

* Mr. Edmonstone.



paper of the 22nd, the proposed explanations and injunctions were stated to the Resident by me in his Excellency's presence.

Since my departure from Lucknow his Excellency has made several payments on account of the arrear of subsidy,

Answers.

Unobjectionable, and this proposition shall be observed. The Resident shall be furnished by his Excellency the Nabob Vizier with all the information necessary to establish the justice of the proceedings, by vouchers and proofs.

This is perfectly wise and proper.

The administration of justice in the Begum's Jaggier must be under the Nabob's authority, and the Begum's servants must be subject to it. The authority of the Nabob's Courts will be enforced by the British power.

The Governor-General proposes to take all the matters depending between the Nabob and Begum into full consideration, and to effect a settlement between the Begum and the Nabob on just, equitable, and permanent principles.

All criminals will be reciprocally surrendered, but the subjects of both states, who shall not be accused of capital crimes, should be at liberty to pass freely from one country to the other, and to be established reciprocally in either.

All balances now or hereafter due to the Sircar to be adjusted within a reasonable time, and engagements to be taken to this effect from all persons in balance.

None of the Nabob's Aumils are now employed in the ceded provinces.

Any property of this description which the Nawaub shall satisfy the Lieut.-Governor to belong to his Excellency, will of course be delivered over to his servants.

Propositions.

Insert 3rd Article.

Insert the 4th Article.

Insert the 5th Article.

Insert the 6th Article.

Let his Lordship have the goodness to transmit orders to the honourable Henry Wellesley upon the following points,

Insert the 1st of the separate Articles.

Insert the 2nd of separate Articles.

Insert the 3rd of the separate Articles.



and I entertain a confident expectation that the whole arrear will be completely discharged within the period specified by his Excellency.

In compliance with my repeated request, the Vizier proceeded to the reduction of his military establishment in con-

Orders shall be issued accordingly.

Orders will be issued for the settlement of this account.

The treaty has been sent.

The Governor-General concurs in this proposition, and considers Mirza Ahmed Ali Khaun to have been appointed accordingly.

In conformity to his Excellency's desire, the proposed explanation and injunctions were stated to the Resident by the Governor-General, in his Excellency's presence, on the 24th of February.

Insert the 4th of the separate Articles.

Insert the 5th of the separate Articles.

Insert the 6th of the separate Articles, and omit the rest.

The Nabob Vizier proposes that his son Mirza Ahmed Ali Khaun be appointed to the situation of minister for the affairs of his government.

I hope from his Lordship's kindness, that his Lordship will, in my presence, explain all the foregoing points to the Resident, and direct him to act in conformity to them; and that his Lordship will also enjoin the Resident, after his Lordship's departure to occasion no delay or impediment in my departure whenever I may choose to set out, and to assist me in the preparations for my journey.

The Governor-General now proceeds to state the general principles by which the connexion and intercourse between the two states are to be regulated henceforth.

By the terms of the treaty concluded between the British Government and his Excellency the Vizier, on the 10th of November 1801, his Excellency the Nabob's authority is to be completely established within

formity to the treaty, before my departure from Lucknow, and I have the satisfaction to learn that the prescribed reductions are now nearly completed.

It is my intention, as soon as the state of public affairs may admit, to prepare a detailed plan for the administration of the Vizier's dominions, founded on that which shall be established within the ceded provinces.

In pursuance of the intention which I expressed to his Excellency of entering on the consideration of all matters depending between his Excellency and the Bhow Begum his Excellency's grandmother, and of effecting a settlement be-

his reserved dominions and to be exercised through his Excellency's own officers and servants, the British Government having engaged to guarantee the establishment and exercise of his Excellency's authority within his reserved dominions, and the Governor-General will never depart from this engagement. His Excellency has engaged to establish, within his reserved dominions, such a system of administration as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants.

This system of administration is to be carried into effect by his Excellency's own officers and servants, and by his own authority.

His Excellency has also engaged always to advise with, and to act in conformity to, the counsel of the officers of the honourable Company.

In the establishment therefore of an improved system of administration within the reserved dominions, and also in all affairs connected with the ordinary government of those dominions, and with the usual exercise of his Excellency's established authority, the Vizier has engaged to advise with the British Government, and to conform to its counsels.

Those counsels will always be offered to his Excellency in the form of friendly advice, and in the spirit of reciprocal confidence, and of mutual regard and respect.

The Governor-General, when the importance of the subject shall require, and the nature of the occasion shall admit his immediate intercourse with the Vizier, will offer the advice of the British Government to his Excellency, by a direct communication either in person or by letter.

The British Resident at Lucknow, however, is the constituted local representative of the British Government, and the ordinary and established channel of communication in all cases whatever.

The Resident will therefore, in the common course of business, offer to the Vizier the advice of the British Government, in the name of the Governor-General; and in every case which may require the Resident to state such advice, it is to be received as proceeding immediately from the Governor-General.

Such advice will be offered by the Resident in all practicable cases, under the general or specific orders of the Governor-General.



tween the Begum and his Excellency on just, equitable, and permanent principles, I directed her Highness's confidential agent, Daraub Ali Khaun, whom the Begum deputed to meet me at Lucknow, to accompany me on my return to Benares, with the view to enter into a discussion of the several points of difference at issue between the Begum and the Vizier. The pressure of other urgent business, however, precluded the practicability of this discussion. I, therefore, merely received from Daraub Ali Khaun an explanation and statement of the Begum's demands and expectations from the Vizier and the British Government, with the design of entering into the consideration of them at some more favourable opportunity. I shall communicate to the Board hereafter the details of this subject, and the measures which I propose to adopt for the adjustment of all questions depending between the Vizier and the Begum.

It is my intention to prepare, at the earliest practicable

The Resident must advise the Nabob with perfect cordiality, and must employ every endeavour to coincide with his Excellency in an uniform course of measures, and to unite sincerely with his Excellency in carrying into effect exclusively, under his Excellency's authority, and through his Excellency's officers, those measures which shall be determined upon in conformity to the counsels of the British Government. In cases requiring the aid of the British Government, or the assistance of the British troops, they shall be employed according to the exigency of the occasion.

The Resident must conduct himself towards the Nabob Vizier, on all occasions, with the utmost degree of respect, conciliation, and attention, and must maintain cordial union and harmony in all transactions, and must endeavour to impart strength and stability to his Excellency's authority.

The Resident must never proceed to act in the affairs of the reserved dominions without previous consultation with his Excellency, or with his minister; and the Resident must, in the first instance, observe strict secrecy with regard to the subject of such consultations, until the measures to be adopted shall be finally determined.

Under these regulations the Governor-General expects that the Nabob Vizier will act in conformity to the advice and representations of the Resident; and as no question of difficulty remains between the British Government and his Excellency, the Governor-General entertains a confident hope, that no future vexation can occur in the transaction of affairs.

WELLESLEY.

(A true copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Secretary.



THE EARL OF MACARTNEY, TO

CSL
Sept.

period of time, a representation to his Excellency the Vizier on the subject of the regular payment of pensions, in conformity to the declaration which I made to his Excellency at the opening of my conferences with him at Lucknow.

WELLESLEY.

No. CLXXXII.

The Earl of Macartney to the Marquess Wellesley.

Lessanoure, near Ballymoney, March 23, 1802.

MY DEAR LORD,

[Received Sept. 5th, 1802.]

It would be natural for you to expect some news in a letter that comes to you from such a distance, but I am almost incapable of sending you any, for I have been retired to this place upwards of nine months past, and have never stirred a dozen miles from it during the whole time. If I had not been a little wiser than some people thought me, this letter might be dated from the India control office, but thank God, I was allowed to let that cup pass from me. You may easily imagine how bitter a draft it would have been to me, though I hear my Lord Dartmouth does not dislike it.

Sir William Temple says, that a man should quit gallantry at forty, and public business at fifty. I added ten years to the latter term and extended it to sixty, at the end of which, (after six-and-thirty years service in a greater variety of employments than has often fallen to any man's share,) it was surely not too soon to claim the privilege of an *Emeritus*; but indeed, had I been younger and abler, I could not with any pleasure have born a part in the political drama that has been lately acted. Not that I would be understood to venture passing any censure upon it; I have been too distant from the scene, and too imperfectly informed to be guilty of so much presumption. They who signed the preliminaries must have known, what I did not; they must have known our own affairs to be worse, and those of the enemy to be much better than I had any idea of; they must have been sure, (which I could not be) that the time and the terms were too good and too favourable for them to hesitate upon, and they must have had reasons, (to which I was a stranger,) for their



singular confidence in Buonaparte. Otherwise, when I recollected that we had annihilated the French, Spanish, and Dutch marines, that we had taken from the enemy every thing we wished to take, (Egypt the last,) and that in the course of an eight years war, we had not lost an inch of our own territory, I scarcely conceived that we should be compelled to part with Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, and Tobago. Malta would have secured our Mediterranean importance, and been a barrier against future Egyptian projects. Your Lordship knows the value of the Cape as well as any man, and I know that Trinidad will be a very precarious possession to us, whilst we have an enemy behind us in Tobago.

But enough upon a subject, which you must already be perfectly master of, as I believe you have the best correspondents in the world, and living almost entirely out of it, as I do, I have none that go much beyond the intelligence, or speculations of a common newspaper. I have not indeed, much cultivated my political acquaintance of late, for I know not how it is, but I find so many objects to amuse and endear my retirement here, that I every day grow less inquisitive, and feel less interested in what is passing abroad. The event that has been of all others the most gratifying to me, is the union of Great Britain and Ireland, which I have had the happiness of seeing recently accomplished, and which I trust, not only secures the salvation of both, but will render them more flourishing and powerful than ever.

I shall be obliged to return to England in two or three months, on account of some business which imperiously calls me there, otherwise I should not think of leaving this place for a great while. Though the country around me is wild, and the inhabitants consimilar, yet this place in itself is very beautiful, and every day becoming more so. I have placed an inscription over my gateway, which, if you will allow the authority of Ausonius for the quantity of one adverb,* I will venture to submit to the rigour of your prosody.

Sub Libertate Quietī,

Hos avitos agros, has aedas auctas et ornatas,

D.D.D.

Georgius Comes de Macartney in patriam redux, Anno salutis, 1800.

* Ferè.



THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

CSL
Sept.

Erin nos genuit, vidit nos Africa, Gangem
Hausimus, Europæque plagas ferè visimus omnes,
Nec latuit regio primum patefacta Columbo.
Sinarum licuit dextram tetigisse Tyranni,
Tartaricos montes, murum et transcendere magnum,
Turbidaque impavidi tentavimus alta Pechelæ.
Casibus et variis acti terræque marique
Sistimus hic tandem, atque Lares veneramur Avorum.

Adieu, my dear Lord, I think when we parted at the Cape you talked of five years as being the term proposed for your residence in India; if your mind continues the same in that respect, we may flatter ourselves with the hopes of seeing you in the course of next year.

Nothing could give greater pleasure to him, who is with every sentiment of respect, esteem and regard,

My dear Lord,

Most sincerely yours,

MACARTNEY.

No. CLXXXIII.

Lord Clive to the Marquess Wellesley.

MY DEAR LORD,

Fort St. George, 14th September, 1802.

At the time the *Britannia* sailed from England, the belief of my being upon my passage home was so complete, that I am not only without information from my political friends, but have not even received a line from any of my family. And as I cannot expect an answer in less than two months to my despatch of February last, announcing the suspension of my departure in consequence of your Lordship's sentiments made known to me by Major Malcolm, I must necessarily remain in a state of doubt and anxiety with respect to the nomination of my successor, and the period of my being relieved, unless your Lordship's communications from home shall enable you to supply my want of information. I need not say how much I shall feel indebted for any intelligence respecting these points, or the situation of the government of Fort St. George, which, during the temporary cessation of



LORD CLIVE.

699

CSL

my correspondence, your Lordship may have the kindness to honour me with, and under these circumstances, I am at a loss whether I ought to continue to avail myself of your lordship's permission to detain the *Swallow*, and as I am unwilling to keep her without a pressing necessity from any service your Lordship may wish to employ her upon, I submit her future destination to your consideration, requesting your Lordship to determine that point, according to your judgment, upon the probable contingency of the speedy arrival of my successor in India.

I have great satisfaction in being able to inform your Lordship, that I have just received a private communication of the arrangement for the commutation of the military service of of the western Polygars, for a money payment, having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion with those chieftains, by Mr. Stratton, the collector of western Peiswah. The increase of revenue is one lac seventy-eight thousand pagodas.

I remain always with the greatest regard and esteem,

My dear Lord,

Most faithfully your's,

CLIVE.

No. CLXXXIV.

The Marquess Wellesley to Lord Clive.

MY DEAR LORD,

Fort William, September 14, 1802.

Your Lordship's kind indulgence, and your knowledge of the multiplied, complex, and vexatious affairs, which have required my personal attention for some time past, will have induced you to forgive the omissions, which have occurred in my private correspondence with you. I have endeavoured to supply the defect as far as might be possible by means of Major Malcolm's letters; but I am still aware that I must rely much on your Lordship's accustomed candour, and consideration of the extreme difficulty and labour of my situation, in the present strange crisis.

I desired Major Malcolm to apprise you of my cheerful acquiescence in your Lordship's desire to detain the *Swallow Packet*, for your eventual conveyance to Europe, in case the



THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOBART, TO

CSL
Sept

Court of Directors should be pleased to send out a successor to your Lordship previously to the proposed time of your return to Europe. In detaining the *Swallow* at your desire, I felt that I made but a trivial acknowledgement of respect to your Lordship's eminent public services under my administration. I trust that your Lordship will repose implicit confidence in my resolution to discharge towards you (in every situation, and under every possible state of circumstances and events) the duty which I owe to your high personal claims, and the respect due to your father's memory.

The time is not distant when the nation and the crown will feel their obligations to your Lordship, and will acknowledge the strength of those securities, which you have added to the empire acquired by your illustrious father.

Ever, my dear Lord,

With the greatest regard,

Your faithful and affectionate servant,

WELLESLEY.

No. CLXXXV.

The Right Hon. Lord Hobart to the Marquess Wellesley.

Downing Street, 5th May, 1802.

MY LORD,

[Received at Fort William, 18th Sept. 1802.]

Your Lordship will already have received the intelligence which I had the honour to transmit to you, in my letter of the 28th ultimo, of the favourable termination of the negotiation at Amiens, by the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace between his Majesty and the Governments of France, Spain and Holland, the ratifications of which treaty have been finally exchanged.

In congratulating your Lordship upon an event which has so effectually strengthened our power in India, by the annexation of the island of Ceylon to the British crown; and in adverting to the occurrences which have principally contributed to produce it, the brilliant services of our army in Egypt, and the entire expulsion of the French from that country, claim the first consideration; and I feel a peculiar



gratification in having to convey to your Lordship his Majesty's most gracious approbation of your conduct in applying the whole of the troops that you had caused to be assembled at Ceylon and Bombay, to an united effort in co-operation with his Majesty's forces and those of the Ottoman porte, for the attainment of that important object.

The ability and energy manifested by your Lordship in the essential aid which you administered to the efforts made in Europe to frustrate the designs of the French are marked with the same character that so eminently distinguished the memorable and triumphant operations of the Mysore war, and the alacrity and dispatch with which you executed the plans of co-operation you had so wisely concerted, and the very judicious arrangements made by your Lordship for that purpose, have accordingly received his Majesty's most gracious approbation.

His Majesty's pleasure relative to the return of the Indian army from Egypt, having been already communicated to your Lordship, I have nothing further to add upon that subject.

In the papers transmitted by your Lordship to the President of the Board of Control, I have adverted particularly to your correspondence with Admiral Rainier upon the subject of your proposed attack upon the Mauritius, and although from the cordiality and zeal in the prosecution of the public service, which has distinguished the Admiral's conduct upon all occasions, no doubt can be entertained that his dissent to co-operate with your Lordship in that expedition, proceeded from a sense of duty on his part, I am to express his Majesty's entire approbation of the general principles laid down by your Lordship in your letter of the 5th of February, 1801,* with respect to the conduct of the naval and military services. It being of the utmost importance that it should be explicitly understood that in the distant possessions of the British empire during the existence of war, the want of the regular authority should not preclude an attack upon the enemy in

* The letters here adverted to by Lord Hobart are given in the Appendix, as illustrative of an important principle in Colonial government; the Governor-General's letter to Admiral Rainier of the 20th of February, 1802, is also appended, as shewing the cause of the change in the projected expedition.—[Ed.]



THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO

CSL
Oct.

any case that may appear calculated to promote the public interests.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HOBART.

No. CLXXXVI.

The Marquess Wellesley to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, Secretary of State for the War Department.

MY LORD,

Fort William, October 2, 1802.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter under date the 5th of May, 1802, which reached Fort William on the 18th ultimo, and I request your Lordship to accept my congratulations on the conclusion of peace between his Majesty and the Governments of France and Holland.

2. I have derived peculiar satisfaction from reflecting on the effect of those stipulations in the definitive treaty, by which the island of Ceylon is annexed to the British Crown; and I concur entirely in your Lordship's sentiments with regard to the important accession of strength which has been secured to the British power in India, by the final annexation of that valuable possession to this empire.

3. I request your Lordship to submit to his Majesty, my most dutiful and grateful acknowledgements for the distinguished honour which his Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me in signifying to me through your Lordship, his most gracious and particular approbation of my endeavours to apply in the most effectual manner the forces under my command, to the important object of co-operating with his Majesty's forces from Europe, and with those of the Ottoman Porte, in the expulsion of the French from Egypt.

4. The terms in which your Lordship has conveyed his Majesty's royal pleasure to me demand the warmest return of my gratitude and satisfaction; and I assure your Lordship that the favourable opinion which you are pleased to express of my services in the conduct of the several operations of the army, entrusted to my government and command during the late arduous contest, has furnished a most grateful addition



THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOBART.

CSL
708

to the honour which I have received from his Majesty on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

No. CLXXXVII.

The Marquess Wellesley to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, &c.

MY LORD,

Fort William, October 2, 1802.

1. I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, an extract of a letter from Mr. Stratton, his Majesty's Chargé D'Affaires at the Ottoman Porte, with a copy of the translation of a letter to my address, from the Kauiym Mokâm received at Fort William, on the 19th September.

2. Your Lordship will observe by these documents, that the Grand Seignior has been pleased to confer on me, the order of the Crescent of the first rank, as a mark of his Highness's approbation and favourable opinion, and of his sense of the services rendered by the Indian army in Egypt.

3. I request that your Lordship will be pleased to submit these documents to his Majesty, and to communicate to me the notification of his royal pleasure with regard to my final acceptance of the honour conferred on me by the Ottoman Porte.

4. Having already received his Majesty's most gracious approbation of the same services, which the Porte has noticed by this mark of distinction, and having understood that his Majesty had been pleased to permit British subjects to accept similar honours from the Grand Seignior, I have deemed myself to be at liberty to accept, and to wear the insignia of the order until I can receive the notification of his Majesty's pleasure, and I have also directed Major-General Baird, and other officers, who had received similar honours in Egypt to wear them in India, until further orders may be signified by his Majesty.

5. My object in pursuing this course was to avail myself of the advantage to be derived in the consideration of the numerous class of British subjects in India professing the



THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, TO LORD HOBART.

CSL

Mussulman faith, by a public manifestation of the amity and alliance subsisting between his Majesty, and the supreme head of the Mahomedan church, and of the estimation and honour in which the British Government and army of India are held by the Ottoman Porte.

6. The policy of endeavouring to unite our subjects of the Mussulman faith in sentiments of respect for the British Government, and to mitigate their prejudices by every practicable means of conciliation, must be obvious to your Lordship's experience in the affairs of India. Adverting to these considerations, I trust that the course which I have pursued in consequence of the honour conferred on me by the Porte, will meet his Majesty's gracious approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

APPENDIX.

A.

*Treaty for cementing the friendship and alliance between the Honourable Company and his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, and for establishing the Government of Tanjore on a permanent foundation.**

Nov. 26, 1799.

Whereas the stipulations and conditions of the treaty of 1792, concluded between the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Baronet, Governor in Council at Fort St. George, and his Excellency Ameer Sing, late Rajah of Tanjore, have been found inadequate to the intentions of the contracting parties; and whereas his Excellency Maha Rajah Serfojee, Rajah of Tanjore, has, by a certain instrument under his signature, previous to his elevation to the Musnud of his ancestors, engaged to consent to such arrangements as may be deemed expedient for the better management of the country of Tanjore, particularly for the due administration of justice, and also for securing to the Honourable English East India Company, a regular discharge of their existing and future demands on Tanjore; wherefore the present treaty is concluded between his Excellency Serfojee, Rajah of Tanjore, on his own part, and Benjamin Torin, Esq., Resident at Tanjore, on behalf of the Company, being invested with full powers by the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington Behauder, Governor-General of Bengal, according to the following Articles :—

ART. 1. Such parts of all former treaties with the former Rajahs of Tanjore, as are intended to establish the friendship and alliance between the Honourable Company and His Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, are hereby strengthened and confirmed, and the contracting parties mutually agree that the friends and enemies of either shall be considered to be the friends and enemies of both.

ART. 2. The several provisions heretofore established, for enabling the contracting parties to carry the spirit and intention of the preceding article into execution, having proved defective, and the result of an enquiry instituted by the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, with the previous written consent of his Excellency Maha Rajah Serfojee, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual state and condition of the country of Tanjore, having proved that it is become indispensably necessary to establish a regular and permanent system, for the better administration of the revenue of the said country, it is stipulated and agreed, that all former provisions for securing a partial or temporary interference, on the part of the Honourable Company, in the government, or in the administration of the revenues of the country of Tanjore, shall be entirely annulled, and that in lieu thereof, a permanent system for the collection of the revenue, and for the administration of justice, shall be established in the manner hereafter described.

ART. 3. The Honourable Company shall be at liberty, as soon as possible, to ascertain, determine, and establish rights of property, and to fix a reasonable as-

* Referred to at pages 129, 130, 134, and 196.