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# MILITARY HISTORY OF NEPAL

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PART II

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# MILITARY HISTORY OF NEPAL

## POLITICAL LETTER *from* BENGAL,
*Dated 25th January* 1815.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

We have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court copies of the documents noted in the margin, * in continuation of the subject of our address of

* From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 15th December 1814, with 1 Enclosure.
From ..... ditto ..... 2d January 1815 .... 3 Ditto.
From ..... ditto ..... 3d January..... 1 Ditto.
From the Deputy-Adjut.-General, 23d December 1814 .... 1 Ditto.
From ..... ditto ..... 31st December.
From ..... ditto ..... 4th January.. 1815 .... 2 Ditto.
From ..... ditto ..... 13th January..... 1 Ditto.
From ..... ditto ..... 16th January..... 1 Ditto.
From ..... ditto ..... 16th January..... 1 Ditto.
From ..... ditto ..... 21st January..... 7 Ditto.
From ..... ditto ..... 23d January..... 1 Ditto.
From ..... ditto ..... 23d January..... 1 Ditto.
From ..... ditto ..... 24th January..... 1 Ditto.
From ..... ditto ..... 25th January.
From ..... ditto ..... 25th January.
From Magistrate of Goruckpore . 13th January.
From ..... ditto ..... 14th January.
From ..... ditto ..... 15th January.
From ..... ditto ..... 15th January.
From Magistrate of Tirhoot .... 17th January.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

of the 27th ultimo, relative to the operations of the war with the State of Nepaul.

The successful resistance which the enemy has hitherto opposed to the advance of the Divisions of Major-Generals Wood and Marley, and the disasters which have occurred in the Division commanded by Major-General Martindell, will be a subject of deep regret to your Honourable Court; but your Honourable Court will derive great satisfaction from the success which has hitherto attended the operations of the Division under the command of Major-General Ochterlony.

We have, &c.

Fort-William, 25th January 1815.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone.
Arch. Seton.
G. Dowdeswell.

(Enclosure No. 1.) Letter from Secretary to Government, with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

1. I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, from the Adjutant-General, detailing the recent operations in the Dhoon.

2. The Governor-General concludes that the Vice-President in Council will deem it proper to direct the enclosed documents, or the substance of them, to be published for general information.

3. His Lordship feels assured, that his Excellency the Vice-President in Council will cordially participate in the sentiments of approbation and applause conferred by the Commander-in-Chief on the officers and troops whose merits have been specially noticed in the enclosed report.

I have, &c.

Camp, Cashepore, 15th December 1814.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

1. My last transmission of despatches from the Officer commanding the troops in the Dhoon, announced the evacuation of the fort of Kalunga on the morning of the 30th ultimo. The enclosed copy of a letter from Colonel Mawbey of that date, contains some further particulars of that event.

2. The garrison is now known to have suffered most severely from the fire of the British artillery, and particularly from the shells thrown from the mortars. The place was found crowded with dead and wounded, which the enemy was unable to carry off in his precipitate flight, during the course of which his whole numbers were, with a very limited exception, either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, by the activity and gallantry of the different detachments, which had been very judiciously placed by Colonel Mawbey to intercept his retreat.

3. Bulbudder Sing, the Killadar, effected his escape with about forty* or seventy† followers, with whom he took post on a hill at some distance from the British camp, where he was joined by three hundred Goorkas, intended as a reinforcement for the garrison of Kalunga, and who had been several days seen hovering in the mountains. Colonel Mawbey determined to dislodge them from this position, and selected Major Ludlow for the conduct of this service, which was most ably and successfully accomplished by that officer, as will be seen in the accompanying details of the affair,‡ received from Colonel Mawbey, which the Commander-in-Chief directs me to transmit for the information of the Governor-General.

4. The

* Estimated by Major Stevenson. † Estimated by Colonel Mawbey.
‡ No. 2, with A, B, C, D.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.) Letter from Secretary to Government, with Enclosures.

4. The conduct of Major Ludlow deserves, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, to be brought to the particular notice of his Lordship, not only as distinguished in this affair, but throughout the whole of the service in the Dhoon. At the arduous and unfortunate commencement of it, his gallantry and exertions were most conspicuous, and it is known, attracted the applause of the illustrious Commander who fell on that lamented occasion. Since that period, Major Ludlow has been employed on every service of difficulty and danger that has occurred, and has invariably conducted himself with eminent courage, judgment, and zeal.

5. The officers who served under Major Ludlow in the attack of Bulbudder Sing's position, are also entitled to particular notice and commendation; and his Excellency accordingly begs leave to name the following Officers, as deserving to be honoured with the approbation of Government: Captain Bucke, commanding the light battalion in the absence of Major Wilson; and Ensigns Wilson, Richmond, and Turner, doing duty with that battalion. The arduous and difficult nature of the service, the fatigues and privations the troops had for some time undergone, and the strength of the enemy's position, demanded exemplary exertions of activity, zeal, and personal bravery from the European officers, and they appear to have been made on this occasion with a spirit and alacrity becoming British officers.

6. It will be satisfactory to the Government to observe, that in this rencontre, the first which has taken place between the Sepoys and the Goorka troops, since the successful resistance of the latter from the walls of their forts, our Native infantry, animated by the example, and under the guidance of their European officers, have maintained their accustomed superiority in close conflict with an enemy of determined courage aided by the natural strength of his position.

7. The fall of Kalunga, and the impression produced by the ultimate fate of the garrison, notwithstanding its protracted and gallant resistance, have been attended with the most beneficial consequences. The confidence created by the events before Kalunga has abated; the spirit of insurrection against the Goorka tyranny, which the same events had repressed, has now decidedly manifested itself.

8. A very strongly stockaded position, which the enemy occupied on the heights above the town of Calsie, was precipitately abandoned, after a feeble resistance, on the advance of a small detachment sent against it on the 28th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, under the command of Captain Fast, of the first battalion of the Seventeenth Native Infantry, accompanied by a party of irregulars which had been collected in the country by Mr. Fraser, with his usual indefatigable zeal in the public service.

9. The despatch which I am directed to transmit to you herewith * from Colonel Mawbey, under date the 7th instant, will apprize the Governor-General of the evacuation of the strong fort of Baraut, situated on one of those high mountains, which rising in continuous masses from the north-eastern boundary of the valley of the Dhoon, extend to the great Himmachel range. The possession of this place is of great importance, commanding not only the District of Jaunsur, lying between the Jumna and Tonse rivers, but one of the enemy's main communications between his western army under Ummer Sing, and the countries held in subjection by its presence, and the Dominions of Nepaul east of the Ganges. This event appears to have been accelerated by the defection of the head landholders and inhabitants of the country. The post of Luckergaut on the Ganges, where it forms the eastern limit of the valley of the Dhoon, and by which the enemy's direct and principal communication with Ummer Sing's army was maintained before the British troops entered the valley, is in possession of one of our detachments, which completes the occupation of the Dhoon and of the principal passes leading into it.

10. The occupation of this valley formed the earliest object of the Commander-in-Chief's attention, in the plan which his Excellency had resolved to adopt for the Campaign to the westward, because it necessarily cut off the lower, the most direct, and most frequented line of communication between the Capital

* No. 3, with E and F.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.) Letter from Secretary to Government, with Enclosures.

Capital and the eastern dominions of Nepaul, and its army and conquered provinces west of the Jumna and Tonse rivers; and the British authority once established in the valley, posts could have been extended thence along those rivers, to a distance sufficient to deprive Ummer Sing of his middle line of communication, and to force him, in the event of his being compelled, or finding it expedient to abandon his western conquests, to seek a retreat by the only line for it which would then be left him, along the foot of the Snowy Mountains. The unfortunate events before Kalunga retarded, and for a time completely frustrated, the views of the Commander-in-Chief, and deprived the Third Division of the army under Colonel Ochterlony, of the support and co-operation it was to derive from the Second Division, after the occupation of the Dhoon in a combined attack on the Goorka power and possessions in Sirmoor. The fall of Kalunga, the secure occupation of the Dhoon, and the expulsion of the enemy, which is stated to be complete, from the districts lying between the rivers Tonse and Jumna, have in part accomplished the objects of the campaign in that quarter, and led to the immediate resumption of the original plan of operations intended to be pursued to the westward of the Jumna.

11. The battering-train was to have left Deyra on the 6th instant, and it was expected the remainder of the Division would descend the Timley pass on the 8th or 9th, on its route to Nahun, which the Commander-in-Chief has ordered should be through the protected Seikh country and the Luckunder pass, with a view to avoid the difficult pass of Gutansan, and the defiles leading directly from the Kyarda valley towards Nahun.

12. Enclosed I am directed to forward copy of a letter from Colonel Mawbey of the 6th instant,* with the returns referred to in it.

13. The Commander-in-Chief has given directions for the fort of Kalunga, or Nala Panee, being destroyed, after its condition at the period of the assault has been examined and reported upon, for his Excellency's information.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Moradabad, 10th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjutant-General.

No. 1.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.

Sir:

This morning, about five o'clock, I had the satisfaction to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that Major Kelly, of the Seventh Native Infantry, commanding the trenches, reported to me that he had taken possession of Kalunga at four o'clock, the enemy having evacuated the place some short time before.

A very heavy fire of musquetry had been heard from a little before two o'clock until half-past three, from a post I had detached Captain Burke of the Light Battalion with four companies to occupy the evening before, both for the purpose of cutting off water from two springs the garrison chiefly supplied themselves with, and also to prevent their retreat from the fort. Although some of the garrison may and have got off, a number must have been killed and wounded, as many of the latter have already been brought in to Major Ludlow's post on the table-land, and several from other posts, but the numbers I have not yet been able to ascertain.

The moment I had despatched my letter with the intelligence of the fort being in our possession, I went to it myself. The scene I there witnessed it is impossible to describe: killed and wounded, both men and women, in every direction, with other miserable wretches, some of whom appeared half dead from want or fatigue, and perhaps both. It was enough to melt the most hardened heart, and tends to shew in the strongest colours, the desperate resistance made by the enemy; nor was it until the stench from the dead bodies,

* No 4. with G, H, and I.

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(Enclosure No. 1.) Letter from Secretary to Government, with Enclosures

bodies, aided by the want of water, that they quitted their fortress. Major Kelly has already reported ninety-five who have been burnt, and that the wounded were still being carried down the hill, the amount of which I cannot take upon myself to name; but if I should hereafter be able to form any idea of what they may amount to, I shall not fail transmitting you a return, as also of the number of prisoners taken. Among the killed, are almost the whole of the principal officers. Bulbudder Sing (the Killadar) is wounded in the leg, and Major Stevenson has this instant reported to me that he has been taken. Lieutenant Young is now gone off to ascertain if it is so, or not. I have given strict orders for his being well treated, for his conduct has been such, both as a brave soldier and a humane enemy, that I consider him entitled to it, and as it is my duty to shew him every respect, from his behaviour in regard to our killed who were left on the breach.

My feelings at this moment, from the melancholy scene I witnessed this morning, in addition to what I had before suffered from the severe loss sustained by my own brave army on the 27th instant, with its consequent disappointment to my hopes of success (hopes so flattering, that I almost considered myself sure of carrying the place), are such that I feel myself almost inadequate to make that kind of report which it is my duty to do. These feelings have this moment received another severe shock, by the report of the death of Lieutenant Luxford of the Horse Artillery, who was an ornament to his profession and a valuable member of society. It will, however, be some trifling consolation to his family and numerous friends, as also the families and friends of the other brave heroes who have fallen before Kalunga, that no men ever fought more bravely, or fell more regretted, than the whole of them did.

I have, &c.

Camp before Kalunga,
30th November 1814.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY,
Colonel, commanding Second Division
Field Army.

---

No. 2.

To Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.

Sir:

With reference to my letter of yesterday, wherein I casually mentioned that Major Ludlow had driven Bulbudder Sing from a hill he had taken refuge on with about seventy followers, I now have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, a more detailed account than it was then in my power to furnish, not having at that time received Major Ludlow's report of his operations.

On the afternoon of the 30th November, Major Stevenson received information that Bulbudder Sing, with about seventy men who had escaped from the fort, was on a hill in the rear, three or four coss distant; on which I ordered a party of a hundred and fifty men, composed of two light companies, and a Subaltern and fifty men of the Thirteenth Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Munt, to move by the road which would be pointed out by the guides, and directed Major Ludlow to detach from his column on the table-land an equal force under a Captain, which was also to take the direction the guides should point out. These two columns, in their approach to the hills where Bulbudder Sing was supposed to be, formed a junction, and were then under the command of Captain Warner, of the Light Infantry of the Sixth Native Regiment, and which returned the next morning without being successful.

Major Stevenson having ascertained that Bulbudder Sing was still in the neighbourhood, I deemed it necessary to disturb him from his abode, if possible; more especially as nearly three hundred of the enemy, who had been for some days on a hill behind my camp, were still there, and would, I naturally conjectured, endeavour to form a junction with Bulbudder. It therefore became

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became necessary to act without delay, and it immediately occurred to me, that from the extraordinary exertions I had witnessed in Major Ludlow, that if it was possible to come up with the Goorka Chief, no one was more likely to do it than he; but as this excellent Officer had been indefatigably employed, from the moment the fort was invested, with so much effect, I really could not find it in my heart to order him on this duty. I therefore sent Captain Walker to him, to say that I would not order him, but if he was able, I should consider myself much obliged by his taking the command of the detachment. No sooner had Captain Walker expressed my wishes, than he cheerfully answered in the affirmative, and, without delay marched off.

I have now the honour of forwarding Major Ludlow's report * of his operations, accompanied by two letters from Captain Bucke of the Light Battalion, all of which contain so full and satisfactory a statement, that nothing is left for me to say, further than to express my high sense of the obligation I owe to this brave detachment, for their meritorious conduct on the occasion alluded to; and it is with real and sincere pleasure I have an opportunity of bringing to his Lordship's notice, officers and men who are so well deserving of the approbation of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief. The Sepoys mentioned by Major Ludlow and Captain Bucke, I hope I may be permitted to recommend most strongly to the favourable consideration of my Lord Moira. It perhaps may be considered presumption in my pointing out in what way they should be rewarded, as you must be so much better a judge than I am; but I understand, if they were promoted to the rank of non-commissioned officers, it would be more gratifying to them than any other remuneration: and although there may not be vacancies in the corps they belong to at this moment, I trust I shall be excused for soliciting their appointment, even as supernumeraries, as it will be an additional inducement to them, as well as others, to behave in the same exemplary manner, on other occasions.

Having performed my duty, in bringing to His Lordship's notice the Sepoys so particularly recommendad by Major Ludlow and Captain Bucke, it now remains for me to solicit my Lord Moira's most favourable consideration of the whole of this detachment, but more especially the officers who composed a part of it; and, in doing so, I must candidly confess I have not words to do justice to their merits. The zeal, activity, and cheerfulness with which the whole executed the arduous duties committed to their charge, is most fully proved by the success they met with:—success which by far exceeded my most sanguine expectation, notwithstanding I was well convinced that if it was possible to come up with Bulbudder, that excellent officer, Major Ludlow, would do it, and drive him from his position. The result has proved how justly I have estimated Major Ludlow's abilities; and if I have not expressed myself in terms sufficiently strong to point out his merits, it is because I find words inadequate to do justice to his character.—His approbation, therefore, of the conduct of those gallant officers who served with him, must have much greater weight than any thing I could say in their praise. Still I cannot debar myself of the satisfaction I experience, in offering my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for their gallantry on this occasion.

The three hundred Goorkas alluded to in the first part of this letter, who were on the hill behind my camp, formed a junction with Bulbudder Sing prior to Major Ludlow's attacking him, and the whole had moved from the spot Bulbudder was first on, to another height much more difficult of access.

Major Kelly with the first battalion of the Seventh Native Infantry marched hence this morning, to join the detachment at Calsie under Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, and took with him one howitzer, one mortar (mountain train) and one $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch mortar.—Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter has been instructed to get possession of Baraut if he can, and to drive the Goorkas from the neighbourhood of Calsie. Lieutenant Morton of Engineers, and fifty Pioneers, have also proceeded with Major Kelly. I am in hopes of sending off this reinforcement to the Calsie District, that something may be done to the westward, while we are unavoidably detained here in sending away the wounded to Seharunpore.

Major

Major Richards marched on the 2nd instant to take possession of the Luckergaut ferry and Moonnea Gauttee pass, and has received my orders to inform me of the number of men that will be required to defend those posts effectually. When I am favoured with his report, I shall lose no time in giving you information on this head.

Bengal Political Letter 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1)

Letter from Secretary to Government, with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kalunga,
3d December 1814.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY,
Colonel, commanding the Second Division of Field Army.

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A.

To Colonel Mawbey, commanding the Field Force, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, that in obedience to the instructions which I yesterday received from you, I marched from my present encampment about half past two o'clock P.M. with one hundred and fifty men of the Light Infantry battalion, and nearly three hundred of the 1st battalion of the Sixth Regiment, in the direction enjoined. At about the hour of five P.M. we reached the village of Dwara, beyond which, at no great distance, I was taught to expect the enemy, but I was there informed the three hundred Goorkas, with the Chief Bulbudder, and his forty followers who escaped from the fort of Kalunga, had during the day formed a junction, and had decamped from the neighbourhood about two hours before.

I accordingly proceeded onwards, with the hopes of nearing them; but the road being exceedingly steep and difficult, and the latter part of it a considerable descent, I did not reach the bed of the Soane river, even with my advance, before night fall.

Here I deemed it prudent to rest on my arms, with the double view of giving my rear time to come up, and to ascertain the nature of the road in front, which was up an inconceivably high mountain, and how far it was probable to overtake the enemy.

To acquire this information, I accoutred a Sepoy of the second battalion of the Sixteenth Light Infantry, by name Gauru Sing, who volunteered his services as a spy. This man, with one of the guides who came with us, I instructed to go at least five coss onwards, and to bring me intelligence whether or not any enemy was in advance.

They returned about three hours after, with the pleasing information of having seen the fires of the enemy about three coss off; but that the road through which they had gone was in the dark utterly impassable for troops, both on account of the narrowness of the path and steep precipices on either side, and that he, the guide, had entirely groped his way on his hands and feet.

All this, I thought, was probable enough, from the appearance of the hill before us; and, in consequence, I did not move until the moon rose. It was about half past ten o'clock P.M. when the column commenced the ascent of the hill, and we found the entire road fully as difficult as described.

About one o'clock in the morning an advance descried the fires of the enemy. I instantly halted the whole column, or rather that part of it that had kept up, to give time for the rear to come up, which necessarily was much lengthened out from the nature of the country we had passed.

I employed this interval in reconnoitring the position of the enemy, which I found was so well chosen, that I could get at him only by one road, and by that he had the advantage of ground, being posted on an eminence commanding it.

As we were at no great distance from him, I thought shortly after his fires were diminishing, and that he might perchance have heard us, though we kept very quiet, when the guide warned us that we were near. I now sent forward the Sepoy spy again, to give me certain information if they had begun to decamp. After he had proceeded about one hundred and fifty yards he was challenged by an advance post of the enemy and not replying, a matchlock was immediately discharged

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

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discharged at him. This was a signal of warning to the enemy, and my own one for immediate advance, notwithstanding not more than a hundred men of the Light Infantry had closed up.

Captain Bucke, who was with the advance, very gallantly desired to lead forward any party I gave him. I ordered fifty, and another small division under Ensign Turner of the Seventh Light Infantry, who was also up with me, and Ensign Richmond followed on with the rest. These three small parties first came into action with the enemy, and nobly maintained their ground, until I brought more men up to support them.

I regretted exceedingly to find, that in the shortness of the first onset, I was very early deprived of the services and valuable exertions of the gallant Captain Bucke, who after having wounded his adversary with his sword, was parrying a butt from another quarter, and almost at the same instant was shot by a matchlock ball in the leg. Much to the credit of Seetul Sing, Sepoy of Captain Bucke's company, he timely bayoneted the Goorka, who would doubtless have slain his Captain. This conspicuous good conduct of the Sepoy named, I commend to your favourable notice, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. But to continue my detail of operations. After keeping up a warm fire for a few minutes, the advance of our little column rushed forward, charging and pursuing the enemy in all directions, the main body of which took to a height, where they thought we would not follow: but common difficulties impede not the brave. Ensigns Turner and Wilson, of the Light Infantry, were now the most advanced officers, and most intrepidly and indefatigably did they follow up the pursuit, in defiance of all natural obstacles and the opposition of the enemy, till they reached the summit of the hill, where they lost sight of the enemy.

Ensign Turner, although not noticed as wounded in my return, received severe contusion from stones whilst pursuing the enemy. And here I think it but justice to mention, that this young officer volunteered to accompany me, although his company formed none of my force, he having only a few hours before I marched returned from a very fatiguing trip under Captain Warner in the same direction.

But I cannot speak too highly in praise of all the officers of the Light Infantry, who from their more advanced position in the column I had the honour to lead into action. Their names I have before singly mentioned, but their conduct entitles them to be brought to view together, viz. Captain Bucke, my second in command, with Ensigns Wilson, Richmond, and Turner, all of whom I recommend strongly to favourable notice.

Ensign Richmond, whom I ought to have mentioned before, was wounded shortly after Captain Bucke, in the belly; but the ball having struck his whistle, I am glad to say it is not likely to turn out severe.

The officers of the Sixth Regiment, viz. Lieutenants Atkinson and Conway, with Ensigns Kent and McMullen, were almost excluded from participating in the engagement, by the arduous and fatiguing duty which fell to their share, in bringing their rear companies forward through the very difficult ground over which we passed. I feel myself particularly indebted to them for their useful exertions in the common cause.

To all the native commissioned, non-commissioned, and Sepoys of the Light Battalion actively engaged, my particular thanks are due, for their very gallant conduct throughout the action: neither would my praise have been wanting to the men of my own regiment, had they but had the good fortune to be present in the fight. For the very great fatigue they all underwent in common with the rest they merit my praise.

Accompanying this detailed report, I have the pleasure to send you a return of the casualties which happened in my column. Most of them, I am happy to say, are slight, and I sincerely hope the more severe cases will speedily recover.

The loss of the enemy, over such an extent of ground as they were pursued, it is impossible to tell correctly; but I think it may be estimated at upwards of fifty killed with three prisoners, two of which were wounded, and many more maimed may have got off. The dead bodies were lying in every direction through the jungle,

jungle, and all that I saw genuine Goorkas. We had further the good fortune to take two standards from the enemy in their flight.

I have, &c.

Camp near Kalunga, 2d December 1814. (Signed) J. LUDLOW, Major, commanding Detachment.

P. S. The name of the village near which we attacked the enemy was Doobereé.

P. S. Captain Bucke having brought to my notice the distinguished good conduct of certain Sepoys of the Light Infantry in the affair of yesterday, I think it proper to send both to you in the original. Gauree Sing, in particular, to whom I was indebted for shewing me the enemy, is I think not alone entitled to praise but reward.

---

B.

To Major Ludlow, commanding a Detachment.

Sir:

I have the honour to report to you my entire satisfaction with the conduct and gallantry of the officers and men composing the detachment of Light Infantry, who had the good fortune to come up with, and attacked the enemy this morning. It is needless for me to say more since you were yourself a spectator. I wish particularly to notice the bravery of Seetul Sing, sepoy in the Light Company, second battalion of the Sixteenth regiment, who distinguished himself by bayoneting a Goorka, and is slightly wounded. Ensign Wilson, commanding the Light Company, second battalion of the Twenty-sixth regiment, has brought to my notice the distinguished conduct of the following sepoys of his company, viz. Gea Sing, Ramdeen Misser, and Ramdeen Sing.—Ramdeen Misser is one of the number severely wounded. I have the honour to enclose a return of the wounded, and trust you will excuse this informal report.

I have, &c.

Camp near Kalunga, 2d December 1814. (Signed) N. BUCKE, Captain, commanding Light Infantry Battalion.

---

C.

To Captain Ludlow, commanding a Detachment, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward you two standards, captured from the enemy this morning by the Light Infantry. I know only of one prisoner being taken, and who, I believe, was delivered over to your quarter guard.

In my former report I forgot to mention the services of Gauree, sepoy, in the Tenth regiment, who was employed as a spy, and very successfully so, in leading the detachment up to the enemy's post.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kalunga, 2d December 1814. (Signed) N. BUCKE, Captain, commanding Light Infantry Battalion.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.) Letter from Secretary to Government, with Enclosures.

D.

RETURN *of Killed and Wounded in the Light Infantry Battalion during the Attack on the Enemy this Morning.*

Camp, Kalunga, 2d December 1814.

| | Captains. | Ensigns. | Soubadars. | Jemmadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Buglers. | Sepoys. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Severely wounded..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Slightly wounded, principally contusions from stones | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 12 |
| TOTAL..... | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 14 |

*Names of Officers wounded.*

Captain N. Bucke..... severely.
Ensign and Adjutant Richmond..... slightly.

(Signed) A. F. RICHMOND,
Adjutant Light Infantry Battalion.

No. 3.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General Bengal Army.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, reporting his having taken possession of the fort of Baraut, and a translation of Sub Surren's report to the same effect.

I have, &c.

Camp near Deyra,
7th December 1814.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY,
Colonel.

E.

*A Translation of Sub Surren's Report of the Evacuation of Baraut.*

Upon the 4th day of December the people of Poojaree Bahauder, who were staying in the fort, came and represented to me that the garrison, in consequence of the defection of the chief Zemindars and inhabitants, were distressed and alarmed, and that if the present moment was seized a small force would get possession of the fort.

Your slave that very instant despatched Bujroo Goldar with fifty men in that direction. The detachment of Goorkas who were at the outpost on the arrival of this force, and in consequence of the rising and assembly of the Zemindars, with whom arrangements for this purpose had been made, immediately fled, and our force entered and took possession of the fort.

Among my plans for obtaining possession of the fort, was a promise to the Zemindars of a present of seven hundred rupees, which I hope you will be pleased to allow.

F.

To Colonel S. Mawbey, commanding Field Army in the Dhoon.

Sir:

It is with great pleasure I have the honour to acquaint you, that the enemy's troops, in number two hundred and fifty, evacuated Baraut yesterday afternoon, and that I now occupy the fort.

The intelligence was brought to me by a couple of village Jemmadars, at a late hour last night; and at 2 o'clock this morning I moved with the two light companies,

companies, and one grenadier company of the Seventeenth, and after a most fatiguing march of eight hours reached the fort.

The path is all the way very narrow, round the brows of the mountains and on the brink of steep precipices, in many places not more than nine inches broad, and in others we were obliged to climb over rocks on hands and knees.

The inner fort is in very good repair, and the area sufficiently large to contain three hundred men. The walls are of stone, and well built, about ten feet high on the outside, and having loopholes to fire through.

The outer fort, or rounee, surrounds the inner, at a distance of from fifteen to thirty or forty feet. The wall has recently been repaired, is roughly built of loose stones, and has loopholes, and is of a sufficient height to give perfect cover on the inside. The height on the outside, including the abrupt descent of the hill, is from ten to fifteen, or at some parts twenty feet. The ascent up the mountain is very steep; and in short, Sir, I think it extremely fortunate that the enemy quitted the place, as we should have found the greatest difficulty (if it would not have been altogether impracticable) to bring on the mortars from Calsie: and had the enemy determined to defend the place, musketry could have had no effect, and there is a well with six feet of water in the inner fort.

I shall leave Captain Blackney, with a company of the Seventeenth and some of Suffruz's men, in charge of the fort, until I am favoured with your orders respecting it, and propose returning with the eight companies to the heights above Calsie, when I shall make such arrangements as may be in my power for the further accomplishment of the service intrusted to me, either by going round by Calsie, or direct across the Omlah Nullah to the western hills, as circumstances may render advisable.

I shall, however, deem it necessary to continue a party on the heights to the east of Calsie, as well to maintain that post as to keep the communication open with Barraut.

Two Goorkas have just been brought in prisoners by the villagers. They appear to be from Nahun, on their way to Sreenuggur, and to have left the former place four days ago. They state Runjore to be there with a thousand or twelve hundred men, and Ummer Sing at Ramgurh with five or six thousand. They mention the affair of the 25th in which Lieutenant Williams was killed.

The men of this detachment have suffered much, from the nature of the service and difficulty of procuring supplies since we left Calsie; and I am happy to say, they have borne every privation with the greatest patience, and that the conduct of the whole of the detachment has, in every respect, been such as to merit my approbation.

I have, &c.

Baragaut,
5th December 1814.

(Signed) G. CARPENTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

---

No. 4.

To Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose a return of killed, wounded, and missing, during the siege of Kalunga, and subsequent attack on Bulbudder Sing, from the commencement of the operations against that fort on the 25th ultimo, to the date of the attack of the 2d instant, both inclusive.

Also a return of the ordnance and stores found in the fort on the 30th ultimo, and a return of grain left in the fort by the enemy, which I request the favour of you to submit for the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief's information.

The above returns have been considerably delayed, in consequence of the number of the detachments absent and that have but lately joined, and the interference of the monthly papers, which precluded the possibility of getting correct returns so early as I could have wished.

I have, &c.

Camp near Deyra,
6th December 1814.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY,
Colonel.

RETURN

G.

RETURN *of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of a Detachment of the Field Army commanded by Colonel Maxbey, 2d December, both inclusive.*---

| | CORPS. | Lieutenant Colonels. | | | Majors. | | | Captains. | | | Lieutenants. | | | Cornets and Ensigns. | | | Native Commissioned Officers. | | | Havildars and Serjeants | | | Trumpeters, Drummers, and Buglers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. |
| 9. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. | His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | First battalion Sixth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Pioneers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26. | Foot Artillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | First battalion Sixth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | First battalion Seventh Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 27. | Horse Artillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Foot Artillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| | First battalion Sixth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| | First battalion Seventh Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Pioneers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30. | First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | First battalion Sixth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. | Light battalion | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | TOTAL | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | 2 | 33 | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| | GRAND TOTAL | .. | | | 1 | | | 5 | | | 6 | | | 2 | | | 7 | | | 35 | | | 4 | | |

OFFICERS' NAMES KILLED.....

His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment ..... Lieutenant Harington.
First battalion Sixth Native Infantry ..... Captain Campbell.
First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry ..... Lieutenant Cunningham.

N.B. Naicks are included in the rank and file.

## G.

*uring the Siege of Kalunga, and subsequent Attack on Bulbudder Sing from the 25th of November 1814 to the* Camp near Deyra, 6th December 1814.

| CORPS. | Rank and File. | | | Gunners. | | | Matrosses. | | | Golundauzes. | | | Lascars, Tent and Gun. | | | Drivers. | | | Establishments. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bheesties. | | | Magazine Men. | | |
| | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. |
| His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| First battalion Sixth Native Infantry | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pioneers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foot Artillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| First battalion Sixth Native Infantry | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| First battalion Seventh Native Infantry | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Horse Artillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foot Artillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment | 16 | 183 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| First battalion Sixth Native Infantry | 9 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| First battalion Seventh Native Infantry | 7 | 65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry | 4 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pioneers | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| First battalion Sixth Native Infantry | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Light battalion | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 36 | 389 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Grand TOTAL | 425 | | | 1 | | | 11 | | | 2 | | | 4 | | | 1 | | | 4 | | | 1 | | |

OFFICERS' NAMES WOUNDED.

Horse Artillery..... Lieutenant J. W. J. B. Luxford..... since dead.
His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment .... Major Ingleby..... slightly.
Ditto..... ditto..... Captain Stone..... severely.
Ditto..... ditto..... Lieutenant Horsely..... ditto.
Ditto..... ditto..... Lieutenant Greene..... slightly.
Ditto..... ditto..... Lieutenant Brodie..... severely.
Ditto..... ditto..... Ensign Aufrere..... ditto.
First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry, Captain Blake..... ditto.
Light Battalion..... Captain Bucke..... ditto.
Ditto..... ditto..... Ensign and Adjutant Richmond..... slightly.

(Signed) J. W. EDWARDS,

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.) Letter from Secretary to Government, with Enclosures.

H.

RETURN *of Ordnance and Stores found in the Fort of Kalunga on the 30th November* 1814.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carriages, field gun, country, without timbers, of sorts ... | No. | 8 | |
| Iron, country | Mds. | 12 | 14 |
| Musquets, country | No. | 7 | |
| Ordnance, brass guns, country ..... 1¼ pounder | | 1 | |
| Do. ..... 1⅛ ...do. | | 1 | |
| Do. ..... 1¼ ...do. | | 1 | |
| Do. ..... 1⅛ ...do. | | 1 | |
| Do. iron gun, country ..... 2⅛ ...do. | | 1 | |
| Powder, country, conjectured about ..... | lbs. | 2,500 | |

REMARKS.—The gun-carriages and musquets are broken to pieces and useless. One of the brass guns, 1¼ pounder, cut behind the trunnions.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total brass guns | 4 |
| Do. iron do. | 1 |
| Grand total brass and iron ordnance | 5 |

Camp, 2d December 1814.

(Signed) J. ALLEN, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

STATEMENT *of Grain received by the Commissariat from the Fort of Kalunga, with Account Sales.*

| Mds. | S. | | Rupees. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87 | 30 | Wheat, at 1 maund per rupee | 87 | 12 |
| 3 | 5 | Woord | 2 | 13 |
| 4 | 0 | Marooah | 1 | 6 |
| 0 | 25 | Rice | 0 | 14 |
| 0 | 20 | Attah of Woord | 0 | 8 |
| 0 | 5 | Dried Mangoes | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 4 | Salt | 0 | 5 |
| 0 | 25 | Kodo Rice | 0 | 10 |
| 109 | 10 | Paddy | 54 | 10 |
| 0 | 22 | Attah | 0 | 12 |
| | | Total ..... Sicca Rupees | 149 | 14 |

Camp, Deyra, 6th December 1814.

(Signed) R. STEVENSON, Assistant Commissary-General.

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Secretary to Government, with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of this date, with it's enclosures, from which the Vice-President in Council will perceive, with concern, the failure of an attack on a stockade near the fort of Jumpta, the object of which was to cut off the water which supplies the garrison.

2. The grounds which exist for believing that the actual loss sustained by the troops is considerably less than that supposed when the return was made up, form a source of consolation to the Governor-General, under the mortifying result of this attack.

3. The

3. The details received from Major-General Martindell will be transmitted without delay.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No 2.)
Letter from Secretary to Government. with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kurnoul, 2d January, 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

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To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

It is with much concern the Commander-in-Chief has directed me to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, the accompanying copies of two letters from Major-General Martindell, dated the 27th and 28th instant, reporting the failure of an attack on a stockade near the fort of Jumpta, with the view of cutting off the water which supplies the garrison.

There are good grounds to hope our loss has not been so great as at first apprehended, and that the greater part of the officers and men returned missing are unhurt or wounded, and will return or be brought into camp. A copy of the further detail promised by Major-General Martindell will be furnished for His Lordship's information, with as little delay after its receipt as possible.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Umheata, 31st December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjutant-General.

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To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

It is with unfeigned regret that I have to report to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, the failure of an attack made this morning on a stockade about a mile west of the fort of Jumpta, and which was planned with the double view of dispossessing the enemy of a strong position, and cutting off their supply of water which it commanded.

From every information I possessed, together with what Major Ludlow, who commanded at Nahun from the 20th instant, had been able to attain, and the previous local knowledge of Major Richards, I formed the plan of a combined attack. One column was commanded by Major Ludlow, who was directed to proceed to the left of the fort, whilst Major Richards with another column was to make a detour to the right, and take up a position on the other side of the fort, by which means I had every expectation of completely depriving the enemy of their watering places. The columns I made so strong as to be ample for the object in view; and I derive some satisfaction from the assurances that both Majors Ludlow and Richards thought them sufficient.

It was calculated that both columns should march so as to reach their respective points of attack considerably before day-break; but it is much to be regretted, that Major Ludlow's column did not arrive at its position till long after that time. It was, of course, perceived by the enemy, who took every advantage of the discovery.

Major Ludlow reports, that he had at first the most flattering hopes of complete success, the enemy being driven from his advanced position and compelled to retire into his stockade. But the Goorkas here took advantage of a brave but ill-timed dash of the column, which Major Ludlow endeavoured in vain to restrain; and, after an arduous conflict, in which I fear our loss is great, but I am at present unable to detail it, the column was obliged to retreat.

The slaughter of the enemy, Major Ludlow states to be very great, and he speaks in the highest terms of the gallant exertions of the officers and men under his command. Much as I deplore the failure, I have consolation in thinking that it has not tarnished the British arms.

Major Ludlow was instructed, on obtaining the summit of the hill, to fire shot and shells into the stockade, and having succeeded in driving out the enemy, to make lodgment there; but it appears that the guns were left much in the

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Secretary to Government, with Enclosures.

the rear, and I have since been informed that these, as well as the spare ammunition, were not ready to move at the appointed hour, which caused considerable delay. Of this circumstance I was not apprized until this morning. Had I been acquainted with it at the time, I should certainly have countermanded the march.

Taking into consideration the difficulties of the country, the strength of the enemy's positions, and the obstinate manner in which they defended them, I most reluctantly confess that I should not deem myself warranted to adopt further offensive measures until reinforced.

The details of our loss shall be forwarded as soon as I receive them. At present, Lieutenant Seyer of first battalion of the Sixth Native Infantry, and Lieutenants Munt and Scott, and Ensign Dovely, of the Light Infantry battalion, are the only officers named. These are stated to be wounded.

have not as yet received any report from Major Richards, but several expresses have been sent to recall him.

I have, &c.

Camp at Nahun,
27th December 1814.

(Signed) G. MARTINDELL,
Major-General, commanding Detachment.

| | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Native Commissioned Officers. | Serjeants and Havildars. | Drummers and Buglers. | Rank and File. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAJOR LUDLOW'S COLUMN, With a Detail of Artillery for a six-pounder and a 5½ inch howitzer, and an Engineer Officer:— | | | | | | | |
| His Majesty's Fifty-third Foot | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | 2 | 55 |
| Light Infantry Battalion | .. | 1 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 250 |
| First battalion Sixth Native Infantry | 1 | .. | 8 | 16 | 39 | 17 | 588 |
| Pioneers | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 50 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 18 | 24 | 61 | 26 | 943 |
| MAJOR RICHARD'S COLUMN, With a similar Detail of Artillery, &c:— | | | | | | | |
| His Majesty's Fifty-third Foot | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | 2 | 55 |
| Light Infantry Battalion | .. | 1 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 250 |
| First Battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry | 1 | .. | 4 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 273 |
| Pioneers | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 50 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 2 | 13 | 12 | 36 | 16 | 628 |

(Signed) G. MARTINDELL,
Major-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, that Major Richard's column returned to camp about three o'clock this morning, and, I am sorry to add, met with considerable loss in its retreat.

I herewith transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing in both columns, and shall do myself the honour of addressing you further to-morrow

I have, &c.

Camp at Nahun,
28th December 1814.

(Signed) G. MARTINDELL,
Major-General, commanding Detachment,

RETURN

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2. Letter from Secretary to Government, with Enclosures.

RETURN *of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of Corps engaged with the Enemy on the 27th Instant.*

Camp, Nahun, 21st December 1814.

| CORPS. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Ensigns. | Soubadars. | Jemmadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers. | Rank and File, Sepoys, and Soldiers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment: | | | | | | | | | |
| Killed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wounded | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Missing | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| First battalion of the Sixth Native Infantry: | | | | | | | | | |
| Killed | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 5 |
| Wounded | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | .. | 35 |
| Missing | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 48 |
| First battalion of the Thirteenth Native Infantry: | | | | | | | | | |
| Killed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 8 |
| Wounded | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Missing | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 64 |
| Light Battalion: | | | | | | | | | |
| Killed | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. | 18 |
| Wounded | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | 7 | .. | 56 |
| Missing | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | .. | 84 |
| Pioneers: 1 killed, 1 wounded, and 1 missing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 24 | 23 | 4 | 365 |

OFFICERS KILLED.

*Light Battalion.*
Lieutenant G. H. Munt.
Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Thackeray.
Ensign W. M. Wilson.
Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Darby.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

*His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment.*
.....

*First Battalion Sixth N.I.*
Lieutenant Seyer.

*Light Battalion.*
Lieutenant D. G. Scott.
Ensign F. S. Donnelly.

OFFICERS' NAMES MISSING.

*First Battalion Thirteenth N.I.*
Ensign Stalkart.
Ensign Johnston.
Mr. Assistant Surgeon Watson.

*Light Battalion.*
Captain Warner.
Ensign W. Turner.

*His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment.*
Lieutenant Hutchinson.

(Signed) J. W. EDWARDS, A. M. B.

N.B. This return should not be published, being known, from subsequent private accounts, to be incorrect.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 3.)
Letter from Secretary to Government, with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government, Political Department, Fort-William.

Sir:

I am directed by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copies of three despatches from the Adjutant-General, one dated the 31st ultimo, and two of the 2d instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kernoul, 3d January 1815. (Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

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To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

With reference to my separate letter of this date, transmitting copies of despatches from Major-General Martindell, dated the 27th and 28th instant, I have the honour to forward to you, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, the enclosed copy of my despatches in reply thereto, which you will be pleased to lay before his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Camp, Umbata, 31st December 1814. (Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjutant-General.

To Major-General Martindell, commanding a Division of the Army in the Field.

Sir:

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your several despatches of the 27th and 28th instant, reporting the unfortunate failure of the operations entrusted to the Columns under the directions of Majors Ludlow and Richards.

2. The Commander-in-Chief deeply laments the heavy loss sustained in valuable officers and brave soldiers, and awaits with anxiety further accounts from you, which will, his Excellency confidently trusts, announce the return of many of those now reported missing.

3. The object in making these detachments was highly important, and demanded that an effort should be made for its attainment; and while he deeply feels the disappointment experienced by its failure, his Excellency directs me to add, that your general plan appears to have been a good one.

4. The Commander-in-Chief trusts you will yet be able to straiten and annoy the enemy, notwithstanding the diminution the efficiency of your force has sustained, by the lamentable consequences of the failure of the 27th instant, until reinforcements can be sent you. It is needless to allude to the difficulty with which they can be found. The six flank companies in the Dhoon, under Captain Leys, are considered as at your disposal. In addition to this detachment, the Commander-in-Chief has this day directed four companies of the first battalion of the Twenty-seventh to march to Nahun from Hansi, by the way of Jhind and Kurnoul, and the second battalion of the Twenty-sixth to march in the same direction from Rewarrie, by the way of Soneput, Panniput, and Kurnoul. You will be pleased to send such orders as you may think proper, for regulating the further march of those troops from Kurnoul. The second battalion of the Twenty-sixth has been directed to take its guns as far as that post. You will determine whether it is advisable they should proceed beyond that point, and send orders to Major Stewart accordingly.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Umbata, 31st December 1814. (Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjutant-General.

To

Bengal Political Letter 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 8.) Letter from Secretary to Government, with Enclosures.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a letter this day received from Colonel Ochterlony, dated the 29th ultimo, announcing the evacuation of all the stockades except two immediately under the fort of Ramgurh.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Kurnoul, 2d January, 1815. (Signed) G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

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To Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you, that the movement of the Reserve to cut off the supplies of the enemy has induced him to evacuate all the stockades except two immediately under the fort. He made a very bold and spirited attempt on the Reserve this morning, but was repulsed to a distance; but I anticipate another in the course of the night or to-morrow morning, and have in consequence reinforced the Reserve with the second battalion of the Seventh, the strongest in the Lines, and two six pounders are going off at the moment I am writing.

I cannot, at present, enter into any particular detail, but hope to be able to give you satisfactory accounts by express in the course of to-morrow.

I have, &c.

Camp, half past four P.M. 29th December 1814. (Signed) D. Ochterlony.

The Goorkas in the stockade of Debooka Teiba, though surrounded, have not yet surrendered. I have not a report, but my Hircarrahs inform me the people in the stockade have surrendered.

List *of Killed and Wounded of Colonel Thompson's Detachment, 29th December* 1814.

| Corps. | Havildars. | | Naicks. | Sepoys. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Killed. | Wounded. | | |
| Light Infantry Battalion | 1 | 1 | | 18 |
| Second battalion Third Regiment Native Infantry | .. | 2 | | 19 |
| Total | 1 | 3 | | |

Grand Total.

30th December. (Signed) E. Cartwright, M. B.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the present state of the troops and establishments on service in the Field, under the personal command of Colonel Ochterlony, as per latest returns received from that officer, dated Camp at Nher, 28th December 1814.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Kurnoul, 2d January 1815. (Signed) G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Present

PRESENT STATE *of the Troops and Establishments of the Detachments* .....

| CORPS. | COMMISSIONED OFFICERS present. | | | | | | | | NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. | | | | | | | | | | RANK AND FILE. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | European. | | | STAFF. | | Native. | | | Serjeants, Havildars, Tindals, &c. | | | | | Drummers and Buglers. | | | | | Men. | | | | | | |
| | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Adjutants, &c. | Surgeons and Assistants. | Subedars. | Jemmadars and Serangs. | Conductors of Ordnance. | Fit for Duty. | On Duty. | Sick. | On Command. | Absent by Leave. | Fit for Duty. | On Duty. | Sick. | On Command. | Absent by Leave. | Fit for Duty. | On Duty. | Sick. | On Command. | Absent by Leave. | Prisoners. | Recruits. |
| n Artillery..... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 14 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| uze..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ocars ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 145 | 124 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| e Drivers ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 10 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 324 | 221 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ..... | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 12 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 142 | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | 110 |
| battalion First Regiment e Infantry..... | .. | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 9 | .. | 16 | 29 | 6 | 6 | .. | 13 | 3 | .. | 2 | . | 178 | 376 | 95 | 78 | 1 | .. | 83 |
| attalion Third Regiment e Infantry ..... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | .. | 38 | 9 | 3 | 2 | . | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 475 | 120 | 55 | 87 | 4 | .. | 21 |
| battalion Sixth Regiment e Infantry ..... | 1 | .. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | .. | 18 | 13 | 8 | 14 | .. | 14 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | 306 | 290 | 81 | 151 | 1 | .. | 71 |
| attalion Seventh Regiment e Infantry ..... | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 9 | .. | 30 | 8 | 6 | 1 | .. | 13 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 547 | 101 | 66 | 14 | 1 | .. | 114 |
| ttalion Nineteenth Regi- Native Infantry..... | .. | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | .. | 20 | 20 | 2 | .. | 5 | 15 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 203 | 345 | 95 | .. | 116 | .. | .. |
| battalion Nineteenth pent Native Infantry.... | 1 | .. | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 | .. | 32 | 12 | 3 | .. | .. | 13 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 437 | 215 | 62 | .. | 13 | .. | 35 |
| ıfantry battalion..... | .. | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | .. | 21 | 4 | 4 | .. | 1 | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 386 | 66 | 29 | .. | 3 | .. | 25 |
| TOTAL.... | 5 | 11 | 54 | 13 | 8 | 48 | 61 | 2 | 206 | 108 | 33 | 23 | 6 | 100 | 19 | .. | 6 | 1 | 3,265 | 1,886 | 535 | 330 | 139 | .. | 459 |
| GRAND TOTAL.... | 70 | | | 21 | | 109 | | 2 | 376 | | | | | 125 | | | | | 6,614 | | | | | | |

*commanded by Colonel Ochterlony in Camp at Nher, 28th December 1814.*

| CORPS. | NATIVES ATTACHED TO CORPS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Alterations in the Rank and File since last Statement. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarter-Masters and Establishments of Artificers, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tent Lascars. | | Extra Establishment. | | | Smiths. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tindals. | Lascars. | Stone Cutters. | Bildars. | Carpenters. | Mistry Smiths. | Firemen. | Fil-men. | Hammermen. | Mistry Carpenters. | Mate Carpenters. | Carpenters. | Bildars. | Puckalies. | Bheasties. | Water Carriers. | Sail-makers. | Cooklers. | Sweepers. | Carters. | Entertained. | Dead. | Deserted. | Discharged. | Invalided. |
| European Artillery | 1 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 12 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Golundauze | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gun Lascars | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ordnance Drivers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pioneers | .. | 4 | 29 | 107 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion First Regiment Native Infantry | 1 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | 1 | .. | 12 | 3 | 9 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | . |
| Second battalion Third Regiment Native Infantry | 1 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | 9 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Sixth Regiment Native Infantry | 1 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | 3 | 10 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Seventh Regiment Native Infantry | 1 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| First battalion Nineteenth Regiment Native Infantry | 1 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | . |
| Second battalion Nineteenth Regiment Native Infantry | 1 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 12 | 3 | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| Light Infantry battalion | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| TOTAL | 7 | 139 | 29 | 107 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 48 | 26 | 66 | 79 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | . |
| GRAND TOTAL | 146 | | 151 | | | 13 | | | | 245 | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | |

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

(Enclosure No. 4.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir:

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander of the Forces, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 13th instant from Major-General Wood, commanding one of the Divisions of the Army employed against Nepaul, addressed to the Adjutant-General, reporting the proceedings of the detachment up to that date.

Measures have already been adopted, to obviate as far as practicable, the inconveniences stated in the fourth paragraph of the Major-General's letter.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort-William, 23d December 1814.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

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To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to make the following report for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Colonel Hardyman, with a part of his Brigade consisting of His Majesty's Seventeenth regiment and the second battalion of the Seventeenth Native Infantry, accompanied by the Park and troop of the Eighth Native Cavalry, marched hence this morning on the direct rout of Lotun, and will encamp at Phoolwaree, distant five coss, until joined by the rest of this detachment.

3. I have been unexpectedly detained at this place, in consequence of the tardy march of the Wing of the first battalion of the Fourteenth Native Infantry, which arrived here only yesterday, and that of Amrut Rao's to-day, which ought to have been here two or three days ago. I hope to complete them immediately with bazars, ammunition, &c. and shall to-morrow join Colonel Hardyman at Phoolwaree. The whole detachment will move thence towards Lotun on the following morning, whence I shall again have the honour of addressing you.

4. Notwithstanding the general order of Mr. Rankin, Superintending Surgeon, to join with all possible expedition the detachment, issued so long ago as the 29th October, I have neither received any report of the approach of that gentleman, nor any other account of him. In the full expectation of his arrival ere this, no arrangements have been made, either for a field hospital, or for supplying with medicine the different establishments, which are very numerous. The Assistant Surgeons, who are generally very young men, have of course brought only a sufficient quantity for their respective detachments, and I therefore apprehend much inconvenience to result from Mr. Rankin's absence.

5. The sick of the detachment, few in number, have been made over to Mr. Fraser, the Civil Surgeon.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton has been left in command of this station, in consequence of late severe indisposition. I shall have the honour to forward, in a few days, the correspondence on this subject, which will evince to the Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton's great anxiety to accompany the detachment, had not his present state of ill health rendered it necessary that he should remain behind. Drafts from the different companies of his battalion, equal to a complete company, with one-hundred and fifty recruits and forty men of the Second battalion of the Twelfth regiment, form the detachment at Goruckpore.

7. Neither the elephants nor the bearers from Lucknow have as yet arrived, but they may be expected in a few days.

8. I have the honour to state, that in consequence of my not having received the warrants for the President and Judge-Advocate for the trial of Mr. Harrison, Assistant

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

ant-Surgeon of his Majesty's Seventeenth regiment, on which subject I last addressed you on the 7th ultimo, I have directed Mr. Harrison to return to Gazeepore, and there await the orders of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief. I shall make a report on this subject to the Adjutant-General of the King's troops by to-morrow's dawk.

(Signed) J. S. Wood,
Major-General.

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(Enclosure No. 5.)

(Enclosure No. 5.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the annexed copies of a letter from Major-General Wood, under date the 20th instant, and of the enclosures referred to in that communication.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
31st December 1814.

(Signed) J. Gordon
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Be pleased to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, a copy of my despatch of this date to Head-Quarters, containing my letter to the address of the Adjutant-General, with the instructions for the conduct of the officer proceeding with a detachment into the Tuppah Sheoraj.

I have, &c.

Camp, Lotun,
20th Dec. 1814.

(Signed) John S. Wood,
Major-General.

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To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I had the honour to report the march of the detachment from Goruckpore on the 13th and 14th instant.

2. On the latter day, having received a letter by express from Captain Heathcote, acquainting me that he had been informed that the Goorkas had descended into the plain, to the number of eight thousand men, and intended to attack his Camp on the night of the 16th, I ordered the second battalion Seventeenth Native Infantry, the light company of his Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, the troop of Cavalry and Gallopers, and two howitzers, to march at three P. M., and reach Lotun before sunset on the 15th., at the same time authorizing Captain Heathcote, if he apprehended an attack before the reinforcement joined him, from a force so numerically superior as to risk the safety of his detachment, to fall back upon it; but, observing, that it would be infinitely more desirable that he should render his position tenable, by strengthening it in such manner as his judgment would suggest. The reinforcement arrived at Lotun at eleven A. M. on the 15th; but hitherto no enemy has been seen, though parties of them have plundered and burnt a village within six coss of this place.

3. The remainder of the detachment marched on the 15th, and encamped on the 16th at Hurcya, distant six miles from Lotun, which it reached next day.

4. I have since halted on this ground, waiting for the Commissariat Department, which not having completed all its preparations on the 14th, only joined me yesterday; and also for thirty elephants of the Nabob Vizier's, which left Lucknow on the 13th instant.

5. As these elephants may be expected in three or four days, I intend to march to-morrow, and to advance by short stages, leaving two companies to bring them up. The very slow rate at which the brinjaree bullocks travel with their loads, would alone render short marches necessary. Many of them are still in the rear.

6. A

Bengal Political Letter 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 5.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

6. A detachment of one company from each of the Wings of the Fourteenth Native Infantry, a company and a-half from the detachment of the second battalion Twelfth Native Infantry, the whole of Amrut Row's Horse, 250 and 150 burkundauzes, under the command of Lieutenant Anderson of the second battalion Fourteenth Native Infantry, will march to-morrow accompanied by the police establishments of Tuppah Sheoraj, for the purpose of re-establishing them in their respective thannas. A copy of my instructions to Lieutenant Anderson is herewith forwarded.

7. Having reason to apprehend that this part of the Terraie will be exposed to incursions from strong parties of the Goorkas, I judged it expedient that Lieutenant Anderson's detachment should be able to meet and repel them whenever they appeared, and to postpone my intention of placing a second detachment between Sheoraj and Bootwul, considering that my force could not bear further reduction, and that the desired object would be in some degree supplied by the increased strength of Lieutenant Anderson's detachment, and by the influence of the operations of the main body. Lieutenant Anderson will arrive in the neighbourhood of Mynaree on the 25th instant.

8. Colonel Haldane has acquainted me, that he expected to despatch two eighteen pounders from Allahabad for my Camp on the 22d instant.

Camp, Lotun,
20th Dec. 1814.

(Signed) J. S. Wood,
Major-General.

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To Lieutenant D. Anderson.

Sir:

I am directed by Major-General Wood to acquaint you, that entertaining a favourable opinion of your steady and conciliating conduct, and of your local knowledge of the north-west part of the Terraie, he has been pleased to select you for the command of a detachment formed for the purpose of re-establishing the British authority in Tuppah Sheoraj, and to send you the following instructions for your guidance.

You will be particularly careful in choosing ground of encampment; that it be not too near jungle, nor any place from which you might be exposed to a sudden attack. You will consider all sides of your camp as equally requiring protection and provide for it accordingly, by posting outlying piquets at proper distances from the front, flanks and rear, which will be constantly on the alert during the night, and throw out men from both their flanks, so that the whole may communicate. Not more than one-third of the men ought to cook at the same time, and during the night, rounds should go every half-hour. Your detachment will always march with an advance and rear guard; and before passing jungles and hollow ways, they should be examined by some of his Highness Amrut Row's horse.

These horsemen are well behaved orderly people. Their chief, Abha Ju Tirumbah, is a very respectable officer, who will continue to carry on the interior management of his men, receiving your orders as to general duties, which are not to be heavier than absolutely necessary, it being desirable that you conciliate this officer, and render him every assistance that may contribute to his comfort and that of his men. Regular piquets should also be mounted by the horsemen and burkundauzes. These burkundauzes are furnished with fifteen rounds of ammunition, and have received one month's pay in advance from Mr. Christian, the Collector, who will continue to pay them.

Supplies for ten days will be sent with your detachment; and they may hereafter be procured from the Baraitch District, if no impediment be opposed by his Excellency the Nabob's civil officers. Bansee, however, is the regular mart to which to resort; and you will detach to-morrow morning one havildar, one naick, and sixteen sepoys to that place, for the purpose of assisting the Collector's Tehsildar in collecting supplies and furnishing escorts, for such quantities as may be from time to time forwarded to your camp. Whenever it may appear requisite, you will detach a part of your force to meet these convoys and ensure their safe arrival.

You will march, in the first instance, to the ruined fort of Mynaree, accompanied by the police officers, who are to be re-established at their respective posts, if it can

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

can be done without great risk. Should this, however, appear hazardous, the thannahs in the immediate vicinity of Mynaree only should be restored, and after the detachment of the Major-General shall have made an impression on the enemy's frontier, you will receive further orders on the subject.

(Enclosure No. 5.)
Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

The respectable strength of your force renders it moveable, and you will therefore march to any part of Tuppah Sheoraj where the enemy may shew themselves, so that by affording protection and confidence to the inhabitants, they may be enabled to remain in their villages, and ultimately to bring in provisions and afford useful intelligence.

You are authorized to hire Bildars, in order to render the fort of Mynaree, or any more eligible position, tenable; and the Major-General will sanction any reasonable charge, on regularly kept accounts, which you may incur on this account.

The means of procuring good water is a point never to be lost sight of, and whenever its salubrity may be suspected, wells should be dug.

The Major-General trusts, that by the exertion of vigilance, prudence, and temper, adapted to the various circumstances of your situation, you will justify the confidence he places in you.

Camp, Lotun, 20th December 1814. (Signed) W. Hiatt, M.B.

P.S. You will hold in recollection the instructions the Major General gave regarding the advanced party, so that the men shall relieve each other, and prevent the attention of those most in advance from being kept too long on the stretch.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

(Enclosure No. 6.)
Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

To C. W. Gardener, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you the accompanying copies of a letter from Major-General Marley, under date the 25th ultimo, and of the several enclosures referred to in that despatch, which I request you will lay before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort-William, 4th January 1815. (Signed) J. Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

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To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit a duplicate of my report of yesterday's date, together with a Duplicate return of the Division under my command, and to be, &c.

Camp near Loutun, 25th December 1814. (Signed) B. Marley, Major-General.

To Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

In my last report, dated 12th current, I had the honour to communicate the arrival of the Division at Putchrowtah, and to submit an outline of the formation of the three Columns, preparatory to an advance in prosecution of the service.

I have now the honour to report, that since the date of my last, I have moved forward to a position within four miles of the forest and two miles to the westward of Barra Gurhee, which is occupied by the Chumparun Light Infantry battalion.

The time requisite to get the light train ready to move from Betteeah was so considerable, that a few more days would suffice for the arrival of the battering train despatched from Cawnpore at that place; I was therefore induced, for the sake of enabling the Artillery officers to complete the allotment of both the light and battering ordnance at once, as well as from my own conviction of the necessity of proceeding on this service fully prepared to encounter every difficulty or

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

obstacle opposed to our progress, to defer the commencement of operations until the whole were ready. The battering train, I have reason to believe, is arrived at Betteeah.

(Enclosure No. 6.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

This delay has, however, enabled me to set the Pioneers to work, and to improve very considerably the defences of the fort of Barra Gurhee, which with the labour of a few Bildars and Coolies, under the superintendance of the officer who will be left in the first instance in charge of the line of defensive posts in the Terraie, will put that place in a condition to be maintained by a small force, against any means of attack which the Nepaulese will have it in their power to bring before it.

Major Bradshaw arrived in my camp on the 14th current, and communicated to me his instructions for the conduct of the political duties devolving upon him. My military instructions were, at the same time, communicated to him ; and I beg leave to assure his Excellency, that it will be my particular study to maintain that unreserved system of confidential intercourse with Major Bradshaw, which is recommended to me, and from a mutual interchange of which the utmost advantage is so likely to accrue.

Major Bradshaw's duties induced him to remain in the vicinity of Putchrowtah on the occasion of the advance of the Division : however, he has again rejoined me this morning, and I shall take the earliest opportunity of arranging with him a plan for the defence of the Terraie, and for the recal of the detachments from this Division, which constituted the advanced posts under his command, previously to our entering upon active measures against the enemy.

I have the honour to transmit a return of the Division under my command, composed from the latest returns received.

In submitting this document, I must endeavour to explain certain defective points which the dispersed state of the troops on the frontier, and the difficulty of keeping open a communication with them have caused ; the connexion of which, by reference to each, would take up so much time, that considering the delay already experienced, I conceived it preferable to send such a return as my means allowed than to defer it any longer.

1st. The battering train has been entirely left out in the accompanying, owing to a want of a correct return of it. This defect I hope to have it in my power to remedy on the 1st proximo, when I shall have the honour of submitting another.

2d. The four six-pounders, with their details and equipments, distributed for the present as follows, are included under the head of Artillery, though they have hitherto been, and in fact are still, attached to corps of Infantry.

One six-pounder with the Ramgurh battalion, near Goruckpore. One six-pounder (being the remainder of the brigade attached to the Ramgurh battalion) is with Captain Blackney's detachment at Summondpore, and will be called in as soon as the column for Hurryhurpore occupies that post, preparatory to its march for the reduction of that fort. One six-pounder and European details, under Lieutenant Fireworker Twimlow, is at Barra Gurhee, with Captain Hay's detachment. This will be recalled at the moment of our proceeding to the westward, in the direction of Pursa. One six-pounder is now at Pursa, with the detachment under Captain Sibley, and will join the Division on its arrival there.

3d. The Chumparun Light Infantry have returned their rank and file without particularizing their camp duties or sick.

4th. The Ramgurh battalion have also omitted to mention their camp duties, and have not returned their camp equipage or carriage cattle.

5th. The ammunition with the detachment of three companies from the second battalion of the Fifteenth, on command at Pursa, is not included in the statement of ball cartridges with the battalion, which makes the accompanying return show a considerable deficiency of that article, in comparison with what is attached to other corps, and requires this explanation.

These points will be corrected in my next report, which I trust will be more satisfactory.

I have, &c.

Camp near Loutun,
24th December 1814.

(Signed) B. Marley,
Major-General.

List

List *of European Officers present with Corps.*

*Artillery.*

Major George Mason, commanding.
Captain A. Lindsay.
Lieutenant W. G. Walcott, Adjutant and Quarter-master.
Lieutenant P. G. Matheson.
..... G. Blake.
Lieutenant R. Roberts.
..... Fireworker R. R. Kempe
..... G. Twinlow.
..... W. Counsell.
Assistant-surgeon, W. Jack.
Conductor of ordnance, A Nelson.

*Pioneers.*

Captain J. Swinton, commanding.
Lieutenant J. Hay, Adjutant.
..... J. Wilkie.
Lieutenant J. A. Currie.
Ensign J. Manson (doing duty).
Assistant-surgeon, C. Ray.

*First Infantry Brigade.*

Lieutenant Colonel T. Chamberlain, His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Infantry Brigade.
Captain J. Fagan, Major of Brigade.
Lieutenant W. Dacre, Brigade Quarter master.

*His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Infantry.*

Major H. White, commanding.
Captain T. G. Greene.
..... C. Hughes.
..... J. Ward.
..... C. Dunnahy.
..... J. Grindly
..... E. G. Smith.
Lieutenant E. Doolan.
..... P. Kelly.
..... J. G. Ewing, Acting Paymaster.
..... R. Watson, Adjutant.
..... D. H. Warburton.
..... A. N. Findlater.
..... C. A. Stewart.
..... J. Brooksbanks
Lieutenant J. Harris.
..... A. Cameron.
..... J. M'Gregor.
..... R. Jones.
..... T. Kennedy, His Majesty's Twenty-seventh Foot, (doing duty).
Ensign R. Campbell.
..... W. Melles.
..... J. Deckins.
..... E. G. Smith.
..... J. Spooner.
Acting Quarter-master, Taylor.
Surgeon, J. Featherstone.
Assistant-surgeon, J. Smith, His Majesty's Fourteenth Foot, (doing duty).

*First Battalion Eighth Native Infantry.*

Major J. R. Lumley, commanding.
Captain R. J. Latter.
..... S. Nation.
Captain Lieutenant E. H. Simpson.
Lieutenant W. M'Kie.
..... W. P. C. Gillman, Adjutant.
..... C. E. Turner.
..... J. L. Earle.
..... H. I. Bland.
Lieutenant J. D. Herbert, Acting Quarter-master.
..... A. Dickson.
Ensign C. Field.
..... S. Carter.
Cadet R. Wilton.
Surgeon, C. Hunter.
Assistant-surgeon, A. Stratton.

*Left Wing Second Battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry.*

Captain J. F. Blackney, commanding.
Lieutenant J. Duncan.
Ensign H. Methoo.
Ensign W. R. Faithful, acting Adjutant.
Assistant-surgeon, F. Corbyn.

*Chumparun Light Infantry.*

Captain C. P. Hay, commanding.
Lieutenant H. C. Baddely (doing duty)
..... H. G. Maxwell, Adjutant.
..... J. Saunderson.
Ensign P. M. Grant.
..... G. R. Robinson.
..... T. Des Vaux.
Ensign J. Y. Watson.
..... R. A. Durham.
..... C. Marshall.
..... T. Lane.
Assistant-surgeon, J. Morrieson, in temporary medical charge.

*Second*

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

*Second Infantry Brigade.*

Colonel J. Dick, commanding.
Captain J. F. Goad, Major of Brigade.
Lieutenant C. D. Aplin, Brigade Quarter-master.

*Second Battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry.*

Major J. Greenstreet, commanding.
Captain H. Sibley.
..... G. R. Penny.
Lieutenant H. E. Page.
..... J. Garner, Adjutant.
..... W. Pickersgill.
..... J. Loyd.
..... J. E. Wallis.
..... C. Smith.
..... A. Shouldham, Quarter-master and Interpreter.
Lieutenant G. H. Hutchins.
..... F. Wigney.
Ensign H. Ingle.
..... C. Davis.
..... C. Fitz-Gerald.
Cadet M. Nicholson, (doing duty).
Assistant-surgeon, G. Spillsbury.
..... J. Evans, in temporary charge of medical stores.

*Second Battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry.*

Captain T. P. Smith, commanding.
Lieutenant H. T. Smith, Acting Quarter-master.
..... G. Stubbins.
..... W. C. Medwin.
..... J. D. Parsons, Adjutant.
..... A. Smith.
..... J. N. Wilson.
Ensign W. Sleeman Twelfth Native Infantry, (doing duty).
..... J. Norton.
..... J. W. Pattan.
..... W. Impey.
..... J. Parker.
Cadet C. Pemrose (doing duty).
Surgeon, W. P. Muston.

*Ramgurh Battalion.*

Captain E. Roughsedge, commanding.
Lieutenant S. Sunnock.
..... J. Herring.
..... E. Lawrence.
..... D. Ruddall.
Lieutenant C. Rogers, Adjutant.
Ensign R. Furgusson.
..... L. Brett.
Assistant-surgeon, P. Briton.

Messrs. Baker, Hayley, and Gibbs, Assistant-surgeons, Field Hospital.

(Signed) B. Marley,
Major-General commanding.

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## RETURN *of Ordnance, Ammunition, Camp Equipage. Cattle, &c. attached to the Dinapore Division.*

| CORPS. | Ordnance. | | | | | Tumbrils and Carriages. | | | | | | | | | Ordnance Ammunition. | | | | | | Small-arms Ammunition. | | | | | | | Camp Equipage. | | | | Cattle. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Round fixed. | | Spherical Case. | | Grape. | | Wall-pieces. | | Musketry. | | Pistols. | | | | | | | Camels. | | Bullocks. | |
| | Mortars four-inch. | Howitzers four-inch. | Six-pounders Brass. | Three-pounders Brass. | Wall-pieces | Four 5½ Howitzers carriage spare. | Three-pounder ditto ditto. | Six-pounder Ammunition Tumbrils. | Treasure Tumbrils. | Stores Carts. | Stores Hackeries. | Gin with Apparatus. | Scaling Ladders | Gunpowder barrels 100lbs | Six-pounders. | Three-pounders. | Four 5½ Howitzers. | Four 8 Mortars. | Six-pounder. | Three-pounder. | Ball-cartridges. | Flints. | Ball-cartridges. | Flints. | Ball-cartridges. | Flints. | Doolies. | Laboratory Tent. | Private Tents, N. C | Ditto, ditto, O. C. | Sepoy Tents of four Pauls. | Elephants. | Express. | Draft. | Carriage. |
| Artillery and Ordnance | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | .. | 134 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 1,000 | 1,596 | 3,200 | 798 | 200 | 228 | 37,990 | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | 1 | .. | 5½ | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pioneers or Sappers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,358 | 900 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 |
| His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73,800 | 7,380 | .. | .. | 78 | .. | .. | .. | 14½ | 9 | .. | 16 | 27 |
| First battalion Eighth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78,000 | 7,800 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 2 | 12 | .. | .. | 22 | 26 |
| Chumparun Light Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100,674 | 10,067 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 101 |
| Left Wing second battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | 13,800 | 1,380 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5¼ | .. | .. | 11 | 10 |
| Second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48,840 | 4,884 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | 9 | 5 | .. | 6 | 33 |
| Ramgurh battalion | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58,320 | 5,830 | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78,791 | 7,879 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | . | . | 11 | 5 | .. | 6 | 25 |
| TOTAL | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | .. | 134 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 1,000 | 1,596 | 3,200 | 798 | 200 | 228 | 37,990 | .. | 452,205 | 45,220 | 8,358 | 900 | 133 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 69½ | 27 | .. | 86 | 84 | 224 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 37 | | | | | 153 | | | | | | 1 | 12 | 10 | 7,022 | | | | | | 37,990 | | 452,205 | | 8,358 | | 133 | 79½ | | | | 27 | 86 | | 258 |

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-General, commanding.

RETURN

## GENERAL STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAJOR-GENERAL B. MARLEY, | Commanding. | |
| CAPTAIN R. W. BALDOCK, | Major of Brigade | Personal Staff. |
| LIEUTENANT J. M'CRAKEN, | Aid-de-Camp | Personal Staff. |
| MAJOR W. CASEMENT, | Deputy Quarter-master General. | |
| CAPTAIN W. L. WATSON, | Assistant Adjutant-General. | |
| CAPTAIN M. STEWART, | Deputy Paymaster. | |
| CAPTAIN CUNLIFFE, | Assistant Commissary-General. | |
| CAPTAIN SCOTT, | Sub-Assistant Commissary-General. | |
| CAPTAIN TICKELL, | Field Engineer. | |
| LIEUTENANT PICKETT, | Assistant Do. | |
| ENSIGN LINDSAY, | Assistant Field Engineer. | |
| LIEUTENANT PICKERSGILL, | Surveyor of the Route, &c. | |
| CAPTAIN HODGSON, | Surveyor to the Detachment. | |
| LIEUTENANT BARTON, | Assistant Surveyor. | |
| Mr. CADET PATON, | Do Do. | |
| Mr. CADET GARSTIN, | Do Do. | |
| Mr. A. GIBB, | Superintending Surgeon | |
| Mr. S. DURHAM, | Field Surgeon. | |
| Mr. MORRIESON, | Medical Storekeeper, doing duty with Champaran Light Infantry | |

| CORPS. | COMMISSIONED OFFICERS Present. Europeans. Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Cadets doing duty. | STAFF: Adjutants. | Quarter Masters. | Surgeons Assistants. | Conductor of Ordnance. | Natives. Subadars. | Jemadars. | NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. Serjeants, Havildars, and Tindals. Present fit for Duty. | On Duty. | Sick present. | On Command. | Absent by Leave. | Drummers and Buglers. Present fit for Duty. | On Duty. | Sick present. | On Command. | Absent by Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL STAFF | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| European Artillery | 1 | 1 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gun Lascars | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pioneers or Sappers | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 10 | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| First Infantry Brigade | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| His Majesty's Twenty fourth Regiment of Foot | 1 | 6 | 17 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 | 15 | 2 | 2 | .. | . |
| First battalion Eighth Native Infantry | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 10 | 10 | 19 | 15 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 5 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Left Wing second battalion Twenty second Native Infantry | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 5 | 19 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Champaran Light Infantry | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 8 | 8 | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second Infantry Brigade | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 5 | 6 | 31 | 6 | .. | 14 | .. | 10 | 4 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Second battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry | .. | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 7 | 9 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Ramghur Battalion | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 6 | 36 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 14 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 8 | 26 | 76 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 48 | 50 | 242 | 35 | 5 | 41 | 8 | 80 | 16 | 5 | 13 | .. |
| Grand Total | 146 | | | | | | | | 98 | | 332 | | | | | 114 | | | | |

| CORPS. | RANK AND FILE. Present fit for Duty. | On Duty. | Sick present. | Sick absent. | On Command. | Absent with Leave. | Absent without Leave. | Prisoners. | Recruits. | Appointed not Joined. | ESTABLISHMENTS ATTACHED TO THE CORPS. Bullock Drivers. Bullocks. | Drivers. | Grain Establishment. Magazine Establishment. Bullocks. | Magazine Men. | Hogs or Pickallies. | Carpenters. Masters. | Mates. | Smiths. Masters. | Mates. | Farriers. | Firemen. | Hammermen. | Pickallies. | Coopers. | Tent Lascars. | Bhistis. | Quarter Master's Establishment. Tent and Store Lascars. Tindals. | Tent Lascars. | Smiths. Masters. | Mates. | Farriers. | Firemen. | Hammermen. | Carpenters. Masters. | Mates. | Bullmakers. Masters. | Workmen. | Clerks. | Camp Colourmen. | Bullocks. | Sweepers. | Purkallies. | Hard Bhistees. | Nicht Duckets. | Dooly Bearers. | Medical Establishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL STAFF | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| European Artillery | 80 | 13 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 40 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 66 |
| Gun Lascars | 294 | 18 | 21 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pioneers or Sappers | 138 | 24 | 5 | 6 | 78 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 119 | .. | 8 | 3 | 3 | 15 |
| First Infantry Brigade | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| His Majesty's Twenty fourth Regiment of Foot | 646 | 38 | 43 | 68 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 14 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 2 | .. | 104 |
| First battalion Eighth Native Infantry | 988 | 244 | 20 | 21 | 214 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 111 | .. | 1 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 10 | 2 | 51 |
| Left Wing second battalion Twenty second Native Infantry | 248 | 50 | 8 | 15 | 89 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 25 |
| Champaran Light Infantry | 751 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | 4 |
| Second Infantry Brigade | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry | 406 | 101 | 22 | 10 | 268 | 5 | .. | .. | 155 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 98 |
| Second battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry | 488 | 134 | 15 | 42 | 122 | 23 | .. | 1 | 147 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | 2 | 46 |
| Ramghur Battalion | 538 | .. | 18 | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 17 | 1 | .. |
| TOTAL | 3,822 | 622 | 156 | 171 | 748 | 61 | .. | 1 | 393 | 27 | 1 | 38 | 2 | 40 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 9 | 78 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 157 | 11 | 29 | 77 | 12 | 674 |
| Grand Total | 6,001 | | | | | | | | | | 39 | | 59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 414 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 674 | | |

| CORPS. | Alterations and Casualties since last Return. Entertained. | Died. | Discharged. | Deserted. | Invalided. | Whether to complete in the Rank and File. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL STAFF | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| European Artillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gun Lascars | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pioneers or Sappers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| First Infantry Brigade | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| His Majesty's Twenty fourth Regiment of Foot | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 169 |
| First battalion Eighth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| Left Wing second battalion Twenty second Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 |
| Champaran Light Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second Infantry Brigade | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Second battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| Ramghur Battalion | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 307 |
| Grand Total | .. | | | | | 307 |

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-General.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copies of a letter from Major-General Marley, under date the 3d instant, and of the enclosures referred to in that communication.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort-William, 13th January 1815.

(Signed) J. Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

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To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you a duplicate of my address to the Adjutant-General of yesterday, with copies of its enclosures, and a copy of my letter of this date to the same authority.

I have, &c.

Camp, Serissowah, 3d January 1815.

(Signed) B. Marley, Major-General.

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To Lieutenant Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

In my hurried report of yesterday, I omitted to state the particulars of Major Greenstreet's having been detached from the Camp at Loutun on the 31st, at three in the morning, for the purpose of reinforcing the post of Pursa with four companies of the second battalion of the Fifteenth Native Infantry, in consequence of information that the Nepaulese were in some force and intended to attack that post, through the letter received by me from Captain Sibley, dated so late as the 30th, makes no mention of any thing extraordinary. This will account for Major Greenstreet's reports of yesterday forwarded.

I have received reports, dated the 2d instant, from Lieutenant Strettell, stating that he had been joined at Gorrashun by two companies of the Chumparun Light Infantry under Ensign Watson, who had effected a timely retreat from a post five coss to the right of Barra Gurhee, and that he intended to march to join Captain Hay at that place immediately.

I trust that these detachments will have joined Captain Hay, and that the Ramgurh battalion, under Captain Roughsedge, will also have made a junction, which will make them equal to sustain and repulse any attack the Nepaulese may attempt, as they will have five guns, besides the defences of the fort of Burra Gurhee having been made strong.

Lieutenant Strettell reports, that he has one hundred and eighty Sepoys fit for duty, and forty-one wounded, exclusive of Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

I have this morning received reports from Major Mason, announcing his arrival on this side of the Sukrance river on the 2d. His arrival here may therefore be reasonably expected in the course of to-morrow or the day following.

I have, &c.

Camp, Serissowah, 3d January 1815.

(Signed) B. Marley, Major-General, commanding.

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To Captain Watson, Acting Adjutant-General.

Sir:

It is with the deepest regret I have to acquaint you, for the information of Major-General Marley, that the Left Wing second battalion Twenty-second regiment Native Infantry was this morning attacked and compelled to retire.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

The enemy advanced at about five o'clock this morning in three golahs, and immediately opened a very severe and well-directed fire from about twenty pieces of cannon (as well as could be judged). Captain Blackney and all the Officers of the Wing did their utmost endeavours to bring on our Sepoys to the charge, which failed in every attempt, from the very destructive fire which opposed them. It is with the utmost sorrow I am to mention, that after the action had continued about ten minutes with equal ardour on each side, we were deprived of the directions and assistance of Captain Blackney and Lieutenant Duncan (who, I fear, are both killed, having been very severely wounded and disabled). On the fall of these two gallant officers the Sepoys became quite dispirited, and began to retire with some confusion, upon which the enemy advanced upon and destroyed our tents by fire. The village of Summundpore, in which was the commissariat dépôt, was burnt in the commencement of the action by the enemy. Finding that the detachment had suffered most severely, added to the great numbers and strength of the enemy, it was judged most prudent to retire; and as the enemy had taken possession of the road to Barra Gurhee, we directed our course to this place, at which we have just arrived. I am unable to state the exact loss of the detachment, as the stragglers are coming in every moment. It is my intention to march to-morrow morning towards the Head-Quarters of the Army, when I shall have the honour to state the particulars more fully to the Major-General. I cannot conclude without paying the tribute so justly due to the merits of the two brave and valuable Officers who fell this morning, and of all the Officers composing the detachment, who left no exertions untried towards the success of the day. It is impossible to judge correctly of the strength of the enemy, but it is supposed to be about two thousand men.

I have, &c.

Gorrashun,
1st January 1815.

(Signed) E. STRETTELL,
Lieutenant, commanding the Detachment.

To Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

It is with the deepest concern and regret, that I beg to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the enclosed letters, reporting the disastrous results which occurred yesterday morning, by the enemy attacking and carrying our two posts of Pursa, and Summundpore, after a considerable but ineffectual resistance on the part of our troops, against the overwhelming numbers and superior means opposed to them.

On receipt of Major Greenstreet's reports at noon, I strengthened the post of Barra Gurhee, opposite to the Suktee pass, under Captain Hay, with two howitzers and a six-pounder (the former called out from the train at Betteeah, for the purpose of being attached to the Column under Captain Roughsedge, as detailed in my letter of the 12th ultimo, and the latter posted at Barra Gurhee by Major Bradshaw, at the first formation of these advanced posts, and which I had withdrawn in prosecution of the ulterior arrangements for our advance only two days before), and after forwarding orders to Captain Roughsedge, who was on his march towards my camp from the neighbourhood of Janaickpore, and to Captain Blackney, posted at Summundpore (the position whence the Hurreehurpore Column was to have marched), directing them all to concentrate at Barra Gurhee, I marched towards Pursa at two P.M., as well to support Major Greenstreet as to cover our dépôt and artillery, the whole of which had been directed to advance towards Pursa, and where it was my intention to have joined the train and proceeded towards the Bechiake pass.

It was four o'clock in the afternoon, after coming some miles, that a Sawar arrived from Gorrashun with the enclosed letter from Lieutenant Strettell, giving an account of the fate of Captain Blackney's detachment. I have directed that Officer to proceed with the detachment to Betteeah, where further orders will await him.

I marched last night nine miles, till my progress was stopped by a considerable nullah, which it was impossible to have crossed in the dark without great confusion and risk. This morning I again marched, and encamped on the high road

road from Betteeah to Pursa, which completely covers the advance of the battering train, which marched from the former place on the 1st, agreeably to the orders I had sent Major Mason, as soon as his letter reporting the arrival of the battering train reached me.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

As the enemy appear to have retired into the forest, I trust Major Mason will be able to join me to-morrow or next day.

I shall do myself the honour of transmitting correct returns of the casualties on both occasions, as soon as I can collect the reports.

I have, &c.

Camp, Serissowah, 2d January 1815.

(Signed) B. MARLEY, Major-General, commanding.

To Major-General Marley, &c. &c. &c., Barra Gurhee.

I am sorry to acquaint you, that the post of Pursa Gurhee, commanded by Captain Sibley, was this morning attacked by an overwhelming force of Goorkas, who, I regret to say, carried their point after one hour's hard fighting, which ended in the repulse of our troops there, and the loss of the gun and every kind of baggage.

At break of day, when I was about to march for that post, we heard a heavy firing in that direction, when I pushed on with all possible speed; but within three miles of the place I met a vast number of wounded, and immediately afterwards some Officers, who informed me that any attempt on my part to recover the fortune of the day must be unavailing, as the enemy's force was computed at full ten thousand; nor had the few men with two hundred firelocks been thrown into the place last night, would the reinforcement have availed. I am now halted on the eastern bank of the Serissowah, giving protection to the wounded, who are coming in; and intend, as soon as possible, to move in the direction of Betteeah, unless I shall receive other instructions from you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GREENSTREET, Major, commanding second Battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry.

P.S. The number of wounded are so considerable, that it appears desirable to have dooleys sent out and a detachment to meet them.

To Major-General Marley, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

In my letter despatched just now, I omitted to mention the hour, which was ten A.M. 1st January 1815.

I find the wounded so numerous, that it seems advisable I should move with them slowly towards your camp. The villages about this are quite deserted, and no guide is to be met with.

From every account I can collect, Captain Sibley has fallen this morning.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GREENSTREET, Major, &c. &c.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

(Enclosure No. 8.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying letter of the 4th

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 8.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

4th instant, addressed by Major-General Wood, commanding a Division of the Army in the Field, to the Adjutant-General, detailing the circumstances of an unsuccessful attack made by the troops under his command against an intrenched position occupied by the Nepaulese force, and the causes which rendered the gallantry of the troops unavailing.

I have further the honour to transmit the Order issued on the occasion by the Major-General and referred to in his letter.

I have, &c.

Adjutant General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
16th January 1815.

(Signed) J. Gordon,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

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To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to report to you, that the plan of operations contained in my letter of the 1st January was postponed that evening until the 3d instant, in consequence of the information I then received, contrary to all previous representations, that no water could be obtained nearer the fort (whose name is now discovered to be Mujcote) than Mahapore, being at a distance of three miles. On the 2d instant arrangements were made with the Commissariat for the carriage of water for the Europeans and Musselmans in leathern bags, and for the Hindoos in pots, and it was resolved to establish intrenched posts at Mahapore and Ramchal, a high ground near the fort, and to place a detachment at Paharea, a peak about half way between the two former, for the purpose of keeping up the communication. Thus my detachment was unavoidably to be divided into four parts, if it succeeded in carrying the successive steep narrow and woody peaks, which form the outline of the whole ridge west of Mujcote. In the evening, however, this plan was abandoned, in consequence of the receipt of fresh intelligence brought by two spies sent by the Rajah, Ruttu Sing, which described the road along the ridge as rendered altogether impracticable; and from the advice and information of a Bramin, Kauckunnuddee Sewaree, a native of the hills, but for many years past resident in Goruckpore and attached to the Rajah. This man, after insisting on the threatening nature of the difficulties presented by the Mahapore hills, which were abundantly obvious, recommended that the detachment should cross the Tenavee, occupy Bussuntpore, about ten miles from Simlar, and there leaving the supplies and baggage, push on to Palpa, where grain, &c., would be found more than sufficient for the whole detachment, and from whence Nyacote might be attacked on its north side, where the well that supplied the garrison was situated; but, in the first place, he recommended that the redoubt at Jeetgurh, across the foot of the hill of Mujcote, and one mile west of Bootwul, should be reconnoitred and carried, and the deserted town of Bootwul laid in ashes. He placed the success of this affair beyond doubt, and said that the terror inspired by the first post in possession of our arms would have a most beneficial effect on our subsequent operations. The whole plan appeared so reasonable, and he answered for its success and offered to assist in its execution with such confidence and enthusiasm, that I resolved to begin by reconnoitring and attacking Jeetgurh next morning. Major Comyn, with the greater part of the detachment formerly placed under his command, was directed to advance between Jeetgurh and Bootwul, so as to turn the left of the position, while the main body should attack it in front and on the right flank. His force consisted of seven companies; that with me of twenty-one: and we marched from Camp as soon as the dispersion of the fog would admit of it. I am grieved to say, that instead of debouching from the wood upon an open plain in front of the work, as we had been led to expect, I arrived with my Staff and the foremost of the advanced guard, within fifty paces of it, before it was discovered. A very heavy and galling fire then opened from the Redoubt, which was returned by the few men who accompanied my Staff and myself to reconnoitre, until the head of the Column and the guns arrived. His Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, who led the Column, headed by their gallant Commander, Colonel Hardyman, supported by the grenadiers Second Battalion of

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 8.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

of the Seventeenth and the Fourteenth Regiments of Native Infantry, advanced upon the work, while the grenadiers, and one battalion company of his Majesty's Seventeenth, succeeded in gaining the hill on the right of the Redoubt. This party was led by a brave and cool officer, Captain Croker, who drove the enemy before them up the hill, killing a Chief, Sooraj Thappa. Still the fire from the enemy, concealed by the trees, was kept up with great obstinacy, and the hill which rose immediately behind the work was filled with troops, rendering the post, if it had been carried, wholly untenable. I therefore determined to stop the fruitless waste of lives by sounding the retreat.

The conduct of the whole of the troops engaged merits my entire approbation, as expressed in the Order, a copy of which is enclosed. That Order is too concise to do justice to my sense of the merits of individual officers.

For the friendly and judicious advice afforded by Colonel Hardyman, second in command, I shall ever feel much indebted; and I owe my best acknowledgments for the zealous conduct and active assistance afforded me by the Staff who were all with me.

Nothing could exceed the ardour evinced upon every occasion by Lieutenant Morrieson, Field Engineer, and the deprivation of the aid afforded by his professional talents and excellent judgment, enhances the severe loss I have suffered from his dangerous wound.

The severe wound which Captain M'Dowell received in the early part of the action, deprived us of the services of a most gallant and zealous officer.

Lieutenants Poyntz and Pickering were with the foremost parties, and fell when nobly pressing through the enemy's fire near the Redoubt; the first dangerously, and the other severely wounded.

I cannot express how greatly I admired the animated conduct of my Brigade Major, Captain Hiatt, in cheering the men to the attack after being dangerously wounded; nor how deeply I feel the loss (which I pray may be temporary) of his services, both as a friend in whose able counsel I have long had reason to confide, and as an officer who is an ornament to his profession.

A subsequent report states the loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, to have been two hundred; among whom were one of their principal Sirdars and four others of inferior rank.

Some confusion occurred, in consequence of the majority of the bearers having thrown down their loads; but the soldiers, both European and Native, brought away most of the boxes of ammunition.

Kauckunnuddee Sewaree, who misled the detachment, was a man who was particularly recommended by Dr. Buchanan, and from whose information that gentleman constructed his map of Nepaul. Having pointed out the fort to me when within fifty yards of it, he suddenly disappeared, and I am still ignorant of his fate. If he is with the enemy I can have no doubt of his treachery.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN S. WOOD, Major-General.

Camp, Simlar, 4th January 1815.

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EXTRACT *of Detachment Orders by Major-General Wood.*—Camp, Simlar, 4th January, 1815.

Major-General Wood regrets extremely, that unforeseen and insurmountable obstacles rendered unavailing all the courage and intrepidity which he witnessed in the troops engaged yesterday: but he trusts an opportunity may soon occur, which by giving better scope to their zeal and discipline, may crown such qualities with their just reward in the defeat of the enemy. Without particularly noticing all those who had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, the Major-General cannot suppress his feelings of grief and compassion for those who fell and were severely wounded. The number of the former is fortunately small; but among the latter the Major-General laments to find the names of Brigade-Major Hiatt, Lieutenant Morrieson, Field Engineer, Captain Macdowell, commanding

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

commanding the Artillery, and Lieutenants Poyntz and Pickering, of the Light Company of His Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, who were conspicuous by their exertions near the stockade; but he trusts from the assiduous care of Mr. Phillott and the other medical gentlemen, he shall not long be deprived of the services of so many excellent and brave men.

(Enclosure No. 9.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to request you will lay before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council the accompanying duplicate of a letter, under date the 4th instant, from Major-General Marley, commanding a Division of the Army in the Field, reporting the progress of the force under his command, subsequent to his last despatch, and the junction of the train of Artillery under Major Mason.

I have also the honour to send the Division Orders referred to in Major Marley's letter.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
16th January 1815.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. Gordon,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

I have the honour to report, that I marched this morning five miles in a south-east direction to the banks of the Gond river, for the purpose of more effectually covering the march of the Artillery under Major Mason, whose reports gave me to understand that there were numbers of the enemy in his neighbourhood.

I am happy to add, that a junction has been effected with Major Mason, who arrived on my ground of encampment this day, an hour after it was taken up, with the battering and light trains and all their equipments, without molestation from the enemy.

I yesterday took advantage of my vicinity to Pursa to detach the light companies of the Division with the Pioneers and all the spare doolies, to bring away such wounded as might be found, and to bury the dead, which was effected, and the party returned without interruption at sunset.

I was also fortunate enough to recover the remains of Captain Sibley, and of four out of the six European Artillery men and Christian drummers, who were killed, and they were interred last night with military honours, excepting firing of musquetry, which circumstances would not admit of.

I am anxiously looking out for the reports of killed, wounded, and missing, of both detachments. In the mean while, having ascertained, as well from the letters already submitted as from various channels, further particulars of the attacks on our posts, I have been induced to express my sentiments to the troops, in Division Orders of this date, copy of which I have the honour to enclose for the perusal of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, and trust the same may meet with his Lordship's sanction and approval.

I have, &c.

Camp, Ammurputtee,
4th January 1815.

(Signed) B. Marley,
Major-General, commanding.

Division Orders *by Major-General B. Marley, commanding the Dinapore Division of the Army*—Camp, Ammurputtee, 4th January 1815

Major-General Marley having had the official reports of the particulars of the late attacks on the posts of Pursa and Summundpore, deems it an act of justice to the merits of the officers and troops of every description engaged in the defence

defence of them, to express in public orders his high sense of the conduct they displayed, in opposing the reiterated attacks of such overwhelming numbers as were brought down by the enemy to attack them.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 9.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures

The Major-General attributes to this latter circumstance alone the success of the enemy, who were thus enabled to overpower our brave but scanty numbers; and whilst he joins his own to the public feelings of regret at the lamented fate of those gallant officers, Captains Sibley of the Fifteenth, and Blackney of the Twenty-second, and Lieutenant Duncan of the latter corps, as also of those who fell in the discharge of duties less elevated, and of sympathy for the sufferings of the wounded, he cannot but remark, and desires it may be particularly made known to the troops, that the enemy can claim little credit for successes obtained by their overwhelming numbers alone, and purchased by the sacrifice of lives considerably greater than the losses sustained by our troops; which facts have been well ascertained, and must form a body of indubitable evidence of the extent of resistance made by our troops ere they retired, and fully warrant the expression of the Major-General's best thanks to Lieutenant Matheson of Artillery, for his gallant conduct in defending his gun, till every man, European and Native, fell around it, and all the ammunition was expended, to Lieutenant Smith and the other officers whose exertions were conspicuous in their respective posts, and to all the native officers and men of the detachment, for their protracted resistance of nearly two hours against the assaults of a numerous and daring enemy.

Major-General Marley has the same reason to be satisfied with, and to offer his acknowledgments of the conduct of Lieutenant Strettell of the Sixth regiment, doing duty with the left wing second battalion of the Twenty-second regiment, on whom the command devolved after the fall of the two senior officers of that corps, as well as all the officers and men of the left wing second battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry, for similar constancy and courage under similar overwhelming attacks of greatly superior numbers.

The Major-General trusts, that a short period will be sufficient to impress the enemy before us with feelings very different to those which they may at present indulge in, and has the fullest reliance on the devotion of the troops, whenever they may be called upon to realize these expectations.

These orders to be explained to every company by commanding officers at the first parade of their respective corps.

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(Enclosure No. 10.)

(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copies of a letter from Major-General Marley, dated the 12th instant, and of the several enclosures referred to in that communication.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
21st January 1815.

(Signed) J. Gordon,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

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To Major-Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have the honour herewith to transmit to you a duplicate of my report to the Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, of yesterday's date, together with copies of the enclosures therein referred to.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhowrah,
12th January 1815.

(Signed) B. Marley,
Major-General, commanding.

To

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

To Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

My despatches of the 2d, 3d, and 4th instant, will have made known to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief the unfortunate turn of affairs in this quarter, and of the immediate steps taken by me to secure the position of Barra Gurhee; and a junction with the train of Artillery having effected the latter point, I deemed it expedient to make a forward movement to the neighbourhood of Pursa, which was done on the 6th, by encamping about a mile and a half to the southward of that place. The reports which were received of the increasing numbers and confidence of the enemy, and the actual march of a considerable body of them to the westward, with an avowed determination of burning and destroying Betteeah and our dépôt, together with the obvious risk of attempting any thing like a connected series of operations with a view to the occupation of the Muckwanpore valley and the ulterior objects of the campaign, against an enemy whose numbers were so much greater than was supposed, and whose confidence, arising out of the late attacks on our posts, was increased so much, all combined to draw my serious attention towards the adoption of a line of conduct, which however much to be deprecated on the score of its retrograde character, appeared not only prudent, but imperiously obtruded upon me, from the concurring circumstances of my weak and inadequate numbers towards offensive operations, and of the expediency of covering the depôt and Frontier, and restoring confidence to the inhabitants of the country.

Under this view of the subject, I consulted with Colonel Bradshaw, and in concurrence with his opinion, laid before Brigadiers Dick and Chamberlain the circumstances detailed in the enclosed copy of a letter to their address, dated 7th instant,* in which his Lordship will observe with pain certain circumstances adverted to in detailing the state of the native troops, which though never brought officially before me, was a subject which attracted much notice in camp, and by which means it was made known to me. These symptoms were confined to expressions merely, and to desertions chiefly in the second battalion of the Fifteenth Native Infantry and Chumparun Light Infantry, occurring on the first notice of the disaster which befel the companies of those corps under Captain Sibley, and which I am happy to say have since subsided entirely. The instances of the above kind which occurred in the second battalion of the Twenty-fifth were fewer, and none whatever in the first battalion of the Eighth Native Infantry. These details on a subject of extreme delicacy are given with a view to explain the cause for my touching on it in my address to the Brigadiers, whose reply I have the honour to enclose, from which his Excellency will perceive their concurrence in the opinion and view of the premises upon which the step of consulting them was adopted.

It was with considerable pain and reluctance, that I brought back the Division to the present ground of encampment; but the safety of the dépôt and Betteeah, the tranquillity and security of the Frontier of Chumparun, and the ensuring a speedy and safe junction of the several corps and detachments, which the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and which I received on the 9th instant subsequent to the address and reply herewith submitted, gave me the first intimation of, were all objects of such serious and urgent importance, that I conceive I could not be justified or borne out, on any ground of prudence and circumspection, in hesitating to adopt this measure.

In the mean time, the junction of the detachment of the Rumgurh Battalion, under Major Roughsedge, with the troops left at Barra Gurhee, has relieved my mind of much anxiety for the security of that position.

The left wing of the second battalion of the Twenty-second Native Infantry, with their wounded, and those of Captain Sibley's party, have been sent to Betteeah, where part of the Field Hospital establishment has accompanied them, and where I trust they will find every attention to their wants, and speedily be restored to the Service.

I have suggested to Colonel Bradshaw the expediency of calling on the Magistrates of Sarun, Tirhoot, and the neighbouring Zillahs, to issue proclamations,

* Not received with this despatch.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

tions, calling out the inhabitants of their Districts to entertain themselves in our service, either as horse or foot. Mr. Moorcroft, Superintendent of the Stud, from whose influence and knowledge I am led to expect considerable success in the collecting of a body of irregular horse, has also been addressed on this subject. I am induced to entertain considerable doubts on the success of the plan, and the extent and efficiency of the levies to be obtained by it, from the want of arms among the inhabitants, who have generally been prohibited from possessing any, and also from the little success hitherto experienced in raising them. The Rajah of Betteeah has entertained nominally eight hundred men, and is still endeavouring to increase their numbers. Colonel Bradshaw has also applied, with my concurrence, to the Governor-General's Political Agent at Benares, to obtain the services of three hundred of Amrut Rao's horse.

I have the honour to transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the detachments at Pursa and Summundpore, together with copies of further reports of the former affair, which would have been forwarded sooner, but the dispersion of the troops which composed them would not admit of my receiving them sooner.

A statement of the number and description of the troops of the enemy, their positions, and every particular, as far as the very circumscribed information hitherto received will admit of, is in course of preparation, and shall be submitted without delay. The nature of the fastnesses and woods in which the Nepaulese troops remain, and the dread of the inhabitants of the Terraie, added perhaps to a spirit inimical to us, which is clearly evinced by their having entirely abandoned their villages and been seen carrying vast supplies of rice towards the forests from the crops now gathering, and by the fact of the enemy obtaining the most correct intelligence of our positions from them, whilst our efforts have by no means been crowned with such success as might be expected, will account for the deficiency unavoidable in this department. Indeed, I cannot but observe, that under these unfortunate circumstances, the extent and correctness of it, on comparison with Colonel Bradshaw's communications, are remarkable.

My last reports from Major Roughsedge were satisfactory: the enemy, with their usual unabating enterprize, had frequently endeavoured to surprize and attack the post of Barra Gurhee, both before and after his junction with Captain Hay, but have hitherto been deterred by the vigilance and steady conduct of the troops and their officers, which I have great pleasure in remarking, especially as the force consists entirely of local Sepoys, one corps of which may still be considered as but half formed.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bowrah,
11th January 1815.

(Signed) B. Marley,
Major-General, commanding.

To Major-General Marley, commanding the Dinapore Division of the Field Army.

Sir:

1. Having had the honour to receive your letter of this day's date, in which you have been pleased to call upon us for our opinions as to the adequacy of the force under your command, amounting to scarcely four thousand firelocks, to the accomplishment of the objects detailed in the instructions of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to you, which we have had the honour to peruse, we deem it our duty to declare, that to the best of our judgment it is not, under existing circumstances, of sufficient strength to enable you to make the attempt with any probability of success, and that to cover the Terraie situated between the Gunduck and the Baugmutty, to protect the grand dépôt at Betteeah, and to form smaller ones at Hetounda, Muckwanpore, and Hurreehurpore, and to afford convoys of sufficient magnitude to ensure the safe conveyance of supplies from the first to the three last places, would require more troops than at present constitute the effective strength of your Division,

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

independant of the very respectable Army that would be wanted to proceed from and keep open the communication with the two last-mentioned posts to the Capital of Nepaul.

2. With respect to the second question submitted for consideration, we presume to think the defence and security of Betteeah to be a primary object; but the measures to be pursued for that purpose, for maintaining the reputation and honour of the British arms, as well as for the general security of the Frontier, we beg to leave to your own superior judgment, till the decision of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief shall have been received in answer to your proposed reference.

We have, &c.

Camp near Pursa,
7th January 1815.

(Signed) George Dick,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding
Second Brigade.

(Signed) T. Chamberlain,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding
First Brigade.

To Captain Matson, Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir:

The lamented death of Captain Sibley, who fell in the attack made by the Nepaulese on the post at Pursa, which he commanded, has left to me the unpleasant task of detailing, for the information of the Major-General commanding the unfortunate circumstances of that affair.

About half an hour before day-break yesterday morning, the force under Captain Sibley, consisting of about one hundred and fifty men from the second battalion of the Fifteenth regiment Native Infantry, with one hundred and sixty of the Chumparun light infantry, fifty irregular horse, and a six-pounder and a one-and-a-half-pounder, with a double detail of Europeans and Lascars, commanded by Lieutenant Mathison of Artillery, was attacked on all sides by a very superior body of Nepaulese, from every information consisting of five regular battalions, together with a numerous body of irregulars, armed with cookerus and coralis, as also a number of elephants with jingalls mounted on them. The attack first commenced on the rear guard, behind which the irregular horse were picketed. We were all under arms and fully prepared to receive them. Being officer for the day, I was with the advanced guard, on which in a few minutes the enemy poured in a heavy fire, and at the same time assaulted our right flank. I sent to Captain Sibley, begging he would order the one-and-a-half-pounder to the advanced guard, which was immediately done; but we could not use it with any effect, as the cartridges were so large that they could only be got in with the greatest difficulty, and after a few rounds the gun was dismounted, I fancy by a jingall-shot. At this period Captain Sibley came to the advance guard, and as he was returning to the main body received a wound in his leg. A few minutes after a Sepoy came from the main body, and informed me that the command of the troops had devolved upon me, as Captain Sibley was again severely wounded through the breast. I then quitted the advance, and proceeded to the main body, which I found attacked on both flanks and in the rear. The six-pounder was firing to the rear, which appears to have been the enemy's principal point of attack. The advanced guard being now overpowered, retired on the main body, where we defended ourselves in a circle for about one hour more, when the whole of our ammunition being expended, and every European and gun-Lascar killed or wounded, I agreed with Lieutenant Mathison upon retiring to the old Gurry originally in the rear of our position. At this moment I told Captain Sibley, who was still alive, our intention, and gave him in charge to four grenadiers of his company, with directions to carry him on their shoulders. On our arrival at the Gurry we found it filled with the enemy; and every hope now being lost, we retreated across the nullah on the right flank of our position with the surviving men of our

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 10)

Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

our detachment, and the nullah not being fordable, few of the enemy pursued us across. After retreating something more than a mile we fell in with Major Greenstreet's detachment which was coming to our support, and who the day before informed Captain Sibley of his approach; but Captain S. not being apprehensive of an attack did not think it necessary to send a reply.

From the situation in which I was placed, I conceive it a duty incumbent upon me to mention the persevering and gallant conduct of Lieutenant Mathison, whom I saw, after all but one European and all the gun-Lascars were either killed or wounded, performing the entire duty of his gun. To his report I beg to refer you respecting its loss. I am also greatly indebted to the exertions of Ensigns Ingle and Desvoux.

I am not as yet able to furnish you with a list of the killed and wounded, but I believe it amounts to more than three-fourths of our detachment.

I have, &c.

Camp,
2d January 1815.

(Signed) C. Smith,
Lieutenant, second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry.

To Major Watson, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir:

Enclosed I have the honour to send, for the Major-General's information, a letter from Lieutenant Mathison, together with a report of the loss sustained by the Artillery detachment under his command, in the late unfortunate affair at Pursa.

I have no hesitation in complying with Lieutenant Mathison's request, of recommending to the Major-General's kind consideration the gallant conduct of Matross William Levey and gun-Lascar Sallary, for the behaviour of the whole was so praiseworthy, that the conduct of any individual striking Lieutenant Mathison must fully merit it.

I have, &c.

Camp,
5th January 1815.

(Signed) C. Smith,
Lieutenant, second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry.

To Lieutenant C. Smith, late commanding Detachment, Pursa.

Sir:

Owing to the lamented fall of the late Captain Sibley in the disastrous affair at Pursa, on the morning of the 1st instant, it has become my painful duty to report to you the severe loss sustained by the detachment of Artillery under my command on that occasion, of which you will observe, by the return herewith transmitted, that I alone escaped unwounded.

As you were an eye-witness during the greatest part of the action, of the determined bravery and perseverance displayed by every man, European and native gun-Lascars attached to the gun, it would be superfluous in my saying much on the subject.

I cannot, however, refrain from particularly mentioning to you the persevering bravery displayed by Matross William Levey, who though wounded by a musket shot through one leg and one arm, yet gallantly continued to keep his station, until the priming pouch was blown from his side, and his wounds becoming too painful to endure obliged him to sit down.

Sallary, gun-Lascar of the Forty-second company, is also deserving of particular mention. He, although wounded in both hand and foot, continued alone to assist me to the last, and was the person who seized and carried away with him the silver spear planted by the enemy close to the gun at the commencement of the action, and now in possession of Major-General Marley, commanding.

I beg

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815

I beg the favour of your recommending in the strongest terms, the gallant conduct of both the above-mentioned men to the Major-General's (commanding) kind consideration.

(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Deputy-Adjutant General, with Enclosures.

I have herewith the honour to transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, together with the stores fallen into the hands of the enemy, &c.,

I have, &c.

Camp, Bank of the Gaud River, 6th January 1815. (Signed) P. G. MATHISON, Lieutenant, commanding Artillery Detachment.

P.S. I have been prevented making you this report sooner, for want of being able to gain a correct account of my loss of ordnance-drivers and cattle, none of which joined me during the action.

RETURN

RETURN *of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Detachments at Pursa and Summundpore, on the 1st January* 1815.

| | Artillery at Pursa. | | | | | | | | | Three Companies Second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry, Pursa. | | | | | | | | Left Wing Second battalion Twenty-second, Summundpore. | | | | | | | | | Detachment Chumparun Light Infantry, Pursa. | | | | | | Gardner's Irregular Horse, Pursa. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | European. | | | | Gun Lascars. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Gunners. | Matrosses. | First Tindels. | Lascars. | Ordnance Drivers. | Pucheles. | Bearers. | Captains. | Subedars. | Jemmadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers. | Sepoys. | Native Doctors. | Captain. | Lieutenant. | Subedars. | Jemmadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers. | Sepoys. | Gun Lascars. | Subedars | Jemmadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Sepoys. | Bheslies. | Resaldars. | Jemmadar. | Duffadars. | Sawars. | Horses. |
| Killed | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 34 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 49 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 32 |
| Wounded | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 3 | 2 | 49 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | .. | 42 | 2 | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | 57 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 9 | 1 |
| Missing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | .. | 58 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 83 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | .. | 100 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 86 | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | 16 | 33 |
| Grand TOTAL | 32 | | | | | | | | | 103 | | | | | | | | 125 | | | | | | | | 102 | | | | | | 19 | | | | 33 |

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Captain Sibley - - - - - Second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry.
Captain Blackney - - - - Second battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Duncan - - - - - - - ditto - - - ditto.

ABSTRACT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed | 122 |
| Wounded | 186 |
| Missing | 73 |
| TOTAL | 381 |

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 11.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to request you will lay before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council the accompanying copies of a letter, dated the 15th instant, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton commanding at Goruckpore, and of the two enclosures referred to in it, relating to a reported intention of a body of the Nepaulese troops to plunder and destroy some of the villages on the frontier of the Honourable Company's territory.

By the latest return received from Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton, dated the 2d instant, the force at Goruckpore, including the sick, consisted of three European officers, seven native commissioned officers, twenty-eight native non-commissioned officers, and four hundred Sepoys.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
23d January 1815.

(Signed) J. Gordon,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Major J. Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit you herewith, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, copy of a letter received this morning, at ten o'clock, by express, from C. Sealy, Esq., magistrate of Zillah Tirhoot.

I have ordered Captain Peach, commanding the Patna Provincial Battalion, to collect as many men of that corps as possible, and to send them off immediately, under the command of Lieutenant Gladwin, to Moozufferpore. I have also directed three companies from the first battalion of the Twelfth regiment of Native Infantry, already across the Ganges, to march immediately direct to Hadjeepore, to join the detachment under Lieutenant Gladwin at that place, and proceed with it towards Moozufferpore. I have also written, by express, to Major Carter, who is on his march to this station with two companies of the first battalion of the Twenty-fifth regiment, ordering him to make forced marches to Patna, and there cross the Ganges to Hadjeepore, and proceed with all possible expedition, and join the detachment under Lieutenant Gladwin.

I shall march to-morrow with the remainder of my detachment towards Hadjeepore, to afford all the protection in my power to that part of the Company's territories, and have fully acquainted Major-General Marley with my proceedings.

I have, &c.

Dinapore,
16th January 1815.

(Signed) R. B. Gregory,
Colonel, commanding.

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To Major-General B. Marley, commanding the Forces on the Frontier of Nepaul.

Sir:

Accompanying I beg leave to send you a copy of a report I received yesterday afternoon from the police officers at Jala, stating that four regiments of Nepaulese troops have arrived at Janickpore. This communication is made for the purpose of enabling you to afford any assistance that you may deem necessary upon this occasion. It will occur to you, that the whole of the Frontier of this District is unprotected, and indeed that there is not a Sepoy of the Line in all Tirhoot.

I have, &c.

Zillah Tirhoot,
12th January 1815.

(Signed) C. T. Sealy,
Magistrate.

To

To the Officer commanding the Reinforcement proceeding to Major-General Marley's Camp.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

Sir:

I beg leave to send you a copy of a letter I addressed a few days ago to Major-General Marley, reporting the arrival of four regiments of Nepaulese troops at Janickpore on the Frontier of the District. As this report has since been confirmed, and as the force you command is the nearest to this station, I think it proper to make you thus acquainted with this circumstance, and to request you will have the goodness to give me the aid of a military force; unless the instructions you have received regarding the disposal of your force compel you to refuse me the aid I now ask for

(Enclosure No. 11.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

I shall this day despatch a copy of this letter to Major-General Marley, for his information; and also report to the Government, and to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the call I have made upon you.

I have, &c.

Zillah Tirhoot, 15th January 1815.

(Signed) C. T. Sealy, Magistrate.

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(Enclosure No. 12.)

(Enclosure No. 12.) Letter from Deputy-Adjutant General, with Enclosures.

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 16th instant, from Colonel Gregory, commanding at Dinapore, and of the enclosures referred to in it from the Magistrate at Tirhoot, reporting that a body of Nepaul troops had arrived on the frontier of that Zillah, and requesting some military aid might be furnished for the protection of the District.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort-William, 23d January 1815.

(Signed) J. Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

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To Major J. Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir:

Accompanying I have the honour to transmit you the copy of a letter received from Mr. Martin, Judge and Magistrate at this station, together with the translation of a report received from the Thanadar of Loutun, dated the 13th January.

In consequence of the above information, I have adopted such measures as I conceive most advisable for making a defence, in the event of the enemy attacking the very small force now at this post.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore, 15th January 1815

(Signed) James Rotton, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding at Goruckpore.

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To Lieutenant Colonel Rotton, commanding at Goruckpore.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation of a report which I have this day received from the Thanadar of Loutun, under date the 13th instant.

2. I am induced to address you on this occasion as a measure of precaution. It is not I conceive, at all probable, that an attack on the town of Goruckpore is meditated; but still such an event is within the line of possibility.

3. I beg leave to state to you, that a body of one thousand men, supposing them to bring their own provisions with them, might possibly arrive through the jungle to within three hundred yards of your cantonments, without any previous information having been obtained of their movements. In reference to

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan 1815.

(Enclosure No. 12.) Letter from Deputy-Adjutant General, with Enclosures.

to this possibility, I beg leave to relate a circumstance which occurred at this place in 1804. The estate of Hurhurdooj Sing having been sold to Ojudeeah Persaud Pandey, he determined to take vengeance on him for being the purchaser. Ojudeeah Persaud in consequence hired a Subadar's house in the lines, in which he resided, and thought himself perfectly secure.—One night Hurhurdooj Sing assembled his followers from a considerable distance in the jungle near cantonments, and entered the lines from the rear. The Sepoys being alarmed ran to their bells of arms, and Hurhurdooj Sing having murdered Ojudeeah Persaud and his brother, who was in the house with him, made his escape with the whole of his followers through the jungle to the hills, where I am informed he still resides.

4. I have taken every means within my power to obtain immediate information, if any number of men should endeavour to secrete themselves in the forest between this place and Loutun; but it is so very extensive, that the vigilance of the people employed may possibly be eluded.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore, 14th January 1815.

(Signed) R. MARTIN, Magistrate.

TRANSLATION *of a Report from the Thanadar of Loutun, dated the 13th January* 1815.

After the usual compliments it is stated in the arzee, that yesterday he (the Thanadar) reported the news of this quarter, and that after the dawk had been despatched, Lieutenant Anderson sent for him, and informed him that a letter had been received from the General (Wood); that a thousand Goorkas had left Bootwul, and were proceeding through the jungles to the southward, with the intention of plundering and burning the villages in the Company's territory, and ordered him to exert himself and to get intelligence of the one thousand men daily, by the means of the Zemindars, and any other way by which intelligence of their movements could be got, and to inform him as soon as he heard any thing of the enemy.—Your servant, in obedience to this order, is employed day and night in procuring, by the means of Ahurs, &c., the required intelligence, but as yet has not been fortunate enough to obtain the smallest tidings of the enemy. He will not fail to report the intelligence he may obtain. The General with his Army are encamped at Bucowke, and Lieutenant Anderson, with his Sepoys and Mahratta horse, are now at Loutun.

(Enclosure No. 13.) Letter from Deputy-Adjutant General, with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 16th instant, from Colonel Gregory, commanding at Dinapore, reporting the march from that station of the Artillery details, detachments of the Honourable Company's European regiment and Twelfth regiment Native Infantry, for the purpose of proceeding to Betteeah, in conformity with the instructions from Head-Quarters, a copy of which I had the honour to send, for the information of Government, to Mr. Secretary Gardiner, with my letter of the 16th instant.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort-William, 24th January 1815.

(Signed) J. GORDON, Deputy Adjutant-General

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General, Calcutta.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, that the detachment of Artillery, with the guns, ammunition,

ammunition, &c. &c. together with Captain Woollest's detachment of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, and two companies of the first battalion of the Twelfth Native Infantry, crossed the Ganges at Seerpore on the morning of the 13th instant.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 13.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General; with Enclosures.

The camp equipage, baggage, stores, &c. of the detachment of the Honourable Company's European Regiment, under Captain Auriol, crossed at Seerpore on the morning of the 14th instant.

The detachment of the Honourable Company's European Regiment crossed on the 15th, and the remaining companies of the first battalion of the Twelfth Native Infantry have crossed this morning.

Although I have received every assistance from the Magistrate at Patna, Mr. Macnabb, in charge of the Commissariat department, and from Major Alldin, who was in command of the station on my arrival, I am sorry to say, that with our united exertions I am still greatly distressed for bearers and coolies, and fear I shall be detained here a day or two. At the same time, I beg you will assure his Excellency, that the moment I shall, through the assistance of the magistrate of Patna and the Commissariat department, receive a sufficient number of bearers and coolies, I will proceed to Betteeah with all possible despatch.

I beg leave to forward a letter I received from Mr. Douglas, in reply to my requisition for bearers, &c. which, I trust, will clearly shew the great difficulty I have in procuring people of that description. I have to add, that out of the hundred coolies mentioned as being sent with Mr. Douglas's letter, sixty men escaped from the Chuprassies, on the road from Patna to Dinapore, and from the circumstance of the remainder of the people being forced into the service, I am obliged to employ a large proportion of the Sepoys under my command to prevent their deserting, and leaving the public stores on the road.

I have, &c.

Dinapore,
16th January 1815.

(Signed) R. B. Gregory,
Colonel, commanding.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret Department.

(Enclosure No. 14.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the annexed copies of a letter from Major-General Marley, under date the 15th instant, and of the several enclosures received with that communication.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
25th January 1815.

(Signed) J. Gordon,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you a duplicate of my letter to the Adjutant-General, of yesterday's date, together with copies of the documents therein referred to.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhowrah,
15th January 1815.

(Signed) B. Marley,
Major-General.

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To Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit copies of two papers of intelligence on the numbers and positions of the Nepaulese troops in the forest and Terraie, one furnished by Colonel Bradshaw, and the other by Lieutenant Pickersgill.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 14.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

Since my last letter, nothing further has occurred in this quarter; and my last accounts from Barra Gurhee, dated 12th instant, make no mention of further attempts on the part of the enemy on that position, though their numbers in front of it are stated to be very considerable.

I have directed Ensign Lindsay, Assistant Field Engineer, to proceed without delay to that place, and have written to Major Roughsedge to employ people to improve the defences of the Gurhee and construct such outworks as may be deemed necessary towards the security of the post.

I have also, with a view to lighten as much as possible the Train and Commissariat departments, as the lateness of the season precludes the probable chance of the operations being carried beyond the Muckwanpore valley this cold season, despatched a considerable proportion of shot and equipments in the Engineer department, to be lodged in the dépôt at Betteeah; and with a view to economy, have acquiesced in the suggestion conveyed in the accompanying copy of a letter from Captain Cunliffe, of substituting carriage-bullocks for bearers and coolies in this department.

There are sufficient stores and carriages retained in both these departments, to secure the advance upon, and reduction of the post of Hetounda, and forts of Muckwanpore and Hurreehurpore, should these operations be undertaken.

I have addressed Major-General Wood and Major Latter on the subject of the late events in this quarter, and have called upon the latter officer, with reference to the instructions conveyed in the sixth paragraph of your letter of the 26th ultimo, to send the four companies of the first battalion of the Ninth, with such aid as he can furnish from his own corps, towards the Tirhoot Terraie, for the defence of that quarter lying towards Janickpore, where it appears that the enemy have lately made their appearance in great numbers, provided he can spare them.

I have furnished Captain Latter with a copy of the sixth paragraph of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and with the information received of the descent of a considerable body of the enemy from Sundawlie, or Sudlee, to the above point.

The detachment of the Honourable Company's European Regiment, and first battalion of the Twelfth complete, under Colonel Gregory, are on the way to this quarter, having crossed the Ganges on the 11th or 12th. The details of Artillery are also with them.

As Colonel Gregory is a senior officer to brigadiers Dick and Chamberlain, I beg the favour of instructions regarding the command which that officer is to hold in this Division.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhowrah,
14th January 1815.

(Signed) B. Marley,
Major-General.

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Number *and Disposition of the Nepaulese Force upon the Frontier of Chumparun, communicated by Luchee, Servant of the Prisoner Chunder Sekher Opadeea.*

Luchee left Ruttunpore on the 8th, proceeded through Suphee to Barra Gurhee, which he left on the 9th, and arrived at Camp on the 10th January 1815.

| | Regular. | Irregular. |
|---|---|---|
| Force at Ruttunpore | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Officers commanding. | | |
| Praan Sah Choutra. | | |
| Kajee Dullhunjun Paudee. | | |
| Colonel Rambeer Thappa, younger brother of General Beem Sing. | | |
| Captain Serubjut Thappa. | | |
| Force at Suphee | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Sirdar Bukhut Sing, } brothers. | | |
| Ditto Bhyro Sing, } | | |

Captain

| | Regular. | Irregular. |
|---|---|---|
| Captain Pershaud Sing. | | |
| Kokil Khowas, in charge of Artillery. | | |
| Force at Semrabosa ..... | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Shumsheer Rana. | | |
| Captain Beer Kesur Paudie. | | |
| Force at Bhatha ..... | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Inder Beer Khuteree, son of Dusruth Khuteree | | |
| Force opposite post of Summundpore..... | * | * |
| Berthee Kemal. | | |
| Beer Kudder Kaveer | | |

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

* (*Sic orig.*)

Besides the above troops, thirty-two companies, of one hundred men each company, of irregulars, are kept in motion between post and post, and new levies have been made to supply the place of the men killed at Burhurwa, Summundpore and Pursa.

The irregulars are persons variously armed, and entertained on emergency, and useful more to swell the number of the enemy than for their service in battle.

The above person, Luckee, either does not know, or declines to state the number of the Nepaulese troops killed in the attacks of Summundpore and Pursa. He however says, that two Jemmadars were killed at Summundpore, and two Havildars at Pursa, and he adds that three hundred and fifty Nepaulese troops, wounded in the above affairs, were sent to Nepaul.

STATEMENT *of the Goorka Forces (as reported by various Persons) which from their present Situations can be opposed to Major-General Marley's Army.*

*General Information.*

A man named Kishnaran Teelee, Headman of Doorea and Sissowa, villages near Barra Gurhee, who visited Catmandoo about the end of September, reported that he heard the collected force estimated at twenty-nine thousand men. There were daily parades in the place of exercise near the city, called Toonore Keel.

Noorallee, a Mussulman sent by Mr. Moorcroft to give intelligence respecting the roads to Nepaul, deposed that he resided at Catmandoo from February to October. During the rainy season the troops were kept in daily exercise; yet so much caution was observed, that chokeys were placed at the gates to prevent the promiscuous ingress of spectators. He heard that one of their campoos was estimated at five thousand.

After the action at Pursa, the Goorka soldiers boasted to their prisoners that they were eighteen thousand strong below the hills.

The day following, on revisiting the scene of action, they vaunted to a disabled Sepoy that twenty-two batallions (pulteens) were below the hills, and that on the arrival of Beem Sing Kajee from Nepaul, a termination would speedily be put to the contest.

*Computations less vague.*

The strength of the enemy's force which overpowered the detachment at Pursa has been estimated at from three to four thousand men. The Goorkas rate it at the latter.

The force that dislodged the party from Summundpore has also been stated at the same by a wounded Havildar of the twenty-second taken prisoner.

These give an aggregate of from seven to eight thousand men considered by the enemy as disposable. It would not be reasonable to suppose, that to furnish these detachments, the Goorka Leaders withdrew the whole body of troops which was collected in the forest between our main Army and the passes, which its position threatened.

It is a fair supposition, that they detained a force at least equal to either of the detachments. These computations will swell the whole to about twelve thousand

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 14.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

thousand men, and this number exactly agrees with the reported amount of the Army under the command of Praan Sah Choutra, whose head-quarters were established at Ruttunpore, eight coss north of Barra Gurhee, as early as the beginning of December. It does not appear that the head-quarters were shifted during the arrangement of operations, nor at the time of their being put in execution. From this circumstance it is fair to infer, that Praan Sah waited the result with what he must have considered an adequate force to resist the main body should it advance, either to benefit by the repulse of the attacks or to revenge them. On these grounds, the Army under Praan Sah shall be estimated at twelve thousand men.*

The force detached to Pursa co-operated with a corps newly arrived from the west, said to amount to a thousand men. If this force be admitted into the strength of the Pursa detachment, and the numbers of the latter be yet limited to four thousand, the detachment from Ruttunpore must be lessened to three thousand men, leaving Praan Sah thirteen thousand men.†

These computations rest on various reports, but more particularly on those furnished by natives concerned in the conflicts at Pursa and Summundpore.

To the above force of thirteen thousand men must be added the reinforcement said to be approaching behind the Ramnuggur hills under Bum Sah, lately Governor of Almora; also the corps of observation maintained at Seedhoolee during the presence of the Ramgurh battalion in Tirhoot. No estimate can easily be made of the numbers of their respective bodies, but if the declaration of the Goorkas, that their collected numbers are eighteen thousand‡ strong, be admitted, it furnishes a very moderate estimate of the above reinforcements, particularly if it be considered that one body is commanded by a distinguished Soobah, and that to the other body the safety of the high road through Seedhoolee was entrusted. The positions of the Goorkas are varied with so much despatch, that the information of the preceding is often found inapplicable to the present day; but judging of their dispositions by the objects imputed to them, it appears that Praan Sah, with Serubjeet's corps and part of his own reserve, watches Barra Gurhee; that Run Sool Kuttree, Kokil Khowas, Shum Sheer Rana, and other Leaders with the Pursa force reinforced from Ruttunpore and other parts, observe the demonstration of the Army; that Bum Sah having drawn near enough to assist them in case of extremity, is also watching for an opening for any enterprize on our left flank, or even in the direction of Betteeah, where their apprehensions respecting the advance on Betcha Kote are dispelled, and their views on Betteeah frustrated by the position of the Army; it is most probable that all their dispositions will be made subservient to an attack on the force in advance at Barra Gurhee.§

To

* The dispositions up to the 4th or 5th January, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| At the head-quarters at Ruttunpore and at the posts of Bulddek and Suphee | 4,000 |
| Detached under Serubjeet Kajee to Summundpore | 4,000 |
| Detached under Shum Sheer Rana Kakil Khowas and to Pursa | 4,000 |
| Total | 12,000 |

Second computation:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5,000 | Under Praan Sah .... | At Pursa. |
| 4,000 | At Summundpore .... | |
| 3,000 | From Ruttunpore .... | |
| 1,000 | From the west ..... | |
| 13,000 | | |

‡ 12,000 Army of Praan Sah.
1,000 From the west.
2,000 Under Bum Sah.
3,000 From Seedhoolee and Hurreehurpore.
18,000 Grand Total.

§ Sukti Army: Commander-in-chief, Praan Sah Choutra, uncle to the Rajah.

Chief Officers: A brother of Beem Sing Kajee, very young, with the rank of Colonel; Dulhunjun or Beerhunjun Paudy Kajee.

Surabjeet

To Major-General Marley, commanding a Division of the Army.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

Sir:

Adverting to the various public documents I have been honoured with the perusal of by you, and the detailed information received from the head of my department, the combination of which has enabled me to take a clear perspective of the original intended operations, I trust you will excuse the deviating from the direct line of my official duties, in soliciting your attention to the following remarks upon the present equipment of the Division under your command

(Enclosure No. 14.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

The number of hired men inexcess to the usual establishment amounts to ven thousand three hundred, and are retained at a monthly expenditure of sertythousand rupees.

The services for which the greatest part of these men were expressly entertained will not, from all the information I can obtain, be called into action, during any operations which may be carried on south of that range of hills on which the fortresses of Muckwanpore and Hurryhurpore are situated; and as the supplies at present conveyed by them could be transported upon carriage-bullocks throughout the whole of this extended line with greater efficiency to the service, as reducing the daily expenditure of provisions and the actual expense of carriage one-half, I respectfully beg to suggest, that should you be of opinion, from the advanced period of the season or other local causes, the Army will not penetrate into the interior of the Nepaulese territories during the present Campaign, I may be ordered to substitute cattle for the hired people, as far as may be practicable, and thus relieve the Government from what, under existing circumstances, may be hereafter considered an unnecessary expenditure.

I beg to apologize for troubling you on this subject, but the present moment being favourable for carrying into effect this arrangement, should you deem it advisable, and the heavy responsibility attached to the duty I have to perform, of keeping by anticipation a vigilant guard over the financial interests of the State, urge me to this communication, in the hope of being honoured with the aid of your superior judgment, and consequent instructions for my guidance.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bowrah, 13th January 1815.

(Signed) R. H. Cunliffe, Assistant Commissary-General.

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(Enclosure No. 15.)

(Enclosure No. 15.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Hon. the Vice-President in Council, the annexed copies of a letter from Captain Latter, commanding in Kishengunge, under date the 16th instant, and of the letter to the Adjutant-General therein referred to.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort-William, 25th January 1815.

(Signed) J. Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

To

Surabjeet Paudy Kajee, commanding at Summundpore; Bukkut Sing Sirdar, commanding at Suphee.

The troops at present under these leaders may amount to from six to eight thousand men.

Betcha Kote Army, Commander-in-Chief, Riensool, or Rundooz Thappa Kajee, son of Ummer Sing Thappa, opposed to Colonel Ochterlony.

Shum Sheer Rana Sirdar, superintended the attacks on the tannahs near Bootwul.

Kokil Khowas, to whom the charge of the Artillery is entrusted, and from whose presence it may naturally be inferred where it is collected.

Letchun Sirdar. The force under these bodies may be estimated at from ten to twelve thousand men.

Bum Sah being of superior dignity to all except Praan Sah, probably assists him in directing the general defence.

Bengal Political Letter, 23 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 15.) Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Hon. the Vice-President in Council, the annexed copy of my letter to the Adjutant-General of this date, and am, &c.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the Northern Frontier, east of the Koosi.

Titalya,
16th January 1815.

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To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

In consequence of the enemy having within these few days very considerably increased their force at Nizamtarrah, where about seven hundred men are now assembled, and it being reported that a still larger body, under the Sirdar Gudge Sing, is shortly expected at the same place, I have thought it necessary to order the companies of the first battalion of the Eighteenth at Kishengunge, to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice, and in the event of any further reinforcements arriving at Nizamtarrah, shall direct them to join me at this station.

The company of the first battalion of the Ninth Native Infantry at Nathpore having been relieved by one from the detachment of the first battalion of the Eighteenth, for reasons stated to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, is now upon its return to Titalya. I have ordered the officer in command to proceed along the line of Frontier by easy marches, making frequent halts, with a view that he may be ready to reinforce any of our small detachments if requisite, and likewise by his presence prevent the enemy from making any incursions into our territory, whilst moving towards Nizamtarrah.

I have, &c:

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the Northern Frontier, east of the Koosi.

Titalya,
16th January 1815.

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(Enclosure No. 16.) Letter from Magistrate of Goruckpore, with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

To George Dowdeswell, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Mr. Secretary Adam, together with copies of the two letters therein alluded to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

Goruckpore,
13th January 1815.

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To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Bareilly.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copies of two letters which I have this day received, the one under date the 9th instant, from Major-General Marley, and the other from Major-General Wood, dated the 11th instant.

2. With a view to giving confidence to the Darogah and to the inhabitants of Nitchloul, I have employed twenty-five additional Burkundauzes to be attached *pro tempore* to the police establishment at that place; which measure will, I trust, be approved and sanctioned by his Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

Goruckpore,
13th January 1815.

To

To R. Martin, Esq., Magistrate, Goruckpore.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

Sir:

Major P. Bradshaw, Political Agent, having laid before me your letter of the 2d instant, together with its enclosures, I lose no time in acquainting you that it is totally out of my power to comply with any requisition for troops being sent from my camp, for the protection of the frontier of Pallee and Nitchloul. Intimation of a similar nature, I have also this day despatched to Major-General Wood, commanding the Division of the Army near Bootwul.

(Enclosure No. 16.) Letter from Magistrate of Goruckpore, with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Camp near Borrah, 9th January 1815.

(Signed) B. Marley, Major-General.

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To R. Martin, Esq., Judge and Magistrate, Goruckpore.

Sir:

It was my intention to have addressed you some days ago, but many circumstances have prevented me.

I beg now, in reply to your several communications enclosing reports from the police officers at Pallee and Nitchloul, to state that it will be utterly impossible for me to make detachments from this force for the defence of such places, without compromising their safety, and rendering the main body of my detachment unable even to continue in its present advanced position, much less to move nearer to the hills, as well as to keep up a diversion in favour of General Marley's Army.

The strong detachment which I sent into Tuppah Sheoraj under Lieutenant Anderson, has been ordered to fall back to Loutun, in consequence of the representations of thatoffi cer, that overwhelming numbers of the enemy were collecting to attack him.

I have, &c.

Camp, Buckawlee. 11th January 1815.

(Signed) John S. Wood, Major-General.

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(Enclosure No. 17.)

(Enclosure No. 17.) Letter from Magistrate of Goruckpore, with Enclosures.

To G. Dowdeswell, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Mr. Secretary Adam, together with copies of the papers therein alluded to.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore, 14th January 1815.

(Signed) R. Martin, Magistrate.

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To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Bareilly.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy and translation of a report which I have this day received from the Darogah of Loutun, together with copy of a letter which I have addressed to Colonel Rotton, the commanding officer of this station, on the subject.*

I have, &c.

Goruckpore, 14th January 1815.

(Signed) R. Martin, Magistrate.

(Enclosure

* For these documents see Enclosure No. 12.

ngal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815,

(Enclosure No. 18.) Letter from Magistrate of Goruckpore, with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 18.)

To George Dowdeswell, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Mr. Secretary Adam, together with copy and translation of the report therein alluded to.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore, 15th January 1815. (Signed) R. MARTIN, Magistrate.

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To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Bareilly.

Sir:

I beg leave to refer you to my letter of the 21st ultimo, and to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy and translation of a report which I have this day received from the Darogah of Loutun, containing a detailed report of the injury done by the Nepaulese at the village of Jitkee in that thannahdarry.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore, 15th January 1815. (Signed) R. MARTIN, Magistrate.

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TRANSLATION *of an Arzee from the Thannahdar of Loutun, reporting that Mozch Jitkee, in Tuppah Batunpar, had been burnt and plundered.*

The circumstances are as follow. Your servant, in obedience to several perwannahs addressed to him, requiring him to investigate into the number of houses burnt and plundered in the above-mentioned village, proceeded in person, with four Burkundauzes, to the village of Jitkee. From the evidence of Moniram Tewarree and Budal Tewarree, Bunwarree Tewarree, and Ramdial Tewarree, Zemindars of the village, and from other people, it appears that the village consisted of ten houses; four the property of the Zemindars; one belonging to a man of the cast of Kurwal, who gains his livelihood by selling the flesh and skins of deer; one the property of a widow, of the cast of Kullauls; one belonging to an oilman, and three houses the property of Chumars. About two hours after dark, the Goorkas arrived at the village and set fire to the houses belonging to the Zemindars. They in the interim with their families escaped, and the remaining six houses were not destroyed. Three ruzaiees of the above of seven rupees, and two double sets of the value of three rupees eight annas; three pugrees valued at six rupees; one set worth ten annas; one towel worth three annas, which were left in the house of Ramdial Tewarree, fell a prey to the enemy, and seven gonds of grain the value of fourteen rupees; five rupees worth of ghee; salt four rupees; four yards of cloth (mushroo) valued at ten rupees; five sarees or petticoats, estimated at seven rupees; three lungas; four women's cloths, valued at eight rupees eight annas, were left in Ramdial Tewarree's house; two brass pots, five rupees value; four tulwars, the price of which is not ascertained; four jammas mulmul, twelve rupees; two yards of mooshroo, of the value of five rupees; two silk petticoats of seven rupees; three goonds of grain, six rupees, were in the Bunwarree Tewarree's house, and five jamma of mulmul, valued at seventeen rupees eight annas; four yards of mushroo, worth twenty rupees; three pugrees, five rupees; three sarces of silk, nine rupees; six gonds of gram, twelve rupees; ghee, four rupees; salt, two rupees; three dooties, one rupee eight annas, belonging to Muniram Tewarree; two dooties worth one rupee; two jammahs of mulmul, five rupees; silk sarce, three rupees; one pugree, two rupees eight annas, the property of Budil Tewarree. All which, valued at 156 rupees 14 annas (except the property estimated at rupees 17. 5, above-mentioned, which were taken) were burnt by the enemy. Rupees 17 plundered; Rupees 156. 14 burnt

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 19.)

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 19.) Letter from Magistrate of Goruckpore, with Enclosures.

To George Dowdeswell, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Mr. Secretary Adam, together with copy and translation of the report therein alluded to.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore, 15th January 1815. (Signed) R. MARTIN, Magistrate.

To J. Adam, Esq, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Bareilly.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy and translation of a report which I have this day received from the Darogah of Bansee, and of the order which I have passed thereon, under the circumstances therein stated. His Excellency will, I trust, approve and sanction the measure which I have adopted, of employing twenty additional Burkundauzes for the present on that establishment.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore, 15th January 1815. (Signed) R. MARTIN, Magistrate.

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TRANSLATION *of a Report from Roopchund, Thannadaof Pur gunnah Bansee, dated 10th January* 1815.

In consequence of Lieutenant Anderson marching towards Loutun, three thousand Goorkas have arrived at the Thannah of Sheoraj. The Ryots and inhabitants of the tuppah of Duburooa, Keerbooddee, Puchawat, Durmoo Bunjara, in numbers have deserted their villages. The remaining people are in the greatest fear of the enemy; and the bazar people, who in obedience to Lieutenant Anderson's call had gone to Sheoraj, on the troops marching, also deserted. Lieutenant Anderson has written for them again, but they will not on any account agree to go. They state, that they would rather consent to lose their lives here than go to the Army. In consequence of their refusal, the Thannadar conceives it necessary to write to the Presence the circumstances for his information and orders.

Ordered:—That a perwannah be sent to the Thannadar, ordering him to quiet and pacify the inhabitants in every way that he can, and to send the required bazar people to Lieutenant Anderson by gentle means; but to exert his influence to the utmost, and to state to them that they can have no reason to fear, nor can there be any impediment to their going to Loutun: and as business at present at Bansee is very heavy, and there are only ten Burkundauzes stationed at the thannah, and it is necessary and proper to pacify the inhabitants of that part of the country, it is further ordered, that twenty Burkundauzes and one jemmadar be immediately entertained and sent with all speed to Banou, and that a perwannah be sent to the Thannadar, requiring him to be alert and active in the execution of his duty, and to report daily all the occurrences and all the intelligence he may procure from Sheoraj, and to send also a daily report to General Wood, and that a copy and translation of the petition and order thereon passed be sent to the Governor-General in Council, to General Wood, and the Vice-President in Council.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 20.) Letter from Magistrate of Tirhoot, with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 20.)

To Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, a copy of a letter I have this day addressed to Major-General Marley, together with copies of its enclosures.

2. I have received no reports this day from my police thannahs regarding the movements of the enemy's forces on the frontier.

I am, &c.

Zillah Tirhoot, 17th January 1815. (Signed) C. T. Sealy, Magistrate.

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To Major-General Marley, commanding the Forces on the Frontier of Nepaul.

Sir:

I beg leave to forward for your information, a copy of a letter I received a few hours ago from Colonel Gregory, together with a copy of my reply thereto. I hope this will reach you in time to prevent your weakening yourself, by despatching troops to this quarter from your own Army.

I am, &c.

Zillah Tirhoot, 17th January 1815. (Signed) C. T. Sealy, Magistrate.

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To C. Sealy, Esq. Magistrate of Zillah Tirhoot.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, at ten A.M. this day, of your letter by express, under date the 15th instant, acquainting me with the arrival of a considerable Nepaulese force on the frontier of your District.

In consequence of this information, I have ordered Captain Peach, commanding the Patna provisional battalion, to collect all the men he possibly can of his battalion, and send them off immediately to Mozufferpore, under the command of Lieutenant Gladwin. I have also ordered three companies first battalion of the Twelfth regiment of Native Infantry, already across the Ganges, to march immediately direct to Hajepore, and join and proceed with Lieutenant Gladwin's detachment.

I shall march to-morrow with the remainder of my detachment towards Hajepore, to afford all the protection in my power to that part of the Company's territories. I have also ordered Captain Carter, who is on his march to this station with two companies of the first battalion of the Twenty-fifth regiment of Native Infantry, to make forced marches to Patna, cross the Ganges at Hajepore, and join with all possible expedition the detachment under Lieutenant Gladwin.

You will be pleased to use every exertion to furnish Lieutenant Gladwin, or the officer commanding the above party, and also me and the officer commanding at Dinapore, with the earliest intelligence respecting the movements of the Nepaulese troops.

I have further to desire, that you will immediately on the receipt of this letter, despatch one hundred bearers and two hundred Coolies to meet my detachment on its march to Mozufferpore, *vid* Hajepore; and that you, in concert with the Collector of the District, will have the necessary supplies in readiness for my detachment on the road from Hajepore to Mozufferpore, and that you will afford me every assistance in your power by your public officers, in crossing my detachment over the Gunduck at the latter place.

I have, &c.

Dinapore, 16th January 1815. (Signed) R. B. Gregory, Colonel, commanding.

To

To Colonel Gregory, commanding the Forces proceeding to Major-General Marley.

Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.

Sir:

1. I am this moment favoured with your letter of yesterday's date, and have directed the Darogahs of the thannahs of Hajepore and Lollgunj to attend you in person and see your camp supplied with every thing that you may require.—The Jemmadar of thannah Mowah has received similar directions. The necessary orders have also been issued to the police officers, to have boats in readiness to cross the troops on the Ganges and Gunduck, and to supply you with the bearers and Coolies required.

(Enclosure No. 20. Letter from Magistrate of Tirhoot, with Enclosures.

2. I have the honour to send you a copy and translation of a report I received yesterday afternoon from the police officers at Jalla, from which it would appear that the Nepaulese troops are still in the Terraie, although their force appears to have been a little increased.

3. From private information which I received this morning, and which I can depend upon, I understand that the troops of the enemy are collected at Janickpore, Muteanee, and at the gurhee of Roopeta, This gurhee lies two coss to the south of Janickpore.

I am, &c.

Zillah Tirhoot, 17th January 1815. (Signed) C. T. Sealy, Magistrate.

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Translation *of a Report from the Mohurrir and Jemmadar of the Thannah of Jalla, dated the 15th January* 1815.

On the 13th January your perwannah, dated the 11th current, directing us to ascertain and inform you of the particulars regarding the Nepaulese army collected at Janickpore, and to report in what direction they may be proceeding, and what is supposed to be their intention, reached this thannah. We immediately despatched Dheruj Rawut, a Gwolla of Cocllee to ascertain the above particulars. He has this day returned, and states that an army of nearly six thousand Nepaulese had proceeded from Janickpore to Roopeta Gurhee, the inhabitants of which state that it is the intention of the Nepaulese to establish themselves in thannah Humeer Kurdary, at Durbungah, at Bheetha, in pergunnah Bisowtra, situated eight coss north from this thannah, and at Sahar, situated eight coss east from this. The Gwolla also states, that the inhabitants of Muhtera, situated in the territories of Nepaul, and those of the frontier of this District, are flying towards the south.

## POLITICAL LETTER *to* BENGAL,

*Dated* 13*th October* 1815.

Political Letter to Bengal, 13 Oct. 1815.

1. Our last letter to you in this department was dated the 13th September 1815.

2. In the thirty-eight paragraph of our despatch in the Political Department of the 6th January 1815, with reference to your several letters and proceedings at that time before us, upon the subject of the Nepaulese encroachments, we took occasion to observe, that as the result of the local inquiries which had been instituted on the part of the British and Nepaulese Governments had satisfied you in regard to the Company's right to the zemindary of Bootwul and the talook of Sheoraj Bunder, we expressed a confident hope that the Government of Nepaul would yield to your application for the surrender of those lands, without your being under the necessity of having recourse to more decided measures.

3. We deem it unnecessary to notice in minute detail, the voluminous reports and documents to which, in your several despatches of a more recen date, you have referred, relative to the discussions which have taken place with the Nepaul Government on the subject of the lands in dispute, both in Bootwul and Sheoraj, as well as on the frontier of the district of Sarun.

4. As

Political Letter to Bengal, 13 Oct. 1815.

4. As far as we are enabled to judge from a perusal of these documents, the Company's right to the lands which were usurped by the Nepaulese appears to have been fully established; and with reference to the causes stated in your Declaration of the 1st November 1814, as having led to the war, it must be admitted, that they afford proofs, not only of aggravated aggression on the part of the Nepaulese, but even of acts of direct hostility.

5. The necessity of having recourse to arms for the maintenance of our rights upon the frontier of Nepaul, if representation and remonstrance should fail, has already been recognized by us, in our despatch of the 18th February 1814.

6. In any question, however, concerning Nepaul, it must be borne in mind, that though weak for offence, and quite unable, as we trust, materially to injure us, it is for defence extremely strong, very capable of resisting an invasion, and if to be subdued at all, certainly not likely to yield, without requiring from us a large expenditure of military and pecuniary means. At any rate, the only objects which, in our situation of pre-eminent power, maintained by most expensive establishments, could render a war proper with the poor and mountainous country of Nepaul, were the preservation of our honour and of the integrity of our territories, which objects, we conceive, might have been secured by the employment of one strong concentrated body of troops, and we therefore regret, that you should have deemed it necessary to pursue a course of hostilities upon an extended plan, in a country so extremely difficult of access, both from situation and climate, as Nepaul.

7. In view, likewise, to the state of our finances, and of our relation with other powers more near to us, it was certainly most undesirable, if it could have possibly been avoided, to adopt such a plan of operations; and we contemplate with the greatest disquietude the new levies of troops to which you have had recourse. These are upon so considerable a scale, that with the other expenses of the War, they must impose a most oppressive burthen upon our finances, which it has been our anxious solicitude, for a series of years past, to place upon such a footing as would lead to the progressive dimunition of the Indian debt; and those levies, moreover, were made at the very time, when, from a strong conviction of the necessity of retrenchment in our expenditure, we have been employed at home in reducing the military establishments even below their former standard.

8. We observe by the statement transmitted as an enclosure in Mr. Tucker's letter to Mr. Secretary Cobb, dated the 25th January 1815, that the expense of the new levies amount to Sicca Rupees 7,84,369 per month; but as we have collected from your several advices, that the additional forces to be raised will exceed twenty thousand men, the expense will certainly be larger than the sum above stated.

9. Another consequence, also, will be produced, which though it falls not strictly within the department in which we now write, is so important, and so much connected with the present subject, that we cannot avoid adverting to it here.

10. We find with extreme concern, that the effects of the Nepaulese war, are so strongly felt in your Financial Department, as to induce the apprehension that the advances to be issued for our European investment in 1815-16 will be reduced to a very small sum indeed.

11. It is true, that your late financial advices (18th February 1815) do not expressly state that there will be no advances for the year 1815-16; but, from the tenour of those advices, added to the communication made to you by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated the 3d February 1815, which by your Secretary's letter appears to have been received at Calcutta the 20th February 1815, we are impressed with the opinion, that from the urgent demand for cash to carry on the extensive military operations in which you had engaged, we cannot estimate on any considerable sum being advanced for an Europe investment in the current year of 1815-16.

12. If the advances for investment are to be withheld, the sales at this House for Indian goods will soon be brought to a stand; in which case, not only will the

Political Letter to Bengal, 13 Oct. 1815.

the operations of our home finances be impeded, but it will also involve the impossibility of our being able to afford to India the assistance, in the event of the continuance of warfare, which would be so necessary, and which we should be so desirous to furnish.

13. With respect to the operations of the war which have hitherto come to our knowledge, we were deeply concerned to hear of the repeated failure of our troops in their attacks upon the fort of Kalunga, in the first of which we have to regret the loss of that gallant officer Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, as well as the lives of several other brave officers and men, who fell a sacrifice, we fear, to a desperate attempt upon that fort, without the adequate means of ensuring success.

14. As previously to the second assault upon the fort of Kalunga the reduction of that fortress was considered by his Excellency the Commande -in-Chief as no less necessary to the honour of the British arms than to the security of the British interests, we are not surprized that his Lordship should have judged it expedient to institute an inquiry into the causes which led to the second failure upon that fortress, and we conclude that he will extend his inquiries as to the causes which have produced such lamentable results. Among others, the want of proper equipment in the different departments, and a want of celerity in their movements, seem from Major-Generals Wood, Martindell, and Marley's letters to the Adjutant-General, dated the 13th, 20th, and 27th December 1814, and the 25th January 1815, to be too apparent.

15. But while we lament the successful resistance which the enemy has hitherto opposed to the several Divisions of the Army under Major-Generals Wood, Marley, and Martindell, we had great satisfaction in receiving the information contained in your despatch of the 27th December 1814, of the success of the detachment under the command of Major Bradshaw on the enemy's post of Burhurwa, intimating also, that the immediate result of that affair had been the complete possession of the Terraie of Chumparun (Sarun), and the subjection of its inhabitants to the authority of the British Government; and we have been much gratified with the account of the operation of the Division under the command of Colonel (now Major-General) Sir David Ochterlony, stating the evacuation by the enemy of all the stockades, except two, immediately under the fort of Ramgurh, as preparatory to his advance to the siege of that fortress.

16. We are fully sensible of the disadvantge of having a frontier, so extensive as that of our present possessions, in immediate contact, from the eastern to the western extremity, with a single power such as Nepaul, and should be well pleased to see it divided among a numbe of less powerful Chiefs, who might for a time retain a sense of obligation to the British Government; but we cannot consider this contingent benefit as sufficient to counterbalance the actual disadvantages of a protracted War.

17. We concur in opinion with the Governor-General, that the most advisable disposition of the lands acquired from the Goorkas would be the restoration of them to the exiled Rajahs, with the exception only of those lands which may be desirable for the purpose of rendering our boundary line more definite, or our frontier more defensible.

18. These are the general views with which we have considered the project of a Treaty* with Nepaul, which forms an enclosure to your letter of the 27th December; but as the conditions upon which it may be concluded must necessarily depend upon the actual state of the parties at the period of the negociation, we shall not here enter into any more particular observations upon that subject.

19. Having now put you in possession, as far as the state of our information would admit, of our sentiments in regard to the war with Nepaul, we trust that you will, in all your proceedings, keep those sentiments in view; and that you will not enter into permanent engagements, nor adopt any important measures, the nature of which does not require a prompt decision, without that reference to us, which is required by the enactments of the Legislature, and which is indispensably

* Page 262.

Political Letter to Bengal, 13 Oct. 1815.

indispensibly necessary to the maintenance of that uniformity of system, so essential to the welfare and prosperity of the British Empire in India.

20. But we are inclined to the opinion, from the nature of the resistance opposed by the enemy, that if, instead of dividing our force into so many detachments for the purpose of offensive operations, a concentrated attack had been made, it might possibly have been the means of bringing the War to a successful conclusion, without looking to the issue of another campaign. But we should have had less hesitation in forming a judgment upon this point, had the report alluded to in the fourth paragraph of the Adjutant-General's letter of the 9th October 1814, as having been made in the Secret and Political Departments, respecting the military objects which the Commander-in-Chief proposed to accomplish by means of the different Divisions above-mentioned, been entered upon the proceedings or enclosed as a number in the packet.

We are, &c.

London, 13th October 1815.

(Signed) CHARLES GRANT, THOMAS REID, &c. &c.

## SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA,

*Dated 11th May* 1815.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 11 May 1815.

Honourable Sirs:

1. The evacuation of the forts ceded to us by the convention of Almora, authorizes me to consider the conquest achieved by the energy and judgment of Colonel Nicolls as complete, and I thence indulge myself in congratulating you on the acquisition of the Province of Kamaon.*

2. I had the honour of apprizing you, that secret intercourse had been carriedon with the principal inhabitants of the province some time before our troops were ordered to penetrate it. The determination signified by the Zemindars and other leading men was explicit and decisive. They promised that they would assist us in the expulsion of the Goorkas, provided we would engage to annex the province to the Company's possessions, and retain it under the British Government. Should it, on the other hand, be in our contemplation to reinstate the family of their former Rajah, they would uphold the Goorka Government with their utmost strength, preferring it, though in many respects obnoxious to them, to the rule which they had experienced under their original Chiefs. There does not exist a shadow of implication, whence we should be expected to maintain the interests of the expelled family. Satisfactory assurances having therefore been given to our correspondents, their solicitation for our advance became so urgent, that I was forced to act earlier than I had projected, and to undertake the invasion of Kamaon, when I had nothing but new-raised Irregulars applicable on the instant to that service. The skill and gallant activity of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, commanding those troops, aided by the able counsel of the Honourable Edward Gardner, supplied any thing that might be wanting in the quality of the corps. Our correspondents kept their faith admirably. They transmitted constant information; they furnished our troops with provisions, and such of the Kamaoners as were in arms with the enemy came off to us in whole bodies. Their part of the engagement being thus fulfilled, a similar strictness must be observed by us; and I think you will agree with me, that no proposals for peace ought to be accepted, which shall not admit the province of Kamaon to remain as a portion of the British dominions. I shall propose, that its limits westward may not be defined by those accidental boundaries which may have hitherto existed, but that the province should include such part of Gurhwall as may be found suitable for the purpose of forming a well-marked and convenient natural frontier on that side. No expectations have ever been encouraged in the family of the Ex-Rajah of Sreenuggur, that can in any shape restrict us. They will have exuberant reason to bless us, for gratuitously establishing them in the very ample possessions which will remain after that comparatively small defalcation.

3. To

* See the Enclosures in Lord Moira's Secret Letter, dated 1st June 1815, page 567 *et seq.*

Secret Letter from Lord Moira. 11 May 1815.

3. To deprive an enemy so daring, so ambitious, and so insidious as the Goorkas, of a territory affording them resources peculiarly important, would be a point of such evident interest, as must alone render the retention of this province a paramount object. But it has more direct and positive advantages. It will yield immediately a considerable revenue; while the position which it gives to us on the flank of the Goorka State (rendering nugatory all their boasted confidence in the difficulty of the passes through the mountains from the plain) will be the best security against a renewal of aggressions upon our Government. Let not this be thought an unimportant object. The wounds given to their extravagant pride will leave the Goorkas, whensoever peace can be effected, full of bitterness towards us. It is thence well they should be sensible that they cannot, by any assiduity in fortifying their passes, enable themselves to carry on a harassing interminable war of sudden inroads. They will feel that in Kamaon we have a ready road along the ridges to their capital, and their conviction of the facility with which we can seriously punish outrage will dissuade them from attempting it, so that we shall hold in our hands the best pledge against future rupture. Even this, perhaps, is little, when put in the balance against a benefit which we now only know to be great, without being able to measure its magnitude. The gap through the vast Himmaleh mountains at the northern point of Kamaon affords, as we have ascertained, not only a practicable, but a commodious road into Tartary. What extent of trade may be carried on through this passage must now be matter of loose speculation; probably it will be very considerable. There have been proofs that French cloth is in use beyond the mountains, some of it, with the list marked "Abbeville," having been produced. European articles, of course, find a market there. The cloth in question must have come from Russia: and assuredly British manufactures may be brought on cheaper terms by sea to Calcutta, and thence up the Ganges. These might be paid for in shawl-wool. If I can depend on my information, the Honourable Company may secure the whole amount produced of that commodity, so as to have the exclusive sale of it. The vexations and unconscionable exactions to which the trader was subjected, in passing through the successive petty commands of the different Goorka officers, almost forbade commerce there; yet the profit of those who contrived to evade the extortion, have given us ground sufficient to justify very flattering hopes.

4. These expectations would be vague, did I not found them on the prospect of immediate peace. It is not necessary here to enter into a detail of the manner in which our late successes, and the advantage substantiated from them, must operate on the enemy. I have particular reason to think that the Government of Nepaul is prepared to bow itself to terms of pacification, which will fully compensate for the hazards and expenses into which they forced us. Conditions short of that scale would, I am sure, be deemed by you inadmissible. I shall be disappointed, if there be now difficulty or delay in obtaining those indemnifications which we are entitled to demand. Negociation is, in fact, going on, upon the specific basis that all their conquests in the hill country west of the Sarda or Gogra shall be ceded to us by the Goorkas, as well as the whole extent of their territory in the plain; and the Court of Catmandoo does not startle at the proposition. Convinced of their inability to recover what we have wrested from them, the Goorkas feel little disposition to risk losses still more destructive of their power, in the vain attempt.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh, 11th May 1815.

(Signed) MOIRA.

## SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA *Dated 22d May* 1815.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 22d May 1815.

The Honourable the Secret Committee.

Gentlemen:

There are two documents which I think you may feel some interest in perusing, therefore I take the liberty of enclosing copies of them.

The

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 22 May 1815.

The first is the translation of an intercepted letter from Ummer Sing Thappa to the Rajah of Nepaul. It would, of course, be sent to you among the other papers transmitted by Government; but enveloped in such a mass of matter, it might well escape the notice which it deserves. The character, the capacity, the firmness, and the ambitious views of the enemy with whom you have had to deal, are prominently displayed in it. Such a picture of the Goorkas may afford the reflection, that it is not altogether unlucky we should have been driven to break their power, before it had attained the rate to which it was rapidly advancing. What is most material in the letter is, the refutation it would furnish to any possible assertion, that the War was undertaken merely on account of a petty unpremeditated border feud. You will perceive that Ummer Sing Thappa charges the Rajah, in direct terms, with having entailed the War, by the deliberate encroachments to which his avarice tempted him. You will observe also, that Ummer Sing reprobates, not the accidental slaughter in a tumult, but the murder of our Thannahdars, an atrocity which was perpetrated by Munraj Foujdar, the commandant of the province, at the head of regular troops, with circumstances of peculiar barbarity.

The second document contains only a partial proof that there exists some attention to the course of your expenses. It is a matter to which it would not be worth while to draw your notice, did I not indulge the hope of your inferring, that if anxiety has been shewn to prevent waste on such an article, the disposition would be similarly exercised to far useless charges under other heads; and this is a satisfaction you have a right to claim. Such a care, while it never cramps essential resources, I take to be the true practical economy for a State. Military provisions should be ample, if they are to be depended upon with confidence; and on the most liberal scale, the burthen of them will be found light, in comparison with an aggregate of minor unnecessary items. The explanation of the paper to which I have the honour of requesting your advertence, is this: A fixed ration is issuable to your troops in the Field, when circumstances prevent their supplying themselves at a bazar, and Government guards against the contingent demand, by establishing dépôts of such magnitude as may correspond with the probable want. The calculation must always be made large. When thus fed, the soldier pays a settled price for his ration. The price is very inadequate, and the ration is really beyond the man's consumption. I suppose the view of enabling the Sepoy to give his wife and children something out of it originally occasioned the aggregated size of the ration. It would have been a very ungracious measure to curtail it just as the troops were entering on an arduous campaign; yet the transportation of grain through forests or over mountains, where no road existed, and where the carriage was to be performed chiefly by men, was formidably expensive. On conferring with the Deputy Commissary-General (Major Lumsdaine), whose ability and zeal I cannot sufficiently extol, an expedient occurred to us, which on computation gave such a result as recommended it for immediate trial. The plan was this: It was to be proposed to the soldiers of Major-General Ochterlony's, Martindell's, and John Wood's Divisions, as an act of favour, in consideration of the rough service they were to undergo, that whenever the bazar supply failed, they should, instead of the full ration for which they would have to pay, have a half ration gratis. The proposition was accepted with eagerness as a particular attention. Through a misapprehension on the part of Major-General Wood, the offer was not made to the several corps of his Division till very tardily, so that the measure had not the same full operation there as in the other Divisions. By this arrangement I provided against all eventual demands, with half the quantity of grain that would otherwise have been necessary, whence half the expense of carriage originally calculated became sufficient. The amount of actual saving in four months, the value of half rations issued and not paid for being first deducted, will appear on the accompanying paper.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
22d May 1815.

(Signed) MOIRA.

P.S. Since I wrote the above, a report has been received from the Resident at Delhi; and as it is a further illustration of the character of the Goorkas, I beg leave to enclose a copy.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 22 May 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.) Intercepted Letters.

TRANSLATIONS of *intercepted Letters, April 12th* 1815.

*From Ummer Sing, and his sons Ram Doss and Urjun Thappa, to the Rajah of Nepaul, dated Raj Gurh, 2d March* 1815.

A copy of your letter of the 23d December, addressed to Runjore Sing, under the red seal, was sent by the latter to me, who have received it with every token of respect. It was to the following purport:—"The capture of "Nala Panee by the enemy has been communicated to me from Gurhwall and "Kamaon, as also the intelligence of his having assembled his force and marched "to Nahun. He now occupies the whole country from Barra Pursa to Subtura "Muhotree. My army also is secretly posted in various places in the jungles "of the mountains. An army under a General has arrived in Gorackpore from "Palpa; and another detachment has reached the borders of Beejapore. I have "further heard, that a General Officer has set out from Calcutta to create more "disturbance. For the sake of a few trifling objects, some intermediate agents "have destroyed the mutual harmony, and war is waging far and wide. All "this you know. You ought to send an Embassy to conciliate the English, "otherwise the cause is lost. The enemy, after making immense preparations, "have begun the war, and unless great concessions are made, they will not "listen to terms. To restore the relations of amity by concession is good and "proper. For this purpose, it is fit, in the first place, to cede to the enemy the "departments of Bootwul, Palpa, and Sheoraj, already settled by the Com-"missioners, and the disputed tracts towards Barra. If this be insufficient to "re-establish harmony, we ought to abandon the whole of the Terraie, the "Dhoon, and the Lowlands; and if the English are still dissatisfied, on account "of not obtaining possession of a portion of the mountains, you are herewith "authorized to give up along with the Dhoon, the country as far as the Sutleje. "Do whatever may be practicable to restore the relations of peace and amity, "and be assured of my approbation and assent. If these means be unsuccessful, "it will be very difficult to preserve the integrity of my dominions from "Khunka Irishta to the Sutleje. If the enemy once obtain a footing in the "centre of our territory, both extremities will be thrown into disorder. If you "can retire with your army and military stores, so as to pursue any other plan "of operations that may afterwards appear eligible, it will be advisable. On "this account, you ought immediately to effect a junction with all the other "officers in the western service, and retire to that part of our territory which "(including all in your rear as far as Nepaul) you may think yourself capable "of retaining." These are your orders. In the first place, after the immense preparations of the enemy, he will not be satisfied with these concessions; or if he should accept of our terms, he would serve us as he did Tippoo, from whom he first accepted of an indemnification of six crores of rupees in money and territory, and afterwards wrested from him his whole country. If we were to cede to him so much country, he would excite another disturbance at a future opportunity, and seek to wrest from us other provinces. Having lost so much territory, we should be unable to maintain our army on its present footing; and our military force being once reduced, what means should we have left to defend our eastern possessions. While we retain Beshehur, Gurhwall is secure: if the former be abandoned, the Bhateras of Rewanee will certainly betray us. The English having thus acquired the Dhoon and Rewanee, it will be impossible for us to maintain Gurhwall; and being deprived of the latter, Kamaon and Dootee will also be lost to us. After the seizure of these provinces, Acham, Joomba, Dooloo, Duelekh, will be wrested from us in succession. You say, "that a proclamation has been issued to the inhabitants of the eastern "Kurats." If they have joined the enemy, the other Kurats will do so likewise? and then thee ountry from Dood Koosi on the east, to Bheri on the west, cannot long be retained. Having lost our dominions, what is to become of our great military establishment. When our power is once reduced, we shall have another Knox's Mission, under pretence of concluding a treaty of alliance and friendship, and founding commercial establishments. If we decline receiving their mission, they will insist; and if we are unable to oppose force, and desire them to come unaccompanied with troops, they will not comply

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 22 May 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.) Intercepted Letters.

They will begin by introducing a company, a battalion will soon after follow, and at length an Army will be assembled for the subjugation of Nepaul. Thus you think, that if, for the present, the Lowlands, the Dhoon, and the country to the Sutleje were ceded to them, they would cease to entertain designs upon the other Provinces of Nepaul. Do not trust them. They who counselled you to receive the mission of Knox, and permit the establishment of a commercial factory, will usurp the Government of Nepaul. With regard to the concessions now proposed, if you had, in the first instance, determined upon a pacific line of conduct, and agreed to restore the departments of Butwool and Sheoraj, as adjusted by the Commissioners, the present contest might have been avoided. But you could not suppress your avarice and desire to retain these places; and having murdered the Revenue Officer, a commotion arose, and War was waged for trifles. At Jytuck we have gained a victory over the enemy. If I succeed against Ochterlony, and Runjore Sing with Juspoo Thappa and his officers prevail at Jytuck, Runjeet Sing will rise against the enemy. In conjunction with the Seikhs, my Army will make a descent into the plains, and our forces crossing the Jumna from two different quarters, will recover possession of the Dhoon. When we reach Hurdwar, the Nawaub of Lucknow may be expected to take a part in the cause; and on his accession to the general coalition, we may consider ourselves secure, as far as Khunka. Relying on your fortune, I trust that Bulbudder Koon and Rewunt Kajee will soon reinforce the garrison of Jytuck; and I hope ere long to send Punt Kajee with eight companies, when the forces there will be very strong. The troops sent by you are arriving every day; and when they all come up, I hope we shall succeed both here and at Jytuck.

Formerly, when the English endeavoured to penetrate to Sindoolee, they continued for two years in possession of Barra Pursa and Mahatree; but when you conquered Nepaul, they were either destroyed by your force, or fell victims to the climate, with the exception of a few only who abandoned the place. Orders should now be given to all your officers to defend Choundinde and Choundund in Beejapore, the two Kurats, and the ridge of Mahabharut. Suffer the enemy to retain the lowlands for a couple of years: measures can afterwards be taken to expel them. Lands transferred under a written agreement cannot again be resumed; but if they have been taken by force, force may be employed to recover them. Fear nothing, even though the Seikhs should not join us. Should you succeed now in bringing our differences to an amicable termination by the cession of territory, the enemy in the course of a few years would take possession of Nepaul, as he did the country of Tippoo. The present is, therefore, not the time for treaty and conciliation. These expedients should have been adopted before the murder of the revenue officer, or must be postponed till victory shall crown our efforts. If they will then accede to the terms which I shall propose, it is well: if not, it will be my business, with the favour of God and your fortune and country, to preserve the integrity of my country from Khunka to the Sutleje. Let me entreat you, therefore, never to make peace. Formerly, when some individuals urged the adoption of a treaty of peace and commerce, I refused my assent to that measure; and I will not now suffer the honour of my Prince to be sullied by concession and submission. If you are determined on this step, bestow the humiliating office on him who first advised it: but for me, call me to your presence. I am old, and only desire once more to kiss your feet. I can recollect the time when the Goorka Army did not exceed twelve thousand men. Through the favour of Heaven and the renown of your forefathers, your territory was extended to the confines of Khunka on the east. Under the auspices of your father we subjugated Kamaon, and through your fortune we have pushed our conquests to the Sutleje. Four generations have been employed in the acquisition of all this dignity and dominion. At Nala Panee, Bulbudder cut up three or four thousand of the enemy: at Jytuck, Runjore Sing with his officers overthrew three battalions. In this place I am surrounded, and daily fighting with the enemy, and look forward with confidence to victory. All the inhabitants and Chiefs of the country have joined the enemy. ' I must gain two or three victories before I can accomplish the object I have in view of attaching Runjeet Sing to our cause. ' On his accession, and after the advance of the Seikhs and Goorkas towards the Jumna, the Chiefs of the Deccan may be expected to join the coalition, as also the Newaub of Lucknow and the Salih

Ramee

Ramee Saudh. Then will be the time for us to drive out the enemy and recover possession of the low countries of Palpa as far as Beejapore. If we succeed in regaining these, we can attempt further conquests in the plains. There has been no fighting in your quarter yet. The Choundinde and Choundund of Beejapore, as far as the ridge of Mahabharut and Selleanah, should be well defended. Countries acquired in four generations, under the administration of the Thappahs, should not be abandoned, for the purpose of bringing matters to an amicable adjustment, without deep and serious reflection. If we are victorious in the War, we can easily adjust our differences; and if we are defeated, death is preferable to reconciliation on humiliating terms. When the Chinese Army invaded Nepaul, we implored the mercy of Heaven, by offerings to the Brahmins and the performance of religious ceremonies; and through the favour of one and the intercession of the other, we succeeded in repulsing the enemy. Ever since you confiscated the jageers of the Brahmins, thousands have been in distress and poverty. Promises were given, that they should be restored on the capture of Kangra, and orders to this effect, under the red seal, were addressed to me and Nya Sing Thappa. We failed, however, in that object, and now there is an universal commotion; you ought, therefore, to assemble the Brahmins, and promise to restore to them their lands and property, in the event of your conquering and expelling the English. By these means, many thousand respectable Brahmins will put up their prayers for your protection, and the enemy will be driven forth. By the practice of charity, the territory acquired in four generations may be preserved, and through the favour of God, our power and dominion may be still further extended. By the extension of territory, our military establishment may be maintained on its present footing, and even increased. The numerous countries which you propose to cede to the enemy yielded a revenue equal to the maintenance of an army of four thousand men, and Kangra might have been captured. By the cession of these provinces, the fear of your name and the splendour of your Court will no longer remain. By the capture of Kangra your name would have been rendered formidable; but though that has not happened, a powerful impression has nevertheless been made on the people of the plains, by the extension of our conquests to the Sutleje. To effect a reconciliation by the cession of the country to the west of the Jumna, would give rise to the idea that the Goorkas were unable to oppose the English, would lower the dignity of your name in the plains, and cause a reduction in your Army to the extent of four thousand men. The enemy will, therefore, acquire possession of Beshehur, and after that the conquest of Gurhwall will be easy: nor will it be possible, in that case, for us to retain Kamaon; and with it we must lose Dootee, Acham, and Joomba. He may be expected to penetrate even to Bhoree. If the English once establish themselves firmly in possession of a part of the hills, we shall be unable to drive them out. The countries towards the Sutleje should be obstinately defended: the abandonment of the disputed tracts in the plains is a lesser evil. The possession of the former preserves to us a road to further conquests. You ought, therefore, to direct Gooroo Rungnath Pundit and Dulb-hunjur Paudre to give up the disputed lands of Bootwul, Sheoraj, and the twenty-two villages in the vicinity of Barra, and if possible, bring our differences to a termination. To this step I have no objections, and shall feel no animosity to those who may perform the service. I must, however, declare a decided enmity to such as, in bringing about a reconciliation with the English, consult only their own interests and forget their duty to you.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 22 May 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.) Intercepted Letters.

If they will not accept the terms, what have we to fear? The English attempted to take Bhurtpore by storm; but the Rajah Runjeet Sing destroyed a European regiment and a battalion of Sepoys. To the present day they have not ventured to meddle with Bhurtpore, and one fort has sufficed to check their progress. In the low country of Dhurma (perhaps Bhurma) they established their authority; but the Rajah overthrew their Army and captured all their artillery and stores, and now continues in the quiet possession of his dominions. Our proffers of peace and reconciliation will be interpreted as the result of fear, and it would be absurd to expect that the enemy will respect a treaty concluded under such circumstances. Therefore, let us confide our fortunes to our swords, and by boldly opposing the enemy, compel him to remain within his own territory; or if he should continue to advance, stung with

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 22 May 1815.

Enclosure No. 1.) Intercepted Letters.

with shame at the idea of retreating after his immense preparations, we can then give up the lands in dispute and adjust our differences. Such, however, is the fame and terror of our swords, that Bulbudder, with a nominal force of six hundred men, but scarcely amounting to five hundred, destroyed an Army of three or four thousand English. His force consisted of the old Gorukh and Burukh companies (which were only partly composed of the inhabitants of our ancient Kingdom) and of the people of the countries from Bheri to Gurhwall, and with these he destroyed one battalion and crippled and repulsed another. My Army is similarly composed; nevertheless, all descriptions are eager to meet the enemy. In your quarter, you are surrounded by the veterans of our Army, and therefore cannot apprehend desertions among them: you have also an immense militia, and many Jageerdars who will fight for their own honour and interests. Assembling the militia of the low lands and fighting in the plains is impolitic: call them into the hills, and cut them up by detail. (A passage here, the sense of which cannot be discovered.) The enemy is proud and flushed with success, and has reduced under his subjection all the western Zemindars, the Ranas and Rajahs of Kurnoul and the Takhoorae, and will keep peace with no one. However, my advice is nothing. I will direct Ram Doss to propose to General Ochterlony the abandonment on our part of the disputed lands, and will forward to you the answer which he may receive. All the Rajahs, Ranas, and Takhoorae, have joined the enemy, and I am surrounded. Nevertheless we shall fight and conquer; and all my officers have taken the same resolution. The Pundits have pronounced the month of Bysack as particularly auspicious for the Goorkas, and by selecting a fortunate day we shall surely conquer. I am desirous of engaging the enemy slowly and with caution, but cannot manage it, the English being always in a desperate hurry to fight. I hope, however, to be able to delay the battle till Bysack, when I will choose a favourable opportunity to fight them. When we shall have driven the enemy from hence, either Runjore Sing or myself, according to your wishes, will repair to your presence. In the present crisis it is very advisable to write to the Emperor of China, to the Lama of Lassa, and to the other Lamas; and for this purpose I beg to submit the enclosed draft of a letter to their address; any errors in it will, I trust, be forgiven by you; and I earnestly recommend that you lose no time in sending a petition to the Emperor of China and a letter to the Lama.

TRANSLATION *of a Draft of a Petition to be addressed to the Emperor of China by the Rajah of Nepaul, enclosed in Ummer Sing's Letter from Rajgurh, dated 2d March* 1815.

I yield obedience to the Emperor of China, and no one dare invade my dominions; or if any power has ventured to encroach on my territory, through your favour and protection I have been able to discomfit and expel them. Now, however, a powerful and inveterate enemy has attacked me, and as I owe allegiance to you, I rely on obtaining your assistance and support. From Khunka to the Sutleje, for a thousand coss, war is waging between us. Entertaining designs upon Bhote, the enemy endeavours to get possession of Nepaul, and for these objects he has fomented a quarrel and declared war. Five or six great actions have already been fought; but through the fortune and glory of your Imperial Majesty, I have succeeded in destroying about twenty thousand of the enemy. But his wealth and military resources are great, and he sustains the loss without receding a step. On the contrary, numerous reinforcements continue to arrive, and my country is invaded at all points. Though I might obtain a hundred thousand soldiers from the hills and plains, yet without pay they cannot be maintained; and though I have every desire to pay them, I have not the means. Without soldiers I cannot repel the enemy. Consider the Goorkas as your tributaries: reflect that the English come to conquer Nepaul and Bhote, and for these reasons be graciously pleased to assist us with a sum of money, that we may levy an army and drive forth the invaders. Or, if you are unwilling to assist us with subsidies, and prefer sending an army to our aid, 'tis well. The climate of Dhurma is temperate, and you may *easily send an army of two or three hundred thousand men by the route of Dhurma into Bengal,*

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 22 May 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Intercepted Letters.

*Bengal*, spreading alarm and consternation among the Europeans as far as Calcutta. The enemy has subjugated all the Rajahs of the plains, and usurped the throne of the King of Delhi, and therefore it is to be expected, that these would all unite in expelling the Europeans from Hindostan. By such an event your name will be renowned throughout Jumboodweep, and wherever you may command, the whole of its inhabitants will be forward in your service. Should you think that the conquest of Nepaul, and the forcible separation of the Goorkas from their dependance on the Emperor of China, cannot materially affect your Majesty's interests, I beseech you to reflect that, without your aid, I cannot repulse the English; that these are the people who have already subdued all India, and usurped the throne of Delhi; that, with my Army and resources I am quite unable to make head against them; and that the world will henceforth say, that the Emperor of China abandoned to their fate his tributaries and dependants. I acknowledge the supremacy of the Emperor of China above all other Potentates on earth. The English, after obtaining possession of Nepaul, will advance by the routes of Budrenauth and Maunsurwar, and also by that of Deggurcheh, for the purpose of conquering Lassa; I beg, therefore, that you will write an order to the English, directing them to withdraw their forces from the territory of the Goorka State, which is tributary and dependant upon you, otherwise that you will send an Army to our aid. I beseech you, however, to lose no time in sending assistance, whether in men or money, that I may drive forth the enemy and maintain possession of the mountains, otherwise in a few years he will be master of Lassa.

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*From Ummer Sing, Ram Doss Urjun, and Bhopaul Thappa, to General Beem Sing and Kajee Rundoz, dated Raj Gurh, 1st March* 1815.

I have sent this letter enclosed in a bamboo (Negalee hill-bamboo) in consequence of which I have not room to say much, but refer you for particulars to my address to the Rajah. When the Emperor of China invaded our country, we succeeded in repulsing him by the prayers of the Brahmins and the favour of heaven. (The remainder is nearly verbatim of what is stated in the letter to the Rajah on this subject.)

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(Enclosure No. 2.)

*STATEMENT exhibiting the Savings on the original Equipment which have been effected in the Commissariat Department during the Months of November, December, January, and February, through the Operation of the Half-ration System, and the early Reduction of every Expense which Experience proved could be avoided.*

| | Major-General Ochterlony's Division. | | | | Major-General Martindell's Division. | | | | Major-General Wood's Division. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | November. | December. | January. | February. | November. | December. | January. | February. | November. | December. | January. | February. |
| Total fighting men and public establishments, as per returns for each month | Men. 8,275 | Men. 12,468 | Men. 11 324 | Men. 12,037 | Men. 8,614 | Men. 8,623 | Men. 15,618 | Men. 18,808 | Men. 6,149 | Men. 6,149 | Men. 5,703 | Men. 7,478 |
| Add one camp follower for every fighting man | 6,132 | 7,353 | 7,338 | 7,353 | 5,780 | 6,992 | 13,154 | 16,515 | 4,670 | 4,670 | 4,577 | 4,050 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF MEN | 14,407 | 19,821 | 18,662 | 19,390 | 14,394 | 15,615 | 28,772 | 35,323 | 10,819 | 10,819 | 10,280 | 11,528 |
| Daily consumption by the fighting men at the regulated ration | Mds. S. C. 262 38 1¼ | Mds. S. C. 325 12 7½ | Mds. S. C. 314 26 11¼ | Mds. S. C. 315 12 7 | Mds. S. C. 247 34 5 | Mds. S. C 299 33 5½ | Mds. S. C. 564 2 13½ | Mds. S. C. 706 7 13 | Mds. S. C. 202 10 6 | Mds. S. C. 202 10 6 | Mds. S. C. 196 10 14¾ | Mds. S. C. 173 26 15 |
| Do. by public establishments and camp followers do. | 172 15 13¾ | 259 30 0 | 235 36 10½ | 250 30 13¼ | 179 18 5 | 179 25 12¾ | 325 15 0 | 391 33 5¾ | 125 37 2½ | 125 37 2½ | 118 32 8 | 155 31 10½ |
| TOTAL CONSUMPTION DAILY | 435 13 14¾ | 575 2 7½ | 550 23 5¾ | 566 3 4 | 427 12 10 | 479 19 2 | 889 17 13½ | 1,098 1 2¾ | 328 7 8½ | 328 7 8½ | 315 3 6¾ | 329 18 9½ |
| TOTAL CONSUMPTION FOR TWO MONTHS | 26,720 34 11 | 35,653 32 1½ | 34,136 38 5½ | 33,964 28 12 | 25,639 0 0 | 29,727 24 12 | 55,143 24 7 | 65,841 30 1½ | 20,358 21 3½ | 20,358 21 3½ | 19,535 9 10 | 19,804 32 8 |
| One-fourth or two weeks' supplies, conveyed by men | 6,680 8 11 | 8,913 18 0 | 8,534 9 9 | 8,491 7 3 | 6,410 0 0 | 7,431 36 3 | 13,785 36 2 | 16,460 17 8¾ | 5,089 25 5 | 5,089 25 5 | 4,883 32 6 | 4,951 8 2 |
| Three-fourths or six weeks' supplies, conveyed by bullocks, intended to be employed in transporting from numerous markets, and in returning to those markets, to keep up the supply | 20,040 26 0 | 26,740 14 1½ | 25,602 28 12¼ | 25,473 21 9 | 19,229 0 0 | 22,295 28 9 | 41,357 28 5 | 49,381 12 8¾ | 15,268 35 14½ | 15,268 35 14½ | 14,651 17 4 | 14,853 24 6 |
| Total amount for men at 5 Rupees per Maund | Rupees. 33,400 | Rupees. 44,565 | Rupees. 42,670 | Rupees. 42,455 | Rupees. 32,050 | Rupees. 37,160 | Rupees. 68,930 | Rupees. 82,300 | Rupees. 25,445 | Rupees. 25,445 | Rupees. 24,420 | Rupees. 24,755 |
| Total amount for bullocks at 1 Rupee 4 Annas per Maund, in consideration of the severe service | 25,050 | 33,425 | 32,003 | 31,842 | 24,036 | 27,870 | 51,697 | 61,725 | 19,086 | 19,086 | 18,314 | 18,567 |
| General Total charges of transportation* | 58,450 | 77,990 | 74,673 | 74,297 | 56,086 | 65,030 | 1,20,627 | 1,44,025 | 44,531 | 44,531 | 42,734 | 43,322 |
| Actually incurred by the Commissariat | 23,953 | 26 121 | 24,259 | 15,519 | 26,821 | 20,687 | 18,541 | 18,541 | 16,145 | 35,925 | 30,526 | 14,616 |
| GENERAL TOTAL SAVED.... Rupees | 34,497 | 51,869 | 50,414 | 58,778 | 29,265 | 44,343 | 1,02,086 | 1,25,484 | 28,386 | 8,606 | 12,208 | 28,706 |

General saving in Transportation:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Major-General Ochterlony's Division | Rupees 1,95,558 |
| In Major-General Martindell's Division | 3,01,178 |
| In Major-General Wood's Division | 77,906 |
| TOTAL | Rupees 5,74,642 |

* For two months' supplies.

Futtygurh,
19th April 1815.

(Signed) JAMES LUMSDAINE,
Assistant Commissary-General.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 22 May 1815.

(Enclosure No. 3.) Letter from Resident at Delhi.

Sir:

One of the late Lahore newspapers contains the following account of the last attempt made by Rajah Ummer Sing Thappa to obtain assistance from Rajah Runjeet Sing, and of its reception. The Vakeel of Ummer Sing presented a letter to Rajah Runjeet Sing, bearing the seal of the Rajah of Nepaul, the contents of which were as follow. "Do not suffer yourself to be deceived by the engage- "ments and protestations of the English. They had friendly engagements with "me also, and the good faith which they display is manifest. If you will "encamp near to Plassea with all your force, I will give you the fort of Malown. "Then for every march to Hurdwar I will pay you sixty thousand rupees, and "for every march on to Lucknow eighty thousand rupees. The Nabob Vizier "of Lucknow, and all the Mahrattas, and the Rohillas of Rampore, are entirely "attached to me, and on hearing of your coming will all join us. After we be "all united, the conquest of Hindostan, and the expulsion of the enemy will be "most easy." Runjeet Sing, after hearing these proposals, observed: "The "Goorkas are hard pressed in their war with the English, and therefore write "such offers to bribe me. When a man is drowning he catches with hands and "feet at every straw."

I have, &c.

Delhi, 21st May 1815.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE, Resident.

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SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA, *Dated 1st June 1815.*

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee.

Honourable Sirs:

1. The constant pressure of public business has prevented me from completing the detailed and connected narrative of the progress of the Goorka war, and the political arrangements and military operations involved in it, which I am solicitous to submit to your Honourable Committee.

2. The delay in that communication has, however, been in a great measure compensated for, by the documents transmitted by my desire from Fort-William, and partly by the separate communications which I have had the honour to address, during the last few months, to your Honourable Committee or to the Chairman of the Honourable Court. Those communications do not absolve me from the obligation of laying before you a detailed and connected statement of the origin and progress of events, so important to your interests and to the national reputation, and I shall have the honour of transmitting to you such a statement before my return to the Presidency.

3. The immediate object of this despatch is, to make known to you the actual state of the war, together with my expectations of an early, secure, and honourable peace, resulting from the success of our arms. The impression which your Honourable Committee may have received, from the accounts which will have reached you of the untoward events of the early part of the war, and the slow progress of our operations, even when they were attended with more favourable results, renders it highly incumbent on me, both with a view to your personal gratification and to the interests of the Honourable Company, to lose no time in apprizing you of the happy change in this branch of your affairs. I accordingly avail myself of the early despatch of his Majesty's ship Tyne from Madras to England, to lay before you the following summary exposition of our actual situation and prospects, with reference to the war with the Goorkas.

4. The advanced period of the season, and the ineffectual operations of the Divisions of the Army under the command respectively of Major-General George Wood (formerly commanded by Major-General Marley) and Major-General John Wood, the former intended to advance upon Catmandoo in the direction of Muckwanpore, and the latter to operate against Palpa, rendered all expectation of striking any blow against the enemy in either of those quarters hopeless,

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

hopeless, and limited our views, during the present season, to making a decided impression on their possessions and resources to the westward of the Gogra or the Kali, as the principal branch of that river before it issues from the hills is denominated.

5. The native troops of the Division under Major-General George Wood, and his Majesty's Twenty-fourth regiment, have accordingly been cantoned in select positions along the line of our northern frontier, from the Gunduck to the Koosi, so as to protect the districts of Sarun and Tirhoot, together with the Terraie, or country lying between those Districts and the Forests, and to present the means of speedily reuniting at the return of the season for active operations. The positions chosen for the cantonments are situated as much in advance as was deemed consistent with the healthiness of the troops; and as far as I am yet informed, that primary object has been attained. They are, moreover, so posted, as to provide on emergency for the support of any part of the Line which may be menaced, while each Division is of strength sufficient to secure its own safety against any sudden attack that can be contemplated.

6. The European part of the force (with the exception of his Majesty's Twenty-fourth) and the greater part of the Artillery has been sent into cantonments, at the fixed stations of the Army, and all establishments not absolutely required have been discharged.

7. The force under Major-General John Wood has lately suffered from sickness, and has been withdrawn from the Terraie of Bootwul, and with the exception of the detachments allotted to the maintenance of the frontier posts, has been remanded to Cantonments. The posts chosen for the defence of the Goruckpore frontier, and to cover the conquered Terraie of Bootwul, have been selected on the same principles which regulated the choice of those taken up by the eastern Division. Every practicable arrangement for the reduction of unnecessary expense during the season of repose, has also been ordered to be made in this Division of the Army.

8. To the eastward of the Koosi, Captain Latter, the officer to whom the defence of that portion of our frontier was intrusted, has with the small force under his command amply fulfilled, and indeed surpassed the expectations which were formed, from the operations of the troops under his orders. By a series of vigorous and well-concerted measures, he has not only foiled the attempts of the enemy to make a serious impression on our territory in that quarter, but has driven him from all his posts on the frontier, and wrested from him a considerable portion of the province of Morung. Since these successful operations were performed, no attempt has been made by the enemy to molest our frontier beyond the Koosi. Captain Latter's attention, at the period of our latest advices, was directed to the encouragement of the Rajah of Siccim, a Hill Chief, the greater part of whose territories had been conquered by the Goorkas, and who has availed himself of the favourable opportunity now afforded him of recovering his lost dominions, in seizing the strong fort of Naggree, the possession of which would materially embarrass the Goorkas in that quarter.* The vicinity of Captain Latter's position to the Presidency will enable the Vice-President in Council to communicate to your Honourable Committee later information of that officer's proceedings than I have it in my power to convey to you. Captain Latter's communications with the hill tribes have been marked with great judgment and propriety, and he has carefully avoided encouraging them to make any premature efforts against the Goorkas, which from our inability to support them might terminate to their injury. The general aspect of affairs in that quarter will appear to your Honourable Committee to be very satisfactory.

9. The early operations of the irregular force ordered into Kamaon, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, formerly in the service of the Rajah of Jyepore and for some years past commanding the Police Corps of irregular Horse in the Western Provinces, have come under the knowledge of your Honourable Committee, from a perusal of the documents transmitted by the Honourable

* The fort was blockaded by the Siccim troops, and hopes entertained that it would fall, unless soon relieved.

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Honourable the Vice-President in Council. The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner in that command, and of the Honourable Edward Gardner, second assistant to the Residency at Delhi, to whose general controul and superintendence the conduct of the expedition was committed, deserved, and has received my most cordial approbation.

10. By a succession of judicious, cautious, and well combined movements, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner effected his advance to a strong position in front of Almora, the capital of the province, compelling the enemy's force to retire before him, without attempting to risk a general engagement, and secured the communication with the Company's provinces in his rear. Neither the description of force under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's command, nor his equipments, were adequate to the regular reduction of fortified places defended by a resolute enemy. By his advance to Almora, aided by the people of the country, he had effected as much as could reasonably be expected from the means at his disposal, and the expectation that the enemy's officers in that province were disposed to surrender it to the British Government, on securing terms for their personal advantage, on which the hope of success from that expedition was partly founded, not being realized; while the early occupation of Kamaon became daily more important, I determined to detach a regular force into that province, under the command of an officer of approved character and experience, to complete the conquest of the country. With some difficulty and considerable inconvenience, a force, consisting of two battalions of Native Infantry,* and five companies drawn from the Deyra Dhoon, was sent into Kamaon with a proportion of twelve pounders and mortars, the whole under the command of Colonel Nicolls, of his Majesty's Fourteenth Regiment of Foot, and Quarter-Master General of the King's troops in India. This force has since been reinforced successively by two other battalions of Native Infantry, and will be strengthened gradually to the extent which may be deemed necessary.

11. The conquest of the province was achieved, however, by the original detachment alone.† Colonel Nicolls reached the position occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, before Almora, on the 9th April, having proceeded with the first battalion of the Fourth. On examining the enemy's position and works, he determined to await the arrival of the battalion of the Fifth and the flank companies with the mortars. The whole did not join before the 21st or 22d of April, when Colonel Nicolls commenced operations.

12. It would not be consistent with the scale of this despatch, to enter into a detail of those operations which reflect the highest credit on Colonel Nicolls and the officers and troops under his command, and speedily obtained the possession of the fortified heights and town of Almora, after a gallant and spirited assault. The result of this success was an offer from the enemy to surrender the forts of Almora and the whole province of Kamaon, on condition of being permitted to retire unmolested across the Kali, with their public and private property and arms. Colonel Nicolls, with the concurrence of the Honourable Mr. Gardner, who was charged with the conduct of political affairs, agreed to these terms which have since been carried into full effect, the whole province being in our possession and the enemy withdrawn across the Kali. The province was, immediately on the signature of the Convention, declared to be annexed to the dominions of the Honourable Company, conformably to my original instructions, and the local civil administration was assumed by Mr. Gardner.

13. The enclosed copies and extracts from the despatches of Mr. Gardner and Colonel Nicolls‡ will make your Honourable Committee acquainted with the details of those proceedings and operations, of which the general outline and result has been stated above; and I have added copies of the general orders published by me on the occasion§ expressive of my sense of the meritorious conduct of the troops. I have likewise the honour to submit the copy of a letter

* Drawn from this station and Cawnpore.

† First battalion of the Fourth, second battalion of the Fifth, a corps composed of six flank companies of Sepoys from the Dhoon, and the Irregulars under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner.

‡ Enclosures Nos. 1 to 16. § Enclosures Nos. 17 and 18.

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letter written under my authority,* expressive of my high approbation of the conduct of Mr. Gardner.

14. It is a no less gratifying than indispensable part of my public duty, to mark with peculiar emphasis to your Honourable Committee, my entire satisfaction and approbation of the whole tenour of the conduct of Mr. Gardner, and of Colonel Nicolls and the officers and troops, to whose gallantry, zeal, and discipline, he has borne such honourable testimony. It would be injustice to omit a particular mention of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, whose distinguished merit in the conduct of the expedition, previously to Colonel Nicolls's assumption of the command, will not fail to attract your notice, and whose meritorious services since that period have been amply testified by Colonel Nicolls.

15. The early occupation of Kamaon was, as I have already observed, calculated to have a most decided influence on the events of the war, and its effects soon began to be apparent. By the occupation of that province, the complete separation of the eastern and western portions of the Goorka Empire was effected, and all communication between the Court and its Armies in the Western Provinces entirely cut off. This became of peculiar importance, at a time when the enemy, by being relieved from all apprehension of an invasion of his more eastern territories, or an attack on the capital, would be encouraged to direct his exclusive attention to the support of the western war, and the reinforcements of his Armies in that quarter, in which it was now evident any impression to be made by our arms must be effected.

16. The advance of the regular force into Kamaon partly produced the desired effect, by inducing the Goorka officers in that province to detain the reinforcements actually proceeding to the westward, and thus to augment the difficulties already pressing on the Goorkas in that quarter. The extent of their difficulties have become known to us, by intercepted letters from the Goorka officers in the Western Provinces to their Court, translations of some of which† are enclosed, for the information of your Honourable Committee. The conquest of the province effectually secured this object; and the gallant, vigorous, and animated manner in which it was achieved, could not fail to impress our enemy with a decided sense of our military superiority.

17. Chountra Bum Sah, and the other Goorka chiefs in Kamaon, earnestly desired to be permitted to address letters to the commanders of the Goorka troops in Gurhwall, and in the provinces beyond the Jumna, recommending the immediate surrender to the English forces of all the forts and possessions of the Goorkas, and the retreat of the Goorka troops beyond the Kali, as the most acceptable service they could render to the Rajah, and as a measure preparatory to a negociation for peace. Bum Sah at the same time declared his belief, that he would immediately receive powers from his Court to treat for peace, and expressed his conviction in no obscure terms, that it was absolutely necessary for the safety of their remaining possessions. I shall recur to this subject in the sequel.

17. A. The Goorka commanders in Gurhwall did not hesitate to comply with Bum Sah's requisition, and I have reason to believe that all the Goorka posts in that province have been surrendered to our troops, and that the whole country will be shortly evacuated by the Goorkas.

18. Before the effect of Bum Sah's letters on Ummer Sing Thappa, the chief commander of the Goorkas in the west, who was posted on the heights of Malown, and invested by the force under the command of Major-General Ochterlony, and on his son Runjore Sing, who maintained the fort of Jyetuck against General Martindell's Division, could be known, events had occurred at Malown, which have terminated in the entire reduction of the Goorka power in that quarter.

19. Your Honourable Committee is apprized that Major-General Ochterlony, after compelling Ummer Sing to retire to the Malown range of hills, and after successively

* Enclosure No. 11. † Enclosures Nos. 19 to 21.

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successively reducing the forts of the Ramgurh range previously occupied by Ummer Sing's force, directed his attention to the means of investing Ummer Sing's new position, so as to cut off his supplies, and compel him to surrender or risk an action.

20. The defection of the Rajah of Belaspore, from whose country Ummer Sing drew a great portion of his supplies, materially promoted the success of Major-General Ochterlony's plans. The presence of our troops compelled the Rajah of Belaspore to give up his alliance with the Goorkas; and on this condition, and that of adhering to our cause, his territories on this side of the Sutlege were guaranteed to him. These conditions have been punctually fulfilled by the Rajah.

21. Ummer Sing still maintained himself on the heights of Malown; and the extraordinary natural advantages of his position, improved by art, rendered an attack on it an operation of great difficulty and uncertain success.

22. On the 14th and 15th of April, however, Major-General Ochterlony, by an able and well-concerted combination of movements, established himself in two positions on the heights, by means of which he effectually broke the continuity of the enemy's chain of posts, forced him to confine himself to the fort of Malown and its immediate outworks, and obtained a position from which he would be able to carry on operations against the place.

23. The details of this able and brilliant operation, and of the complete repulse of the enemy in a most gallant attack on our principal post on the heights on the day following, cannot be included in the limits of this despatch. Copies of Major-General Ochterlony's report of his operations are enclosed;* and together with a sketch of the heights of Malown,† which I have also the honour to transmit, will, however, put your Honourable Committee in possession of every necessary information. A copy of the orders issued on this occasion,‡ expressive of my high approbation of the conduct of Major-General Ochterlony and the officers and troops under his command, is also annexed, and will, I am persuaded, meet the cordial concurrence of your Honourable committee.

24. This success was not obtained without considerable loss on our part, as you will observe from the returns transmitted with General Ochterlony's despatches. That of the enemy was much more severe, especially in his principal officers, and the result of the contest rendered his early reduction inevitable. Major-General Ochterlony, on a subsequent day, seized one of the outworks of the fort, when, nearly the whole of the Goorka troops occupying the other outworks deserted to him in a body, leaving Ummer Sing with a very reduced force in the body of the place.

25. Major-General Ochterlony having erected a battery for twelve and eighteen-pounders against the fort, propositions of surrender were made by Ummer Sing, and after some negociation, were finally adjusted. They were substantially as follows: That all the forts and possessions of the Goorkas west of the Jumna should be immediately surrendered to the British troops: That orders for the evacuation of all the forts and possessions of the Goorkas in Gurhwall should be immediately despatched to the Goorka commanders in that quarter: That Ummer Sing, with the remaining garrison of Malown, and Runjore Sing, with two hundred of the garrison of Jyetuck, should be permitted to retire with their arms, private baggage, families, and a certain number of unarmed followers, to the Nepaulese territories beyond the Sarjoo:§ That the garrison in Gurhwall should be permitted to retire also to the same quarter. A copy of the agreement concluded between Major-General Ochterlony and Ummer Sing Thappa is enclosed.‖

26. The effect of this fortunate and honourable result of our operations against Ummer Sing, combined with the perilous reduction of Kamaon, has been

* Enclosures Nos. 22, 24, 27, and 28.
† Enclosure No. 23.
‡ Enclosures Nos. 25, 26, and 28
§ The Kali is the river intended.
‖ Enclosures Nos. 30 and 31.

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been the entire extinction of the Goorka power, throughout the countries formerly in their possession to the westward of the Kali or Gogra, involving the loss to them of more than a third of their Dominions, which they had been nearly thirty years in acquiring.

27. I beg leave to offer to your Honourable Committee my cordial congratulations on an event, which must either produce an early and honourable Peace, or enable us to pursue with eminent advantage a War, which has checked the ambition, and circumscribed the power of an arrogant and rapacious Government, has vindicated our insulted honour, and augmented our military renown throughout India.

28. It is my confident expectation, that these events will lead to the conclusion of an honourable and advantageous Peace. I have already stated, that Chountra Bum Sah is sanguine in his hopes of being empowered to treat. By obtaining the conduct of the negociation, and concluding a peace which may yet preserve the Goorka State from the ruin with which it is threatened by the prolongation of the war, he hopes to recover for himself and his party that ascendancy in the State, which they lost by the superior vigour, ability, and energy of the Thappa party, now headed by Ummer Sing and the minister Beem Sing, which has usurped to itself nearly the whole power of the State, holding the Rajah in a condition of almost absolute subjection, from which it is supposed the Rajah is anxious to emancipate himself through the means of Bum Sah's party.

29. The interests of the British Government will certainly be promoted, by the re-establishment of a party whose principles and conduct have always been compartively moderate, and disposed to a friendly intercourse with the Honourable Company; while the Thappa party has invariably been governed by opposite views and principles, having by its violence and intemperance provoked the present War, and yielding with undisguised reluctance to any sacrifices for the restoration of peace. The views and principles of this party are strongly marked in the letter from Ummer Sing Thappa, forming No. 19 of the Enclosures, which was intercepted in duplicate in Kamaon, and to which I doubt not the attention of your Honourable Committee will be particularly directed.

30. It will, therefore, be highly satisfactory to me to find that Bum Sah succeeds in his attempt to secure the conduct of the negociation; and I propose, in this event, to authorize Mr. Gardner to treat with him. Mr. Gardner is already in friendly communication with him, arising out of the recent transactions in Kamaon.

31. Since I began this letter, I have received information that Gooroo Gujraj Misser, who proceeded lately from the British camp on the Sarun frontier to Catmandoo, by invitation from the Rajah and Beem Sing, has returned with full powers to treat for peace; and I am in expectation of receiving from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw an early communication of the concessions which Gujraj Misser is empowered to make.

32. The name of Gooroo Gujraj Misser will be familiar to your Honourable Committee, as a leading person in the negociations of the late Major-General Kirkpatrick in Nepaul, and in those of Lieutenant-Colonel Knox at a later period. He has for some years resided at Benares, and some months ago solicited leave to open a communication with the administration at Catmandoo, with a view to effect the restoration of peace. His principles are known to be decidedly friendly to the maintenance of amicable relations, and even to the establishment of a closer connexion with the British Government; and this general coincidence of his views with those of Bum Sah, render it probable that their joint influence will be directed to the same objects.

33. Ummer Sing has expressed an anxious desire to treat for peace, asserting that he possesses full powers for that purpose. It is impossible, however, that he can be in possession of powers and instructions adapated to the actual state of affairs and the relative position of the two Governments, and on this account, and from considerations which will suggest themselves to your Honourable Committee on recurring to the foregoing remarks, I have declined holding any communications with Ummer Sing on this subject. There is little doubt that the

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the obtaining the conduct of the negociation for peace by either party will be the test of its superior influence at the moment, as well as the foundation of its permanent ascendancy in the councils of the State; and althoughit would be inconsistent with the dignity of the British Government, as well as with true policy, to interpose as a party in a struggle for power between contending factions in a foreign and hostile Court, there can be no doubt of the advantage to our interests of the prevalence of Bum Sah's influence, nor of the expediency of giving every legitimate degree of countenance to his views. Upon these principles, I have directed the transmission to Mr. Gardner of the instructions of which copies are enclosed forming Nos. 33 to 35.

34. The concessions which I shall deem it essential to insist on from the Goorka Government as the conditions of peace are:

1st. Their perpetual exclusion from all connexion with the countries heretofore under their authority west of the Kali.

2d. The cession of all the low lands, from the Kali eastward to the Teista, rendering either the foot or the ridge of the lowest range of hills the common boundary throughout that line.

3d. The formal renunciation of all the claims of the Goorkas which led to the war.

4th. The permanent residence of accredited Ministers from each Government at the Court of the other.

5th. The exclusion from the Nepaulese territory of Foreign Europeans and Americans, and of British subjects, without special permission from the British Government.

6th. Security for the Rajah of Siccim, and any other Hill Chiefs who may have risen against the Goorkas, to the eastward, and a good frontier in that direction.

35. A peace concluded on these terms will offer every desirable degree of indemnity and atonement on the one hand, and future security on the other. The territories proposed to be demanded are for the most part already occupied by our arms: a portion of Morung, and the neighbouring territory connecting with the Rajah of Siccim's possessions, being the only exceptions. The Goorkas, after the experience they have obtained, cannot rationally expect to recover these territories, and I do not anticipate much demur to their final relinquishment of them. The low lands, with the exception of those adjoining the territory of Oude, which I should deem it just to allot to the Nabob Vizier, from whose funds we have derived such material benefit, and whose aid has in every instance been prompt and liberal, I propose to annex permanently to the British Government, as an indemnification for the expenses of the war.

36. I have yet no information, on which I can confidently rely, relative to the value of these lands. The statements furnished to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw are manifestly under-rated. From the best information I can obtain, I cannot calculate the gross produce of the lands lying between the Gunduck and the Koosi, at less than eight lacs of rupees per annum. The produce of Morung and the Bootwul Terraic is to be added to this; but my information of their value is too indistinct to warrant me in hazarding a conjecture of what it may be. Under our Government, it may be presumed that the resources of the whole tract will improve; and from the quiet and industrious habits of the people, the collections are expected to be attended with little difficulty or expense.* That part of the low lands between the Gunduck and the Koosi already occupied by our arms, has been formally declared to be annexed to the British dominions, and the charge of it has been vested, for the present, in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

37. Kamaon is likely to prove a very valuable acquisition. The enclosed copy of a report from Mr. Gardner † will inform you of the estimated value, but there is

* In enumerating the advantages of this possession, the extensive forests, abounding with the finest timber, and extending along the whole line of frontier, is not to be omitted.

† Enclosures Nos 36 to 38.

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is no doubt that its revenues in every branch will improve. I propose to extend the limits of this province west, as far as the Alucknunda and the Ganges, or eventually to the Bageerettee and the Ganges, comprehending, as I have reason to think, a very fine tract of country. The eastern boundary will be the Kali, which rises in the Snowy Mountains, and pursues nearly a direct southerly course to the plains, where it assumes the name of the Gogra.

38. It is not by its direct resources only that I estimate the value of Kamaon. Through that province lies the easiest road across the snowy range of mountains into Chinese Tartary, opening to us a communication with that country and the vast regions beyond it, and affording a most encouraging prospect of improved commercial resources. My attention is sedulously directed to this object, and I shall, at an early period, be able to report to your Honourable Committee or the Honourable Court in more definite and satisfactory terms.

39. I have under my consideration the plan of settlement for Gurhwall and the countries west of the Jumna, which have been recovered from the Goorka yoke. The general principle of the plan in my contemplation is the restoration of the ancient Chiefs, except in instances where they have forfeited their claim by misconduct, to render them feudatory to the British Government, to the extent of giving us the command of their military force when required, and the right of investigating and arbitrating their disputes among themselves. To render this power effectual, I propose, for the present at least, to retain some strong places in the hills, and to establish a British officer to controul and superintend these affairs on the spot, under the orders of Major-General Ochterlony.

40. I have furnished Major-General Ochterlony with a statement of my views and sentiments on this subject, which with his report will form the foundation of my final resolutions. With respect to Gurhwall, I have transmitted similar instructions to Mr. Fraser.

41. Copies of these instructions would add so much to the bulk of this despatch, that I shall defer their transmission until a future opportunity, by which time I may be able to add a report of their final adoption of the arrangement in contemplation.

42. I have given orders for withdrawing from the hills nearly the whole of the regular force recently employed before Malown and Jyetuck, and for discharging all the irregular troops which can be dispensed with. Of the latter description I do not contemplate the necessity of retaining any, except those composed of Goorkas who have entered our service in considerable numbers, and other hill tribes. With part of these I propose to garrison the forts to be retained in the hills, and to make an arrangement for transferring the remainder to the restored Hill Chiefs, so that the Honourable Company will have to bear the charge of the former only. This charge, as well as that of the other establishments which it may be necessary to maintain, I hope to be able to meet, by the resources of those tracts which it may be judged advisable to retain in our hands in the hills to the westward of the Jumna. The excess of charge, at any rate, cannot be considerable.

43. Under the arrangement above referred to, I do not calculate on the necessity of retaining any regular troops in the hills west of the Jumna, and but few in Gurhwall.

44. It will be necessary, for the present, to maintain as strong a force in Kamaon as possible, both with a view to security and to the eventual prosecution of offensive operations from that quarter, if the war should be prolonged. After the restoration of peace, the regular force there will be susceptible of considerable reduction, though it will not be expedient to withdraw it altogether. On all these points, more detailed and precise information shall be communicated to your Hon. Committee at an early period of time.

45. The object of this despatch being solely to apprize your Honourable Committee of the actual state of the war, and of our prospects either of further success or of early peace, I forbear entering into any detailed examination of the original causes of the war, or of the events which have marked its progress, previously to those which are especially referred to in this despatch.

46. The

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46. The regular reports submitted to the Honourable Court of all the transactions between this Government and the State of Nepaul, will have sufficiently apprized you of the causes of the war; and the declared expectation of the Honourable Court, that the conduct of the Nepaulese would ultimately compel us to maintain our rights and interests by arms, will have led you to receive without surprise, the intelligence of our being actually engaged in hostilities against that State.

47. In framing the arrangements, both political and military, for the prosecution of the war, my sole study was to render them as prompt, efficacious, and decided, as the nature of the contest would permit; and I trust your Honourable Committee will be of opinion, that no care, attention or labour was wanting, in endeavouring to adapt those arrangements to these desired ends.

48. The early disasters of the war were to me the subject of sincere and deep regret; but every exertion was made to repair them, and I should have failed in my duty, if I had permitted them to deter me from a steady and persevering prosecution of a war involving our highest interests: and I may now presume to congratulate your Honourable Committee and the Honourable Court on the ultimate and signal success of a material branch of these measures, and on the near prospect of the attainment of all the objects which were contemplated in my original plan of the war.

49. I trust that, in the terms of peace which I propose to require, and in the plan for the settlement of the conquered country, your Honourable Committee will recognize an anxious solicitude to render them the means of improved prosperity and augmented reputation to the East-India Company and the Nation.

I have, &c.

Futtygarh, 1st June 1815. (Signed) MOIRA.

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(Enclosure No. 1.) (Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from Mr. Gardner, with Enclosures.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

1. His Excellency the Governor-General will have been fully informed, through the regular channel, of the brilliant success which attended Colonel Nicolls' operations of yesterday, against the enemy's fortified positions, which terminated in establishing his Head-Quarters in this capital.

2. During the course of the night, the enemy made a vigorous exertion, in two distinct points, to recover part of what he had lost; and although his endeavours partially succeeded in one of his attacks, he was eventually foiled, and repulsed at all points, without his gaining the least advantage. This, however, I am sorry to say, was not effected without a considerable loss on our part. The particulars of these transactions will, of course, be reported upon by Colonel Nicolls.

3. This morning the mortar batteries opened, and continued playing with effect till about ten o'clock A.M., when a flag of truce arrived from the Choutra, Bum Sah, to Colonel Nicolls, requesting a suspension of hostilities, and offering to treat for the evacuation of the province, on the basis of the terms offered by me to Bum Sah on the 30th ultimo, as reported in my despatch to your address of the 6th instant.

4. Colonel Nicolls concurring with me in opinion that those terms might still be offered to the enemy with advantage to the public interests, we jointly agreed to depute Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to hold a personal conference with Bum Sah, and furnished him with written instructions (a copy of which I do myself the honour to enclose), authorizing him to make certain propositions for Bum Sah's acceptance, which you will perceive he was desired to give a decided answer to within two hours of his receiving them.

5. A delay has occurred in bringing this negociation to an end, in consequence of Bum Sah and the Sirdars of Almora, being desirous of associating Kajee Chamoo

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from Mr. Gardner, with Enclosure.

Chamoo Bundaree, who commands a hill beyond our northern post, in their discussions. On his arrival in camp, Colonel Gardner will proceed to the fort; and on his return I shall do myself the honour of reporting the result of his mission, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Almora, 26th April 1815.

(Signed) EDWARD GARDNER, Second Assistant Resident at Delhi.

INSTRUCTIONS *to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner in conducting a Conference with the Choutra Bum Sah, relative to a Suspension of Arms between that Chieftain and the British Government, for which Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner has received authority from the Honourable Edward Gardner, Political Agent for his Excellency the Governor-General, and from Colonel Nicolls, commanding the Forces, within the Province of Kamaon.*

1. The Choutra Bum Sah, the Goorka Sirdars, and troops of the Nepaul Government, may be promised a free passage for themselves, with their arms, their families, and private property, by any named gaut upon the Sardha or Kalee, into the province of Dootee.

2. If the preceding article be agreed to, the fort of Almora to be delivered over to the British forces this evening, as a security and pledge.

3. The Choutra Bum Sah, the Sirdars and troops, to evacuate the whole line of their remaining defences before to-morrow evening.

4. The Choutra Bum Sah, the Sirdars and troops, to cross the Sardha or Kalee within a line to be settled, according to the route which may be agreed upon, engaging to march at the rate of six hours per day.

5. The garrison of Nythana and Pertaabgurh may be included, if required, in the terms agreed upon for the garrison of Almora.

6. Hostages to be exchanged for the due performance of the articles which may be agreed upon, if required, as soon as may be convenient after the signing of the convention.

7. A decided answer must be demanded to these propositions, and transmitted to us, for our confirmation or otherwise, within two hours of your arrival in the fort. At the expiration of that time, should nothing be concluded, you will take leave and return to our camp.

8. In the event of the Choutra Bum Sah acceding to these propositions, the release of Captain Hearsey, at present a prisoner of war, is to be required.

26th April 1815. (Signed) EDWARD GARDNER.
J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from Mr Gardner.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Sir:

1. My despatch of yesterday's date will have informed his Excellency the Governor-General of the state of affairs up to that time.

2 Early last night Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner returned from his conference with Bum Sah Choutra, and the other Goorka Chiefs, whom he represented, had acceded generally to the terms which had been offered to them; but as there were some points left open for discussion, the final closing of the negociation was deferred beyond the time at first insisted upon for its termination.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner having received Colonel Nicolls' opinions and my own upon these points, returned this morning to the fort, and about sunset concluded with the Goorka Chiefs a written agreement, which has been confirmed and exchanged in form.

4. A copy of this document I shall hereafter do myself the honour to transmit for his Excellency's consideration; and I trust, under all circumstances, it will be

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

be satisfactory, and meet with his Lordship's approbation. It simply engages, on their part, to surrender the province with its fortified places, and return beyond the Kalee within ten days, during which time we have agreed to feed them and provide them with carriage.

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

5. As a pledge for the performance of these stipulations, they have given an order for the fort of Lalmaudi to be immediately delivered up to the British forces, and three companies have accordingly marched to take possession of it. The Goorka troops will evacuate the fort of Almora and their other defences, as soon as arrangements can be made for the removal of their families and effects.

6. A royal salute has been fired on the occasion, and I have prepared a proclamation which I shall issue early to-morrow (a copy of which I have the honour to enclose), declaring the province of Kamaon a part of the British possessions, and calling upon the chief inhabitants to attend me, for the purpose of entering into engagements for their future allegiance, and inviting the Towns-people to return to their houses and occupations.

7. I beg leave to offer my congratulations to his Excellency the Governor-General upon the successful issue of affairs in this quarter, and the occupation of this province at a period so much earlier than was to have been expected. This conquest will, I consider, prove an acquisition of the highest importance; particularly in the effect it will doubtless have in hastening the reduction of the Goorka forces, and the termination of the war to the westward, and striking a fatal blow to the Government of Nepaul itself.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Almora,
27th April 1815.

(Signed) EDWARD GARDNER,
Second Assistant to Resident at Delhi.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

(Enclosure No. 3.) Letter from Mr. Gardner, with Enclosures.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to transmit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General, a copy and translation of the convention entered in o yesterday with Bum Sah and the Goorka chiefs of Almora, for the surrender of this province to the British Government on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul.

2. Hitherto every part of the engagement agreed to by the Goorka authorities has been strictly and faithfully observed; and I make little doubt, in conformity to them, the province will be quietly occupied, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for the purpose.

3. I this morning, in company with Colonel Nicolls, paid a complimentary visit to Bum Sah, at which he was evidently gratified. Nothing of greater importance passed at this meeting, than a pleasing freedom and candour of behaviour, which served to remove from my mind the slight suspicions which I was led occasionally to entertain of his sincerity. I believe nothing defers the march of the Goorka troops, and the surrender of the remaining defences, but the difficulty of furnishing the carriers we engaged to provide in sufficient numbers.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Almora,
28th April, 1815.

(Signed) EDWARD GARDNER,
Second Assistant to Resident at Delhi.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 3.) Letter from Mr. Gardner, with Enclosures.

TRANSLATION *of a Convention executed by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, (authorized for that purpose by the Honourable E. Gardner, and Colonel Nicolls, acting on the part of the British Government) on one side, and by Bum Sah Choutra, Chamoo Bundaree Kajee Ungut Sirdar, and Jasmun Dan Thappa, for the Nepaul Government, on the other side.*

The Rajah's name at the top of the paper "Gurbhun Jat Bekram Sah."

In the year 1872 Sumbut, on Thursday the 4th of Bysak, the following Convention has been written by the Choutra Bum Sah, Kajee Chamoo Bundaree, Captain Ungut Sing Sirdar and Jasmun Dan Thappa; and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, on the part of the General Colonel Nicolls, and the Honourable Edward Gardner acting for the Governor-General; in which the Choutra Bum Sah and the Goorka Sirdars, on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul (here as pace is left for the Rajah's name inserted at the top of the paper), agree:

That at the fort of Almora, and the province of Kamaon, with all its fortified places shall be evacuated. The garrison with their property (namely private effects), ammunition (namely ball, powder, and flints, with all musquets and accoutrements, and eleven guns), shall be allowed to march across the Kalee unmolested, by a convenient road, being supplied with provisions and carriers who are to be collected and sent to such part as may be pointed out. The fort of Lalmaudi shall be evacuated this day, and possession given to the British troops.

(L. S.) The Seal of Colonel GARDNER.

(L. S.) BUM SAH'S Seal. (L. S.) W. L. GARDNER.

(L. S.) The Seal of KAJEE CHAMOO BUNDAREE.

(L. S.) Ditto of JASMUN DAN THAPPA.

Ratified and confirmed by us, this twenty-seventh of April 1815.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Colonel.
E. GARDNER,
Second Assistant to Resident at Delhi.

(Enclosure No. 4.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 4.)
To the Honourable E. Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 26th, 27th, and 28th instant, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions of the Governor-General on the important and gratifying subject of their contents.

2. The terms of the convention concluded with Bum Sah and the other Goorka Chiefs, by which they engage to evacuate Kamaon and all the fortified places in the province, as the condition of being allowed to retire unmolested across the Sarda, are highly approved by the Governor-General, who considers that arrangement, viewed with reference to the brilliant operations of the troops which immediately preceded it, and to the solid benefits which it secures to the British Government in the early occupation of the province, to be in every point of view honourable and advantageous to the public interests. His Lordship's public and recorded thanks are due to you and to Colonel Nicolls, for the eminent judgment, prudence, and moderation, which prompted you, in the hour of victory, to accede to the solicitations of the enemy for a suspension of hostilities, with a view to improve and secure, without further effusion of blood, those decided advantages, which had already been acquired by the well-directed valour of our arms.

3. The result has fully justified the expectations which the Governor-General had formed, of the early and honourable conclusion of operations, of which both the political and military branch were confided to officers of approved ability, judgment, and zeal, and possessing in an eminent degree the confidence of the Government.

4. You

4. You will be pleased to communicate this despatch to Colonel Nicolls. His Lordship has, in General Orders of this date, expressed his sense of the eminent merits and services of Colonel Nicolls, and the officers and troops under his command.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)
Letter from Secretary to Government.

5. The importance of the occupation of Kamaon, in its influence on the future events of the war, cannot be too highly estimated, whether it be regarded with relation to the moral effect which it will produce, or the value of the province in a military point of view.

6. The tenour of the proclamation published by you, declaring the annexation of Kamaon to the dominions of the Honourable Company, is entirely approved.

7. As soon as the Goorka troops shall have withdrawn from Kamaon and the passage of the Sarda be secured, your attention will be directed to the introduction and establishment of the authority of the Government throughout the province. On this subject no instructions are deemed to be necessary, beyond those with which you have already been furnished; except in as much as refers to the boundary which should be assigned to the province. All the maps in possession of this Government are so incorrect, that no satisfactory judgment can be framed from them with regard to what the interests of the Company may require in that respect. To the eastward, the Sarda appears to present a natural limit. Still the important object of securing the trade with Tartary through the Himmaleh Mountains against the interference of the Goorkas might not be attained by fixing that river as the boundary; you are, therefore, requested to satisfy yourself on this point: and should it appear that a frontier beyond the Sarda, in the part where it approaches the mountains, would be required for the purpose above-mentioned, the extent of it must be defined, so as that the cession of that tract must be made a stipulation in any negociation with the Goorka Government.

8. In like manner, you will please to ascertain what extension to the westward would be advisable, with a view to the tranquillity of the new province, and to the rendering it as beneficial as may be to the Company's Government, in order that, upon the re-establishment of any of the ancient ruling families on that western border, such reservation of territory may be made as will answer for the purpose described.

9. Any arrangements, connected with the introduction of our authority, which you may find it necessary to adopt in the first instance, will of course be considered as temporary, and subject to the final resolutions of the Government, after it shall have been able to form a satisfactory judgment on the subject, founded on experience and accurate local knowledge.

10. Your application to these objects will not necessarily be suspended, his Lordship apprehends, by the prosecution of further military operations in the direction of Gurhwall, or to whatever quarter they may be pointed, and you will be guided by our own discretion, founded on the actual state of affairs, with regard to accompanying the troops or remaining in the interior of the province.

11. I am directed by his Lordship to desire that you will assume the official designation of Commissioner for the affairs of Kamaon and Agent of the Governor-General. You are authorized to draw a salary of fifteen hundred sicca rupees per mensem, exclusively of your established receipts as Second Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, and to charge your actual expenses to the Government. Adverting to the arduous nature of the duties on which you have been employed since the preparations of the expedition into Kamaon were commenced, his Lordship deems it proper that this resolution should take effect from the 14th of December last, the date of the instructions of the Governor-General for undertaking that expedition.

12. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatches of the dates noted in the margin,* which did not appear to require any particular reply.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
3d May 1815.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure

* 16th, 17th, 22d, and 24th April.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 5.)
Letter from Colonel Nicolls.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtygurh.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will acquaint his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the march of Hustee Dull was confirmed yesterday evening, and his arrival at or near Gunna-nath, a mountain pass bearing north of our position, was satisfactorily ascertained.

He has carried with him the Thara Dull and Bhowannee Buksh companies (a part of their regular infantry) and about two or three hundred of the men whom he brought from Dootee.

Had the state of our supplies admitted it, I should have commenced my operations against the defences of the town last night, and profited greatly by his absence. With great reluctance I felt myself obliged to forego the flattering opportunity.

In order, however, to prevent the enemy from gaining any advantage from this bold measure, I detached Major Patton, at twelve last night, with the force named in the margin,* to follow Hustee Dull to Gunna-nath, and if not attended with much risk, to attack him before he could stockade himself. Should the enemy be stockaded, Major Patton is ordered to occupy the nearest strong position between him and Almora, and prevent him from increasing his defences by plying him with shells. If he has moved upon Nythanna, I mean to stockade the strongest point which I can select on the road in his rear, and then place Captain Butterfield's corps there, withdrawing the Native Infantry.

At four this morning I followed this detachment, and should have remained out till night, had I been able to flatter myself that Major Patton would have gained the position alluded to at an early hour. The gun-elephants moved too slowly, and after having detained him considerably, the Major deemed it expedient to send the six-pounder back to camp.

I had hoped to have assisted in cutting off the enemy's retreat by the nearest line, and I now hold the first battalion of the Fourth regiment in readiness for that service.

The occupation of Eree Deo has been of consequence in many ways, and from Hustee Dull's movement I am inclined to imagine, that they expect an escort from the westward, with the money and ammunition for Ummer Sing's army, which the state of affairs in Gurhwall has prevented Bum Sah from forwarding to its original destination.

The Zemindars in the vicinity of Eree Deo supply Captain Butterfield's force amply, and that officer is entrusted with money and authority to make purchases to any extent.

I shall report again, if I receive any despatch from Major Patton before night, or by express if necessary.

I have, &c.

Camp before Almora,
23d April 1815.

(Signed) J. Nicolls,
Colonel.

(Enclosure No. 6.)
Letter from Colonel Nicolls.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To the Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have very great satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of a letter just received from Major Patton, commanding the detachment which marched last night against Hustee Dull; by which his Excellency will, I am sure, with pleasure observe, that the gallantry of the officers and men employed has, with ease, obtained advantages

* One six-pound field piece, one 4⅕ mortar.—Detail of Artillery: Five companies, second battalion Fifth regiment; Five companies flank battalion. Bildars, and a day's provision, and a goole of Irregulars.

advantages of very considerable importance over that chief and the élite of the army under his command.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

The enemy is already much agitated by this happy event, and is reinforcing his detachment, which I shall also do.

(Enclosure No. 6.)
Letter from Colonel Nicolls.

I have, &c.

Camp before Almora, 23d April 1815, 7 P. M.

(Signed) J. Nicolls, Colonel.

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To Lieutenant Webb, Acting Major of Brigade.

Sir:

I have the pleasure of acquainting you, for the information of Colonel Nicolls, that the detachment he did me the honour of placing under my command last night came up with the force under the Goorka chief, Hustee Dull, and after a sharp action and pursuit over several hills completely defeated and dispersed them.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry of our officers and soldiers. All were anxious to close with the enemy, and actually drove them over the brink of a precipice.

I am sorry to say, we have had two or three killed and thirteen or fourteen wounded. A particular return shall be sent as soon as collected.

I have, &c.

Camp, Gunna-nath, 23d April 1815.

(Signed) R. Patton, Major, commanding Detachment.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

(Enclosure No. 7.)
Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

By the Commander-in-Chief's desire I yesterday had the honour to transmit you Colonel Nicolls' despatch of the 23d instant, announcing the complete defeat of Hustee Dull Choutrah. I have now, by his Excellency's command, the satisfaction to forward, in order to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed copies of despatches from Colonel Nicolls, dated the 24th and 25th instant, reporting the death of Hustee Dull Choutra, who fell mortally wounded in the engagement with Major Patton's detachment, the subsequent capture by storm of the enemy s stockaded positions in front of Almora, and the occupation of that Capital by the British arms.

These decisive and brilliant successes obtained by the detachment under Colonel Nicolls, are considered by the Commander-in-Chief to be most honourable to our arms, while they promise in their consequences to be attended with the most beneficial influence on the general success of the war.

The Commander-in-Chief begs to solicit the particular notice of the Governor-General to the consummate judgment, energy, and skill with which Colonel Nicolls has conducted the important service entrusted to him in Kamaon, and to the unsurpassed zeal and gallantry of the troops, who have so nobly seconded his efforts in the service of his country

The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief reserves the public expressions of his thanks and approbation to Colonel Nicolls and his detachment, until the receipt of that officer's report of the result of the operations in which he was engaged at the date of his last despatch.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarter s Futtygurh, 30th April 1815.

(Signed) G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtygurh.

Sir:

I had last night the honour to transmit a copy of a letter received from Major Patton, commanding the detachment which I ordered to march on the night of the 23d against Hustee Dull Choutra.

With the sincerest satisfaction, I have now the honour to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a subsequent report from Major Patton, and to add, that the rout and dispersion of that chief's selected force is fully confirmed. Some have returned to Almora, but by no means the whole force, if we can credit reports. With sentiments of regret for the death of a gallant Chief, mixed with those of joy for the removal of an active and vigilant enemy, I have to announce the death of Hustee Dull Choutra, uncle to the reigning Rajah of Nepaul. He was shot through the temple, and died upon the road to Almora.

A Sirdar, named Jeywokah, has also been brought into Almora, dangerously wounded through the body.

I hope to open the eight-inch mortars upon Sittolee to-morrow; and under the prevailing alarm and dejection, I dare say the apprehension of these formidable engines will induce the enemy to an early evacuation of that post.

I transmit herewith a list of the killed and wounded, which is not as great as might have been expected, a circumstance on which I very heartily congratulate his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major Patton's conduct in directing this enterprize, entitles him to my warmest approbation: his decision and promptitude were only equalled by his skill and gallantry.

I wish he had named the officers, European and Native, who have had, and embraced opportunities of distinguishing themselves, in order that I might have performed the grateful duty of bringing their achievements to the notice of his Excellency.

This delightful task is, however, only postponed, as I feel that my pleasure of this success cannot be complete, until I have held up the gallant promoters of it to the grateful admiration of their Honourable Employers, their Country, and their Sovereign.

I have, &c.

Camp before Almora, 24th April 1815.

(Signed) J. Nicolls, Colonel.

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To Lieutenant Webb, Acting Major of Brigade, Camp.

Sir:

I have the honour of enclosing you a return of killed and wounded of the detachment in action with the enemy on the 23d of April 1815.

I am most anxious to remove the above, as soon as practicable, into your camp, and as Mr. Davies has reported five most dangerous cases which cannot properly be attended to in this camp, I have directed them, provided we can find means, to be conveyed to Katur Mul, with as little delay as possible, under an escort of a few regulars and a party of Colonel Gardner's irregulars.

We have a report in camp, that Hustee Dull has been very desperately wounded and carried into Almora; and there is certainly another of their Chiefs killed, his embroidered belt, musquet, &c., having been brought into camp.

All the reports I have received this morning state that the enemy have all retired to Almora.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. Patton, Major, commanding Detachment.

P.S. Let me beg of you to expedite supplies to us. The country has hitherto produced nothing.

Return

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No 7.)
Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

RETURN *of Killed and Wounded, of a Detachment under Major R. Patton, in Action with the Enemy, April 23d* 1815.

| CORPS. | Killed. | | | | Wounded. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ensigns. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Sepoys. | Ensigns. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Sepoys. |
| Detachment, Flank Battalion..... | . | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 7 |
| Detachment, Second Battalion Fifth Native Regiment..... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 16 |
| TOTAL killed and wounded.... | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 23 |

Name of the officer wounded.—Ensign Blair (severely, not dangerously), Flank battalion.

(Signed) ROBERT PATTON,
Major, commanding the Detachment.

Five of the above wounded cases are reported to me extremely dangerous ones.

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtygurh.

Sir;

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I advanced at one P.M. with the first battalion Fourth Regiment and flank battalion towards the enemy's principal stockade upon the north end of the Sittolee ridge. It was my intention to have established the heavy mortar in battery within six or eight hundred yards of that work, and had taken up the ground for that purpose; when finding that our troops were confident and the enemy disheartened, I ordered their two stone breastworks to be carried by assault, a service cheerfully performed by the first battalion of the Fourth, most gallantly led by Captain Faithful.

The irregular infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's personal command, advanced by a ridge parallel to ours, and animated by the gallantry of the first battalion of the Fourth regiment, they diverged to the right when near the summit. They very easily possessed themselves of the three remaining breastworks upon the Sittolee ridge.

Whilst this was passing fifty men of the Fourth possessed themselves of a small breastwork on the left.

The first battalion Fourth regiment was halted on the ridge until the flank battalion came up. I then ordered Captain Leys to advance upon the retreating enemy; and finding five roads, the troops pursued them by each of them, until they possessed themselves of one stockade leading to the Kalmuttea, a small stone fortification, and the Rajah's palace.

We have thus cut off all retreat to Kalmuttea, and perfectly divided the enemy's force, which must fall as soon as our small mortars and six-pounders come up.

Lieutenant Wight and Captain Faithful led their men into the embrasure of the breastwork; in doing which, I regret to say, the former was dangerously wounded. I saw Captain Faithful immediately cut the Goorka down.

The only other officer of that corps, or any other, whom I have received any report as yet of having been wounded, is Lieutenant Purvis, a very gallant officer, who led the advance in a style that will ever do him honour.

I suppose about forty men may be killed and wounded.

I congratulate

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.) Letter from Adjutant General, with Enclosures.

I congratulate his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the glorious result of the noble exertions of the troops, whom it will be a source of pride to me, to the end of life, to have commanded.

Major Patton's corps remained at Gunna-nath and Katur Mull, and about fifteen hundred of the irregulars and provincials are absent on various duties.

It is almost superfluous to say that the troops behaved well. It will suffice to report, that they marched for nearly two hours up hill, and drove an enemy, equal in number to their own, from seven breastworks and strong fortified houses, in less than three hours.

I have, &c.

Almora, 25th April 1815. (Signed) J. Nicolls, Colonel.

Lieutenant Field, of the Fourth regiment, also conducted himself in a most admirable manner.

(Enclosure No. 8.) Letter from Colonel Nicolls.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtygurh.

Sir:

I had the honour, yesterday evening, to apprize you, by express, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the troops had carried the breastworks on the Sittolee ridge, and pushed their success so far as to occupy about one-third of the town, and their important positions upon the line between Kalmuttea and Lalmaudy.

These advantages were quietly retained till eleven P.M., at which hour our northern post, under Lieutenant Costly, of the first battalion of the Fourth regiment, was carried by overpowering numbers. Lieutenant Brown and Lieutenant Winfield, of the flank battalion, were instantly detached with a hundred men to the assistance of the party, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, who happened to be with me at the moment, instantly led one of his gooles to the spot. By the zeal, judgment and gallantry of these officers and troops, this invaluable position was recovered and retained. The Goorkas charged our troops two or three times, but were always repulsed. The loss on both sides was considerable

Though I believe there was not any previous concert, the very sharp firing upon the hill encouraged the garrison of the fort to make a sortie. They came up to the wall of our advanced post, about six feet high or more, and threw stones over it: one Goorka had the temerity to mount the wall, from which he instantly fell dead. Throughout the night, an incessant skirmishing prevailed, occasioning many casualties: amongst others Lieutenant Tapley, of the Twenty-seventh Native Infantry, received a mortal wound.

The small mortars opened about six P.M., and one of the large ones at twelve. I feel much indebted to Lieutenants Bell and Wilson, for their activity in laying and bringing these mortars into use so soon.

This morning the advanced post in town was pushed to within seventy yards of the fort of Almora, and remains established there. Lieutenant Bell having thrown several eight-inch shells into the fort, the garrison was compelled to remain concealed; and Goorkas and Kusseas having quitted it in great numbers, it was too easily considered by our advanced parties to have been evacuated. They proceeded up to the street which bounds it on the east side, in order to get to the door by which so many had quitted it. The garrison suddenly shewed themselves, and a hot fire rendered it necessary to retreat, which was accordingly done, but with a good countenance.

At nine P.M., a flag of truce brought me a letter from the Choutra Bum Sah and another from Captain Hearsey, written with that Chief's concurrence, requesting that a suspension of arms might be mutually agreed to, in view to the termination of hostilities in this province, on the basis of terms offered to the Choutra several weeks ago by the Hon. Edward Gardner.

With

With the concurrence of Mr. Gardner, this suspension has been agreed to; and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner will meet the Choutra, and the three principal Sirdars now surviving, as soon as one of them, Chumoo Bundaree, can be brought in from one of their outposts.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

The result shall report to you this evening, for his Excellency's information.

(Enclosure No. 8.) Letter from Colonel Nicolls.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Nicolls, Colonel.

Almora, 26th April 1815.

Five P.M. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner has been compelled to wait till this hour for Chumoo Bundaree, I therefore shall not, by this post, be able to report as I intended.

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(Enclosure No. 9.)

(Enclosure No. 9.) Letter from Colonel Nicolls.

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtygurh.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys, killed and wounded in the attack upon the town of Almora, and the breastworks which covered the approach to it, upon the 25th instant, and in the operations which have been carried on since.*

I hope his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will not conceive that the loss of men, considerable as it is, is disproportionate to the service performed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner being at present employed in preparing the terms upon which the Goorka garrison may evacuate the province unmolested, I have not yet been able to obtain the return of casualties in the irregular levy under his command, but it is understood to be within, rather than beyond, the number mentioned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Nicolls, Colonel.

Almora, 27th April 1815.

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RETURN *of Men Killed and Wounded of the First Battalion of the Fourth Regiment of Native Infantry, and of the Flank Detachment under Captain Leys, on the 25th and 26th April* 1815.

| CORPS. | Lieutenants. | | Soobadars. | | Jemmadars. | | Havildars. | | Naicks. | | Drummers. | | Sepoys. | | Tent Lascars. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Killed. | Wounded. | Killed. | Wounded. | Killed. | Wounded. | Killed. | Wounded. | Killed. | Wounded. | Killed. | Wounded. | Killed. | Wounded. | Killed. | Wounded. |
| First Battalion Fourth Regiment Native Infantry .... | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 21 | 58 | .. | 1 |
| Flank Detachment ..... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 26 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 9 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 22 | 84 | .. | 1 |
| GRAND TOTAL. | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | 13 | | 5 | | .. | | 106 | | 1 | |

GRAND TOTAL killed and Wounded ..... 130

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Killed.....Lieutenant Tapley, Flank Detachment.
Wounded.....Lieutenant Purvis (slightly), First battalion Fourth Regiment.
Do.....Lieutenant Wight (severely), ..... do,

Camp, Almora, 27th April 1815.

(Signed) W. S. Webb, M.B.

* Regular ..... 130
Irregular ..... 50

Total, 180



(Enclosure

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtygurh.

(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Colonel Nicolls.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of killed and wounded of the irregular infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's command, during the operations against the defence of this town.

The total certainly is considerable; but I beg you will assure his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I have endeavoured, by every means, to prevent the expenditure of our gallant troops.

It is a great satisfaction to me to state, that many of the wounds are slight. Amongst the whole there are, I think, but four compound fractures.

I have, &c.

Almora, 28th April 1815.

(Signed) J. Nicolls, Colonel.

Return *of Killed and Wounded of the Irregulars under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, in the Assaults on the Enemy's Positions at Almora on the 25th April* 1815.

| | Jemmadars. | Neshunchirs. | Enkiezees. | Sepoys. | Bheestees. | Jens. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Killed | .. | 3 | 3 | 13 | 1 | .. | 20 |
| Wounded | 2 | 2 | 11 | 44 | 1 | 1 | 61 |
| Total killed and wounded | | | | | | | 81 |

Camp, Almora, 28th April 1815.

(Signed) W. L. Gardner, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Irregulars.

(Enclosure No. 11.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosure.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, in order to be laid before his Excellency the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a despatch from Colonel Nicolls, dated the 30th ultimo, noticing the important services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, during the late arduous and brilliant service in Kamaon.

The Commander-in-Chief concurs in the sentiments of approbation which Colonel Nicolls has expressed of the able, gallant, and meritorious conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, both in his advance from Chilkeea to Almora, and subsequent to the junction of the regular force under Colonel Nicolls; and his Excellency begs leave to recommend the valuable services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to the distinguished favour of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

No allowances of any description have been fixed for Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner since he entered upon the invasion of Kamaon. The sum of three hundred rupees per month, mentioned by Colonel Nicolls, is drawn by the Lieutenant-Colonel, in his capacity of Commanding Officer of the Irregular Horse, which situation it is still intended, his Excellency believes, he should retain.

The Commander-in-Chief can have no hesitation in submitting to the most favourable consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that the scale of personal allowance recommended by Colonel Nicolls may be granted to

to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner from the date of his instructions, viz., the 21st December 1814, exclusive of the pension he receives from Government, and of his allowance as Commandant of Irregular Cavalry.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Futtyghur, 9th May 1815.

(Signed) G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 11.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosure.

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To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtygurh.

Sir:

The great, highly valuable, and always cheerful services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner have been so eminently conspicuous in every way, and been so strongly promotive of the glorious result of the operations in this province, that I should feel myself guilty of a negligence truly disgraceful, were I not to make them the subject of a separate despatch, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Your letter in reply to mine of the 9th instant, having conveyed to me his Lordship's high approbation of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's conduct to the period of my arrival in camp, it would be as improper as it is unnecessary, to return to the subject of his judicious advance from Chilkeea.

Since I have joined, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner has performed services of the first importance to our success, which entitle him to my warmest gratitude.

1st. He has obtained for me the best intelligence.

2d. His corps, under his personal command, greatly contributed to our success in the attack upon the Sittolee ridge on the 25th instant.

3d. A detachment of his, also, personally and voluntarily led to the relief of our northern post, saved the Native Infantry stationed there from a contest unequal in numbers, and with the greatest gallantry (increased, if not aroused by his presence) repulsed three successive charges of the enemy, who lost several of their leaders.

4th. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner conducted himself in the discussion of the terms of the convention with such skill, preseverance, and address, as to render him most worthy of the grateful remembrance of the Government

5th. The Lieutenant-Colonel has been, ever since the ratification of the convention, most busily employed in making arrangements for the removal of the Choutra's effects and stores.

6th. He has kindly undertaken to accompany Bum Sah to the Sarda, in order that the difficulties and vexations which may be expected to arise, may be removed and softened immediately, in the manner most likely to impress that Chief with a favourable opinion of the justice, liberality, and good faith of the British Government.

Feeling, as I do, grateful for the Lieutenant-Colonel's hearty co-operation, and that the cause has been greatly served by his extra official exertions, I beg leave humbly to request, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will take the present income of that officer into his consideration. He has now, I understand, three hundred rupees per month: in command of his corps of cavalry, he had nearly four times that sum. Then, his exertions were comparatively small: here his mind has been most actively employed in furthering the service, and his frame, naturally very strong, plainly shews that his exertions have been beyond its power.

My humble recommendation to his Excellency is, that Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's pay be encreased to one thousand rupees per month, from the period at which he entered upon the execution of his Lordship's orders.

I have, &c.

Almora, 30th April 1815.

(Signed) J. Nicolls, Colonel.

P. S. The Choutra proceeds to a distance of three coss this evening, and has insisted upon visiting us again on his way.

(Enclosure

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 12.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a copy of Colonel Nicolls' despatch to your address.

2. The Governor-General has perused with sentiments of high satisfaction, the honourable testimony borne by Colonel Nicolls to the distinguished merits and services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, during the operations in Kamaon conducted under Colonel Nicolls' orders, and in the negociation of the convention for the evacuation of the province, and in the subsequent arrangements for the removal of the Goorka troops across the Sarda.

3. The conspicuous good conduct, ability, and judgment, manifested by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, throughout the period of his separate command in Kamaon, have already received the approbation and applause of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's unremitted and zealous exertions in the public service, since the assumption of the command of the forces in Kamaon by Colonel Nicolls, and the skill, promptitude, and gallantry which has marked his conduct in the occasions particularized by Colonel Nicolls, augment his claim to the distinguished notice of Government, which he has so ably, zealously, and bravely served.

4. The Governor-General requests this expression of his sentiments may be communicated through Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner.

5. The Governor-General entirely concurs in the suggestion regarding Lieutenant-Colonel Gardener's personal allowance, and is pleased to authorize that officer to draw a personal allowance of Rs. 1000 per mensem, to commence from the 21st December 1814, exclusive of the pension which he receives from Government, and of his allowance as Commandant of Irregular Horse. The necessary authority will be given for passing this allowance to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
13th May 1815.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 13.) Letter from Colonel Nicolls.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtygurh.

Sir:

I do myself the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Choutra Bum Sah marched last night, with his family and as much of his property as we could provide carrige for towards the Sarda.

The fort of Almora was occupied by our troops last night; and thus the conquest of the town, and I may now without much presumption add, the province, is happily completed. I beg you will offer my humble congratulations to his Lordship on this most important event.

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a copy of a Detachment Orders which I deemed it just and proper to issue yesterday, when the labours of the troops, in dispossessing the enemy of his capital, has been terminated.

That many are therein praised, is to me, and I hope will be to the Commander-in-Chief, a source of sincerest pleasure. In so small a band to find so many noble leaders, so many brilliant examples, so much zeal, so much heroism, is not common: but where found, it would be in me, who witnessed many of the facts I commend, a piece of ungrateful injustice, not to notice and applaud them. Of such treachery I cannot be guilty.

I assure his Lordship, that the officers whose conduct I have thus honourably mentioned, deserve the approbation I bestow on them, in the exact proportions in which they are recorded, as far as my fallible judgment permits me to discriminate.

One

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from Colonel Nicolls.

One name only yet remains unnoticed in my public reports, but that name can support itself. The Honourable Edward Gardner has, by every means in his power, official and personal, contributed with unwearied zeal, to promote the objects of the Government in the invasion of the province. His exertions have been most invaluable; and now that he has proclaimed the establishment of the Company's Government, there is every reason to hope, from his mild but energetic rule, that the military service will be benefited, by the immediate removal of all the impediments and obstructions, under which we have hitherto been compelled, though silently, to labour.

Mr. Gardner accompanied me on the morning of the 23d, when I had some hope of being able to act upon the line of Hustee Dull's retreat. He also ascended the Sitolee ridge with me, and I have enjoyed the pleasure of his company on every interesting occasion since.

The obligations imposed upon me by Mr. Gardner's most zealous co-operation, induce me to request that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will do me the favour to make some honourable mention of his valuable service to the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

The concluding paragraph of the order, wherein the Commander-in-Chief's name is attached, and I trust permanently, to the citadel, will I hope, if not approved, be tolerated by his Lordship. If I may be allowed to express the wish of any portion of the army, I may fairly say that this change would be agreeable to all under my command.

Under authority from his Lordship, I this morning presented to Rissaldar Mohun Sing, a sword entrusted to me by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, with directions that it should be conferred upon the Sirdar of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's levy who should be found most worthy of it.

This Rissaldar distinguished himself twice in the advance from Chilkeea; and in the night of the 25th, without specific instructions, flew to the post of danger and honour. Arrived there, he headed three successive and successful charges of the Patan levies, and taught the Goorka Chiefs that at night, their favourite hour of conflict, and with their sword, their favourite weapon, they were unequal to face our gallant troops, with any reasonable hope of success.

Mohun Sing returned the compliments paid him, which I conceived it proper to address upon the theatre of his valour, over the tombs of the Goorka Sirdars, with the unaffected modesty of a true soldier. He presented a nuzzur immediately, in token of fidelity to the Honourable Company; and I have not the smallest doubt, that whenever called upon, he will prove one of the most attached, as he assuredly is one of the most valiant subjects of the British Empire in India.

I have, &c.

Almora,
1st May 1815.

(Signed) Nicolls,
Colonel.

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Detachment Orders, *Camp, Almora, 30th April* 1815.
Parole:—"Kamaon." Countersign:—"Victory."

With sentiments of the highest pride, and feelings of the warmest gratitude to the gallant troops whom he has the honour to command, Colonel Nicolls has to congratulate them upon the rapid and complete success which has attended and crowned their noble exertions.

The value of the conquest at the advanced period of the year cannot easily be appreciated; but Colonel Nicolls feels assured, that it will be long felt and acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief, to whom all the details of the service have been regularly transmitted.

The ease and rapidity with which our successes have been gained, so fully bespeak the promptitude, zeal, and gallantry, with which the troops have acted, that Colonel Nicolls conceives any general eulogium unnecessary.

The proud consciousness of having honourably and fully performed his duty, may be claimed by almost every officer, non-commissioned officer, and sepoy of this detachment; and this noble feeling, sanctioned and confirmed by his companions in arms, has ever been the soldier's best and most permanent reward.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 13.) Letter from Colonel Nicolls.

To Major Patton the warmest thanks of the Commanding Officer are due, for the zeal and ability with which he conducted the enterprize against the enemy's commander on the 23d instant. A service replete with advantage to the cause in which we are engaged, as affording another proud proof of the superiority of our gallant officers and men.

The officers whose good fortune placed them foremost on this occasion, were Lieutenants Webster and Brown, and Ensigns Blair and Sargeant; Colonel Nicolls requests them to accept his best acknowledgments for their distinguished exertions.

To Captain Leys, whose advice and aid are reported by Major Patton to have been most important on the 23d instant, the Commanding Officer offers the assurance of his warmest approbation. With additional gratification, Colonel Nicolls further requests that gallant officer to receive his warmest thanks for his judicious and zealous conduct on the 25th and 26th instant.

The gallant conduct of Captain Faithfull, commanding the first battalion of the Fourth Native Regiment, deserves the Commanding Officer's warmest approbation, and will ever be remembered by him with grateful admiration. The conduct of the corps, in storming the enemy's breastworks at Sittolee after a fatiguing march of two hours, in which, from urgent considerations, Colonel Nicolls could not allow a halt to be made, may justly be considered as giving that distinguished corps a lasting claim on the respect of the army and on the gratitude of the Government.

The officers brought forward on this occasion, by their having by good fortune been placed more in advance, were Lieutenants Field, Purvis, and Wight. The Commanding Officer returns to each his best thanks; but particularly to Lieutenant Wight, whose undaunted gallantry led him, without hesitation, to enter the breastwork at the embrasure, according to the order which he had received. At this honourable post he fell, disabled by six wounds, and only rescued from death by the personal aid of Captain Faithfull, his commanding Officer.

Colonel Nicolls also requests Lieutenant Hay to receive his thanks, for the activity and judgment which he displayed on this occasion, and during the events of the night.

The judgment, zeal, and gallantry, which distinguished Lieutenants Brown and Whinfield of the Flank Battalion, in retaking with a small force the northern hill of which the Goorka troops had for a moment taken possession, are too fully known and acknowledged by the whole detachment, to derive any additional weight or value from the praise of any pen: but Colonel Nicolls desires that it may stand recorded as his opinion, that the exploit alluded to was one of which the best troops in any age might justly have been proud.

The noble and successful exertions of the Irregular Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's immediate command, upon the memorable occasion, deserves Colonel Nicolls' highest praise. The valour shewn by the Gholes engaged in repelling the three sucessive charges of the enemy's selected detachment, of strength superior, cannot be too fully or too higly estimated.

On all occasions, in every way, and with the most obliging cheerfulness, Lieutenant Colonel Gardner has met, where he has not anticipated, Colonel Nicolls' wishes and commands. In this public manner, the Lieutenant-Colonel is requested to accept Colonel Nicolls' warmest acknowledgments and thanks, and to remain assured, that no part of his duty has been, or will be more acceptable to him, than that which leads him to bring the Lieutenant-Colonel's great and gallant exertions, and his judicious conduct under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenants Bell and Wilson have shewn a degree of zeal and activity, fully equalling the hopes, and realizing the expectations of the Commanding Officer, and Colonel Nicolls requests the former to return his best thanks to the detachment of Artillery, for their unwearied exertions on the 25th and 26th instant.

Colonel Nicolls requests that Lieutenant Webb, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, acting as Major of Brigade, will accept his warmest thanks, for having conducted the details and duties of that office, since the period at which he kindly

kindly undertook to perform them, to the fall of the enemy's capital, with a degree of punctuality, judgment, and precision, which will ever stamp him, in the Commanding Officer's opinion, as a most valuable staff officer.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

To Lieutenant Dwyer, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Nicolls is under great obligations for a ready and cheerful assistance afforded upon all occasions.

(Enclosure No. 13.) Letter from Colonel Nicolls.

The conduct of Jemmadar Ramdeul Miser, of the first battalion of the Fourth Regiment, in advancing to the enemy's breastwork, and remaining with confidence under his fire, was highly meritorious and becoming his rank. It claims and receives Colonel Nicolls' best thanks.

In closing this record of the retrospective view of the glorious events of the week, Colonel Nicolls is anxious to hold up to the admiration of his brother soldiers, the conduct of Sepoy Dokul Sing, a hero, who though wounded in five places, refused, when lying disabled on the ground, to surrender his musquet to several of the enemy who would have wrested it from his hands.

It will ever be Colonel Nicolls' pride to have commanded on the happy occasion which has drawn forth these weak encomiums; and should the enemy be inclined again to dispute the province, he will enter upon the conflict, as the troops must also do, with full assurance that a continuance of such zealous and gallant exertions, will crown the close of the campaign in this quarter with glory, reputation, and honour.

In honour of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and to connect his Lordship's well-known military name with the conquest of the capital of this province, Colonel Nicolls thinks it proper to order, that henceforth the Fort of Lalmaudee shall receive and retain the name of Fort Moira. All returns, reports, and official papers from thence, are to be dated accordingly.

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(Enclosure No. 14.)

(Enclosure No. 14.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government Fort-William.

Sir:

1. I am directed to request, that you will submit to the Honourable the Vice-President in Council the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, under date the 14th instant, with the copy of a series of despatches to his address from Colonel Nicolls, commanding the troops in Kamaon.

2. The Governor-General has already had the honour to communicate to the Vice-President in Council, the sentiments of unqualified approbation and applause with which he viewed the conduct of Colonel Nicolls, and the officers and troops under his command. A repetition, in this place, of sentiments so recently and publicly expressed, must be entirely superfluous, however grateful to the personal feelings of the Governor-General.

3. The Vice-President in Council is fully sensible of the extraordinary merits of the Honourable Edward Gardner, whose services on former occasions have frequently received the high and recorded approbation of Government. The knowledge possessed by the Governor-General of Mr. Gardner's eminent talents and qualities, induced his Lordship to select him, in the first instance, to conduct the political negociations which it was judged expedient to endeavour to open with the Goorka Chiefs and the native inhabitants of Kamaon, and afterwards to confide to his charge the superintendance and conduct of the expedition composed of levies of Irregulars, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, destined for the occupation of that province. During the progress of those able and judicious movements, by which Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner effected his advance to Almora, secured the fidelity and co-operation of a considerable portion of the inhabitants of Kamaon, and enabled Colonel Nicolls to commence his operations at once against the Capital of the province, the merits of Mr. Gardner were eminently conspicuous, and received the repeated expression of the Governor-General's acknowledgments and approbation.

4. Since the command of the troops in Kamaon has devolved on Colonel Nicolls, the talents, activity, knowledge, and ardent zeal of Mr. Gardner, have been unremittingly applied to the advancement of the service jointly entrusted to

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 14.) Letter from Adjutant-General.

to Colonel Nicolls and himself: and the early and complete accomplishment of the Governor-General's views in Kamaon have been eminently promoted by the cordial, zealous, and honourable spirit of co-operation, in every branch of the service, which has animated their mutual exertions.

5. The Governor-General performs a grateful part of his duty, in bearing this cordial testimony to the meritorious conduct of Mr. Gardner, throughout the whole course of the arduous and important service in which he has recently been employed.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh, 17th May 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 15.)

(Enclosure No. 15.) Letter from Adjutant-General.

To Colonel Nicolls, commanding in Kamaon.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your several despatches, No. 24 to 30 inclusive.

His Excellency observed with satisfaction, your care and attention in inspecting the different corps and details of which your force is composed, and was gratified to find you had so much reason to be pleased with them.

Orders have been given for the preparation of warm pantaloons for the European details of Artillery and for the Gun-Lascars; and the men belonging to the Grenadier companies of the second battalion of the Twenty-seventh, who are now at the Head-Quarters of the corps at Nahun, will be ordered to join the companies in Kamaon.

No further remarks or orders appear to be required on your despatches now acknowledged.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters. Futtygurh, 30th April 1815.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjutant-General.

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(Enclosure No. 16.)

(Enclosure No. 16. Letter from Adjutant-General.

To Colonel Nicolls, commanding in Kamaon.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, Nos 34 and 35.

The Commander-in-Chief entirely concurs with you in the sentiments of admiration and approbation which you have expressed of the conduct of the officers and men of the detachments commanded by Major Patton and Captain Leys, and his Excellency will not fail to give publicity in General Orders to these sentiments.

The Commander-in-Chief will have much pleasure in appointing Captain Leys Major of Brigade to the forces serving in Kamaon, if that appointment be agreeable to him; and, in that event, his Excellency requests you will be pleased to appoint him in Division Orders, transmitting the date of such appointment to Head-Quarters, in order that the appointment may be announced in General Orders.

His Excellency will also have much pleasure in appointing Brevet Major Price to the command of the flank battalion, to be reinforced by the Light Company of the first battalion of the Fifth Native Infantry.

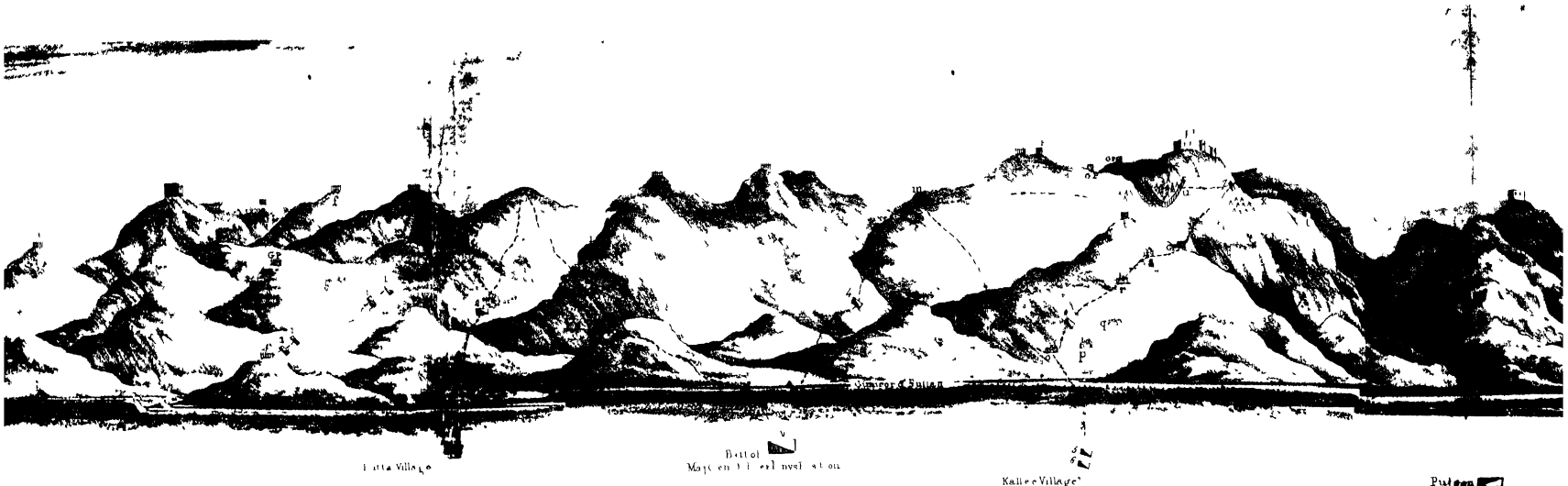
Immediately on receipt of your despatch No. 3, directions were sent to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod to change the directions of his route to Bareilly, and there to await your further orders.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Futtygur, 1st May 1815.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure



Batta Village

Battal
Major Gen[l] Overland[s] station

Kallee Village[s]

Pujoon

## REFERENCES

a Cape Stevards Foot Lagrill
b Tarana St[de] G P
Scorujgrum Fort
d Ivenuggur St[de]
e Red[t] G F
f Dewalla St[de] G P
g Peinthul St[de] G P
h Kyle Peak
i Villages

k Del Stockade G P
l Sung St[d] G P
m Nor[th] Kyl St[d] G P
n Tibet Village
o King Kyl Village
p Taker Village
q Mal wan D
r Gurl D

t Stone Redoubts
u Gorka Cantonments
v Mal wan Fort
w Kyl ee St[d] G P
x Lag Village
z Sy lee D[o]
aa Lipun St[de]
bb Ruttungurgh Fort Brig Arnold[s] station

Engraved by Hogg 30 Strand

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

GENERAL ORDER *by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.*—Futtygurh, 2d May 1815.

(Enclosure No. 17.) General Order.

The Governor-General having received official advices of the capture by assault of the fortified heights and town of Almora, on the 25th ultimo, by the forces under the command of Colonel Nicolls, of the total repulse of the enemy in a night attack on our positions in the night of the same day, and of the conclusion, on the 27th ultimo, of a convention with the principal Goorka chiefs in Kamaon, by which, in return for permission to retire across the Sarda with their troops, they engage to evacuate all the fortified places in the province in ten days, surrendering at the moment the fortresses immediately round the Capital, his Excellency is pleased to direct, that a royal salute be fired at all the principal stations of the army, in honour of these great and distinguished successes of the British arms at Almora and the reduction to the British power of the valuable and important province of Kamaon.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General,

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 18.)

(Enclosure No. 18.) General Order.

GENERAL ORDER *by the Right Honourable the Governor-General.* Futtygurh, 3d May 1815.

The Governor-General has singular satisfaction in acknowledging the important service rendered by Colonel Nicolls in the reduction of the province of Kamaon.

The judgment of Colonel Nicolls in his preparatory measures, the unremitting activity with which he pursued the object entrusted to his management, and the gallant promptitude with which he siezed and improved every opening that could lead to the fulfilment of his instructions, not only reflect the highest credit on himself, but afford so salutary a lesson for the whole army, that his Lordship cannot let slip the opportunity of recommending it to their attention.

The success of Colonel Nicolls (and the observation will be supported by the brilliant consequences which have attended similar exertions on the part of Major-General Ochterlony) under the complicated difficulties presented by the quality of the country, the fortifications by which its natural strength was assisted, and the obstinate resistance of a courageous enemy, should prove the superiority conferred by military service, and the certainty that a strenuous application of its principles must entail honourable distinction on a commander.

Warfare in a mountainous region offers embarrassments, which when viewed at a distance appear insurmountable, but which dwindle into comparative insignificance under the grasp of vigour and genius. It is only in unusual situations, demanding readiness of resource and animated efforts, that the difference between officer and officer can be displayed: and it ought to be always present to the mind of every military man, that he who in circumstances of perplexity tries and fails, has to plead those chances from which no operation in war can be secured, his pretensions to the character of zeal and energy being in the mean time maintained; while he who contents himself with urging difficulties as an excuse for doing nothing, voluntarily registers his own inefficiency.

The Governor-General, in expressing his warm approbation of the excellent conduct of Colonel Nicolls, desires also to record the merits of those, whose services in this enterprize have been indicated as possessing peculiar claim to notice.

Colonel Nicolls has earnestly represented the admirable management of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, at the head of his Irregular corps, in forcing the enemy to abandon so many strong positions, and in finally establishing himself before Almora. The skill and spirited decision of Major Patton (commanding

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 18.) General Order.

the second battalion of the Fifth regiment) in the attack of the detached corps, which he defeated on the 23d April; the exemplary valour manifested by Captain Faithful (commanding the first battalion of the Fourth regiment) in the successive assaults of the different works of the enemy on the 25th, nobly emulated by Lieutenant Wight; and the behaviour of Captain Leys, marked equally by intrepidity and judgment, at the head of the flank battalion.

Lieutenants Field and Purvis, of the Fourth regiment, with Lieutenants Bell and Wilson of the Artillery, are also mentioned in terms of strong commendation.

To all those officers the Governor-General offers his sincere applause; as likewise to all the other officers (Native as well as European), non-commissioned officers, and men, who have so becomingly supported the character of the British army in this laborious service: and his Lordship trusts, that this splendid proof of what a just confidence in their own powers can achieve, will satisfy our Native troops of their own infinite superiority over the enemy with whom they have to cope.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General,

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 19.) Intercepted Letter.

(Enclosure No. 19.)

Translations *of* Intercepted Letters, *April 12th* 1815.

*From Ummer Sing, and his sons, Ram Doss and Urjun Thappa, to the Rajah of Nepaul, dated Rajgurh, 2d March* 1815.

(See Enclosure No. 1, page 553.)

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*Draft of a Petition to be addressed to the Emperor of China by the Rajah of Nepaul, enclosed in Ummer Sing's letter.*

(See Enclosure No. 1, page 556.)

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(Enclosure No. 20.) Intercepted Letters.]

(Enclosure No. 20.)

Letter *from Kajee Buktawar Sing Bishneit to General Beem Sing Thappa and Kajee Rundoz Thappa, dated the 7th of Cheet* (1st *April* 1815).

You will have been informed, by the accounts I have already sent you, of the works that have been thrown up upon the Bageerettee. I have sent all the officers and men who were here to oppose and attack the enemy. I will communicate to you whatever may occur. The Sirdars of Almora will, of course, have informed you of the state of affairs in Kamaon. I despatched two men, disguised as Jogees, to Ummer Sing Thappa, with letters enclosed in the inside of bamboos, and in the same manner received an answer from him, the tenour of which you will be made acquainted with from my arzee to the Rajah, in which I have detailed it. Ummer Sing Thappa has written for reinforcements and ammunition, and to put up prayers for his success through the Bramins; I therefore submit to you, that if assistance be quickly sent, the roads will be opened for our supplies and communication, and the enemy may be compelled to retreat. If there be any delay, it will be difficult to retain the country, as the enemy are exciting the inhabitants to insurrection. What more can I write to you on this subject?

*(Continued in a separate paper.)*

The men who brought the letter from Ummer Sing attempted to come by the upper road, above Rajgurh, through Boslan; but not finding it practicable, they returned to Rajgurh, where they remained twelve days, and thence came to me through the low country. They state, that they heard it reported at Jeeroonda (a town twelve coss to the southward of Nahun), that another battle

battle had been fought, in which one thousand two hundred Europeans had been killed besides innumerable natives, and that we had captured an eighteen-pounder. I have mentioned what they relate for your information. If I should get any written accounts of it, I shall communicate them to you. I have hung Ajeet Mahal, Jemmadar, and Bheem Sing Kote, Havildar, belonging to the Goorka Buksh's company, who were guilty of treachery, and had confessed the fact under their own hands.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 29.) Intercepted Letters.

(*Enclosures in the above.*)

*Copy of the Confession of Ajeet Mahal, Jemmadar, and Bheem Sing Kote, Havildar, written in the Presence of Arbitrators* (*Punchach.*)

We have been in treaty with the English for joining them, and have corresponded with them. We have undoubtedly been guilty of treason, and by the good fortune of the Maharájah, we have been discovered and seized. We confess the facts.

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LETTER *from Ummer Sing Thappa and Ram Doss Thappa* (*his son*) *to Kajee Buktawar Sing Bishneit, dated* 6 *Phagoon,* 2*d March* 1815. (*Enclosed in the above.*)

Runjore Sing Thappa will have informed you of the victory gained at Jytuck. There have been two trifling battles fought here: many of the English were killed. The Rajahs of this country have joined the English and surrounded me. I had determined to fight the enemy with the force I had with me, notwithstanding it was putting every thing to hazard (a game of chance, for victory or defeat is in the hands of the Deity) when I was informed by the Government of Nepaul, that a reinforcement of twenty-seven companies had been sent off, and Bum Sah Choutra wrote to me that they had already arrived at Phootana,* and would speedily join me: I therefore waited for their arrival and junction, before I attacked the enemy. The English army is posted in stockaded positions. I received orders from the Government, if possible to effect a peace by sacrificing a portion of the country; but instead of being satisfied with a part, the English aim at possessing the whole extent of the mountains to Nepaul, and have created a disturbance from the Kamuck Teskhee (near Nepaul) to the Saturroodee (probably the Sutleje). Should I open any negociation for peace, or make offers of a cession of a portion of the country, the same thing will occur as happened to Tippoo, who during war time gave to them three crores of jaidad (lands held for military service) and made peace: in the end they possessed themselves of the whole of his dominions. In a similar manner, they will take a part of this country, and extending their views, will eventually seize upon Nepaul itself. It is not my opinion, therefore, that it would be advisable to make peace with the English by the cession of any part of the country. I would rather advise, that, if possible, it be defended by force of arms, and every means of opposition. You have done well in collecting the companies and defending the Gurhwall country. It is your duty thus to do the service of your master, who will shew his approbation and reward you. Do not be under any uneasiness for this quarter. By the blessing of God, and the good fortune of our Prince, the English shall be driven back. If I could but gain a victory or two over the enemy, the Seikhs would come to my assistance, and with their co-operation we would drive the English from the country, and rid the land of its enemies. Be urgent with the armies that may have arrived from the eastward to join me without delay, and keep me informed from time to time of your welfare and affairs.

LETTER *from Kajee Buktawar Sing Bishneit, and Rupt Murdun Thappa, to Bum Sah Choutra and Kajee Chamoo Bundaree, dated* 3*d Cheet* (22*d March* 1815).

The accounts of the battles of Jumpla and Chumoor will have reached you by our former letters. Not having heard from you for a length of time, we despatched a hircarrah to you, who has not yet returned, and we are ignorant of

* Said to be twenty-five days' journey from Almora, and about half way to Nepaul.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 20.) Intercepted Letters.

of the state of affairs to the eastward, and of the movements of the enemy in your quarter. It is proper that you write us all these particulars, and we know you will not wait for the attack of the enemy, but advance against him and compel him to retire. We have frequently written on the subject of your sending us supplies of ammunition, but none have arrived: let it be quickly sent, as delay is very injurious. Write frequently.

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EXTRACT *from an Arzee from Dhun Beer Thappa, addressed to the Rajah of Nepaul, dated 4th Cheet (29th March 1815.)*

On the other side of the Jumna matters stand thus. Ummer Sing is in position with his army, stockadad on a hill between the forts of Sooruj Gurree and Raj Gurree, and the English army has surrounded him with batteries of guns. You are acquainted with the state and disposition of the Zemindars and principal people to the westward: they have all joined the English, and have supplied them with guides and information, from which the enemy have derived great advantage. Our supplies and communications are cut off, and the English have invested the fort of Jampta on all sides, and the Sirdars, who are in the field, are unable to relieve the garrison either by men or provisions, being engaged in protecting their own posts. The reinforcements which were sent from Nepaul, and which were destined for this quarter, have been detained at Almora. If you can send further assistance for this quarter, matters may still go on well; but except from you no reinforcements can arrive. The other Baradars (chiefs) are ashamed to apply to you for more men; but I, who am devoted to your service, have ventered to inform you of all I see and hear, and whatever you command shall be obeyed.

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(Enclosure No. 21.) Intercepted Letters.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Bum Sah to Rooder Beer Sah (his brother) at Nepaul, dated 8th of Cheet (2d April 1815), from Almora.*

You will have been informed of the state of affairs here from my former letters. My authority in the country no longer exists. The call for funds is urgent, and the expenses have been furnished only by means of loans. The enemy are upon us, and I am fortifying myself here; but the bankers will no longer advance money, as their former accounts and claims are still unsettled.

In reply to my applications to the Government for assistance in money and men, I have been told that I have a sufficient force for the protection of Almora, and that whatever reinforcements arrive here must be forwarded to the frontier. If I had even ten men for every hundred of the enemy I might defend myself. The reinforcements which have arrived for their frontier are unsupplied with arms. How can I despatch this force thither, when the enemy in this quarter is in possession of the hill of the Devee? Our troops in the Gurrees of Koompore opposed and stopped the advance of the enemy; but instead of attacking us, they took another road and got thither. It was the intention of Captain Ungut to have made a night attack upon them, but his people were ill-armed, and it therefore was not done. We are now defending ourselves here. Our people occupy a number of outposts, while the enemy are stationed at Katur-Mull, and whom we shall take an opportunity of attacking.

The enemy are strong in men and resources: they are not to be driven back by one defeat. No provision has been made for the levies that have been raised from the country, and what sevrice can be expected from them if they have no means of subsistence? For these six months I have managed, by disposing of my private property, the reinforcements which have been sent from the eastward, for the armies on the western frontier are also destitute of every thing, and are much distressed. I have lately, by the sale of jewels, raised eight hundred or a thousand rupees, which I have expended on their account. The arrangements that have been made for this quarter are not in conformity to the orders received from the Durbar. Without supplies of money what can be done? Great difficulties will occur. Give me your advice speedily on these matters and I will act accordingly.

*From*

*From Bugat Beer Udkaree and Ram Beer Kajee to Major Dillee Ram Jossee, Army Agent at Penthanna, dated 1st April* 1815.

Mentions the arrival of the enemy by the Dheeklee road, in consequence of which he had remained at Almora instead of proceeding onwards. Complains of want of funds, and desires that two thousand rupees may be borrowed and sent to him immediately, otherwise the Company will die through want and his honour be lost.

*From Damodur Bhunkar, Kirpa Ram Ghurlee, Chamoo Ghurlee, Bukka Khuttree, Baglee Thappa, Govind Khurhova Bhunghur, Opadeea, Gangee, Opadeea to Rhutteen Ghurlee, and nine other Ghurlies, dated 2d April* 1815.

Be under no concern for us, for we are all well. Bum Sah Choutra and the Kajee are in Almora, Captain Ungut at Zuthoulee, and we are in Kalee-Mathee. The enemy is posted on the opposite side of the Koosi and to the east of Lohbeh. To the present day, however, there has been no fighting. The whole country have joined the enemy, and are prepared to destroy us.

Assa Ram came here for treasure, but it could not be sent, the road being stopped. The treasure is in Polkha. We are all well here, and also the Havildars, Jemmadars, Soldiers, &c., to the west of the Jumna.

*From Karu Beer and Bukt Beer Udkaree, the Jemmadars and Officers, &c., of the Company to General Beem Sing and Kajee Rundoz Thappa, dated Kalee Mathee, 1st April* 1815.

The letters from our Sirdars will have made you acquainted with the state of affairs here, as far as we have seen and understand them. Events have occurred as follows. To the south-west of Almora there is a pass at Dheeklee, in which we had a military post: by this the enemy entered. Sirdar Ungut and Jusmundun Thappa, in conjunction with us, marched to the hill of Koompoor above Dheeklee, and constructed a stockade. Reinforcements of men and ammunition having joined the enemy, he passed our position in the night, and took possession of the hill of Shaee Devee, with the intention of raising a disturbance in Almora. Considering that Almora was in a defenceless state, we judged it proper to march thither before the enemy, and collecting our whole strength to make our chief stand at that place. We are posted on Kalee Mathee ; Ungut and Jusmundun are at Nuroo Sah's Choutra; and Bum Sah and Bhundaree Kajee in the city. Yesterday we had a report that the enemy were attempting to place their guns upon Kalee Mathee, on which Bhundaree Kajee came to our post last night, but returned to the city this morning. The enemy's army is encamped on Katur Mull on the opposite bank of the Koosi. There are two Gardners and the Doctor, and they are accompanied by Huruk Deo Jotshee. Captain Hearsey is in Kalee Kamaon. The country in our rear is in our power, but all the rest have joined the enemy. The people have betrayed us, and if we were stronger in numbers, we should be without supplies. We speak what we think ; and it is our opinion that Almora is lost. In this case, how can the frontier armies get off? To cover them send one thousand five hundred firelocks to this place, otherwise it is all over with us. If this can be done soon, something may be effected; if not, we see no prospect of doing any thing. We are ready to lay down our lives, but cannot war against the decrees of Providence. Nothing is to be done by boasting. Matters are now near an issue, and whatever can be done we will do. But the force of the enemy is great: six thousand matchlocks and two thousand English (probably regulars). How often shall I write?—Send men and magazines. Fail not! fail not! fail not! (repeated seven times). The rest of the letter states their personal wants, and recommends their families to the care and protection of the Minister and Commander-in-Chief.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 21.) Intercepted Letter.

*From Run Sing Khunka to Rundoz Thappa, dated Almora, 3d April* 1815.

I was preparing to go to the frontier, but was prevented by the Choutra, who said I should not go till the enemy was driven back. Nothing can be done without arms. Whatever you and the General may direct I will do. I have no friend here but you.

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*From Karu Beer Udkaree and Bhukt Beer, to Raj Beer and Jahur Sing Udkaree at Nepaul, dated Kalmutheea, 1st April* 1815.

I arrived at Almora on the 10th February 1815. The enemy having arrived at Dheeklee, we received the Choutra's orders to remain here, and were soon after sent to the hill of Koompore. The enemy's army was encamped on Turkka, and in these positions the two forces remained for twenty-five days. Afterwards, on being reinforced, the enemy left us behind, and in the night pushed forward to Shaee Devee: we retired, and they took possession of Koompore. We are on Kalee Mathee and the enemy are on the hill Katur Mull: they have also a force in Kalee Kamaon, at Raj Bonga (Chumpawut). There is no immediate prospect of our going to the frontier. We shall see what may happen. Do you mention what I have written to the Durbar, and continue to acquaint me what is going forward in your quarter.

*From Zabbur Udkaree to General Beem Sing and Rundoz Thappa, dated Almora, 3d April* 1815.

I was ordered to proceed to the frontier, and would have arrived there about the 27th March, but was stopped by a thorn on the road. All who were on that destination were ordered to remain at Almora till the business here was settled. Captain Hearsey has invaded Kalee Kamaon with two thousand men, and Mr. Gardner junior has six thousand men on Katur Mull, at the distance of a cannon shot from Almora: Hurruck Deo Jotshee is also with him. There are a few Englishmen and a great number of Khusseeas. At Kat,khe Nao, about two days march from Almora, a gentleman has arrived with two thousand men. Every day their force is encreasing, and plans are laying to attack us. It is their intention to attack us a few days after the arrival of their reinforcements. The enemy occupy all the country between the Bageerettee and Jumna, and our western posts are stopped. I wrote to you all I knew before, but have received no answer: I am told that no letters have arrived to my address. Shall I remain here, or proceed according to my original instructions?

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*From Zabbur Udkaree to Captain Sarbjeet Thappa at Nepaul, dated Almora, 3d April* 1815.

I arrived here on the 1st March, having been delayed by the intelligence of my mother's death, which reached me on the road. Every body here is our enemy. The western dawk is stopped, and all our intelligence is brought by Sunneassees and Byragees: no letters can be transmitted. We hear that the enemy is between the Jumna and Bageerettee. Our army is in Almora and the enemy at Katur Mull: Captain Hearsey with two thousand in Kamaon. With provincials, the enemy's force may amount to ten or fifteen thousand men, and they are every day encreasing. They are preparing to attack us in two or three days. We also shall endeavour to surprize them; and if we succeed, I will write you the particulars: for the rest, I am well. Do you write frequently, and be under no alarm. I am awkwardly situated here, but if you order me I will proceed by the Bhote road.

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(Enclosure No. 22.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret Department.

Sir:

I have now the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit to you, in order to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a despatch, dated the 17th instant, from Major-General Ochterlony, containing a detailed report of the combined operations directed by that officer against the enemy's fortified positions on the Malown range of mountains, during the nights of the 14th and 15th instant, which have terminated in the establishment of the British troops on that range, the evacuation by the enemy of the fort of Soorujhgurh and all the dependent southern stockades, and in his complete repulse, on the morning of the 16th instant, after a most desperate attempt, directed by the Goorka commander in person, to carry by assault the position occupied by the Reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson.

Numerous as have been the occasions afforded, during the arduous service which Major-General Ochterlony has conducted with so much credit to himself and so much benefit to the public interests, for the expression of the highest approbation of Government and the Commander-in-Chief; none has occurred, wherein the consummate judgment of the commander, the zeal, intelligence, and exemplary valour of the officers, and the determined courage of all descriptions of the troops, have been more conspicuous, than in the course of those able movements, which have produced the highly important and honourable results described in the accompanying despatch.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General will perceive with regret, that the loss of the British troops has been severe, though not more than might have been expected, considering the strength of the enemy's positions and the determined nature of the resistance he opposes to our arms.

The plan and sketch of the attack, referred to by Major-General Ochterlony, are transmitted herewith.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Futtygurh, 25th April 1815. (Signed) G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

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To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I had the honour to send you, by express, a plan of my intended operations for the night of the 14th and morning of the 15th, together with a brief account of the repulse of the enemy in a most daring and desperate attack on the position of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson.

To that sketch, and the general memorandum to officers in command of columns, I must beg leave to refer his Excellency the Commander-in Chief for an elucidation of the following detail.

On the night of the 14th two companies of Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenants Fleming and Grant, of the Nineteenth Native Regiment, three hundred of the Hindoor Rajah's household troops, three hundred of the Nusseeree-Goorkas, and about three hundred of the Munny Majra auxiliaries, marched from the village of Pungul, and about one o'clock gained the post they were intended to occupy, between Doab and the first Deonthul, without opposition, which was immediately strengthened, as well as the time and circumstances could admit, before morning. The preconcerted signal being given of the possession of that post, it was answered from a hill in rear of my camp, and the several columns moved down to the Gumrora. to proceed at dawn to the several points laid down in my instructions.

The columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson and Major Lawrie gained the heights of the second Deonthul almost at the same moment, and ascending in very gallant style were proceeding along the ridge to gain an advanced post (D), when the head of the column, consisting of Light Infantry, received a check, by a charge from the enemy sword in hand, which induced them to fall back on the main body, by this time posted on the second Deonthul, and the ground thus lost we were not able to regain in the course of that day. The enemy strongly reinforcing their advanced body, were able to give us great annoyance, by sniping from the cover which the jungle afforded, and from behind the rocks between the post and Narrain Kote, whilst they were unexposed to the snipers thrown out by Colonel Thompson.

During

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 22.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

During the whole day the Pioneers were most busily employed in strengthening the post, under the directions of Lieutenant Hutchinson, Assistant-Engineer, and the orders of Lieutenant Armstrong, whose indefatigable exertions I cannot sufficiently commend; but as the labour was very great, many of the Pioneers, with Lieutenant Bagot (since dead) reported to be wounded, I requested the Hindoor Rajah to collect every man he possibly could, accustomed to labour, and despatched them to aid Lieutenant Armstrong in his laborious duties. They were, I hope, of some use, and the Lieutenant-Colonel's position, though not strong, was as much strengthened as possible. Some false alarms occurred in the course of the night, alluded to in Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's report; and at the earliest dawn of day a most bold and desperate attack was made by near two thousand of the enemy on all sides of the post excepting Singe, which after a contest of more than two hours, and the death of Bhugtee Thappa, who led the attack, terminated in the total repulse and defeat of the enemy with very severe loss.

Ummer Sing in person was at musket-shot distance with a stand of colours, encouraging his men; and to mention the impetuous courage of the enemy, is only to bestow the due meed of praise on the conduct and valour of those who resisted one of the most daring and impetuous assaults ever sustained.

Lieutenant Cartwright of the Artillery was left with only one man unwounded, and with that one man secured his gun; whilst the other was manned by Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson, and two of the Pioneer Serjeants.

Many instances of individual exertion and courage occurred, both amongst the regulars and irregulars, in this arduous contest; and the conduct of the latter as being less expected, I shall consider it a duty to bring to his Excellency's notice in a separate despatch.

Major Innes' column moved from my own camp, and proceeded in admirable order to the post already occupied by the night movement; whilst Captain Hamilton shewed his judgment, where no attack was intended, in moving very briskly under the fire of the first Deonthul stockade to the same post.

As this post was found very limited and very strong, I was enabled to draw from it during the day two companies of Grenadiers and Captain Hamilton's detachment, and by this means to send a reinforcement of one hundred and fifty, and subsequently a company from the second battalion of the Sixth Native Regiment to Lieutenant Colonel Thompson.

In the columns of diversion under Captains Showers and Bowyer, I have to express my entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Bowyer and of Lieutenant Rutledge, on whom the command devolved; and to lament the loss of a most zealous, brave, and excellent officer in Captain Showers, who fell gallantly setting an example of heroism to his men, which might have been of the utmost importance, had not his death, at a most critical moment, staggered his troops and given confidence to the enemy.

In mentioning the columns of diversion, I hope I may be permitted to indulge my personal feelings, in expressing the sentiments of gratitude and obligation to Colonel Arnold, who finding the Seikh auxiliaries did not appear was ordered to join Captain Shower's column, strengthened it from the small body of regulars left to defend his own position.

Having now given a brief, a very inadequate detail of the operations of the 14th, 15th, and 16th, it only remains for me to express my acknowledgments to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, in command of the first, a principal column, and to Major Lawrie, for the able and gallant manner in which they conducted them to the heights of the second Deonthul, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson for the whole of his conduct, from the time of his arrival to the moment of the defeat of the enemy, a long interval, in which the whole force were incessantly harrassed by a concealed and galling fire, and suffered the greatest inconvenience and privations, with a cheerfulness and zeal which, I am fully persuaded, will insure to all the officers and men the strongest expression of his Excellency's approbation. My thanks are not less due to Major Innes and to Captain Hamilton.

Lieutenant

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

Lieutenant Lawtie accompanied the night movement, and evinced his usual zeal and indefatigable activity; and it is to the intelligent mind, the diligent enquiry, and personal observation of this officer, that I feel indebted for the knowledge which enabled me to have the outlines of a plan which has been crowned with greater, more important, and earlier success, than my most sanguine expectations had anticipated, as the result has terminated in the evacuation of the fort of Loorryghur and all the southern dependant stockades.

Some indications given early in the evening induced Lieutenant Murray, in command of the Hindooreeahs, to suspect this flight; and by a happy foresight, in which he displayed equal judgment and discretion, he placed himself in a situation to obstruct their retreat, in which he was eminently successful, and afforded an opportunity to the Hindooreeahs to manifest an additional proof of their devotion to the cause, by a display of courage highly creditable.

Lieutenant Dunbar, who was selected by Colonel Arnold long since for his particular acquaintance with the language and customs of the natives, has on all occasions obtained my approbation, and on the 15th, with a small body of regulars and irregulars, was intended to form a corps-de-reserve for the column of diversion to retire on; but seeing the shameful flight of the Seikh auxiliaries, advanced and joined Captain Bowyer, who has noticed in his report the good effect of this movement and his obligations to Lieutenant Dunbar.

Having, in an early part of this report, had occasion to mention the conduct of Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson, it is perhaps hardly necessary to say, that the same zeal and the same activity were shown in strengthening the position, and claims my best thanks.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, during these combined operations and movements.

I have, &c.

Camp, Battoh,
17th April 1815.

(Signed) D. Ochterlony,
Major-General.

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Movements *to be made by different Detachments of the Army, on the* 14*th and* 15*th April* 1815.

Lieutenant Liddlie's two companies to move from Captain Stewart's position at Lag Hill, with two six-pounders to Jeynuggur, on the morning of the 14th, when they will be joined in the evening by Captain Hamilton's detachment from the same post.

An irregular force, with two companies of light infantry, to be assembled at Palta on the 14th, from which it will move at night to Ryla, where it will establish itself.

At the first dawn of day on the 15th, Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Liddlie, leaving half a company at Jeynuggur, will proceed to Ryla, while the grenadier battalion and two six-pounders move from Battoh to the same point, and at the same time. Captain Lawrie with four hundred regulars, and Captain Bowyer with two hundred regulars and five hundred chosen irregulars, will move to Kallee on the 14th, while a detachment of two hundred regulars and five hundred chosen irregulars, under Captain Showers, will be formed at Ruttungurh.

At the first dawn of day of the 15th, Captain Lawrie's detachment will move to the hill called second Deonthul, close to the north of Bahar Kegaut; while one battalion, the remainder of the light infantry, three hundred irregulars, one company of Pioneers, and two six-pounders, move from Battoh to the same point and at the same moment.

At the first dawn of day of the 15th, Captain Showers' detachment will endeavour to penetrate the Malown cantonment, between Keekree stockade and the fort, while that under Captain Bowyer (separating from Captain Lawrie's after crossing the Gumrora) will endeavour to penetrate from the rear.

The object to be attained is the possession of two posts on the range; one at Ryla between the enemy's stockades of Deonthul and Dab, and the other

Secret Letter fom Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 22.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

at the second Deonthul, between the enemy's stockades of Synge and Narain Kote.

The movements of the detachments under Captain Showers and Captain Bowyer are chiefly intended to distract the attention of the enemy, prevent his sending troops to obstruct the movement on Deonthul, or take advantage of the cantonment and neighbouring stockades being left unprotected.

Should the enemy not leave the neighbourhood of Malown, all that is required from those detachments is attained, while it depends on the officers commanding each to penetrate the cantonment, in the event of its appearing to them prudent to do so, as it might do if only a small body were left for its defence.

In such a case, if they should gain possession of any position, stockaded or otherwise, which they may think tenable and likely to be of eventual service, they will retain it, reporting to Colonel Arnold accordingly. It has not yet been observed, that in the event of the annoyance arising from our artillery at Lag and Jeynuggur, or the confusion which may arise from so many movements, causing the enemy to evacuate their stockades near Soorujgurh, Captain Stewart will take immediate advantage of such an occurrence, move forward, and establish himself on the most advanced position he may attain.

All the movements of the morning of the 15th are dependant on the appearance of a preconcerted signal.

(Signed) E. CARTWRIGHT,
Major of Brigade.

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To Captain Cartwright, Major of Brigade.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit casualty lists of the detachments commanded by Captain Showers and Captain Bowyer from this camp, also a casualty list of the detachment commanded by Shaik Mahommed Jummah, Soobadar of the first battalion of the Nineteenth regiment, doing duty at the Tipnoo stockade with the irregulars under Ghaussee Ram Rissaldar.

Enclosed is a letter from Lieutenant Rutledge, on whom the command of the detachment devolved after Captain Showers was killed and Lieutenant Spellessy was wounded, which do me the honour of laying before Major-General Ochterlony commanding.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ARNOLD,
Colonel, commanding.

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To Brigadier Arnold, commanding at Ruttungurh.

Sir:

I have the honour to report the return of the detachment, late commanded by Captain Showers. This lamented officer fell at the head of his men, when engaged in personal combat with a Sirdar of the enemy, whom he slew. Lieutenant Spellessy, the next senior officer to Captain Showers, was previously wounded, and the command devolved on me. A momentary confusion followed the death of Captain Showers, and the detachment retired to the village of Lag, were it rallied and afterwards drove the enemy up the hill. Upon receiving your message to incline the party to the left, to support the Seikhs or aid Captain Bowyer's detachment, I instantly carried it into effect, and on the close of the sniping returned to camp. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and men from the moment it fell to my lot to command, and I have pleasure in acknowledging their steady behaviour.

I have, &c.

Camp at Ruttungurh,
15th April 1815.

(Signed) F. RUTLEDGE,
Lieutenant, commanding Detachment.

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To Major-General Ochterlony, commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the painful task to report the death of Captain Showers, of the first battalion of the Nineteenth, at the head of his detachment, as he was gallantly leading it on, at the period when he more than half ascended the immense

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 22.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

immense steep ridge of the hill between the Keekree stockade and the fort of Malown.

The moment this valuable officer was killed, the detachment retreated to the village of Lag, the Goorkas following in some force under the advantages of ground. The detachment rallied at the village, repulsed the Goorkas, and pursued them up the steep hill again to some distance from the village.

The object for which they were at first intended to make a diversion and draw the enemy to that point being accomplished, I sent an order to the officer in command, which was found to be Lieutenant Rutledge (Lieutenant Spellessy having been wounded) to move the detachment to his left, to cover part of a Rissallah and some regular Sepoys from Ghassee Ram's post at Tipnoo, who were gallantly approaching the stone bastion to the left of the Keekree stockade, and eventually to aid a party making a detour still more to the left in that direction, which was supposed to be Captain Bowyer's detachment.

The firing and sniping ceasing I directed the detachment to return to camp.

It is necessary to report, on seeing the detachment falling back to the village of Lag, I caused it to be reinforced by a party under Lieutenant Casement, who afterwards staid at the village to protect the doolies and bring in the wounded.

On the return of the detachment I shall lose no time in transmitting the regular reports.

I have, &c.

Camp at Ruttungurh,
15th April 1815, 11 A. M.

(Signed) J. Arnold,
Colonel, commanding.

To Captain Cartwright, Major of Brigade.

Sir:

In conformity to the instructions communicated to me by Lieutenant Lawtie, the force Major-General Ochterlony did me the honour to place under my orders moved from the village of Kalee at day-break yesterday morning. The detachment had proceeded as far as the village of Malown, when the enemy commenced an attack; and I regret to add, that the irregulars, notwithstanding that they were strongly and numerously posted on the heights to our left, abandoned the position I had directed them to maintain, and fled with the utmost precipitation and confusion. In consequence of this unfortunate occurrence, it became necessary that I should occupy a strong position with the regulars; and I entertained the hope that the irregulars would rally, and enable me to prosecute, in co-operation with Captain Showers, the ulterior objects in view. With the exception, however, of about one hundred men, they did not come near us during the whole day. The enemy had by this time collected in considerable force, and made several ineffectual attempts on our posts. At about 11 A. M. I learnt the fate of Captain Showers' detachment; and it was obvious that, with the limited means at my disposal, an attack on any of the enemy's stockaded positions would be but an useless sacrifice of lives. Accordingly, after remaining in position (which, however, was too remote, and not of a nature likely to be of eventual service) another hour, I determined to retire in the direction of Tipnoo stockade; and this operation was effected with a regularity and order, which reflects much credit on the officers and men composing the detachment. Our loss, I am happy to say, does not exceed eighteen or twenty, killed and wounded, which is to be ascribed entirely to the steady countenance opposed to the enemy during a retrograde movement of several hours continuance. Upon the whole, I trust the Major-General will deem the object for which this detachment was formed to have been fully accomplished, as far as circumstances admitted.

I have, &c.

Ruttungurh,
16th April 1815.

(Signed) C. Bowyer,
Captain.

P.S. I have omitted to mention, that Lieutenant Dunbar, with a small detachment of the Seventh Native Infantry and some irregulars, joined me; and I beg to return my thanks to this officer for the support and assistance he afforded me.

List

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 22.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

LIST *of Killed and Wounded of the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, on the 15th and 16th April* 1815.—Second Deonthul, 16th April 1815.

| | Subadars. | Jemmadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers. | Sepoys. | Serjeants. | Matrosses. | Lascars. | Drivers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KILLED. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Light battalion | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Third Regiment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Sixth Regiment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Major Lawrie's Detachment | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pioneers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| WOUNDED. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Light battalion | .. | 2 | 3 | 6 | .. | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Third Regiment | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Sixth Regimen | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Major Lawrie's Detachmentt | .. | 2 | 5 | 3 | .. | 51 | .. | .. | .. | . |
| Pioneers | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Artillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| TOTAL | .. | 4 | 12 | 13 | .. | 145 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| TOTAL KILLED AND WOUNDED | 1 | 4 | 13 | 17 | .. | 169 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| GRAND TOTAL | ..... 213 | | | | | | | | | |

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Major Lawrie, very slightly; Lieutenant Gabb, Light Battalion, severely; Lieutenant Bagot, Pioneers, dangerously (since dead); Ensign Dalgairns, second battalion Third Regiment, slightly.

(Signed) J. G. DRUMMOND,
Lieutenant Reserve Staff.

RETURN *of Killed and Wounded of the Artillery Detachment under the Command of Colonel Thompson, on the 15th and 16th Instant.*

| Date. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Gunners. | Matrosses. | Gun Lascars. | Gun Drivers. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On the 15th | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Dangerously. |
| On the 16th | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | 1 | Died of his wounds on the 16th, Matross Potter; two Matrosses badly wounded, but not dangerously; three Matrosses slightly; three Gun Lascars badly wounded, but not dangerously; one Ordnance-driver badly wounded, but not dangerously. |
| TOTAL | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 3 | 1 | |

(Signed) A. MACLEOD,
Major, commanding Artillery.

RETURN

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 27.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

CASUALTY LIST *of a Detachment of Native Infantry, late under the Command of Captain Showers.*—Camp, Ruttungurh, 15th April 1815.

| | Captain. | Lieutenant. | Subadar. | Jemmadar. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers. | Sepoys. | Bhistee. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KILLED AND MISSING. | | | | | | | | | |
| Second battalion Seventh Regiment Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 8 | .. |
| First .... ditto.. Nineteenth ditto.. Native Infantry | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| Second .. ditto.. Nineteenth ditto.. Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. |
| TOTAL.... | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 23 | .. |
| WOUNDED. | | | | | | | | | |
| Second battalion Seventh Regiment Native Infantry | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 23 | 1 |
| First ditto..... Nineteenth ditto.. Native Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 20 | .. |
| Second ditto.... Nineteenth ditto.. Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 9 | .. |
| TOTAL.... | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | 4 | 1 | 52 | 1 |
| TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 8 | 4 | 1 | 85 | 1 |
| GRAND TOTAL.... | ..... 103 | | | | | | | | |

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Captain Showers, First battalion Nineteenth Native Infantry, killed.
Lieutenant Spellessy, Second battalion Seventh Native Infantry, wounded severely.

N.B.—Five Commissariat Coolies wounded, two of them severely, while carrying the ladders.

(Signed) J. ARNOLD,
Colonel commanding.

CASUALTY LIST *of a Detachment of Native Infantry, under the Command of Captain Bowyer.*—Camp, Ruttungurh, 15th April 1815.

| | Havildars. | Naicks | Drummers. | Sepoys. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KILLED. | | | | |
| First battalion Nineteenth Native Infantry..... | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Second ditto Nineteenth Native Infantry..... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL.... | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| WOUNDED. | | | | |
| First battalion Nineteenth Native Infantry..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Second ditto Nineteenth Native Infantry..... | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| TOTAL.... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| TOTAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 |
| GRAND TOTAL.... | ..... 18 | | | |

(Signed) J. ARNOLD,
Colonel commanding.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 22., Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

CASUALTY RETURN *of the Party under Lieutenant Dunbar's Orders, on the 15th April* 1815.

N.B. Some slight Contusions, &c., from spent Balls not noticed.

| | Naicks. | Sepoys. |
|---|---|---|
| KILLED. | | |
| Second battalion Seventh Regiment Native Infantry | .. | .. |
| Seventy-five of Meer Mugsood Alli's Rissalah | .. | .. |
| Seventy-five of Meer Mahomed Hoosein's Rissalah | .. | 4 |
| TOTAL | .. | 4 |
| WOUNDED. | | |
| Second battalion Seventh Regiment Native Infantry | 1 | 1 |
| Seventy-five of Meer Mugsood Alli's Rissalah | .. | 2 |
| Seventy-five of Meer Mahomed Hoosein's Rissalah | .. | 3 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 6 |
| TOTAL KILLED AND WOUNDED | 1 | 10 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 11 | |

Ghassy Ram's Irregulars and the Tipnoo Regulars, which acted under Colonel Arnold's orders, not included in this return.

(Signed) M. C. DUNBAR,
Lieutenant, commanding at Pujoon.

CASUALTY LIST *of a Detachment of Native Infantry on Duty at the Stockade of Tipnoo Hill, late commanded by Mahomed Jumma Subadar.*—Camp, Ruttungurh, 15th April 1815.

| | | Subadar. | Naick. | Sepoys. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Second battalion Nineteenth Regiment Native Infantry | Killed | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Wounded | .. | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 4 | | |

(Signed) J. ARNOLD,
Colonel commanding.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT RETURN *of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Major-General D. Ochterlony, in two Actions with the Enemy on the Malown Range of Mountains, on the 15th and 16th April 1815.*

| CORPS. | Killed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Wounded. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Ensigns. | Serjeants. | Matrosses. | Subadars. | Jemmadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers. | Sepoys. | Lascars. | Gun Drivers. | Total Killed. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Ensigns. | Serjeants. | Matrosses. | Subadars. | Jemmadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers. | Sepoys. | Lascars. | Gun Drivers. | Bhistes. | Total Wounded. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's Detachment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 24 | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 4 | 12 | 13 | .. | 145 | 3 | 1 | .. | 183 |
| Captain Shower's Detachment | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | 27 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | .. | 6 | 5 | 1 | 52 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 78 |
| Lieutenant Dunbar's Detachment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Captain Boyer's Detachment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| Party at Ruttunghur under a Native Officer | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| TOTAL | 1 | .. | .. | .. | . | 3 | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | 52 | .. | .. | 63 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 22 | 2 | 219 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 289 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 289 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

N.B. Four Officers, whose names are here inserted, not included above.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Showers | First battalion Nineteenth Native Infantry, killed.. |
| Lieutenant Spellessy | Second battalion Seventh Native Infantry, wounded severely. |
| Major Lawry | Wounded very slightly. |
| Lieutenant Gabb | Light battalion, wounded severely. |
| Lieutenant Bagot | Pioneers, do. (dangerously) since dead. |
| Ensign Dalgairns | Second battalion Third Regiment, wounded slightly. |

N.B. Five Commissariat Coolies wounded, two of them severely, while carrying the ladders. Ghassee Ram's Irregulars and the Tipnoo Regulars, which acted under Colonel Arnold's orders, not included in the return.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No.23.)

(Enclosure No. 23.)

SKETCH *of the* HEIGHTS *of* MALOWN.

See annexed Plate.

(Enclosure No.24.) Letter from Secretary to Government,

(Enclosure No. 24.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to receive and submit to the Governor-General your despatch of this date, enclosing a copy of the detailed report received from Major-General Ochterlony, of the operations of the division of the army under his command, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant.

2. The Governor-General has derived the highest gratification from the perusal of that report, and has viewed with equal admiration the professional skill, judgment, and ability evinced by Major-General Ochterlony in the formation of the plan, and the ardour, gallantry, and intrepid spirit of the officers and troops by whom it was executed with such distinguished success.

3. The result of the desperate attack made by the enemy on Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson's post on the morning of the 16th, has attracted the peculiar attention of the Governor-General, and is considered by his Lordship to reflect the highest honour on our arms.

4. His Lordship laments the severe loss sustained by our troops in the course of these operations; a loss, however, which, adverting to the difficulty of the enterprize and the known valour and intrepidity of the enemy, does not exceed what might naturally have been expected under such circumstances.

5. The Governor-General requests, that the expression of his warmest acknowledgements, approbation, and applause, may be conveyed to Major-General Ochterlony, and that the Major-General may be desired to make known to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, and the officers and troops engaged in the operations, the sentiments with which his Lordship has viewed their distinguished gallantry and good conduct.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
25th April 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No.25.) Letter from Secretary to Government,

(Enclosure No. 25.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I have the honour, by command of his Excellency the Governor-General, to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, and of Major-General Ochterlony's detailed report of the operations of the division of the army under his command on the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant.

2. The Governor-General desires to offer to the Vice-President in Council his cordial congratulations on the successful issue of those operations, which his Lordship considers to be no less advantageous to the public interests than honourable to the British arms, and to the professional skill, judgment, gallantry, and spirit, with which they were planned and executed.

3. The Governor-General has requested the Commander-in-Chief to convey to Major-General Ochterlony, and to the officers and troops engaged in these operations, the expression of those sentiments of approbation and applause with which he has viewed their conduct on this memorable occasion; and his Lordship is assured, that the Vice-President in Council will cordially participate in those sentiments. A copy of my letter to the Adjutant-General is enclosed, for the information of the Vice-President in Council.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
26th April 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 26.)

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 26.)

General Orders.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.*—Head-Quarters, Futtygurh, 26th April 1815.

The Commander-in-Chief has this day received from Major-General Ochterlony, commanding the Third Division Field Army, a report announcing the successful result of a series of combined movements which he had directed to be made, during the nights of the 14th and 15th instant, against the fortified positions of the Goorka army on the heights of Malown, which terminated in the establishment of the British troops on those heights, the evacuation of the fort of Soorujghur with its dependent stockaded posts, and in the final repulse, on the morning of the 16th instant, of the main body of the Goorka army, directed by its chief commander, Ummer Sing Thappa, in person, in a daring and desperate assault on the position occupied by the reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson. His Excellency feels it to be due to Major-General Ochterlony, and the brave officers and troops serving under him, to express in public Orders his highest approbation of the eminent ability and skill with which the attack on the enemy's positions was planned; the intelligence, evident zeal, and exemplary valour, with which it was executed by the several officers entrusted with the direction of separate columns, and of the patience and fortitude displayed by the whole of the troops, during those fatigning and arduous operations, as well as of their distinguished gallantry in that last effort, which completed their triumph over an enemy of determined courage and indefatigable activity.

The Commander-in-Chief considers this success of the division under Major-General Ochterlony, under all the circumstances in which it was achieved, and in the important consequence by which it was followed, as highly honourable to the British arms, the superiority of which it has pre-eminently asserted and maintained.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to offer, in this public manner, his warmest acknowledgments to Major-General Ochterlony, for the ability, zeal, judgment, and persevering fortitude, with which he has uniformly conducted the arduous and important service entrusted to him, from the first commencement of his operations, to that recent success which, his Excellency confidently trusts, will be decisive of their speedy and honourable termination.

The Commander-in-Chief also desires to offer, in this public manner, his best thanks to the under-mentioned officers, who have obtained the approbation of Major-General Ochterlony, and to whose services in the attack on the heights of Malown, and in the subsequent repulse of the enemy, he has borne the most ample and creditable testimony in his reports to his Excellency.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, commanding the principal column, for the manner in which he conducted it to its destined point, in the general plan of attack, and for the whole of his conduct from the period of gaining the heights, as well as for his cool intrepidity in meeting the assault on his position on the morning of the 16th instant, which after an obstinate contest, and the death of Bhugtee Thappa, a distinguished Goorka commander who led the attack, terminated in the total repulse and defeat of the enemy with very severe loss.

To Majors Lawrie, of the second battalion of the Seventh Native Infantry, and Innes, of the first battalion of the Nineteenth, for the gallant manner in which they led the columns respectively entrusted to their direction; and to Captains Hamilton, of the second battalion of the Seventh, and Bowyer of the first of the Nineteenth, for the judicious and spirited manner in which they fulfilled the part assigned to them in those arduous operations; as well as to Lieutenant Rutledge, of the first battalion of the Nineteenth, for his good conduct in the command of a column of division, which devolved upon him on the lamented death of Captain Showers of the Nineteenth regiment, who after having slain the enemy's commander in a personal conflict, unfortunately fell while setting an example of heroic devotion to his men

Major-General Ochterlony has likewise noticed with particular approbation, the judicious and prudent conduct of Lieutenant Murray of the First regiment, in command of the Hindoor auxiliaries, and of Lieutenant Dunbar of the Seventh

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 26.) General Orders.

regiment, commanding a small body of regulars, and irregulars, in two well-timed and spontaneous movements made by those intelligent and active officers; the former to intercept the fugitives from the fort of Soorujgurh, in which he completely succeeded, and the latter to support Captain Bowyer's detachment after the defection of the Seikh auxiliaries.

In operations of the nature of those conducted on the Malown range, the services of the Engineer, Artillery, and Pioneer departments, are of a peculiarly arduous nature and of proportionate value. His Excellency recognizes with unfeigned satisfaction, throughout the whole course of these operations, the same zeal, ability, and undefatigable exertion, which have characterized these branches of the service, wherever they have been called into activity in the present war; and in no situation have those qualities been more conspicuous than with Major-General Ochterlony's division.

The full approbation and thanks of the Commander-in-Chief are justly due to Lieutenant Lawtie, Field Engineer and Acting Aide-de-camp to Major-General Ochterlony, who accompanied the night attack, for the characteristic zeal and activity evinced by him on that occasion, and for the aid which Major-General Ochterlony states he derived from the professional talents of that officer, in the preparation of the plan of attack on the enemy's positions.

The zeal, activity, and intelligence shewn by Lieutenant Hutchinson, Assistant Field Engineer, in directing the works necessary for the security of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's position, and the judgment and the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Armstrong in superintending and directing the labours of the Pioneers, by whom these works were executed in the face of the enemy, are noticed with particular approbation by the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency has equally to offer the tribute of his applause to the intrepid gallantry of Lieutenant-Fireworker Cartwright of the Artillery, who when the desperate perseverence of the enemy had left him with only one man unwounded, with that one man secured his gun, the other being manned with equal zeal and valour by Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson and two sergeants of Pioneers.

(Signed) G. H. Fagan,
Adjutant-General.

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(Enclosure No. 27.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 27.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch, dated the 8th instant, from Major-General Ochterlony, detailing his operations since the repulse and defeat of the enemy on the 16th ultimo, and the subsequent measures which led to our possession of all the Goorka stockades, redoubts, and outworks.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Futtygurh, 14th May 1815. (Signed) G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

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To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

In elucidation of my express of yesterday, acquainting you of our being in possession of all the enemy's stockades, redoubts, and outworks, I have the honour to submit the following detail of operations since their repulse and defeat on the 16th.

I shall only premise, that from that day to their final evacuation yesterday, numerous desertions took place daily, either individually or in small parties, all agreeing in the general distress for provisions.

On the 24th Lieutenant Murray, with a party of Soobadars and sixty Regulars from the First, the Hindooreah and Munny Majra Irregular Auxiliaries, occupied Kor Hill; and on the 25th Major Lawrie, with two hundred and seventy Regulars from

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 28.)

Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

from the Seventh, the whole of the Putiala and Auxiliary Seikhs under their authority, took up a position at Neree, both of which were strongly stockaded. This completed the blockade on the Gumbher side, and on the 3rd instant the remainder of the second battalion of the Seventh regiment took post at Kalee, which had been in some degree previously prepared for their reception, by the Kuhloorias and Nusseerees under the directions of Lieutenant Dunbar, to whose zeal and exertions on this, as on other occasions, I feel great obligations. For the knowledge which enabled me to fix on these several efficient positions, I am indebted to that lamented officer, Lieutenant Lawtie, whose untimely and regretted death has now unhappily placed him beyond my acknowledgments, and the commendation he would doubtless have received from his Excellency.

On the 3rd, Lieutenant Ross, with the Nusseerees unemployed in the business of stockading, took up a post under our advanced positions, and a little in front of our irregular redoubt. The objects I had in view by this post will be best explained by my letter of instructions to that officer; and the result, by his letter to me, a copy of which I have the honour to transmit.

Two twelve-pounders which I had sent for arrived yesterday on elephants, for which a battery had been prepared, and it had been reported to me would open on the enemy's redoubt at 10 A. M. Supposing that the effect desired would be soon produced by guns of this calibre, I was writing the necessary orders for storming that post, and attacks on other points, to prevent succours being sent to that quarter, when Major-Brigade Cartwright informed me that the whole road was lined with unarmed people from Malown, and part of the Nusseerees in actual possession of the redoubt, which the whole appeared ascending.—As Lieutenant Ross had instructions to negociate for the possession of this and the important pinnacle of Narain Kote, I concluded that the plan had succeeded, at least on one; but as they filed off to the right, and the stockades at Kukree seemed evacuated, I wrote off to Colonel Lyons and to Colonel Arnold, to use their discretion, and avail themselves of every favourable circumstance they might observe.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons had anticipated my wishes, and Lieutenant Dunbar was in possession of the stockades nearest to Colonel Arnold's post, a considerable time before two companies arrived from Ruttungurh, sent by Colonel Arnold on the judicious suggestion of Major Innes, who with a column of three hundred grenadiers I had directed Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson to keep ready and disposable, to avail himself of any intimation he might receive from Lieutenant Ross, either to support, attack, or maintain any position gained under the orders and instructions he, Lieutenant Ross, had received.

Unable longer to bear the distresses occasioned by so close a blockade, it appears that all the Sirdars had waited upon the Kajee yesterday morning, insisting on his either giving them and their men food from the fort, or adopting some decisive line of conduct. It is said that he refused either; but urged them to remain a short time longer and wait events.—What they might have done, it is not easy to say; but the advance of the Nusseerees, and in their rear a supporting column of grenadiers, seems to have accelerated their resolution to come over, which was adopted almost spontaneously and without consultation, and as a general act, as if by previous consultation and general concurrence.

In this simple narrative of facts, his Excellency will not, I trust, fail to notice the commendable zeal and diligence with which Lieutenant Ross fulfilled, and even surpassed the hopes I had formed of him; nor will the animated though unopposed efforts of the Nusseerees pass without a mark of his Excellency's approbation.

The post which Lieutenant Dunbar occupied gave him a more distinct view of passing events than Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons; and I feel great obligations to him for having suggested a movement from his post, as I do to Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, for a ready acquiescence and a reinforcement, which he sent under Captain Grant, whose gallantry and conduct had demanded my acknowledgments in Division Orders of the 20th ultimo, though known too late to be mentioned in my official report.

I have received a letter from the Kajee this morning, in which he expresses a desire to know my wishes; and I have replied, that agreeably to usage, propositions

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sitions should first come from him, and I hope they will be such as I can readily accede to, without incurring the censure of the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Camp, Buttoh, 8th May 1815. (Signed) D. Ochterlony, Major-General.

Enclosure No. 27 ) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

To Lieutenant Ross, Commanding Nusseeree Battalion.

Sir:

You will be pleased to march with the Nusseerees this afternoon, and take up a position at or near the irregular stockade under Colonel Thompson's advanced post. The objects I propose by this measure are: 1st. To establish a post as near as advisable to the enemy, and on the best road to the battered redoubt: 2dly. By the occupation of this post, to open a short and safe road, unliable to obstruction or plunder from Irregulars or Zemindars, for those who wish to come over from the enemy; and lastly, and most important, to avail myself of the vicinity to discover any want of vigilance in the enemy, or the probability of carrying the battered redoubt, or any other of their posts, by a coup-de-main.

You will avail yourself of any intelligence favourable to this intention, with or without delay, as the exigencies of the moment may seem to demand; but if time and circumstances admit, I could wish you to send up a note to Colonel Thompson, who will be instructed to have a column of three hundred of our regulars disposable to support your attack, and maintain the redoubt if successful; and should you have opportunity to communicate with me, measures will be adopted for the speedy arrival of artillery to the post required. A domestic affliction will detain Lall Sahy Sooba for a short period; but I have every hope that there are others who will exert themselves, of equal intelligence: and as there can be no definite period fixed for the measures proposed to be adopted, he will possibly join you before they can be executed. The establishment of the post by the Nusseerees is of importance, without reference to the ulterior designs.

I have, &c.

Camp, 3d May 1815. (Signed) D. Ochterlony, Major-General.

To Major-General Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have already had the honour of reporting to you the proposals I had made to the three Sirdars, Rundoz Thappa, Nerbhee Sing, and Uree Murdun Thappa, commanding in and near the battered redoubt. I yesterday forenoon again sent a messenger to the height on the right of the redoubt, to ascertain if the troops stationed there were inclined to acquiesce in those terms, independant of others. My messenger returned, with information that Rundoz was in the fort with the Kajee, and accompanied by two of his Jemmadars, who promised me that they and their men would desert during the night. This, however, would have been of little comparative use. I therefore desired them to repair to their men, and apprize them that I was that instant about to ascend the heights; when, if they should not fire on our troops, they might depend on the fulfilment of my original offers. I relied on this for getting a footing on the heights, whereby effect and support could be given to the attack of the other two (the battered redoubt and height to its left). I moreover proceeded on my intelligence of the reduced state of the enemy's force and their dejected spirits. For these reasons, about nine o'clock I ascended the heights with the Nusseeree battalions in three points, *viz.* the redoubt and heights to its right and left, and attained their summit without opposition, the enemy retiring and remaining on a spot to the rear. After having taken possession of the redoubt, I beckoned to this party, and invited them to pass into our rear unmolested, which after some hesitation they did. By this time the Grenadier Battalion was approaching; and as other parties of the enemy, similarly called on, had accepted our invitation, and the whole aspect of the cantonment evinced a disinclination to make resistance, I proceeded towards the redoubt lying between the first we had occupied and the Kuckree stockade. The parties we met on our way passed with their women and property into the rear of the first

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(Enclosure No. 27.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

first redoubt on our invitation, and we gained the second, by which their principal watering-place is commanded, and which is within good battering distance of the fort, without opposition. While here awaiting the arrival of a detachment of the Grenadiers, I detached Lieutenant Nicholson with 100 men to take possession of Narain Kote, the people of which seemed inclined to join us. On his approach he was met by two Sirdars, Ghummund Thappa and Rundoz Thappa, who requested him not to enter: he therefore established himself on an adjacent height; and apprizing me that the Sirdars expressed a wish to converse with me, I joined him.

Ghummund Thappa here made proposals to me, of which I have already made report; and I consented, at his request, not to advance further till your answer should be received. That answer having arrived about five P. M., and the Kajee, on my intimation of the same, having replied that Ghummund Thappa had not been authorized to make proposals, I took possession of Narain Kote, and strengthened myself in it for the night.

I have, &c.

Narain Kote, 3d May 1815. (Signed) R. Ross, Lieutenant.

(Enclosure No. 28.)

(Enclosure No. 28.) General Order.

GENERAL ORDER *by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.* Futtyghur, 21st May, 1815.

The indefatigable exertions of Major-General Ochterlony having at length been crowned by the surrender of Ummer Sing Thappa, with the evacuation of the fortresses of Malown and Jyetuck, and the cession of the whole country from Kamaon to the Sutleje, the Governor-General directs that a royal salute be fired at all the principal stations of the army, in honour of an event so creditable to the British arms, and so important to the interests of the Honourable Company.

So complete a fulfilment of his instructions, under difficulties known beforehand to be of no common amount, would alone have been sufficient to establish a high rate for Major-General Ochterlony's reputation as a commander. But there are details in the arduous service so ably conducted by him, which must meet from the mind of every one a more particular attention. The unremitting zeal, the sagacious foresight, and the admirable decison, which he has had the opportunity of displaying, should make him feel himself indebted to the embarrassments he has had to encounter. They have only served to mark in brighter colours the extent of his claim to applause.

The gallant and able manner in which the efforts of the Major-General have been supported by Colonel Arnold, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, reflects the greatest credit on each of these officers.

The unwearied alacrity, the labour, the conspicuous gallantry, and the skill displayed by the whole of the Artillery, Engineer, and Pioneer departments, throughout the course of the service, and the conduct of all the staff attached to Major-General Ochterlony's division, have been pointed out to the special notice of the Governor-General; and his Excellency accordingly professes his earnest sense of the meritorious conduct exhibited by Major MacLeod commanding the Artillery, by Captain Webb of the same corps, Captain Cartwright, Major of Brigade, and principal staff officer of the division, Captain Baines and Lieutenant Armstrong of the Pioneers, and Ensign Hutchinson, Assistant Field Engineer, as well as by all the officers belonging to or temporarily serving with those departments or on the staff during the campaign.

Most laudable exertions, no less than distinguished courage, have marked the important services of Lieutenant Ross of the Sixth and Lieutenant Murray of the First, in the difficult situations for which they were selected by Major-General Ochterlony.

It is painful to think, in this hour of exultation, that an individual, whose skill, whose judgment, and whose animated devotion materially forwarded

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the proud result, should not have survived to share in the triumph: but the grateful recollection of his fellow soldiers and of Government will associate the memory of Lieutenant Lawtie with all the trophies which he so eminently contributed to raise.

The patience, the order, and the intrepidity of all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the division, must be justly appreciated and admired by all who have contemplated their conduct.

The Governor-General offers to Major-General Ochterlony, and all who acted under him, his warm applause. Sensible, as his Excellency believes they will be, to that acknowledgment of their merits from Government, a still more elevating consideration attends them. They have to reflect with honest pride on the further lesson which they have held forth to every Power in India. The British Government is too satisfactorily conscious of its own superior strength, ever to abuse it by trespassing wantonly on any of its neighbours: but if its forbearance be insulted, and its patience outraged by aggression, it will always prove, that whatsoever obstacles may retard its earlier efforts, its perseverance will not fail ultimately to crush the assailant.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General,

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 29.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosure.

(Enclosure No. 29.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a letter from Major-General Ochterlony, received yesterday, reporting his proceedings since the 7th instant.

I have, &c.

Head Quarters, Futtyghur, 27th May 1815.

(Signed) G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

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To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtyghur.

Sir:

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, the proceedings of the 7th.

From that period to the 10th we were employed in forming the batteries and getting in the twelve-pounders and howitzers, near a redoubt under Narrain Kote, which was completed on the 9th; and on the 10th the guns (12) commenced firing about seven A.M., as no message or messenger came out from the fort. It continued during the day, with the exception of a few intervals, in which letters were sent in and answers returned.

On the morning of the 11th, Ram Doss came out, and expressed his father's desire to negotiate; and in the evening of that day, the eighteen-pounders which had been brought up from Ramgurh by the accustomed zealous labour of the Pioneers, the exertions of Captains Webb and Stewart, the former in command of the Artillery and the latter commanding the Second battalion of the First regiment, were placed in the battery.

Negotiations were, however, going on, and as the objects of them were not merely for Malown, the firing was discontinued; but the blockade rigidly continued till the 15th, when I received and exchanged the convention, which I had the honour to transmit to the Political Secretary on the 15th instant, by express.

It is but justice, however, to the Kajee to state, that after a general principle was fixed, the delay only occurred in one instance from him, and arose solely from the inexperience, ignorance, and indolence of Hindoo writers, as I wished

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it to be made out in that language, that there might not be a pretext in his not understanding the Persian.

I feel greatly indebted to Major MacLeod and the officers of Artillery, in the judgment shown in the disposition of the ordnance, and for the skill evinced by their fire in a very early impression on the walls; to Captain Baines and Lieutenant Armstrong, for the continuance of that ardent zeal which has always animated their labours.

(Enclosure No. 29.) Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosure.

I have directed two hundred and fifty Sepoys of the Second battalion Sixth, under the orders of Lieutenant Ross with the intelligence department, to accompany the Kajee to Thaneisur, from whence he will proceed to Hurdwar, *via* Seharunpore, where the detachment can be relieved, if his Excellency should deem it proper.

I have, &c.

Camp. (Signed) D. Ochterlony, Major-General.

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(Enclosure No. 30.)

(Enclosure No. 30.) Letter from Gen. Ochterlony, with Enclosure.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government Political Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit, under the seal and signature of Ummer Sing, the convention or agreement which has been this day exchanged between that chief and myself, and I shall feel very sincere concern, if the general tenor of it is not fully approved by the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

If some indulgencies have been granted, I trust counter-balancing advantages have been obtained; and when the near approach of the rainy season is considered, and that during that season of inaction expensive establishments must have been continued, I hope his Lordship will be pleased to approve what has been done, and to accept my dutiful congratulation, on the general result of my humble, but anxious exertions.

I have, &c.

Camp, Buttoh, 15th May 1815. (Signed) D. Ochterlony, M. G. A. G. G.

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Convention *or Agreement entered into between Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa and Major-General Ochterlony, on the 15th May* 1815.

In consideration of the high rank and character of Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, and of the skill, bravery, and fidelity with which he has defended the country committed to his charge, it is agreed:

1. That Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, with the troops now in Ranjgurh, shall march out and retain their arms and accoutrements, the colours of their respective corps, two guns and all private property, which shall be duly respected and preserved, and every attention and delicacy observed in respect to the Zenana of the Kajee, and every person under his authority.

2. In consideration, also, of the gallant conduct of Kajee Runjore Sing Thappa, it is agreed that he shall likewise march out of the fort of Jeytuck with two hundred men, who are to retain their arms, colours, and one gun, with the Bharadars (chief officers) and their followers, about three hundred more in number, unarmed, with his own and their private property, which shall be respected, and the sanctity of the Zenana preserved.

3. Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa and Kajee Runjore Sing Thappa, with their property and followers, are at liberty to proceed by the route of Thaneisur, Hurdwar, and Nujeebabad, to join the troops eastward of the river Surjoo,* or by whichever route they determine to proceed to that destination. Conveyance shall be provided for the transportation of their property to the confines of the Nepaul territory.

4. Kajee

* Or Kalee.

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4. Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa and Kajee Runjore Sing Thappa, shall be at liberty to meet wherever they please.

(Enclosure No. 30.) Letter from Gen. Ochterlony with Enclosure.

5. All the troops in the service of Nepaul, with the exception of those granted to the personal honour of the Kajees, Ummer Sing and Runjore Sing, will be at liberty to enter into the service of the British Government, if it is agreeable to themselves and the British Government choose to accept their services, and those who are not employed will be maintained on a specific allowance by the British Government, till peace is concluded between the two States.

6. Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, on his part, agrees to leave the fort of Malown, whenever bearers and other conveyance are prepared for his private property.

7. Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa also agrees to send immediate orders for the evacuation and delivery, to persons properly authorized, of the forts of Bhylee (Irkee), Subbatoo, Mornee, Jeytuck, Juggutgurh, Rowaheen, and all other forts and fortresses now held by the Nepaul troops between the Jumna and Sutleje rivers. The garrisons of all which forts, strong holds, &c. shall enjoy their private property unmolested, and the arms and warlike stores in each shall be left in deposit, for the future decision of the Right Honourable the Governor-General; with exception to such among them as are related to Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa by kindred, about eighty-three men, who shall be at liberty to retain their arms and accoutrements.

8. Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa also agrees to send immediate orders to Kajee Bukhtour Sing for the evacuation of the territory of Ghurwall, to deliver over the forts, &c. in that district to the officers of the British Government, and to proceed to Nepaul by the Kamaon route, with their garrisons, all public and property including warlike stores, accompanied by a Chuprassie with a pass, on the part of the British Government.

*Separate Article.*—Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa wishes it to be understood, that he shall give immediate orders for the instant surrender of the distant forts, in the hope that it may lead to an early renewal of the relations of amity which have subsisted between the two states for these sixty years, and by the advice of Bum Sah and the Bharadars of Kamaon.

(Enclosure No. 31.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 31.)

To Major-General Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I have had the honour to receive and submit to his Excellency the Governor-General your despatch of the 15th instant, enclosing the agreement concluded by you with Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, for the immediate surrender of all the forts and possessions of the Goorkas west of the river Jumna and in the province of Gurhwall.

2. By this arrangement, which combined with the evacuation of Kamaon has completed the extinction of the Goorka power and influence in the territory west of that Gogra, a most important object of the war has been accomplished.

3. In the course of the operations conducted by you, to which the attainment of this decisive advantage is to be ascribed in a primary degree, the Governor-General has had repeated occasion to admire and applaud the unremitting vigilance, indefatigable perseverance, and eminent professional ability, displayed under circumstances at once arduous in themselves and new in the history of our military operations in India, the profound judgment, and the activity and energy regulated by singular discretion and prudence, which supported and seconded by the discipline, valour, and devotion of the officers and troops under your command, have enabled you to overcome the accumulated obstacles to success, presented by an active and intrepid enemy, possessing every advantage of position in a country peculiarly calculated for defensive war. His Lordship has, in a General Order published to the army under this day's date, signified the high sense which he entertains of your distinguished merits and services, and those of the officers and troops under your command.

4. The

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(Enclosure No. 31.)

Letter from Secretary to Government.

4. The tenour of your political proceedings are no less deserving of the approbation of the Governor-General; and although his Lordship has had the satisfaction of expressing his sense of your services in that branch of your duty as each occasion arose, he feels it due to you to take this opportunity of recording his high and entire approbation of your political proceedings throughout the campaign.

5. I now proceed to convey to you his Lordship's sentiments on the terms of capitulation which have been granted to Ummer Sing Thappa, and on the several points immediately arising out of that arrangement.

6. You will have received my despatch of the 12th instant, and my private letter of the 8th, subsequently to the conclusion of the agreement with Ummer Sing. The terms which have been actually granted to Ummer Sing and to Runjore Sing, although varying in some respects from those prescribed by the intructions above referred to, are on the whole equally advantageous to our interests, and provide no less for the entire accomplishment of the views of the Governor-General in that branch of the military operations and political arrangements which were directed to the expulsion of the Goorkas from their conquests west of the Ganges.

7. Adverting to the advanced period of the season, and (notwithstanding the reduced state of Malown and the straitened condition of Jytuck,) to the number of strong holds still possessed by the enemy, which might have enabled him to prolong the contest until the setting-in of the rains should compel us to suspend our operations; considering, also, the vast importance, in an economical point of view, of terminating the western branch of the war in the present season, and to the peculiar magnitude of that object, with reference both to its probable influence in accelerating peace, and to the additional means afforded of prosecuting the war with vigour, should it be protracted to another campaign, the Governor-General is of opinion, that the terms granted to the enemy must be considered to be fully justified, by the relative situation of the parties and the inappreciable advantages secured to us by these operations. They are accordingly approved and confirmed by the Governor-General.

8. You will have taken all the requisite measures and precautions relative to the march of that portion of the enemy's force, which has been permitted to retire with Ummer Sing and Runjore Sing to the Nepaulese territory beyond the Gogra, to the provision of supplies and carriage, and to the appointment of an officer, properly qualified, to superintend all their arrangements, and to conduct them through the Company's territories. It will be satisfactory, however, to his Lordship, to receive from you a detailed report on all these points at your earliest leisure. His Lordship observes that the route to be taken by Ummer Sing and Runjore Sing, and their respective followers, was not finally settled, and his Lordship is anxious to know how that point may have been determined. In the uncertainty which prevails relative to the actual state of the province of Dootee, the Governor-General deems it to be necessary that Ummer Sing and Runjore Sing with their followers should enter the Nepaulese territories at a point to the eastward of that province. If, as his Lordship deems to be probable, that province has been wrested from the Goorka Government, the foregoing arrangement will be in conformity both to the spirit and the letter of the engagement, which must be strictly fulfilled under all circumstances.

9. I am further directed to inform you, that his Lordship is desirous of receiving, at as early a period as may be practicable, a detailed report of your negociations and communications with Ummer Sing, from their commencement until the conclusion of the agreement.

10. I shall have the honour of addressing you, in a separate despatch, on the subject of the arrangements which it will be expedient to frame, with regard to the countries which have fallen at the disposal of the British Government by the expulsion of the Goorkas.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
21st May 1815.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.



(Enclosure

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(Enclosure No.32.) Letter from Colonel Nicolls, with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 32.)

To C. M. Ricketts, Esq., Principal Private Secretary to the Governor-General.

Sir:

The enclosed despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, though upon a subject not strictly military, is of too much importance to be withheld for a day from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to whom I have the honour to request you will take an early opportunity of submitting it.

Knowing, as I do, the timid disposition of the Choutra, and conceiving the embarrassment under which he at present labours, I am not surprised at his being extremely anxious to obtain Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's advice; and though the Colonel had not authority to confer with that chief on any subject unconnected with the safety and convenience of his march, yet, for the very solid reason given in the ninth paragraph of his report, I cannot impute any blame, either to his motive or to the act.

It is highly expedient, in my humble opinion, that the Governor-General's orders should be, at an early period, conveyed to the Honourable Edward Gardner, on the interesting and most important subject of the Choutra's situation, and that of his brother and family; for it is not difficult to foretell, that one or other of the critical events which he so pathetically describes will occur.

I am most anxious that he should cross the Sarda with his army and effects; not from any apprehension of his power, but to do away all idea of collusion on his part, which the enemies of the British Government would, no doubt, immediately and most willingly attach to our late success.

I shall not be surprized to find the Choutra claim Mr. Gardner's protection within the limits of this province in a few days; but I candidly own, that I perfectly concur in the opinion expressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, that the interest of the British Government would be more advanced by his obtaining and holding the government of Dootee.

I have, &c

Chumpawut, 14th May 1815.

(Signed) J. Nicolls, Colonel.

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To Colonel Nicolls, &c. &c. &c., commanding in Kamaon.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to inform you, that early this morning, finding the Choutra Bum Sah had not made any preparations to march according to his promise, I sent a message to him to inquire after his health, and to mention my intention of encamping to-morrow morning on the height above the Jhool gaut.

2. About three o'clock this evening he paid me a visit, and evidently shewed signs of much uneasiness and agitation. They were so apparent and undisguised, that I took an opportunity of asking him the cause: at the same time offering the assistance of my advice as a private individual, provided he considered me a friend and would make an unreserved disclosure. He answered, that his sole dependance was upon the British Government; that it had been long acquainted with his attachment to it, and his endeavours to maintain a friendly intercourse between the two States. That the infamous behaviour of the Kusseea faction had provoked the war, which he was using his best endeavours to terminate. He looked for his Lordship's support on the arrival of his letters from Nepaul, in answer to the statement he had sent of the operations in Kamaon: that, as the moment approached his anxieties encreased. That his enemy, Ummer Sing, now so closely pressed by General Ochterlony, would no doubt eagerly agree to the directions he had transmitted to him, to give up Malown and retreat to the eastern bank of the Kali. That by so doing he woulds ave himself and army from destruction. At the same time, he would inform the Nepaul Government, that he had been called away at a moment when success was certain, and that in consequence of the Choutra's orders he found himself obliged to abandon the fruits of his victories. That however false,

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(Enclosure No. 32.) Letter from Colonel Nicholls, with Enclosures.

false, the Kusseeas (Thappas) at Nepaul would confirm the assertion, and render his life precarious. That these probable events were still distant, and the immediate cause of his distress was the uncertainty he felt as to the reception which his report of the evacuation of Kamaon would meet with at Nepaul. That were their councils dictated by wisdom, the loss of the territory to the west of the Kali would, after the unprovoked insult given, be purchasing a peace from the English Government at a cheap rate: but that the Rajah, though much attached to him, was in the hands of his enemies, the Kusseeas, and he should not be surprised if the answer was an order to the troops to put him to death. He therefore was much alarmed at hearing my intention of marching, as he wished to remain in Kamaon until the receipt of his answers from Nepaul.

3. I endeavoured to re-assure him as much as possible: brought him from his state of apparent despondency, by representing the folly of further resistance at Almora, which could only have ended in a disgraceful surrender, by which he and his troops would have been prisoners of war and Dootee immediately conquered; that by his prudent conduct he had preserved his army, his stores, musquets and ammunition, and for the present, at least, the province of Dootee; that should his endeavours fortunately bring about a peace, he must have the great consolation of knowing he had saved his country. He continued to express his apprehensions of the expected order from Nepaul, urging his wish to remain, with two companies, in Kamaon, until its arrival.

4. With some trouble I persuaded, if not convinced him, that if his situation was such as he described, half measures would be his ruin: that to act boldly would be his only salvation, and instead of quietly submitting his own head to the sword of his enemy, he ought to exert every faculty to destroy him: that in place of desponding, he ought not to lose a moment in crossing the Kali, and taking possession of Dootee in the first place, to select that part of his army he could depend upon, garrison his forts and places of strength with them, dismissing all those on whom he could not rely, and then, provided his Lordship should be induced to listen to his proposals, to assume a higher tone, and insist on what he thought would best conduce to the good of his country, which his near relationship to the Rajah, and his high rank in the State, gave him a right to do: that if he neglected the present moment, some of his Thappa Sirdars would, on his abandoning his army, take charge of it, secure Dootee, and by collecting the revenues, pay and secure the troops to the interests of his enemies.

5. I fully and repeatedly explained to him, that this was my individual advice: that I was totally unauthorized to enter on any topic, but such as concerned his convenience and comfort during his journey to Dootee, and that he must consider what I had said as the private opinion of a person interested in his welfare. After assuring me he understood this, he asked permission to send for Chamoo Bhundaree Kajee, with whom he wished to consult.

6. On the Kajee's arrival, he made a fair statement of all that had passed, and ended by asking what he thought of the advice I had given. The Kajee, without hesitation, advised him to follow it, provided the British Government would support him in the event of a rupture with the Nepaul Minister. I again told him that, excepting as a private individual, I had no authority to enter into any discussion: that these things were the province of the Honourable Edward Gardner, and I must refer him to that gentleman.

7. The result was, a determination to march: and on consulting the astrologer for a fortunate moment, the day after to-morrow was fixed upon for leaving this, and on Sunday he proposes crossing the river.

8. In his present anxiety, and the dread he has of the faction at Nepaul, I have little doubt of his inclination to shelter himself under the British protection, provided the war should be continued.

9. I hope I have not acted indiscreetly in what I have said. It is highly necessary that he should leave this province, to see which effected you have ordered me on the present duty; and I humbly conceive, that Dootee had better be under the Government of Bum Sah, than in the lands of an adherent to the Thappa party. At all events, I think it my duty to submit to you the tenour and substance of the conversation such as it passed.

10. The

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No.32.)

10. The Choutra proposes to encamp at Bythenee one coss and a half from the Jhool gaut, on the Dootee side; and he wishes me to remain on this side, till he has seen and consulted with his brother, Rhuder Bheer Sah.

I have, &c.

Camp, Peelooragurh, 11th March 1815.

(Signed) W. L. GARDNER, Commanding Irregulars.

(Enclosure No.33.) Letter from Secretary to Government

(Enclosure No. 33.)

(Copy)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. Colonel Nicolls having transmitted to the Governor-General a copy of the letter to his address of the 11th ultimo from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, reporting his communications with Choutra Bum Sah, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions, arising out of his Lordship's consideration of that important document.

2. I am directed, in the first instance, to express to you the Governor-General's approbation of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's conduct, and of the tenour of his share of the conversation with Bum Sah, which appear to his Lordship to be marked with equal prudence and address. The counsel offered by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Bum Sah was wise, with reference to that chief's actual situation, and the relation in which he may become placed towards the Government of Nepaul, and if acted on, will be beneficial to the British interests, as well as conducive to the security of Bum Sah against the eventual hostility of the ruling party at Catmandoo. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, by explicitly disclaiming any authority to converse on such subjects, and by declaring his advice to proceed merely from his own view of the embarrassments of Bum Sah's situation, has left to the British Government and its agents the unshackled freedom of action on every point connected with it. You are requested to communicate to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner this expression of the Governor-General's approbation of his conduct.

3. Adverting to the whole of the circumstances of the case, the Governor-General discerns the prospect of considerable advantage to our interests, in affording to Bum Sah, and the party with which he is connected, all the support which they can derive from a knowledge of his Lordship's favourable disposition towards them, and also in extending to him our assistance and co-operation, in securing himself in the province of Dootee, should he determine to attempt the occupation of it for himself.

4. In explanation of his Lordship's sentiments on each of these points, I proceed to state to you the following observations.

5. The expediency of limiting our direct support of Bum Sah to such declarations as may convey to him a knowledge of our disposition in his favour, with a power of making such use of the knowledge as he may deem advisable, is founded on these considerations. His Lordship is not altogether aware, that any other mode of rendering that support would be consistent with general principles of policy, or conducive to the attainment of the particular object in view. A public declaration to the Goorka Government of our desire to negociate with Bum Sah, to the exclusion of any other agent, would naturally excite suspicion of a secret understanding with him, founded on his presumed readiness to make greater sacrifices of the interests of his Government and country, in order to conciliate our good-will, than any other individual or party. A very powerful and plausible handle would thus be given to his enemies, who still retain their power over the Rajah, for preventing him from getting the negociation into his hands. If they succeed in this exclusion of Bum Sah from the conduct of the negociation, we shall by so much excite the opposition and ill-will of the party opposed to him, and not only weaken a party which it is our obvious interest to uphold, but perhaps involve Bum Sah and his adherents in the most serious consequences. The knowledge obtained by Bum Sah of our real disposition will enable him and his adherents to make their own advantage of that circumstance,

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 33.)

Letter from Secretary to Government.

stance, in disposing the Rajah to emancipate himself from that party, which by its violent measures has involved the State of Nepaul in imminent peril, and seek the aid of those whose pacific counsels would have averted the war, and may yet save his Government and family from ruin.

6. With regard to the occupation of Dootee by Bum Sah, there is, in his Lordship's judgment, no ground for hesitation on that score. While hostilities continue between the two States, every effort to reduce the means and circumscribe the territories of the Goorkas is a legitimate object of the war, and our avowed support of an officer of that Government taking a step of the nature, is perfectly consistent with the acknowledged principles of public honour and the practice of belligerent States. It is for Bum Sah to consider whether, by taking this step, he promotes his own security, and augments his chance of effecting the recovery of his ascendancy in the State. In reference to its effect on our interests, there is no doubt that the occupation of Dootee by a chief independent of the Goorkas, and necessarily relying on us for support, will be an advantageous arrangement, in the event of peace with that State: and more especially so, if the guidance of affairs should not fall into the hands of those, whose general policy and undoubted interests must be to maintain the relations of friendship with the British Government.

7. It will be in your recollection, that in the instructions to Mr. Metcalfe, relative to your mission to Kamaon, the benefits derivable from an arrangement of this nature were adverted to.

8. On the foregoing grounds, therefore, the Governor-General has no hesitation in authorizing you to convey to Bum Sah the most satisfactory assurances of our cordial and zealous support to the extent stated.

9. You might take an opportunity of intimating to him, that the substance of all his communications with Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner has been made known to the Governor-General; that it will afford his Lordship the highest satisfaction to find that the Rajah adopts his advice, and empowers him to treat with the British Government for the renewal of peace; that it will also be in the highest degree gratifying to the Governor-General, to see Bum Sah restored to that place in the councils of the Rajah, to which he is entitled by his rank and character to aspire, and the influence of which his Lordship is assured would be employed in promoting the genuine interests of the State, by being directed to the maintenance of peace and amity with the British Government. That the Governor-General only awaits information of the actual receipt by Bum Sah of such powers, to furnish you with corresponding authority, and to authorize you to enter on a negociation, without delay, for the attainment of that desirable object. You will offer every encouragement to Bum Sah in this particular.

10. You will set before his mind, however, the possible event of his enemies availing themselves of the actual possession of the person and authority of the Rajah, to procure a disavowal of all his proceedings, and to endeavour to sacrifice him to the maintenance of their own power: that in the apprehension of such an event, he will do well to secure himself against all risks, by adopting the advice tendered by Colonel Gardner, and placing himself in a condition in which his enemies cannot injure him: that he cannot be condemned for taking precautions, to secure himself from persons seeking his destruction, or for opposing, by the means in his power, an unprincipled faction, which is placing the interests of his family and the honour and safety of the Goorka State at hazard, for the preservation of their own usurped authority: that this measure, while it will convince his enemies of his resolution not to recede from what he has done, will strengthen his means of effecting their expulsion from the councils of the Rajah, and will not, in the event of his success, in the least embarrass his future proceedings, nor involve him with those persons, to whom the measure may appear in its first aspect as the act of an enemy to his country. You are authorized to assure him, that in attempting this object, he shall have every support that the British Authorities in Kamaon can give; or that if he should prefer it, we would abstain from any open interference, until such time as the circumstances of his situation should render it desirable o necessary: informing him, at the same time (provided it shall appear to Colonel Nicolls to be expedient on military grounds) that we are prepared

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 33.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

openly to countenance his proceedings, by advancing a force into Doptee to support them. That under an issue of the affair which shall render it necessary for him to break with the Court of Catmandoo, and render himself independent of its authority, the British Government will guarantee to him and his family the independent sovereignty of Dootee, and any other territory which he may acquire; and that a negociation of this independence and guarantee will form a provision of any treaty of peace which may be made with the Government of Catmandoo. It cannot fail, however, to occur to you, that the opportunity of acquiring an independent sovereignty in Dootee might have temptation for Bum Sah, capable of outweighing the considerations of loyalty, and patriotism, which would otherwise urge him to save his prince and his country by effecting a peace. There is this contingency attending the decision which Bum Sah might make, as to establishing his own sovereignty in Dootee; namely, that the Goorkas, driven to despair by that further loss of territory, might fly off from the disposition to treat which they before entertained, and might continue a contest, which though ruinous for them would be inconvenient for us. It is thence for our advantage, that the views of Bum Sah should be directed primarily to bringing about a peace You will, therefore, when you pledge our support for his maintenance in Dootee, not present the opening for rendering himself independent in such a light as may induce him to give it the preference; but you will display it as an ultimate resource, which though essentially ineligible, as involving him in unavoidable difficulties and distresses, is still a security sufficient to encourage his efforts against the Thappa party.

11. You will be prepared, in concert with Colonel Nicolls, who will receive instructions on the subject through the established channel, to act in conformity to the foregoing declaration.

12. I am further directed to convey to you the Governor-General's authority to advance to Bum Sah a sum of money, not exceeding a few thousand rupees, to enable him to keep his troops together. The measure will, his Lordship observes, testify our sincerity; and even if it should ultimately be turned against us, it will not materially obstruct our views.

13. If you should be of opinion that Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's personal acquaintance with Bum Sah, and the confidence with which he appears to have inspired that chief, will render the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner in the proposed communication desirable, you are authorized to avail yourself of his approved ability and address, provided his services can be dispensed with at the tme by Colonel Nicolls.

14. You are apprized, by my letter of the 12th instant, that Gguraj Misser, formerly the Gooroo, or spiritual guide, of the late Rajah, Run Behauder, and much in his confidence, and possessing considerable influence in the administration previously to the confirmed ascendancy of the Thappa, has recently proceeded, by invitation from the Rajah and Beem Sing Thappa, to Catmandoo. Gugraj Misser retired to Benares about the period of the death of Run Behauder, and has subsisted on the profits of a jaggeer from the British Government. During the time of his influence, he was always favourable to the connexion between the British Government and the State of Nepaul, and was employed in the negociations conducted both by Major-General Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant-Colonel Knox. He has recently professed the most earnest desire to be instrumental to the restoration of peace, and a perfect confidence of being able to effect it, and also eventually to accomplish the subversion, or limitation at least, of the power of the Thappas. With these designs he has proceeded to Catmandoo, after having personally communicated with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and being apprized generally of the terms on which peace would be granted. There is reason to think, that this person's views and Bum Sah's would coincide, although the Gooroo may possibly have already obtained authority to negociate, or may, notwithstanding his knowledge of Bum Sah's situation and proceedings, endeavour to get the negociation into his own hands from personal views. It may be expedient to apprize Bum Sah of the circumstance of Gugraj Misser's visit to Catmandoo, without imparting to him the whole of his designs, and suggest for Bum Sah's consideration, whether to open a communication with Gugraj Misser for the promotion of their mutual advantage.

15. I am

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

15. I am further directed to inform you, that by advices this day received from Major-General Ochterlony, it appears that Ummer Sing has surrendered on terms. Ummer Sing has expressed to the Major-General an earnest desire to treat for peace on the part of his Government, alledging that he is in possession of full powers for the purpose. It is impossible, however, that he can be in possession of powers and instructions adapted to the present condition of the war; and adverting also to the expectation that Bum Sah may be authorized to treat for peace, and the superior advantages of getting the negociation into that channel, the Governor-General has desired General Ochterlony to decline entering on any discussions of the subject with Ummer Sing Thappa. You will probably deem it advisable to inform Bum Sah of the circumstance.

(Enclosure No. 33.) Letter from Secretary to Government

16. The terms of Ummer Sing's surrender, and any further information which it may be useful to know, will be transmitted to you as soon as they are received: at present, the simple fact of his surrender is all that is known to the Governor-General.

17. Although Colonel Nicolls has communicated to you a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's letter of the 11th instant, and the one addressed to Mr. Ricketts, transmitting the copy of it, his Lordship has desired me to transmit to you the enclosed official copies of those documents, in order to complete the correspondence of your office.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
19th May 1815.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 34.)

(Enclosure No. 34.) Letter from Colonel Nicolls, with Enclosure.

To C. M. Ricketts, Esq., Principal Private Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit herewith, by express, a copy of a despatch just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, announcing that the Choutra, his army, and effects (with a very small exception), had crossed the Kali on the evening of the 14th instant, according to the terms of the convention concluded with that Chief and the other Goorka Sirdars on the 27th ultimo.

I shall have the honour of transmitting the original of that convention to you to-morrow, with the duplicate of this despatch. If not now an important, it may be considered a curious instrument.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's despatch is of very great importance in every view; and I request that, in submitting it to the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General, you will do me the favour to state, that Mr. Gardner and myself would have separated the paragraphs connected with our respective departments, but that he, with the same patriotic feeling which directs all his actions, conceives that the important subjects contained in it would lose a portion of their interest by such official division.

I beg that his Lordship will be pleased to honour Mr. Gardner by an early communication of his commands; and I trust that as much of the instructions conveyed to Mr. Gardner (in consequence of the great light thrown on the enemy's situation by the Colonel's despatches) may be made known to me, as may enable me, with more confidence, to conduct the movement of the troops committed to my charge.

It appears to be entirely superfluous to add, that the most cordial harmony, and the best understanding have subsisted between Mr. Gardner and myself since we met at Katur Mull: and there can be little doubt that an unity of feeling and action will animate us, as long as we direct our whole attention, which we have hitherto done, to promote the welfare, and uphold the honour of the Government, whose commands we have the pride and pleasure of endeavouring to obey.

I have, &c.

Chumpawut,
16th May 1815.

(Signed) J. Nicolls,
Colonel.

To

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 34.) Letter from Colonel Nicoll, with Enclosures.

To Colonel Nicolls, &c. &c. &c., commanding in Kamaon.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to report, that we marched at ten o'clock this morning, and between three and four o'clock P.M., reached the Jhool gaut. The Choutra and Chamoo Bundharee Kajee have repeated to me the substance of our former conversations, which I have had the honour of communicating to you as they occurred.

2. They both stated their conviction of the Nepaul Government agreeing to the terms proposed by the Choutra. That the capture of Almora and the occupation of Kamaon had not only cut off all retreat to their western armies, but had prevented the junction of the reinforcements sent from Nepaul to Ummer Sing, and which the Choutra had detained for the defence of Almora: these amounted to fourteen companies. That should this Government refuse these terms, they must lose their western force, amounting at present, including Sreenuggur, to about five thousand effective men, as no force sufficient to oppose us could be spared from Nepaul, the Goorka Sepoys having of late shewn a determined repugnance to proceed to the westward, on account of the reduction in their pay. That though the terms he had proposed would be most probably accepted, the obloquy of losing to the State a revenue of eight lacs of rupees would remain with him, a circumstance which his enemies the "Kusseas" would improve to his destruction, unless he had the support of th eBritish Government, and the negociation remained in his hands, or those of Rhuder Beer Sah, his brother. That contrary to wisdom or his expectations, should the "Kusseas" refuse the terms, he would then require the support of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to preserve his life from the open attempts of the present Ministers. He begged me to be the channel of communicating these expressions to you and the Honourable Edward Gardner, intreating the support of both gentlemen, in recommending his request to his Lordship.

3. Rhuder Beer Sah, he observed, would arrive to-morrow at Bytheree, and on Wednesday we are to be introduced to each other, after which the Choutra, with his army, will march to Dhundheel Dhura.

4. The eight lacs of revenue lost to the Nepaul Government he stated as follows: Rupees 1,40,000, Kamaon; Rupees 2,00,000 Gurhwall; Rupees 4,50,000, the districts between the Jumna and Sutleje.

5. On taking leave he presented two letters and two small elephants, one for you, the other for Mr. Gardner. This "Nuzur" had been the subject of several days discussion, during which I used my best eadeavours to persuade him to keep them till a personal interview should take place, and that this sort of ceremony was only required amongst strangers, and totally foreign to our customs. I only agreed when I found the refusal hurt him, and conveyed to his mind doubts of our sincerity.

6. On taking leave he appeared much agitated, and repeatedly recommended his situation to your and Mr. Gardner's best support. I accompanied him across the Jhool. The mountain rises abruptly from the edge of the river, and for two miles the path is the steepest I have yet seen in the country; and no other defence would be required effectually to repel an invasion of Dootee by this road, than rolling stones down the ascent. Not content with this, the two companies sent by Rhuder Beer Sah (on his first arrival) to defend this passage, have erected several lines of stockades on the face of the mountain, and continued them to the very summit. I cannot convey a more convincing proof of the effect the fall of Almora has had upon their reinforcements. I quitted the Choutra on his reaching the eastern side of the river, and after seeing his baggage and troops across, returned to this place, an ascent of about two miles. About fifty men, with a few loads of ammunition, are still on this side, but will march in the morning.

7. To-morrow I shall have the honour of forwarding a description of this gaut, but on which little is required to be said, as it is decidedly not adapted for the invasion of Dootee, on which account I take the liberty to recommend that it be destroyed.

8. On

8. On Thursday morning I propose commencing my march for Chumpawut. Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

I have, &c.

Camp, Jumer Panee,
14th May 1815, 11 P.M.,
194th coss stone from Catmandoo.

(Signed) W. L. GARDNER,
Commanding Irregulars.

(Enclosure No. 35.)

(Enclosure No. 35.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. Since I had the honour to address you on the 19th instant, Colonel Nicolls' despatch to Mr. Ricketts, enclosing a copy of a letter to his address from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, has been received and perused by the Governor-General:

2. The contents of that letter are highly important; but as my letter of the 19th has conveyed to you full instructions on every point connected with the present condition, and the views and prospects of Choutra Bum Sah and his adherents, as far as they are within the knowledge of the Governor-General, his Lordship has not thought it necessary to communicate any further detailed instructions on those subjects.

3. The tenour of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's last letter confirms the impression made by the perusal of his preceding one, and the importance of pursuing the course prescribed by the instructions above referred to, while it affords ground of confident hope that the expectations of his Lordship will be fulfilled.

4. A copy of Colonel Nicolls' letter and its enclosure is herewith transmitted, for the purpose of rendering your correspondence complete. The cordial harmony and unity of action which has prevailed in the conduct of the services committed to your joint charge, has been a source of great satisfaction to the Governor-General as well as of eminent benefit to the public, and accords with the honourable and disinterested spirit of public zeal, which has been so conspicuous in every part of the conduct of both Colonel Nicolls and yourself.

5. You will be pleased to communicate this letter, and my despatch of the 19th instant, to Colonel Nicolls.

I have, &c

Futtygurh,
21st May 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 36.)

(Enclosure No. 36.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

1. Considering the province of Kamaon to be now completely occupied in a military point of view, and to be formally annexed to the possessions of the Honourable Company, I have thought it a proper season to assume the civil administration of the country, which his Excellency the Governor-General has done me the honour to confide to my charge, and to take the necessary steps for the thorough introduction of the authority of Government, in obedience to the instructions I have received.

2. For this purpose, I have first turned my attention, after a public declaration of the British Sovereignty being established, to forming police and revenue arrangements, calculated to maintain order and tranquillity in the country, and to prepare materials for ascertaining the actual resources, and facilitating the future assessment of the lands.

3. With this view, I propose appointing, subject to the sanction of Government, such Tehsildaree and Police establishments as appear requisite; a statement of which I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of his Excellency the Governor-General.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 36.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

4. The instructions which have been prepared for the Tehsildars are to obtain all the information in their power, written or oral, respecting the zillahs placed under their management, to ascertain the number and state of the villages in the several pergunnahs: the condition of the cultivation, the tenures under which the lands are held, whether in jaggeer or otherwise, the actual modes of assessment and collection of the public dues, and generally to inform themselves fully of all matters connected with the land revenues, and to furnish me, at the earliest possible period, with the result of their inquiries, to enable me to report upon the subject for the information of Government. They have likewise been directed to collect the outstanding balances of the last year, and to realize the jumma of the crop now on the ground, as far as may be practicable, according to existing leases or former custom, until a regular settlement can be concluded with the land holders.

5. The Tehsildars have also, for the present, been entrusted with the collections of the customs or Sayer duties, in such pergunnahs as these duties have hitherto been demanded, and with a few exceptions, authorized to levy them at the same rates, and upon the same articles as heretofore, until further orders. In some few instances, his Lordship will perceive they have also been charged with the police duties of their respective districts.

6. In the forest lands bordering upon the plains, however, a few distinct police establishments appear to be necessary. The duties of the Tehsildars in this portion of the province will be ample, without the additional duties of police officers. Charged as they will be with the collection also of the customs arising from the catching of elephants, felling timber, and the manufacture of various articles, all of which are carried on in extensive forests, requiring great activity to superintend, these matters will sufficiently occupy their attention, at the same time that a stricter police will, I have reason to imagine, be found more requisite in this quarter, skirting the province of Rohilcund, than in any other part of Kamaon.

7. I have accordingly taken measures for establishing four thannahs on this line, as detailed in the accompanying statement, which I have the honour to submit for his Excellency the Governor-General's information. To effect this with the greatest practicable economy, I have divided the two thannahs of Kota and Khat-ke-noo, already authorized, as it will probably be no longer necessary to keep up their original numbers, and have formed the four on half their strength, and placed them all on one footing. The thannahdaree establishment at Almora is rather larger than the others, but the duties also will there be of a more extensive nature.

8. The expense of management in these two departments, which are essentially necessary, will, if authorized, stand thus:

| | Monthly. | Annually. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue charges:—Mal and Sayer..... | Rupees 1400 | .....16,800 |
| Police ..... | 761 | ..... 9,132 |
| Total..... | 2,161 | .....25,932 |

Not being at the present moment prepared to say what the probable resources of the country are, or how far they may be capable of improvement, I cannot pretend to state, with any correctness, the proportion this expenditure may bear to the gross receipts; but I imagine, when the resources are properly drawn forth, that it will not be found to exceed twelve per cent., and I do not apprehend that an efficient controul in matters of police and management of the revenues, could be maintained at a less expense.

9. As the superintendance of various duties connected with the several branches of administration will now devolve upon me, an increase of the establishment which was authorized during the continuance of military operations, so as to render it equal to the due performance of them, will, I conceive, be necessary. I beg leave, therefore, to submit a statement of the number of public officers which I consider will be required, amounting to a monthly charge, for all departments, of Rupees 610, which I trust his Lordship will approve and sanction, and authorize their being permanently entertained.

10. It

10. It shall be my duty to submit with the least practicable delay, a detailed report, for his Lordship's consideration, of the several branches of the public revenue, and of all other matters connected with the duties assigned me in the province. Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Chumpawut, 10th May 1815.

(Signed) Edw. Gardner,
Second Assistant to Resident at Delhi.

(Enclosure No. 37.) (Enclosure No. 37.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department. Letter from Mr. Gardner.

Sir:

1. As a considerable delay must occur before I shall have it my power to submit my correct reports of the real resources of Kamaon, founded upon actual observation or drawn from authentic records, I do myself the honour to enclose, for the immediate information of his Excellency the Governor-General, an estimated account of the land revenues and customs derivable from the province in its present state, with such few particulars relating to them as I have been able to collect from the best information.

2. I have to solicit his Lordship's indulgence for this defective communication, which is not offered as one to be depended entirely upon, but merely as a rough statement, supposed to approach nearly to the truth, and which, I conceive, might serve as a standard whereby to regulate other matters, until more correct information can be procured.

3. In order that as little time as possible might be lost, I have proceeded to carry into effect the establishment of the Tehsildarees and Police thannahs, as proposed in my despatch of the 10th instant, without waiting for the previous sanction of his Excellency the Governor-General, which I hope his Lordship will not disapprove of. I have found it necessary to make some trifling alterations, which shall be hereafter noticed, in the several jurisdictions and their respective establishments, but without adding to the expense at first calculated upon.

4. For the first year (or the current one, it having already commenced) it will be but politic, I imagine, if not necessary, to adhere, in a great measure at least, to the modes in usage for the settlement and collection of the public revenues, which it appears have usually been engaged for through certain head-men, who may amount in number from ten to twenty for each pergunnah, and are styled Seeanahs, Kumeens, Pudhans, and Mookuddums, according to their respective ranks, and the number of villages under their controul and management: with these persons the Government, it seems, engaged for the gross revenues, leaving the details of collection to them, and holding them, of course, responsible for the due payment of them. Occasionally, also, the lands were let to farmers.

5. Hereafter, when a local investigation of the country can be made and its value appreciated, and a thorough knowledge of the resources and the application of them shall supply sufficient information to counteract with effect the influence of these head-men, and enable us to oppose with success the obstacles they will, no doubt, endeavour to throw in the way of any system which will interfere with their personal interests, a village settlement with the people at large, or such mode as may appear preferable, may be adopted, probably with advantage both to the Country and the State.

6. Every branch of the public revenue is capable, I make little doubt, of great improvement. I possess, as yet, too slight a knowledge to presume to point out the modes in which this is best to be effected; but I have little hesitation in saying, that a regular and permanent Government, affording protection and security to the persons and property of its subjects, must operate, in a comparatively short period of time, in drawing forth all the resources of a country like this, and in rendering it, what it seems capable of becoming, a most valuable acquisition.

7. It

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 37.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

7. It appears that both iron and copper are found in considerable quantities in these mountains; but very little advantage has hitherto been derived from the mines. The trade that might be carried on to the northward, with Tartary, and even China perhaps, it is supposed would, if properly encouraged and supported, be also very productive; and the land revenues of the country are capable, I imagine, of very considerable increase.

8. These are points, however, which must form the subjects of future reports, when more experience shall enable me to form a better judgment, and authorize me to offer an opinion with more confidence than I can at present. In the mean time, I have considered it my duty to submit, without delay, such information as I am in possession of.

9. It will probably appear expedient to his Lordship, both on military and political principles, eventually to extend the limits of Kamaon to the westward, beyond the line which at present forms its boundary in that direction, and to carry it as far perhaps as the Bageerettee river. To the eastward, the river Kali, which has its source, I am informed, in the snowy range of the Himmachel, forms a natural and defined limit. On this subject, however, I shall do myself the honour of addressing you in a separate despatch.

10. For the better performance of the various duties connected with the introduction of the authority of Government in this country, I beg leave to suggest the employment of an Assistant, to aid me generally in the discharge of my public duties; and provided it should meet with his Excellency the Governor-General's approbation, to solicit the early appointment of a gentleman to that office.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Chumpawut, 14th May, 1815.

(Signed) EDWARD GARDNER, Second Assistant.

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ESTIMATED

ESTIMATED *Account of the Gross Revenues at present available from the Province of Kamaon, according to Information.*

| Nos. | TEHSILDAREES. | PERGUNNAHS. | Amount of Land Revenue of each Pergunnah. | Amount of Customs in each Tehsildaree. | Miscellaneous Collections, termed Dandkund. | Total Amount of Collections. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rupees | Rupees. | Rupees. | Rupees. | |
| 1 | Kota, including 3 | Kota | 4,000 | 4,092 | 520 | 11,342 | This pergunnah borders the province of Rohilcund, including most of the forest lands, in which the tax is levied upon bamboos, khuta, elephants. |
| | | Chikata | 2,600 | | | | |
| | | Chureeghur | 130 | | | | |
| 2 | Pulda Kote, including 4 | Pulda Kote | 8,000 | | 550 | 14,050 | These pergunnahs are situated to the southward of Almora, towards the zillah of Moradabad. |
| | | Dunneea Kote | 2,600 | | | | |
| | | Ooncha Kote | 1,100 | | | | |
| | | Cheonee Choutan | 1,800 | | | | |
| 3 | Agur, including 6 | Agur | 2,242 | 150 | 475 | 9,631 | Situated to the eastward of Almora. |
| | | Ramghur | 1,000 | | | | |
| | | Myrooree | 1,600 | | | | |
| | | Kutoolee | 1,564 | | | | |
| | | Silkana | 1,400 | | | | |
| | | Choubyusee | 1,200 | | | | |
| 4 | Kalee Kamaon, including 2 | Kalee Kamaon | 16,000 | 1,275 | 1,200 | 24,475 | Situated to the south-east, and forming the eastern boundary upon the line of the Sardah. |
| | | Deanee Rao | 6,000 | | | | |
| 5 | Pulee, 1 | Palee Pachaon | 25,000 | .. | 1,500 | 26,500 | Situated to the westward of Almora, and dividing Kamaon from Gurhwall. |
| 6 | Baramandul, including 14 | Baramundul | 7,000 | 900 | 1,512 | 20,412 | Central pergunnahs, including the city of Almora. |
| | | Chougoorka | 1,000 | | | | |
| | | Reonee | 350 | | | | |
| | | Doarsan | 300 | | | | |
| | | Khas-parja | 150 | | | | |
| | | Achor | 1,100 | | | | |
| | | Munan | 150 | | | | |
| | | Kuttoor | 700 | | | | |
| | | Kureh | 160 | | | | |
| | | Saleun | 3,000 | | | | |
| | | Seer (certain villages) | 500 | | | | |
| | | Kuttecaree | 100 | | | | |
| | | Rotela | 250 | | | | |
| | | Bessodee | 800 | | | | |
| 7 | Shor, including 9 | Shor | 6,000 | .. | 3,400 | 43,100 | Situated to the north, the Snowy Mountains, forming the boundary. It is usual for the Bhoteeas to pay their revenues half in money and half in merchandise, consisting of musk, saffron, nerbissee, cows-tails (chowries), hawks, woollens, &c. &c. |
| | | Gungoley | 4,000 | | | | |
| | | Sherah | 3,200 | | | | |
| | | Askote | 3,500 | | | | |
| | | And the Bhoteea Pergunnahs of Yuwur Dharmanoth | 8,000 | | | | |
| | | Choundus | 7,000 | | | | |
| | | Dhanpoor | 5,000 | | | | |
| | | Beance | 3,000 | | | | |
| | 39 | | 134,136 | 6,417 | 8,657 | 1,49,510 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated Revenue arising from a tax upon bamboos cut from the forest | 3,150 |
| Do. upon the manufacture of khuta (terra Japonica) | 2,100 |
| Do. from the iron and copper-mines | 2,200 |
| Do. from certain resumed fees formerly paid to the Kunnagoes, &c. | 5,000 |
| TOTAL Gross Revenue, in Cutcha Rupees, or Hill Coin. | 1,61,960 |
| Estimated as equal to Bareilly Rupees | 1,20,000 |

The money most current in the province is a small silver coin, called a Tumashu, four of which make a rupee of the value of twelve annas. In this coin the revenue is generally paid. There is no regular mint in Kamaon. Pice (copper coin) were sometimes struck; but the silver is coined at Sreenuggur, or is usually brought from Nepaul.

Kamaon,
14th May 1815.

(Signed) EDWARD GARDNER,
Second Assistant.



(Enclosure

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No.38.) Letter from Mr Gardner.

(Enclosure No. 38.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Sir:

1. I do myself the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General, a statement of the transit duties in this province, with a list of the articles of trade on which they have hitherto been levied, and in conformity to which I have authorized their being still collected, subject to the sanction of Government, and such modifications as it may hereafter be deemed expedient and advisable to introduce into this branch of the public revenue.

2. I have considered it my duty to abolish, with the practice, the duties which were heretofore levied on the sale of male and female children, which I understand was formerly carried on to a great extent. This step will, I trust, meet with his Lordship's approval. The laws in force against this custom in the rest of the Company's possessions, added to the additional check it will now receive, cannot, I imagine, fail of soon putting an entire stop to this traffic; in such portion of the mountains, at least, as shall be under our immediate controul.

3. With this one exception, none of the other articles, or the duties imposed on them, appeared to be anywise improper, or to call for immediate abolishment or alteration.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp near Patoraggurh, 24th May 1815. (Signed) E. GARDNER, Commissioner.

STATEMENT *of the Sayer Duties in Force in the Province of Kamaon, specifying the different Articles of Trade, with the Amount of the Transit Duties levied on each.*

ON EXPORTS.

| | ARTICLES. | Amount of Duties. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drugs. | 1. Nubessa (zedoany) sundoor, julwah, kakra singhee, and certain poisonous herbs, on each load for a man, from thirty seers to one maund .. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | 2. Bulchar spikenard, kootkee, saffron, chebis, &c., each man's load..... | 0 | 0 | 3 (A.) |
| Medicinal and other Drugs. | 3. Cinnamon, charchebellah, lulcurru, kyee, gum, nuspuat, onlah, each load | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | 4. Beharah, moomlah, dowlah, kutchor, nugarlee, ginger, each load..... | 0 | 1 | 0 (B.) |
| | 5. Borax and Kutah (terra japonica) each load..... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 6. Walnuts and hill pomegranates, on each load ..... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 7. Wax, each seer ..... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 8. Musk deer and pods, each ..... | 0 | 4 | 0 (C). |
| | 9. Cow-tails (chowries) on each ..... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 10. Churus (an intoxicating drug) each seer ..... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 11. Gunjee (coarse cloth) one piece out of five on each load..... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | 12. Bung (an intoxicating drug) each load ..... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | 13. Ditto (an inferior sort), each load ..... | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | 14. Hemp ..... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 15. Ghee, honey, chook, lemon-juice, if in cupees, each ..... | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | Ditto ..... if in earthen pots, each ..... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Ditto ..... if in tankees, each ..... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 16. Tar, each earthen pot ..... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 17. Flour, rice, and different kinds of grain, four seers taken from each load | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 18. Copper and brass, each seer ..... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 19. Iron, each load..... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 20. Iron pots, each load ..... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | 21 Hawks of different descriptions, each..... | 1 | 4 | 0 |

22. Mina

(A.) Pukka.

(B.) The duty on these valuable articles would admit of an increase of four annas, perhaps, on each load, besides the transit duties. However, a separate one is levied upon each khutah manufactory, of from five to seven rupees a-year on each.

(C.) In some places twelve annas are levied.

EXPORTS—*continued.*

| ARTICLES. | Amount of Duties. Rs. | A. | P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22. Minas (birds), each | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| 23. Parrots and bhukoors, each | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 24. Timber, each hackney load | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| 25. Worked wood, each load | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| 26. Hill ponies, tanyhurs, each | 1 | 4 | 0 | |
| 27. Slaves, male and female, each | 2 | 8 | 0 | (D.) |
| 28. Elephants caught in pits | 2 | 0 | 0 | (E.) |
| 29. Bamboo baskets, each load | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| 30. Chulme, each load | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| 31. Chunam, each buffaloe load | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| 32. Bamboos and timbers, each cart-load of four bullocks | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| Ditto two ditto | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| 33. Babur (a grass used as rope) a man's load | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Ditto a cart ditto | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| 34. Rice and wheat, a buffaloe load | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| 35. Khuss, a cart-load | 0 | 12 | 0 | |
| 36. Ginger (raw), a man's load | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 37. Tijpaut (a bay-leaf), a ditto | 0 | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| 38. Cashuphul, a ditto | 0 | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| 39. Bhoojputta, a ditto | 0 | 0 | 4 | |

DUTIES *levied on* IMPORTS *from the Plains.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. On white cloth, silks, &c. Rupees 3 2 per cent. on the invoice, or on each rupee's worth | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | (F) |
| 2. Blankets, each | 0 | 2 | |
| 3. Sheep and buffaloes, each | 0 | 0 | |
| 4. Soap, each load | 0 | 0 | |
| 5. Almonds, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, cocoa-nuts, pepper, on each load | 0 | 0 | |
| 6. Oil, on each kuppu | 0 | 2 | |
| 7. Tobacco, smoking, on each rupee's worth | 0 | 1 | |
| 8. Mong (a grain), each load | 0 | 1 | |
| 9. Salt, on every rupee's worth | 0 | 1 | |
| 10. Koochees (used by weavers), each | 0 | 1 | |
| 11. Kunch, a man's load | 0 | 2 | |
| 12. Tobacco, dry, for chewing, each load | 0 | 7 | |

Kamaon,
Camp, 24th May 1815.

(Signed) E. GARDNER,
Commissioner for Kamaon.

(D.) This has been abolished, and a stop put to the traffic, as obviously improper.

(E.) One fourth of the estimated value, or twenty-five per cent. In some places, rupees 3.12. upon ever, cubit is also levied.

(F.) To pass to Almora.

Political Letter to Bengal, 15 Dec. 1815.

## POLITICAL LETTER *to* BENGAL,
*Dated 15th December* 1815.

1. In our political despatch of the 13th October last, we entered at some length into the consideration of the subject of the war with the State of Nepaul, and the effect which protracted hostilities were likely to produce upon the Company's finances, and expressed our extreme concern at the untoward events which had unfortunately marked the early part of the war, and the tardy progress of its operations. Happily we have been in a great measure relieved from the state of apprehension and anxiety which we then experienced, by the arrival of despatches from the Governor-General of the 11th and 22d May and 1st June 1815, containing the most satisfactory accounts of the subsequent operations of the troops, and the brilliant successes which they have achieved, a particular enumeration of which is contained in Lord Moira's before-mentioned letter of the 1st June.

2. The successful operations of the irregular force, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, in advancing to a strong position in front of Almora, thereby compelling the enemy's force to retire before him without attempting to risk a general engagement; the complete possession of the fortified heights and town of Almora, obtained after a gallant and spirited assault by the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls, which led to the surrender of the whole province of Kamaon on certain conditions, must be considered highly honourable to them, and as very materially improving our situation, especially after what has been stated by Lord Moira in the fifteenth paragraph of his letter, that by the occupation of that province the complete separation of the eastern and western portions of the Goorka dominions was effected, and all communication between the Court and its armies in the western provinces entirely cut off.

3. But we have in an especial manner to notice the brilliant and decisive exploits of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, commanding the Third Division of the Army, and of the officers and troops under his orders. First, after compelling Ummer Sing, the Goorka commander opposed to him, to retire to the Malown range of hills; then successfully reducing the forts of the Ramghur range, previously occupied by that chief; and next, directing his attention to the means of investing Ummer Sing's new position, so as to cut off his supplies, and compel him to surrender or risk an action. Secondly, in establishing himself, by an able and well-adjusted combination of movements, in two positions on the heights of Malown, by means of which he is said to have effectually broken the continuity of the enemy's chain of posts, to have forced him to confine himself to the fort of Malown and its immediate outworks, and to have gained a position, from which he would be able to carry on operations against the place. Thirdly, the complete repulse of the enemy in a most gallant attack on our principal post on the heights of Malown, which produced all the results of victory, by terminating in the surrender of Ummer Sing. The fruits of these decisive and important successes against the principal leader and force of the Nepaulese State, combined with the previous reduction of Kamaon, have been, says the Governor-General, the entire extinction of the Goorka power throughout the countries formerly in their possession to the westward of the Kali or Gogra river, involving the loss to them of more than a third of their dominions: a result which, in the opinion of Lord Moira, must either produce an early and honourable peace, or enable us to pursue the war with eminent advantage.

4. So high is the estimation in which we hold the services of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and so greatly do we appreciate them, both in their nature and effects, that it is in our contemplation to bestow on that gallant and excellent officer, a substantial proof of the gratitude of the Company, for the benefits they have derived from them.

5. As it appears from the Governor-General's despatches that his Lordship has received information of an agent having returned from Catmandoo, with full powers from the Rajah of Nepaul to treat for peace, we trust that, as the splendid successes above adverted to must have served to confirm in the opinion of the Native Powers the superiority of British troops, the war has been terminated with

with honour to the British arms, and upon such terms as may afford the best hope of our being secured against any hostile attempt in future, on the part of the Nepaulese Government. Political Letter to Bengal, 15 Dec. 1815.

6. As it is of material consequence that we should be in the early possession of an account of the expenses incurred by the war, as well previous as subsequent to the actual commencement and cessation of hostilities, you will direct the proper officers to prepare such an account as expeditiously as possible, that the same may be transmitted to us by the earliest opportunity.

We are, &c.

London,
15th December 1815.

CHARLES GRANT,
THOMAS REID,
&c. &c.

## SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL, *Dated 21st June* 1815.

Bengal Secret Letter 21 June 1815.

1. Our last address to your Honourable Committee, on the subject of Nepaul affairs, was dated 23d of February. We have hitherto confined our communications to your Honourable Committee to the documents containing the instructions and correspondence of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General on the political branch of those affairs, and have transmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors copies of all documents relating immediately to the operations of the war. The military and political transactions, however, are so intimately connected with each other, that a knowledge of both is essentially necessary to a clear and satisfactory comprehension of either, and we are therefore persuaded, that great convenience will arise from maintaining our communication on both subjects with one authority. We have accordingly the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee, copies of the documents specified in the annexed list, comprising the fullest information, with regard to the course of events, both political and military, arising out of the war with the state of Nepaul, since the dates of our last despatches to your Honourable Committee and the Honourable the Court of Directors.

2. The intelligence which we have now the honour to convey to your Honourable Committee, regarding the progress of our arms, will, we trust, prove to be in general highly satisfactory; for although in some quarters little has been effected, yet in others the operations of the campaign have been signalized by the most splendid success. We profess only to convey to your Honourable Committee, and through your Committee, if you shall judge it expedient, to the Honourable the Court of Directors, a simple narrative of events and transactions, as represented in the documents herewith transmitted, not thinking ourselves competent to offer any comments or observations upon them.

3. Since the date of our last communication to the Honourable the Court of Directors, no offensive operations have been resumed by the division of the army under the command of Major-General Sulivan Wood on the frontier of Goruckpore. The information received by Major General Wood having led him to believe that the passes leading into the hills on the Toolseypore and Baraitch frontiers were more accessible than those on the side of Bootwul, that officer had projected a plan of operations in that direction: but as affairs on the frontier of Goruckpore had subsequently assumed an unfavourable aspect, in consequence of the failure of the attempt to carry the enemy's redout of Jeetgur on the 3d of January, Major-General Wood found it necessary to abandon that plan, from his inability at once to prosecute offensive operations, and to leave a sufficient force for the protection of the exposed parts of Goruckpore. No definite object, therefore, being attainable by Major-General Wood, it was deemed expedient to withdraw a portion of the troops composing his détachment, for the purpose of increasing the strength of the eastern division of the army on the frontier of Sarun. Under these circumstances, the exertions of Major-General Wood have been confined principally to objects of a defensive nature. Major-General Wood has also indirectly promoted the success of the war, by creating a diversion in favour of the other divisions of the army. Among

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

other objects of Major-General Wood's attention, has been the adoption of measures for depriving the enemy of his supplies, by the destruction of the crops, and prevention of the cultivation in such portion of the Terraie as was in the occupation and under the influence of the enemy: a service which was considered by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with reference to the eventual continuance of the war beyond the present campaign, to be an object of the first importance. With a view, therefore, to injure the resources drawn by the enemy from the low lands to the utmost practicable extent, Major-General Wood suggested the expediency of removing the class of persons inhabiting the forests of Bootwul, denominated Tharoos, to a greater distance from the hills; and the proposed measure having been approved by the Governor-General, Major-General Wood issued a proclamation, explanatory of the measure, to the Tharoos. A translation of that proclamation forms an enclosure in a despatch from Major-General Wood, dated 15th May.

4. An arrangement is accordingly in progress * for settling the Tharoos and others in a more southerly tract in Goruckpore, by assigning to them a provision in the waste lands of that district, by which means the enemy will be precluded from deriving any benefit from the low lands in that quarter in the event of a second campaign.

5. Towards the close of the season for active operations, Major-General Wood submitted an arrangement† for the distribution of such of the troops as it was desirable to canton in advanced positions along the frontier, which was approved and sanctioned by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief on the 11th ultimo.

6. Considerable sickness, however, having appeared amongst the troops under his command, Major-General Wood was compelled to anticipate the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, by breaking up his detachment as early as the 6th ultimo, and after making the necessary arrangements for placing the troops in cantonments along the frontier, ‡ he arrived on the 14th at Goruckpore, where he took measures for calling in the sick; which, we regret to learn, exceeded the number of one thousand two hundred: and in his last despatch he announced his intention of leaving Goruckpore on the 28th May, for Benares, to resume the command of the district.

11. The temporary command of the Eastern Division of the army was held by Colonel Dick until the 21st February, when Major-General George Wood arrived and assumed charge of the division. On the preceding day a movement was made, in which a party of the enemy, occupying a position near the village of Peeraree, about seven miles to the northward of the British camp, was completely discomfited, with the loss of their Chief and a considerable number of men. The detail of that gallant affair are reported in a despatch from Colonel Dick to the Adjutant-General, of which a copy was enclosed in a letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the 3d of March.§

12. At the period when Major-General George Wood assumed the command of the Eastern Division of the Army, great exertions had been made to reinforce it; and notwithstanding the failure, for the present season, of the original plan of the campaign in that quarter, the Commander-in-Chief indulged a sanguine hope, that sufficient time yet remained, before the return of the unhealthy season, to make a decided impression on some of the enemy's positions below the Muewanpore hills, if not to advance to the valley and forts of that name. Major-General George Wood, however, being of opinion that it would be imprudent to expose to hazard the health of the troops, by penetrating through the intermediate forests at so late a period of the year, resolved to desist from the attempt, and to limit his operations to the attack and destruction of the enemy's stockades along the verge of the forests. We beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the documents noted in the margin,‖ for a knowledge of

* Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 19th April and 2d May 1815, List Nos. 120 and 151.
† Letter from Major-General Wood, dated 28th April, No. 243.
‡ Letters from Major-General Wood, dated 7th, 11th, and 16th May, Nos 246, 247, and 248.
§ No. 319 of the list.
‖ Enclosure No. 31 in a despatch from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 13th February, No. 15.
From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 3d March, No. 34;
From ..... ditto, ..... 7th Ditto, No. 43;
From ..... ditto, ..... 17th April, No. 118.

of the observations which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief deemed it his duty to convey to Major-General Wood on the subject of this determination.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815

13. Major-General George Wood, in execution of the service which he had proposed to himself, advanced early in the month of March to Barragurhee, and thence pursued his march eastward as far as Janickpore, destroying in his route all the enemy's stockades, which had generally been evacuated, as was supposed by the Major-General, in consequence of the apprehensions entertained of the effects of the pestilential disorder prevalent in that part of the country at the present season of the year.

14. Major-General George Wood, in consequence of severe indisposition, had been compelled to make over the command of the troops to the next senior officer, and returned to Dinapore on the 20th ultimo, having previously made the necessary arrangements for breaking up the army, and for cantoning that part of it which is to be maintained in advanced positions along the frontier during the season of inactivity, and sent all the irregulars to the places where they were entertained for the purpose of being discharged.

15. For detailed information regarding the proceedings of Major-General George Wood, and also of the detachments of his division commanded by Colonel Gregory and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran, we have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the reports of these officers, copies of which form enclosures in despatches from the Deputy and Assistant Adjutant-General, of the dates noted in the margin *

16. Major-General George Wood, in a late despatch, has reported the frontier to be in a state of perfect tranquillity, and that all accounts concur in establishing the fact that the enemy has retired to Muckwanpore.

17. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that Major-General George Wood's despatch of the 10th March contains a proposition, that in consequence of the evacuation of the Terraie by the enemy, it should be placed under the immediate management of the civil officers of the contiguous districts. We have the honour to inform your Honourable Committee, that the whole of the Terraie adjoining the districts of Sarun and Tirhoot has now been declared to be permanently annexed to the British dominions,† and that the charge of it has, for the present, been vested in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent to the Governor-General, who has accordingly assumed the civil administration of those lands.‡

18. To the eastward of the river Koosi, where the military charge of the northern frontier has been confided to Captain Latter, a considerable portion of the Terraie of Morung has also been subjected to the authority of the British Government. The reports from Captain Latter of his measures and arrangements for the defence and security of that frontier, since the date of our last despatch

* From Deputy Adjutant General, dated 3d March.
From ..... do ..... 6th do.
From ..... do ..... 7th do.
From Assistant Adjutant General, .. 13th do.
From ..... do ..... 14th do.
From ..... do ..... 18th do.
From ..... do ..... 20th do.
From ..... do ..... 20th do.
From ..... do ..... 20th do.
From ..... do ..... 20th do.
From ..... do ..... 21st do.
From ..... do ..... 22d do.
From ..... do ..... 24th do.
From ..... do ..... 25th do.
From ..... do ..... 28th do.
Instructions to do ..... 29th do.
From Assistant Adjutant General 31st do.
From ..... do ..... 1st April.
From ..... do ..... 3d do.
From ..... do ..... 6th do.
From ..... do ..... 7th do.
From Assistant Adjutant General .... 7th April.
From ..... do ..... 8th do.
Instructions to do ..... 11th do.
To Mr. Secretary Adam ..... 11th do.
From Assistant Adjutant General 12th do.
From ..... do ..... 14th do.
From ..... do ..... 15th do.
From ..... do ..... 17th do.
From ..... do ..... 21st do.
From ..... do ..... 24th do.
To ..... do ..... 25th do.
To Mr. Secretary Adam ..... 25th do.
From Assistant Adjutant General 29th do.
From ..... do ..... 1st May.
From ..... do ..... 4th do.
From ..... do ..... 4th do.
From ..... do ..... 13th do.
From ..... do ..... 15th do.
From ..... do ..... 20th do.
From ..... do ..... 24th do.
From ..... do ..... 31st do.

† Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 19th April, No. 211.

‡ Ditto ..... 26th May, No. 212.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

despatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, are contained in a series of letters to the Deputy and Assistant Adjutant-General of the dates noted in the margin ;* and your Honourable Committee will have the satisfaction to find, that although the force under Captain Latter was intended rather for defensive than offensive operations, advantage has been taken on several occasions to attack the enemy's positions with great success.

19. Your Honourable Committee, in perusing the despatches of Captain Latter to the Deputy Adjutant General, will observe, that his letter of the 20th February contains information regarding a supposed secret understanding between the Nepaulese and the Soubah of Delamcotta, and the apparent designs of the former to obtain from the Government of Bootan the cession of Delamcotta.

20. On the receipt of that intelligence, we deemed it to be our duty to adopt immediate measures, with a view to ascertain the real disposition and intentions of the Deb Rajah ; and we have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the documents noted in the margin,† for a knowledge of the measures and arrangements which we adopted for that purpose, and of their result, which as your Honourable Committee will observe, is entirely satisfactory.

21. Your Honourable Committee will have perceived from our despatch to your address of the 23d of February, that Captain Latter had opened a communication with the Rajah of Siccim, a chief in the hilly region north of the frontier under his military command, with the view of encouraging him, at a proper season, to take an active part in the war against the Nepaulese, for the purpose of attempting to regain the territory which has been wrested from him by that power. We have now the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee copies of the documents noted in the margin,‡ consisting of Captain Latter's despatches, in continuation of his correspondence with that chief, and of despatches from Mr. Secretary Adam, containing copies of the instructions which have been issued to him in reply, under the Right Honourable the Governor-General's authority.

22. Having reported to your Honourable Committee the general course of the military operations to the eastward of the Gogra, we now proceed to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee to the events of the western branch of the war.



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| * From Deputy Adjutant-General, dated | 21st Feb. | To Mr. Secretary Adam | 7th do. |
| From do. | 21st do. | From Assistant Adjutant-General | 8th do. |
| From do. | 21st do. | From do. | 8th do. |
| From do. | 21st do. | From do. | 8th do. |
| From do. | 21st do. | To do. | 9th do. |
| From do. | 21st do. | From do. | 9th do. |
| To do. | 22d do. | From do. | 10th do. |
| From do. | 23d do. | From do. | 10th do. |
| To do. | 23d do. | From do. | 11th do. |
| From do. | 25th do. | To do. | 7th do. |
| To do. | 25th do | From do. | 13th Mar. |
| From do. | 25th do | From do. | 13th do. |
| To do. | 25th do. | From do. | 13th do. |
| From do. | 27th do. | From do. | 13th do. |
| From do. | 27th do. | From do. | 14th do. |
| From do. | 27th do. | From do. | 14th do. |
| From do. | 28th do. | From do. | 16th do. |
| From do. | 1st Mar. | From do. | 17th do. |
| To do. | 1st do. | From do. | 18th do. |
| To do. | 2d do. | From do. | 25th do. |
| To do. | 2d do. | From do. | 30th do. |
| To do. | 3d do. | From do. | 24th Apr. |
| To do. | 6th do. | From do. | 26th do. |
| To do. | 7th do. | From do. | 23d May. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| † From the Deb Rajah, dated | 29th January. | To Mr. Secretary Adam | 28th do. |
| To Magistrate of Rungpore | 28th February. | From Magistrate of Rungpore | 15th March. |
| To Deb Rajah | 28th do. | From do. | 20th do. |
| To Magistrate of Rungpore | 28th do. | To do. | 29th do. |
| To Deb Rajah | 28th do. | To Mr. Secretary Adam | 29th do. |
| To Commissioner in Cooch Behar | 28th do. | From Magistrate of Rungpore | 29th do. |
| | | From Mr. Secretary Adam | 6th April. |
| To Captain Latter | 28th do. | From do. | 20th do. |

‡ From Capt. Latter, dated 16th February, 11th, 19th, and 28th March, 25th April, and 3d May.

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23. From the instructions addressed, under the authority of his Excellency the Governor-General, to the Resident at Delhi, under dates the 30th September and the 23d October (copies of which formed enclosures in Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch of the 31st October, transmitted to your Honourable Committee with our letter of the 27th December 1814), your Honourable Committee will have learnt, that a consideration of the position and resources of the province of Kamaon had induced the Governor-General, at an early period, to contemplate the annexation of that province to the Honourable Company's dominion, as one of the results of the operations against Nepaul, although it was impracticable to detach a force into that country at the early period of the campaign.

24. From such information as had been obtained relative to the disposition of Bum Sah, the Soobah of Kamaon, towards the Government of Nepaul, it was supposed that Bum Sah might be induced to attach himself to the British interests, and to deliver up to the British authority the province under his charge.

25. It was in consequence judged expedient by the Governor-General to open a negociation with Bum Sah with a view to that object, and the Honourable Mr. Gardner, Second Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, was accordingly deputed to Moradabad for that purpose.

26. The impracticability of furnishing at that time any body of regular troops for service in Kamaon, in consequence of the pressing demands of the public service in other quarters, appeared to the Governor-General to augment the expediency of attempting to effect, in the manner above stated, the views entertained with regard to that province. Under the supposed circumstances of the case, therefore, it was judged sufficient to raise a body of irregulars for the eventual occupation of the province, provided that the more minute information, which Mr. Gardner was expected to obtain, should appear to warrant the measure.

27. Although the communications received from Mr. Gardner, subsequently to his arrival at Moradabad, did not encourage the expectation before entertained of the assistance to be derived from Bum Sah, yet the information which they afforded, relative to the actual disposition of the Zemindars and persons of influence in Kamaon, and to the supposed deficiency on the part of the Goorkas of the means of opposition in that quarter, appeared to the Governor-General to render it expedient that an immediate attempt should be made, as originally contemplated, to establish the British authority in that province.

28. Orders were accordingly issued in December, agreeably to the original plan, for the levy of a body of irregular troops to be employed in that service, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner of the Irregular Cavalry;* it being at the same time in contemplation, if the state of affairs should at a future period admit of it, to afford to Colonel Gardner the support of a regular detachment, which might, if necessary, be advanced into Kamaon.

29. The documents now transmitted contain a detailed account of the successful progress of the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, whose proceedings appear to have been marked by great judgment and decision.† By turning a principal position occupied by the enemy, he completely baffled the plan of defence

* Letters to Adjutant-General and Mr. Gardner, dated 14th December. Adjutant-General's despatch, dated 22d December. Instructions to Mr. Gardner dated 22d December, forming Enclosures in Mr. Adam's despatch of 5th January, transmitted with letter to Secret Committee, dated 25th January 1815.

† Mr. Gardner's Letter, dated 14th February, in Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 23d February.
Adjutant General's Letter, dated 20th ditto, in Mr. Adam's Letter .... 23d do.
Mr. Adam's Letters, dated 25th and 26th February, and 5th and 7th March.
Adjutant General's Letters, two dated 9th March, in Mr. Adam's two Letters, dated 15th March and one dated 11th March, in Mr. Adam's ditto, dated 11th March.
Mr. Adam's Letters, dated 17th, 19th, 23d, and 25th March.
Adjutant General's Letter, dated 27th March, in Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 28th March.
Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 29th March.
Mr. Gardner's Letters, dated 27th, 28th, and 29th March, in Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 5th April.
Adjutant General's Letters, dated 31st March and 5th April, in Mr. Adam's Letters, dated 5th and 8th April.

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defence which had been concerted by the Goorka Chiefs, and was enabled to advance directly on Almora, the capital of the province.

30. Previously, nowever, to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's arrival before Almora, the posture of affairs in general, and particularly the disappointment of the Governor-General's expectation that some decided blow would have been struck against the enemy's power to the eastward, rendered the early and complete occupation of Kamaon an object of increased solicitude to his Lordship; and therefore, in order to secure more effectually the full accomplishment of his views in that quarter, his Excellency judged it expedient that the operations of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's detachment should be aided by a regular force.

31. A detachment was accordingly formed for that purpose,* and placed under Colonel Nicolls, of his Majesty's Fourteenth Foot, who was particularly selected for the command, as being an officer of established reputation and of approved talents and experience.

32. The documents noted in the margin † contain a report of the proceedings of the Honourable Mr. Gardner and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner before Almora, previously to the junction of Colonel Nicolls. Under the certainty of the speedy arrival of Colonel Nicolls' force, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, with the same prudence and judgment which had marked his previous operations, abstained from risking the advantages of his actual position, by any enterprize of doubtful issue against the enemy's positions.

33. The result of a correspondence which at this period passed between Mr. Gardner and Bum Sah, and the tenour of several letters from Bum Sah and the officers under his command to persons in authority at Catmandoo, which had been intercepted by our troops, distinctly proved that the impression which had been before generally received of the Soobah's disaffection to the Government of Nepaul was not correct, and that Bum Sah, whatever causes of personal dissatisfaction he might have had, was animated with a high spirit of patriotic zeal and devotion.

34. Colonel Nicolls commenced his march from Moradabad on the 30th of March. The documents referred to in the margin ‡ contain the details of his progress to Almora, before which capital he arrived on the 9th April.

35. During the advance, the favourable prospect of affairs was for a time overclouded, by the unfortunate defeat of a detachment of Irregulars under the command of Captain Hearsey, who was originally employed in favouring the operations of Colonel Gardner's division, and in contributing to the occupation of the province in the eastern part of it. Captain Hearsey, after occupying the Timley pass, had advanced into Eastern Kamaon, with a view of preventing any of the enemy's troops from crossing the Sarda to reinforce their army in Almora, and he there attacked Hustah Dul Sah, the brother of the Soobah, who with a very superior force had effected the passage of the river. The result was, that Captain Hearsey's detachment was completely routed, and he himself wounded and taken prisoner; and on the following day Mr. Martindell, Adjutant to Captain Hearsey's battalion, who with three hundred men had occupied a position in the vicinity of Captain Hearsey's detachment, was also attacked and defeated by a superior force of the enemy, and with difficulty effected his retreat to the Timley pass. These disasters, though they appeared at first likely to be attended with the most injurious consequences, as they left Hustah Dul at liberty to act upon the whole line of Colonel Nicolls' communications, happily produced no ultimate bad effect on the condition of affairs. The circumstances of those disasters are detailed in the despatches from Mr. Secretary Adam of the annexed dates.§ It will be satisfactory to your Honourable Committee to know, that Captain Hearsey, who after being taken prisoner was sent into Almora, experienced a humane and honourable treatment from Bum Sah.

36. Hustah

* Despatch from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 2d April, No. 66.

† Letters from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 12th and 20th April, No. 106 and 127.

‡ From Adjutant-General, dated 9th April, in Mr. Adam's, dated 12th April; Ditto 24th and 25th April. Nos. 104 and 138.

§ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 11th and 12th April. Nos. 103 and 106.

36. Hustah Dul Sah, it appears, subsequently to the engagement, threw himself into Almora, without attempting any opposition to the advance of the columns of Colonel Nicolls' force. Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

37. Having afterwards, on the 22d April, again marched from that capital with a select body of Goorka troops, and taken up a position at a short distance to the northward,* Colonel Nicolls sent a detachment under Major Patton in pursuit of him.

38. That officer, on coming up with the enemy, immediately attacked him in his position; and the result of this enterprize, which appears to have been executed in a manner highly creditable to the judgment and skill of Major Patton and to the steadiness and gallantry of the troops under his command, was the entire defeat and dispersion of Hustah Dull's force, and the death of that chief, who was mortally wounded in the engagement.†

39. On the 25th April, the day subsequent to the above affair, the British troops carried by assault the enemy's stockaded position in front of Almora, and obtained possession of the town; and on the following day Colonel Nicolls prosecuted his operations against the fort, and the positions still remaining in the enemy's occupation.‡ The brilliant success, however, which had already attended the exertions of the British troops, induced the Soobah to propose a suspension of hostilities; and this proposal being acceded to by Colonel Nicolls, a negociation was opened, which terminated in the conclusion of a convention for the surrender of the fort of Almora, and for the entire evacuation of the province of Kamaon by the Goorka troops.

40. A copy of that convention, by which the views of the Governor-General relative to the province of Kamaon were fully and satisfactorily accomplished, is enclosed in Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch of the 4th May.

41. Your Honourable Committee will no doubt view with high satisfaction the ability, energy, and judgment, which characterized the measures of Colonel Nicolls throughout the whole conduct of the important service entrusted to him, and the eminent gallantry displayed by all the officers and men under his command, during the short but brilliant series of operations in Kamaon.

42. We beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the General Order by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of the date noted in the margin,§ expressive of his Lordship's sense of the distinguished merits of Colonel Nicolls and theoffice rs and troops serving under his command.

43. The documents noted in the margin‖ contain the reports of Colonel Nicolls' proceedings subsequent to the convention; in which, however, there is nothing that requires to be particularly brought to the notice of your Honourable Committee.

44. The military occupation of Kamaon being completed, and the annexation of it to the Honourable Company's dominion having been formally declared, the Honourable Mr. Gardner, agreeably to the authority with which he was previously furnished by the Governor-General, has assumed the civil administration of the province, and has adopted such temporary arrangements as were necesssary for the management of the revenue and police. The details of his measures, together with such information as he had collected relative to the resources of the province, are contained in the despatches from Mr. Secretary Adam of the dates noted in the margin.¶

45. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner having been appointed to accompany Bum Sah to the Sarda, the occasion gave rise to some conferences of great interest and

* From Adjutant-General, dated 28th April, in Mr. Secretary Adams' despatch, dated 30th April No. 147.

† Adjutant-General's despatch, dated 30th April, in Mr. Secretary Adam's of the same date, No. 146.

‡ Mr. Secretary Adam's despatches, dated 30th April and 2d May, Nos. 146 and 149.

§ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 3d May, No. 153.

‖ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 17th May and 1st June, Nos. 174 and 192.

¶ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 18th and 27th May, Nos. 176 and 189.

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and importance with Bum Sah, and his brother Rooder Beer Sah, both with regard to the condition, views, and prospects of Bum Sah and his family, and to the actual situation of the enemy. We accordingly beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the despatches of the dates noted in the margin,* as containing copies of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's narrative of his conferences, and of the instructions issued by the Governor-General on the several points to which those conferences refer.

46. Though not connected with the operations carried on in Kamaon, we beg leave, in this place, to call the particular attention of your Honourable Committee to a most important document transmitted in a letter from the Honourable Mr. Gardner, which forms an enclosure in a despatch from Mr. Secretary Adam of the annexed date.†

47. That despatch contains translations of several letters which had been intercepted in Kamaon in their passage to the capital of Nepaul from the western divisions of the Goorka forces; and among them is the document to which we particularly allude, being a letter from Ummer Sing Thappa to the Rajah of Nepaul.

48. It affords a very distinct insight into the views and disposition of the Court of Catmandoo and of the writer himself, and it is particularly important as containing an unequivocal avowal of Ummer Sing's opinion, that the differences between the British Government and the State of Nepaul had been occasioned by the ambition and avarice of the Rajah, and that the attack on the British thannahs in the Terraie by the Nepaulese officers under the authority of their Government (which was the immediate cause of the war) was an act of indefensible outrage and aggression.

49. In our letter of the 20th December, we transmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors a detailed Statement of the operations of the division of the army commanded by Major-General Ochterlony before Ramgurh, down to the close of December, and reported that his exertions still continued to be directed against the enemy's supplies, and such of his positions as might be found to be assailable.

50. On the 16th of January, Major-General Ochterlony directed a combined movement on the Gumber river and Belaspore, for the purpose of drawing Ummer Sing Thappa from his stockaded positions on the Mungo-ka Dhar range, of intercepting the supplies which he derived from Belaspore, and of overawing the Rajah of the country, or detaching him from an alliance which had been beneficial to the Goorka chief. The immediate effect of this measure was to draw Ummer Sing Thappa from his strong stockades on the Mungo-ka Dhar range, and to induce him to concentrate, with the exception of the garrisons of Ramgurh and Jhoojooroo, his whole force on the Malown range of hills, which extends between the Gumber and Gumrora rivers near to Belaspore. He was followed in this march by a detachment commanded by Colonel Arnold, which after overcoming the formidable difficulties opposed by the mountainous nature of the country and the enemy's fortified positions, succeeded in establishing itself near Belaspore. The heights above that place had been previously seized by a body of irregular and auxiliary troops, after repulsing the Kuhloora (Belaspore) troops, who attempted to maintain the heights. Major-General Ochterlony occupied a position on the right bank of the Gumrora, calculated to cut off the main source of the enemy's supplies and watch his movements from Malown. Meantime, a negociation was opened with Maha Chund, the Rajah of Belaspore,‡ which terminated in the separation of that chief from the interests of the enemy, and in the confirmation of the Rajah, by a formal instrument under the seal and signature of his Excellency the Governor-General, in the possession of his hereditary territory of Kuhloor, actually in his occupation, on this side of the Sutleje.§

51. The

* From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 19th and 21st May, Nos. 177 and 180.

† From Mr. Gardner, dated 15th April, in Mr. Secretary Adam's, 25th April, No. 132.

‡ From Colonel Ochterlony, dated 8th March, No. 194.

§ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 7th March, No. 40.

51. The success of this measure, so creditable to the judgment and address of Major-General Ochterlony, was of great importance in straitening the enemy for supplies, and seemed calculated to compel Ummer Sing either to retreat or to hazard an engagement.

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52. On the 11th of February, the heights of Ramgurh were taken possession of without opposition,* and on the 16th the fort of Ramgurh surrendered.† On the following day the garrison of Jhoojooroo also surrendered that fort to a detachment of Irregulars.‡

53. On the 11th of March the enemy evacuated the fort of Taragurh;§ and on the 16th the fort of Chumbah surrendered, the garrison being made prisoners of war.‖

54. These various successes, for the details of which we have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the documents noted in the margin, were soon followed by others of a more decisive and important nature. We here allude to the operations of Major-General Ochterlony's detachment against the enemy's fortified positions on the heights of Malown, on the 14th and 15th of April, which terminated in the establishment of the British troops on that range, the evacuation by the enemy of Soorujgurh and all the dependant southern stockades, and in his complete repulse and defeat on the morning of the 16th, after a desperate attempt, directed by the Goorka commander in person, to carry by assault the position occupied by the reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson. The details of those operations and their result, with a return of killed and wounded on the occasion, are contained in two despatches of Major-General Octerlony, dated 17th of April, copies of which form enclosures in despatches from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 23d and 26th of that month. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to view with sentiments of high satisfaction and applause, the judgment, energy, and professional skill evinced by Major-Genetal Ochterlony, in the formation of the plan of operations against the enemy's positions, and the exemplary order, steadiness, and gallantry, with which it was executed by the officers and troops under his command. The attack subsequently made by the enemy on Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's position particularly afforded to the troops an opportunity of displaying the highest military qualities, and the result was eminently glorious to the British arms.

55. On this occasion a General Order was issued on the 26th of April by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,¶ expressive of his Excellency's approbation of the conduct of Major-General Ochterlony and the officers and men under his command; to which we beg leave to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee.

56. The decisive effect anticipated from the successful result of this movement shortly began to appear.

57. Major-General Ochterlony being enabled to concentrate his positions, so effectually invested the enemy as completely to prevent the possibility of his receiving supplies. In this situation desertions from the Goorkas daily occurred, and the distress to which they were reduced at length induced the Sirdars, on the 7th May, after an ineffectual attempt to persuade their commander to risk an action, to adopt, as by common consent, the resolution of coming over with the main body of the army to the British camp, when they immediately placed our troops in possession of all the stockades and outworks of Malown.**

58. Thus deserted by his troops, Ummer Sing had no alternative but to enter into a capitulation, and after some negociation, the details of which have not yet been received, a convention was concluded with him by Major-General Ochterlony

* Mr. Secretary Adam's Letter, dated 26th February, No. 27.

† Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 7th March, No. 43.

‡ In Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 4th March, No. 35.

§ In Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 4th March, No. 35.

‖ From Adjutant-General, dated 24th March, in Letter from Mr. Adam, dated 28th March, No. 77.

¶ Mr. Secretary Adam's Letter, dated 29th April, No. 143.

** Despatch from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 13th and 15th May, Nos. 164 and 169
From General Ochterlony, dated 16th May, No. 195.

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Ochterlony for the surrender of the fort of Malown, and the evacuation by the Goorka forces of Jytuck, and all the forts and posts occupied by them to the west of the Jumna and in the province of Gurhwall;* thereby rewarding with final and complete success the extraordinary zeal, perseverance, and fortitude, with which Major-General Ochterlony exerted his superior military talents, in every trial of difficulty and danger throughout the whole course of the campaign.

59. We have now the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to a General Order dated 21st May,† conveying the sentiments of high approbation and applause with which the Governor-General viewed the conduct of that distinguished officer, Major-General Ochterlony, in the execution of the arduous and important service entrusted to his direction.

60. We have since had the satisfaction to learn, that agreeably to the terms of the convention, the fort of Jytuck, invested by the division under the command of Major-General Martindell, surrendered on the evening of the 21st ultimo,‡ and that it had been occupied by the British troops. Subsequently to the disasters experienced by the detachments under the command of Majors Richards and Ludlow, on the 27th of December, as reported to the Honourable Court of Directors in our letter of the 20th February, a further untoward circumstance occurred on the 21st February, in the defeat and discomfiture of a considerable body of Irregulars under the command of Lieutenant Young, by a party of the enemy which was on its way from the West to Jytuck for the purpose of reinforcing that garrison, and whose progress it was the object of Lieutenant Young's movement to intercept. A detailed report of that affair is contained in the despatch from Mr. Secretary Adam of the date noted in the margin.§ About this time, Bulbudder Sing, the late commandant of Kalunga, effected his passage across the river Tonse, and threw himself into Jytuck, with four hundred men and a convoy of provisions. The only movement of considerable interest or importance connected with the operations of Jytuck, was one by a detachment under the command of Major Richards, who succeeded in occupying a position to the eastward of Jytuck, after having encountered and completely defeated a considerable body of the enemy which was sent to intercept his march. For the details of that gallant affair, and a return of the killed and wounded, and also for the sentiments expressed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, on the able and judicious conduct of Major Richards on that occasion, we have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the despatches from Mr. Secretary Adam of 10th and 19th of April. A regular attack on the advanced stockades of Jytuck had been concerted by Major-General Martindell, and in prosecution of that plan considerable progress had been made in the demolition of the first of those stockades; but Major-General Martindell considering the difficulties opposed, both by nature and art, to the success of any attempt to carry the stockades, and more especially the height on which the fort is situated, to be insurmountable, towards the close of the march declared his decided opinion that he saw no other method of reducing the enemy than by a close blockade.‖ From that period the plan of attack was abandoned and a blockade was established. To a certain extent the measures adopted for that purpose had succeeded; but powerfully augmented as the division of the army under the immediate command of Major-General Martindell had been by reinforcements, the protracted siege of Jytuck had been a subject of considerable anxiety and disappointment to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who had viewed the conduct of the officer entrusted with the direction of that service with great dissatisfaction:¶ and his Excellency, anticipating the immediate fall of Maloun and the surrender of Ummer Sing Thappa, had actually despatched instructions to

* From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 21st May, No. 181.

† Mr. Secretary Adam's Letter, dated 24th May, No. 187.

‡ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 27th May, No. 189.

§ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 8th March, No. 45.

‖ From Adjutant-General, dated 1st April, in Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch, dated 8th April, No. 98.

¶ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 3d, 4th, 24th, 27th, and 20th March, No. 33, 35, 70, 74 and 65.

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to Major-General Ochterlony,* directing him, as soon after those events as might be consistent with the arrangements necessary to be made for the security of our conquests in Hindoor, to proceed to Nahun, and assume the command of the division of the army and the conduct of the operations before Jytuck, for the purpose of completing the success of our arms to the westward of the Jumna. On the following day, however, the acceptable intelligence was received of the conclusion of the convention with Ummer Sing Thappa, which terminated the long and arduous campaign in that quarter.

61. By this arrangement, combined with the evacuation of Kamaon, the extinction of the Gorka power and influence to the west of the Gogra has been completed, and the objects of the war in that quarter fully and satisfactorily accomplished.

62. We desire to offer to your Honourable Committee our cordial and respectful congratulations on these happy events.

63. Before we conclude this address, we deem it proper to bring to the notice of your Honourable Committee such documents as will enable you to form some judgment of the prospects of peace.

64. The terms which the Governor-General originally proposed to require as the conditions of peace with Nepaul were contained in the draft of a treaty forming an enclosure in the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 26th November, † a copy of which was transmitted with our address to your Honourable Committee of the 27th December.

65. Circumstances, however, subsequently induced his Lordship to authorize a modification of the terms of peace originally prescribed. Accordingly, in the instructions to Major Bradshaw of the 19th of January, ‡ it was observed, that adverting to the advanced period of the season, and the little progress which had been made in attaining the objects of the campaign, the early termination of the war had become an object of considerable importance; that his Lordship, therefore, was prepared to wave some of those demands, which under more favourable circumstances he would have considered it proper to insist on, but that he could not at the same time consent to relinquish any of those points which appeared to be essential to the honour, interests, and reputation of the British Government.

66. For the particular points in which his Lordship thus deemed it proper to relax, we beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the document above-mentioned.

67. At the period when those instructions were drawn, however, and for some time afterwards, the Nepaulese had not manifested any disposition to treat on terms at all consistent with those fundamental principles which the Governor-General had declared must be the basis of any pacification. According to the tenour of the instructions furnished to Chunder Sekher Opadeea, late Vakeel from Nepaul,§ the Government of Nepaul was prepared to make no other cession than the disputed lands in Bootwul lying on the right bank of the Terraie: But those instructions were dated so far back as September last, antecedently to the commencement of actual hostilities. The overtures communicated by Ummer Sing Thappa to Colonel Ochterlony in the month of January,‖ were scarcely more favourable, as they only included the cession of twenty-two villages of Nunnore on the Sarun frontier. Again, towards the close of the month of February, the Governor-General received a letter from the Rajah of Nepaul,¶ in which the Rajah requires that positive orders may be issued to the several commanders of the British forces to retire from the dominions of Nepaul. The same condition is required as a preliminary to all negociation

* From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 20th May, No. 178.

† Enclosure 62 in Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch, dated 28th November.

‡ Enclosure No. 31 in Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch, dated 6th February, No. 4.

§ From Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 19th May, No. 211.

‖ From Major-General Ochterlony, dated 10th February, No. 193.

¶ Enclosure No. 3. in Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch. 22d March, No. 66.

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negociation in a letter from Ragonaut Pundit to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated so late as the 20th February.* It would seem, however, from the intercepted letter from Ummer Sing Thappa to the Rajah of Nepaul, referred to in the forty-seventh paragraph of this address, that intermediately the Government of Nepaul, after the receipt of the intelligence of the fall of Nala Panee (Kalunga) contemplated far greater sacrifices, as that letter contains a quotation from one from the Rajah to Ummer Sing's address, dated in December, wherein the Rajah, after adverting to the event of the capture of Nala Panee, states his conviction of the necessity of making great sacrifices as the price of peace, and proceeds to describe generally the concessions to be made, but concludes with an earnest exhortation to Ummer Sing to neglect no practicable means of restoring the relations of peace and amity. The change, therefore, which appears by the communications received from Catmandoo, in January and February, to have taken place in the pacific tone and temper of that Court, may perhaps be ascribed to the reverses experienced by our arms in some quarters, and to the little progress which had been made in others towards the attainment of the objects of the campaign.

68. Subsequent events, however, and continued pressure, seem at length to have awakened the Government of Nepaul to a due sense of the peril of its situation, or at least to have produced a more moderate temper in the Councils of Catmandoo, since the greatest solicitude is now manifested for the restoration of peace. Accordingly, the several parties who hope to preserve or regain an ascendancy in the councils of the Rajah of Nepaul, are endeavouring to obtain the direction of the expected negociation for peace. Previously, however, to this change in the aspect of affairs, Gooroo Gujraj Misser, who was formerly the spiritual guide of the late Rajah of Nepaul, and possessed considerable influence in the administration previously to the confirmed ascendency of the Thappas, the present ruling party in Nepaul, but who after the massacre of his Prince had retired to Benares, professed the most earnest desire to be instrumental to the restoration of peace, and an entire confidence of being able to effect it; and also eventually to accomplish the subversion or limitation of the power of the Thappas, whose sway is at present absolute, and who are represented to hold their Prince in a state of bondage.† Preparatory to the execution of these designs, Gujraj Misser opened a communication with the Government of Nepaul, the result of which was a pressing invitation from the Rajah and his Ministers to repair immediately to Catmandoo,‡ for the purpose of assisting in the deliberations for peace. Gooroo Gujraj Misser accordingly resolved to proceed to that Court. After the fall of Almora, Choutra Bum Sah, the late Soobah of Kamaon, who is nearly related to the Rajah of Nepaul and who possesses a high rank in the State, expressed an anxious solicitude to be the instrument of restoring peace between the two States, and his expectation of receiving powers for that purpose.§ As the communications with Gujraj Misser had not assumed the form of a regular negociation, so as to interfere with the prosecution of a direct negociation through any other channel, and the disposition of Bum Sah was known to be favourable to peace and permanent friendship, the Governor-General signified his readiness to negociate through Bum Sah, provided it should be wish of the Government of Nepaul to commit the conduct of the negociation to his hands, and Mr. Gardner has accordingly been furnished with provisional instructions to negociate a peace. Again, Ummer Sing Thappa conveyed through Major-General Ochterlony a communication of his desire, also, to treat for peace on the part of his Government,‖ alleging that he was in possession of full powers for that purpose; but the Governor-General, under the actual expectation of Bum Sah being empowered to treat, and considering the agency of Ummer Sing Thappa

* From Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 27th February, No. 201.

† From Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 8th and 23d March and 7th April, No. 202, 205, and 206. From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 22d and 28th March, No. 66 and 78.

‡ From Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 29th April, No. 213.

§ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 12th, 19th, and 28th May, No. 153, 177, 190.

‖ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 19th May, No. 177.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

Thappa to be undesirable on political grounds, did not think proper to encourage that Chief's proposition; more especially as he could not be supposed to be in possession of powers and instructions adapted to the present condition of the war. In the mean time, we have been informed by a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 29th May,* that Gujraj Misser has actually arrived in that officer's camp with full powers to treat for peace on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul, who apparently leaves the terms to be dictated by the generosity of the British Government.

69. Under these circumstances, we indulge a confident hope that the late brilliant successes of the British arms will lead to the conclusion of a speedy, safe and honourable peace.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
21st June 1815.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone
Arch. Seton,
G. Dowdeswell,

NOTE. *The 398 Enclosures in this despatch have not been printed, in consequence of their being so voluminous; but the manuscript copy is open to the proprietors, should they be disposed to peruse any of the documents, of which a list is subjoined.*

LIST *of Enclosures in the Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 21st June 1815.*

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton, | 21 Jan. 1815. |
| 2 | Do. - | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - | — do. |
| | Memorandum of | Deputy Commissary-General Lumsdaine - - | — do. |
| | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | — do. |
| 3 | Do. | do. - - - Mr. Secretary Monckton - | 5 Feb. |
| 4 | Do. - | do. - - - - do. (with 80 Enclosures) | 6 do. |
| 1 | Letter from | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 3 Dec. 1814. |
| — | Do. - | Major-General B. Marley to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan | 8 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - - - do. - - - - - | 12 do. |
| — | Do. - | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Marley | 26 do. |
| 2 | Do. - | Mr. Moorcroft to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 20 do. |
| 3 | Do. - | Mr. Secretary Adam to Major Bradshaw - - | 2 Jan. 1815. |
| 4 | Do. - | Mr. W. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 25 Dec. 1814. |
| 5 | Do. - | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. W. Fraser - - - | 3 Jan. 1815. |
| 6 | Do. - | do. - - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 3 do. |
| 7 | Do. - | do. - - - to Major Bradshaw - - | 3 do. |
| 8 | Do. | do. - - - to Major J. Baillie - - | 4 do. |
| 9 | Do. - | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 11 do. |
| — | Abstract Return of a Division of the Army proceeding on Service under | Major-General Marley - - - - - - | — do. |
| 10 | Letter from | Mr. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 2 do. |
| — | List of Establishment proposed for the Second Assistant to the Delhi Residency on Deputation in Kamaon. | | |
| — | Letter from | Mr. Gardner to Mr. Rutherford - - - - | 1 do. |
| 11 | Do. - | Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - | 10 do. |
| 12 | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 10 do. |
| 13 | Do. - | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 3 do. |
| 14 | Do. - | Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - | 11 do. |
| 15 | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 11 do. |
| 16 | Do. - | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 8 do. |
| 17 | Do. - | do. - - - - do. - - - - - | 9 do. |

17 Letter

* From Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 29th May, No. 213.

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet | | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| 4—(*continued*). | | |
| 17 | Letter from Lieut.-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Martindell | 9 Jan. 1815. |
| 18 | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 11 do. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan | 9 do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-Gen. Martindell | 11 do |
| 19 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 12 do |
| 20 | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Wm. Fraser - - | 12 do. |
| 21 | Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 6 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Assistant-Surg. Rutherford | 6 do. |
| 22 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - | 13 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 13 do. |
| 23 | Do. - Colonel Ochterlony to Ummer Sing Thappa - - | 30 Dec. 1814 |
| — | Do. - Ummer Sing Thappa to Colonel Ochterlony - - | 1 Jan. 1815. |
| 24 | Translation of the Substance of a Correspondence between Colonel Sir D. Ochterlony and Ummer Sing Thappa, *viz.* | |
| | 1 Colonel Ochterlony to Ummer Sing Thappa - - - | 1 do. |
| | 2 Ummer Sing Thappa to Colonel Ochterlony - - - | 2 do. |
| | 3 Colonel Ochterlony to Ummer Sing Thappa - - - | 2 do. |
| | 4 Ummer Sing Thappa to Colonel Ochterlony - - - | 4 do. |
| 25 | Letter from Colonel Ochterlony to Ummer Sing Thappa - | 4 do. |
| — | Do. - do. (Extract) to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 5 do. |
| 26 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Colonel Ochterlony - - | 15 do. |
| 27 | Do. - Mr. J. M. Keane to ———————— - - | 25 Nov. 1814. |
| 28 | Substance of a Communication from Munsaram, a Sewar belonging to J. W. O'Brien, commanding a force in the service of Rajah Sunsa Chund. | |
| 29 | Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Colonel Ochterlony - - | 18 Jan. 1815. |
| 30 | Do. - do. - - to Major Bradshaw - - | 19 do. |
| 31 | Do. - do. - - do. - - - - - - | 20 do. |
| 32 | Do. - Mr. W. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 11 do. |
| | Translation of Letter from Runjore Thappa and Juspoo Thappa to the Rajah of Nepaul. | |
| | Translation of Letter from Runjore to Buctawar Sing Kajee, &c. &c. | |
| | Do. - - - - do. to Bum Sah. | |
| | Do. - - - - do. to the Head-men of Kangrah District. | |
| | Do. - - - - do. to the head Zemindars of Calsie. | |
| | Do. - - - from Seram to Mr. Fraser. | |
| | Do. - - - from Head-men of Pulwa to do | |
| | Do. - - - from Runjore to the Zemindar of Pulwa. | |
| | Do. - - - do. - - - do. | |
| 33 | Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 2 Jan. 1815. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood - - | 2 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Major P. Bradshaw - - - | 2 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood - - | 19 Dec. 1814. |
| — | Do. - do. - - do. - - - - - - | 22 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - do. - - - - - - | 28 do. |
| — | Translation of a Perwunnah addressed by Major-General Wood to the Thannadar of Nitchloul - - - - - | 17 do. |
| — | Do. - of a Report from the Darogah of Pallee - - | 28 do. |
| — | Do. - of a Report from the Darogah of Nitchloul - - | 30 do. |
| 34 | Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 4 Jan. 1815. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood - - | 12 Dec. 1814. |
| — | Do. - do. - - do. - - - - - - | 13 do. |
| — | Do. (Extract) Major-General Wood to the Magistrate Goruckpore - - - - - - - - - - | 13 do. |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| 4—(*continued.*) | | |
| 34 | Letter from Lieut. Anderson to Mr. R. Martin - - - | Without date. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Martin - - - | 22 Dec. 1814. |
| 35 | Do. - Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 6 Jan. 1815. |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Darogah of Pallee - - | 3 do. |
| 36 | Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 9 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Rajah of Nitchloul - - | 7 do. |
| 37 | Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 9 do. |
| 38 | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan do. - - - - - | 20 do. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Cunliffe, A. C. G., to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 3 do. |
| | Detail of the Loss sustained in the Commissariat from the attack made by the Nepaulese upon the posts of Pursa Gurhee, and on 1st January 1815. | |
| 39 | Letter from Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Gardner to Hon. E. Gardner - - - - - - - - - - | 10 do. |
| — | Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Lieutenant-Col. W. L. Gardner | 11 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 13 do. |
| 40 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - | 21 do. |
| 41 | Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 21 do. |
| 42 | Do. - do. - - - to Major P. Bradshaw - - | 24 do. |
| 43 | Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 17 do. |
| 44 | Do. - do. - - - do. - - - - - - | 17 do. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Rutherford (Extract) to Hon. E. Gardner - | 17 do. |
| 45 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam - do. - - - - - | 25 do. |
| 46 | Do. - do. - - - - to Major Baillie - - | 25 do. |
| 47 | Do. - Colonel Sir D. Ochterlony to Mr. Secretary Adam | 20 do. |
| 48 | Do. - Mr. C. T. Scaly - - - do. - - - - | 6 do. |
| 49 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 25 do. |
| 50 | Do. - Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 13 do. |
| — | Do. - Major-General B. Marley to Mr. R. Martin - | 9 do. |
| — | Do. - Major-General J. S. Wood, do. - - - - | 11 do. |
| 51 | Do. - Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 14 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Lowtun- - | 13 do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton - | 14 do. |
| 52 | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 15 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from Roopchund, Thannadar of Pergunnah Banoee - - - - - - - - - | 10 do. |
| 53 | Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 15 do. |
| — | Translation of an Arzee from the Thannadar of Lowtun. | |
| 54 | Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. R. Martin - - - | 25 do. |
| 55 | Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 21 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Colonel Gardner - - - | 20 do. |
| 56 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - | 26 do. |
| 57 | Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 26 do. |
| 58 | Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 22 do. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Rutherford (Extract) to Hon. E. Gardner - | 19 do. |
| 59 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam - do. - - - | 26 do. |
| 60 | Do. - Adjutant-General Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 26 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Captain Hearsey - | 26 do. |
| 61 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. H. Dumbleton - | 26 do. |
| 62 | Do. - Captain Latter - to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 1 do. |
| 63 | Do - do. - - - - do. - - - | 3 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Major P. Bradshaw - | 3 do. |
| 64 | Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 4 do. |
| — | Translation of Letters from the Siccim Rajah - - - | |
| 65 | Letter from Captain Latter to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 6 do. |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4—*(continued)*. | | | | |
| | C6 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Captain Latter | 27 Jan. 1815. |
| | 67 | Do. | do. to Mr. D. Scott | 27 do. |
| | 68 | Do. | do. to Major Bradshaw | 27 do. |
| | 69 | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 27 do. |
| | 70 | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 25 do. |
| | 71 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner | (no date). |
| | 72 | Do. | Adjutant-General Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 27 Jan. 1815. |
| | — | Do. | Major-General J. S. Wood to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan | 15 do. |
| | — | Do. | Adjutant-General Fagan to Major-General Wood | 27 do. |
| | 73 | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | 27 do. |
| | — | Do. | Colonel Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 16 do. |
| | — | Do. | do. to Colonel Arnold | 15 do. |
| | — | Do. | do. do. | 18 do. |
| | 74 | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 28 do. |
| | — | Do. | Mr. Acting Surgeon Rutherford to Hon. E. Gardner | 23 do. |
| | 75 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam do. | 2 Feb. |
| | 76 | Do. | Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam | 23 Jan. |
| | — | Do. | do. to Major-General Wood | 23 do. |
| | 77 | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | 23 do. |
| | — | Do. | do. to Major-General Wood | 23 do. |
| | 78 | Do. | Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam | 23 do. |
| | — | Translation of a Petition from Roopchund, Thannadar of Bansee | | 20 do. |
| | 79 | Letter from | Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam | 24 do. |
| | — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton to Mr. R. Martin | 23 do. |
| | — | Do. | Mr. R. Martin to Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton | 23 do. |
| | 80 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. R. Martin | 6 Feb. |
| 5 | Letter from | | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | | Captain Long to Mr. Secretary Adam | 7 do. |
| — | Do. | | Mr. Secretary Adam to Captain Long | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | | do, to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 10 do. |
| 6 | Do. | | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 10 do. |
| 7 | Do. | | do. do. | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | | do. to Major-General Wood | 10 do |
| — | Do. | | do. to Mr. Secretary Monckton | 10 do. |
| 8 | Do. | | do. to Colonel Ochterlony | 10 do. |
| 9 | Do. | | do. to Mr. Secretary Monckton | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | | do. to Major P. Bradshaw | 10 do. |
| 10 | Do. | | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 11 do. |
| — | Do. | | Mr. R. Turner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 6 do. |
| — | Do. | | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. R. Turner | 11 do. |
| 11 | Do. | | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 12 do. |
| — | Do. | | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 do. |
| — | Do. | | Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner | 12 do. |
| 12 | Do. | | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 12 do. |
| — | Do. | | Mr. Marjoribanks to Mr. Secretary Adam | 4 do. |
| — | Do. | | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Marjoribanks | 12 do. |
| — | Do. | | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 12 do. |
| 13 | Do. | | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 12 do. |
| — | Do. | | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 30 do. |
| 14 | Do. | | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 12 Feb. |
| — | Do. | | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 1 do. |
| — | Do. | | Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner | 12 do. |
| 15 | Do. | | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton (with thirty-three Enclosures) | 13 do. |
| | 1 | Letter from | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 13 Dec. 1814. |
| | 2 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 14 do. |

3 Letter

| No. in Packet. | | | Date. | Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15—(*continued*). | | | | |
| 3 | Letter from | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 24 Dec. 1814 | |
| — | Do. | Captain J. Hunter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 20 do. | |
| — | Monthly Estimate, &c. of a Corps of Rohillas, consisting of two thousand men, with officers and all other persons attached. | | | |
| 4 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 26 do. | |
| 5 | Do. | do. to Mr. T. Terry | 29 do. | |
| 6 | Do. | Adjutant-General Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 2 Jan. 1815 | |
| 7 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe | 3 do. | |
| 8 | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. | |
| 9 | Do. | Adjutant-General Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General Marley | 26 Dec. 1814 | |
| 10 | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 Feb. 1815 | |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General Wood | — do. | |
| 11 | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | 6 Jan. | |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 28 Dec. 1814 | |
| — | Copy of an Indent sent to the Commanding Officer at Futtygurh. | | | |
| — | Letter from | Captain Hunter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 1 Jan. 1815 | |
| 12 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. H. Batson | 6 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. C. Shakespear | — do. | |
| 13 | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. | |
| 14 | Do. | Adjutant-General Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 23 do. | |
| 15 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Major Baillie | 24 do. | |
| 16 | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 27 do. | |
| 17 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Captain de Camera | 31 do. | |
| 18 | Circular to the Magistrate of Furruckabad, Etawah, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Bundlecund | | — do. | |
| 19 | To the Magistrates of Moradabad, Bareilly, Allygurh, Agra, and Northern and Southern Divisions of Scharunpore | | — do. | |
| 20 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Colonel Gardner | — do. | |
| 21 | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. | |
| 22 | Do. | do. to Mr. J. J. Shakespear | — do. | |
| 23 | Do. | Mr. H. Wilkinson to Mr. Secretary Adam | 3 Feb. | |
| 24 | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to do. | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Hunter (Extract) to Adjutant-General | 24 Jan. | |
| 25 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 6 Feb. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. C. Shakespear | — do. | |
| 26 | Do. | Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam | 29 Jan. | |
| — | Translation of a Petition of Molee Laul, Thannahdar of Pergunnah Nitchlaul | | 25 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | 28 do. | |
| 27 | Letter from | Mr. Oldham to Secretary Adam | 6 Feb. | |
| 28 | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner do. | 2 do. | |
| 29 | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan do. | 4 do. | |
| — | Do. | Colonel Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 30 Jan. | |
| 30 | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Secretary Adam | 4 Feb. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Latter | — do. | |
| 32 | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 24 Jan. | |
| — | Do. | R. Faithful to Captain Robertson | 23 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood to Mr. R. Martin | 24 do. | |
| — | Do. | do to Major Baillie | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Wood | 31 do. | |
| 16 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton, | 13 Feb. | |
| — | Do. | Sir E. Colebrooke to Mr. Swinton | 9 do. | |
| — | Do. | Bum Sah to Sir E. Colebrooke | 16 Jan. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to do. | 13 Feb. | |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16—(*continued*). | | | | |
| — | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam | to the Hon. E. Gardner | 13 Feb. 1815. |
| 17 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton, | 14 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Riley | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 9 do. |
| 18 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton, | 17 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Ochterlony | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 2 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Arnold | to Major General Sir D. Ochterlony | 1 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 15 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | do. | 16 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 5 do. |
| — | Do. | Major Baldock | to Captain Edwards | 1 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Leny | to Mr. Adam | 15 do. |
| 19 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 18 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Shakespear | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Marjoribanks | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 20 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Dumbleton | do. | 7 do. |
| 21 | Do | Mr. Secretary Adam | do. | 18 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Camera | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 11 do. |
| 22 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 18 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Major Baillie | — do. |
| 23 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 21 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 19 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 21 do. |
| 24 | Do. | do | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 23 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gardner | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 7 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Perry | do. | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | do. | 14 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | do. | 17 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 6 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 20 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gardner | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 14 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 21 do. |
| — | Do. | Major General Martindell | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 10 do. |
| 25 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Captain Long | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 26 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 17 do |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Gardner | 16 do. |
| 27 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 26 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 21 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Ochterlony | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper | to Captain Cartwright | 11 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant P. Lautie (Extract) | to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | 12 do. |
| 28 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 26 do. |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 20 do. |
| — | Do | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| 30 | Do | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 27 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Hearsey (Extract) | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 8 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Dumbleton | to Captain Hearsey | 31 Jan. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Captain Hearsey | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 27 do. |

| No. in Packet. | | | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 27 Feb. 1815. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 32 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 28 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Hunter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 24 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Collins to Captain Hunter | — do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Ling - do. | — do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 28 Feb. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. H. Shakespeare | — do. |
| 33 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 3 Mar |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 26 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 12 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 18 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Ochterlony to Major-General Martindell | 15 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell to Colonel Ochterlony | 18 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Martindell | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 26 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Hunter | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | 26 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General G. Wood | 25 do. |
| 34 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 3 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Wright to Mr. Secretary Adam | 16 Feb. |
| 35 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 4 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 1 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 22 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Martindell | 1 Mar. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General Martindell | — do. |
| — | Do. | doi to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 18 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Captain Cartwright | 7 do. |
| — | Extract | Detachment Orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper | 17 do. |
| 36 | Letter from | Mr. Warden to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 25 April |
| — | Do. | President in Council of Bombay to Governor-General | — do. |
| — | Extract | Proceedings of Government | — do. |
| — | Letter from | Captain Carnac to Mr. Warden | 18 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant Macmurdo to Captain Carnac | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | Rajaba Appa to Lieutenant Macmurdo | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | Rao Bheem Zuljee to Soonderjee Sowjee | 28 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant Macmurdo to Captain Carnac | 13 April. |
| — | Do. | Wittul Rao (Extract) to Dewanjee Futtah Sing Rao Guicowar. | |
| 37 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 6 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 2 do. |
| 38 | Extract | Proceedings of Council in the Secret Department | 18 do. |
| 39 | Letter from | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam | 20 do. |
| 40 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 7 do. |
| — | Do | do. to Hon. E. Gardner | — do. |
| — | Do. | do to Captain Hearsey | — do. |
| 41 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 25 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Captain Hearsey to Hon. E. Gardner | 15 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 19 do. |
| — | Do | Hon. E. Gardner to Captain Hearsey | 24 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | 26 do. |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 7 Mar. 1815. |
| — | Enclosures in a Despatch from | Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to the Secretary to Government, dated | 23 Feb. |
| 43 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | 7 Mar. |
| — | Do. - do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Mr. Fraser | to Mr. Secretary Adam, with sundry Enclosures | 16 Feb. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Fraser | 7 Mar. |
| — | Do. - do. | to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | — do. |
| 44 | Do. - do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 28 Feb. |
| — | Do. - Colonel Ochterlony | to do. | 17 do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to do. | 1 Mar. |
| — | Do. - Colonel Ochterlony | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 17 Feb. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper | to Captain Cartwright | 16 do. |
| — | Do. - Captain N. Webb | to Lieutenant Watkins | — do. |
| — | Detachment Orders by | Brigadier Ochterlony | 17 do. |
| — | Letter from | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan (Extract) to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | 27 do. |
| — | Do. - Colonel Ochterlony | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 22 do. |
| — | Do. Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper | to Captain Cartwright | 21 do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 3 Mar. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Dick | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 21 Feb. |
| — | Camp Morning Orders by | Brigadier Dick | — do. |
| — | Letter from | Lieutenant Pickersgill to Captain Watson | — do. |
| — | Return of | Killed and Wounded | — do. |
| — | Letter from | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Wood | 3 Mar |
| — | Do. - do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 do. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Wood | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, with Enclosures | 23 Feb. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Major-General Wood | 3 Mar. |
| — | Do. - do. | do. | 4 do. |
| — | Do. - do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Dick | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 22 do. |
| 45 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 8 Mar. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 7 do |
| — | Do. - do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Grant | — do. |
| — | Do. - do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner | — do. |
| — | Do. - do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Martindell | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 27 Feb. |
| — | Do. - do. | to Captain Edwards | 1 Mar. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Young | to Major-General Martindell | 28 Feb. |
| 46 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 8 Mar. |
| — | Do. - do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner | 15 Feb. |
| — | Do. - do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 47 | Do. - do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 10 Mar. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Dumbleton | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 8 do. |
| — | Do. - Captain Hearsey | to Mr. Dumbleton | 4 do. |
| 48 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam | do. | 10 do. |
| — | Do. - do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. - Captain Long | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 7 do. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Marjoribanks | 10 do. |
| 49 | Do. - do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. - do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 50 | Do. - do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 13 do. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Shakespeare | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 12 do. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Shakespear | to Mr. Dumbleton | 4 do. |
| | | (circular) to the Magistrates of the Western Provinces | 11 do. |

| No. in Packet. | | | | Date. | Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50—(*continued*). | | | | | |
| — | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Shakespear | 13 Mar. 1815. | |
| 51 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 15 Feb. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Siccim Rajah | (no date) | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Dewan of do. | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Captain Latter | 13 Mar. | |
| 52 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 28 do. | |
| 53 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 14 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Fraser | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 3 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Young | 25 Feb. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Young | to Mr. Fraser | 26 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Fraser | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 Mar. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Fraser | 14 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. | |
| 54 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 15 do. | |
| 55 | Do. | do. | do. | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Hearsay | to Lieutenant Colonel Fagan | 1 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 9 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Hearsay | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 4 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 11 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Major-General Wood | 8 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to General Martindell | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 11 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Captain Skinner | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Hearsey | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 6 do. | |
| 56 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 16 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 8 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Major-General Wood | — do. | |
| 57 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 17 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Sir Edward Colebrooke | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Hon. E. Gardner | — do. | |
| 58 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 18 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Colonel D. Ochterlony | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 12 do. | |
| 59 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 18 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Board of Commissioners | — do. | |
| 60 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 19 do. | |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 3 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | do. | 7 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Hearsey | to Hon. E. Gardner | 1 do. | |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Captain Hearsey | 7 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 8 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | do. | 10 do. | |
| 61 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Hon. E. Gardner | 19 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 16 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Hearsay | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan (with Enclosure) | 7 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 8 do. | |
| 62 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 19 do. | |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 10 do. | |
| 63 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Hon. E. Gardner | 19 do | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 17 do. | |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | | Date. |
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| 63 – (*continued*). | | | | |
| — | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 19 Mar. 1815. |
| 64 | Do. | Do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Translation of Substance of Paper from Major-General Wood to Rool Pershaud, Pundit | | | 24 Jan. |
| — | Translation of the Substance of a Proclamation issued by Major-General Wood | | | 9 do. |
| — | Do. | of an Arzee from Laul Khan | to Major-General Wood | 3 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 9 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 19 March |
| — | Do. | do. | to Major-General Wood | — do. |
| 65 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 20 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw | — do. |
| 66 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 22 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Brooke | — do. |
| — | Do. | Rajah of Nepaul | to Governor-General | 28 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Governor-General | to Rajah of Nepaul | 22 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Rajah of Nepaul | to Mr. Brooke | 2 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Nepaulese Government | to do. | 2 do. |
| 67 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 23 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 17 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Hearsay | to Hon. E. Gardner | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to do. | 23 do |
| — | Do. | do. | to Captain Hearsey | — do |
| 68 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Elliott | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 15 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Elliott | 23 Mar. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 69 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 9 May. |
| 70 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 24 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 2 Feb. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Major-General Martindell | 1 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 12 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Major-General Martindell | 11 do |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 1 Mar. |
| 71 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Hearsey | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 17 do. |
| — | Statement of sums expended by Captain Hearsey on Secret Service, &c. | | | |
| — | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Captain Hearsey | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to F. Law, Esq. | — do. |
| 72 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 23 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to H. Dumbleton, Esq. | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to the Collector and Magistrate of Moradabad, and Collector of Bareilly | — do. |
| 73 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 26 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to J. T. Shakespeare, Esq. | — do. |
| 74 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 27 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Marjoribanks | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 23 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Marjoribanks | 27 do. |
| 75 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Major-General Wood | — do. |
| 76 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 17 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 6 do. |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | |
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| 76—(*continued.*) | | | |
| — | Letter from Major-General Mortindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 10 Feb. 1815 | |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - - | 7 Mar. | |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Martindell | 14 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 18 do. | |
| 77 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 28 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw - | — do. | |
| 78 | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 24 do. | |
| — | Do. - Colonel D. Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 10 do. | |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper to Captain Cartwright, M.B. | 7 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - | 9 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - | 10 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - | 11 do. | |
| — | Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieutenant Colonel Fagan - - - - - - - - - - - | 13 do. | |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper to Captain Cartwright - | 12 do. | |
| — | Extract of Detachment Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper - | — do. | |
| — | Letter from Captain-Lieutenant Webb to Lieutenant Watkins - | — do. | |
| — | Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - - - - - - - - - - | 14 do. | |
| — | Detachment Orders by Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony - - | — do. | |
| — | Return of Stores, Grain, &c., found in the Fort of Tarragurh, on its evacuation by the enemy - - - - - - - - - | 12 do. | |
| — | Letter from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - - - - - - - - - - | 17 do. | |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper to Captain Cartwright - | 16 do. | |
| — | Do. - Captain-Lieutenant Webb to Lieutenant Watkins - | Without date. | |
| — | Return of the Garrison of the Fort of Chundah, surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper's detachment - - - - - - | 16 Mar. 1815. | |
| — | Do. of Arms and Military Stores in do. - - - - - - - | — do. | |
| — | Do. of Grain in do. - - - - - - - - - | — do. | |
| — | Detachment Orders by Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony - - | 17 do. | |
| — | Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 26 do. | |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - - - - - - - - - - - | 11 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - | 13 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - | 15 do. | |
| — | Do. - Captain Leys to Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter - - | 12 do. | |
| — | Extract of a Letter - - - - - - - - - - | 13 do. | |
| — | Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Colonel Carpenter - - | 25 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Martindell | — do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Major Sir D. Ochterlony | — do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam | 27 do. | |
| — | Do. - Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - | 1 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - do. - - - - - - - | 7 do. | |
| — | Do. - Captain Hearsay to Colonel Gardner - - - - | 6 do. | |
| — | Statement, taken from the Prisoners caught after the action of the 4th instant, of the killed and wounded - - - - - - | 7 do. | |
| — | Letter from Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - | 10 do. | |
| — | Do. do. - - do. - - - - - - | 11 do. | |
| — | Do. - Captain Hearsay to Colonel Gardner - - - - | 3 do. | |
| — | Do. - Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - | 10 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - do. - - - - - - | 18 do. | |
| 79 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 29 do | |
| — | Do. - Mr. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - - | 18 do. | |
| — | Memorandum given in by Dangu, vizier of Joobul, of the posts held by the Goorkas to the west and north-west of Joobul, and the strength of the Cootoo army - - - - - - - - - | (without date) | |

79 Letter

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | Date |
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| 79—(*continued*). | | | |
| — | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Fraser | (without date.) |
| 80 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 29 Mar. 1815. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 28 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 20 do. |
| 81 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 29 do. |
| — | Do. | The Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 23 do. |
| 82 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 31 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain W. Long to Mr. Secretary Adam | 30 do. |
| — | Detailed statement of outfit, charges, and expenses incurred by Captain Long, on an expedition to Haupper | | — do. |
| — | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Captain Long | 31 do. |
| 83 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major Baillie | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 84 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Latter | — do. |
| 85 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 1 Apr. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 31 Mar. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General G. Wood | — do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Major Baillie | 1 Apri |
| 86 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 2 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 6 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 31 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Colonel Nicolls | 23 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major Lumsdaine | 13 do. |
| — | General order by the Commander-in-Chief | | 23 do. |
| — | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner | 2 April. |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 87 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 5 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 31 Mar. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-Gen. Sir W. Keir | — do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 5 April. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Metcalfe | — do. |
| 88 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam | 26 Mar |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner to do. | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to do. | 27 do. |
| — | Do. | Bum Sah Choutra to Hon. E. Gardner | 24 do. |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner to Bum Sah Choutra | 27 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | 29 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to do. | 31 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 24 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 31 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 20 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Hearsey to do. | 23 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 31 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 22 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain J. Leys to Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter | 20 do. |
| — | Return of Killed and Wounded of Captain Leys' detachment | | — do. |
| 89 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 5 Apr. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Shakespeare | — do. |
| 90 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 6 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| — | List of Extracts from the Correspondence with the Hon. E. Gardner. | | |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 6 Apr. 1815. |
| 92 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam | 2 May |
| 93 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 6 Apr. |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Latter | — do. |
| 94 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam | 2 May |
| 95 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 7 Apr. |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 96 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 8 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major Baillie | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 97 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to H. Batson, Esq. | — do. |
| 98 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 3 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 2 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 8 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Fraser | — do. |
| 99 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 29 Mar. |
| 100 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 10 Apr. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to C. T. Metcalfe, Esq. | — do. |
| 101 | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 3 do. |
| — | Do. | Major Richards to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | 2 do. |
| — | Return of the Killed and Wounded in Major Richards' detachment on 2d April 1815. | | |
| — | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 4 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter to Lieutenant-Col. Fagan | 21 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Captain Blake | 29 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Hunter | — do. |
| 102 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 11 Apr. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 9 do. |
| — | Do. | Adjutant W. Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 3 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 5 do. |
| 103 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 11 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 9 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 1 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter to Captain Edwards | 30 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant Monteath to Captain Blacker | 29 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter to Lieutenant-Col. Fagan | 30 do. |
| — | Disposition of the first battalion Seventeenth Regiment | | 30 do. |
| 104 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 12 Apr. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Dumbleton to Mr. Secretary Adam | 7 do. |
| — | Do. | Adjutant W. Martindell to Mr. Dumbleton | 5 do. |
| 105 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 12 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 9 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel J. Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 26 Mar. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 27 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 28 do. |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | Date. |
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| 105—(*continued.*) | | |
| — | Letter from Colonel J. Nicolls to Lieutenant Colonel Fagan | 30 Mar. 1815. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - - | 2 Apr. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - - | — do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - - | 3 do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 11 do. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Col. Fagan | 2 do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper to Captain Cartwright | 1 do. |
| 106 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 12 do. |
| — | Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 31 Mar. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - - - | 3 Apr. |
| — | Statement of the men who have come over from the enemy, including number, date, rank, and pay, to 31st March 1815 | 1 do. |
| — | Account of miscellaneous disbursements on the public service connected with the Kamaon expedition for the month of March 1815 | — do. |
| — | Letter from Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 do. |
| — | Do. - Bum Sah Choutra to the Hon. E. Gardner | 28 Mar. |
| — | Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Bum Sah Choutra | 30 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam | 6 Apr |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - - - | — do. |
| — | Letter from Bum Sah Choutra to Roodr Beer Sah | 2 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to General Beem Sing | — do. |
| — | Translations of intercepted Letters, 5th April 1815, *viz.* | |
| | From Bhuyt Beer Noksree to his Family | 1 do. |
| | Kurrum Bur Kajee to his Family | — do. |
| | The same to Major Dillee Ram Jeossee | — do. |
| | Ballee Thappa and Mull Ram Thappa to their Families | 30 Mar. |
| | Seekah Upuddeah to his Brother | 2 Apr. |
| | Beerhuddee to his Family | |
| | Sree Narain to his Father | — do. |
| | Bubram Koonassa Ram and Purslam to Havildar Omi Sing Khutteree | |
| | Chanoo Churthee to his Father | |
| | Bughtee Thappa, Rumsoor Havildar, and Bheer Budda Thappa to their Family | 31 Mar. |
| | Dhahil Sing Udharee to his Brother | 30 do. |
| | Damodar Bhumkar, Nissa Ram Ghatee, Chamroo Ghurtee, &c. &c. | 2 Apr |
| | Sundry Private, unimportant. | |
| | Bum Sah to Sookhdais Muss Ram Thappa | — do. |
| | Orders in the above. | |
| | Kuneem Beer Udha to General Beem Sein, &c. | 1 do. |
| | Ram Sing Kunka to Run Dhoij Thappa | 3 do. |
| | Kurn Beer Udkaul and Bugh Beer to Raj Beer, &c. | 1 do. |
| | Zaffer Udhkanee to General Beem Sein, &c. | 5 do. |
| | Do. - - to Captain Subjeit Thappa | 3 do. |
| — | Letter from Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 7 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - do. - - - - - | do. (private) |
| — | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner | 12 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 107 | Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 13 do. |
| — | Memorial of the Wife and two Children (Harriet and William) of Captain Hearsey | 7 do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Dumbleton | 13 do. |
| 108 | Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Captain Higgiott | — do. |
| 109 | Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |

| No. in Packet. | | | Date. | Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815. |
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| 109—*(continued.)* | | | | |
| — | Letter from | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 12 Apr. 1815. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 13 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Major Baillie | — do. | |
| 110 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 12 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 2 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Harriott to Captain Watson | 28 Mar. | |
| — | Statement detailing the dimensions and accommodation of the Soldier's Barracks at Dinapore | | — do. | |
| — | Letter from | Colonel Dick to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 1 Apr. | |
| — | Abstract of the Public Cattle with the Dinapore Division | | — do. | |
| — | Letter from | Lieutenant-Colonel Barton to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. | |
| — | Abstract of the Public Cattle with Major-General Wood's Division | | — do. | |
| — | Extract Battalion Orders by Captain J. P. Smith | | 21 Mar. | |
| — | Letter from | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Wood | 6 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 12 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 13 do. | |
| 111 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 15 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 13 do. | |
| 112 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 15 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General Wood | — do. | |
| 113 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 14 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 7 do. | |
| 114 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 16 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam | 7 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell to Mr. Fraser | 1 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter to Captain Edwards | 30 Mar. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant Monteith to Captain Blaikes | (no date) | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Fraser to Major-General Martindell | 2 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Fraser | 16 do. | |
| 115 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Hawkins | — do. | |
| 116 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Lawtier | — do. | |
| 117 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General Wood | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. | |
| 118 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 17 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 3 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lord Moira to Major-General Wood | 30 Mar. | |
| 119 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 19 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General Wood | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Sir E. Colebrooke & Mr. Deane | — do. | |
| 120 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw | — do. | |
| 121 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Adam | 17 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 19 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Law | — do. | |
| 122 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 15 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General Martindell | 10 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 19 do. | |
| 123 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Oldham to Mr. Secretary Adam | 13 do. | |

123 Letter

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | | Date |
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| 123—(*continued.*) | | | | |
| — | Letter from | Colonel Nicolls | to Mr. Oldham | 8 Apr. 1815. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to do. | 19 do. |
| 124 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Martin | — do. |
| 125 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 20 do. |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 8 do. |
| — | Do. | Bum Sah | to Hon. E. Gardner | 6 do. |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Bum Sah | 7 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam with intercepted papers from Goorka officers | 11 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Hon. E. Gardner | 20 do. |
| 126 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Scott | — do. |
| 127 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. J. T. Shakespeare | — do. |
| 128 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 22 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | to Lieut.-Col. Fagan | 16 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson | to Captain Cartwright | 15 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | do. | — do. |
| — | Do. | Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony | to Lieut.-Col.-Thompson | — do. |
| — | Do. | Lieut.-Col. Thompson | to Major-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony | 17 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Arnold | do. | 15 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant Dunbar | to Captain Cartwright | — do. |
| 129 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 22 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Fraser | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony with memorandum, &c. | 31 Mar. |
| 130 | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 23 Apr. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony | to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan | 17 do. |
| 131 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 24 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam with Enclosure | 19 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | | 20 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 14 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Adam | 21 do. |
| — | Do. | Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony | to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan | 6 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | do. with Enclosure | 7 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Col. Fagan | to Major Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony | 20 do. |
| 132 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 25 Apr. |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 16 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | do. | 17 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant William Martindell | to Hon. E. Gardner | 12 do. |
| 133 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Adam | 24 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Nicolls | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 4 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | do. | 5 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | do. | 6 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner | to Colonel Nicolls | 5 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Nicolls | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 6 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | do. | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. | do. | 7 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner | to Colonel Nicolls | — do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant William Martindell | to Lieut.-Col. Gardner | 3 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Nicolls | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 8 do. |

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| 133—*(continued).* | | | | |
| — | Letter from | Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - | 9 Apr. 1815. | |
| — | Do. - | do. - - do. - - - - - - - | — do. | |
| — | Do. - | do. - - do. - - - - - - - | 10 do. | |
| — | Do. - | Lieutenant Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner | 5 do. | |
| — | Do. - | Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - | 11 do. | |
| — | Do. - | do. - - do. - - - - - - - | — do. | |
| — | Do. - | Lieutenant Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner | 6 do. | |
| — | Do. - | Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - | 12 do. | |
| — | Do. - | do. - - do. - - - - - - - | — do. | |
| 134 | Do. - | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 25 do. | |
| — | Do. - | Mr. Dumbleton to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 19 do. | |
| — | Do. - | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Dumbleton - - - | 25 do. | |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Major-General Wood - - | 27 do. | |
| 135 | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 25 do. | |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | — do. | |
| 136 | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Metcalfe - - - - | — do. | |
| 137 | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. - | do. - - - do. - - - - - - | — do. | |
| 138 | Do. - | do. - - - do. - - - - - - | — do. | |
| — | Do. - | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 15 do. | |
| — | Do. - | Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - - | 25 do. | |
| — | Do. - | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam, with translations of intercepted correspondence - - - - - - - | 15 do. | |
| 139 | Letter | from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 26 do. | |
| — | Do. - | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 25 do. | |
| — | Do. - | Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Col. Fagan | 17 do. | |
| — | Movements to be made by different detachments of the Army on the 14th and 15th instant. | | | |
| | Letter from | Brigadier Arnold to Captain Cartwright - - - | 16 do. | |
| — | Do. - | Lieutenant Rutledge to Brigadier Arnold - - - | 15 do. | |
| — | Do. - | Captain Bowyer to Captain Cartwright - - - | 16 do. | |
| — | Do. - | Colonel Arnold to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony - | 15 do. | |
| — | List of Killed and Wounded under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson on the 15th and 16th instant. | | | |
| — | Do. under the command of Captain Showers, Lieutenant Dunbar, Captain Bowyer, and under a native officer, on the 15th instant. | | | |
| | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 25 do. | |
| 140 | Do. - | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam | 9 May | |
| 141 | Do. - | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 28 Apr. | |
| | Do. - | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 25 do. | |
| | Do. - | do. - - - to Major-General Wood - | 19 do. | |
| 142 | Do. - | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 29 do. | |
| | Do. - | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 22 do. | |
| 143 | Do. - | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 29 do. | |
| | Do. - | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam, enclosing a general order | 26 do. | |
| 144 | Do. - | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam | 13 May | |
| 145 | Do. - | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 30 Apr. | |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Philip Monckton - - | — do. | |
| 146 | Do. - | do. - - - do. - - - - - - | — do. | |
| | Do. - | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - | — do. | |
| | Do - | Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - | 24 do. | |
| | Do - | Major Patten to Lieutenant W. Martindell - - - | (no date) | |
| | Do. - | Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - | 25 Apr. | |
| 147 | Do. - | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 30 do. | |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

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| 147—*(continued).* | | | |
| — | Letter from | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 28 Apr. 1815. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 23 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | — do. |
| — | Do. | Major Patten to Lieutenant Webb | — do. |
| 148 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 1 May |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 24 Apr. |
| — | Do. | Bum Sah to Hon. E. Gardner | 22 do. |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner to Bum Sah | 23 do. |
| 149 | Do. | Mr. Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 2 May |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 150 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam | 12 do. |
| 151 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 2 do. |
| — | Do. | Sir E. Colebrooke and Mr. Deane to Mr. Secretary Adam | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Sir E. Colebrooke and Mr. Deane | 2 do. |
| 152 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 26 Apr. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 27 do. |
| — | Return of Killed and Wounded under Captain Leys, on 25th and 26th April | | |
| — | Letter from | Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 27 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 26 do. |
| — | Instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner | | (no date.) |
| — | Letter from | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 27 Apr. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | — do. |
| — | General Orders by the Governor-General | | 2 May |
| 153 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 3 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 30 Apr. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Col. Fagan | 18 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant Lawtie to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 30 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Skinner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 23 do. |
| 154 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 3 May |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| — | General Order by the Governor-General | | (no date). |
| 155 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 4 May |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 28 Apr. |
| — | Convention with Bum Sah | | (no date.) |
| — | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner | 3 May |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 4 do. |
| — | Colonel Nicolls executed Convention with Bum Sah | | 28 Apr. |
| — | Letter from | Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| — | Return of Killed and Wounded under the command of Colonel Gardner, on the 25th April, at Almora. | | |
| — | Letter from | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| 156 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 6 May. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major J. Baillie | — do. |
| 157 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do | do. to Mr. Elliot | — do. |
| 158 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 7 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to J. T. Shakespear, Esq. | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Monckton | 8 do. |
| 159 | Do. | Mr. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam | 27 Apr. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Fraser | 8 May. |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 160 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |

| No. in Packet. | | | | Date | Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 160—*(continued).* | | | | | |
| — | Letter from | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 7 May 1815. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Captain Collins | 6 do. | |
| — | Do. | Colonel Nicolls (Extract) | to Adjutant-General | 30 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Hon. E. Gardner | 8 May. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Dumbleton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Law | — do. | |
| 161 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 10 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 11 do. | |
| 162 | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 9 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Major-General Wood | 3 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | do. | 5 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 11 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 12 do. | |
| 163 | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 30 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Bum Sah Choutra | to Ummer Sing Thappa | 1 May. | |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | 30 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 2 May. | |
| — | Do. | Kaladhur | to Sirdar Ungut Soobeh, Ummer Sing, Kajee Weeman Udhkaree, and to the Officers and Chiefs at Almora | 28 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Hustee Dull | to Kuloo Dhur | 10 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Maj.-General Sir D. Ochterlony | 12 May. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Hon. E. Gardner | — do. | |
| 164 | Do. | do. | to Acting Secretary Monckton | 13 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 9 do. | |
| — | Do. | Colonel J. Nicolls | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 30 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to do. | 13 May. | |
| 165 | Do. | Do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony | to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan | 7 do. | |
| 166 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 14 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 9 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 14 Mar | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 14 May. | |
| 167 | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 do. | |
| — | Account of extra charges incurred on the public account for the month of April 1815. | | | 1 do. | |
| — | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Hon. E. Gardner | 14 May. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| 168 | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 15 do. | |
| 169 | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 14 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony | to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan | 8 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant Ross | 3 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant Ross | to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 16 do. | |
| 170 | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 7 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to do. | 5 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 24 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Major Richards | to Major-General Martindell | — do. | |
| — | Report of a Hircarrah from the Fort | | | 21 do. | |
| — | Letter from | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 10 May | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Captain Higgott | — do. | |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| 171 | Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 16 May 1815. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Major-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony | — do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 17 do. |
| 172 | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 14 do. |
| — | Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - | 29 Apr. |
| — | Do. - do. - - do. - - - - - - | 1 May |
| — | Detachment Orders - - - - - - - - - - | 30 Apr. |
| — | Letter from Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - | 1 May |
| — | Do. - do. - - do. - - - - - - | 2 do. |
| — | Do. - Kaladhur to Sirdar Unjut, Soobeh Ummer Sing, Kajee Weeman Udhkaree, and to the Officers and Chiefs of Almora - - - - - - - - - - - - | 28 Apr. |
| — | Do. - Hustee Dhul to Kuloo Dhur - - - - - | 10 do. |
| — | Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - | 3 May |
| 173 | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 17 do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 13 do. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Fraser - - - - | 17 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| 174 | Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 8 do. |
| — | Translation of an Arzee from Dhurum Sing Sumeeroo and Bunchoo Neegees - - - - - - - - - - | 2 do. |
| 175 | Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 18 do. |
| — | Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 10 do. |
| — | Statement of Tehsildaree Establishments proposed for Kamaon - | — do. |
| — | Statement of olice Establishments proposed for the province of Kamaon - - - - - - - - - - - | — do |
| — | Statement of Establishment proposed to be entertained for conducting the Civil duties in the province of Kamaon - - - - | — do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - - | 18 do. |
| 176 | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 15 do. |
| — | Statement of the Pay of the Irregulars entertained by Mr. Fraser in Sirmoor and Gurhwall - - - - - - - - - | — do. |
| — | Statement of the Rates of Pay allowed to the Kamaoneeah provincials entertained by the Hon. E. Gardner - - - - - - - | — do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 18 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood - - | — do. |
| 177 | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 19 do |
| — | Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Mr. Ricketts - - - - - | 14 do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Colonel Nicolls - - | 11 do. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - - | 19 do. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony (private) to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - - - - - - - - | 13 do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | 19 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | — do. |
| 178 | Do. - do - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 20 do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 16 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Martindell | 11 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony | 16 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 18 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony | 17 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Martindell | — do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - | 19 do. |
| — | Do. - Major Rose to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - - | 7 do. |
| 179 | Do - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 21 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Hon. E. Gardner - - - | — do. |
| — | Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Mr. Ricketts - - - - - | 16 do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Colonel Nicolls - - | 14 do. |

| No. in Packet. | | | Date. | Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 180 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 21 May 1815. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| 181 | Do. | Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Mr. Secretary Adam | 15 do. | |
| — | Convention or Agreement entered into between Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa and Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony. | | | |
| 182 | Letter from | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam | 30 do. | |
| 183 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 22 do. | |
| 184 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam | 9 June | |
| 185 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 23 May | |
| — | Do. | do. to Hon. E. Gardner | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. | |
| 186 | Do. | Sir E. Colebrooke and Mr. Deane to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Sir E. Colebrooke and Mr. Deane | 23 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General Wood | — do. | |
| 187 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 24 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | 21 do. | |
| — | General Order by his Excellency the Governor-General | | — do. | |
| 188 | Letter from | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 26 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 24 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Colonel Nicolls | 22 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 30 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. do. | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 1 May | |
| 189 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 27 do. | |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 14 do. | |
| — | Estimated account of the Gross Revenues at present available from the province of Kamaon | | — do. | |
| — | Letter from | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 15 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 16 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner | 27 do. | |
| 190 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 28 do. | |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam | 17 do. | |
| — | Do. | Choutra Bum Sah to Hon. E. Gardner | 14 do. | |
| — | Do. | Hon. E. Gardner to Choutra Bum Sah | 17 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | 19 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Hon. E. Gardner | 17 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam do. | 28 do. | |
| 191 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 29 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 22 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 14 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 27 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 22 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 27 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Col. Fagan | — do. | |
| 192 | Do. | Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 1 June | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam | 24 May | |
| — | Do. | Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 6 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Collins to Lieutenant Webb | 28 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Leys | 6 May | |
| — | Do. | Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 8 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Butterfield to Captain Leys | 4 do. | |
| — | Do. | Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 9 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Colonel Nicolls | 13 do. | |
| 193 | Do. | Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 10 Feb. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | 4 Jan. | |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 193—(*continued*). | | | | |
| — | Letter from | Maha Rajah Goorka | to Ummer Sing Thappa | 4 Jan. 1815. |
| | Do. | Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 24 do. |
| | Do. | do. | do. | 25 do. |
| | Do. | do. | do. | 29 do. |
| 194 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 8 Mar. |
| | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 23 Feb. |
| | Do. | do. | do. | 24 do. |
| | Do. | do. | do. | 1 Mar. |
| — | Translation of a Circular Letter addressed by Kajee Ummer Sing to Beer Sing Thappa | | | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Kuthee Rana | — do. |
| 195 | Letter from | Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony | to Mr. Secretary Monckton | 16 May |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 3 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | do. | 15 do. |
| — | Convention entered into between Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa and Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | | | — do. |
| 196 | Letter from | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | to Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw | 21 Feb. |
| 197 | Do. | do. | do. | 28 Mar. |
| 198 | Do. | Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 19 Feb. |
| | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 17 do. |
| | Do. | Sirdar Bekhut Sing | ——— | 14 do. |
| 199 | Do. | Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 25 do. |
| | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| | Do. | Rajah Beerkishwur Sing, Rajah of Bettea, | to ——— | 16 Dec. 1814. |
| | Do. | do. | ——— | 20 do. |
| 200 | Do. | Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 25 Feb. 1815. |
| | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 23 do. |
| — | Substance of a Note addressed to the Jemmadars, Gumbeer Sing and Kenuk Sing, and to the Choudheree Mehtowa and Sepahies, &c. | | | 5 Jan. |
| — | The same from Subah Behwanee Dut Thappa | | | 7 do. |
| — | Arzee of Koour Bejee Gir, son of Omrow Gir Behadur | | | 13 do. |
| 201 | Letter from | Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 27 Feb. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 26 do. |
| — | Do. | Rungnaut Pundit | to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw | 20 do. |
| 202 | Do. | Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 8 Mar. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 7 do. |
| 203 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 15 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 14 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood | to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw | to Major-General Wood | 11 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Sealy | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Parry | — do. |
| — | Notification by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. | | | (no date) |
| 204 | Letter from | Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 18 Mar. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 17 do. |
| — | Do. | Rajah of Nepaul | to Chunder Sekher Opadeea | 20 Feb. |
| 205 | Do. | Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 23 Mar. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 22 do. |
| — | Do. | Gujraj Misser and Ranee Pandeet | to Rajah of Nepaul | 13 do. |
| 206 | Do. | Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 7 Apr. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 do. |
| — | Do. | Rajah of Nepaul | to Gujraj Misser | 24 Mar. |
| 207 | Do. | Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 10 Apr. |
| — | Do. | do. | to G. Swinton, Esq. | 21 Dec. 1814. |
| — | Statement of expense attending a Corps of Burkundauze of one thousand men. Present state and disposition of the Burkundauze | | | |

Sepoys

| No. in Packet. | | Date. | Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 207—*(continued.)* | | | |
| | Sepoys, newly raised by the Rajah of Bettea for the use of Government - - - - - - - - - - - - | 0 Dec. 1814. | |
| 208 | Letter from Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 10 Apr. 1815. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 9 do. | |
| — | Arzee of Amer Oola Beg, the Agent of Doomoo Shunj, Rajah of Goongdoo. | | |
| — | A paper by Captain Stuart - - - - - - - - - | 4 Mar. | |
| — | Letter from do. - to N. J. Halhed, Esq. - - - - | 20 do. | |
| — | Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to David Scott, Esq. - - - | 29 do. | |
| 209 | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 19 Apr. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 17 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Elliott - - - - | 19 Mar. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Middleton - - - - | — do. | |
| — | Do. - Mr. Elliott to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw - - | 25 do. | |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Mr. Elliott - - | 2 Apr. | |
| — | Statement of the length and breadth of the Terraie on the Frontier of Chumparun, of the old boundary thereon, and of the villages in each Tuppah of the said Terraie. | | |
| — | Population of the Terraie on the Frontier of Chumparun. | | |
| — | General Statement of the Resources of the Terraie and Forest. | | |
| — | List of the Names, Rank, and Places of Residence, of the Choudheres and others holding offices under the Nepaulese Government, who, on the occupation of the Terraie, fled, and who made submission, and of those who after absconding have returned. | | |
| — | Jumma of the Zillahs and Tuppahs of the Terraie on the Frontier of Chumparun and Tirhoot, for the year 1820. Fusly ———, delivered in by Ram Buksh Sing from memory. | | |
| — | Letter from Mr. Middleton to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw - - | 4 do. | |
| — | Memorandum of the Persons appointed as Acting Tehsildars, Mohurrers, Zillahdars, Jemmadars, and Peons, for the purpose of establishing the authority of Government in the Terraie of Nepaul. | | |
| — | Letter from Mr. Elliott to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw - - | 30 Mar. | |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Mr. Elliott - - | 11 Apr. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Middleton - - | — do. | |
| 210 | Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 29 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 28 do. | |
| — | Do. - Rajah of Nepaul to Gooroo Gujraj Missir - - - | 17 do. | |
| 210 A. | Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 10 May | |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 8 do. | |
| 211 | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 19 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 17 do. | |
| — | Do. - Oomun Khaunt Opadeea to Chunder Sekher Opadeea - | 12 Dec. 1814. | |
| — | Do. - Bheem Sing Thappa and Rundhuj Thappa to Gooroo Gujraj Misser - - - - - - - - - - - | 24 Apr. 1815. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - - to Chunder Sekher Opadeea | — do. | |
| — | Do. - Kamaon to Rajah of Nepaul - - - - - - | 7 do. | |
| — | Instructions to Chunder Sekher Opadeea. | | |
| 212 | Letter from Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 26 May | |
| — | Do. - Do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 25 do. | |
| — | Statement of the Collections of the Terraie of Bara Persa on the frontier of Chumparun, exhibiting the amount yielded by each Tuppah during an unsettled period of invasion and alarm, from the 25th Nov. 1814 to the 1st May 1815. | | |
| — | General Statement of expenses attending the collections made in the conquered Terraie of Chumparun, from the 24th Nov. to the 1st May 1815. | | |
| 213 | Letter from Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 29 May | |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 28 do. | |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, 28 Bysak 1872 | | |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | Date. |
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| 213—(*continued*). | | | |
| — | Letter from | The Rajah of Nepaul to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, 28 Bysak 1872 | |
| — | Do. - | Beem Sing Thappa to do. 28 Bysak 1872 | |
| 214 | Do. - | Major-General Wood to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 7 Feb. 1815. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 6 do. |
| 215 | Do. - | Major-General Wood to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 9 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 8 do. |
| 216 | Do. - | Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 12 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 11 do. |
| 217 | Do. - | Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 15 do. |
| — | Do. | do. - - - do. - - - - - | 14 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | — do. |
| — | Do. - | Lieutenant Faithfull to Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton - | 11 do. |
| — | Do. - | Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton to Lieutenant Faithfull - | 13 do. |
| 218 | Do. - | Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 16 do. |
| — | An Arzee from Rajah Ruttun Sing to Major-General Wood. | | |
| 219 | Letter from | Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 18 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 16 do. |
| — | Paper of intelligence enclosed in a despatch from Major-General Wood to the Secret Department, dated 18th February. | | |
| 220 | Letter from | Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 19 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | — do. |
| 221 | Do. - | Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 28 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - - do. - - - - - | 27 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Martin - - - - | 21 do. |
| — | Do. - | Mr. Martin to Major-General Wood - - - - | 23 do. |
| — | An Arzee from Jooraurin Chowdree to Major-General Wood, dated 21st February. | | |
| 222 | Letter from | Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 3 Mar. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 1 do. |
| 223 | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 8 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 7 do. |
| 224 | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 10 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - - do. - - - - - | 8 do. |
| — | Brigade Major Hiatt's memorandum - - - - - - | | 1 do. |
| 225 | Letter from | Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 11 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 10 do. |
| 226 | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 14 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 12 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 13 do. |
| — | Translation of an Arzee from several Zemindars of Tuppahs. | | |
| 227 | Letter from | Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 18 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 17 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Major Baillie - - - | 16 do. |
| 228 | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 22 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - - do. - - - - - | 21 do. |
| — | Arzee from several inhabitants of the Goorka territories. | | |
| — | Extract Brigade Major Hiatt's memorandums of 15th & 19th March. | | |
| — | Letter from | Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 22 do. |
| 229 | Do. | do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 26 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 25 do. |
| — | Questions proposed to Choutra Soora Sing by Brigade Major Hiatt. | | |
| 230 | Letter from | Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 28 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 27 do. |
| 231 | Do. - | do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 29 do. |
| — | Do. - | do. - - - do. - - - - - | — do. |

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| 231—(*continued*). | | |
| — | Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Fraser | 24 Feb. 1815. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Fraser to Major-General Wood | 26 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - do. | 8 Mar. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Fraser | 18 do. |
| — | Arzee from Govind Sing | 8 do. |
| — | Letter from Major General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 29 do. |
| 232 | Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam | 3 Apr. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Mr. Fraser | 2 do. |
| 233 | Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam | 5 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - do. | — do. |
| — | Arzee from Birdanidhee, son of Kunnuknidhee, deceased | 27 Feb. |
| — | Letter from Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 5 Apr. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant Baddely to Captain Faithful | 1 do. |
| — | Do. - Captain Scott to Lieutenant Baddely | — do. |
| — | Do. - Captain Faithful to - do. | 31 Mar. |
| 234 | Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam | 6 Apr. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Mr. Martin | 3 do. |
| 235 | Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam | 8 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - do. | 7 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Rajah of Toolseypore | 17 do. |
| — | Declarations to all the inhabitants of the hill country | 6 do. |
| — | Account furnished by Chontra Soora Sing, of the present situation of the heirs to the greater number of the Rajahships of the Choubasee | — do. |
| — | Arzee from Ram Golaum Paundee, inhabitant of Mousah Kaneejoon in the Terraie, Tappah Busooreah, Thannah Busooreah, to Major-General Wood. | |
| 236 | Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam | 10 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - do. | 9 do. |
| 237 | Do. - do. - do. | 12 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - do. | 11 do. |
| 238 | Do. - do. - do. | 13 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 12 do. |
| 239 | Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam | 19 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 18 do. |
| — | Return of officers and men wounded in the Reconnoissance at Bootwul, belonging to the detachment under the personal command of Major-General John Sulivan Wood, on Monday, 17th April 1815. | 18 do. |
| — | Detachment Orders by Major-General Wood | 17 do. |
| 240 | Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam | 20 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - do. | 19 do. |
| — | Arzee from the Rajah of Toolseypore to Major-General Wood | — do. |
| — | Letter from Major-General Wood to the Rajah of Toolseypore | |
| — | Do. - do. - to Major Baillie | 19 do. |
| — | Arzee from Dehdharie Muhtoo and Pytu Muhtoo Tharoos | 20 do. |
| 241 | Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam | 22 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 21 do. |
| — | Arzee of Joorawun Chowdhree. | |
| — | Statement of the loss sustained by the inhabitants of Dhuburooe by plunder. | |
| — | Estimate of the damage done to the crops. | |
| 242 | Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam | 25 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 24 do. |
| — | Extract Memoranda | 27 do. |
| — | Extract from the deposition of Thakoor Rae, of Kenowa, in the Pergunnah of Bansa | 31 Mar. |

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| 242—(*continued*). | | |
| — | Extract from deposition of Juman Sing Ali, a Goorkalee, who served twelve years in the Nepaul army, now in the Rajah's Hill Corps. | |
| — | Extract from the deposition of Khama Sing Havildar, Light Company second battalion Seventeenth Native Regiment, wounded and taken prisoner at Jut Gurh, on the 3d of last January. | |
| — | Extract from Memorandum collected from Beer Bahadoor, the person mentioned in the paper transmitted with the Adjutant-General's letter, under date the 20th March last. | |
| 243 | Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. SecretaryAdam - - | 28 Apr. 1815. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 27 do. |
| 244 | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 2 May |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | (without date). |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 1 May 1815. |
| — | Arzee from Ram Dyal Choudree, Deina Ram Choudree, and other Tharoos, dated 30th April. | |
| 245 | Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 4 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 3 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | — do. |
| 246 | Do. - do. - - - do. - - - - - | 7 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 5 do. |
| — | Detachment Morning Orders by Major-General Wood, commanding the detachment serving on the Goruckpore frontier - - - | — do. |
| 247 | Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 11 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 10 do. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Phillott and Mr. Allan to Major-General Wood - | — do. |
| — | Morning Report of the Sick in Camp of a detachment under the command of Major-General Wood - - - - - - | — do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Phillott to Major-General Wood - - - - | — do. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton - | 8 do. |
| 248 | Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 16 do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson to Captain Hannay - | 10 do. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | 14 do. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson to Captain Hannay] - | 12 do. |
| — | General Return of the Sick of the several corps and detachments at the station of Goruckpore and post of Lowton, from the 11th to the 14th of May, both days included - - - - - - | 15 do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Rankin to Captain Hannay - - - - - | 5 do. |
| — | Do. - Captain Hannay to Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson - | 7 do. |
| 249 | Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 23 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - - | 22 do. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Grant to Major-General Wood - - - - | 12 do. |
| — | Statement of the Mafee lands, belonging to Kumuk Neidhee Terraie | 12 do. |
| — | Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 22 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - - | 23 do. |
| 250 | Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - - | 25 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - - | 23 do. |
| — | Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw - - - | 25 Apr. |
| 251 | Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 28 May |
| — | Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - | — do. |
| — | Detachment Orders by Major-General Wood, commanding the troops serving on the Goruckpore frontier - - - - | 25 do. |
| — | Division Orders by General Wood - - - - - - | 27 do. |
| — | Report of the Sick in the Hospital at Goruckpore, from the 24th to the 27th instant - - - - - - - - - | — do |
| — | Do. - - do. - do. from the 21st to the 24th instant | 24 do. |
| — | Letter from Major Comyn to Major-General Wood - - - | — do. |
| 252 | Do. Captain Higgot to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - | 19 Feb. |

Statement

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

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| 252—(*continued*). | | | |
| — | Statement of the Troops under the command of Rajah Gunsham Sing, as inspected by Captain Higgott, at Deo, on the 18th of February 1815, with the Rates of Pay promised to each rank, &c. | | |
| 253 | Letter from | Captain Higgott to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 5 Mar. 1815 |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 3 do. |
| 254 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Captain Latter | 28 Feb. |
| 255 | Do. | do. do. | 25 Apr. |
| 256 | Do. | Captain Latter to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 16 Feb. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | 15 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Siccim Rajah | 11 do. |
| — | Translation of a Letter to Sri Dewanjee. | | — do. |
| 257 | Letter from | Captain Latter to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 11 Mar. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Siccim Rajah | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Dewan of Siccim Rajah | — do. |
| 258 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 19 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| 259 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Captain Latter | 25 do. |
| 260 | Do. | do. to Captain Stuart | — do. |
| 261 | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| 262 | Do. | Captain Latter to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 27 do. |
| 263 | Do. | do. do. | 28 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | Siccim Rajah to Captain Latter. | |
| — | Do | Dewan of the Siccim Rajah to do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Siccim Rajah | 27 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Dewan of the Siccim Rajah | — do. |
| 264 | Do. | do. to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 31 do. |
| 265 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam | 11 Apr. |
| 266 | Do. | Captain Latter to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 3 May. |
| 267 | Do. | Mr. Metcalfe to do. | 17 Apr. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam. | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | — do. |
| 268 | Do. | Mr. Metcalfe to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 18 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | — do. |
| — | Statement of the strength of two companies of Nujeebs for the duties of the garrison of Hansee | | 1 do. |
| — | Letter from | Mr. Metcalfe to Mr. Secretary Adam | 18 do. |
| — | Description of the Delhi Nujeeb corps augmented and reformed | | 1 do. |
| 269 | Letter from | Mr. Metcalfe to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 21 May. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| 270 | Do. | Mr. Russell to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 29 Jan. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | 20 do. |
| 271 | Do. | Major Baillie to do. | 28 Feb. |
| — | Do. | do. to Colonel D'Auvergne | 27 do. |
| 272 | Do. | do. to Mr. Edmonstone | 25 Mar. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General Wood | — do. |
| — | Abstract of Horsemen, &c. despatched this day to the camp of Major-General Wood, with their respective pay | | — do. |
| 273 | Letter from | Major Baillie to Mr. Edmonstone | 6 Apr. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Major Baillie | 1 do. |
| 274 | Do. | Major Baillie to Mr. Edmonstone | 27 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Colonel Burrell | — do. |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

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| 274— (*continued.*) | | | |
| — | Letter | From Major Baillie to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - - | 27 Apr. 1815. |
| — | Do. | - His Excellency the Vizier to Major Baillie, without date | |
| — | Do. | - Major Baillie to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - - | 27 do. |
| — | Arzee of Kootbood to Deen Hooseyn Khan - - - - - | | 19 do. |
| 275 | Letter | from Mr. Brooke to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - | 25 Feb. |
| — | Do. | - Captain Latter to Mr. Brooke - - - - - | 20 do. |
| — | Do. | - Mr. Brooke to Captain Latter - - - - - | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | - Beem Sing Thappa to Mr. Brooke - - - - | 7 Jan. |
| — | Do. | - Mr. Brooke to Beem Sing Thappa - - - - | 25 Feb. |
| 276 | Do. | - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam | 28 Mar. |
| 277 | Do. | - Mr. Moorcroft to Mr. Gardner - - - - - | 24 Feb. |
| 278 | Do. | - do. - - do. - - - - - | 27 do. |
| — | Do. | - Captain Watson to Mr. Moorcroft - - - - | 22 do. |
| 279 | Do. | - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to do. - - - | 7 Mar. |
| 280 | Do. | - Mr. Moorcroft to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | - Captain Watson to Mr. Moorcroft - - - - | 6 do. |
| 281 | Do. | - Mr. Moorcroft to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - | 20 do. |
| — | Do. | - Brigade Major Sismore to Mr. Moorcroft - - - | 15 do. |
| 282 | Do. | - Mr. Moorcroft to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - | 25 do. |
| 283 | Do. | - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Moorcroft - | 9 May. |
| 284 | Do. | - Do. - - - - - to Mr. Vaughan - | — do. |
| 285 | Do. | - Deb Rajah to Sir George Nugent - - - - | 5 Jan. |
| 286 | Do. | - Govt. - to Deb Rajah - - - - - - - | 28 Feb. |
| 287 | Do. | - do. - do. - - - - - - - - | — do. |
| 288 | Do. | - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Scott - - | — do. |
| 289 | Do. | - do. - - - - - - do. - - - | — do. |
| 290 | Do. | - do. - - - - - to Captain Latter - - | — do. |
| 291 | Do. | - do. - - - - - to Mr. Macleod - - | — do. |
| 292 | Do. | - Mr. Scott to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - | 15 Mar. |
| 293 | Do. | - do. - do. - - - - - - - | 20 do. |
| — | Do. | - Deb Rajah to Mr. Scott - - - - - - - | — do. |
| 294 | Do. | - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Scott - - | 29 do. |
| 295 | Do. | - Mr. Scott to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - | — May |
| — | Statement of provisions, &c., furnished daily to the Bootan Agents. | | |
| 296 | Letter | from ..... to Mr. Secretary Adam - - | 29 Mar. |
| 297 | Do. | - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - | 21 Feb. |
| — | Do. | - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - | 11 do. |
| — | Do. | - Lieutenant Ford to Captain Latter - - - - | 8 do. |
| — | Do. | - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - | 11 do. |
| — | Do. | - do. - to Mr. Scott - - - - - | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | - do. - to Ensign Barslow - - - - | — do. |
| 298 | Do. | - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - | 21 do. |
| — | Do. | - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - | 12 do. |
| — | Extract of a Letter from Mr. Halhed - - - - - - | | 5 do. |
| — | Do. | - do. - do. - - - - - - - | 10 do. |
| — | Letter | from Captain Latter to Lieutenant Gale - - - - | 12 do. |
| 299 | Do. | - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - | 21 do. |
| — | Do. | - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - - | 12 do. |
| — | Do. | - Captain Cock to Captain Latter - - - - - | 6 do. |
| — | Do. | - Lieutenant Yates to do. - - - - - - | 8 do. |
| — | Do. | - Captain Latter to Captain Cock - - - - - | 12 do. |
| 300 | Do. | - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - | 21 do. |
| — | Do. | - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | - Captain Cock to Captain Latter - - - - - | 9 do. |
| — | Do. | - Captain Latter to Captain Cock - - - - - | 13 do. |
| 301 | Do. | - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - | 21 do. |

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| 301—*(continued.)* | | | | | |
| — | Letter from | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | | 14 Feb. 1815. | |
| 302 | Do. | Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | | 21 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | | 14 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Sealy | | — do. | |
| 303 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Major Gordon | | 22 do. | |
| 304 | Do. | Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | | 23 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | | 15 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. do. | | 16 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. do. | | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Leslie to Captain Latter | | 12 do. | |
| — | Do. | do. do. | | 13 do. | |
| — | List of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, on the Sick List of the detachment of the Honourable Company's troops at Seesoogatchee, occasioned by the affair with the enemy at Mudawanee on the morning of the 2d instant, together with those before and since that period received in nospital. | | | | |
| 305 | Letter from | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Major Gordon | | 23 do. | |
| 306 | Do. | Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | | 25 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | | 17 do. | |
| 307 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Major Gordon | | 25 do. | |
| 308 | Do. | Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | | 18 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Cock to Captain Latter | | 13 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. M'Craken to Captain Cock | | 3 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Cock to Captain Latter | | 15 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Captain Cock | | 18 do. | |
| — | Do | do. do. | | 17 do. | |
| 309 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Major Gordon | | 25 do. | |
| 310 | Do | Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | | 27 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | | 20 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Halhed to Captain Latter | | 7 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Cock to do. | | 17 do. | |
| — | Do | Captain Latter to Captain Cock | | 20 do. | |
| 311 | Do | Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | | 27 do. | |
| — | Do | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | | 19 do. | |
| — | Do | do. to Captain Cock | | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Cock to Captain Latter | | 16 do. | |
| — | District Orders by Captain Latter | | | 19 do. | |
| 312 | Letter from | Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | | 27 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | | 20 do. | |
| 313 | Do. | Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | | 28 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | | 20 do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Halhed to Captain Latter | | 16 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Mr. Halhed | | 20 do. | |
| 314 | Do. | Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | | 1 Mar | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | | 21 Feb. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Halhed | | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Cock | | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. do. | | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Major Gordon | | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Mr. Halhed to Captain Latter | | 18 do. | |
| 315 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Major Gordon | | 1 Mar. | |
| 316 | Do | Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | | 2 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | | 22 Feb. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Major O'Hallaran | | — do. | |
| — | Do. | do. to Major Gordon | | — do. | |

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| 316.—(*continued.*) | | | | |
| — | Letter from | Captain Cock | to Captain Latter | 19 Feb. 1815. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Halhed | to Captain Cock | 18 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to do. | 22 do. |
| 317 | Do. | Major Gordon | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 2 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Major Gordon | 23 Feb. |
| 318 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | to Major Gordon | 3 Mar. |
| 319 | Do. | Major Gordon | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel Dick | to Major Gordon | 22 Feb. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 21 do. |
| — | Camp Orders by Colonel Dick. | | | |
| — | Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops engaged with the enemy in the affair at Paravie on the 20th February 1815 | | | — do. |
| — | Letter from | Lieutenant Pickersgill | to Captain Watson | — do. |
| 320 | Do. | Major Gordon | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 6 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Major Gordon | 26 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Halhed | to Captain Latter | — do. |
| — | Translation of a Hindo Letter forwarded to the person employed in the Intelligence Department by the Acting Magistrate of Poorneea | | | 22 do. |
| 321 | Letter from | Major Gordon | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 6 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 23 Feb. |
| — | Sketch of some experiments made with a view of ascertaining whether the matter adhering to some arrows picked up after the late action with the Nepaulese, at the village Perarie, was really of a poisonous quality or not. | | | |
| 322 | Letter from | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | to Major Gordon | 7 Mar. |
| 323 | Do. | Major Gordon | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 25 Feb. |
| 324 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | to Mr. Secretary Adam | 7 Mar. |
| 325 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 8 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 28 Feb. |
| 326 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 8 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Major Gordon | 28 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant Yates | to Captain Latter | 23 do. |
| — | Statement of a Detachment employed against Atchul Thappa's force on the 22d instant | | | — do. |
| 327 | Letter from | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 8 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Major Gordon | 28 Feb. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant Chalmers | 27 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Cock | to Captain Latter | 28 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Halhed | to Captain Cock | 23 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to do. | 27 do. |
| 328 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | to Captain Stuart | 9 Mar. |
| 329 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | — do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Major Gordon | 1 do. |
| 330 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Major Gordon | 2 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant Yates | — do. |
| 331 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Major Gordon | 4 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Cock | to Captain Latter | 27 Feb. |
| 332 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 11 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Major Gordon | 4 do. |
| — | Do. | do. | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Halhed | to Captain Latter | 27 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Mr. Halhed | 4 Mar. |
| 333 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | to Captain Stuart | 7 Apr |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 334 | Letter from | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 13 Mar. 1815. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | 6 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Cock to Captain Latter | 1 do. |
| — | Statement of ordnance, &c., captured from the enemy at the stockade of Coileah on the evening of the 28th February 1815. | | |
| — | Letter from | Captain Latter to Captain Cock | 6 do. |
| 335 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | 7 do. |
| 336 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 2 Mar. |
| 337 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | 7 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major O'Halloran | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major Gordon | — do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant Chalmers to Captain Latter | 4 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Lieutenant Chalmers | 7 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major Gordon | — do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Cock to Captain Latter | 2 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Captain Cock | 7 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant Chalmers to Captain Latter | (without date) |
| 338 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 13 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | 3 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Cock to Captain Latter | 24 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Halhed to Captain Cock | 23 do. |
| 339 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 14 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | 5 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant Yates to Captain Latter | 28 do. |
| 340 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 14 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | 8 do. |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant Chalmers to Captain Latter | 7 do. |
| 341 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 14 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 3 do. |
| — | Do. | Major Roughsedge to Captain Watson | 1 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 2 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | — do. |
| 342 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 16 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Major Gordon | 9 do. |
| 343 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 17 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Captain Stuart | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Major-General Wood | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Stuart | — do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Cock to Captain Latter | 4 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Captain Cock | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Stuart | — do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Cock to Captain Latter | 26 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | — do. |
| 344 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 18 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Sealy (Extract) to Major Gordon | 6 do. |
| 345 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 18 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Mr. Halhed | 11 do. |
| — | Kissungunge district orders by Captain Latter | | — do. |
| 346 | Letter from | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 20 do. |
| — | Do. | Major O'Halloran to Major Gordon | 4 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Watson to Major O'Halloran | 24 do. |
| — | Do. | Major O'Halloran to Captain Watson | 4 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Latter | — do. |
| 347 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 20 do. |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 347—(*continued.*) | | | |
| — | Letter from | Colonel Gregory to Major Gordon | 12 Mar. 1815. |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Sealy | — do. |
| 348 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 20 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 7 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 8 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Moorcroft to Captain Watson | 27 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Watson to Mr. Moorcroft | 6 do. |
| 349 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 20 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gregory to Major Gordon | 9 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Watson | 30 Jan. |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Latter | 31 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Sealy | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Parry | 10 Feb. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Sealy | 12 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Watson | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 16 do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | 20 May |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Parry | 21 Feb |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Watson | 27 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Moorcroft | 28 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Captain Watson | 3 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Mr. Moorcroft | 6 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Parry to Colonel Gregory | 30 Jan |
| — | Do. | Mr. Sealy do. | 3 Feb. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Parry do. | — do. |
| — | Do. | Major Roughsedge to do. | 8 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter do. | — do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Watson do. | 22 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Moorcroft do. | 6 Mar. |
| — | Do. | Captain Watson do. | — do. |
| 350 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 21 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 10 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw | — do. |
| — | Do. | do. do. | — do. |
| 351 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 22 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 13 do. |
| 352 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 24 do. |
| — | Do. | Major O'Halloran to Major Gordon | 13 do. |
| — | Do. | Mr. Assistant Surgeon Leslie to Colonel O'Halloran | 12 do. |
| 353 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gregory to Major Gordon | 16 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood to Colonel Gregory | 14 do. |
| 354 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 25 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Captain Stuart | 18 do. |
| — | Do. | do. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | — do. |
| 355 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 28 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 17 do. |
| 356 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Captain Stuart | 29 do. |
| 357 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 30 do. |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 21 do. |
| 358 | Do. | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 31 do. |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 21 do. |
| — | Division Orders by Major-General Wood, commanding the Dinapore Division of the Army in the Field. | | |
| 359 | Letter from | Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 1 Apr. |

| No. of Packet. | | | | Date | Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter 21 June 1815. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 359—*(continued)* | | | | | |
| — | Letter from | Major-General Wood | to Colonel Fagan | 22 Mar. 1815. | |
| 360 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 3 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Major O'Halloran | to Captain Stuart | 24 Mar. | |
| 361 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 6 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gregory | to Major Gordon | 26 Mar. | |
| 362 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 7 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Major O'Halloran | to Captain Stuart | 27 Mar. | |
| — | Do | Mr. Sealy | to Major O'Halloran | 23 do. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran | to Mr. Sealy | 25 do. | |
| 363 | Do. | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | to Captain Stuart | 11 Apr. | |
| 364 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. | |
| 365 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 7 do. | |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gregory | to Major Gordon | 29 Mar | |
| 366 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 8 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood | to Colonel Fagan | 29 Mar. | |
| 367 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 12 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood | to Colonel Fagan | 2 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Harriot | to Captain Watson | 28 Mar. | |
| — | Statement detailing the dimensions of the Soldiers' Barracks at Dinapore, and the number of European Troops which may be accommodated within the Cantonments | | | 20 do. | |
| 368 | Letter from | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 14 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran | to Captain Stuart | 3 do. | |
| 369 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 15 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood | to Colonel Fagan | 5 do. | |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gregory | to Captain Watson | 26 Mar. | |
| 370 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 17 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran | to Captain Stuart | 7 do. | |
| 371 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 21 do. | |
| — | Do. | (No Signature) | to Colonel Fagan | 11 do. | |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gregory | to Captain Watson | 29 Mar. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Watson | to Colonel Gregory | 6 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Captain Watson | 28 Mar. | |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gregory | to do. | 1 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Captain Cock | | |
| — | Do. | Captain Cock | to Colonel Gregory | 25 Mar. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Captain Latter | — do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Colonel Gregory | 28 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Watson | to Captain Latter | 8 Apr. | |
| — | Do. | do. | to Colonel Gregory | — do. | |
| 372 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 24 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 16 do. | |
| 373 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 24 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood | to Colonel Fagan | 13 do. | |
| — | Do. | Colonel Gregory | to Captain Watson | 3 do. | |
| — | Route from Barrarooah, *via* Becjapore to Catmandoo | | | | |
| 374 | Letter from | Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | to Captain Stuart | 25 do. | |
| 375 | Do. | do. | to Mr. Secretary Adam | — do. | |
| 376 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 26 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Latter | to Captain Stuart | 18 do. | |
| 377 | Do. | Captain Stuart | to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 29 do. | |
| — | Do. | Major-General Wood | to Colonel Fagan | 19 do. | |
| — | Do. | Captain Watson | to Colonel Watson | 18 do. | |
| — | Division orders by Major-General Wood | | | 6 do. | |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | Date. |
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| 377—(*continued*). | | |
| — | Distribution return of the Medical Staff with the Division of the Army in the field and at Dinapore under the command of Major-General Wood | 18 Apr. 1815. |
| 378 | Letter from Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 1 May. |
| — | Do. - Colonel Gregory to Major Gordon | 21 Apr. |
| 379 | Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 4 May. |
| — | Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran to Captain Watson | 24 Apr. |
| 380 | Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 4 May. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 25 Apr. |
| — | Do. - Captain Watson to Colonel Watson | 22 do. |
| 381 | Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 13 May. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan | 1 do. |
| — | Proceedings of a committee of Cavalry Officers assembled by order of Major-General Wood to inspect 180 Irregular Horse, and to report upon their fitness for active service | — do. |
| 382 | Letter from Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 15 May. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan | 5 do. |
| 383 | Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 20 do. |
| — | Do. - Colonel Gregory to Captain Watson | 7 do. |
| 384 | Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 23 do. |
| — | Do. - Adjutant Weston to Captain Stuart | 16 do. |
| — | Kissengunge District Orders by Captain Latter | — do. |
| — | Kissengunge District after Orders by Captain Latter | — do. |
| — | Letter from Adjutant Weston to Captain Cock | — do. |
| — | Do. - do. - do. | — do. |
| — | Do. - do. - Colonel Gregory | — do. |
| — | Do. - do. - Mr. Scott | 15 do. |
| 385 | Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 24 do. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan | 13 do. |
| 386 | Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton | 31 do. |
| — | Do. - Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan | 22 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Mr. Elliott | 30 Apr. |
| 387 | Extract from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council in the Judicial Department | 21 Feb. |
| 388 | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley | 2 do. |
| — | Do. - Colonel Gregory to Mr. Sealy | 31 Jan. |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee | 1 Feb. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley | 7 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Police Officers of Thannah Regah | 4 do. |
| — | Do. do. | — do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley to Mr. Sealy | 21 do. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley | 11 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee. | |
| — | Orders of Government | 8 do. |
| 389 | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley | 13 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee | 11 do. |
| — | Do. - of the deposition of Gorayut of Jynuggur | 10 do. |
| — | Do. - of the deposition of Do. of Busooputtee | 11 do. |
| — | Do. - of a Report from Bhola Sing | — do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley | 15 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Bowarah | 12 do. |
| — | Do. - of the deposition of the Gorayut of Gujhara | — do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley | 16 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee | 12 do. |
| — | Do. do. | 13 do. |

Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.

| No. in Packet. | | Date. |
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| 389—(*continued.*) | | |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee - - | 14 Feb. 1815. |
| — | Do. - - - - - - do. - - - - - | 13 do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - - | 17 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee - - | 14 do. |
| — | Do. - - - - - - do. - - - - - | — do. |
| — | Do. - - - - - do. - - - - - | 15 do. |
| — | Order of Government. | |
| 390 | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - - | 19 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee - - | 15 do. |
| — | Do. - - - from the Acting Thannadar of Julla - - | 18 do. |
| — | Order of Government. | |
| 391 | Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley to Mr. Halhed - - - | 28 do. |
| — | Order of Government. | |
| 392 | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - - | 25 do. |
| — | Do. - Colonel Gregory to Mr. Sealy - - - - - | 12 do. |
| — | Do. - Major Roughsedge - - - - - - - - | — do. |
| — | Do. - Mr. Sealy to Colonel Gregory - - - - - | 22 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - - | 27 do |
| — | Translation of a Report from Bhoobee Sing. | |
| — | Do. - do. - Muhender Narain Sing. | |
| — | Order of Government. | |
| 393 | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - - | 3 Mar. |
| — | Translation of a Report from Chowdree Mahender Narain, Zemindar of Pergunnahs Muhind Koorum. | |
| — | Do. - - - - from the Acting Thannadar of Kujowlee - | 1 do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - - | 4 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from Chowdree Narain Sing. | |
| — | Do. - of a Letter addressed by Dheta Likeence Bugheenut Pundham of Poorneea to the Gomastahs Putnamas and Ryots of Koburma, &c. | |
| — | Order of Government. | |
| 394 | Extract from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council in the Judicial Department - - - - - - | 14 do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Halhed to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - | 4 do. |
| — | Order of Government. | |
| 395 | Letter from Mr. Martin to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - - | 6 do. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - - | — do. |
| — | Do. - do. - to Major-General Wood - - - - | — do. |
| — | Translation of a petition transmitted to Soonaj Sing, Thannadar of Lowtun - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4 do. |
| — | Order of Government. | |
| 396 | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - - | 6 do. |
| — | Report from Rajah Chouther Sing, Zemindar of Tirhoot - | — do. |
| — | Do. - from Acting Thannadar of Jaba - - - - - | 3 do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - - | 9 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from Bubonya, Thakoor of Talook Tihwud. | |
| — | Do. - - - - from the same. | |
| — | Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - - | 14 do. |
| — | Translation of a Report from the Acting Thannadar of Kujowlee - | 9 do. |
| — | Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley to Mr. Sealy - - - | 21 do. |
| — | Order of Government. | |
| 397 | Extract from the Resolutions of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council in the Judicial Department - - - - - | 28 do. |
| 398 | Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Gardner - | 14 do. |

| Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815. | No. in Packet. | | Date. |
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| | 398—(*continued*) | | |
| | — | Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to the Commanding Officer on the Frontier of Sarun | 14 Mar. 1815. |
| | — | Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Captain Latter | 13 do. |
| | — | Extract from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council in the Military Department | 4 do. |
| | — | Letter from Captain Gordon to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 14 do. |
| | — | Do. do. to Mr. Secretary Gardner | — do. |
| | — | Do. do. to Captain Latter | — do. |
| | — | Do. Mr. Secretary Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 4 do. |
| | — | Order of Government. | |
| | 399 | Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Gardner | 3 Apr. |
| | — | Do. Captain Kennett to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 8 Mar. |
| | — | Do. Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Gardner | 7 Apr. |
| | — | Do. do. to Captain Latter | 3 do. |
| | — | Do. Mr. Secretary Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan | 28 do. |
| | — | Order of Government | |

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 20 July 1815.

## SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA, *Dated 20th July* 1815.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee.

Honourable Sirs:

1. A precise view of the state into which our recently troubled circumstances have subsided, must obviously be so interesting to you, that I had eagerly contemplated the giving you that satisfaction.

2. The delay, however, of peace with the Goorkas has retarded my undertaking such an exposition of facts and probabilities.

3. A tolerable ascertainment of the value of the cessions expected from the enemy, is very necessary towards enabling you to understand the degree of advantage attained by the war. As the matter now stands, some uncertainty must attend the representation I have to make to you. Still the leading features are not likely to alter, therefore I ought not to forbear communicating particulars, as far as they may be defined with confidence.

4. The procrastination of the Goorkas in concluding a treaty is not to be wondered at. The subscribing to the loss of half their Empire is a painful submission for a proud people: so that the prospect of another campaign is now presented to me, by their holding off, during a season in which they know we cannot act against them. Without any distinct hope, they naturally cling to the possibility that accident may produce a mitigation of terms, imagining it will always be time enough to submit before November. I have endeavoured to correct this notion, by causing it to be signified to the negociators, that if I be constrained to prepare for another campaign, I shall invite the defection of the greater part of their subjects, by pledging myself to the re-establishment of the expelled Rajahs: a measure which, supposing us successful, would leave open no future conditions of pacification, but the confining the Goorkas to their own petty original district, were they to be left as a substantive State at all. They will scarcely risk so formidable an issue, for a desperate chance of recovering by force any part of what we have wrested from them.

5. I thence calculate on a peace, which leaves at your disposal the whole of the hill country, from the Sutleje to the Sardah or Gorgra, as well as nearly the entire tract heretofore possessed by the Goorkas in the plain.

6. The results to your convenience would be thus considered by me.

1st. The power of a neighbour, equally dangerous to you from position, character, and views, has been irretrievably broken.

2d. The restoration of the families of the Hill Chiefs, on terms of feudal allegiance to the Honourable Company, between the Sutleje and the Ganges, will display your moderation; at the same time that an important barrier is established against Runjeet Sing's ever getting on the flank of your possessions between the Sutleje and Jumna.

3d. By our holding the province of Kamaon, to which the portion of Gurhwal east of the Ganges must be annexed, we curb any propensity in the Goorkas to future rupture; for it will be apparent from the map, that all the Goorka fortresses which commanded the passes from the plains are thereby turned. Such, indeed, was the concession of their own officers. We were bound by engagement to retain this province, the aid of its inhabitants having been plighted to us on the express condition that they should be kept under the government of the Company: we consequently have to fear, that the treachery of our new subjects might counteract the advantage specified.

4th. The province of Kamaon is intrinsically a valuable possession, from its revenue, its mines, and its timber. The command which it is almost certain to give of the exclusive shawl-wool trade may be regarded with much satisfaction. The ready communication which it furnishes with Tartary, offers a market for British manufactures to an undefinable extent; and the facilities which it would give, if necessary, for correspondence with the court of Pekin, is deemed by the Committee at Canton as the happiest check on the dispositions of the Viceroy of Canton.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 20 July 1815.

5th. The opinion of your power is importantly exalted among the Native chiefs of Hindostan, by the success, to which their extravagant notions of the Goorka State, attaches redoubled brilliancy. There will, of course, be the less inclination in them to venture a contest with you.

6th. The general sentiments of your own army has received a beneficial spur, which from circumstances it required; and an experience in a warfare, before novel to them, has been attained by a considerable portion of your troops, which would be found of infinite advantage, were operations to become necessary against the Pindarries or other powers in the hill country beyond our Southern frontier

7. An example of economy in the management of active service has been put on record, which will prescribe a line of no ordinary moment to the Honourable Company for future expenditure in the field.

8. In the opposite scale to these advantages must be weighed; first, the expenses of the war, the interest of which is an addition to your annual outgoing; secondly, an augmentation to the army, great part of which is likely to be a permanent charge, until the condition of the military powers of Hindostan shall be materially altered.

9. That the war was unavoidable, and it burthens, of course, one of those contingencies inseparable from the tenure of your Empire, is not a consideration to be urged, where the fact of the absolute loss or gain is alone discussed. On that principle, nothing can be said at present beyond this: the expense of the war (provided for by a loan on easy terms) has been far short of what a measurement of its nature had caused to be anticipated; and the liquidation of the funds borrowed may probably be arranged much to the convenience of the Honourable Company. In the mean time, those funds have also answered pressing concerns of the Honourable Company, altogether unconnected with military demands.

10. The augmentation of the army, although adopted to meet sudden exigency, had been before my arrival in India recommended, as a measure imperiously called for by general policy, as will appear from the reports of the two late Commanders-in-Chief, and from my despatch to the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, dated the 9th February last. The tranquillity of your possessions, the security of your collections, perhaps the preservation of your territory, were represented as urgently requiring a material increase to your establishment: an opinion to which my deliberate judgment fully subscribes.

11. It is true, a large addition of expense is entailed. I should consider this objection to be balanced by the greater certainty of receipts into your treasury; but still that would be a matter of speculation. A more positive set-off may be stated, in the income of the territory which will have been acquired by the war, by the settled contributions from the Hill Chiefs, and by improvements in the revenue of these Western provinces, which could never exist without a protection more efficient than your former establishment afforded. Adverting to these resources, I flatter myself that at least no diminution will be experienced in the surplus on which I have encouraged you to reckon.

12. From this recapitulation, I trust, grounds will appear to justify the profession of my satisfaction at the present position of your affairs. The comfort I have in congratulating you on that point cannot, I apprehend, be adequately appreciated by you, to whom it has not been practicable to impart a just notion of the heavy impending embarrassment which fortune dissipated.

I have, &c.

Futtyguih,
20th July 1815.

(Signed) MOIRA.

SECRET

## SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA, *Dated 2d August* 1815.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira 2 Aug. 1815.

Narrative of the War.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs:

1. In pursuance of the intention which I have had the honour to state to you in my former despatches, I proceed to submit to your Honourable Committee a connected view of the origin and progress of the war with the State of Nepaul.

2. The delay which has unavoidably occurred in the execution of this duty, owing to unintermitting demands on my attention during the progress of the military operations and political arrangements involved in the arduous contest in which we are engaged, and to the constant pressure of other affairs which could not be postponed, has been a subject of great regret to me, and I fear of disappointment to your Honourable Committee. My own regret, and I trust the disappointment of your Honourable Committee, has been alleviated by the reflection, that although a detailed and connected statement of the important measures relating to the war is still wanting for your complete information, the defect has been in a great measure supplied, by the voluminous documents transmitted to you, under my direction, by the Honourable the Vice-President in Council. Those communications will have furnished you with the details of every measure connected with the commencement and prosecution of hostilities, and will, I trust, even without the statement which I now proceed to lay before you, have satisfied your Honourable Committee of the justice and necessity of the measure, as well as of the unceasing anxiety and labour with which I have endeavoured to accomplish the just and legitimate objects of the war.

3. My despatches of the 1st and 11th of June will apprize your Honourable Committee of the glorious and successful issue of the campaign to the west of the Gogra, and the hopes which I entertain of an early termination of the war, on conditions equally honourable and advantageous to the Honourable Company and the Nation.

4. The detailed and comprehensive reports which have been submitted from time to time to the Honourable the Court of Directors, concerning the discussions in which the British Government has been for some years engaged with the State of Nepaul, originating exclusively in the rapacious and insatiable spirit of that State, will not relieve me from the necessity of recapitulating in some detail the events and transactions which preceded the actual commencement of hostilities. It will be convenient and satisfactory to your Honourable Committee, that I should, in this despatch, review the course of events whence we have been placed in a state of hostility with a Nation, which, notwithstanding the contiguity of its territories to those of the Honourable Company, of the Vizier, and the protected territory beyond the Jumna, throughout the extensive line of frontier comprehended between the Teista and the Sutleje, scarcely appeared to enter into the system of our political relations.

5. It is not necessary to recur to the events which led to the mission of Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, and which terminated in the conclusion of a treaty of amity with the State of Nepaul; to the anterior embassy of Major-General Kirkpatrick, or to the still more remote transactions connected with the expedition of Captain Kinloch in the year 1765. The details of those events are to be found on the records of the Honourable Company; and interesting as they are, both in themselves and in their connexion with later events, they do not affect the origin or causes of the present war, so nearly as to require that the unavoidable length of this letter should be increased, or the time of your Honourable Committee occupied, by the historical details which they present. It may be sufficient for the present purpose to remark, that one of the objects of dispute which have given rise to the present war owes its remote origin to the consequences of Captain Kinloch's expedition; and that the ulterior objects, both of Major-General Kirkpatrick's and Lieutenant-Colonel Knox's missions, were defeated by the enmity and jealousy of a party, which subsequently acquired the exclusive power of the State, and has by its violence, injustice, and rapacity, produced the existing contest; and whose blind obstinacy, there is reason to believe, presents the only obstacle to pacification.

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6. The jealousy of the Government of Nepaul manifested itself not only during the negotiation of the treaty concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, but in the anxiety evinced for his departure from Catmandoo; and the total absence subsequently evinced of every semblance of cordiality, or of the spirit in which alone a connexion of that nature can be maintained to any useful purpose, compelled the Governor-General in Council, at an early period, to declare the treaty dissolved. This resolution, and the grounds of it, were stated in a letter addressed by the Marquis Wellesley to the Rajah of Nepaul, on the 24th January 1804. His Lordship at the same time expressed his earnest desire to remain on the most friendly terms with that State.

7. From that period, no intercourse or communication of any moment took place between the two Governments, until the encroachments of the Nepaulese in the Terraie of Bootwul compelled the British Government to remonstrate, and afterwards to advance a force in that direction in support of its rights.

8. In these encroachments commenced that series of discussion and controversy, which was continued at intervals through a period of ten years, marked on the part of this Government by unexampled moderation, if not overstrained forbearance, and on that of the Nepaulese, by increasing audacity, insolence, and rapacity, the impunity and success of which tone at length emboldened them to venture an open and avowed outrage.

9. That the spirit ascribed to the proceedings of each Government is justly characterized, will be demonstrated to the conviction of your Honourable Committee, by a contemplation of the progress of the transactions referred to, as delineated in the following paragraphs.

10 Every district of the Honourable Company's dominions, throughout the extensive line of frontier adverted to in the fourth paragraph, has been the scene of their encroachments, with the exception of Scharunpore and Moradabad; and even in the latter, they have laid claim to considerable tracts of land, the unquestionable property of the Honourable Company, although they have not, as in other quarters, actually taken forcible possession. These encroachments were also extended below the hills lying between the Sutleje and the Jumna into the Seikh territory, under the declared protection of the British Government. I shall proceed to advert to each of these cases of aggression, referring for details to the despatches of the Governor-General in Council, in which they are severally reported, and to the proceedings of the Government.

11. 'In the year 1808, the attention of the Governor-General in Council was drawn to the encroachments of the Nepaulese in the district of Purnea, where an officer of that Government, stationed in the adjoining province of Morung, had seized on the zemindarry of Beemnugur, and established the Nepaulese authority there, in subversion of the proprietary rights of the Zemindar and the sovereignty of the Honourable Company. This aggression had taken place several years before; and, in common with other similar proceedings of the Nepaulese, had been the subject of correspondence with that Government, with a view to the adjustment of the question by amicable negociation. The Nepaulese shewing no disposition to relinquish the territory, and the Zemindar renewing his complaints, the British Government resolved to recover the lands by force, if they were not restored on a renewal of amicable representation, which it was proposed to make in the first instance. Instructions were accordingly issued to the Magistrate to the above effect; enjoining, however, the strictest attention to the limited object of the proposed measures, namely, the recovery of our own lands, and prohibiting, in the most positive terms, any violation of Nepaulese territory. It was subsequently determined to depute an officer of the British Government to the spot, to ascertain the merits of the case; and this inquiry terminating in the establishment of the right of the Zemindar of Beemnugur to the lands, and of the fact of their being situated within the Company's territories, the demand of restitution was renewed, and ultimately complied with; but not without much delay, and evident reluctance on the part of the Nepaulese. The conduct of that Government in the present instance, was aggravated by the circumstance of the same lands having been a subject of dispute between the two Governments in the year ....., and having been then adjusted in favour of the British Government, and marks set up to define the boundary.

*(Sic orig.)*

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boundary. In the present instance, the British Government having notwithstanding its reluctance to proceed to measures of extremity, menaced the Nepaulese with the forcible resumption of the lands, that Government appears to have been induced to yield to its apprehensions what it denied to a sense of justice and good faith.

12. No further territorial encroachments have taken place in this quarter, but injuries of a different description have been experienced from the Nepaulese Government. Morung has been for years an asylum for robbers, who issuing from that district have, after committing depredations on the subjects of the Honourable Company, retreated beyond the pursuit of our police officers into the Nepaulese territory, where they have received systematic and effectual protection, in spite of our repeated representations. The evil at last attained such a height, that this Government was in the month of November 1813 compelled to address a pointed remonstance to the Rajah of Nepaul, and to signify its resolution, if this remonstrance should be ineffectual, to direct its troops and police officers to pursue the banditti into the Nepaulese territory. The reply of the Rajah contained the usual professions of friendship, and a promise to punish any of his officers who might act in the manner charged. The further pursuit of this subject was lost in the more important events which speedily followed, and dissolved the then subsisting relations between the two States.

13. The encroachments of the Goorkas in the district of Tirhoot appear to have been of very considerable extent, but not to have attracted the particular notice of Government of late instance of encroachment in this district, are to be found as old as the year 1787, and they appear to have been marked by the same features of violence in their origin, and of evasion and duplicity when they became a subject of investigation, as the proceedings of the Goorkas of late years.

14. Some instances of encroachment were brought to the notice of Government in the year 1798, by the Board of Revenue, whose attention was attracted to the subject by the cessation of the payment of the revenue of certain villages in the pergunnah of Curmally, some of which on inquiry were found to have been occupied by the Goorkas. A representation was addressed to the Rajah of Nepaul, but was apparently attended with no success. The subject having been revived by the Board of Revenue in 1804, instructions were issued to the Magistrate on the subject, and some inquiry was made; but the affair was again lost sight of, in the important measures which occupied the attention of the Government of that day. Further aggressions of the Nepaulese on this frontier were reported by the Magistrate in the month of February 1813.

15. From a report of the Magistrate at Tirhoot, prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council, with a view to the institution of a local investigation into these questions, as in Sarun and Bootwul, it appears that at different periods between 1787 and 1812, more than two hundred villages have been usurped by the Nepaulese. On some occasions restitution was demanded, and partial investigations took place. When these investigations appeared to be likely to substantiate the rights of the British Government, the Nepaulese officers suddenly stopped the proceedings, and by menaces compelled the native officers of the British Government employed in the inquiry to retire, continuing to occupy the disputed lands and to extend their encroachments. Before any measures could be taken for entering on an amicable investigation of the respective claims of the two Governments to these lands, according to the intention adverted to in the twelfth paragraph, the events which occasioned the war occurred, and necessarily prevented any proceeding of that description.

16. The scene of the encroachment committed by the Goorkas in the Zillah of Bareilly was the pergunnah of Khyreegurh, a tract of considerable extent, divided from the rest of the district by the river Gogra, or as it is there called, the Sardah.

17. Of the eight talooks of which Khyreegurh is composed, the Goorkas had occupied five, namely, Buns Burdeea, Setawal, Seek Pukolee, Mahlwara, and Pudumha, or Pudna. The three first were usurped previously to the cession in

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1801, and the other two since the year 1807. No very precise information was procured relative to the time and manner in which these usurpations were effected. It would appear, however, that owing to the remote situation of Khyreegurh, the indifference of the Vizier's officers, and the collusion or indolence of the Zemindars, the first encroachments of the Goorkas had passed unchecked and unobserved. In like manner, the extension of their encroachments, subsequently to the cession, had not attracted particular notice until the year 1811, when the construction of a fort by the Goorkas in the recently usurped lands, drew the attention of the Magistrate of Bareilly, who represented the circumstance to the Governor-General's Agent in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. The agent addressed Bum Sah, the Soobadar of Almora, on the subject, and a report was required from the Collector, relative to the extent of the usurpation of the Nepaulese. When that report came before the Government, and the consideration of the subject was resumed, there was no room left to doubt that the whole of the five talooks had been unjustly seized by the Nepaulese, and that they possessed no sort of right to any portion of those lands. The seizure of the talooks of Mahlwara and Pudunha subsequently to the cession was of such recent date and notoriety, as to place our right to resume them beyond all question. With respect to those usurped before the cession from the Government of the Nabob Vizier, our right appeared to be equally incontestable. The unjust seizure of those talooks from the Vizier's Government was substantiated by the evidence taken by the Resident at Lucknow, and included in the report of the Collector of Bareilly, above referred to; and its occurrence antecedently to the period of our acquiring the dominion of Khyreegurh, could not be considered to invalidate our rights to lands forming a portion of that pergunnah, although in the actual occupation of another power, unless that power could make good its claim to them. The British Government had succeeded to all the rights of the Vizier, and became entitled to enforce them.

18. Notwithstanding the conviction entertained by the Government of its absolute right to the whole of the five talooks of Khyreegurh usurped by the Nepaulese, it determined, in that spirit of moderation which has distinguished all its proceedings in these discussions, to acquiesce in the retention by the Nepaulese of the three talooks acquired before the cession, and to confine its demands to the relinquishment of those occupied subsequently to that transaction. It was accordingly intended to convey a requisition to this effect to the Rajah by letter, and also to communicate the demand to the Rajah's Vakeel at the Presidency; but both these measures were subsequently suspended, and the question was not revived until the month of April 1814, when the Board of Commissioners was called on for a more minute and particular report of the circumstances of the usurpation of the two talooks of Pudunha and Mahlwara, and of any change of circumstances which might have taken place since the previous report of the Board, with a view to enable the Government to render the demand for their restoration, which it was now resolved to make, as complete and satisfactory as possible. The occurrence of actual hostilities shortly after, necessarily suspended any further proceeding of the amicable nature proposed.

19. I have stated above, that the Goorkas laid claim to a considerable tract of territory in the Zillah of Moradabad, consisting of the pergunnahs of Rooderpore, Cashepore, Nanuck, Mahtah, Subra, and Belhari. With a moderation unusual to them, and which should not be ascribed to real deference, but to our having had a preponderating force in the neighbourhood, the Goorkas, instead of forcibly possessing themselves of these lands, stated their claim in a letter to the Governor-General's Agent in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. The claim was founded on the alleged fact of the lands having formerly belonged to the Rajah of Kamaon, whose mountain possessions having been conquered by the Goorkas, they pretended to derive from that circumstance a right to these lands also. The Agent successfully refuted their pretensions, with the exception of that which referred to the pergunnah of Kelpoory, regarding which he in a great measure admitted their right. Mr. Brooke proposed also, that he should proceed to the spot, with a view to adjust their claims in concert with the officer exercising the chief authority in Kamaon. In order

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to inforce Mr. Brooke's representations, a reference was made to the records, with a view to ascertain the transactions which had taken place between the State of Oude and that of Nepaul relative to these districts. The result of this reference shewed, that the whole of the districts in question had been conquered by Shuja-ul-Dowlah, before the invasion of Kamaon by the Goorkas, and consequently that no claim to them could be derived by the latter from their subsequent conquest of Kamaon. It moreover appeared satisfactory, that the right of the Government of Oude, and consequently that of the Company, to the pergunnah of Kelpoory, regarding which Mr. Brooke had, as above-stated, made an admission in favour of the Goorka claim, rested on the same grounds as that to the other lands specified, Kelpoory having been also conquered from Kamaon previously to the Goorka invasion. On that occurrence, and the expulsion of the Rajah Laul Sing, a member of the family of the Rajahs of Kamaon, Kelpoory had been bestowed on Laul Sing by the Vizier. The Goorkas founded on this circumstance a claim to Kelpoory, and actually invaded it, but were repulsed by the troops of the Vizier. The act of the Goorka commander Ummer Sing Thappa, was subsequently disavowed by the Rajah of Nepaul, and he was ordered to desist from his attempts on Kelpoory. The result of this reference was communicated to the Agent, who was instructed to signify to Bum Sah, that the British Government could not, under the circumstances of the case, permit the pretensions of the Nepaulese to these districts to be a subject of discussion. No attempt has been since made by the Goorkas to prosecute this claim.

20 The next instance of encroachment to which I propose to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee, occurred in the territory between the Jumna and the Sutleje, under the protection of the British Government. In the month of May 1813, Ummer Sing Thappa,* the Goorka commander in that quarter, invested four villages situated below the hills and belonging to Rajah Ram Surn, the expelled chief of Hindoor, a district in the hills which had been conquered by the Goorkas. Ram Surn applied for the protection of the British Government, to Major-General Ochterlony, who proceeded to remonstrate with Ummer Sing against this violation of the boundary which had been adopted for that quarter by mutual consent. To explain this last observation, is is necessary to revert to the correspondence and proceedings of 1810. In the month of December 1809, Ummer Sing applied to Major-General Ochterlony, for the aid of the British Government in reducing the fort of Kangra, belonging to Rajah Sunsar Chund, in the siege of which he was engaged: a representation was at the same time made by Dewan Mokun Chund, on the part of Runjeet Sing, with a view to secure our neutrality. These applications led to a correspondence between Major-General Ochterlony and the personages mentioned above; in which the Major-General declared that the British Government, consistently with the principles which it had uniformly professed, would abstain from taking any part in the contest. When this correspondence was transmitted to the Vice-President in Council, in the absence of the Governor-General at Fort St. George, the Vice-President in Council adverting to the embarrassment which the vicinity of the operations of the Goorkas to the territories under our protection might occasion, instructed Major-General Ochterlony to apprize Ummer Sing, that he could not be permitted to extend his conquests below the hills, and directed him to be guided by this principle, should any discussion arise with Ummer Sing on the subject. The Honourable the Court of Directors has recognized the correctness of this principle, in the despatch of the date noted in the margin.†

21. On the proceedings of the Vice-President in Council being communicated to the Governor-General at Fort St. George, his Lordship entirely approved

* Some confusion arose from the Ummer Sing Thappa, here mentioned, being confounded with the chief of the same name and title (Kajee) residing at Palpa. It was corrected by information subsequently received. Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, of Palpa, was the father of the Minister Bheem Syne, and died in October 1814, just at the commencement of hostilities: Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, who commanded the western armies, was opposed in the war to Major-General Ochterlony. He has long held that command, and was principally employed in the conquest of Kamaon, Gurh wall, and the more western countries, and commanded at the siege of Kangra. Runjore Sing, who commanded at Jyetuck, and Rundoz Sing, the dewan and keeper of the Red Seal, are his sons

† General Letter in the Political Department. 30th September 1814.

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approved and confirmed them; and under this authority Major-General Ochterlony communicated to Ummer Sing Thappa the resolution of the British Government to protect the territories below the hills, and, on the other hand, to abstain from any interference with the proceedings of the Goorka, while they were confined to the hills. About the period when this communication was made, Major-General Ochterlony received from Rajah Kurrum Perkaush, the expelled Rajah of Nahun or Sirmore, an application for the aid of the British Government to enable him to recover his hereditary dominions; which was, of course, positively rejected.

22. Ummer Sing entertained at this time an intention of reducing and occupying the fort and valley of Pinjore, situated below the hills, as ascertained by Major General Ochterlony's personal inspection, and therefore decidedly coming within the principle above stated. Major-General Ochterlony accordingly pointed out to Ummer Sing the necessity of desisting from this enterprize, which was accordingly relinquished, as were apparently all other views which may have been entertained at this time of extending the Goorka conquests below the hills, between the Sutleje and the Jumna.

23. These transactions must have served to convince Ummer Sing and the Government of Nepaul, on the one hand, of our resolution to protect the territory below the hills, founded on principles which he must be regarded to have recognized, since he tacitly admitted them; and to satisfy them, on the other, that we entertained no view of interfering with the measures of the Goorkas on the hills.

24. In the month of April 1813, however, he laid claim to four villages situated below the hills and belonging to Rajah Ram Surn, the expelled Rajah of Hindoor, on the groundless pretext that they formed part of the talook of Batouly, of which the rest was situated within the hills and had fallen under the dominion of the Goorkas, together with the thakoorace of Keonthul, of which it forms a part. Ummer Sing afterwards proceeded to invest these villages, while two others, Mundla and Betowly, were seized by the Goorka troops commanded by his son Runjore Sing. These proceedings formed the subject of immediate remonstrance on the part of Major-General Ochterlony, and also of a letter addressed by the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, in which the principle antecedently urged and virtually admitted was opposed to this unjustifiable act of aggression, and both Ummer Sing and the Rajah were distinctly apprized, that if the Goorka troops were not withdrawn, the British Government would resort to arms, to compel them to relinquish lands to which they did not possess the shadow of a right. Major-General Ochterlony received orders to carry these instructions into effect. After much correspondence with Ummer Sing, and the receipt of a letter from the Rajah of Nepaul in reply to that addressed to him by Lord Minto, in which the real merits of the question are evaded or grossly misrepresented, the discussion terminated in the retreat of the Goorka troops and the relinquishment of the claim to the villages. Even in this tardy act of justice, the Goorkas displayed their usual character; for though they virtually abandoned the claim, which indeed was manifestly untenable, either on grounds of title or argument, they professed to do so from a mere desire to evince their good-will towards the British Government, and their wish to promote the relations of harmony and good understanding between the two States.

25. Major-General Ochterlony shortly after ascertained by personal inspection, that the four villages of Betowly were, as represented, situated in the plains entirely distinct from the hills. The site of the villages of Mundla and Betowly were on the hills; but the arable land belonging to them, which was the real object in dispute, was in the plains. Major-General Ochterlony recommended to the proprietors of the villages to have the habitations of the people removed to the plains, in order to prevent any pretext for future discussion.

26. From the foregoing detail, the general spirit of the Goorkas may be sufficiently gathered. The acts, however, though manifestly gross trespasses, were not on a scale such as should absolutely constrain the British Government to take them up as direct insults. Unluckily, discussions of a more important

nature

nature arose between the two Governments, relative to the encroachments of the Nepaulese in Goruckpore and Sarun. Though a full report of all the proceedings of this Government respecting these questions is already before your Honourable Committee, in the despatches of the Governor-General in Council specified in the margin,* it is necessary that I should recapitulate in this place the principal events and transactions connected with them, in order to exhibit to you in one view, the whole series of that conduct on the part of the Nepaulese, which, notwithstanding the uniform forbearance and moderation of this Government, has plunged us into a war with that State.

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27. The attention of the British Government was first called to the proceedings of the Goorkas in Bootwul, towards the close of the year 1801, some months after the dissolution of the treaty concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, as adverted to in the fifth paragraph of this despatch.

28. It is proper to remark in the outset, that in consequence of the cession of Bootwul by the Vizier, a settlement was made by the Collector of Goruckpore with the Manager of Rajah Perthee Paul Sing, the hereditary Rajah of Palpa in the hills, and the Zemindar of Bootwul (then a prisoner at Catmandoo), by which the Manager engaged to pay a rent of thirty-two thousand rupees per annum for three years to the British Government. Regular engagements to this effect were executed; and although it is impossible to suppose that the transaction was not known to the Government of Catmandoo, no objection whatever was offered to the arrangement on the part of that Government. The Rajah of Palpa returned from Catmandoo some time after, and confirmed the act of his Manager, and acknowledged his obligations to pay the rent of Bootwul to the British Government. But he was shortly after invited again to Catmandoo, where he was cast into prison, and speedily afterwards put to death. His family retired into Goruckpore, where they have since resided, subsisting on a provision allowed them by the British Government, and the lands of Bootwul were managed, during the time they remained subject to the Company, by the officers of Government. At the period of the settlement of Bootwul, no notice appears to have been taken of Sheoraj, which was certainly in the possession of the Goorkas antecedently to the cession; an omission which is probably to be ascribed to the defective information necessarily possessed by our officers, relative to a remote part of a very extensive and newly-acquired district.

29. The immediate cause of the discussion, which arose in 1804, as above referred to, was a claim brought forward on the part of the Government of Nepaul to the management of the low lands of Bootwul, to which that Government stated itself to be entitled, as representing its former tributary, the Rajah of Palpa. At the same time the Nepaulese appeared disposed to assert this inadmissible claim by force, and a considerable body of troops was assembled on the frontier, with the apparent design of occupying the low lands; while proclamations were issued by the Nepaulese officers in Palpa, declaring the authority of the Rajah of Nepaul to be established in Bootwul, and a formal transfer of the land there, formerly held by the Rajah of Palpa, was made to the Rajah of Goolmee, another Hill Chief. A party of the Nepaulese troops about the same time entered a village in the Honourable Company's possessions, and seized the persons of some Nepaulese subjects residing there, whom they carried away.

30. On these transactions becoming known to Government through the reports of the Magistrate of Goruckpore, the Governor-General addressed a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul on the 18th August 1804, remonstrating against these unwarrantable proceedings, which the Governor-General stated would have justified immediate measures for asserting our rights and repelling the aggression by force. His Lordship stated, however, that the British Government was desirous of adjusting the matter amicably, but required the Rajah to abstain from all acts of aggression, and to withdraw his troops from the menacing

* Letter to the Secret Committee, 20th August 1806, paragraph 261; Letters to the Court of Directors in the Political Department, 7th February 1809, paragraph 46; 11th June 1812, paragraph 77; 15th October 1812, paragraph 313; 15th June 1813, paragraph 166; 1st October 1813, paragraph 152; 31st March 1814, paragraph 122; Letter to the Secret Committee, 23 June 1814.

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menacing position which they occupied on the frontier. The Governor-General took this occasion of requiring the Rajah to liquidate the arrears of the revenue of Sheoraj, which, as already stated, had been in the possession of the Nepaulese from a period anterior to the cession, and to make arrangements for its regular payment in future, calling on the Rajah at the same time to produce the proofs of his claim to the possession of Sheoraj.

31. In reply to the Governor-General's letter, the Rajah denied the right of the British Government to interfere with respect to Sheoraj, which was alleged (and as far as the fact went, with truth, although an erroneous conclusion is drawn from it) to have been in the possession of the Nepaulese for years before the cession. The Rajah also asserts his right to the management of the zemindary of Bootwul, in virtue of his succession to all the rights of the Rajah of Palpa, and promises to pay the revenue for which the latter engaged regularly to the British Government. The Rajah's letter having been entrusted to a Vakeel who proceeded with it to Fort-William, the presence of that person appeared to offer a favourable opportunity of bringing the matter to an amicable settlement. No material steps were taken for this purpose, however, until the month of November 1805, in which interval the Goorkas, availing themselves of the absence of our troops, had occupied two-thirds of the district of Bootwul situated to the west of the Terraie, the revenues of which they had collected and appropriated. This violent and insolent act did not divert the British Government from the moderate course which it had determined to pursue; and in this spirit the question was taken up by Sir George Barlow, who had now succeeded to the Government, and was at the time residing at Allahabad.

32. On a full view of all the proceedings, the right of the British Government both to Bootwul (excepting the town of that name) and Sheoraj, derived from cession by the Vizier, appeared to Sir George Barlow to be incontestably proved, and he resolved to demand the instant relinquishment of the former by the Nepaulese, determining at the same time, with a view to conciliate the Nepaulese Government, to transfer to it the talook of Sheoraj, on condition of Bootwul being immediately restored. The proposal of the Nepaulese Government to farm Bootwul was decidedly rejected, on the obvious ground that the Government would possess no security for the due realization of the rent. These conclusions and resolutions were conveyed to the Rajah in a letter from the Governor-General, and a corresponding communication was made to the Vakeel at the Presidency. Although this proposal did not terminate in an accommodation of existing differences, no further encroachments were attempted for some time, owing to the measures now adopted, and the declared resolution of the Government to resist any such by force. No further proceeding of importance relative to Bootwul occurred from the period above stated till the month of January 1809. The Government had, during this interval, waited in expectation of the ultimate compliance of the Rajah of Nepaul with the fair and liberal proposition above referred to; and it was encouraged in this forbearance, by the abstinence of the Nepaulese from further encroachments, and the expectation of the early return to the Presidency of the Vakeel, who had been the bearer of Sir George Barlow's letter to Catmandoo. No disposition appearing, however, on the part of the administration at Catmandoo, to withdraw from Bootwul, the Governor-General deemed it to be proper to revive the question, and addressed a letter to the Rajah, reminding him of what had passed, and calling on him to withdraw his troops from Bootwul, and allow the establishment of the British authority there, in order to prevent more serious measures. The Magistrate of Goruckpore had previously been directed to report on the actual state of the Nepaulese encroachments (which have been already stated not to have been extended since 1806) and to submit his sentiments with regard to the most advisable mode of proceeding, with a view to the assertion of our rights if they should not be amicably yielded by the Nepaulese. On all these points a report was received from the Magistrate; and it was at his recommendation, that a previous application to the Rajah, with a view to effect an amicable accommodation was made.

33. The reply of the Rajah was wholly evasive and unsatisfactory. It abounded in expressions of friendship and regard, but he avoided any discussion of the subjects

objects specially adverted to in the Governor-General's letter, and even took credit for great moderation, in not extending his tannahs to Palee and Nichloul, situated on the opposite side of the Terraie, to which he claimed a right; but alleged, that regard for the British Government prevented him from interfering with them.

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94. It does not appear that any further result was produced by the remonstrance above referred to, except that a desire was expressed by the Rajah, that the depending questions relative to disputed territory might be made the subject of local investigation, by officers to be appointed by each Government, with a view to their final adjustment.

95. No further aggressions, of such moment as to attract the notice of Government, took place in this quarter for some time; but towards the end of 1811 they were renewed without the slightest pretence or warning, and were pushed even beyond the Terraie, which had hitherto been their limit, in an eastern direction into the district of Palee. At the same time they extended from Sheoraj into the adjoining tuppah of Debrooah. I mention rather as an instance of the arrogance and insolence to which they had now arrived, than as a matter otherwise of much importance, that a Fakeer appeared at a burial-place of some Mahometan saints within the limits of the Honourable Company's territory, with a grant from the Rajah of Nepaul of the offerings made at the shrines of the saints.

96. When the Magistrate remonstrated with Ummer Sing Thappa against the encroachments in Palee and Debrooah above-mentioned, his remonstrance was not only disregarded, but further encroachments were made. Ummer Sing, in his reply to the Magistrate, asserted that the Government of the Rajah of Nepaul had been established in the lands of Bootwul for a period of nine years, thus admitting that their occupation commenced after the Cession, and entirely forgetting his own offer in 1804, as well as that of the Rajah, to pay the rent of those lands to the British Government, on the ground of the State of Nepaul having a right to the management of the lands, in virtue of its succession to the feudatory Rajah of Palpa. It will not fail to strike your Honourable Committee, that the period fixed by Ummer Sing, as that from which the occupation of the Bootwul lands is to be dated, is precisely that above stated at the time when these encroachments commenced, namely 1804.

97. The serious aspect which the encroachments now assumed, induced the Governor-General in Council to reconsider the whole question, with a view to regular discussion and adjustment.

98. The papers were accordingly remitted to the Persian Secretary, with instructions to communicate to the Rajah's Vackeel at the Presidency the observations of the Governor-General in Council on these last, as well as on the preceding encroachments, and to signify to the Vackeel, that the Government was determined to repel by force the recent encroachments, or any attempt at new ones, leaving the former questions for amicable adjustment. To this intent the Vackeel was informed, that the Governor-General accepted the Rajah's offer; that officers appointed by each Government should be deputed to the spot, to make the requisite investigation. The Vackeel was desired to communicate these observations to his Court, and a letter was at the same time addressed by the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, conveying the resolution of the British Government as above stated, and signifying its assent to the proposed mode of adjustment. The reply of the Rajah, acquiescing in the proposed mode of procedure, and declaring his intention to appoint Commissioners to meet those of the British Government after the close of the rainy season, or in the ensuing month of October, having been received, Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Bradshaw was accordingly appointed Commissioner on the part of the British Government, and proceeded to Goruckpore and afterwards to Bootwul, where he was met by the Nepaulese Commissioners, and proceeded to carry into execution the orders which he had received.

99. At the particular desire of the Rajah, the Nepaulese Vackeel, Kishen Pundit, who had so long resided at the Presidency, and who was acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, joined the Commissioner on the frontier. His brother, Ragonauth Pundit, Gooroo or spiritual guide of the Rajah, also repaired to Bootwul to be present at the conferences.

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10. The instructions under which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw acted, and the report of the proceedings of the Commissioners, together with the resolutions of the Governor-General in Council founded on them, are already before your Honourable Committee, and will probably have been under your consideration before you can receive this despatch. A statement in detail of their contents is not necessary in this place; but in order to preserve the continuity of the narrative, I shall submit, as shortly as possible, a view of their general tenor and of the result of the proceedings, as establishing the just pretensions of the British Government to the lands which formed the subject of the investigation.

41. The claim of the British Government to the lands composing the zemindarry of Bootwul was supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, by a reference to the engagements with the Agent of Pirthee Paul Sing, subsequently confirmed by himself, by the receipts of the Vizier's Aumils, and the statements of the Canoongoes, all tending to prove directly the actual possession of those lands in full sovereignty by the Vizier at the period of the Cession, and its recognition by the Zemindars, as well as the subsequent acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the Honourable Company and its exercise thereof in virtue of the Treaty of Cession. This statement was supported by the tenor of the Rajah's letter to the Marquis Wellesley received in October 1804 (a short time before the first serious encroachments), laying claim to the management of the zemindarry of Bootwul in right of Pirthee Paul Sing, and engaging to pay the rent, thereby fully acknowledging the sovereignty of the British Government; and by the letter addressed about the same period by Ummer Sing, the Goorka commander at Palpa, and Dulbunjun Paude, one of the Commissioners now appointed to meet Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, declaring that they were instructed to assume the management of the zemindarry, and promising to pay the revenue to the officers of the Honourable Company.

42. To these irrefragable proofs the Nepaulese Commissioners could only oppose two ikranamahs executed by Pirthee Paul Sing, the one expressive of his dependance on the Rajah of Nepaul, and the other relating to the exclusion of Vizier Alli from the lands of Palpa; two letters written to the late Rajah by the Marquis Wellesley, relative to the flight of Vizier Alli towards Bootwul in 1799, on which they attempted to found an acknowledgment by that Nobleman of the Rajah's Sovereignty; reports by the Chowdries of Sheoraj and Debrooah, and a letter from Lieutenant Williamson relative to the boundaries of those two tuppahs, and the oral testimony of persons brought to prove that Bootwul was held under a rent-free tenure by Rajah Pirthee Paul Sing. It may be proper to state some observations on each of these points of evidence adduced by the Nepaulese Commissioners.

43. Of the ikranamahs executed by Pirthee Paul Sing, the first is dated in the Sumbut year 1854, or A.D. 1797-8, and the other in the Sumbut year 1855, or A.D. 1798-9, both antecedent to the Cession, and at a period when there is positive proof of the lands of Bootwul being in the possession of the Nabob Vizier, and the revenue having been paid to his officers. The first of these documents purports to acknowledge that the Rajah of Palpa derived from the country of the Rajah of Nepaul the hills and territories of Palpa, with the exception of Palee and Nitchloul, *and the other low lands belonging to the Hakim;* the words underlined * being omitted, and in all probability purposely so, in a Persian translation of the paper furnished by the Vakeel, Kishen Pundit, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. It also professes the absolute dependance and vassalage of the Rajah of Palpa towards the Rajah of Nepaul. The known circumstances of the conquest of Palpa leave no room for surprise at the submissive tenor of this paper; but the fact of the exception of Palee and Nitchloul, and the other lands belonging to the Hakim, which can apply to no other than those of the Vizier, coupled with the fact of Pirthee Paul Sing being in the actual course of payment to the Vizier's officers of the revenues of those lands, leaves no room to doubt, that the dependency and vassalage acknowledged by that letter did not refer to the lands possessed by Pirthee Paul Sing below the hills. But allowing that Pirthee Paul Sing did mean to express his acknowledgment

* Printed in *Italic.*

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ment of holding those lands also from the Rajah of Nepaul. Such a declaration, whether voluntary, or as is more probable, obtained by compulsion, would not affect the rights of the Nabob Vizier over Pirthee Paul Sing in his capacity of Zemindar of Bootwul, which Pirthee Paul Sing was not competent to transfer to any other sovereign. In no point of view, then, can this ikranamah be received as evidence of the right of sovereignty over Bootwul asserted by the Nepaulese. The second ikranamah proves as little. It appears to be an engagement, on the part of Pirthee Paul Sing, not to permit Vizier Alli to enter his territory or excite disturbance, but to endeavour to seize and give him up. The only passage at all referring to the low-lands is the following: "and if from the "country of Sheoraj to the border of the hills of Narraynee, or in the territory "which has been given to me by the Hoozoor, I afford him a place or refuge, "&c." It is probable that this engagement was required, in consequence of Lord Wellesley's application to the Rajah of Nepaul relative to Vizier Alli, and that his exclusion from the lowlands held by Pirthee Paul Sing was added for the Rajah's satisfaction. They are described as the lands lying between Sheoraj and the Narraynee hills, Sheoraj not having been in the possession of Pirthee Paul Sing; but any inference from this engagement in favour of the Rajah of Nepaul's sovereignty over the lands either of Bootwul or Sheoraj, is obviously inconclusive and absurd. An opposite inference may more justly be drawn, if any importance at all were to be attached to this paper, by the distinction between the lands lying between Sheoraj and the Narraynee hills and those granted by the Hoozoor (meaning the Rajah of Nepaul), which are indistinctly marked by the use of the disjunctive particle "or." The letters written by the Marquis Wellesley, soliciting the aid of the Rajah of Nepaul to effect the apprehension of Vizier Alli, who had fled towards Bootwul after the massacre at Benares, can have had no reference to the supposed sovereign rights of the Rajah over Bootwul, and do not require any particular observation. The letter from Lieutenant Williamson, and the papers furnished by the Choudries of Sheoraj and Debrooah, bear no relation to the general question. Lieutenant Williamson was the officer in command of the detachment advanced from Goruckpore in the beginning of 1812, to check the progress which the Goorkas were making beyond the former line of their usurpations in Sheoraj. His advance was limited to this object, leaving the question relating to the lands previously to their occupation to future adjustment, and his letter referred merely to the limit to which the Nepaulese were then required to confine themselves, by no means being an admission of their right to the lands previously occupied, which had uniformly been, and was at this moment, contested by the British Government. The papers of the Choudries referred to a local arbitration which had been irregularly resorted to by a Zemindar of the British Government and the Nepaulese officers who were encroaching on the Zemindar's lands. Irregular as this transaction was, it established the right of the Zemindar to the lands in question (which were, however, subsequently encroached on by the Nepaulese), but in no way proved that of the Nepaulese to what they had previously occupied, its object being only to assign the limit beyond which they were not to extend their usurpations to the injury of the Zemindar in question.

44. The depositions of the witnesses failed in establishing the points which they were brought to prove; but had they succeeded, it is not obvious that the claim of the Nepaulese Government would have derived any support from it, since the circumstance of the Bootwul lands being held rent-free by Pirthee Paul Sing would not have had any weight, unless it were proved that he held them from the Nepaulese Government by an undisputed grant.

45. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw justly conceiving the right of the British Government to be fully established by the documents produced by him, unshaken as they were by the evidence of the other party, did not produce witnesses to prove the commencement and progress of the Goorka encroachments, which were matter of complete notoriety.

46. With respect to Sheoraj, the long occupation of that district, antecedently to the cession, was admitted, though the right of the Nepaulese to hold it in sovereignty, at least, was always resisted. In the thirty-second paragraph I have stated the offer of Sir George Barlow, subsequently renewed by Lord Minto in 1812, to permit the Nepaulese to retain Sheoraj, on the condition of

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their withdrawing from Bootwul. The persevering disregard of our liberal propositions had determined his Lordship in Council to recall this offer; and in the event of the local investigation terminating in the establishment of our right both to Bootwul and Sheoraj, to insist on the restitution of both.

47 By the books of the Canongoes of Bansi, who had held that office fifty years, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw established, that out of the sixteen years antecedent to the cession during which the Nepaulese had held Sheoraj, the revenues of ten years had been paid to the officers of the Vizier's Government, although they latterly had not been able to realize it. The fact was admitted; but it was alleged by the Nepaulese Commissioners, that this revenue was obtained by force, and that to prove the right of the Vizier's Government, some regular caboolceat or other engagement ought to be produced. A reference to the Vizier's records, through the Resident at Lucknow, having failed to discover any document of this nature, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was unable to produce any evidence of the description desired; but he stated, with truth and justice, that while the evidence of the constituted Canongoes of the country, not founded on hearsay or imperfect recollection, but on regular and authentic records, which they were ready to confirm by oath, remained uncontroverted by any thing of equal validity, he must deem it to be demonstrative of the justice of the claim of the Vizier, in the first instance, and by virtue of the cession, of that of the British Government. It may be observed, that after the refusal of the Nepaulese to admit the validity of Pirthee Paul Sing's caboolceats for Bootwul, without authority to that effect from the Rajah of Nepaul, the production of a document of that description, in support of our claim to Sheoraj, would not have satisfied the Nepaulese Commissioners. These persons proposed to record the declarations of the Choudries of the tuppah of Sheoraj in favour of the claim of the Nepaulese to that district, in contravention of the statements of the Canongoes of Bansi; but Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw would not admit this evidence as at all derogating from the validity of the latter testimony, and he accordingly maintained the claim of the British Government to Sheoraj.

48. The proceedings of the Commissioners being closed, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw called on the Commissioners, and the two Pundits, who conducted the investigation on the part of the Government of Nepaul, to admit the justice of the claims of the British Government, and to direct the Nepaulese officers to withdraw from the disputed lands, or to obtain the Rajah's orders to that effect, in conformity to his promise to abide by the result of the local inquiry. Both the Pundits and the Commissioners declined to take these steps, alleging that the proof was insufficient, and of a nature which they would not admit without express authority from the Rajah. The tenour of these objections will be apparent from that of the evidence adduced by them; and although their weight could not be admitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, he felt himself bound to accede to the proposition of the Nepaulese agents, that the question should be referred to the Rajah, Kishen Pundit, the person who had so long resided at the Presidency in the character of Vakeel from Nepaul, through whom the detailed communications on all depending questions had been made, and who had expressly admitted the justice of the claim of the British Government to Bootwul, proposed to repair to Catmandoo with the proceedings of the Commissioners, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's demand for the restitution of the disputed lands. Kishen Pundit, when he found the enquiry would terminate in the establishment of the claim of the British Government, proposed a compromise to which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was induced to listen, so far as to agree to refer it for the orders of his Government. This was, that the Rajah of Nepaul should admit the sovereignty of the British Government, and agree to withdraw from the lands occupied by the Goorkas below the hills, and that the British Government, in return for this ready concession, should grant to the Government of Nepaul a tract along the foot of the hills of three coss in breadth. In reporting his proceedings, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw accordingly submitted the proposition.

49. On a review of the whole circumstances of the case, the Governor-General in Council could not but be satisfied, that his previous conviction of the justice of the claim maintained by the British Government was entirely confirmed

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firmed by the result of the local investigation. Satisfied of this, his Lordship lost no time in addressing a letter to the Rajah, stating the impression made on him by the progress and issue of the inquiry, reminding him of his promise to abide by it, and calling on him, in consequence, to direct his officers to withdraw from the lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, that they might be occupied by the officers of the British Government. This letter was conceived and expressed in a spirit the most amicable and conciliatory, and professed the utmost confidence in the existence of a corresponding spirit on the part of the Government of Nepaul.

50. At the same time, however, the Governor-General formed the resolution of resuming by force the disputed lands, if the perverse counsels of the Rajah should lead him to refuse the just demands of the British Government; and the necessary communication was made to the Commander-in-Chief, in order to being prepared for such a procedure. With the same view, his Excellency had been apprized of the possible necessity of such an operation at the time of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's deputation, and that officer was instructed to collect military information, and communicate it to the Commander-in-Chief, which he did.

51. It is proper to observe, that on a full deliberation on the proposition of Kishen Pundit, stated in the forty-eighth preceding paragraph, the Governor-General in Council resolved to decline it. His Lordship regarded it as a virtual admission by the Vakeels, of the inability of the Nepaulese Government to maintain its pretensions by any semblance of proof or argument, and as an attempt, under that consciousness, to secure to their State a portion of its usurped possessions, by holding out to the Government the advantage of obtaining, by the sacrifice of a part, the cheerful acquiescence of the Nepaulese administration, especially of the party of Ummer Sing Thappa and his son Beem Sing, in the surrender of the rest, under the impression of the rights of the British Government, previously entertained, and confirmed beyond a doubt by the issue of the late investigation, and his experience of the inefficacy of any measures of forbearance and conciliation, in producing a spirit of moderation and justice on the part of the Nepaulese. The Governor-General in Council felt no disposition to relinquish any part of the territorial possessions of the Honourable Company. The Nepaulese Government, his Lordship thought, could have no claim to consideration, for restoring to their lawful possession lands which it had obtained by violence and usurpation, remarking at the same time, that they would in fact derive a very great concession, by being allowed to retain unaccounted for, the revenue of those lands for the whole period of their occupation of them. His Lordship treated as entirely delusive, the expectation held out by the Vakeel to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, as a probable result of such a measure, of the renewal of the former connexion by treaty. Whether that would be desirable or not, his Lordship was not prepared to pronounce; but he did not conceive that the desire of the Nepaulese Government, if it really entertained it, to revive those relations, would be affected by the decision of the British Government on this point.

52. The reply of the Rajah of Nepaul was not received till December following; but the advanced state of the season when the foregoing resolutions were taken, would necessarily have required a suspension of any measures of force arising out of them, until after the close of the periodical rains.

53. Such was the state of the question respecting Bootwul and Sheoraj, when I assumed the charge of this Government in October 1813. In reviewing the past transactions, I could not but perceive that the proceedings of the former Government were founded on substantial justice, tempered with singular moderation and forbearance, under repeated and gross provocation; nor could I withhold my assent to the wisdom and expediency of the determination finally adopted, of bringing all the questions depending with the Goorka Government to an early settlement; nor could I hesitate in resolving to pursue that course, and that decided line of conduct, which the turn that the affair had now taken would demand, in the event of the Rajah of Nepaul refusing or evading a compliance with the requisition conveyed to him by Lord Minto.

54. I must suspend the narrative of my proceedings, however, until I shall have laid before you a view of the questions arising out of the encroachments of the Nepaulese

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Nepaulese in Sarun, which will complete the exposition I was desirous of submitting to you, of the events and transactions that laid the foundation of the war.

55. These encroachments first attracted the notice of Government in the year 1811, in consequence of serious affrays which took place on the border, between the subjects of Nepaul and the tenants of Rajah Beer Kishore Sing, the Zemindar of Betteeah, whose lands are situated on the frontier of that division of the zillah of Sarun called Sircar Chumparun. In one of these affrays a Nepaulese Soobah, Luchungeer, was slain, together with others on both sides.

56. On the occasion of the affray in which Luchungeer was killed, being represented to the Rajah of Nepaul, the Rajah addressed a letter to the Governor-General, complaining of the conduct of Rajah Beer Kishore and his Ryots, and demanding their punishment. The Government had previously received from the Magistrate of Sarun a report of the affrays, from which there appeared every reason to believe that they were brought on by the aggression of the Nepaulese, who had, it appeared, attacked eight villages in the Tuppah Nunnore belonging to Rajah Beer Kishore, and had burnt and plundered some of them, and prevented the Ryots from cultivating the land; it appeared also, that they had constructed a fort in one of those villages named Kewyya. The Vice-President (in the absence of the Governor-General), in replying to the Rajah's letters, noticed these circumstances; and observing that the disputes between the subjects of the two States originated in a question of boundary, which could only be satisfactorily adjusted by local investigation, proposed that each Government should depute officers to the spot, to investigate and report. To this the Rajah agreed, and he appointed Commissioners, who were met after the rainy season (the intervention of which prevented an earlier meeting) by Mr. Young, the Assistant to the Magistrate of Sarun, to whom the conduct of the inquiry on the part of the British Government was entrusted. Mr. Young, on his arrival on the frontier, found that the Nepaulese, at the time when they were expecting the meeting of the Commissioners, and as it were in their very presence, had actually proceeded to take complete possession, not only of the villages which formed the previous subject of dispute, but of other villages of Nunnore, making in the whole twenty-two villages. Mr. Young remonstrated against this proceeding, and referred for orders. On the receipt of the above information it was sent to the Persian Secretary; with directions to communicate the circumstances to the Nepaulese Vakeel, and to signify to him the course which Government deemed it necessary to pursue. This communication was accordingly made to the Vakeel, and at the same time the Governor-General addressed a letter to the Rajah, expressive of his surprise and indignation at the conduct of the Nepaulese Officers, and requiring the immediate restitution of the villages as a preliminary, stating at the same time, that the inquiry should proceed after that preliminary was complied with, and that the villages which might be proved to belong to the Government of Nepaul should be restored. Mr. Young had, in the mean time, been instructed by the Magistrate to proceed in the inquiry, which was accordingly conducted in concert with the Nepaulese Commissioners, documents being produced and witnesses examined on oath by both parties.

57. The Magistrate's reports, above referred to, described other acts of violence committed by the Nepaulese, at the villages of Bhowna and Bowree, and at certain villages belonging to the estate of Nurkutteeah, all situated within the Company's territory. These three cases, and the circumstances of the affray in which Soobah Luchungeer was slain, formed the objects of the investigation by Mr. Young and the Nepaulese Commissioners.

58. Mr. Young's report of his proceedings being unaccompanied by any report, either from him or the Magistrate, shewing the bearings of the evidence, noticing the variations and contradictions, and deducing conclusions from a view of the whole, such a report was required from the Magistrate; but to avoid delay, the depositions taken by Mr. Young were transmitted to the Persian Secretary, with directions to convey to the Vakeel of the Rajah at the Presidency, the conclusions presented by an examination of those documents. The departure of the Vakeel to attend the Commissioners in Bootwul prevented this communication from being made; but the Persian Secretary prepared a statement of each case, although, from his desire to frame them so as that they should

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should afford the information necessary to enable the Government to form a judgment of the accuracy and justness of his conclusions, he was led into a detail, which could not have conveniently been embraced by a communication to the Vakeel. While, therefore, they retain that form, they must be considered as reports for the use of Government, and, in this point of view, they form, together with the depositions of the witnesses on both sides, taken on oath shortly after the occurrence of the circumstances referred to, a most complete and satisfactory body of evidence on every point, and afford the most convincing proof of the absolute want of right, on the part of the Nepaulese, to the lands so violently seized by them, and of the injustice, violence, and aggression of their whole proceedings. I advert particularly to these documents, as the conviction produced on my own mind and those of my colleagues, by their contents, formed the principal ground of the proceedings which I shall have the honour to report in the sequel.

59. With respect to the first of the questions to which they refer, namely, the case of the twenty-two villages of Nunnore, the Goorkas rest their claim to them on a decision of Mr. Hastings, in 1783. The following statement of facts will shew the entire fallacy of this ground of claim. After the failure of the expedition of Captain Kinloch to Nepaul, in the year 1765, that officer was employed to reduce the Terraie of Muckwanpore, for the purpose of indemnifying the Honourable Company for the expences of the expedition. After retaining the Terraie and making the collections during two years, it was restored to the Goorkalee Rajah, who had now established his authority over Nepaul and Muckwanpore. The pergunnah of Simrown was composed of the tuppahs of Nunnore and Roteehut, of which the former was, at the time of the restoration of the Terraie, retained by the Company, and the latter transferred to the Nepaulese Government. Roteehut had been held in jaggeer by the ancestors of Abdoolla Beg. This person appears to have acknowledged his subjection to the Nepaulese Government, from the period of the restoration of the Terraie to that Government; but having some cause of grievance, he endeavoured to withdraw himself from its authority, by representing Roteehut as a portion of the province of Behar (which it unquestionably was originally), and consequently himself a subject of the British Government. This representation appears to have been favourably received, and an application from the Nepaulese Government, that the protection of the Honourable Company should not be extended to Abdoolla Beg, was rejected by the Council at Fort William. The Vakeel of the Rajah of Nepaul, dissatisfied with this decision, proceeded to Patna, where he saw Mr. Hastings, on his return from Benares in 1783; and having obtained a reconsideration of the case, Mr. Hastings pronounced Roteehut to belong to the Nepaulese Government; and the protection of the Company was accordingly withdrawn from Abdoolla Beg, and the authority of the Nepaulese established in Roteehut, as it had continued to be up to the period of these disputes, Nunnore, the other division of pergunnah Simrown, remaining as before in the possession of the Honourable Company, and no difference or question of any kind having arisen respecting the boundary, until the violent proceedings of the Nepaulese commenced in June 1811, nearly thirty years after the decision respecting Roteehut. It is obvious from this statement, that the decision of Mr. Hastings, on which the Nepaulese now, after a lapse of thirty years, claimed the twenty-two villages, could only have that effect, in the event of it being proved that the villages formed a part of the tuppah of Rohteehut. The evidence taken before the Commissioners proved, however, in the most unequivocal manner, that they belonged to Nunnore, and had been uniformly in the possession of Rajah Beer Kishore Sing's family, with the rest of that tuppah. A more clear case of right on the part of the Honourable Company, and of injustice, violence, and aggression, on that of the Nepaulese, cannot be imagined. According to their own statement, the villages claimed by them had been in the uninterrupted and unquestioned possession of the British Government for a period of thirty years after the decision which they assert to have been made in their favour, and they suddenly, and without any previous application or demand, violently attack and destroy some of the villages, and complete their usurpation, at the moment when an investigation into the justice of their claim is about to commence.



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60. The case of the villages of Nurkutteea is almost equally flagrant. It was incontestably proved by witnesses and by documents, that these lands had been in the possession of the proprietors of Nurkutteea subjects of the Honourable Company for a period of forty years, and even by the admission of the Nepaulese themselves, had been cultivated by the present proprietors of Nurkutteea for twelve years without interruption, when they were suddenly seized and the villages burned by the Nepaulese Soobadar, Dasrut Khetre, without the semblance of enquiry or decision regarding the right, excepting an alledged reference to his own records.

61. Some disputes regarding the boundaries of the villages of Bhownra and Bhownree appear to have occurred between the subjects of the two Governments in the year 1785, when the parties agreed to settle it by arbitration. Arbitrators were accordingly named, and a boundary was marked out, including within the Honourable Company's limits the lands now in dispute. The boundary so fixed was adhered to without question till the year 1808, when fresh disputes arose, and a tract of land within the boundary was claimed by the Nepaulese, by whom it was forcibly seized in 1811.

62. This case, or the case of the villages of Nurkutteea, may be urged not to be of any considerable importance with reference to the value of the objects in dispute. True; yet they serve to shew the uniform violence and injustice which have characterized the proceedings of the Goorkas for some years past, and the systematic design of that people to extend their frontier at the expense of the Honourable Company and its subjects, without the slightest regard to justice or even decency, neither will the want of importance, in point of revenue, exonerate us from the obligation of affording that protection which all the subjects of the British Government have a right to claim.

63. The death of Soobah Luchungeer has been dwelt on with peculiar earnestness by the Nepaulese Government, which repeatedly appeals to it, in proof of the aggressive spirit of our subjects, and the disposition of this Government to support their unwarrantable practices. It is not necessary to state in any detail, in this place, the circumstances attending the death of Luchungeer, the evidence on both sides, together with the conclusions drawn from a careful examination of it, being comprehended in the papers already referred to. In fact, it was not then clearly made out which party was the immediate aggressor in the affray in which Luchungeer was slain. The probability appeared, indeed, rather against the people of the Rajah of Betteah, but there is no doubt that, whatever may have been the misconduct of the people of Betteah on that particular occasion, in commencing the affray, the provocation which they had received, and the absence of the support of their own Government, constitute strong grounds for an indulgent consideration of their behaviour, whatever may have been the extent of their guilt as towards their own Government, whose laws they may be deemed to have offended. The Government of Nepaul could have no tenable claim to expect that they should be brought to trial for what it was pleased to consider as an offence against it. On these grounds, the former Government never authorized any judicial proceedings against Rajah Beer Kishore Sing or his servants; and, on the same grounds, the resolution was persisted in, when the Sarun questions were finally under consideration, after my accession to this Government. The most positive injunctions against any measures of self-redress by Kishore Sing were however issued. Subsequent discoveries have placed the guilt of Soobah Luchungeer beyond all doubt. The letters addressed by that person to Rajah Beer Kishore Sing's Aumil of Nunnore, the originals of which were obtained by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and of which the authenticity cannot be doubted, prove his deliberate intention of seizing by force the twenty-two villages, and that if he had not been resisted and lost his life, they would have been seized in 1811. The information received by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, affords the strongest reason to believe that this design was entertained by the order, or at least with the concurrence of the Government of Nepaul, and that troops actually descended the hills expressly to support Luchungeer's operations. At all events, by their defence of the act they became responsible for it. These letters of Luchungeer's not only tend to exculpate the subjects of the Company from having commenced the affray in which Luchungeer was killed, but

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but establish, beyond a doubt, the nature of the service on which he approached the frontier in the first instance. At a subsequent period, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw obtained from a person named Ram Buksh, who had long resided in the district of Sarun as an agent of the Nepaulese, but having quarrelled with them had repaired to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp, and aided him with the information which his former employment enabled him to afford, the drafts of two letters addressed by him to the Vakeel, Kisheen Pundit, at Fort William, one just after the affray in which Luchungeer was slain, and the other a few months later. The tenour of both these documents goes to prove, that Luchungeer came to the frontier from Catmandoo, expressly to occupy villages on the frontier of the British territory; and the precipitate character of his proceedings is blamed by the writer, as tending to excite the displeasure of the British Government. It is certainly possible, that these documents may have been fabricated with a view to deceive Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw and the Government, and to give a favourable opinion of the writer, whose language in the draft is, it will be observed, that of a person desirous of settling the existing differences amicably. There are no special grounds, however, for suspecting them to be fabricated; and supposing them to be genuine, they strongly corroborate the judgment formed from other circumstances, of the aggressive and violent character of Luchungeer's proceedings. This impression was confirmed by other evidence obtained by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on the spot.

64. I have adverted to this affair with the greater particularity, as it is the only circumstance which has afforded the Government of Nepaul any thing like a pretext for charging the British Government or its subjects with aggression or violence; and even under the admission that the Rajah of Betteah's servants did commence the affray in which Luchungeer was slain, I persuade myself it will appear to your Honourable Committee that the act was provoked, and to that extent justified, by the outrageous proceedings of the other party.

65. I have not thought it necessary to occupy the time of your Honourable Committee by drawing your particular notice to the lesser aggressions of the Nepaulese, and other parts of their conduct, all betraying the spirit evinced in the proceedings just referred to. The details of these dates will be found in the correspondence of the Magistrate of Sarun, recorded on the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council.

66. I now proceed to state the measures adopted for the adjustment of these questions by amicable negociation. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw having brought to a close the Bootwul investigation, as stated in the forty-eighth paragraph, marched, as soon as the season would admit of his moving to the Sarun frontier, according to the instructions which he had received. He then occupied himself in collecting information, and in corresponding with the Commissioners appointed by the Government of Nepaul to meet him, for the purpose of adjusting the questions depending in that quarter, and other preliminary measures, while he was waiting the final instructions of the Governor-General in Council. Among other measures, he renewed the demand conveyed in the late Governor-General's Letter to the Rajah, quoted in the fifty-sixth paragraph of this despatch, for the surrender of the twenty-two villages of Nunnore into our hands, previously to any investigation. After some demur on the part of the Nepaulese Agents, this demand was complied with, and the villages were occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on the footing of a deposit, subject to the result of the investigation. We approved of this measure under all the circumstances; though, with reference to the resolution subsequently adopted, not to enter on a new investigation, it might have been better that it had not taken place, as it might superficially afford an inference that the evidence produced had not been conclusive. This resolution, however, did not at all militate against the substantial justice of our proceedings.

67. When the whole case came under the consideration of the Council, with a view to the adoption of a final resolution, it was the unanimous opinion of the Board, that the result of the local investigation held by Mr. Young with the Nepaulese deputies had so clearly established the right of the British Government to the disputed lands, as to render any further investigation into the grounds of those claims an useless waste of time and labour.

68. It

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68. It was not, indeed, possible that any further information could affect the decisive evidence already brought forth. Mr. Young's investigation embraced every point on which the relative pretensions of the parties could be supposed to turn; it took place when all the circumstances of the transactions were fresh in recollection, the depositions were delivered under the solemnity of oaths and the presence of the officers of both Governments, and close to the spot where the acts to which they referred took place. It is impossible to conceive an enquiry, therefore, more perfect; and it is obvious that none to be now undertaken could afford an equally satisfactory result. Two considerations, alone, could be urged against receiving it as final: first, the reclamation and resumption of the twenty-two villages to be held in deposit, subject to the result of the enquiry proposed to be undertaken; and, secondly, the intimation to the Rajah of Nepaul that such an enquiry would be held. Notwithstanding the pledge that might appear to be implied on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, when he received the possession of the twenty-two villages, the Board was quite satisfied, that the demands of substantial justice would be fulfilled by the course of proceeding which it was proposed to adopt, since it was manifest that no new matter could be brought forward in a revived investigation, and every opportunity would be afforded the Nepaulese Commissioners of explaining or correcting the past proceedings.

69. The late Governor-General, in his letter to the Rajah of Nepaul demanding the surrender of Bootwul and Sheeraj, had intimated his intention of deputing Colonel Bradshaw to Betteeah, with a view to the adjustment of the disputes in that quarter, but without any declaration regarding the mode of proceeding for that purpose. The Nepaulese Government appeared, however, to entertain an expectation, that an investigation, similar to that which had taken place at Bootwul, would be instituted in Sarun; and this expectation was certainly encouraged by the tenor of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's communications with the Commissioners and the two Pundits. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had been informed, in a despatch under date the 9th of April 1813, that it was probable a similar inquiry to that at Bootwul would be necessary in Sarun, but that the final resolution of the Government would depend, in a great measure, on the result of the former; Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was therefore not authorized to convey any positive assurances to the Nepaulese authorities that such would take place. The result of the Bootwul investigation was, indeed, little calculated to encourage the Governor-General in Council to enter on another of the same kind, or to expect to satisfy the Nepaulese by any inquiry, however patient and minute, which might terminate adversely to their views and interests. The proceedings of the Commissioners at Bootwul had proved incontestably the right of the British Government to the lands in that district and in Sheoraj; but notwithstanding this result, and the solemn promise of the Rajah of Nepaul to abide by the issue of this inquiry, the British Government was on the point of being compelled to assert its rights by force. The simple fact of our having been in uninterrupted and unquestioned possession of the twenty-two villages for a period of at least thirty years, by the admission of the Nepaulese themselves, was a sufficient ground, if there had been no other, for at once resuming them; and the same reasoning was applicable, in an equal degree, to the other cases of encroachment in this district. The Nepaulese would not be entitled to avail themselves of our use of this argument, in order to support their own claims to Sheoraj on the ground of length of occupation, for the two cases differed essentially. Here our possession had been uninterrupted and undisputed. Now, although the Nepaulese had possessed Sheoraj, as they allege, for a period of twenty-five years, of which sixteen were antecedent to the cession, yet out of those sixteen the revenues for ten years had been collected by the Nawaub Vizier's officers, while we had, from within a very short period after the cession, been reclaiming the lands, and had never ceased to treat their occupation by the Goorkas as unjust and usurpatory.

70. To us it was clear, that further investigation of the rights debated between the two Governments would be idle, the essential justice of the case being, in our judgment, irrefragably established by what had already passed, and that we should thence only render ourselves the voluntary dupes of the craft with which the Nepaulese Government attempted to evade an ultimate decision.

71. On

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71. On the whole, we were satisfied that the utmost that the Nepaulese could fairly expect was, that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw and the Nepaulese Commissioners should meet for the purpose of discussing the question on the spot, on the basis of the investigation actually closed, and of supplying any eventual deficiencies in that investigation by further local inquiry. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was instructed to invite the Commissioners to meet him for that purpose; and having concluded it, provided nothing should occur to give a different colour to the transaction, to proceed to make a formal demand of the renunciation of their pretensions to the twenty-two villages of Nunnore, and of the surrender of the lands on the Sarun frontier, which were still in their possession. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was instructed to address this demand either to the Commissioners or to the Rajah, and to accompany it with an explicit, but temperate declaration, that if it were not complied with, the British Government would be compelled to enforce its rights.

72. On the receipt of these instructions, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who had continued to correspond with the Commissioners and the Vakeel Kishun Pundit, addressed a note to the Commissioners, proposing a meeting for the purpose of examining and discussing the former proceedings according to the plan above stated, and of adducing documents, in confirmation of the justice of the conclusions drawn from the evidence formerly taken. In reply, the Commissioners addressed a long letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, declaring that they would not meet him, nor hold any communication with him; and revoking the conditional transfer of the twenty-two villages, demanded that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw should instantly quit the frontier. They immediately afterwards returned to Nepaul. This insulting and unprovoked declaration and conduct of the Nepaulese Commissioners, could be ascribed to no other motive than a previous determination not to fulfil the obligation of justice, the force of which they could not contest, and left to the British Government no other course, than to do itself that right which was refused by the Government of Nepaul. Anxious, however, to avoid till the last moment the necessity of proceeding to extremities, it was determined that I should address a letter to the Rajah, reviewing the conduct of his Commissioners, stating that this rash and hasty proceeding, on their part, rendered all further proceedings of the nature of enquiry or investigation fruitless, and would oblige the British Government to resort to those means which it possessed, of maintaining its rights established by a patient and laborious local investigation. Then referring to the detailed communication which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had been instructed to make, the letter went on to require the Rajah to withdraw his officers from the lands and renounce his claims, and concluded by earnestly entreating him not to delay complying with this just demand. It is unnecessary to recite the substance of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's statement, the tenour of which was in conformity to our resolutions and instructions. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was informed of our resolution, after allowing sufficient time for the receipt of an answer from the Rajah, to proceed, in the event of it being either a refusal or an evasion of our demand, at once to resume the usurped lands still held by his officers, and to declare the twenty-two villages of Nunnore to be re-annexed to the dominions of the Honourable Company. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was furnished with suitable instructions; and by a previous arrangement concerted with the Commander-in-Chief, a force, consisting of three companies of regular infantry and three companies of the Betteeah local corps, was prepared to support this operation. To this force was afterwards joined two field-pieces, with their proportion of artillery-men, and a squadron of Gardner's irregular horse.

73. The answer of the Rajah of Nepaul to my letter, contained, as we were prepared to expect, a refusal to surrender the disputed lands, and an assertion that his own right to them had been established by the result of Mr. Young's investigation. On the receipt of this letter, we instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to proceed to execute the orders which he had previously received; and they were accordingly carried into effect, and our authority re-established throughout the disputed lands without opposition.

74. About this time we conferred the military command of the Betteeah frontier on Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with a view to the more efficient

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exercise of the political controul in that quarter with which he was already invested. The necessary arrangements were made for maintaining possession of the re-occupied lands, and preventing any attempt, on the part of the enemy, to dislodge our troops. No attempt, however, of that nature was made.

75. Before I quit this branch of the subject, it may be proper to advert to some points arising out of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's proceedings and communications with the Nepaulese Agents, during his residence on the frontier, and previously to the occurrence of the decisive events just described. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had obtained documents which tended, in the strongest and most indisputable manner, to confirm the evidence of our right to the usurped lands resulting from Mr. Young's investigation

76. Two lists, authenticated by the seals of the Cazees and Canongoes of the pergunnah of Simrown, exhibiting the names of the villages of the tuppahs of Nunnore and Rotechut, demonstrated that the twenty-two villages, the subject of dispute, had been included in the former tuppah for a period of one hundred and seventy-two years; thus clearly establishing the fact on which the question turned, independently of the other evidence, and the lights afforded by the Persian Secretary's Report.

77. A list of the villages of tuppah Burrecarpore, authenticated by the seal of the Canongoes of that tuppah, was produced by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, to confirm the justice of our claim to Adahapore and the other villages of Nurkuttea. Those villages were claimed by the Nepaulese, on the ground of their being comprehended within the limits of Burrecarpore; and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw justly contended, that the omission of their names in the list now exhibited was conclusive against the fact, and the claim founded on its supposed existence.

78. In support of the claim to Bhownra and Bhowdree, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw offered, if the Nepaulese Agents chose it, to produce further evidence of the fact of their having been ascertained and admitted by a former officer of that Government to be within the Honourable Company's limits. These additional evidences cannot be deemed unsatisfactory, although they were not wanting to establish our claim. They were, however, rejected by the Nepaulese Agents, on the ground of their not having been produced at the investigation held by Mr. Young, and therefore inadmissable, it being the desire of the Nepaulese Government that the question should be decided by the result of that investigation. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in the letter which he addressed to the Rajah after the abrupt departure of the Commissioners, adverted to these documents in support of the claim of the British Government; and your Honourable Committee will observe, that the Rajah, in his letter to the Governor-General, treats them as irrelevant to the discussion on the same grounds which were taken by his Commissioner

79. It is satisfactory to observe, that no exception can justly be taken by the Nepaulese Government to our refusal to enter on an investigation *de novo*, since they themselves chose to rest the decision on Mr. Young's inquiry, and insolently and superciliously rejected the further evidence offered to be adduced.

80. The violence ascribed to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw in the letter from the Rajah, is, I believe, perfectly unfounded, and merely stated in order to throw discredit on his proceedings. The overbearing and rude conduct of the Commissioners compelled him at one time abruptly to cease communicating with them, and on this fact they have raised the unfounded charge alluded to.

81. On a review of the whole of the transactions relative to the encroachments in Sarun, there was not a doubt in my mind of the absolute right of the British Government to the disputed lands, and I trust that, on a review of the evidence brought before your Honourable Committee, derived from written and authentic documents, from the depositions of witnesses on oath taken almost at the time of the transactions, and from the most careful and accurate investigation of both descriptions of evidence, the case will appear equally clear to your Honourable Committee.

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82. I now resume the narrative of the proceedings of the Government relative to Bootwul and Sheoraj, suspended in the fifty-fourth paragraph.

83. I have already stated, that the reply of the Rajah to the letter addressed to him by Lord Minto, demanding the restitution of Bootwul and Sheoraj, on the ground of the result of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's investigation, contained a refusal to comply with his Lordship's requisition. Instead of frankly and candidly admitting the justice of our demand, founded on the most complete and satisfactory proofs of our rights, and directing his officers to make over the disputed lands to the British Government, the Rajah endeavoured to support, by arguments already answered and refuted, those pretensions, which the issue of the enquiry undertaken at his own request ought to have induced him to renounce without hesitation.

84. We had thus no choice, but to proceed to carry into effect the measure on which we had determined, in the event of such an issue of the demand on the Rajah's justice, namely, to resume the lands by force. Previously, however, to taking this final and decisive step, we determined to make one more attempt to effect an amicable adjustment of the affair, and a letter was addressed by me to the Rajah, urging him to transmit to his officers in Bootwul and Sheoraj immediate orders to surrender those lands, as the only mode of avoiding the extremity to which we should be compelled otherwise to resort. I informed him, at the same time, that the Magistrate of Goruckpore had been instructed in the event of his refusal or delay, beyond a limited time sufficient to allow of the receipt of his answer after full deliberation, to direct the troops to occupy the lands, for the consequences of which the Rajah's Government alone would be responsible. Instructions to that effect were accordingly transmitted to the Magistrate, and the term of twenty-five days from the date of the despatch of my letter from Goruckpore was fixed, as the period for awaiting the Rajah's reply.

85. In consequence of information received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of his communications with Kishen Pundit on the subject of the surrender of Bootwul and Sheoraj, and the reason there was to expect that justice would still be withheld, an arrangement had been concerted with the Commander-in-Chief for holding in readiness at Goruckpore a force adequate to the expected service, and a detachment of seventeen companies of Native Infantry, with two guns, was formed at Goruckpore for the purpose, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson.

86. The Rajah's answer to my letter was received on the 4th of May. It contains a repetition of the often-confuted assertions and arguments, by which the right of the Nepaulese to the lands had been before attempted to be maintained, and entirely evaded the true merits of the question; a declaration that no settlement had been effected by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and the expression of an intention to depute an agent to Calcutta for the adjustment of depending differences. This letter could be regarded in no other light, than as a peremptory refusal to surrender the lands. The Governor-General in Council accordingly communicated the purport of it to the Magistrate of Goruckpore, expressing our expectation that he would, under his former instructions, have proceeded at the expiration of the specified period to resume the lands. That period expired on the 22d of April; and no intimation having been received by Mr. Martin of an intention, on the part of the Nepaulese Officers, to relinquish the lands, he directed the persons whom he proposed to establish as police officers in the resumed lands to advance, and establish their tannahs at the places fixed on. The Nepaulese Officers having resisted this proceeding, the Magistrate's Tannahdars retired, and, at the Magistrate's requisition, the troops which had been advanced to Lowtun marched into the disputed lands, which they occupied without opposition, the Nepaulese troops retiring as ours advanced. The police tannahs were then established at the places fixed for them, under the protection of the troops.

87. In consequence of the advanced period of the season when this measure was determined on, there was a necessity for withdrawing the regular troops as soon as possible, on account of the sickness to which they would have been exposed by a protracted residence in the Terraie. The ease with which the lands

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lands had been occupied, and the apparent acquiescence of the opposite party, afforded ground for hoping that the Nepaulese Government, become sensible of the weakness of their pretensions and of our resolution to enforce our rights, would no longer contest the point; and although reports of their troops being assembled in the passes reached us, it was obvious that such arrangement would be made, from a natural apprehension that our designs might be more extensive than they were: a conjecture in no wise inconsistent with their jealous disposition. This circumstance, and even the possibility of attempts being made to surprise and drive out our tannahs after the troops should be withdrawn, did not appear to us to counterbalance the certain injury to which the health of the troops would have been exposed, by remaining in the Terraie during the approaching inclement season of the year. We must equally have incurred the risk of the supposed contingency at any other time when it should be determined to occupy those lands, unless we could have been assured of the determination of the Nepaulese to respect them, after the arrival of the unhealthy season should compel us to withdraw the troops: an assurance which there was obviously no means of attaining. None of these considerations, therefore, appeared to the Board to constitute reasons for suspending the occupation of the lands till the close of the rains: on the other hand, considerable advantage appeared to be derivable from an immediate execution of the measure which we had menaced. Such an act of vigour was likely to produce, in the mind of the Rajah and his advisers, a salutary conviction of our determination not to be diverted any longer from resuming our undoubted rights, and material advantage appeared justly calculable from the impression so to be effected, through its deterring them from disturbing us hereafter. On the whole, therefore, when the necessity of the early retirement of the troops was represented by the Commander-in-Chief, it was judged best to hazard the consequences of their being withdrawn. At the same time, we instructed the Magistrate to make such provision as might be practicable for the defence of the frontier, by means of Burkundauzes or other description of armed men raised from among the inhabitants of the country, and not liable to the malady so formidable for the soldiers. The Commander-in-Chief was also requested to take the subject into his consideration.

88. In pursuance of the above resolution, the troops were ordered to a more salubrious district as soon as the tannahs had been established. Before they had been entirely withdrawn, an attempt was made on the tannah of Sheoraj; but whether by the troops of the Nepaulese Government or by unauthorized persons did not clearly appear. On the approach of a party of troops detached for the purpose, the assailants fled, and the tannah was re-established. In order to render it more secure, we authorized the repair of a small ghurry at Sheoraj, for the accommodation and defence of the police officers. After this affair the whole of the troops returned to Goruckpore.

89. On the morning of the 29th of May, three of the tannahs in Bootwul were attacked by a large force of Nepaulese headed by Munraj Foujdar, an officer of that Government, who succeeded in driving out the police officers, killing eighteen, and wounding four of them. Among the former was the Tannahdar of Chilwa, who was murdered in cold blood, with circumstances of peculiar barbarity, by Munraj Foujdar, after having surrendered himself as a prisoner. The whole of the lands of Bootwul which had been resumed from the Nepaulese were then re-occupied by their arms. The tannah of Sheoraj was withdrawn by Mr. Martin, from a conviction of its inability to maintain itself without the support of regular troops, and retired without loss; but a small police station dependent on it was attacked by the Nepaulese troops, and suffered some loss.

90. This unwarrantable and atrocious proceeding, aggravated by the deliberate murder of the Tannahdar of Chilwa, put an end to all discussion. As it was not the loose aggression of lawless borderers, but the act of regular troops, headed by the Commandant of a Province, the procedure was capable of no interpretation, but a determined intention of resting the issue of the lately-depending questions on an appeal to the sword. The Nepaulese Government was therefore necessarily considered to have placed the two States in the relation of war, if the act were not speedily disavowed and the perpetrators punished.

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punished. No such atonement was offered, though the Governor-General, in a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul, suggested it as the means by which the calamity of hostilities might yet be precluded. In truth, the information received of the proceedings at Catmandoo, combined with the whole tenour of the language and conduct of the Rajah and the officers of his Government, left no room to doubt, that they had deliberately resolved to risk a war with the British Government, rather than relinquish their usurpations. It would appear, that this had for some time been the settled purpose of the prevailing party at Catmandoo; and that while they employed all the arts of evasion and chicanery, to retain the lands which they had seized without provoking a contest, they were prepared even for that extremity.

91. I have been led into a very considerable detail in the preceding narrative, for the purpose of bringing before you, in one connected view, the conduct and proceedings of the Goorkas in their transactions with the British Government for several years, from which your Honourable Committee will be able to estimate the spirit and principles on which they acted. Although all these facts have been laid before you as they occurred, I did not deem this circumstance to exempt me from the duty of recapitulating the whole, since the justification of the contest in which we are engaged must rest on the original justice of our claims, the moderation with which they have been urged, and the efforts which we have made to obtain an acknowledgment of our rights, and the restitution of our possessions, through the means of amicable and friendly negotiation. The connected narrative is the more necessary, on account of the professions impudently advanced to the last moment by the Nepaulese Government, of its solicitude to settle every thing by amicable adjustment: an artifice which could not impose on them, who knew that it had been practised uniformly against every nation subdued by the Goorkas within the last three score years. My share in these transactions did not commence till they had assumed a form which rendered it impracticable, without a compromise of the interests, honour, and reputation of the British Government, to relinquish the objects in dispute, believing our claims, as I conscientiously did, to be founded in substantial and indisputable justice. It might perhaps have been thought sufficient, therefore, to have confined my statement to the events of that period in which I have been personally concerned. Besides the interest, however, which I must necessarily take, in vindicating and asserting the justice and moderation of our Government in an affair of such magnitude to your interests and importance to the national reputation, I have been desirous of explaining in the fullest manner the grounds of the opinion which I have expressed on that point. A clear and connected view of all these circumstances will also tend to assist your Honourable Committee in forming a judgment of the expediency and propriety of the arrangements resulting from the war, and of the grounds for expecting that peace, when once restored, will be solid and permanent. I trust, therefore, that you will not consider the preceding detail misplaced.

92. I have very few observations to offer, in addition to those which have fallen from me in the course of the narrative. I cannot doubt that the justice of our claim, in every point in discussion without exception, will be manifest to your Honourable Committee. In the whole extent of the voluminous correspondence and laborious inquiries which those discussions have involved, it does not occur to my recollection that any thing in the shape of evidence produced by the Nepaulese can for a moment weigh against the clear, authentic, and irrefragable proofs of its right, adduced by the British Government. In fact, the Nepaulese have, in most cases, rested their claims on mere assertion; and when they have produced evidence, it has on the first examination appeared to be equally devoid of force and relevancy. The most unfounded and contradictory assertions, the grossest prevarications and evasion, and an absolute contempt of truth in their statements, have been employed in support of violence and rapacity the most unblushing and undisguised. When they could no longer escape from a regular investigation of the disputed points, they affected an earnest desire that such should be instituted; but as soon as they discovered that the result must be fatal to their views, they either sought some means of barring its consequences, or abruptly terminated the proceedings, and reverted

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to a course more congenial to their habitual principles of deceit and undisguised evasion. Indeed, such was the overweening opinion of themselves, which a long course of uninterrupted success had given to the Goorkas, and so inaccurate were their notions of our resources, that they would not have shunned immediate rupture, had they not thought that their schemes for extension of territory were more secure of realization, without expense, by their keeping up the shew of amity.

93. The investigation relative to Bootwul and Sheoraj is an illustration of the first, and that of the twenty-two villages and other lands in Sarun, of the second of their modes of proceeding. Their evasions had been too frequently practised to retain their effect, and they were defeated by our resolution to proceed in the course which justice warranted, without regard to ther insidious endeavours to baffle us.

94. It will be observed, that in two instances (those of Poorneah and the villages between the Jumna and the Sutleje) a decided course of proceeding, in the first instance, produced the abandonment of the designs of the Nepaulese in those quarters: and it may thence be argued, that a similar course in the other cases would have produced a corresponding result, and checked in their commencement those encroachments, which our passiveness has suffered to ripen into a course of national war.

95. It is not incumbent on me to generate any opinion on this point; nor am I prepared to say that a different course of proceeding from what was adopted would have been decidedly successful. Whatever judgment may be formed on this head, however, it is undeniable, that the forbearance manifested by the British Government, though it may have encouraged the encroachment of the Nepaulese, deprives them of all pretence for laying on us the blame of aggression, in any point of view whatever.

96. I have already adverted to the grounds for believing that the Nepaulese had formed the determination of ultimately opposing, even at the hazard of the war, the resumption of the disputed lands, which they had probably become convinced we should require them to yield. Besides the conclusion justly to be drawn from their conduct and language in their intercourse with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and the letters addressed to me by the Rajah, direct proof of the fact was now obtained from reports of proceedings at the Durbar at Catmandoo, the authenticity of which there is no reason to doubt, and of which the credibility is confirmed, by the collateral support of the inevitable conclusions drawn from their public and avowed acts and declarations. That their encroachments originated in a deliberate system, pursued and supported by the Government of Nepaul, may be justly inferred, from the singular uniformity which prevails throughout the declarations and letters of the officers of that Government in every quarter. This coincidence is too remarkable to have proceeded from any other source than the instructions of the Government, in pursuance of a system deliberately adopted and resolutely prosecuted.

97. The communication between the court and the distant provinces appears to be frequent and regular, and while the officers and commanders, and even persons of very inferior consideration, are accustomed to express their sentiments with freedom, the orders of the Government seem to be invariably respected and punctually obeyed. It is impossible for me, therefore, to refer the extraordinary enmity of action and of argument in support of their proceedings, which marks the conduct of the local officers of the Nepaulese Government, to any other origin than the instructions of the administration at Catmandoo.

98. In considering the grounds on which the expediency and policy of persevering in our demands for the restoration of these lands may be supported, it may be proper to advert to their value. Though not considerable, it is not to be entirely disregarded even in that point of view. But the importance of the question to the British Government was the effect produced on its character, both among its own subjects and other States, by a continued submission to the encroachments, usurpation, and insolence of the Nepaulese. Our subjects, who were exposed to their immediate influence, could not be supposed to hold in very high

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high estimation a Government, which permitted a foreign power to despoil and oppress them without resistence and almost without notice; nor could they fail, by degrees, to regard the Nepaulese as a superior power, and be impelled to seek their favour and protection by siding with them, and endeavouring by timely submission to avert the consequence of their enmity. Restrained by the laws of their country from seeking justice by their own means, disarmed and disused to military habits by the policy of Government, they were exposed helpless to the attacks of a people restrained by no consideration of justice or moderation, and were justly entitled to complain of the neglect of their Government, whose duty to protect them became the more imperative in proportion to their own helplessness. The effects of their feelings had become visible, and your Honourable Committee will not fail to observe in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatches and those of the local officers, the terror in which the Goorka name was held, and the aversion entertained by the people at large to expose themselves, by any means to the resentment of that nation. But the feelings of those people are a secondary consideration. On every principle of moral obligation, it was our unquestionable duty to secure the faithful and obedient subjects of the Company's Government against being torn from under the beneficent rule of British sway, in order to be prostrated before the brutish tyranny of the Goorkas, and the neglect of this engagement would have deserved to be regarded as no ordinary business. The continued prevalence of such sentiments as I have described, combined with the increasing rapacity and enterprising spirit of the Goorkas, must shortly have amounted to a dissolution of the ties of allegiance and protection between the British Government and its subjects, and prepared the way for new and more extensive dismemberments of our territory. That this design was systematically pursued, and that this sort of operation on the fears of the Company's subjects was one of the means of forwarding it, I can entertain no doubt. The language of Luchungeer and others, inflated and extravagant as it may seem, was no doubt indicative of the vague and half-formed views which those people had of extending their territories at the expense of ours. The determined spirit of conquest and aggrandisement which characterizes the Goorkas, is strongly exemplified in the extraordinary letter from Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa to the Rajah which was intercepted in Kamaon, That letter also distinctly proves, that the Goorkas were, with premeditation, the aggressors, in the present war, the fact being fully admitted both in the substance of the Rajah's letter recited by Ummer Sing, and in the latter's answer. The letter shews that some of the abler statesmen of Nepaul perceived the mischief of involving that State in a war with the British Government; but it shews, in equally strong colours, that the arrogant and rapacious spirit of those who prevailed in the Councils of the Rajah wantonly provoked the contest.

99. It is perhaps, under all the circumstances of the case, fortunate that the rupture has occurred. The passion of the Goorkas for war and conquest had been inflamed, but not satisfied with the success of their arms over the Rajahs of the Hills, in the course of which they had met with no check, till the result of their attack on Kote Kangra, and the successful opposition of Runjeet Sing, restrained their advance in that direction. Meanwhile they were consolidating their strength and improving their military resources, towards which the possession of a portion of the fertile countries of the plains greatly contributed. Encouraged by the easiness with which their encroachments were submitted to, the military renown of the British Nation in India would not long have appeared to them to be justly ascribed to a Government, which permitted them to seize without resistance considerable portions of its territory, and which sacrificed to them without struggle multitudes of devoted subjects. Hence it may not unreasonably be presumed, that they would have chosen for a more formidable attack on us, a time when the occupation of our arms in another quarter would have left our Northern Provinces at their mercy, while their improved means and strength would have rendered their subsequent punishment a matter infinitely more arduous, than the operations, difficult as they were found to be, of the late campaign.

100. The Honourable the Court of Directors has lately declared its conviction, that we should be compelled to resort to arms for the maintenance of our rights

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rights against the systematic encroachments of the Nepaulese; and, upon the whole, I entertain a confident hope, that the war in which we have been compelled to engage will be regarded by your Honourable Committee as one of unimpeachable justice and unavoidable necessity, with the additional conviction, that its occurrence now may have saved us from a more embarrassing and hazardous contest at a less favourable juncture of our affairs.

101. I now proceed to submit to your Honourable Committee a statement of the proceedings of Government, adopted in consequence of the new relation in which we found ourselves placed towards the Government of Nepaul. The same circumstances, arising out of the insalubrity of the climate and the advanced period of the season, which obliged us to withdraw the troops from the Terraie of Bootwul, of course precluded any attempt to recover it, except at a hazard to their health and efficiency, which we did not think it expedient to incur. These considerations equally precluded any more extended system of operations, which it would also require much time and consideration to mature. In this point of view, the intervention of the rainy season, during which neither our own nor the enemy's troops could act with effect, was a fortunate and convenient circumstance. All that could be done, with respect to Bootwul and Sheoraj, was to tranquillize the minds of the inhabitants, who were greatly alarmed at what had passed, and to prevent the Goorkas from extending their usurpations. Every practicable measure was taken to effect the former purpose by the Magistrate, and the post of Goruckpore was strengthened from Benares. In Sarun, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw made such a disposition of the troops at his disposal, as effectually secured the frontier there; and we restricted him from any further operations without orders, both from an opinion that his force was inadequate to the purpose, and because such an attempt would have been calculated to expose our own frontier to hazard and derange our general plans. In the event, however, of a favourable opportunity occurring of surprising any detachment of Nepaulese troops, he was authorized to attempt the enterprize. The only measure of a general nature which we could adopt, was to prohibit all commercial intercourse between the Honourable Company's Provinces and Nepaul; a measure which, there was reason to suppose, would distress the enemy, and especially cut off his principal source of supply for military stores of primary utility. A proclamation to this effect was accordingly prepared, and transmitted to the Magistrates of the frontier districts to be promulgated throughout their jurisdictions; to the Resident at Lucknow, with instructions to move the Vizier to publish a corresponding one in his Excellency's territories; and to Major-General Ochterlony, to be promulgated through the territories of the Seikh Chiefs situated between the Jumna and the Ganges.

102. We directed, however, the suspension of the issue of this proclamation, until it should be practicable to remove the factories and establishments of the Honorable Company in the Goorka provinces of Kamaon and Gurhwal, under the superintendance of Mr. Rutherfurd, who received instructions to that effect, and was desired to communicate his having effected it to the public officers above designated, that the proclamations might then be issued as originally proposed.

103. Your Honourable Committee is apprized of the grounds on which we thought fit to acquaint the Select Committee of Supracargoes at Canton of the actual state of our relations with Nepaul; and you will subsequently have had the satisfaction to learn from the Select Committee, that our operations against Nepaul are calculated to produce an effect favourable, rather than otherwise, on their relations and intercourse with the Chinese Government.

104. I deemed it advisable to avail myself of the opportunity of the receipt of one of the last letters from the Rajah, to afford him one more opportunity of retracing his steps, and averting the consequences of the imprudence and insolence of his councils. With this view, on the 14th of June I addressed a letter to the Rajah, exposing the insolence and duplicity of the combined propositon and menace which the Rajah's letter conveyed, and displaying the real state of the question. I urged him to reflect on the moderation and good faith of the British Government, on the evasion and deceit which characterized the conduct of his own during the whole course of the affair, and especially on the atrocity of the murders with which the treacherous attack on our tannahs

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tannahs had been consummated. I observed, that solicitous as the British Government was to maintain sincere friendship with all its neighbours, and especially with the State of Nepaul, it would afford me the greatest pleasure to see the Government of Nepaul exonerate itself from the disgrace of so odious a transaction, by the public and exemplary punishment of the officers who had committed the outrage. I thought it right, at the same time, to apprize the Rajah of our perfect acquaintance of the language held at Catmandoo, in allusion to differences with this Government, and of the little hope I thence entertained of making impression on his mind: for I thought, if any thing could arrest the Government of Nepaul in its mischievous course, it would be showing them that we knew the extent of their malignant dispositions, and the forewarning them, that if they would have war, it should be a war on which they must stake the existence of their Empire. Arguing from that knowledge, I stated my fear, that we must regard the State of Nepaul as having wantonly made war on the British Government: an experiment which no power in India had tried without entailing on itself destruction. This letter was the last act of the Government, connected with the differences with Nepaul before my departure from the Presidency. I did not receive the Rajah's answer till my arrival at Patna on the 12th of August. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to remark the singular obstinacy and perverseness with which the Rajah, still evading the true grounds of the discussion, repeats and urges his claim to the lands, without adding a single new argument, or attempting to confute one of those used by the British Government. In this letter, also, the Rajah charges us with having attacked and murdered one of his Tannahdars; an accusation the ground of which I am entirely at a loss to discover, no transaction which countenances such an interpretation having occurred to my knowledge. The Rajah refers to a letter addressed by him to me, under date the 4th Assar 1871 (June 1814), as containing the particulars of this event; but no such letter was ever received, and I am morally certain that the act complained of never was committed. The Rajah charges Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw with taking possession of lands clearly belonging to the Government of Nepaul, and of other acts of violence, and demands that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw be instructed to restore the twenty-two villages and other lands occupied by him; adding, "in another event, this great "Government must take measures for the security and protection of the "country of Nepaul, for which it is its duty to provide." It will not fail to strike your Honourable Committee, that although this letter is professedly in reply to one of which the chief topics are the treacherous attack of the tannahs in Bootwul and the murder of the police officers, accompanied by a demand for the punishment of the officers who headed it, neither of those subjects are noticed by the Rajah in the most distant manner.

105. To a letter so entirely evasive, unsatisfactory, and insulting, no motive for making a reply could exist, either in sense of propriety or in hope of advantage.

106. During my progress up the river, my attention was occupied in fashioning a system of military operations and political arrangements, with a view to the commencement of the campaign, as soon as the season should enable the troops to act; and I now proceed to state to you the general principles on which that system was founded, and the particular views and objects which it was designed to embrace.

107. The immense extent of the Nepaulese frontier, the exposed condition of our own, offering no natural or artificial obstacles to an invading enemy, the singular construction of the Goorka empire, composed of the territories of a variety of petty States, subdued at periods more or less remote by his arms, and reduced to a greater or less degree of subjection, the uncommon strength, of the country, the character of the people, and the novelty of the service to our troops, accustomed to an entirely different species of warfare from that which was now to be undertaken, all conspired to render the formation of the plan of the war a subject of most serious and anxious deliberation.

108. I had adopted every means at my command for obtaining information relative to the strength and resources of the enemy, their natural and artificial

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means of defence, the military features of the country, its political condition and relations, and other circumstances requisite to enable me to form a judgment on the important questions on which I was called to decide. My inquiries were also directed to all points connected with the equipment of the troops, and the means of securing their comfort and efficiency in an arduous and novel service, in a country and climate to which their habits and constitutions were unused. On all these points I was enabled to obtain information, of a nature sufficiently correct and particular to guide my judgment, though of course, as might be expected, wanting in that minute accuracy which, under different circumstances, might have been attained, and I owe it in justice to the public officers and individuals by whose means it was procured, to acknowledge my high sense of their zeal, industry, and intelligence, directed to these objects, originally under no expectation that they would be convertible to the public benefit in this manner, but become, from circumstances, of the highest utility, and communicated with the utmost readiness and alacrity. The information derived from these sources will be found recorded on the Proceedings of the Vice-President in Council, to whom copies of the correspondence conducted under my orders were regularly transmitted.

109. On a full view of all the circumstances and considerations bearing on the case, it appeared to me to be decidedly advantageous to attack the enemy's possessions in several different quarters, by divisions of troops so composed as to be adequate not only to oppose and overcome the force which might be brought against them, but to prosecute their operations in a manner that would ensure their supporting each other, in the accomplishment of such ulterior objects as the course of the war might suggest. With this view, I determined to assemble four separate divisions of troops for the purpose of invading the Nepaulese territory at the following points, as soon as the season should admit of active operations.

110. The principal division was to be assembled on the frontier of Sarun, and was destined to act directly against the enemy's capital by the route of Muckwanpore. Another division was to be assembled at Goruckpore, for the purpose first of resuming the usurped lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, and afterwards menacing the Nepaulese province of Palpa. This would, at least, create a diversion in that quarter; but there was the ulterior expectation, that should circumstances be favourable and our means prove adequate, a serious attack on the enemy's positions in Palpa might be tried, in order to break in upon his main communications, and weaken his power and resources by penetrating to and occupying his central possessions. A third division was to be assembled at Scharunpore, for the purpose of penetrating the passes of the Deyra Dhoon, and occupying that valley and other positions in Gurhwall, of seizing the passes of the Jumna and Ganges; thus preventing the retreat in an easterly direction of the enemy's troops serving in their western provinces, and of subsequently aiding operations projected against Kamaon, or co-operating with the fourth division destined to act against the enemy's western army. This army was understood to be composed of the flower of the Goorka troops. Its reduction, and the annihilation of the Goorka influence and authority in the countries between the Jumna and the Sutleje, objects of primary interest, were to be effected by a fourth division, to be formed of the corps stationed at Kurnoul and Ludiana.

111. Besides these principal attacks, it was my wish to prepare a force for the early reduction of Kamaon, as soon as the enemy's force in other quarters should have become sufficiently occupied to prevent their reinforcing that province. The importance of this measure will appear to your Honourable Committee from the sequel of this despatch; but the limited force at my disposal precluded the practicability of making the provision, without weakening the other division, and hazarding the derangement of operations which, upon principles apparently solid, seemed to promise a success so rapid and decisive as would immediately terminate the war.

112. With a view to the security of our eastern provinces, a force was assembled for the protection of the tract east of the river Koosi, which could not be recovered by the principal division of the army destined for active service.

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vice. The primary objects of this detachment were purely defensive; not however to the exclusion of efforts of a more active nature, which should tend to the better security of the frontier which it was destined to defend. The magnitude of provision imposed on us by the vast extent in which the enemy's territory bounded your possessions, will not escape the reflection of the Honourable Committee.

113. For the more advantageous distribution of official labour, and the greater convenience, generally, of the arrangement, the plan of the campaign, both in its general features and particular details, was digested and prepared in the department of the Commander-in-Chief.

114. With the operations of the troops it was my determination to combine a system of political arrangement, calculated to promote and secure the objects of the war. The basis of this system was to engage in our cause the expelled Chiefs of the ancient hill principalities reduced by the Goorkas, and thereby to draw over to us their former subjects. The general tenour of my information led me to believe, that the detestation in which the Goorkas were held by the inhabitants of the conquered territory, would induce them to avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity as would be presented, through the invasion of the Goorka dominions by a British army, to rise against their oppressors and exert their utmost efforts for the subversion of their power. The attachment which they were supposed still to retain towards the families of their hereditary Chiefs, encouraged a belief that their zeal would be invigorated by an expectation of the restoration of the exiled families. It was my intention to employ the influence of their feelings in aid of our cause, by engaging to exclude for ever the power of the Goorkas, and to re-establish the ancient line of Princes under the guarantee of the British Government, on no other conditions, than that the exertions of the people and their Chiefs should be contributed in the way by which they could best promote the objects of the war. Either from habitual dread of the Goorkas, or diffidence of our success, occasioned by our failures in the early operations, this expectation was not generally realized. I have no reason, however, to doubt the existence of the disposition ascribed to them, on which the plan was founded; and I attribute their inactivity to the unpromising colour which our affairs for some time bore.

115. I now proceed to state more particularly the several measures and arrangements, military and political, connected with the formation and destination of the different divisions of the army above described.

116. The division intended to act against the western provinces of the Goorkas and force under Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa was placed under the command of Colonel (now Major-General) Ochterlony, and consisted, in the first instance, of the strength* stated in the margin, subsequently augmented to the extent† also there specified, and aided by a considerable force of irregulars,‡ composed

* *Original Strength:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Artillery, European and Native, including gun-lascars and drivers.. | 950 |
| Native Infantry | 4,778 |
| Pioneers | 265 |
| TOTAL | 5,993 |

*Ordnance.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Two 18-pounders. | Two 5½-inch mortars. |
| Ten 6-pounders. | Two 5½-inch howitzers. |

† *Augmented Strength:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Artillery, European and Native, including gun-lascars and drivers.. | 1,061 |
| Native Infantry | 5,735 |
| Pioneers | 316 |
| TOTAL | 7,112 |

Inclusive of European officers.

*Ordnance.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Two 18-pounders. | Two 5½-inch mortars. | Two 5½-inch howitzers. |
| Ten 6-pounders. | Four 4⅘-inch mortars. | Two 4⅘-inch howitzers. |

‡ *Irregulars:*—4,463, including auxiliaries, furnished by the Seikh chiefs.

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composed partly of auxiliaries furnished by the protected Seikh Chiefs or the expelled Rajah of Hindoor, and partly by levies for the immediate service of the British Government. The total amount to which these irregulars, attached to this division, were carried in the course of the campaign is exhibited in the margin.* It may be proper to state in this place, also, that the Goorka troops who deserted in the course of the operations of Major-General Ochterlony's division were taken into our pay, and formed an attached and useful corps. Their number (not including the great body of deserters towards the close of the campaign) is also stated in the margin.

117. The principal object to which the operations of this division were directed, was the reduction or dispersion of the Goorka army commanded by Ummer Sing Thappa, and the expulsion of the Goorkas from their conquests between the Sutleje and the Jumna. This object, it was supposed, might be attained by a movement of Major General Ochterlony's division, which combined with the occupation of the Dhoon, and the passes of the Jumna and the Ganges, would either ensure the defeat of Ummer Sing Thappa, or compel him to surrender or to disperse, and endeavour to escape by the northern routes into the eastern provinces of the Empire an attempt tantamount to the dissolution of his force for all military purposes. It could not clearly be foreseen at that moment, what would be the precise course of operations which Ummer Sing would adopt; and under the supposed circumstances of his situation, and the expected insurrection of the inhabitants, it was natural to imagine, that when he found himself pressed by us, he would endeavour to break away and retire upon the provinces beyond the Ganges. It was also not beyond contemplation, that the Government of Nepaul, alarmed at the extent of our preparations, might recal the troops in their distant provinces, with a view to concentrate them for the defence of the capital; and that Ummer Sing might, in pursuance of such a design, suddenly break up and withdraw across the rivers before our troops could hem him in. To defeat this purpose, the early preparation of Major-General Ochterlony's division, and of that destined to act in Gurhwall, was an object of solicitude and was proportionably urged. Whatever might be Ummer Sing's design, there was obvious advantage in securing, as early as possible, the passages of the Ganges and Jumna, and the possession of the strong country lying between those rivers or on either side of them, whether in the purpose of preventing his retreat, or of cutting off supplies and reinforcements from the eastward. With a view to the possible event of Ummer Sing determining to maintain himself in the strong holds which he possessed between the Jumna and the Sutleje, Major-General Ochterlony's division was provided with all the materials requisite for the siege of fortified places; and he very judiciously availed himself of the option left to him to carry his battering train with him into the hills in the first instance. It soon appeared that Ummer Sing had taken the resolution of defending the territory which he actually occupied, and Major-General Ochterlony's operations were directed accordingly to the reduction of his forts and stockaded positions. It cannot be necessary to enter more particularly into the details of the arrangements connected with the equipment of this division, which was in all respects most efficient in every department.

118. I shall now lay before you the substance of the instructions with which Major-General Ochterlony was furnished in his political capacity, in prosecution of the arrangements which it was proposed to combine with the military operations of the division under his command.

119. It has been already stated, that the basis of these arrangements was to unite in our cause the inhabitants of the hills and the representatives of the ancient reigning families, by holding out to the former their emancipation from the Goorka tyranny and the return of their ancient sovereign, and to the latter the restoration of their dominions and authority, under the protection and guarantee of the British Government, on the simple condition of their exerting themselves to the best of their means in aiding our efforts for the expulsion of the Goorkas.

120. In

* See page 703.

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120. In the instructions addressed to Major-General Ochterlony, under my orders, on the 30th of September 1814, I have entered into a detailed discussion of this question, and have fully examined the arguments by which it appeared to me to be either recommended or discouraged, and have stated the result of my deliberations to be decidedly in favour of the measure, notwithstanding the weight of some of the dissuasive arguments offered by Major-General Ochterlony, or suggested by my own reflexions.

121. It would needlessly augment the unavoidable length of this despatch, if I were to attempt to include in it the detailed reasoning employed in the instructions to Major-General Ochterlony, for which I will therefore beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the document itself.* On a consideration of that despatch, I hope it will appear to your Honourable Committee that I was warranted, by the state of my information, in concluding that the encouragement thus held out to the inhabitants and the ancient chiefs to exert themselves in the expulsion of the Goorkas, was likely to be of essential aid in the progress of our military operations; that the apprehended embarrassments of our connexion with the restored chiefs were over-rated; and finally, that, under the admitted importance of expelling the Goorkas, and the manifest inexpediency of reducing the hilly tract in question under our own immediate dominion, there was no other apparent plan of settlement so advantageous and desirable, as the restoration of the ancient dynasties, under the general controul and guarantee of the British Government.

122. On this basis, then, I directed Major-General Ochterlony to regulate his proceedings with relation to those chiefs; and I furnished him with the draft of a proclamation to be published at such time as he might deem advisable, declaring the intention and resolution of expelling the Goorkas, and restoring such of the ancient chiefs as should zealously co-operate in that work, for which purpose they were invited and enjoined to come forward.

123. In the same instructions I stated to Major-General Ochterlony, that while I considered the restoration of the ancient chiefs as constituting the general rule of proceeding, I should not judge it expedient, with reference to our immediate interests, or consistent with the character and honour of the British Government, to employ our power to re-establish a chief of notorious profligacy or imbecility in his former possessions, against the will of the majority of the inhabitants. This observation was applied particularly to the case of Kurreem Perkaush, the expelled Rajah of Sirmore or Nahun, whose situation is referred to in the twenty-first paragraph of this despatch, and whose vices and weakness were understood to render him no less obnoxious to his former subjects than unfit to govern. The arrangement contemplated was to place in the Government his son Futty Sing, a minor under the guardianship of the most able and respectable male relations of the family, and to secure for Kurreem Perkaush a suitable provision, on the condition of his residing at a distance from Sirmore and not taking any part in the affairs of the country. I trust it will appear to your Honourable Committee, that this resolution is founded on just principles, when it is remembered that we were under no obligation to restore these chiefs; that it was an act purely gratuitous on our part, and that the dictates of natural justice would be obeyed, without injury to the rights of any individual, by consulting the wishes of the people and the interests of the country in the selection of the person to fill the vacant sovereignty. I left the decision of this case to Major-General Ochterlony, sensible that, notwithstanding the delicacy and nicety of the task, it could be entrusted to him with perfect confidence.

124. I next adverted to my intention with regard to Sreenuggur; but as this will form the subject of a subsequent part of this despatch, I shall not touch further on it in this place.

125. Although I had deemed it proper to apprize Major-General Ochterlony of the judgment which I had formed on the facts within my knowledge, and to furnish him with such instructions as I could frame from the information before me, it was manifest that they were founded on facts and reasoning which were open to conviction. It was my aim, therefore, to convey to him a clear



* Vide pages 61 to 66.

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exposition of my own views, and a statement of certain general principles of policy, leaving to him an entire latitude as to their practical application. I desired Major-General Ochterlony to communicate to me his sentiments, respecting the degree of controul and authority which it would be expedient to establish over the restored Chiefs, observing that I entertained no views of territorial acquisition between the Sutleje and the Jumna, beyond the eventual occupation of such posts as might be temporarily necessary, towards the consolidation of the barriers which I meant to establish there for the security of our frontier. On the part of the Hill Chief, all that it appeared to me necessary to require was free passage and immunity for our merchants and their goods, military service, assistance in the supply and accommodation of our troops during military operations, and general observance of fidelity and attachment to the British Government.

126. In considering the support which might be derived to our measures from the aid of Hill Chiefs, I adverted to Rajah Sunsar Chund of Nahun, whose enmity to the Goorkas is well known, and seemed likely to excite him to take an active part against them, which might have operated as a very useful diversion in favour of Major-General Ochterlony. I directed the attention both of Major-General Ochterlony and the Resident at Delhi to this object, and some correspondence passed between Sunsar Chund and Major-General Ochterlony, but no movement was made by the Rajah. He probably acted under the influence of Runjeet Sing, whose policy it was to avoid for a time taking any overt part in the approaching contest between the British Government and the Goorkas, and to await the result of their contending efforts. At a subsequent period of Major-General Ochterlony's operations, a singular correspondence took place between him and an European,* a deserter from His Majesty's Eighth Light Dragoons, who had engaged in Sunsar Chund's service and commanded a considerable body of his tooops. This person proposed to join Major-General Ochterlony with his forces, and under my authority he was encouraged to come over. The details of the conditions on which it was proposed to engage him, and the grounds of the procedure, are fully explained in the correspondence with Major-General Ochterlony. As this correspondence terminated in nothing, and had no influence on Major-General Ochterlony's operations, it is not necessary to advert to the subject but in general terms. All practicable means were placed at Major-General Ochterlony's disposal, to enable him to avail himself with effect of the services of the Hill Chiefs and their former subjects, in the event of their shewing a disposition to join him. He was authorized to make advances of money, or to supply them with arms and ammunition (it being understood that they had been deprived of their arms by the Goorkas), and was furnished with a general direction regarding the course of conduct to be pursued towards them.

127. At a subsequent period of the campaign, when the necessity of having a decided numerical superiority over the enemy, to enable him to prosecute his operations against Ummer Sing with vigour and effect became evident, and it was impracticable to reinforce him with regular troops, Major-General Ochterlony was authorized to entertain irregulars, to such extent as he might deem to be absolutely necessary. The amount to which these levies were carried has already been stated, in the enumeration of the force employed under Major-General Ochterlony's orders.

128. Information had reached me, that afforded reason for believing that Ummer Sing Thappa, notwithstanding his apparently zealous devotion to the cause of his country, was secretly disaffected to the ruling administration of Nepaul, and that he might be induced to withdraw from the service and surrender the Goorka army and possessions within his Government and command, if assured of protection and liberal provision from the British Government. Without attaching implicit credit to this intelligence, which subsequent events have indeed shewn to have been either wholly unfounded or grossly exaggerated, I did not think it was to be altogether disregarded; and I accordingly furnished Major-General Ochterlony with secret instructions to encourage any overture which might be made by Ummer Sing to the effect above stated, and with authority to promise, in the name of the British Government, an asylum in our provinces, and a permanent provision for Ummer Sing and his family, on the condition

* Named O'Brien.

dition of his surrendering with his army, and putting us in possession of the country which he occupied.

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129. It is proper to mention in this place, the arrangement which I judged it expedient to make for the conduct of Major-General Ochterlony's political duties connected with the Seikh Chieftains, during his absence on the service on which he was about to proceed. In the actual and possible state of affairs, it did not appear to be advisable to leave the station of Ludiana without an accredited and authorized agent for the transaction of political affairs, for maintaining a friendly intercourse with the neighbouring Chiefs, for obtaining and transmitting intelligence of their views and proceedings, and for exercising the necessary controul over the petty Seikh States under our protection, during the absence of nearly the whole of the stationary force of Ludiana. To accomplish these objects in the most effectual manner in the absence of Major-General Ochterlony, I directed that officer to leave his assistant, Captain Birch, at Ludiana, to carry on the duties in question, subject to his general controul and superintendence, and under such instructions as he might judge it expedient to address to that officer from time to time. This arrangement has been attended with all the benefit I anticipated from it, and the duties allotted to Captain Birch, which have involved some cases of no small delicacy and importance, have been performed by him with great prudence and judgment, and to my entire satisfaction.

130. I desired Major-General Ochterlony to impart to Runjeet Sing, previously to his march from Ludiana, the general object of his movement, and to convey to him such assurances as should satisfy his mind, not only of our friendly disposition generally, but that the proposed measures of the British Government were entirely unconnected with any thing that could affect his interests. I entertained, indeed, at the juncture, no suspicion that Runjeet Sing could have the thought of taking advantage of the absence of the force from Ludiana, to molest the chiefs under our protection, or otherwise infringe the existing treaty. Any attempt, on his part, to support, or assist the Goorkas, especially if the early operations of Major-General Ochterlony's division should be successful, was highly improbable, and Major-General Ochterlony had it in his power to prove to Runjeet Sing, that Ummer Sing had actually proposed, on more than one occasion, the union of the British and Goorka army against Runjeet Sing, whom he affected to treat as a common enemy. Your Honourable Committee is aware, that at a later period of the war, when repeated disasters had rendered the issue of the contest doubtful, the movements of Runjeet Sing were of a nature to demand my particular attention. There can, indeed, be no doubt, that he, in common with the other Chiefs and States of India, was anxiously observing the progress and events of the war. Whatever might have been Runjeet's disposition, his experience, and knowledge of our character induced him to be careful against a premature indication of any unfriendly feeling; and the secret hopes and expectations which he might have entertained were soon absorbed in attention to difficulties dawning on himself, and were ultimately extinguished by the prosperous turn of our affairs.

131. The whole of Major-General Ochterlony's preparation being completed, and the plan of operations and political arrangements to be pursued determined on as far as possible, he proceeded to Rooper, where the force was assembled, and from whence he was to commence his march into the Hills.

132. I have already stated, generally, the objects proposed to be effected by the division destined for Gurhwall, which was placed under the command of the late Major General Gillespie. After the occupation of the Deyra Dhoon with the passages of the rivers, and the completion of the arrangements for intercepting the eventual retreat of the armies of Ummer Sing and Runjore Sing, it was intended that Major-General Gillespie's division should proceed to Kyardah Dhoon and reduce the Fort of Nahun (Jyetuck) the principal strong hold of the enemy in the south-east quarter of their possessions beyond the Jumna. Major-General Gillespie was instructed, at the same time, to form a separate detachment for the occupation of the city and valley of Sreenuggur; but subsequent events rendered it necessary to relinquish this plan, and measures for the reduction of Sreenuggur were deferred to a future time. The fall of Sreenuggur, it was obvious,

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obvious, must at all times depend on that of Kamaon on the one side, and the portion of Gurhwall, situated between the Ganges and the Jumna on the other. For the details of the instructions issued to Major-General Gillespie, under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the letters* from the Adjutant-General to that officer. His particular attention was directed, as your Honourable Committee will observe, to the seizure of the ferries on the Jumna and Ganges, and the occupation of posts which should most effectually preclude the enemy's retreat, and to the occupation of the town of Deyra as a central position, together with the fort of Kalunga or Nala Panee. This fort was reported to be in an unfinished state, and to be incapable of any serious resistance. Major-General Gillespie was instructed, however, to direct the officer who might be employed to seize it, not to make the attempt without artillery, if it should be found of such a description that artillery ought, on regular professional principles, to be required for its reduction. With a view to the more effectual obstruction of the enemy, communications were opened with the chiefs and inhabitants of the district lying to the north of the Dhoon, for the purpose of inviting them to guard the passes in the respective districts, and oppose the retreat of the enemy to the utmost of their power, in the event of his being obliged to pursue the northern routes. Measures were ordered to be taken for assisting and supporting them by detachments of regular or irregular troops. These communications were conducted by Mr. Fraser, the First Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, who was deputed to Hurdwar, and ultimately directed to join the division under the command of Major-General Gillespie, for the purpose of establishing the communications above referred to, of aiding Major-General Gillespie in any intercourse which he might find it necessary to hold with the chiefs and inhabitants of the country which would become the scene of his operations, and for other purposes which will be stated in a subsequent paragraph.

133. The force originally assembled under the command of Major-General Gillespie is stated in the margin.† After the death of that lamented officer, the temporary command devolved on Colonel Mawbey, of his Majesty's Fifty-third Foot, the next senior officer, and was afterwards conferred on Major-General Martindell. This division was successively reinforced ‡ by several battalions of Native Infantry and by a large body of Irregulars,§ a portion of which was stationed in the Dhoon and other parts of Gurhwall, while the remainder was employed with the army in the siege of Jyetuck. The total number of Irregulars attached to this division is inserted in the margin. The duty of raising these Irregulars devolved on Mr. Fraser, and they were embodied and placed under the command of Lieutenant Young, an officer peculiarly qualified for the charge.

134. The

* These documents are embraced in pages 157 to 166, and 179 to 183.

† *Original Strength:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Artillery, Native and European, including gun-lascars and drivers.. | 247 |
| European Infantry (His Majesty's Fifty-third) | 785 |
| Native Infantry | 2,343 |
| Pioneers | 138 |
| TOTAL | 3,513 |

*Ordnance.*

Two 12-pounders. | Eight 6-pounders. | Four 5½-inch howitzers.

‡ *Augmented Strength.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Artillery, Native and European, including gun-lascars and drivers.. | 810 |
| European Infantry (His Majesty's Fifty-third) | 856 |
| Native Infantry | 8,492 |
| Pioneers | 164 |
| Skinner's Horse | 100 |
| TOTAL | 10,422 |

*Ordnance.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four 18-pounders. | Two 8 -inch mortars. | Two 4⅕-inch mortars. | Two 4⅕-inch howitzers. |
| Six.. 6-pounders. | Two 5½-inch mortars. | Two 5½-inch howitzers. | |

§ *Irregulars:*—6,668 of various descriptions.

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134. The force under the command of Major-General Gillespie was assembled at Seharunpore by the middle of October, and marched towards the Dhoon shortly after.

135. An impression, derived from information which had reached me, that the permanent occupation of the provinces of Sreenuggur or Gurhwall by the British Government would be advantageous to our interests in a commercial point of view, as securing the command of the great roads of Tartary and consequently the trade with that country had induced me to except the Rajah of Gurhwall from the general resolution which I had formed, of combining with the expulsion of the Goorkas, the restoration of the ancient chiefs. Clearer information on this subject subsequently obtained, satisfied me that this object, as well as others of a political nature, would be more effectually obtained by the possession of Kamaon, and induced me to relinquish the intention of retaining Gurhwall, with the exception of such parts of it as might be desirable for us on other grounds.

136. With a view to obtain information calculated to enable me to decide on this point, I directed the Resident at Delhi to institute inquiries into the subject, and gave similar instructions to Major-General Ochterlony. I also instructed Mr. Metcalfe to make inquiry concerning the family of the exiled Rajah of Sreenuggur, and on other points of importance, with reference to our views and objects as connected with that province. In prosecution of these inquiries and other purposes, as above stated, Mr. Fraser was deputed to Hurdwar, and afterwards joined the division under the command of Major-General Gillespie. Mr. Fraser was furnished with instructions, through the Resident at Delhi, for the guidance of his conduct in the execution of the duties assigned to him, for the details of which I beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the despatch* addressed to Mr. Metcalfe under my order. The principal points to which Mr. Fraser's attention was directed were as follows. To endeavour to excite the inhabitants of the northern districts of Gurhwall to cut off the retreat of the Goorka army through the mountain passes, and to encourage them to exertion in our service, by holding out promise of emancipation from the Goorka yoke; to collect information which might enable me to determine whether the country of Sreenuggur (Gurhwall), or any adjacent country, would be expediently annexed to the British dominions, with reference especially to the commercial objects above adverted to; to obtain information regarding the expelled Rajah of Sreenuggur and the members of his family with reference to the possible event of it being determined to reinstate him in the whole or a part of the ancient possessions of his family; to assume the management of any territory which might be conquered by the British troops under the command of Major-General Gillespie, and to establish the authority of the British Government there, either on a temporary or a permanent footing, as might be determined; to aid Major-General Gillespie in his negociations and communications with the chiefs and inhabitants of the country in which he was to act. Mr. Fraser was instructed carefully to avoid committing the faith of the British Government in any way, with respect to the restoration of the exiled family, or the final establishment of the British Government, while he afforded every assurance of the entire exclusion of the Goorkas in future, and the utmost regard for the rights, privileges, and usages of the inhabitants. A proclamation, framed in this spirit, was transmitted to Major-General Gillespie, to be addressed to the people of Gurhwall on the advance of the troops, or at such time as he might judge most expedient.

137. Mr. Fraser was informed, that he was not expected to assume any authority, separate or independent of that necessarily vested in Major-General Gillespie, in all points involving the successful execution of the service for which the force under that officer's command had been assembled, and the utmost cordiality and harmony of co-operation were enjoined to both in the performance of their respective duties.

138. I refer your Honourable Committee to Mr. Frazer's reports† from Hurdwar, for the information collected by him relative to the past revolutions and present state of Gurhwall and Kamaon, with his sentiments and remarks on a



* Vide pages 67 and 137.

† Vide pages 234 and 248.

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variety of interesting questions involved in the discussion, which will, I am persuaded, impress your Honourable Committee with the most favourable opinion of his zeal, ability, and industry.

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139. The result of the enquiries relative to the commercial advantages likely to result from the possession of Sreenuggur having, as above stated, satisfied me that they were imaginary, I at a subsequent stage of the affair determined to relinquish the intention of annexing it to the Honourable Company's dominions, and to avail myself of the direct aid of the expelled Rajah and his family, and to reinstate him in the authority of his ancestors, if he should fulfil my expectations and his own promise of effectual assistance in the accomplishment of the war. With these views, he was invited to proceed to the British camp, and furnished with means to perform the journey. No benefit, however, resulted from his presence or from any exertions of his family. My final resolutions respecting his family and the province of Gurhwall, will be communicated in the sequel of this despatch.

140. The original objects of Mr. Fraser's deputation to Hurdwar comprehended an inquiry into the state of the province of Kamaon and the general disposition of its inhabitants; but as the conduct of all affairs relative to Kamaon was subsequently vested in Mr. Gardner, the Second Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, I have reserved what was stated in the previous instructions relative to that province, for the purpose of connecting it with the statement which I now proceed to submit to you, of my original plans and measures relative to Kamaon.

141. I have already stated, that the impracticability which appeared to exist of allotting a regular force for the occupation of the province in question, induced me to suspend any attempt on that province, until after some decided success in the western portion of the Goorka territory, or other favourable circumstances, should render disposable a force for service in Kamaon. This object was, however, always anxiously kept in view, till it was ultimately effected, in the manner which will be stated in a subsequent part of this letter.

142. Notwithstanding the circumstances which precluded any immediate attempt in Kamaon, it appeared to be highly expedient, even in the earliest stage of the war, to take such measures as might be practicable, in furtherance of my contemplated purpose of wresting that province from the dominion of the Goorkas. I had, with this view, at a very early period of my proceedings, directed Mr. Rutherfurd, the gentleman charged with the management of the commercial concerns of the Company in Kamaon, and who had acquired a considerable knowledge of the country, as well as a personal acquaintance with some of the leading inhabitants, to open communications with them in order to ascertain their dispositions. Mr. Rutherfurd had likewise been employed in collecting information on many points connected with intended military operations, both in that country and in Gurhwall, in which he had evinced great zeal and exertions. As the season for active measures approached, however, I deemed it advisable that the conduct of this important branch of our measures should be vested in an individual of more approved talents, judgement, and political experience and I selected Mr. Gardner for the duty, as possessing all the requisite qualities in an eminent degree.

143. While I contemplated the annexation of Sreenuggur to the British dominions, the possession of Kamaon (regarding which province my information was defective) did not appear to offer any advantage, further than as a portion of it might have been advantageously united to Sreenuggur, with a view to the possession of a good frontier, and to the greater security of a commercial communication with the countries at the back of the Snowy Mountains. The obvious proceeding, therefore, on the principles adopted elsewhere, would have been the restoration of the ancient family of the Rajahs of Kamaon. Rajah Loll Sing, the person generally recognized as the representative of the house, was not however the legitimate heir, his father, though a member of the ruling family, having obtained the Government by usurpation, and having put to death many of his nearest relations to secure his authority. These acts, combined with a defective title, had, it was understood, alienated the regard of the Kamaonese from this branch of the ruling family; and it would neither have been just nor politic to employ our power, in order to force an obnoxious individual

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or family on the people of that country. On the other hand, it was generally asserted that Choutra Bum Sah, who exercised the chief authority of the Nepaulese Government in Kamaon, although a Goorka, had by his mild and equitable rule acquired the good will of the people. He was moreover known to possess a disposition favourable to the British character and government, and had just cause of resentment against the present administration at Catmandoo, through whose violence and intrigues his relations and connexions had been destroyed, his influence subverted, and himself removed to an honourable exile at a distance from the capital. This state of things suggested the expediency of endeavouring to excite Bum Sah to throw off his allegiance to the Goorka Government, and to establish himself, under our guarantee, in the independant possession of Kamaon. The attention of Mr. Fraser and Mr. Metcalfe had been directed to the collection of information, which should correct or confirm the facts and opinion on which the plan above adverted to was founded.

144. The result of their inquiries confirmed the correctness of the information and surmise, respecting the general dislike in which Loll Sing was held, though he possessed some adherents. It appeared, moreover, that there existed in obscurity nearer heirs to the Rajah of Kamaon than Loll Sing: it satisfied me, also, that the establishment of Bum Sah, a foreigner and a Goorka, would be extremely repugnant to the wishes of the people. Mr. Fraser was assured by all with whom he conferred, that the Government of the English would be infinitely more acceptable than either. Mr. Fraser's principal informant, on these and other points, was a Brahmin of Kamaon, named Hurruck Deo Jotshee, who had been an hereditary minister to the old Government of that country, had borne a distinguished share in the revolutions of Kamaon and Gurhwall, and was still supposed to possess influence in those countries. He was the decided enemy of Loll Sing and the Goorkas, and of course his opinions were to be received with the apprehension that they might be somewhat tinctured with his prejudice and his personal views. Upon the whole, however, there was abundant reason to give credit to the facts and the state of public opinion in Kamaon, which were confirmed from other sources and by subsequent experience. Having, moreover, now become satisfied of the inability of retaining the whole of Gurhwall or Sreenuggur, and being convinced that the possession of Kamaon would secure all the advantages contemplated by the other arrangement, besides being more valuable in itself, and possessing peculiar advantages in a political and military point of view, I determined to occupy this country, with the intention of annexing it permanently to the dominion of the Honourable Company. This resolution violated no right of the ancient rulers, or of the inhabitants in general. The conquest of the Goorkas had annihilated the political rights of both, and the expulsion of the former conquerors by our arms, placed the country at our disposal by the right of conquest. The nearest heirs had neither hopes of recovering the dominions of their family nor the means of attempting it, while the representative of the other branch was unacceptable to the body of the people, whose general disposition was decidedly and eagerly favourable to the British Government.

145. My instructions* for the guidance of Mr. Gardner, then, were framed on the basis of this resolution. Although I had determined not to establish Bum Sah in Kamaon, it appeared nevertheless to be highly probable that he might be induced to surrender the province, on being assured of an asylum, and a permanent provision for his family, from the British Government; and Mr. Gardner's early efforts were directed to the opening a communication with Bum Sah, and commencing a negociation with him for this purpose. Hustee Dull Sah, the brother of Bum Sah, was Governor of the adjoining province of Dootee, and there was some reason to believe that he participated in the supposed disposition of his brother. A very expedient mode, both of contracting the limits of the Goorkas and providing for the family of Bum Sah and his brother, presented itself, in allotting to them a part or the whole of the province of Dootee. Other modes of providing for them, either in or without the limits of Kamaon, were adverted to; but it was desired that, if possible, any pledge as to the particular mode of provision should be deferred until the province should actually be occupied.

146. In

* Vide page 138.

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146. In the existing difficulty of sending a force into the country, sufficient to overcome opposition, it suggested itself to me that a corps might be moved towards the frontier, the appearance of which, together with a corps of irregulars which I had determined to raise for service in that quarter, might give a sufficient degree of countenance, to enable Bum Sah, if so disposed, to declare in our favour and overturn the Goorka authority. This arrangement, however, could not conveniently be adopted; while, on the other hand, the practicability of allotting a regular force, adequate to the reduction of the country against opposition, diminished daily by the necessity of reinforcing the divisions of the army employed to the westward of the Ganges, and of maintaining at least the appearance of a force on the Southern frontier.

147. In the event of an arrangement being made with Bum Sah for the transfer of the province, it was my intention that Mr. Gardner should advance into Kamaon, accompanied by a force sufficient for its unopposed occupation, and assume the Government in the name of the Honourable Company. If however, it should become necessary to reduce it by force of arms, I intended that Mr. Gardner should accompany the force to be employed for that purpose as soon as it could be assembled, in a capacity similar to that assigned to Mr Fraser in Gurhwall, and that he should in like manner assume charge of it, and establish the British authority after it should be occupied by our arms. Mr. Gardner proceeded to Moradabad, with a view to the more ready communication with Bum Sah and collection of information. My further proceedings and final resolution respecting Kamaon, together with the result, will form the subject of a subsequent part of this despatch.

148. The division intended to act in the direction of Bootwul and Palpa, as stated in the one hundred and tenth paragraph, was ordered to be assembled at Goruckpore, and placed under the command of Major-General John Sullivan Wood. The objects to be obtained by the advance of this division, as stated in general terms in a former paragraph, were to recover the Terraie of Bootwul and Sheoraj, and afterwards to menace the enemy's frontier, with the view of creating a diversion in favour of the division advancing on Catmandoo, and of penetrating, if practicable, the hills, so as to occupy Palpa and Tonsein, the principal station and dépôt of the Goorka in that quarter. His attention was to be subsequently directed to Reree gaut, an important position on the Gunduck, commanding the principal line of communication between the capital and the western provinces. After securing these objects, the further movements of this division were to be regulated by circumstances,

149. The division under Major-General Wood's command was of the strength and composition stated in the margin,* and it was intended that its operations should

* *Original Strength:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Eighth Regiment Native Cavalry | 114(*a*) |
| Artillery, European and Native, including gun-lascars and drivers | 457 |
| European Infantry (His Majesty's Seventeenth) | 958 |
| Native Infantry | 2,875 |
| Pioneers | 90 |
| TOTAL | 4,494 |

Exclusive of European officers.

*Ordnance.*

Four 6-pounders. | Three 3-pounders. | Three 4⅕-inch mortars. | Two 4⅗-inch howitzers.

*Strength after alterations subsequently ordered:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Eighth Regiment Native Cavalry | 564(*b*) |
| Artillery, European and Native, including gun-lascars and drivers | 712 |
| Native Infantry | 3,332 |
| Pioneers | 90 |
| TOTAL | 4,698 |

Exclusive of European officers.

*Ordnance.*

Two 18-pounders. | Eight 6-pounders. | Three 4⅕-inch-mortars. | Two 4⅕-inch howitzers.

*Irregulars:*—A Hill Corps, consisting of 900 men.

(*a*) Afterwards joined Major-General George Wood's division.
(*b*) Subsequently withdrawn and replaced by Gardner's Horse.

should commence about the 15th of November, the climate of the Terraie antecedently to that period being unfavourable to the health of the troops. Major-General Wood was furnished with detailed instructions* for his guidance in the execution of the proposed service. A general latitude of discretion was necessarily left to him, but the specific objects of his advance, as well as the mode in which, according to the best judgment, I was able to form from the information before me they were to be accomplished, were indicated and recommended in the instructions with which he was furnished by the Adjutant-General. After clearing the Terraie and re-establishing the British authority in the usurped lands, the object to which Major-General Wood's attention was pointed was to force or turn the defile of Niakote (above the town of Bootwul), and advance to Tonsein, the principal military station and dépôt of the Nepaulese in Palpa, and the Head-Quarters of the Goorka commander in that quarter; and after attacking any force which might be in that direction, to establish himself at Palpa and at Reree Gaut. The occupation of these positions, it was observed, must have a very powerful influence on the general operations of the war, and the consequences would not be confined to the immediate advantage of obtaining a footing in the central possessions of the enemy, and not very distant from Goorka Proper, the original seat of his power, but extend their influence to the more remote operations of the British troops east and west.

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150. A large body of information respecting the roads, the passes, and the general features of the country intended to be the scene of the operations of the division, had been obtained from the magistrate of Goruckpore and other public officers, whose attention had been directed to the collection of such information. This, together with the result of the inquiries set on foot by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw during his deputation to Bootwul, and by Lieutenant Pickersgill, the Surveyor, as well as information obtained from Dr. Buchanan and Mr. David Scott, formerly stationed in Goruckpore, was communicated to Major-General Wood, and conditional instructions and authority, relative to the most advantageous points for penetrating the hills, were also addressed to him, with reference to the information derived from those sources, subject, of course, to the correction from further inquiry and personal examination. Major-General Wood was furnished with authority to make such disbursements as he should find necessary for procuring accurate intelligence, and every practicable arrangement was made for placing his division in a state of the utmost efficiency in every branch of its equipments. It was with some regret that I found I could not augment its numerical strength; but in the actual condition of our military establishments, it was impossible to allot a greater force to this service, without drawing from other quarters where the urgency for it was still greater. It was necessary, at the same time, to make provision for the defence and tranquillity of the populous city and province of Benares, which could not be with safety altogether demanded of irregular troops. Indeed, in order to render the corps composing Major-General Wood's detachment as complete as possible, every practicable reduction had been ordered to be made in station guards and troops employed in local civil duties, for which purpose Burkundauzes were ordered to be substituted, in every case that would admit of it with safety to the public interests. Major-General Wood arrived at Goruckpore on the 15th November, his division having been assembled there about the same period.

151. I deemed it expedient to commit to Major-General Wood the conduct of the political negociations and arrangements to be combined with the operations of this division; and I proceed to state the substance of the instructions with which he was furnished, for his guidance in the execution of this duty. In conformity to the resolution already explained to your Honourable Committee, the basis of these arrangements was the restoration of the ancient line of the Hill Chiefs of those countries which might be wrested from the Goorkas by our arms, under our guarantee for the perpetual exclusion of the Goorka power and influence. Instructions were therefore issued to Major-General Wood, corresponding in spirit with those addressed to Major-General Ochterlony, subject, of course, to such modifications as variations of circumstances might suggest.



* Vide page 126.

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Major-General Wood was furnished with the draft of a proclamation to be issued by him at a proper time, inviting the co-operations of the chiefs and inhabitants of the country in which his division was to operate, and declaring the intentions of the British Government in their favour, on condition of their exerting themselves in the manner desired. Major-General Wood's attention was particularly directed to the situation and circumstances of the exiled Rajah of Palpa and his family, residing in Goruckpore. Much information had been obtained from the uncle and manager of the Rajah, and there was no reason to doubt that the utmost exertions of this family would be employed in aiding the operations of our troops. It was my intention that Rajah Ruttun Sing should be reinstated in the original possessions of his family, to which, according to his conduct, I proposed to unite some of the petty principalities of which the chiefs might have become extinct. It was my belief, and I am still disposed to think it the case, that many of these families had been extirpated by the barbarous policy of the Goorkas. In this circumstance their possessions would, on the expulsion of the Goorkas, be of course at the disposal of the British Government, and would have been open to such arrangements as might appear to be most conducive to the general interests. On all these points Major-General Wood was directed particularly to report, in order to enable me to determine on the exact procedure to be ultimately adopted. Major-General Wood was desired to signify to Rajah Ruttun Sing distinctly, that the low lands of Bootwul would be excepted from the general restoration, as it would be necessary for the interests of the Company that it should remain in the exclusive possession of the British Government. Directions were further given to Major-General Wood, to consider any report on the expediency of our retaining the town of Bootwul and the pass and fort of Niakote, situated immediately above it, with a view to the security of the frontier and the possession of a certain access to the hills. No plea could be urged by the Rajah against their appropriation by the British Government, since his restoration to any part of the former territory of his family would be perfectly gratuitous.

152. Major-General Wood was likewise authorized, if he should deem it expedient, to encourage Rajah Ruttun Sing to enroll and embody a number of his followers, with a view to their being employed in the species of warfare for which such troops were adapted, and in which it appeared probable their services would be useful. He was empowered to make such disbursements to the Rajah, as should enable him to bring forward and arm his followers, with a licence to the Major-General to take them into the pay of the British Government at proper and reasonable rates.

153. Measures were taken, through the agency of the Resident at Lucknow, for obtaining the aid of Rajah Don Behadur, the expelled Rajah of Nahn, who had retired into Toolseypore in the dominions of the Vizier, where he resided under the protection of the Government of Oude. Toolseypore was supposed to offer a very practicable route into the Hills, and Major-General Wood's attention was afterwards turned to this quarter. No effort was made, however, by the Rajah of Toolseypore, in aid of our cause against the Nepaulese. Major-General Wood was apprized of the duties assigned to Mr. Gardner and to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on the right and left of the line of his own operations, and was instructed to correspond with those officers, and to refer to them any overtures which he might receive from chiefs, whose local position, or other circumstances, might place them within the sphere of their correspondence. The Governor-General's Agent at Benares, and the local officers of Government in Goruckpore, were instructed to afford Major-General Wood every practicable support and assistance in the execution of the political duties assigned to him.

154. The principal division, and that on the operations of which I necessarily calculated for making the more effectual impression on the enemy, was, as above stated, destined to march directly on Catmandoo, by the routes lying through Muckwanpore.

155. This

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155. This division consisted of the force stated in the margin,* and was placed on a footing of very superior efficiency, in every branch of its equipments and establishments. Major-General Marley, who possessed in the general estimation the character of an efficient and respectable officer, was appointed to the command of this division. I had, indeed, nominated to the command of each division, the officer already commanding in the district where it was to be assembled, a procedure recommended by obvious fairness, where no presumable incapacity could be urged against the General.

156. This force was principally assembled at Dinapore, and the troops at that place were to cross the Ganges as soon as possible after the 15th of November, marching to the position allotted to the division on the frontier, from whence it was to commence operations without the smallest delay. Major-General Marley was directed, as soon as he should be prepared, to march from Dinapore, to push forward a reinforcement to join Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who, as stated in the seventy-second paragraph, occupied a position in the disputed lands on the frontier, with instructions to that officer to advance the line of his posts, and if practicable, take possession of the whole of the Terraie, previously to the advance of Major-General Marley's division, but supported by its approach, and to establish the British authority throughout that tract. The accomplishment of these objects would not only facilitate the operations of Major-General Marley's division, but render any material detention of it in the Terraie unnecessary, and enable him to proceed at once to effect the ulterior purposes of the expedition.

157. The first point to which the attention of Major-General Marley was directed, at which his corps was to be finally assembled, was the occupation of the position of Hetowrah or Hetounda, the reduction of the Forts of Hurryhurpore and Muckwanpore, and the occupation of the village of Muckwanpore.

158. All the information regarding the routes and passes into Nepaul which had been collected and arranged, was communicated to Major-General Marley, and the roads by which it seemed probable that the positions above named, and ultimately the valley of Nepaul, and the capital, could be most easily and securely approached, were especially designated to him; without, however, restricting his choice of them: a point which, in any circumstances, but more especially under the obscurity which unavoidably hung over a great deal of the information collected at Head-Quarters, must necessarily have been left to the discretion of the General commanding. It was on the spot alone, and from actual examination, on a comparison of relative advantages and difficulties, satisfactorily substantiated, that a wholesome determination on such a question could be formed. The whole weight of evidence and authority being, however, in favour of the routes lying between the Baugmutty on the east and the Rapty on the west, including the channels and both banks of those rivers, Major-General Marley's advance was directed to be confined to the line comprehended within the limits above designated. To this there was one exception, in the case of it appearing (as it was conceived might happen) that the Chooreaghatty range of hills might be turned by a route which was supposed to lead, in a north-western direction, from the valley of Rapty to Chitlong, in Lahooree Nepaul or little Nepaul.

159. After providing by suitable arrangements for the security of his dépôts and the general protection of the country in his rear, by the force† to be placed at

* Artillery, European and Native, including gun-lascars and drivers .... 868
European Infantry (His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment) ..... 907
Native Infantry ..... 5,938
Pioneers ..... 276

TOTAL..... 7,989

*Ordnance.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four 18-pounders. | Four 3-pounders. | Eight 4⅗-inch howitzers. | Two 4⅗-inch mortars. |
| Four 6-pounders. | Two 8-inch howitzers. | Two 5⅕-inch mortars. | |

† Detachment of the Honourable Company's European Regiment, 400.
First battalion 18th Native Infantry.
First battalion 12th Native Infantry.
First Grenadier and 1st Light Company.
First battalion 25th Native Infantry.

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at his disposal for that exclusive service, Major-General Marley was instructed to detach a force for the reduction and occupation of Hurryhurpore, while with his principal column, or in two colums, as might be found expedient, he advanced directly to Hetowra, and proceeded to the reduction of the Fort of Muckwanpore and the occupation of the valley of that name, opening a communication with the column directed against Hurryhurpore, the advance of which was to be determined by the period of his own arrival at Hetowra. The opening and securing of a communication between Muckwanpore and Hurryhurpore, and the establishment of a post on the Baugmutty in advance of Hurryhurpore, and as nearly as might be in a line with Muckwanpore, the establishment of a fortified post and dépôt at Hetounda, and the formation of dépôts in Muckwanpore and Hurryhurpore, were the next objects to which Major-General Marley's attention was directed. It was distinctly stated to him, that the establishment of a fortified post at Hetowra, and the occupation of Muckwanpore and Hurryhurpore, were considered as indispensible objects to be obtained, previously to any attempt being made to advance from the valley of Muckwanpore into Nepaul. The solid basis which the occupation of these positions would give to the line of his operations against the valley and capital of Nepaul, would afford every security to his advance, and render retreat safe and easy, should retreat become necessary. I had no reason to suppose that Hurryhurpore or Muckwanpore were in a condition to offer any material resistance to our arms, but in stating this belief to Major-General Marley, I distinctly cautioned him not to make any hazardous attack, and desired that nothing should be left to chance, which could be rendered secure by patience and skill; adding, that our advantage, in point of artillery, both as to means and science, should never be out of his contemplation, in any measure which he might direct.

160. The forts of Muckwanpore and Hurryhurpore reduced and occupied by adequate garrisons, so as to have been made, together with Hetowra, dépôts for the supply of the army during and after its further advance, it was my intention that Major-General Marley should advance by such route as the certain information he would now have the means of acquiring would enable him to select with confidence. Various routes, east, west, and north of Hetowrah, were understood to diverge from that position and reunite at Catmandoo. The principal northern route was over the mountains of Cheesapanee, and was known to present great difficulties, but their nature and extent were fully ascertained, that having been the route of the missions both of Major-General Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant-Colonel Knox. Should none of the routes east or west appear to be practicable, or should the difficulties or disadvantages attending any of those routes appear to be greater than those known to belong to the Cheesapanee route, it would become necessary to attempt the latter, and to employ all the resources that exertion, precaution, and skill could supply, to overcome the obstacles which it was known to offer to the advance of troops. As soon as Major-General Marley should be joined by the column which was to advance by Hurryhurpore, after leaving an adequate garrison there, I signified my desire that the Major-General would advance into the valley of Nepaul by whatever route he might prefer, and march directly with his collected force and the whole of his artillery upon Catmandoo, or the enemy's principal military position. To these general heads of instructions were added various observations and remarks, tending to explain the nature of the service, the difficulty to be expected, the means of surmounting them, the magnitude of the objects to which the operations of the troops were to be directed, and the vast importance to the national interests and reputation of their early and successful accomplishment. It will not be necessary to recite the details of these observations, nor of my instructions on the several subordinate branches of this important subject; a reference to the instructions,* and to the several documents therein specified, will put your Honourable Committee in possession of every detail, and will, I trust, evince to you that no practicable effort was left untried, nor any arrangement omitted, which might render this division of the army fully adequate to perform what was expected from it, and to triumph proudly over the arduous, but certainly not insuperable difficulties with which it would have to contend. In corps and officers, and in all the important department of staff, both military and medical establishments

* Vide page 214. et seq.

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establishments and supplies, it was in a state of the most complete efficiency in which a body of troops could stand, and it was at least fully adequate to meet and overcome any force which the widest calculation could deem likely to be opposed to it. Every arrangement was made for securing to the native troops, both with this and the other divisions, all the means of comfort which could be devised, to enable them to bear, without injury to their health, the exposure and hardship which it was foreseen they might have to encounter, in a climate new and uncongenial to their constitutions and habits. By a well-arranged system of dépôts, the means were secured of providing abundantly for all the wants of the troops which could not be supplied from the resources of the country, while the communications in the rear of the army were destined to be kept open by a further body of troops allotted to the purpose, though unavoidably to be drawn from distant quarters. It has been a great satisfaction to me, to find the accuracy of the principles on which was founded the plan of operations for Major-General Marley's division, above detailed, fully confirmed by the result of the inquiries pursued by the Guide and Intelligence Department with that force. For the particular information of your Honourable Committee on this subject, I beg to refer to the paper containing a series of questions put by my orders to the Deputy Quarter-Master General of the Army, who served in that capacity with Major-General Marley's division, and had those departments under his direction, together with that officer's replies.*

161. When the equipments of this division were first under consideration, the impression which I had received of the nature of the roads leading into the valley of Muckwanpore, led me to believe that battering guns could not be conveyed into that valley, while the supposed condition of the forts appeared to render them of little utility. Further information presented a more favourable view of the practicability of the road; and the early events of the war to the west suggested the advantage of placing a battering train in a position in the rear of the line, by which Major-General Marley was to advance into Nepaul, so that if required, and it were found practicable to move it, he might have it in his power to bring it forward. A train composed as stated in the marginal note on paragraph one hundred and fifty-five† was accordingly sent from Cawnpore, by the direct route to Betteeah, Major-General Marley's principal dépôt.

162. In the one hundred and fifty-ninth paragraph, I have adverted to the arrangement to be made for the defence of the frontier, after the advance of Major-General Marley's division into the Nepaulese territory. The consideration of a plan for this purpose had been referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, while he held the command on that frontier, and he submitted two distinct plans for my approbation. One of these appeared to me to present several advantages not included in the other, and I intimated my preference of it, but left the decision of the question to Major-General Marley. Subsequent events rendered unnecessary any recurrence to an arrangement calculated to meet the circumstances, the contemplation of which suggested the original reference. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had proposed the organization of an armed peasantry, as an expedient arrangement in the absence of regular troops in any considerable number. After consulting the Vice-President in Council and the local officers of Government, this proposition was rejected, as inadequate to the object in view, and inconsistent with the habits and character of the people, and the general policy of the British Government.

163. A suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw for raising two corps of one thousand Burkundauzes, one for Tirhoot and the other for Sarun, was approved, and orders given for the purpose: No success attended the attempts of the Magistrate of Tirhoot to raise the corps for that district; and the other, which the Rajah of Betteeah was employed to raise, and which was speedily collected, proved so entirely inefficient that it was disbanded at an early period.

164. I have stated in the one hundred and twelfth paragraph, that a separate provision was made for the protection of that part of our northern frontier which lies to the eastward of the river Koosi. The defence of this line of frontier

* See the documents in the early part of this collection.

† Four 18-pounders. | Two 8-inch howitzers. | Two 5½-inch ditto

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frontier was entrusted to the charge of Captain Latter, commanding the Rungpore Battalion, and was to be effected by that battalion with the addition of the regular force noted in the margin.* It was my intention to place at Captain Latter's disposal a body of Kerauts, a hill tribe formerly subject to the Rajahs of Muckwanpore, but reduced to subjection by the Goorkas. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had been directed to encourage the expelled Rajah of Muckwanpore to raise and arm a thousand men of this tribe, and send them with his brother and Dewan to join Captain Latter. The plan did not, however, succeed, and the few who were raised proved of no use.

165. Although Captain Latter's command embraced the whole extent of frontier, from the Koosi eastward to Juggergopah on the Burrampooter, the line to which his attention was particularly directed was that comprehended between the Koosi and the Teistah, which latter river forms the eastern limit of the Nepaulese possession. Eastward of the Teistah our frontier joins that of the territory of the Deb Rajah, and further east that of Assam; but as we were on terms of peace and amity with those powers, there was no apprehension of disturbance from them, unless the intrigues of the Nepaulese should induce them to take up arms against us, a circumstance not deemed probable. Captain Latter's instructions were therefore framed on the supposition, that that portion of our frontier only would be annexed which bordered on the Goorka territories. The arrangements entrusted to Captain Latter's conduct were in principle defensive; but not so exclusively so as to preclude him from attacking any of the enemy's posts within his own frontier, from annoying him by frequent alerts, and forcing him to respect our frontier by any well-concerted enterprizes, according as Captain Latter's means and relative position might enable him to plan and execute them, with a view to effect the main purpose of the employment of his detachment. The selection of proper posts, and the principles on which that selection should be made, were pointed out to Captain Latter as primary objects of his attention. Captain Latter was also instructed to connect the extreme of his posts to the west with the right of the line to be taken up for the defence of the frontier of Tirhoot, after the advance of Major-General Marley's division. The importance of keeping his regular troops as much collected as possible was particularly inculcated. Captain Latter's instructions further embraced directions for his conduct, in the event of his posts being turned by the enemy, and the country in his rear thus exposed to their depredations. Arrangements were also made for the punctual and ample supply of his troops. For the details of these instructions, I have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the letter from the Adjutant-General to Captain Latter.†

166. Captain Latter, notwithstanding his limited means and the disadvantages under which he laboured, in consequence of events to which I shall draw the attention of your Honourable Committee in a subsequent part of this despatch, has not only fulfilled the expectations I had formed, but greatly exceeded them, as I shall hereafter state.

167. I now proceed to lay before you a view of the political arrangements which it was my desire to combine with the contemplated advance of the division under the command of Major-General Marley to Catmandoo. I determined to commit the conduct of these arrangements, which in the event of a successful campaign would have included the negotiation of a peace between the two States, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who was directed to advance with Major-General Marley's division into Nepaul, in the character of Political Agent, as soon as he should be relieved by Major-General Marley's arrival on the frontier from the military command hitherto exercised by him.‡

168. Lieutenant

* 

| | |
|---|---|
| Artillery, including gun-lascars and drivers | 101 |
| Regular Infantry | 726 |
| Rungpore battalion | 1,391 |
| | 2,218 |
| Additional Detachment of second battalion Twenty-first Native Infantry, subsequently added to the above | 505 |
| TOTAL | 2,723 |

† See page 168. ‡ See page 354.

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168. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was instructed, as soon as the Terraie should be occupied, either by the advance of Major-General Marley's army or by the previous operations of his own detachment, to publish proclamations, inviting the inhabitants to consider themselves as the subjects of the Company, and to pay their revenue to the officers of the British Government. As hostilities would have actually commenced, and as I contemplated no terms of peace with the Goorkas which should include the restoration of the Terraie to that power, it appeared to me to be advantageous to declare, at the earliest possible period of time, the permanent annexation of that territory to the British dominions. Such a declaration would, I conceived, serve to tranquillize the minds of the inhabitants, by assuring them of their ultimate destination, and would unite them to perform the duties of good subjects to us, and take a decided part in our favour. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was instructed, as soon as this arrangement should be effected and the army prepared to advance, to make over the charge of these lands to the Magistrates and Collectors of the adjoining districts of Sarun and Tirhoot, who were furnished with general instructions for their guidance. It was obviously impracticable to frame any precise rules for the management of the territory which might thus be acquired; but the local officers above-mentioned were desired to report on all the points on which it was necessary for me to be informed, with a view to the future adoption of permanent arrangements.

169. In pursuance of the general system of restoring the exiled chiefs to such of the territories conquered from the Goorkas as it might not be necessary or expedient to retain in the hands of the Honourable Company, I determined to combine with the reduction of the forts of Muckwanpore, and the expulsion of the Goorkas from that country, the restoration of the ancient ruling family in the person of Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing, its legitimate representative. This young man and his brother, with some of the faithful retainers of the family, had resided for some years in Betteeah, on the profits of a village granted them by Rajah Beer Kishore Sing. By the extinction of the other branches of the family, among whom the territories of the Raj of Muckwanpore had been divided, Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing had become the heir of the whole of these possessions, which had originally comprehended the lower ranges of hills, from near the Gunduck eastward almost to the Teista, including in the lowlands the Terraie of Muckwanpore and part of Morung. Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing had joined Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp, and professed the utmost desire to employ the active exertions of himself and his former subjects, whom he uniformly represented as detesting the Goorka Government and anxious for the restoration of their native sovereigns. The long period of time since that dynasty had been deprived of its sovereignty, might make the existence of any zealous feeling in its favour doubtful. The general tenor of my information led me, however, to believe that a spirit of insurrection against the Goorkas would be roused by the advance of our troops, combined with the appearance of the representation of their ancient rules among them. Under this impression, I had previously authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to signify to Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing my intention to reinstate him in the territory in the hills formerly possessed by his ancestors, and to excite him, by this promise to exert himself, both in raising the corps of Kerauts above referred to, and in other ways calculated to promote the common object. I now communicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw more precisely my views and intentions with respect to this family. I observed, that it was my intention to restore to them the whole of the mountainous tract originally possessed by them, reserving for future decision, whether any or what portion of the low lands should be added to that boon. I remarked that as their restoration to any portion of their territory was an act purely gratuitous on the part of the British Government, and must far outweigh the value of any assistance they might be able to render, they could have no pretence to urge against our excepting from such restoration any portion of it that we might think proper; and that if it should be necessary, with a view to strengthen the new Government of Muckwanpore, to restore a portion of the low lands, it would probably be expedient to confer it in the form of Jaggeer, rather than in sovereignty, so that there might be but one paramount authority throughout the low lands. Among the advantages resulting from the establishment of the ancient

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ancient family in Muckwanpore, besides the degree in which the exertions of the Rajah and his adherents might be useful in the progress of operations, I considered as prominent the interposition of a friendly and independent power between the British territory and that of Nepaul.

170. I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's attention to the employment of the Rajah's agency, in drawing from the Goorka army such of the inhabitants of Muckwanpore as might be in his ranks; a measure which would at once tend to weaken the enemy, and give us the services of a species of troops which might be eminently useful, from their habits and knowledge of the country. The publication of a proclamation similar to that transmitted to Major-General Ochterlony, and the conclusion of corresponding engagements with the Rajah of Muckwanpore, were enjoined to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, if circumstances should render those measures expedient. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was authorized to make such pecuniary advances as he might find necessary for enabling the Rajah of Muckwanpore and his adherents to act with effect. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw actually concluded a preliminary agreement with Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing in the spirit of the instructions, but the events which followed prevented it from being acted upon. The conduct of any further negociation with the Kerauts I consigned to Captain Latter, whose position would be more favourable for the performance of that duty than Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's, especially after the latter should advance to Catmandoo.

171. The situation of Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing of Ramnuggur, and the means by which he might be rendered useful, formed the next subject of instruction to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. This person was the representative of the family which formerly possessed the hill territory of Tanhee or Tanahung. Expelled from that country, this family retired to Ramnuggur, on the banks of the Gunduck, in the territories of the Honourable Company, where they continue to reside. Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing also held lands within the Nepaulese territories, and this circumstance, together with the exposed situation of what he possessed within the Company's limits, and the defects of his personal character, produced a wavering and undecided conduct, which frequently assumed the appearance, and unavoidably excited the suspicion of deceit and duplicity. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was directed to watch his conduct strictly, and the procedure to be observed towards him was to be regulated by his behaviour. There was reason to suppose that Ramnuggur presented a favourable access to the hills, and the position of Tanhee containing the roads of Goorka Proper, rendered the Rajah's friendship of some moment. I determined, therefore, in the event of his pursuing a line of conduct which should merit approbation and reward, to reinstate and confirm him in the possession of the ancient dominions of his family. It was necessary, however, to leave to his own exertions, and those of his adherents in the country, the actual occupation of those territories, since it was not probable that a force adequate to afford him any direct aid could be spared for that service. The advance of Major-General Marley's division would, however, create a powerful diversion in his favour, and it might be presumed that the danger threatening the capital would induce the Goorkas to concentrate their forces for its defence. The arrangement to be made for Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing, and the engagements to be concluded with him, were to be framed on the same principles as were presented relative to the Rajah of Muckwanpore.

172. During Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's residence on the frontier, he had held communications with Rum Bum Paudè and his brothers, the nephews of the late Damoodhur Paudè, who formerly possessed a distinguished share of power and influence in the administration of Catmandoo, was the leader of the revolution by which Rajah Run Bahaudar was dethroned and expelled, and lost his life on the return of Run Bahaudar to power. These two persons had proposed, with the assistance of their relations and adherents, to endeavour to effect the overthrow of the power of Beem Sing, and eventually the deposition of the Rajah. Without reposing implicit confidence in their declarations regarding their remaining influence in Nepaul, it appeared sufficiently probable that their exertions might be productive of benefit, and that if they succeeded in obtaining a share

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a share of power, it would be exerted in favour of maintaining friendship with the British Government; I therefore authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to conciliate and encourage those persons, under an assurance of protection and reward proportioned to the services they might perform. Their suggestion for dethroning the reigning Rajah and elevating another member of the family was, of course, not entertained, and could only have become a subject of deliberation, in the event of the persevering obstinacy of the Goorka Government rendering it expedient to overthrow the Government of that State, an extremity which I did not contemplate.

173. After some observations relative to the valley of Nepaul and the territory of Goorka Proper, which under any issue of the war, leaving Nepaul a substantial State, would naturally remain in the possession of the Goorkas, and after recurring to the proposed appropriation of the southern line of hills stretching easterly from the valley of Nepaul, I proceeded to draw Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's attention to the situation of the Rajah of Sikim, with whom it appeared to me to be extremely desirable to establish a good understanding and correspondence. This chief had maintained a spirited resistance to the Goorkas; and though they ultimately possessed themselves of the greater portion of his territory, he still saved a part, and they found it convenient to admit him to a sort of joint possession of some particular posts, among others of the fort of Nagpore near the frontier of Morung, to which I shall have occasion to refer in the sequel.

174. The Rajah of Sikim is connected closely with the Lamas of Lassa and Bootan, from the former of which places his family derives its origin. There could be no doubt that his restoration to his former territory would be acceptable to the people both of Lassa and Bootan, and would induce them to regard our proceedings with satisfaction. With respect to Lassa, in particular, it would be advisable, I conceived, to conciliate that Government, as a means of evincing to the Chinese, whose authority predominates there, the moderation of our views, and to shew that they were directed to no object of aggrandizement in that quarter. The distance of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's position, and the occupation of his time by the other arduous duties of his office, suggested to me the expediency of employing Mr. David Scott, the Magistrate of Rungpore, in the proposed negociation with Sikim, and the corresponding communication which I proposed to open with Lassa and Bootan. The Rajah of Sikim having subsequently made a spontaneous overture to Captain Latter, before Mr. Scott was enabled to act on my instructions, the management of the negociation, thus accidentally begun with him, was transferred to that officer, as will be more particularly stated in the sequel. My instructions* to Mr. Scott were, that he should endeavour to open a communication with the Rajah of Sikim, and invite him to attempt the recovery of his possessions from the Goorkas, favoured by the approaching invasion of their country by the British troops. He was further to urge the Rajah's efforts to prevail on any other Hill Chiefs or tribes over whom he might have influence to exert themselves for the same purpose. Such a movement, on their part, would add to the distraction of the Goorkas, arising from the variety of points in which they would be assailed, and must contribute, as I hoped, to the success of the campaign. I authorized Mr. Scott to assure the Rajah of Sikim, and through him the other Chiefs who might be roused to activity, of the support of the British Government, as far as might be practicable, and that a stipulation for their future independence would be inserted in any treaty of peace which the British Government might make with the Nepaulese.

175. I further directed Mr. Scott to endeavour to open a channel of communication with the administration of Lassa; and if he should succeed, to convey to that Government such a statement of the origin and objects of our proceedings with reference to Nepaul, and of the encouragement it was proposed to afford to the Rajah of Sikim, as should produce the desired impression in our favour. I directed Mr. Scott to convey a similar statement to the Deb Rajah. Neither of these communications were to be made with the formality of a regular mission; but Mr. Scott was desired to depute a discreet person, properly informed and instructed, who without the parade of a public character should be known to be sent on the part of the British Government. Mr. Scott did not succeed in communicating with Lassa; but Captain Latter has since found the means of doing



* Vide page 265.

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so, through the Rajah of Sikim. Further consideration and acquaintance with the state of the court of the Deb Rajah led to a change of proceeding with relation to him, and a correspondence ensued between the Deb Rajah and the Vice-President, which terminated in the deputation of a Vakeel on the Deb Rajah's part to Rungpore: a measure suggested by the Vice-President in Council, as preferable to the proposed mission on the part of the Magistrate to Bootan, on account of its marking more decidedly the friendly disposition of the Deb Rajah. This transaction will be again adverted to in the sequel. Mr. Scott and Captain Latter were directed to correspond with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on all points relating to the duties respectively assigned to them, as stated in the preceding paragraphs.

176. With regard to the other countries in the possession of the Goorkas, lying between the valley of Catmandoo and Bootan, and between the valley and the Snowy Mountains on the north, I did not consider any particular measures to be necessary, since excepting in the event of a war of extremity with the Goorkas, no communication or connexion with those countries could apparently become necessary or advantageous.

177. In my instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, I deemed it proper to advert to the possible case of an interference, on the part of the Chinese Government or its officers, and to direct him how to act in such an event. A loose rumour prevailed, that the Rajah of Nepaul had applied to the Chinese Government for support, on the ground of his being nominally a dependent on that empire; and it seemed just possible, that an army might be met by a Chinese officer, stating that Nepaul was under the Emperor's protection, and requiring that we should desist from our enterprize. In this event, I desired that the answer to be returned by Major-General Marley should be to the following effect: That under the uncertainty which existed, whether such an intimation came from a Chinese officer or was an artifice of the enemy, he could not suspend operations, and that, deeply as he would lament doing any unintentional injury to any Chinese troops, whatever opposed him in the field must be considered as a Goorka force, and treated accordingly. Major-General Marley was then to refer him to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw for any further communication. The language which I instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to use in such an event was, after addressing him to the same effect as Major-General Marley, to add, that if the sender of the message were really a Chinese officer empowered to make such a communication, he had nothing to do but to stand aside, and let the chastisement of the Goorkas take its course; and to convey to him the most distinct assurances, that we had no design of appropriating territory to ourselves in that quarter, our sole object being to punish the insolent aggression of the Nepaulese. I desired Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, if information should reach him of a Chinese force having joined the Goorkas or entered their territory, to address its leader to the same effect; but not to seek a communication with the officer commanding on the Chinese frontier, should he have remained within his own boundaries.

178. Such was the general scope of my political views and arrangements, connected with the immediate operations of Major-General Marley's corps. From the advance of that division, combined with the calculated success of the other enterprizes, I cannot conceal my having formed the highest expectation of a brilliant and rapid termination of the war: an expectation which I continued to cherish, notwithstanding the disasters attending its commencement in other quarters. The Goorka Government, flattering itself that the artifice which had succeeded with them innumerable times might be equally effectual for once more, relied that its offer of sending a Vakeel to treat would soothe the just indignation of our Government. In this hope, and deluded by not perceiving the preparations which we were making with secresy, they thought they might delay the expense of a War Establishment, and they were thence really in a most unprovided state when our troops marched against them.

179. Anticipating the submission of the enemy, and having been able to determine in my own mind the conditions on which I was prepared to grant him peace in such an event, I transmitted in the same despatch the terms on which I was willing to conclude it, and my instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw

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shaw on that important subject. Had the positive occurrence of war been averted, by the early acquiescence of the Nepaulese in that formal atonement which was deemed indispensable to the satisfaction and honour of the British Government, and was distinctly brought under the Rajah's view by the letter, the substance of which is stated in the one hundred and fourth paragraph of this despatch, I should have been disposed to accede to terms of accommodation, perhaps too favourable; but as hostilities had actually commenced, and as a great charge had been incurred in preparations, the sacrifices to be demanded were necessarily to be proportioned to the inconvenience and expense imposed on the British Government, by the injustice, violence, and insolent obstinacy of the Nepaulese. The basis of any pacification which could now be admitted, must be indemnity for the charges of the war and security against further aggression, together with such specific atonement as it might be deemed advisable to exact, for the outrages which immediately led to hostilities. This atonement, I thought at the time, should be the surrender of the officers who perpetrated the outrages into our hands, with a view to their being tried for deliberate murder, and if found guilty, punished. The remaining objects I have conceived would be all attained by the cession of the low lands throughout the whole extent of the common frontier; the perpetual exclusion of the Goorka influence, power, and authority, from the countries west of the Gogra or Kali; the exclusion of Europeans of all nations, and Americans, from Nepaul; the establishment of a British Residency at Catmandoo; and the eventual payment of a sum of money towards defraying the charges of the war. To these were added other stipulations, calculated for the attainment of the several objects, and for the fulfilment of the obligations we might have entered into with the several chiefs who might have risen against the Goorkas. A special article was drawn to meet this object. It also occurred to me, that the renewal of the Commercial Treaty concluded in 1791 might be advantageous, and a stipulation to this effect was introduced; but Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was authorized either to modify or omit it altogether, as he might find the disposition of the Goorka Government to lean, there being a better chance of beneficial dealings in trade through habitual intercourse, than through any article to which the opposite party should submit with reluctance. The provisions in question were reduced into the form of a treaty, and the draft was transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with suitable instructions and explanations.*

180. In the course of the operations, when the early conclusion of peace seemed to me of greater importance than the attainment of some of the objects which, under other circumstances, I should have been unwilling to relinquish, I authorized a certain relaxation in the terms above referred to. The conditions on which I have ultimately determined to insist do not, however, differ in any great degree, and in no article of any consequence, from those originally contemplated. Both these alterations, and those previously referred to, will however be brought under your more particular observation in a separate despatch; and I have adverted to the subject now, merely to shew your Honourable Committee the views and intentions which I entertained on this head, at the time when I was engaged in devising and preparing that plan of military operations and arrangements, by means of which the objects of the war were to be accomplished. For a detailed statement of my sentiments and instructions on this important question, I have the honour to refer you to the despatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.†

181. I trust that, on a full view of that system of operations, your Honourable Committee will honour it with your approbation. I have already stated the considerations which were chiefly present to my mind in framing it. From the number and variety of attacks which the plan of operations comprehended, aided by the insurrections against the Goorka Government which might be expected to follow the first successes of our arms, there appeared to me strong ground for hope, that an early impression should be made upon the power and resources of the enemy, such as to induce him to seek for a speedy renewal of peace on the only terms on which he could now obtain it. According to every reasonable calculation, the success of the plan must have produced such distraction and embarrassment, as rapidly to have exhausted their limited resources and compelled them to submit. The connexions proposed to be formed with the

* Vide page 262. † Vide page 254.

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the expelled chiefs, and the use to which the exactions of those chiefs, and their subjects were expected to be converted, appeared to offer the most useful species of co-operation which could well be devised. With respect to the scheme of military operations, it was formed after most mature deliberation and laborious investigation into the nature of the country, and the genius and character of the enemy with whom we had to contend, the supposed strength and quality of his military force, and all other concomitants appertaining to the peculiar warfare contemplated. With reference to these, I was satisfied my projected measures were well adapted and efficiently combined. The several divisions were, in numerical strength, fully equal to any opposition which the resources of the enemy could subject them to encounter, and were, I may venture to say, on a footing of efficiency in every branch of equipment unknown in former wars. In the important article of supplies, for which it appeared probable that the troops would be obliged to depend upon our own dépôts with little assistance from the country, the most able arrangements were made by the Commissariat, and every article of necessary consumption provided on a scale of the utmost amplitude. On this subject I deem it proper to submit to you* *Statements of the Stores in Dépôt* along the line of frontier on which the troops were to act, with a* *Memorandum* explanatory of the system on which they were arranged and kept up. In a subsequent part of this despatch, or in a separate address, I shall have the satisfaction of proving to your Honourable Committee, that these arrangements have been no less conspicuous in point of economy than efficiency.

182. The concurring tendency of all the information received by me, relative to the condition, population, and resources of the enemy's country, precluded the supposition that they could long successfully oppose the efforts of our arms, if directed with energy, ability, and skill. The mountainous and rugged nature of the country, while it constituted the main foundation of their strength, offered on the other hand irresistible evidence of a limited number of inhabitants, and scarcity of means compared with its extent. An accurate account of their military force was, of course, not attainable; but the tenour of all my information, combined with what appeared well-founded deductions from the circumstances just referred to, satisfied me, that their regular force did not exceed an establishment of twelve thousand men, probably not kept up to its nominal rate at the time of the rupture. Whatever force they possessed beyond this, was a rude and hastily collected militia: brave, indeed, and hardy, but ill-trained and without discipline. Of this sort of force I have no doubt the number was very considerable; and I know that every means were adopted by the enemy, to circulate the belief in the low lands that these were trained troops habituated to service.

183. The regular force was distributed, as I believe, in the manner stated in the margin,† and was for the most part armed, clothed, and disciplined in imitation of our Sepoys, the Goorkas being sedulous in copying our military system and institutions. Their soldiers were known to be courageous, active, robust, obedient, and patient under great privations, as well as intelligent and quick of apprehension; but their principal advantage consisted in the natural strength of the country, their aptitude for that species of warfare in which the necessity of individual exertion deprives discipline of its accustomed superiority, and in the choice of positions, which their occupation and knowledge of the country about to become the scene of war enable them to make with judgment. Whatever disadvantages our troops might labour under from constitution and habit, and from the novelty of the service, I was justified in reposing the most perfect

* * These documents do not appear to have been sent.

† West of the Jumna ..... 4,000
Between the Jumna and Kali ..... 8,000
East of the Kali ..... 0,000
TOTAL ..... 12,000

These numbers were, of course, augmented in some degree as hostilities became inevitable; and it would appear, that as troops were detached from districts in which they were usually stationed, their places were supplied by new levies: but allowing for this, the number could not, in any period of the war, have amounted to 16,000 men.

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perfect confidence in their bravery, zeal, and devotion, and in relying that their unremitting exertion of those qualities, supported, directed, and animated by the example of their European officers, combined with our superior resources and skill in every branch of the art of war, could not fail to enable us to overcome all the difficulties presented by the ruggedness of the country, and the physical and moral energies of the enemy with whom we had to contend. Possessing so decided an advantage as we did in point of science and military provision, it was my strict and positive injunction to the officers charged with the execution of my orders, to avail themselves of that advantage, and on no account to hazard the doubtful issue of a contest of strength and courage, when the object could be securely, though less rapidly attained, by the patient application of superior skill and resource.

184. In the course of the following narrative, your Honourable Committee will perceive that the correctness of my information regarding the actual amount of the enemy's force was repeatedly questioned, and that their numbers were swelled far beyond that which I have stated to be in my belief its greatest extent. I shall not anticipate the observations which I may have to state on that subject, further than by observing, that experience has satisfied me of the general accuracy of my original conceptions, and the exaggerated statements alluded to proceeded from a too easy reception of the vague and idle reports of hircarrahs and spies, and the designed reports of the enemy (with whom it is a well-known and often practised trick), uncorrected by any attempt to ascertain the truth by personal observation, or to sift the accuracy or probability of statements so obviously wide of either. On the whole, I feel myself justified in ascerting, that no possible means which the resources of this Government enabled me to command were left unapplied to the exigencies of the crisis, and that no practicable effort was omitted, as far as depends on the liberal, and according to my judgment, the correct application of those resources, for bringing to an early, honourable, and successful issue, the arduous contest in which we were about to be engaged.

185. Entitled, as I regarded myself, to reckon on early reduction of the enemy's power, and his being compelled to accept of peace on the terms above contemplated, I felt satisfied that a peace, founded on those principles, would fully accomplish all the objects of the war. Such a peace following a successful struggle, could not fail to circumscribe the power and resources of the Goorkas so materially, as to prevent them from becoming afterwards troublesome and dangerous to the British Government. The re-establishment of their former power would obviously be hopeless, under circumstances of tarnished military reputation, narrowed territory, and diminished resources. After the experience which the Chiefs and people of the hills had of their oppressive and tyrannical sway, it was not to be conjectured that the Goorkas would be able again to take advantage of the feuds and jealousies of those Chiefs, for the purpose of extending their influence and gradually rescuing their dominions; projects which would, on the other hand, be detected and defeated by the British Government, while its power would quickly repress any attempts of open violence. The territorial cession which the conditions of peace involved, would, it might fairly be hoped, constitute an indemnification for a considerable part of the expenses of the war; while the access to the vast regions lying beyond the Snowy range offered a new incitement to the enterprize of our merchants and the extension of our commercial relations.

186. I am led to indulge myself in the repetition of these subjects of my anticipations, at the time when my mind was occupied in the preparations and arrangements described in the preceding paragraphs, as notwithstanding the temporary depressing of my hopes, the favourable change in our situation and prospects warrants the most confident expectation of realizing all the advantages which I have attempted to sketch, combined with the enhancement of our military reputation, and the consequent increase of solidity to one of the main foundations of our power in India.

187. Before I proceed to solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to a narrative of the operations of the war, I beg leave to submit to you a statement of the several transactions which occurred, and the communications which

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were held with the Agents of the Government of Nepaul in different quarters, during the interval between the determination to resort to arms and the commencement of actual hostilities.

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188. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw having, as reported in the seventy-third paragraph of this despatch, occupied the disputed lands on the frontier of Sarun and established posts there, maintained his position during the rainy season, undisturbed by any attempt on the part of the Nepaulese to dislodge him, although the movements of troops which occasionally took place in his front, and the rumours which prevailed, gave ground to suppose that such a design was meditated.

189. Your Honourable Committee will learn with indignation, that instead of any manly and honourable attempt to expel our troops and recover the disputed lands, recourse was had by the Goorkas to the infamous and detestable act of endeavouring to destroy our troops and our innocent subjects on the frontier, by poisoning the water of the wells and tanks. The providential and timely discovery of this infamous design prevented its success. Nothing but the most positive and undoubted proof could have induced me to believe, that the enemy had been guilty of an act so justly abhorred and execrated by every civilized people. That proof exists, bags containing the deleterious substance by which the effect was to be produced were taken from the tanks and wells and delivered to our officers, by whom experiments were made, demonstrating its noxious qualities. A specimen of this substance was transmitted to my Head-Quarters, and proved on examination to be a vegetable poison well known in Bengal, under the names of mitha, umrit, or khet-bish, which although sometimes used in very small doses as a medicine by the native practitioner, is fatal in any larger quantity.

190. This act was distinctly traced to Desrut Khetree, the Goorka officer commanding on the frontier, and undoubted evidence was obtained of his having acted under instructions from the court of Catmandoo; orders under the red seal of the Government of Nepaul having been addressed to many individuals in the lowest rank of life, directing them to execute whatever orders they might receive from Desrut Khetree, and promising reward, and the same persons being employed by him to poison the water. Other attempts of the same kind, in a different part of the district, were detected and reported to the Magistrate.

191. On receiving information from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of these atrocious designs, I deemed it to be my duty to direct him to put to death, without hesitation or delay, in the most public manner, any person who might be taken in the act of poisoning the wells or tanks, or with the means of effecting it, whatever might be his rank or condition.

192. Nothing further occurred on this frontier, till the seizure by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the Nepaulese thannah at Kurchurwa: a measure adopted by him in consequence of the apprehension by Perseram Thappa, who had succeeded Dusrut Khetree in the command on the frontier, of a Sepoy of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's escort who had straggled from his camp. This affair, which was unattended with bloodshed on either side, in which the Thannahdar and some of his people were made prisoners, was not followed by more important consequences, as I was led to suppose might be the case. The Sepoy was immediately sent back, and in return Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw liberated one of his prisoners of equal rank. The whole of the prisoners were subsequently released under my orders, no advantage appearing to me to be likely to result from their detention, while their release might produce an impression favourable to our moderation and humanity. This circumstance was scarcely worth mentioning; except that, combined with the designs and movements of the enemy on the frontier, and with their known preparations and arrangements, it proves that they were fully sensible that we considered the two countries in a state of war, and that they were prepared for active hostilities as soon as the season should admit. If any doubt on this subject could be supposed to remain on their minds, it must have been dispelled by the direct communications made to the Court of Catmandoo, arising out of the transactions which I now proceed to relate.

193. Lieutenant-

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193 Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw received information of the arrival at Burhurwa, Perseram Thappa's position, of an officer of the Nepaulese Government, named Chunder Sekher Opadeeah, said to be despatched with letters and presents to the Governor-General, and to be furnished with instructions to make overtures of a conciliatory tenour.* This person having remained stationary on the frontier, and not having made any communication to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw concerning his mission, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with a view to draw forth a declaration of the agent's intentions, took occasion, in replying to a letter from Perseram Thappa respecting the prisoners, to transmit to him a copy of the proclamation prohibiting commercial intercourse, accompanied with some observations on the relations between the two countries produced by the violence and aggression of the Nepaulese, and an intimation that he could not expect the release of the prisoners without my orders, or until he should surrender the perpetrators of the murder in Bootwul. In reply, also, to a letter from Beem Sing Thappa, on the subject of the Kurchurwa prisoners, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw addressed that person much to the same effect, transmitting to him, also, a copy of the proclamation. It appears that immediately on the receipt by Perseram Thappa of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's letter, the Vakeel applied for orders to his Government, and shortly after addressed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, stating the purpose of his mission, and transmitting a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's address from the Rajah, in which Chunder Sekher is said to be deputed for the purpose of congratulating the Governor-General on his arrival from England, and of increasing the reciprocal friendship of the two States. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw very properly informed the Agent, that he must await the decision of the Governor-General with respect to his being permitted to proceed. On being apprized by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the arrival of the Vakeel and the ostensible object of his mission, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to signify to him, and also to the Rajah, that in the actual relations between the two States, produced entirely by the violent and unjust conduct of the Nepaulese Government, no amicable intercourse, of the nature implied by the despatch of the Vakeel with presents, could be maintained with that Government, nor any Nepaulese Agent admitted into the British territory, without full powers to adjust all depending differences on a permanent and satisfactory basis. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was also desired to inform the Agent, that he was at liberty to return to Catmandoo. These instructions were executed to the letter by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and the communication which he made to the Vakeel and the Rajah, and the previous one to Beem Sing and Perseram Thappa, leave the Government of Nepaul, as well as the individuals in question, without a shadow of a pretence for misinterpreting our view of the existing relations, or for ignorance of our considering the two nations to be at war. Chunder Sekher, after an attempt to elude the vigilance of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and to obtain a passport from the Magistrate of Tirhoot, retired to Burhurwa, where he remained until the capture of that post, on Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's advance in November, where he was made a prisoner and his papers fell into our hands. Among them were his instructions for the guidance of his conduct in the execution of his mission to Fort William; and your Honourable Committee will require no better evidence than that document affords, of the spirit and temper of the Court of Catmandoo, with reference to those proceedings which produced the war, even up to the period of time now adverted to; of its determination not to relinquish the objects in dispute; and of the persevering and barefaced sophistry and misrepresentation by which their agent was instructed to maintain their pretensions. A perusal of the paper itself will best enable your Honourable Committee to appreciate the correctness of this description of it, and will relieve me from the necessity of occupying your time with any further remarks upon it. The other paper taken with Chunder Sekher's effects, purporting to be an account of the connexion between the State of Nepaul and the British Government, is rather mentioned as an object of curiosity than as a document bearing on the immediate questions at issue.

194. Among the papers taken with Chunder Sekher Opadeea's effects was a letter addressed to me by the Rajah of Nepaul, stating the objects of the Vakeel's mission. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the light thrown by his instructions on the nature of the matters which he was to represent, sufficiently shews the illusory character of his mission; or that, even had the Rajah's letter

* See page 341, et seq. and 376, et seq.

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letter been before me at the time when I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to decline receiving him, it was not calculated to lead me to the adoption of a resolution different from that actually taken. It would be a fruitless demand on the time and attention of your Honourable Committee, to occupy them by offering any observations on the extraordinary and unparalleled perverseness, insolence, and obstinacy, indicated by the continued professions of friendship, and a desire for the amicable adjustment of all depending questions, employed by the Nepaulese Government, and the total silence in which they pass over the distinct and solemn warning of the consequences of their proceedings, which they had repeatedly received. It is manifest, however, that their resolution was taken, if the attempt to lead us into another delusive negotiation should not succeed, to rest the decision of the question on the issue of the war.

195. In pursuance of the system on which the Government of Nepaul had acted, and which it was the object of his mission to enforce, Chunder Sekher Opadeea persisted in asserting his conviction, and that of his Court, that the differences might be adjusted by amicable negotiation, on the footing of that which had taken place in the preceding year; and stating himself to be now convinced of his own error, solicited Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's permission to address the Rajah, with a view to remove the misconception under which he laboured, and prevail on him to adopt a conduct more suitable to the actual state of the question. With Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's permission, he accordingly addressed a letter to the Rajah, reporting the circumstances attending his own capture, pointing out to the Rajah the perilous situation in which he had placed himself, and concluding by suggesting that Bheem Sing Thappa should meet Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, for the purpose of negotiating for peace, as the only means of saving the State. The reply to this letter was of a nature wholly unsatisfactory; but as the tenour of it, and the consequent proceedings, will be more conveniently included in the separate report which I propose to address to your Honourable Committee, relative to the negotiations for peace, I shall refrain from adverting to them more particularly in this place. Chunder Sekher remained in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp until he was allowed, at the request of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, to proceed with him to Catmandoo, as will be reported in its proper place.

196. It is requisite to advert here to the charge brought against the British Government and its officers by the Government of Nepaul, of seizing and plundering Chunder Sekher Opadeea, whom they affect to consider as cloathed with the character of Vakeel, contrary to the laws and usages of nations, and to the observances of courtesy usual between Governments, even in a state of war. This charge is repeated in various letters from the Rajah and the officers of his Government. The sum of the charge is, that Chunder Sekher Opadeea, whom they affect to style the constituted Vakeel of the Rajah, while awaiting on the frontier the authority of the Governor-General to proceed to the Presidency or the Governor-General's Head-Quarters, was attacked by our troops, and plundered of the presents destined for the Governor-General, and of his letters and credentials, as well as of his private property; and from this act it is argued, that the British Government has thrown obstacles in the way of the preservation of good understanding which it was the object of Chunder Sekher's mission to effect, and that it has discouraged the deputation of Vakeels by its treatment of that person. Now, with respect to the real nature of Chunder Sekher's mission, the instructions of that person, above referred to, prove abundantly that they were not calculated to enable him to accomplish the professed object, and that they were directed to a purpose altogether unsatisfactory and delusive. Even in the letter from the Rajah to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, announcing the mission of Chunder Sekher, the object of it is stated merely to convey presents and congratulatory messages to the Governor-General, and in the most general terms to promote the reciprocal friendship of the two States; a species of communication totally incompatable with the relations in which the Nepaulese had placed themselves towards the British Government. Chunder Sekher was therefore informed, as above stated, that he could not be admitted into the Honourable Company's territories, unless he were furnished with powers to adjust all depending questions on a permanent and satisfactory basis, and was informed that he might return to Catmandoo. With the exception

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tion of his attempt to obtain the permission of the Magistrate of Tirhoot to enter that district, no other step was taken, that could indicate his conceiving himself to be still acting in a diplomatic character. Instead of retiring to Catmandoo, however, or to any other secure place, he remained in the neighbourhood of Perseram Thappa's quarters at Burhurwa, on the very frontier, during twenty-three days which intervened between the period of his being denied admittance by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw and the attack on Perseram Thappa's post in which he was made prisoner. It is evident then, that he had forfeited all claim to the privileges and immunities of the representative and diplomatic character in which he arrived on the frontier from Catmandoo, and that by delaying his departure, and remaining on the frontier at a military post, the two countries being, as he knew, in a state of war, instead of retiring to his court, or to some distant and secure quarter, for which abundant time had been afforded he wilfully exposed himself to the consequences which ensued. The only attempt to oppose this statement which was conveyed by me in a letter to the Rajah, and also by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw through one of the Goorka officers on the frontier, is an assertion, that the officers of the British Government knew, or ought to have known, that Chunder Sekher was waiting there for the receipt of an answer to the Rajah's letter to the Governor-General, of which he had been the bearer. This feeble attempt to weaken the force of the above statement is completely destroyed, by a reference to the fact, that the letter had not been despatched to the Governor-General, and that it was in reality among the papers in Chunder Sekher's possession, which fell into our hands at the capture of Burhurwa. But had the fact been otherwise, it would not have altered the case, as affecting our procedure, after the notice which Chunder Sekher had received under my express direction.

197. I now proceed to state the substance of certain communications * which passed between Major-General Ochterlony and Ummer Sing Thappa, ostensibly and perhaps really, on the part of the latter, for the re-establishment of the relations of amity, before actual hostilities should commence, and of a correspondence which ensued, under a belief that his real object might be the accomplishment of an arrangement for his own advantage, such as is hinted at in the one hundred and twenty-eighth paragraph of this despatch.

198. The first communication to Major-General Ochterlony, from Ummer Sing, was accompanied by an arzee from the latter to my address, in which, as well as in his letter to Major-General Ochterlony, he enters on a defence of the conduct and proceedings of his Government, founded on their alleged right to the disputed lands, and renews all the sophistical arguments and groundless pretensions already so often refuted and exposed, and offers the same inadmissible terms of compromise which had been previously rejected. I stated to Major-General Ochterlony this opinion of Ummer Sing's propositions, which were obviously, as it appeared to me, dictated at the court of Catmandoo, and informed him, at the same time, that I should not, under any circumstances, have deemed it fitting to render Ummer Sing the channel of negociations, which had hitherto been conducted either by direct correspondence between the two Governments, or by the agents of each, regularly constituted for the purpose; and that I did not, therefore, deem it necessary to return any answer to Ummer Sing's arzee. A short time after, Major-General Ochterlony received another letter from Ummer Sing, stating that he had received orders to depute an agent to meet the Governor-General with presents, &c., on his arrival in Hindostan; and hinting that it might be the means of bringing about a reconciliation. To this letter Major-General Ochterlony replied, that he could not indulge hope of such a result, and referred to Ummer Sing's former arzee being unanswered, in proof of it being the intention of the British Government that negociations for a general adjustment should be conducted through agents appointed directly by the Rajah. In the discourse held by Ummer Sing and his son, Runjore Sing, to a Hircarrah despatched to Ummer Sing's residence at Irkee by Major-General Ochterlony, with the reply to the letter mentioned at the commencement of this paragraph, their language was to the same effect as the arzee addressed by Ummer Sing to me, and the same language was employed by a Gossain deputed by Ummer Sing to Ludiana. On both occasions, too, the strongest pretensions were made of a desire to maintain peace; and they alleged, that Ummer Sing



* Vide pages 292, and 325 and 326.

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and Runjore Sing, confiding in this result, had made no preparations for war: an assertion which Major-General Ochterlony knew, from his own sources of information, to be unfounded. They also stated, that the Government of Nepaul was ready to punish the perpetrators of the outrage in Bootwul. The Gossain added, that Ummer Sing had received a letter from the Rajah, directing him to depute his son, Runjore Sing, to the Governor-General, and that he was prepared to do so; but desired, in the first instance, that Runjore should visit Major-General Ochterlony. Major-General Ochterlony replied, that as he was not authorized to negociate, no advantage would arise from Runjore Sing's proceeding to Ludiana, and that it would be more advisable for Ummer Sing to direct him to repair to Delhi, where he would receive, through the Resident, the Governor-General's orders.

199. When these circumstances were reported to me by Major-General Ochterlony, it was evident to my apprehension that there was no sincerity in the overture. It was not likely, supposing the Government of Nepaul to be sincerely disposed to treat on those terms which they knew to be alone admissible, that they should have employed only a circuitous channel like that of Ummer Sing, and have abstained from any direct communication. It was my belief, therefore, that these proposals were designed, merely to throw us off our guard, and induce us to relax our preparations, by holding out a hope of accommodation. I stated this opinion to Major-General Ochterlony, informing him, at the same time, that while I was prepared, and cordially disposed, to receive any propositions comprehending that degree of atonement and submission which the British Government was entitled to require, I would not be diverted from pursuing the means of enforcing it, by any attempt at negociation through an indirect and irregular channel. I signified to Major-General Ochterlony my approbation of the tenour of his communications to Ummer Sing, and his reference of Runjore Sing to the Resident at Delhi; and I stated, that the latter office would be furnished with instructions adapted to the case, as soon as there should appear to be any real intention of Runjore's proceeding thither.*

200. Before Major-General Ochterlony received any reply to his late communication to Ummer Sing, he had commenced his march to Nalagurh, during which he received a letter from Runjore Sing, stating his readiness to repair to Delhi. Major-General Ochterlony replied, by expressing his regret that the measure had been so long deferred, and declined complying with Runjore's declared desire, that all operations should cease till his (Runjore's) return to Nahun from Delhi. Runjore Sing addressed a letter to Mr. Metcalfe about the same time, transmitting copies of his last letters to Major-General Ochterlony, and expressing his surprize at the invasion of the country of the Goorkas, who were considered as disciples of the English, and observing that no good would result to either party from the war. These concurrent communications from Runjore Sing led me to suppose, that he would speedily depute an agent to Delhi, with the view either to negociate an accommodation of the differences between the two States, or to effect an arrangement for his own and his father's interests. Any propositions with a view to the former object, I conjectured, would be of a nature not to be admissible; but I desired Mr. Metcalfe to receive and communicate them to me, whatever might be their tenour. The latter appeared to me to be a much more probable object of any such deputation, and I did not doubt, that whatever might be the ostensible purpose of the mission of a Vakeel, it would have that for its concealed and real one; I therefore furnished Mr. Metcalfe with instructions† suited to such a supposition. A recent despatch from Major-General Ochterlony afforded ground for believing, that the inhabitants of the countries between the Sutleje and the Jumna, and their hereditary chiefs, would disappoint the expectations we had formed of their active and zealous assistance against the enemy; and although I was not satisfied that this would be the case, or that time or events had yet permitted them to display their real feelings, I determined, if the result should prove as Major-General Ochterlony predicted, and that we should then be released from the conditional obligations of the proclamation, to propose to guarantee Ummer Sing and his family in the independent possession of that territory, subject to the following exceptions, provided he should separate himself from the Goorka State, and enter into engagements with us, corresponding in principle with those

* See pages 292 and 3, and 326 and 7. † See page 200.

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those proposed to be concluded with the restored Chiefs, as stated in the one hundred and twenty-fifth paragraph of this despatch. The exceptions just adverted to were, first, any part of those lands which it might be expedient to retain in our hands; secondly, the former possessions of any Chief who might afford us active and zealous assistance, and thus entitle himself to the benefits of the proclamation.

201. If it should appear, in the progress of operations, that the people of the hills, and their hereditary Chiefs, obeyed the call and entitled themselves to the advantage of the proclamation, I then proposed, in addition to such lands as would probably, under any circumstances, be at our disposal, to confer on Ummer Sing and his family a jaggeer in some other quarter, or a pension in money. These were the principles on which were founded my instructions to Mr. Metcalfe; but no opportunity occurred of their being carried into execution: and it subsequently appeared, that no design, of the nature attributed to Ummer Sing or Runjore Sing, was ever entertained by them, or that, if ever entertained, it had been abandoned. The instructions,* of which the substance is stated above, were communicated to Major-General Ochterlony. It was particularly remarked, that his operations were not to be suspended on account of any depending negociation, and Mr. Metcalfe was directed to refuse his assent to any such stipulation.

202. On the receipt of the above instructions, Mr. Metcalfe intimated to Runjore Sing his readiness to receive an agent, should he think proper to depute one; and Ummer Sing having apprized Major-General Ochterlony of the receipt of this communication, a correspondence ensued, which terminated in Ummer Sing intimating his intention to send an agent immediately to Delhi, and from thence to me. Not deeming it advisable, however, that the agent should proceed to my camp, I directed Mr. Metcalfe, who was then at Head-Quarters, but was about to return to Delhi, to desire the agent to proceed thither and await his return. It was not possible to furnish Mr. Metcalfe with any instructions, in addition to those of which he was in possession, until the tenor of Ummer Sing's propositions should be known. I at the same time stated to Major-General Ochterlony, that if it should appear that, notwithstanding the deputation of the Vakeel, Ummer Sing was desirous of a personal communication, he was at liberty to meet him; and I referred to the instructions already transmitted to Major-General Ochterlony, and to his general knowledge of my views and sentiments, as furnishing a rule for his guidance, under any probable direction which Ummer Sing's discourse or propositions should take. In any other case, he was desired to refer for instructions. Other directions, on collateral points, were added, which it is not necessary to detail.

203. In the interval between the despatch of my instructions* of the 21st November, referred to in the two hundred and first paragraph, and the receipt, by Major-General Ochterlony of the communication from Ummer Sing Thappa just referred to, Ummer Sing addressed a letter to me, which he transmitted through Major-General Ochterlony, stating that he had received authority from the Rajah to depute an agent to me for the adjustment of the boundary disputes, and expressing his own earnest desire for their speedy settlement. I instructed Major-General Ochterlony to state to Ummer Sing, in reply, that the questions now depending between the two States no longer referred to boundary disputes, but involved interests of the greatest magnitude: that however the British Government entered reluctantly into the war, it was willing to re-establish the relations of peace, on terms consistent with its interests, dignity, and honour: that the agent whom Ummer Sing might depute would be received, and his propositions heard, and if admissible, they would duly be discussed; and that if he would direct his Agent to proceed to Delhi, the Resident would be prepared to receive the communications with which he might be charged.†

204. Before any report reached me of the execution of the instructions of which the substance is stated in the preceding paragraphs, I was informed by Mr. Brooke,‡ the agent at Benares, that a Bramin, named Basdeo, had made a communication to him to the following effect, on the part, as he alleged, of Rundoz

* See pages 199 and 200. † See page 292. ‡ See page 344.

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Rundoz Sing Thappa, the son of Ummer Sing Thappa, and the principal Minister for Civil Affairs of the Rajah of Nepaul and Keeper of the "Red Seal." The tenour of Rundoz Sing's proposal, as stated by Basdeo, was that he and his father should unite in putting the British troops in possession of Nepaul, on condition that they should be continued in the enjoyment of lands to the value of Rupees 30,000 per annum, which they held from the Government of Nepaul, and receive an allowance of Rupees 2,000 per mensem, and the Rajah should be confirmed in the Government. Rundoz's motive for this overture was stated to be his desire to overthrow the power of Beem Sing Thappa, the principal minister, with whom he was at enmity. Adverting to the previous reports of Ummer Sing's disaffection, I was disposed to believe that this communication might really have proceeded from Rundoz Sing; and I so far acted on it, as to furnish Major-General Ochterlony and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw with instructions* for their eventual guidance, and I desired Mr. Brooke to direct Basdeo to inform Rundoz that I was willing to meet his proposal, and to recommend to him to open a communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who would be empowered and instructed to enter on the discussion, and adjust the details of any arrangement that might be agreed upon. Authority and instructions to that effect were accordingly given to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who was desired to receive any overture of the nature contemplated from Rundoz, and engage in the name of the British Government, to fulfil the terms proposed by Basdeo, on his performance of the conditions specified. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was desired to be guided by the result of Major-General Ochterlony's communications with Ummer Sing Thappa, with regard to the expediency of making any overture, in the first instance, to Rundoz Sing, founded on the eventual agreement of the former to the arrangement in question. I signified to Major-General Ochterlony my readiness to pledge the faith of the British Government to the following terms, on the condition of Ummer Sing's surrendering his army, and the country in his possession, and of his son performing the promises conveyed through Basdeo.—1st. To establish the Rajah of Nepaul in the Government of the whole of that country east of the Gogra, with the exception of such parts as, by our engagements with the exiled chiefs and others, we might be bound to secure to them.—2dly. To confirm to Ummer Sing and his family the lands held by them, to the value of Rupees 30,000 per annum; and 3rdly, to settle on him and his family an annual sum of Rupees 24,000 or even to exceed that sum, in such proportion as might be deemed reasonable with reference to their services and condition. It is not necessary to state the details of my instructions, nor to advert particularly to the several subsidiary points which they embraced, as they were attended by no practical result. Basdeo proceeded to Catmandoo, with the avowed intention of delivering to Rundoz Sing the message imparted by Mr. Brooke; but it would seem either that Rundoz's views had altered, in consequence of the untoward events that had occurred to us, or that he never entertained those ascribed to him, as Basdeo shortly after returned to Benares, accompanied by another Bramin named Neelkunth Jotshee, with a letter to my address from the Rajah, and letters addressed jointly by Beem Sing and Rundoz Thappa to Mr. Brooke, with the professed object of opening a negociation for peace. To these letters and my consequent proceedings, I shall request the attention of your Honourable Committee, in the separate despatch which I proposed to address to you on the subject of the negociation for peace. I now revert to Major-General Ochterlony's proceedings, under the instructionss referred to in the last and preceding paragraphs.

205. Major-General Ochterlony had received the instructions† of the 21st of December, at a time when he meditated the movement which compelled Ummer Sing to change his position on the heights of Ramgurh, and he deferred making any communication until the effect of that movement should be known. After the repulse of the enemy's attack on Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's post near Deboo, on the 29th December, Major-General Ochterlony deeming the time favourable, addressed a letter to Ummer Sing, intimating that he had received my authority to communicate on the subject of any propositions which Ummer Sing might desire to offer. The tenour of Ummer Sing's answer was boastful and exulting in the highest degree, and was evidently the effect of our recent failures before Jyetuck, which had come to his knowledge, and the general ill success

* See pages 345 and 347. † See page 326.

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success which, with the exception of Major-General Ochterlony's own movements, had attended our operations. Ummer Sing made no reference whatever to the supposed views of his son, as connected with his own, nor did he express any inclination to renew negociation on the part of his Government. He, on the contrary, declares his firm intention, as well as that of the other Goorka Chiefs, to oppose us to the last extremity. Major-General Ochterlony naturally supposed that this letter would terminate their correspondence; but on the following day he received a letter from Ummer Sing, stating his wish to send a confidential person, who was accordingly received by Major-General Ochterlony, and read to him a paper bearing the red seal of the Rajah, purporting to be instructions to Ummer Sing for negociating peace. The terms proposed were the cession to the British Government of the lands in Bootwul lying on the left bank of the Terraie, and the twenty-two villages of Nunnore. Major-General Ochterlony informed Ummer Sing's agent, that these terms should be communicated to me, but gave him no hope that they would be listened to, and discouraged a proposition that the agent should be deputed to Delhi.

206. To the proposal contained in the paper communicated by Ummer Sing no answer could be given, but that it was totally unsatisfactory and inadmissible, having been rejected before the hostilities commenced; and Major-General Ochterlony was instructed to make a communication to this effect to Ummer Sing. I still felt disposed to think, that notwithstanding the confident style of Ummer Sing's language, he must consider his situation to be one of some peril, and that he would be disposed, especially if it should be rendered more difficult by the success of Major-General Ochterlony's operations, to make terms for himself; I therefore adopted a suggestion of Major-General Ochterlony's for eventually placing him in possession of the remote district of Bussahur lying between the Sutleje and the borders of Gurhwall under the Snowy Mountains, with some adjacent tracts of lands; and I furnished Major-General Ochterlony with instructions accordingly. There seemed reason to suppose, that although Ummer Sing had not availed himself of the openings given him to bring forward any proposition relating to personal objects, he would not scruple to accept an offer made distinctly to him; and adverting to the importance of bringing this service to a conclusion, I might perhaps have authorized such an offer, had I not been deterred by the apprehension that it might be attributed by him to a consciousness, on our part, of inability to continue the contest, and to the dispiriting effects of our recent disasters, both at Jyetuck and on the frontier of Sarun, the latter of which he would have just learned, and with great exaggeration. I did, however, authorize Major-General Ochterlony to avail himself of any opportunity which his success might afford of making an overture to Ummer Sing, without the risk of it being imputed to such motives; and to his discretion, governed by advertence to Ummer Sing's actual and relative situation, I left the nature and extent of the terms to be granted to him, with a reference to the general tenour of my previous instructions.

207. Before his receipt of the despatch in which the foregoing remarks and instructions were conveyed, Major-General Ochterlony had, on the success of the movement which compelled Ummer Sing to take up his position on the heights of Malown, opened a new communication with him, through the medium of that chief's son, Rumdoz, in the hope that it might lead to a negotiation concerning his personal views, but no such result ensued; and with this, and the communication of my rejection of the terms specified in the two hundred and sixth paragraph, which was made at the same time, all correspondence with Ummer Sing, referring either to peace between the two States or to his private interests, ceased.

208. I have thought it necessary to submit the foregoing statement to your Honourable Committee, although the correspondence and transactions which form the subject of it terminated in no practical result, in order to shew that no opportunity was suffered to pass by, of enabling the enemy, if so disposed, to put an end to the war, by making the necessary concessions, or of effecting the early conclusion of the service in the western division of the Goorka dominions, without bloodshed, by meeting the supposed personal objects and interests of the enemy's commander in that quarter.

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209. In order to preserve the continuity of the narrative, I have extended the statement, both of these negociations and of the transactions in which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was engaged, beyond the period stated in the commencement, and have, with the same view, included what passed between Ummer Sing and Major-General Ochterlony, concerning the restoration of peace between the two States. As these inconclusive communications did not affect the negociations subsequently pursued, it will not be necessary to revert to them in my proposed separate address, further than by a general reference to the spirit in which they were conducted on the part of the Goorkas.

210. I now proceed to lay before you a statement of the military operations and events of the campaign, and of such of the transactions connected with them as will properly find a place in this part of the narrative.

211. When the preparations were advanced, and my orders were issued for the march of the several divisions, at the periods and according to the plans determined on, I judged it proper to transmit to the Residents at foreign courts, and to the several Political Agents, and also to publish for general information, a Declaration* of the origin and causes of the war, calculated to place the subject in its proper light, and to satisfy those to whom it was addressed, of the justice and moderation of our conduct and the unavoidable necessity of the war.

212. The campaign commenced by the seizure of the Timley Pass into the Deyra Dhoon, on the 20th October, by Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, who was detached for that purpose by Major-General Gillespie. Major-General Gillespie entered the Dhoon on the 24th by the Kerree Pass, and marched on Kalunga or Nala Panee, while detachments occupied the passes and ferries of the Jumna. It will not be necessary for me to impose on myself the unpleasant task of detailing the circumstances which attended the unfortunate failure of the attempt to carry Kalunga by assault on the 30th of October. The details of that melancholy affair are already before your Honourable Committee.†

213. The regret occasioned by the failure and the loss of lives with which it was attended, was deeply aggravated by the untimely death of Major-General Gillespie, who was shot at the wicket of the fort, while gallantly cheering his men, and encouraging them by his language and example to advance to the walls. The loss of this gallant and heroic officer will have been deeply felt by your Honourable Committee; as it was deplored by me, and by the officers and troops under his command and the whole army, whose confidence and respect he possessed in an eminent degree. Every demonstration of sorrow for his loss, and respect for his memory, has been shewn by the Government of this country, and it has been resolved to erect a public monument in commemoration of his services and his fall.

214. The unfortunate issue of this first attack on the enemy could not fail to produce the most disheartening effect on the operations of the war; and the discomfiture of our troops in another attempt, on the 27th November, to carry the place after a practicable breach was made in the wall, tended to discourage our own troops, while it raised the spirit and augmented the hopes and exertions of the enemy extravagantly. The last attack was made under the direction of Colonel Mawbey, of his Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment of Foot, who had succeeded to the temporary command of the division after the death of Major-General Gillespie. The extraordinary circumstances of the second failure in an attempt to carry a place, certainly of no great strength, or extent, destitute of a ditch, laid open by a breach up which a carriage might have been driven, and defended by a garrison whose only means of resistance consisted in their personal gallantry, necessarily excited in my mind feelings of the utmost anxiety and uneasiness. The correspondence‡ which passed on the subject with Colonel Mawbey is before your Honourable Committee, and will enable you to form your own judgment of the circumstances to which it refers; I forbear, therefore, to add any observations of my own in this place, sensible that no instance of meritorious conduct will escape your notice, and unwilling to mark with unnecessary severity even a conduct which I could not approve.

215. The Fort of Kalunga was evacuated by the garrison on the 30th November, three days after the assault; a step which it was compelled to take, by

* See page 448 Do. page 436, et seq. ‡ Do. page 460 to 472 and 490, et seq.

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by the effect of the shells thrown from our batteries and the interruption of their supplies of water. The garrison was pursued in its retreat by a detachment under the command of Major Ludlow, of the Sixth Regiment of Native Infantry, who had greatly distinguished himself in the first assault and the subsequent operations, and they suffered considerable loss in an attack which he was enabled to make on them.

216. The Dhoon and the neighbouring positions being now in our possession, Colonel Mawbey, in pursuance of the original plan of operations, marched with his division for Nahun, leaving in the Dhoon, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, a force composed of regular and irregular troops, deemed sufficient for securing the immediate occupation of that tract of country. The enemy still retained possession of Sreenuggur and several strong and commanding positions in Gurhwall, some of which were seized by our troops in the course of subsequent operations; but it was not practicable to occupy that part of the province lying to the eastward of the Bageerettee, which remained in the enemy's possession until it was evacuated under the provisions of the conventions of Almora and Malown. I do not propose to embarrass this narrative with a detail of the operations of the several detachments which acted in this quarter during the campaign, but shall content myself with referring your Honourable Committee to the documents noted in the margin, and to the published copies and extracts.*

217. After the lamented death of Major-General Gillespie, I had, as stated in the hundred and thirty-third paragraph of this despatch, appointed Major-General Martindell to the command of the division, which he assumed while it was in progress to Nahun

218. On his approach to that town it was abandoned by the enemy, who withdrew to to the lofty mountain of Jyetuck, on the summit of which stands the fort of that name, and strengthened his position, already strong by nature, by extensive and substantial stockades and breast-works on different parts of the mountain. The formidable nature of this position will be apparent to your Honourable Committee, from an inspection of the plan and drawing which accompany this despatch. The enemy's force in this quarter was commanded by Kajee Runjore Sing Thappa, the son of Ummer Sing Thappa, and amounted, after being joined by reinforcements from Gurhwall, which our detachments attempted unsuccessfully to intercept, to about two thousand two hundred fighting men. The families of Runjore Sing and the principal Goorka officers were also in the position.

219. Major-General Martindell having occupied Nahun and established magazines and dépôts there, resolved on a combined movement, with the view of seizing two important positions, situated respectively on the western and eastern sides of that of the enemy, by which means he expected to be able to cut them off from their principal watering-places, and to intercept the communications of the garrison with the surrounding country, from which they drew their supplies. Two detachments were accordingly formed, under the command respectively of Major Ludlow of the Sixth, and Major William Richards of the Thirteenth Native Infantry. The latter, after a fatiguing march by a circuitous route, arrived at the point of his destination on the morning of the 27th of December, and seized the position which he was ordered to occupy. Major Ludlow with his column advanced on the same morning to the destined point of attack on the west side of the fort, and after repulsing the force of the enemy opposed to him, and driving him from height to height to a stockaded position in their rear, unfortunately failed in an attempt to carry the stockade; and the enemy rallying and renewing the attack, under these circumstances, our troops were compelled to retire with considerable loss. The failure of the attack conducted by Major Ludlow, induced Major-General Martindell to send orders to Major Richards to return to camp from the position occupied by him, in which he had sustained during the whole day, with the utmost resolution, the repeated and vigorous assaults of the enemy, who was enabled, after Major Ludlow's defeat, to turn his whole force against the other detachment. At the

* Those documents will be found in various preceding pages of this collection.

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the close of the day, after the whole of his ammunition was expended and the troops had been obliged to employ stones in their defence, Major Richards received the orders to retire, which were executed under cover of a gallant charge made by the Light Company of the first battalion of the Twenty-sixth regiment under Lieutenant Thackeray. A retreat by night through an unknown and difficult country, and in the face of an enemy flushed with success, was necessarily attended with much confusion and heavy loss. For the details of the operations of these detachments, the causes assigned for their failure, and the explanations furnished of those causes, and the measures adopted by me in consequence, I must beg leave to refer you to the documents noted in the margin.*

220. Your Honourable Committee will perceive with deep concern, that Major Ludlow has been compelled to ascribe his failure mainly to the backwardness of a part of his own battalion. I have, in another place, attempted to account in part for a circumstance almost unheard of in the Bengal army, and which I trust, under the influence of the steps which have been taken to preserve the spirit and discipline of our Sepoys, will not occur again. No such defection from duty occurred with Major Richard's division, where, on the contrary, the utmost zeal and bravery was displayed by all the troops; and it is my duty to state, that the gallantry and spirit of the two commanding officers, and of all the European officers of both divisions, entitled them to my warmest approbation and thanks, which they accordingly received. The enemy's account of this affair, contained in a letter intercepted by our partizans, is enclosed in a despatch from Mr. Frazer.

221. I have stated these two affairs with some particularity, as they mark the nature of the warfare in which we were engaged, the character of the enemy, and the feelings of our own troops at the time; and because their unfortunate result appears to have influenced the subsequent conduct of Major-General Martindell in the direction of the siege of Jyetuck, in a degree which might have proved highly injurious.

222. Major-General Martindell determined to attempt no further operations against the enemy's positions until the reinforcements which were proceeding to him should arrive. Those reinforcements, chiefly drawn with great embarrassment from a quarter menaced by another enemy, joined him early in February.

223. With the respectable regular force under his orders, and a body of irregulars amounting to about four thousand men, subsequently increased, I entertained a confident expectation that the enemy, notwithstanding the strength of his position, would shortly be compelled to surrender or to endeavour to retire. The early reduction of Jyetuck was an object in my estimation of the highest importance, as it would have at once rendered disposable a force which might act in Kamaon and Sreenuggur, and reinforce Major-General Ochterlony's division, so as materially to accelerate the fall of Ummer Sing, and consequently to secure the success of the campaign to the westward of the Gogra.

224. When his reinforcements joined him, Major-General Martindell, after seizing an advanced position in front of Nahun, and opposite to the enemy's principal stockades, directed his attention to the preparation of a road by which he might convey his battering guns to a point where they might effectually bear upon the enemy's principal advanced stockade. Major-General Martindell's plan was to reduce successively that stockade and two others in its rear, from the last of which he would be able to batter the fort itself. The plan appears to have been judicious, and I lament the abandonment of it, entertaining no doubt that it would have been completely successful. To my severe disappointment, I learned that after the first stockade was levelled with the ground by the fire of the eighteen-pounders, Major-General Martindell adopted an opinion that an assault could not be attempted with a prospect of success, and determined to relinquish active operations against the fort, and to effect its reduction by blockade.

225. In

* See pages 324, 502 to 506, and 634.

225. In pursuance of this plan, Major-General Martindell, after some days, detached a force, under the command of Major Richards, to occupy a position on the eastern side of the fort, near to that which he had seized on the 27th of November, in order to interrupt the enemy's communications with the country on that side. Major Richards, on his approach to this position, encountered a body of the enemy's troops which had been sent to oppose him, and after a sharp and gallant action, routed the enemy, and pursued him from height to height with considerable loss, finally establishing himself in the intended post. The commander of the enemy's party and several other prisoners fell into our hands. Major-General Martindell successively occupied other positions on different sides of the fort, and gradually effected, in a great degree, the purpose of straitening him and cutting off his supplies, and there is no reason to doubt that he would have compelled him ultimately to submit. A negociation was, indeed, opened by Runjore Sing, through the Goorka commander who had been opposed to Major Richards and made prisoner; but the surrender of Jyetuck was finally accomplished by circumstances totally unconnected with the prosecution of the siege, as will be stated in the sequel.

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226. I shall now beg leave to offer a few observations on the foregoing statement. The selection of Major-General Martindell for the command was founded on the general character which he had acquired in a long course of service, the hope that the occurrences attending his command in Rewa, in the year 1813, would have stimulated him to exert himself in regaining the ground he had lost in the public estimation on that occasion, and more than all, the difficulty of finding any other unemployed officer of rank sufficient to exercise so large a command. The unfortunate issue of Major-General Martindell's first operations before Jyetuck, seems to have induced him to regulate his subsequent conduct by an excess of caution, which did not appear to me to be calculated to ensure success. A proper caution had, indeed, been strongly inculcated in my instructions to Major-General Martindell,* as well as to all the other officers commanding divisions; and I had particularly expressed my desire, at the time when Major-General Martindell assumed the command of the division dispirited by recent failures at Kalunga, that he would not risk an assault under those circumstances, but rather reduce the small fort and town of Nahun (then the position of the enemy), by straitening the garrison, and harassing it and the inhabitants by the effect of our artillery and our shells in particular. But had these cautionary orders, which only sought to prevent useless waste of blood, in a case where the facility of investing a confined place ensured its reduction by patient measures, been thought capable of adaptation to the circumstances of Jyetuck, the operations against this latter place ought, from the outset, to have proceeded on this principle. In that view, the object of the detachments under Major Ludlow and Major Richards, which was a judicious one if enterprize were thought necessary, would become inapposite. The prodigious labour also expended on getting up the heavy guns to batter the stockades, would be inconsistently and uselessly applied. The plan of Major-General Martindell, however, had originally no reference to those orders. He justly felt them not to be applicable to the extended position of Jyetuck, and he resorted to measures of better promise than an attempt to starve the garrison of that fortress. The well-conceived project of seizing two points, either of them material towards carrying on a siege, failed at one of the positions destined to be occupied. Possession of the other was gained, and gallantly held with little loss, till the unfortunate order for evacuating it was received by Major Richards. The unfavourable issue of the enterprize in the other quarter seems only to have added a greater importance to the maintaining the acquired post; and the sending a reinforcement, with due supplies of provisions and ammunition, appeared a more natural procedure, than the transmitting orders to the detachment to retreat, without knowing the extent of peril to which such a manœuvre might expose it. Equally erroneous seems the conduct of Major-General Martindell, in opening batteries on the enemy's advanced stockade, if he had not resolved to profit by the expected effect of his artillery. That effect was complete. The front of the stockade was levelled, and then the Major-General adopted the opinion, that it would be unprofitable to occupy the work. Whatsoever may have been the justness of that opinion, it is to be regretted that it occurred so late; for when the storm of the breached



* See page 157 et seq. and 289.

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outwork was in the eyes of both parties, the natural consequence of having destroyed the defences, it could not be forborne, without being attributed to a fear of the enemy: an appearance calculated to raise the confidence of the Goorkas mischievously, and to depress the spirits of our troops. It was then that the Major-General came to the resolution of endeavouring to reduce the fort by blockade. It is to be lamented, that this resolution, supposing it judicious, was not adopted earlier, and before so great a loss of time and toil, and so heavy an expenditure of stores and ammunition, which were entirely thrown away in the previous operations; and I feel warranted in asserting, that no grounds existed for the adoption of that resolution at the time when it was taken, which were not, or ought not to have been known to Major-General Martindell, when he first determined to batter and storm the stockades. His resolution to reduce the fort by blockade was not taken till the 26th of March, just three months after he sat down before Jyetuck, and thirty-six days after the junction of his reinforcements, up to which time the enemy's communication with the whole surrounding country, except on the sides towards Nahun, had been free and uninterupted, though I repeatedly enjoined the cutting off of the enemy's means of maintaining correspondence and introducing supplies, and consequently the whole of the latter period, at least, was absolutely lost to every useful purpose. When Major-General Martindell at length decided on the plan of blockade, I was entitled to expect that it should be pursued with energy; but it is with concern I state, that I cannot deem the tardy measures adopted by Major-General Martindell for the purpose to have partaken of that character. In the course of these proceedings, I became apprehensive that Runjore Sing would evacuate the fort and stockades, and endeavour to withdraw across the Ganges and Jumna; a measure which would have greatly embarrassed us in the actual state of our operations in Kamaon: and not perceiving any measures to be taken with a view to guard against such a result, I directed Major-General Martindell to be prepared, if Runjore Sing should make the attempt, to send a corps in pursuit of him through the hills, while other steps should be taken for intercepting his progress and for throwing reinforcements into Kamaon. At a later period, and when the operations before Malown appeared to be drawing to a successful close, I deemed it absolutely necessary to direct Major-General Ochterlony to proceed as soon as Malown should be reduced to Nahun, to assume the command of Major-General Martindell's division. The course of events did not require the execution of either of these measures.

227. I have deemed it my duty to lay before you the preceding detail. I am far from wishing to subject Major-General Martindell to your censure; but it is incumbent on me to afford the grounds for a clear judgment on my own measures, and to account for the languor of an operation, to the success of which I attached the greatest importance. On the speedy reduction of the force under Runjore Sing depended the ulterior project of mastering Kamaon, and tardiness of progress before Jyetuck might be the extinction of that hope. Having detailed the facts of the case, I leave the decision on the proper combination of the plan to your Honourable Committee. My sentiments were stated distinctly to Major-General Martindell, and will be found together with his explanations in the correspondence.

228. As connected with these operations, I take the liberty of referring your Honourable Committee to the correspondence with Mr. Fraser.*

229. Your Honourable Committee will learn from that correspondence, the little degree of exertion which was shewn by the inhabitants of the country, and the circumstances to the influence of which their apathy is, in Mr. Fraser's opinion, to be ascribed. With the exception of the inhabitants of Joobul, an independent district lying to the north of Sirmore, and of Jounsar, a district of Gurhwall, no instances of that zeal in the cause, on which we had been taught to calculate, was displayed. But it is impossible to deny that this inertness was to be attributed, in a great degree, to the character which the war had assumed, as well as to the habitual dread of the merciless vengeance of the Goorkas. I authorized Mr. Fraser to assure the chiefs of Joobul, that their independence would be guaranteed to them by the British Government; and I determined to secure, by suitable arrangements, the rights of the people of Jounsar, which has

* See pages 274. 293, et seq.

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has since been effected in the manner to be stated in a subsequent part of this despatch. I have already stated, that the duty of raising the irregular troops to act with Major-General Martindell's Division was assigned to Mr. Fraser, and he was vested with a general superintendence and controul over them, and in concert with Major-General Martindell (and in subordinacy to him in all matters of a military nature) with the direction of their conduct. In particular, this authority was vested in Mr. Fraser, with respect to the defence of the more northern passages of the rivers, and the execution of an apparently judicious plan suggested by himself, for hemming in, and obstructing the retreat of the enemy, on which he was directed to consult with Major-General Martindell and Major-General Ochterlony. Mr. Fraser proceeded into Joobul, in prosecution of measures connected with this arrangement. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to perceive in Mr. Fraser's conduct a high and laudable spirit of zeal, with an ardent activity, directed by an intelligent mind; and you will, I am persuaded, honour it with your approbation and applause.

230. Within a few days after Major-General Gillespie entered the Dhoon, the Division under the command of Major-General Ochterlony penetrated the hills in the direction of Nalagurh, and opened batteries against that fort, which surrendered on the 5th of November. Its surrender was followed by that of Tarragurh, a small hill-post in the neighbourhood. They were garrisoned immediately by small parties of troops, and a dépôt was established at Nalagurh, which became the means of keeping Major-General Ochterlony's communication with the plains open and undisturbed.*

231. Ummer Sing, in pursuance of the plan which he now appeared to have adopted, of defending the territory under his authority, instead of attempting, as had been once supposed, to retire upon the eastern provinces, moved with his whole force from Irkee, and took post on a lofty and almost inaccessible ridge of mountains, where he strongly stockaded himself, with his right resting on the Fort of Ramgurh and his left on a high and fortified hill. The ridge on which he was posted extended to the right beyond Ramgurh, and was defended by several forts of considerable strength, and abounded in formidable positions easily secured by stockades. In the rear of this range, and running in a direction nearly parallel, was another lofty and rugged ridge of hills, on which stood the Forts of Malown, of Ruttungurh and Soorujgurh. Between these ridges flowed the River Gumber, which falls into the Sutleje near Belaspore; and in the rear of the Malown Ridge, and close at its base, runs the Gumoora Nuddee. The Plan and Drawings which accompany this despatch will give your Honourable Committee an idea, though probably an inadequate one, of the country in which our troops were to act.

232. Ummer Sing, leaving garrisons in Irkee, Subbatoo, and other forts in the interior, concentrated his force on the heights of Ramgurh, to the number of about three thousand, the flower of their army. He derived the greatest assistance from the Rajah of Belaspore or Rahloor, who possesses lands on both sides of the Sutleje, and whom, together with his leading minister, Ummer Sing had bound to him by a strong sense of obligation and gratitude as well as interest, having saved him from the enmity of the Rajah of Hindoor, between whom and the Belaspore Rajah, as well as between their respective subjects, the most bitter hatred subsisted, and having conferred other great benefits on him. Ummer Sing now derived the most essential assistance from the Rajah of Belaspore, which became more valuable as his communication with other quarters was cut off, and he drew most, if not the whole of his supplies from Belaspore. The possession of the ridges of Ramgurh and Malown, enabled him to preserve his communications with Belaspore: a body of Belaspore troops also acted under his orders.

233. Major-General Ochterlony, after establishing his depôts in Nalagurh, advanced to the enemy's position at Ramgurh; but finding it to be utterly inaccessible in front, he moved to the rear, where he took up a secure position, and applied himself to intercepting the enemy's communication with the country, and to seeking the means of operation against his position

234. The extraordinary ruggedness of the country, and the difficulty of making a road passable even for elephants, with the consequent impediments to

* See page 452 et seq.

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to the transportation of ordnance and stores, rendered this movement, though unopposed, one of uncommon labour. Previously to this movement, Major-General Ochterlony had formed a plan for attacking the left of the enemy's position, which was not yet completely stockaded, and from which he thought the other posts of the enemy could be enfiladed and successively carried; but on further information and close examination of the ground, he relinquished the plan as too hazardous. On his arrival on his new ground, he speedily selected a spot from which he conceived he might be able to bring his guns to bear on one of the enemy's stockades. A battery was erected there, but was found too distant, and the elevation of the work at which the guns were to be directed too great. It became necessary to choose a more advanced position. On examining the ground, Lieutenant Lawtie, the field-engineer, and the escort with him, were attacked by a party of the enemy, which brought on an affair between the detachment in our battery and a considerable body of the enemy, who sallied from their stockades. The result of this unequal contest was, that our party was driven back with some loss. A degree of triumph was, of course, felt by the enemy; but it was, in other respects, an affair of no consequence. Major-General Ochterlony soon after projected another attack on the enemy's posts in front of his right, but the intelligence of the failures of Jyetuck justly leading him to think that an attempt, without greater certainty of success than he could promise to himself, might involve consequences eminently disadvantageous to the public interests, at a moment when our disasters elsewhere had occasioned a high degree of confidence in the enemy and despondency in our troops, and correctly estimating the vast importance of preserving his force entire and its spirit unbroken, he wisely determined to forego the attempt, until his means and hopes of success should be improved. An additional battalion was on its march to join him, and he determined to await its arrival, and that of the eighteen-pounders, which had been delayed by the extraordinary difficulties of the road, before he made any further attempt on the enemy's position. His attention was occupied in the meanwhile in straitening the enemy as much as possible, in improving the road for the guns, and in collecting and embodying irregular troops, which, as stated in the 116th paragraph, I had about this period authorized with a view to give him a decided numerical superiority over the enemy.

235. The second battalion of the Seventh Native Infantry and the eighteen-pounders joined Major-General Ochterlony on the 27th of December, and on the same evening, as soon as it was dark, the reserve, under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, moved to attack a chosen point in the enemy's position, which after a march of excessive fatigue and difficulty he reached on the morning of the 28th. Having established himself on the ridge, on which was the position intended to be occupied, he found it necessary to employ artillery against it, and his field pieces accordingly played upon it, but without much success, during the day. Early the next morning he was attacked in his position by the enemy in considerable force. They were completely repulsed, and immediately afterwards abandoned the stockade which was taken possession of by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson. The object of this movement was to effect a lodgment on the ridge between the principal position of the enemy and Belaspore, so as to cut off his communication in that quarter. The enemy, however, speedily perceived the object, and suddenly evacuating all his positions on the left of Ramgurh, took up a new one on the opposite side of the fort, which by a change of front was still on his right. Although the principal object of the movement was thus baffled, a considerable point was obtained by the enemy's being compelled to contract his limits, while the establishment of the reserve on the ridge gave us a decided advantage in executing any ulterior operations against his position. The result of the attack on Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson was also a circumstance of no little benefit in its influence on the mind both of the enemy and of our own Sepoys. In the plan of the attack, and in all the preparatory measures and arrangements, Major-General Ochterlony displayed great judgment and ability, and on this occasion, as well as in the course of his previous proceedings, merited and received my high approbation. It is difficult, indeed, to estimate the great importance of measures so judicious and prudent, and at the same time, when opportunity offered or the occasion required, so

vigorous

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vigorous, as those pursued by Major-General Ochterlony. Whatever difficulty he found in effecting any thing against the enemy, he never permitted the latter to obtain advantage of any real consequence over him. By keeping his force entire and unbroken for favourable opportunities of action, and by a steady prosecution of the system above described, he finally surmounted every obstacle to success.*

236. Major-General Ochterlony still kept his attention fixed on the means of intercepting the enemy's supplies, and especially of destroying his direct communications with Belaspore, whence, as above stated, they were chiefly drawn. He now meditated a movement which would apparently have that effect, or at least greatly tend to it, and would compel Ummer Sing to change his position or risk an engagement. In pursuance of this plan, he marched with the reserve of his division on the 16th of January across the Gumber river, to a position on the road to Irkee, and near the southern extremity of the Malown Range. He had previously detached a strong body of irregulars, under Lieutenant Ross of the Sixth Regiment, by a circuitous route, with directions to take up a position on the heights above Belaspore. In the expectation that the movement of the reserve would induce Ummer Sing to quit his actual position, and move in a direction to cover his supplies, Colonel Arnold, commanding the brigade, received orders for his guidance, framed on the supposition of Ummer Sing either moving upon Belaspore or upon Malown, or falling back from his position at Mungooka Dhar on Ramghur, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper was left with a battalion and with the battering guns at Major-General Ochterlony's former position at Nehr, strongly stockaded. The effect of Major-General Ochterlony's movement was, as he foresaw, to compel Ummer Sing to quit his position, and he marched to Malown with his whole force, except the small garrisons left in Ramgurh, Tarragurh, and the other forts on the Ramgurh Range. Colonel Arnold, on this occurring, proceeded according to his orders to occupy the principal stockades evacuated by the enemy, and was then to march in the direction of Belaspore, and establish himself in a position in that vicinity. The inclemency of the weather occasioned some delay in the execution of this movement; but it was ultimately performed with success, and without material opposition, though it was not accomplished without extraordinary difficulty and labour, which were cheerfully and zealously encountered by the troops Colonel Arnold took up a position at Ruttungurh, directly between Malown and Belaspore, and commanding the principal line of communication: Lieutenant Ross had also occupied the position destined for him, and had sustained an attack from a considerable body of the Belaspore troops, whom he repulsed and defeated with loss. These movements being effected, Major-General Ochterlony, with the reserve, took up a position on the right bank of the Gumrora, nearly opposite the centre of the range on which the enemy was posted, and with his usual activity and judgment proceeded immediately to occupy such posts around the enemy, as were best adapted to promote the object of cutting off his communications. This was more effectually accomplished by the successive reduction of the forts on the Ramgurh ridge, which was performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper and the force left at Nehr. By dint of extraordinary exertion and labour, the eighteen-pounders were carried up to the ridge and opened on Ramgurh, which speedily surrendered on terms. The other posts being successively reduced by the persevering gallantry and exertions of the troops, and Ramgurh having been converted into a principal dépôt, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper's detachment became disposable, for the purpose of aiding in the investment of the enemy's position, which was now almost completely effected. These operations, owing to the difficulties presented by the nature of the country, occupied a period of about six weeks of incessant exertion; and Major-General Ochterlony did not deem it advisable to adopt any active measures against the enemy's position, until the forts of the Ramgurh range should be reduced, and his new dépôt established and secured. It was not till the 1st of April that Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper's detachment was placed in the position assigned to it before Malown.†

237. After the movement of Ummer Sing to Malown, the country of Belaspore was left entirely at the mercy of our troops, and Major-General Ochterlony experienced the greatest difficulty in retaining the followers of the Hindoor



* See page 473 et seq. † See page 591 et seq.

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Rajah from gratifying their spirit of plunder and revenge at its expense. He however offered terms to the Rajah, with whom he had previously corresponded; and after some negociation, an agreement was entered into, by which the Rajah engaged to withdraw from all connexion with the Goorkas, and to place himself under the protection of the British Government, which on its part was to guarantee to the Rajah his possessions on the left bank of the Sutleje, on the condition of the Rajah's fidelity and obedience; engaging, at the same time, to demand no tribute or pecuniary payment whatever from him. These terms received my entire approbation, and I confirmed them by a sunnud under my signature and seal. Major-General Ochterlony mentioned in terms of high approbation the conduct of Lieutenant Ross in the course of these proceedings, especially his exertions and address in restraining the enmity and violence of the Hindooree troops.*

238. I shall here suspend the narrative of Major-General Ochterlony's operations and proceedings, the details of which will be found in the despatches, purposing to resume it in a subsequent part of this despatch, and shall lay before your Honourable Committee a statement of those of the other divisions and detachments employed against the enemy.

239. Major-General John Sulivan Wood arrived, as stated in a former paragraph, on the 15th of November at Goruckpore, where his division was assembled. In consequence of the difficulty and delay which he represented himself to have experienced in procuring carriage and bearers, he did not advance in the direction in which he was to act until much later than the period originally contemplated. I owe it as an act of justice to his Excellency the Vizier, to state to your Honourable Committee the zeal and alacrity with which his Excellency afforded the aid of his establishments and authority, to complete the equipments of Major-General Wood's force, and also that under Major-General Marley. The Resident's report of his Excellency's proceedings, and the letters which I judged it proper to address to him, expressive of my acknowledgments of his zeal and friendship, are recorded on the proceedings.†

240. Considerable aid in elephants and bearers having been obtained from his Excellency, and the other difficulties being in a great degree surmounted, Major-General Wood advanced; and having occupied the Terraie, and made such arrangements for its defence as circumstances and the amount of his force enabled him to form, he proceeded to endeavour to penetrate the hills in the direction of Bootwul. During his march, Major-General Wood received information which induced him to change the point of attack, and to resolve on forcing a pass to the westward, which he saw reason to think would afford a favourable route into Palpa, and enable him to turn the forts by which the Bootwul pass was defended. Through the ignorance or treachery of his guides, Major-General Wood found himself unexpectedly close to a stockade of the enemy, at a post named Jeetgurh, which commanded the pass: a good deal of firing took place; and in some movements of our troops, which had no other object than to drive back the enemy sufficiently for Major-General Wood's obtaining a clear view of his situation, the bodies of the enemy opposed to them were put to flight with severe loss. It is probable the post might have been carried, had not Major-General Wood, apprehending that the superior force of the enemy would have prevented him seizing the hills beyond it, without the possession of which Jeetgurh could not be maintained, determined to desist. He accordingly directed the troops to return and abandoned the enterprize, after sustaining considerable loss in officers and men, though not to equal amount with that of the enemy. Major-General Wood then pointed his attention to a pass to the eastward of Bootwul, which however he did not judge it advisable to attempt, in the face of so considerable a force as that which he conceived the enemy to have to oppose him. Having placed his wounded in security, and disencumbered himself of as much of his baggage as could be dispensed with, and provided for the defence of the eastern portion of the district as well as circumstances would permit, Major-General Wood proceeded in a westerly direction, with the view of creating the diversion of the enemy's force, which was one of the objects of the operations of the division, and in the expectation of being able to penetrate into the hills by the passes of Toolsepore. After moving for a short distance in that direction, Major-General Wood

* See page 604. † See page 895 et seq.

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Wood was induced to return towards the central part of the district, by the information which he received, that the enemy, encouraged by the failure at Jeetgurh and the absence of his force, had made incursions into the Honourable Company's territory, and were plundering and ravaging the country, and even menacing Goruckpore. This state of things and the small amount of his force, with his opinion of the great numerical superiority of the enemy, induced Major-General Wood to determine to relinquish all offensive operations, and to limit his views to the protection of our own territory.

241. The apprehensions excited of incursions on the part of the enemy were not confined to Goruckpore, but extended to the neighbouring territories of the Vizier; such precautions as were practicable were taken to provide against any eventual danger to his Excellency's territory, and a portion of the troops stationed there was placed at the disposal of Major-General Wood. With the view of rendering his means of defence as efficient as possible, and of enabling him to destroy the enemy's resources, I directed the Eighth regiment of Native Cavalry to join his force, and it was afterwards replaced by Gardner's Irregular Horse, which was collected for the purpose.*

242. Major-General Wood having represented to me the difficulties and embarrassments which appeared to him to belong to his situation, I deemed it proper to explain to him distinctly the error into which he appeared to me to have fallen, by adopting a system purely defensive, and to state my opinion of the course of conduct which he ought to have pursued. I stated to him, also, the impracticability of furnishing him with precise instructions for the guidance of his conduct, under circumstances so liable to daily change, as that the same state of things would probably not exist when those instructions should reach him. I request the attention of your Honourable Committee to the letter addressed to Major-General Wood on this occasion, and to those received from him to which it refers.

243. Under the resolution adopted by the Major-General, of relinquishing all active operations, and unable, at my distance from the scene of action, to prescribe any definitive object which might be attainable by the division under his command, I determined to withdraw from it His Majesty's Seventeenth regiment of Foot, hitherto a part of it, and that corps was accordingly directed to join the forces assembled on the frontier of Sarun, the resolution having been taken, for reasons to be stated in a subsequent part of this despatch, to strengthen that division to the utmost practicable extent.

244. The importance of depriving the enemy of the resources which they might draw from the Terraie of Bootwul and Sheoraj, and the declared inability of Major-General Wood to prevent them from availing themselves of those resources, induced me to adopt a policy which I embraced with reluctance, and only under a firm conviction of its expediency; I mean the destroying the crops on the ground, and preventing the country, which would have become the granary of the hills, from being cultivated the following season, in the event of the war being protracted to another campaign. With this plan was connected an arrangement, by which I hoped to combine the means of effectually distressing the enemy with those of relieving individual suffering, namely, the settlement of such of the Tharoos (as the inhabitants of the Terraie are called) as were disposed to accept the offer, in lands to be assigned to them in a more southern tract of country. Other advantages connected with the improvement, and increase of cultivation in our own territory, were expected to result from the measure. Proclamations were issued by Major-General Wood, inviting them to withdraw into the district of Goruckpore, and assuring them of a provision; and an arrangement is now in progress, under my authority, for that purpose, with the details of which I do not deem it necessary to trouble your Honourable Committee on the present occasion.

245. The Eighth regiment of Cavalry was employed in destroying the crops and villages in the Terraie, from which the Tharoos had agreed to migrate in the manner proposed, and was afterwards relieved by Gardner's Horse, which have continued to form a part of the force under Major-General Wood's command.

246. Towards

* See page 510 et seq and 524 et seq.

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246. Towards the close of the season in which it is practicable for troops to remain in the Terraie without suffering from sickness, Major-General Wood marched again upon Bootwul with his collected force, but without producing any effect, the object of this movement being, as he stated, to reconnoitre the enemy's positions, and to create a diversion in favour of the operations of the other divisions of the army on his right and left. Major-General Wood now retired towards Goruckpore, and having, under my instructions, made the necessary arrangements for the defence of the frontier during the rainy season, and stationed the troops destined for this duty in the positions assigned to them, the division broke up, and the corps not so stationed retired to their ordinary cantonments. All establishments not required were discharged, the extra staff reduced, and every measure directed to the reduction of expense, which could with safety and propriety be resorted to, was adopted in all departments.

247. It is with much regret I add, that the prevalence of sickness in this division, twelve hundred men being at one time in hospital, compelled Major-General Wood to separate his force before my final orders reached him. I am happy to say, however, that it was not of long duration and attended with few fatal cases.

248. With the exception of the arrangements connected with the removal and settlement of the Tharoos, the proceedings of Major-General Wood, in the execution of the political duties assigned to him, were not of such importance as to require to be especially reported to your Honourable Committee. Those proceedings, and my orders and instructions on the subject, are contained in the correspondence noticed above.

249. The failure of the principal objects of the formation of this division, precluded the adoption of any measures connected with the proposed re-establishment of the exiled Hill Rajahs. Rajah Ruttun Sing and his uncle accompanied Major-General Wood, and were instrumental in raising a corps of Hill Soldiers, which was found to be useful, and which I therefore sanctioned. The correspondence will apprize your Honourable Committee of the details connected with the formation of this corps.

250. The foregoing narrative, and the observations which I have stated, supported by the details contained in the correspondence referred to, preclude the necessity of any additional remarks, further than the expression of my unfeigned regret at the entire failure of the principal objects contemplated from the operations of this division, and of my hope that it will appear to you, that no effort on my part was wanting to effect their attainment.

251. My regret at this disappointment was deeply aggravated, by the utter and more signal abortiveness of the sanguine hopes which I entertained of the success of the division under the command of Major-General George Wood, his successor in the command.

252. Major-General Marley, as stated in the one hundred and fifty-sixth paragraph, was to pass the Ganges about the 15th November, and all the corps proceeding from Dinapore, and destined in the first instance to form his division, had actually crossed by the end of November.

253. Major-General Marley had previously detached the six companies of the Ramgurh Battalion, under the command of Major Roughsedge, to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and enable him to occupy the Terraie, pursuant to the plan indicated to Major-General Marley, as stated in the one hundred and fifty-sixth paragraph of this despatch. On the advance of Major Roughsedge's detachment, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw having instructed that officer to move forward and possess himself of the Terraie of Tirhoot, proceeded with the troops under his immediate command to attack the enemy's position at Burhurwa.*

254. Notwithstanding the relations of declared hostility which has subsisted between the two States since the month of June preceding, and the distinct intimation on that subject recently conveyed both to the Court of Catmandoo, to Chunder Sekher Opadeea, and to Purseram Thappa himself; Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was enabled, through the unaccountable supineness of the Goorka commander, by a rapid movement to surprize his post, and after a very short

* See page 307 et seq. and 479 et seq.

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short contest to rout and nearly destroy his force. Purseram Thappa himself having been killed in the action, in a personal encounter with Lieutenant Boileau, commanding Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's escort. The effect of this affair was to give us immediate possession of the Terraie of Sarun; and the impression made on the enemy and the inhabitants in general was such, that had the success been rapidly followed up, I am persuaded the valley of Muckwanpore, and perhaps the forts, would have been occupied without opposition. Major Roughsedge, about the same time, possessed himself of the Terraie of Tirhoot, having met with no resistance from the enemy, who withdrew as he approached. For the details of this operation, and the terms of approbation in which I deemed it to be proper to announce it to the army, I refer your Honourable Committee to the documents noted in the margin.* Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, after making such a disposition of his small force as appeared best calculated to defend the country thus acquired, applied himself to making arrangements for the security and realization of the revenues and the civil government of the country, until he should be relieved by the local officers of the adjoining districts of Tirhoot and Sarun, who were instructed to assume charge of it on the advance of Major-General Marley's army into Nepaul. On that officer's arrival on the frontier, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw surrendered the military command with which he had hitherto been vested, and devoted himself to the duties assigned to him in his capacity of Political Agent.

255. Major-General Marley had arrived on the frontier with nearly his whole force on the 11th December, and I entertained a confident expectation that, notwithstanding the inexpedient delay which had occurred, he would now proceed immediately to execute the orders he had received. No obstacle to their immediate execution, or at least to the attempt, existed. The corps and all their equipments were, as I have already represented, in a state of complete efficiency, and the strength of the division was fully equal to any force that could be brought against it.

256. Major-General Marley was in possession of all my views and intentions, and furnished with precise and detailed instructions † for his guidance, while he was vested with that latitude of discretion with regard to their application, which cannot securely be withheld from any officer entrusted with an important command at a distance from the seat of authority. Major-General Marley unfortunately formed the resolution of not advancing until he should be joined by the battering train, which could not reach Betteeah till towards the end of December. It had been specifically stated in his instructions, that the battering train was to be placed in a position in his rear, which would enable him to bring it up if necessary; and it was not intended, at any time, to have it accompany his first advance into the enemy's country. This delay, unaccountable and injurious in every point of view, had the inevitable consequence of encouraging the enemy to undertake enterprizes, their success in which relieved their apprehensions and elevated their spirits. What was still worse, the fatal influence of the events on the mind of Major-General Marley paralized the operations of the British Division, and, aided by circumstances which will be hereafter stated, occasioned the total failure of every object of its formation.

257. Major-General Marley had taken up a position near a place called Lowtun, about twenty-five miles from two of his advanced posts at Pursah and Summundpore. These posts, nearly forty miles asunder, were established by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, together with an intermediate one somewhat retired at Barra Gurry, about equidistant from the two, and were selected by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw as the best adopted for securing the frontier immediately after the occupation of the Terraie, until Major-General Marley should advance. Whatever may have been the propriety or inexpediency of this arrangement at the time, it is impossible for me to acquit Major-General Marley of the grossest neglect, in not satisfying himself on the subject, and correcting it if faulty, or at all events in not taking measures for rendering them of strength sufficient to resist an attack, or for ensuring them support in such

* See page 479. † See page 214 et seq.

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such an event. Both these posts, left naked of any defence from entrenchments, though close to the fortress of the enemy, were simultaneously attacked by considerable bodies of the Goorkas on the morning of the 1st January, and after some resistance, completely overpowered and driven in with great loss, the commanding officer of each being killed. An attack appears to have been intended on Barra Gurry at the same time, but was relinquished. These disastrous events produced, as might be expected, an entire change in the state of affairs on that frontier, the enemy being roused to the highest degree of presumption, while dismay pervaded our own troops. The subsequent proceedings of Major-General Marley contributed to confirm these impressions. Instead of endeavouring, by some active and vigorous enterprize, to restore confidence in his own army and check the arrogance of the enemy, or by carrying into effect at least a part of my original orders, which would occupy the enemy's attention and prevent his making incursions of any consequence into the British territories, Major-General Marley, after moving in the direction of Pursa, turned his march towards Betteeah, for the declared purpose of favouring the junction of the battering train. The very declaration of such a motive assumed that the enemy were strong and confident enough to quit the forest, and to place themselves in the heart of the plain: a strange instance of exaggerated apprehension. After effecting this purpose, and moving in different directions on the frontier, without any apparently definite object, the Major-General returned to the vicinity of his former position.*

258. The consequence to be expected from the march towards Beteeah, which necessarily was interpreted into a retrogade movement, produced by the affairs at Pursa and Summundpore, and from the ineffectual movements which followed the junction of the battering train, was the enemy's entertaining a belief that we were unable to act offensively, and to invite them to invade our territories. Such, indeed, was the actual consequence, as far as the means of the enemy enabled him to pursue that system; and with the exception of the country immediately protected by our posts, the whole of the Terraie again fell into the enemy's hands, and their incursions were extended even into our own territories. Measures for their protection were resorted to, under the authority of Major-General Marley, by endeavouring to raise bodies of irregular troops, under a general authority to that effect which he had received, in the contemplation of its being applied under very different circumstances; but these hasty and irregular levies not only were inadequate to the object proposed, but betrayed the spirit of apprehension and alarm in which they were adopted. The effect of this alarm was less felt in the district of Sarun, which was covered by Major-General Marley's army, than in Tirhoot, which was more exposed; and I regret to add, that the crisis was not met by the Magistrate of the latter district with a suitable spirit of energy and exertion. The mischievous effect of this laxity appeared to me to require that the Magistrate should be removed to a situation not demanding, in so peculiar a degree, the exercise of those qualities; but it is an act of justice to Mr. Sealy to declare, that this defect alone is imputable to his public conduct. The correspondence which took place respecting the several measures here adverted to is recorded as per margin † and to that I beg leave to refer you for the details which it cannot be necessary to state in this place, though a general reference to the subject appeared to be required.

259. On the receipt of Major-General Marley's report of the affairs of Pursa and Summundpore, I lost no time in stating to him my view of that event, and of his own conduct in leaving them exposed to such a danger. It appears that, independently of the peculiar vigilance required by the original error of the disposition, reports had been prevalent of an intended attack, and that no measures were even then adopted for securing the detachment, either by a forward movement of the army or by strengthening the posts. A party of two hundred men had, indeed, been detached to Pursa on the day preceding the attack, but without any instructions of a nature to mark urgency, and the party which might have reached Pursa in time to have probably averted the unfortunate results, was at a distance of several miles when it occurred. After pointing

* See page 513 et seq.

† See page 526 to 547.

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pointing out my sense of the neglect attributable to Major-General Marley, and my regret at perceiving that he did not seem to be aware of the unfortunate and extensive consequences of the disasters, I expressed my hope that he would speedily repair them, by a vigorous effort to carry into effect the orders which he had received.

260. Measures were taken for reinforcing the division to the utmost practicable extent, both under my orders and under those of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, who with a zeal and promptitude demanding my warmest acknowledgments, put in motion for Dinapore every corps that could be drawn from the Lower Provinces at that moment: a measure which was carried to a still further extent, by calling from the northern Sircars two battalions of Madras Native Infantry to occupy Cuttack, and relieve the Bengal troops stationed in that province. I have already mentioned my having directed his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment to join this division; and in addition to this, his Majesty's Fourteenth Regiment, which had been ordered to march up the new road, with a view to an arrangement for the defence of the frontier of South Behar against eventual predatory incursion, was ordered to pass the Ganges and join this division of the army. The strength of the division after the reinforcement joined is sated in the margin.*

261. I had intended to direct the Eighth Regiment of Native Cavalry to join this division, as soon as it should be relieved in Goruckpore by Gardner's Horse; but the subsequent turn of affairs, and the advanced period of the season, induced me to countermand this arrangement.

262. Apprehensive that nothing might be concluded in the Western Hills before the rains should set in and put a stop to operations, made it infinitely desirable that some material impression should be made in this quarter. I was thence induced to supply this great addition to the force to be employed against the centre of the enemy's possessions, not from any belief in my own mind that the original force was insufficient, but from a desire to restore that confidence in others, which had been lost by the disastrous events of the campaign, and by the gross and extravagant exaggerations of the enemy's numbers which had become current in Major-General Marley's camp. In the correspondence relative to these transactions, and in the rumours which were circulated and too easily believed, the numbers of the enemy were made far to exceed any amount that the population of the country, on the largest scale of computation, could supply. I have already stated my opinion, founded on information received and a calculation of probability relative to the extent of the enemy's regular force, and that opinion has been confirmed by events and further information. That the enemy was able to shew numbers is not denied; but that they were, as stated in a former paragraph, a hastily-collected and ill-armed militia, is an undoubted fact. Still it would not have been prudent, whatever might be my own belief, to neglect wholly the opinions and impressions formed on the spot, or to leave untried every means of placing the army on a footing, in point of numbers and quality of troops, such as might restore that confidence of its adequacy to its destined service, which late events had diminished.†

268. On Major-General Wood's advance towards Janikpore, and its being ascertained that the enemy had withdrawn from the plains, Major-General Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw signified to the Magistrates and Collectors at Tirhoot and Sarun their opinion, that the Terraie might be made over to the charge of those officers, which was accordingly done, and it was declared to be permanently annexed to the British Dominions. The Vice-President in Council

* Artillery (including gun-lascars and drivers) ..... 944
European Infantry ..... 3,205
Native Infantry ..... 8,802
Pioneers ..... 273
Dromedary Corps ..... 200

TOTAL ..... 13,424

*Ordnance.*

Four 18-pounders. | Four 3-pounders. | Two 5½-inch howitzers. | Two 5½-inch mortars.
Eleven 6-pounders. | Two 8-inch howitzers. | Eight 4⅘-inch howitzers. | Two 4⅘-inch mortars.

† See page 537 et seq.

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Council having earnestly recommended that these lands should be temporarily administered by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw untill some final arrangement could be made for their management, I adopted this suggestion, and directed that they should again be transferred to his charge, and I have furnished him with instructions for his guidance in the execution of this duty, to which I beg to refer your Honourable Committee for more particular information. I have not yet received any report from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the probable resources of these lands since he has last assumed charge of them. A statement formerly transmitted by him, exhibiting their annual revenue at Rupees 1,65,800, is, I am persuaded, remarkably erroneous. The concurring testimony of all who have visited the Terraie in favour of its soil, climate, and production, and the information, though not precise, which has reached me from various quarters, satisfy me that it is a most valuable and improvable possession. In the expectation, however, of being able to furnish more correct statements before this letter can be dispatched, I shall defer any further observations on this branch of the subject. The country has continued in a state of perfect tranquillity, and no force of the enemy has shewn itself in any quarter of the Terraie.

269. The arrangements formed for the defence of the northern frontier of the British possessions east of the Koosi have, under the able and judicious conduct of Captain Latter, been not only successfully pursued with reference to their immediate and primary object, but have been attended with further advantages of no immaterial amount. He has not only effecually protected the frontier committed to his charge from injury and insult, but has wrested from the enemy a considerable portion of the valuable province of Morung, and by the prudent and cautious conduct of his negociations with the Rajah of Siccim, and his judicious direction of the exertions of the Siccim force, he has laid the foundation, and in some degree advanced the accomplishment of an arrangement which cannot fail to be beneficial, whether the war be protracted, or an early peace concluded on the terms in my contemplation.*

270. The details of the military operations on this frontier are contained in the correspondence recorded on the proceedings; and creditable as they are, both to the judgment of Captain Latter and to the activity and spirit of the officers by whom they were executed, are not of a nature to require to be stated with particularity in this despatch. The attention and approbation of your Honourable Committee will be drawn to the conduct of Lieutenant Ford, in the gallant repulse of a superior force of the enemy which attacked his post at Medwary on the 3d of February, and to the operations of the detachment under the command of Captain Cook, of the Twenty-first Regiment, especially on the successful attack on the enemy's stockaded posts at Cooteah and in the measure connected with it.

271. The effect of Captain Latter's operations was, as I have already said, to secure our own frontier, and to deprive the enemy of a considerable portion of Morung. In conformity to the arrangement adopted with regard to the Terraie, and the suggestion of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the purgunnahs conquered from the enemy were placed under the charge of Captain Latter, who was furnished with instructions for his guidance in the discharge of this duty.

272. I have stated, in the one hundred and fourth paragraph, that in consequence of a spontaneous overture made by the Rajah of Siccim to Captain Latter, the conduct of the negociation with that Chief, which formed a branch of the political arrangements originally contemplated by me, devolved on Captain Latter. That officer's despatch will apprize your Honourable Committee of the circumstances attending this overture; and the sequel of the communications which passed between the Rajah and his officers and Captain Latter, will appear from his successive reports.

273. The principle on which Captain Latter's negociations with the Rajah of Siccim and his adherents were conducted, and which cannot fail to receive the approbation of your Honourable Committee, was to abstain from inciting them to

* See page 389 et seq. 406 and 428.

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to any efforts against the Goorkas, which might involve them in hazardous consequences, but to afford them every practicable degree of support in any measures which they might spontaneously resolve to undertake, and in that event, to point out to them the manner in which he conceived that their exertions might be most beneficial to the common cause. Acting on this principle, Captain Latter, when he found the people of Siccim determined and anxious to make efforts to recover their former possessions from the Goorkas, recommended to them an attack on the Fort of Naggree; an enterprize facilitated by his own operations in the plains. Naggree, as stated in a former part of this despatch, was occupied jointly by a Goorka and a Siccim garrison, and the Dewan of the Rajah, who resided there, proposed by a sudden attack to overpower the Goorka garrison and seize the fort. Owing to a premature attempt, however, this plan failed; and the Goorka garrison, after suffering some loss, succeeded in shutting itself up in the fort, which was immediately blockaded by the troops of Siccim. Captain Latter did not deem it prudent to advance a body of his troops to such a distance from his principal positions; but he furnished the Siccim troops with ammunition and a small supply of money and provisions, and encouraged them to prosecute the blockade. They were not able, however, to force the garrison to surrender, when the approach of the rains obliged them to relax in the strictness of the blockade. Considerable advantage was, however, gained, and the fidelity of the Rajah of Siccim, and his enthusiasm against the Goorkas fully ascertained. The conduct of the Rajah entitles him to the support and protection of the British Government, and his security, and the restitution of a portion of his former possessions, including Naggree, will be a stipulation of the proposed treaty of peace with the Goorkas; an arrangement which, I have reason to believe, will create an effectual obstacle to the extension of the Goorka power in an easterly direction.

274. Captain Latter's proceedings relative to the Kerauts, the negociations with whom were committed to his charge as stated in the one hundred and seventieth paragraph, are reported in the despatch dated the 11th January 1815.*

275. I have already adverted, in paragraph one hundred and seventy-five, to the communications held by the Honourable the Vice-President in Council with the Deb Rajah, and the deputation of a Vakeel by the Rajah of Rungpore. I am not yet apprized of the result of that mission; but it is not my intention to form any more intimate political connexion with the State of the Deb Rajah, the relation of simple amity being that which appears to me to be best suited to the actual condition of the parties. The correspondence to which the preceding remarks refer, is noted in the margin.†

276. As the rainy season advanced, arrangements were made for cantoning the troops which had been collected under Captain Latter's command, for the details of which I have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the documents recorded on the Proceedings. It is with much concern I am to inform your Honourable Committee, that Captain Latter has been compelled to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, which suffered materially from the combined effects of climate and laborious occupation; but I trust that I shall have the benefit of his able and valuable services in the ensuing cold season, should the war be protracted to another campaign.

277. In the one hundred and forty-first and following paragraphs of this despatch, I have stated the views which I entertained relative to the province of Kamaon, and the circumstances which compelled me to suspend at the time any active measures for the subjugation of that province.

278. The occupation of Kamaon had been no less an earnest, than an early object of my attention. The local advantages of that extensive province were of a nature to be turned by us to important account, and there were circumstances which rendered its fortified passes less formidable than they appeared to a cursory view. Through the address of the Honourable Edward Gardner, a secret correspondence was opened with the leading men of the country. They professed their disposition to facilitate our progress if we would invade the territory,

* See page 408. † See page 410 et seq.

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territory, and to contribute such aid as might be in their power towards the expulsion of the Goorkas; but they made the precise stipulation, that the family of their ancient Rajahs should not be restored, and they spontaneously bargained to be retained under the Company's Government. My assurance was communicated to them, and they waited in impatient expectation of our approach. Deficiency of means prevented my making an effort against Kamaon, simultaneous with the operations against Umner Sing and Runjore Kajee, and it is obvious that when only one of the objects could be undertaken, the destruction of those armies which would otherwise have hastened to contest Kamaon with us, must have the preference. It was intended that, as soon as Jyetuck (and with it the force of Runjore Kajee) should have fallen, the chief part of the division employed against it should proceed to Kamaon; but it has been seen that the protraction of operations under Major-General Martindell kept the whole of those troops still engaged. The season was wasting fast. Our correspondents in Kamaon were terrified lest their negociations should be discovered, and urged us to their delivery with anxious representations. Beyond all, the frustration of hopes to the eastward, and the doubtful appearance of affairs west of the Jumna, held forth a discreditable issue to the campaign as probable: a hazardous effort was thence expedient. Should we succeed, we divided the enemy's territory, we cut off the communication between the Capital and the western armies, and we dispirited the latter by closing against them the possibility of reinforcement.

279. Under the difficulty which existed at that moment, of allotting any regular troops for this service without rendering other points too vulnerable, I was driven to the experiment, whether a body of irregulars well commanded, eventually accompanied by guns and aided by the co-operation of the inhabitants, might not be sufficient to effect the expulsion of the Goorkas; I therefore determined to make the attempt with a force of that description. For the command of it I selected Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, formerly in the service of Jeypore, and commanding the police corps of irregular horse in these provinces, an officer of known ability, and peculiarly qualified for the management of irregular troops; and I proposed that he should act under the general direction and superintendence of the Honourable Edward Gardner, who was to advance into Kamaon with the force, in the capacity already assigned to him by my instructions. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner was accordingly directed to raise a body of irregulars, consisting of three thousand men, to which some additions were afterwards made, and the corps of Nujeebs which had been levying and forming by Captain Hearsey, were also put under his orders. Four six-pounders were placed at his disposal, and every practicable arrangement was made for such equipment and supply of the force, as should render it thoroughly efficient. For the detailed instructions issued to Mr. Gardner and to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, I beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the letters addressed to those gentlemen by the Secretary in the Political Department and the Adjutant-General, respectively, under dates the 14th, 21st, and 22d of December 1814.*

280. Owing to unavoidable delay in collecting and preparing the force, and to the occurrence of bad weather after it was prepared, it did not enter the hills before the 15th of February. Having occupied the Chilkeea pass, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner advanced by a route lying chiefly along the bed of the Cossillah river, which though not the most direct route to Almora, offered fewer impediments to an invading force, was supposed to be in a great degree left unguarded by the enemy, and was favourable to the plan of turning his positions. The enemy withdrew from his frontier posts as Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner advanced, and appeared to intend to concentrate his force and make a stand in some position between the frontier and Almora. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner having occupied such of those posts as were useful in securing his rear and keeping up his communication with the plains, continued to advance as fast as the nature of the country would allow, and by a rapid movement forestalled the enemy in obtaining possession of an important post which the Goorkas calculated on occupying at leisure. Having here collected his force and got up his guns and baggage, which from the rapidity of his advance had been left in the rear, he pursued his march, and established himself in a commanding position

See pages 301, and 327 to 334.

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on a hill called Kompore, in front of which he found the enemy's retiring troops, reinforced from Almora by nearly the whole strength of the garrison, strongly stockaded.

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281. In the course of this advance several skirmishes had taken place with the enemy, in which our irregulars behaved well and always gained the advantage. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, aware, however, of the uncertain dependence to be placed on troops of this description, and feeling that he ought not to risk the advantages already gained, and even the entire success of the enterprize, by attacking in front an enemy so strongly posted, determined, with the same judgment which had distinguished his conduct in the preceding advance, to turn their position, and by a sudden movement of a part of his corps, combined with a demonstration of an intention to assault his position, either place himself between the enemy and his capital, or force him to break up and retire, to prevent the completion of that manœuvre. To secure the success of his operation, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner awaited the junction of a body of one thousand irregulars, which had been raised in the Doab and had been ordered to proceed to Kamaon to reinforce him. Immediately after their arrival he carried his intention into effect with complete success, and almost without opposition. The enemy hastily broke up and abandoned his stockade, leaving a part of his arms and baggage behind, and withdrew to a strong position in front of Almora, called Kataar Mul, which however they abandoned on the approach of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's main body, and posted themselves on the ridge on which stands the town of Almora. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner took possession of their stockades, and on the 29th of March occupied the position which the enemy had abandoned.

282. While Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner advanced on Almora from Chilkeea, by the route of the Cossillah, Captain Hearsey was directed to penetrate the hills with his battalion of Nujeebs by the Timley pass, near the Sardah or Gogra, with a view to create a diversion in favour of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, and to obstruct any attempt of the enemy to bring a force across that river. Captain Hearsey having secured the Timley pass and the forts which commanded it, advanced and occupied Chumpawut, the capital of Kali Kamaon, and laid siege to a strong fortress near it, called Kutoolgurh, the possession of which was necessary to the success of his enterprize. While engaged in these operations, and in conciliating the inhabitants and securing their attachment, and in laying up supplies in Chumpawut, a force of the enemy's crossed the Sardah and attacked one of his posts. The Goorkas were repulsed with great loss, and retired across the river. Husteh Dul Sah, the enemy's commander in Dootee, speedily again crossed in greater force at a gaut somewhat higher up than Captain Hearsey's position. On hearing of this movement, Captain Hearsey advanced with all the force he could collect to attack him, leaving his Adjutant to prosecute the siege of Kuttoolgurh. The enemy's force being superior in number, and Captain Hearsey's troops failing in their duty, he was overpowered, and was wounded and taken prisoner. Husteh Dul immediately attacking the party before Kuttoolgurh, dispersed, and nearly destroyed it. The remainder of our Nujeebs having hastily abandoned the posts they occupied, fled to the plains. The object of this expedition being thus completely frustrated, Husteh Dul then advanced with his force to Almora, carrying with him Captain Hearsey, who was released on the subsequent fall of the place.

283. Another party had been sent up the Burohene pass, a central one between those of Chilkeea and Timley, and lying on the most direct route from the plains to Almora. This detachment occupied some of the posts evacuated by the enemy, and created in some respects an useful diversion. It had been proposed, also, to send a small force into Dootee, to endeavour to excite the inhabitants to rise and keep Husteh Dul in check; but the early discomfiture of Captain Hearsey prevented this from being carried into effect.

284. The operations referred to in the foregoing paragraphs are detailed in the despatches noted in the margin.*

285. Not-

* See page 572 et seq.

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285. Notwithstanding Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's successful advance, it became very doubtful whether, with a force of the composition of that under his command, he would be able to reduce the Capital. The people had shewn a clear disposition in our favour, and had rendered such services as they had the means to afford; but their efforts could not be very effectual, and a failure, or perhaps a protracted defence of the Capital, might discourage their expectations of permanent emancipation from the yoke of the Goorkas, and deaden their zeal in our cause. No hopes remained of effecting an arrangement with Bum Sah or any of the chiefs in Almora. Mr. Gardner had, on the advance of the irregular force, addressed a letter to Bum Sah, conveying to him a proposition to return with his troops across the Kali, and pointing at an arrangement for his benefit, but it was not encouraged. On the other hand, the importance of occupying the Kamaon became every day more apparent. The advance of the irregulars had already had the effect of preventing reinforcements and supplies for the armies to the westward from proceeding; and this object would acquire greater importance, now that the cessation of active operations on our part to the east of the Gogra had relieved the Goorkas from all apprehension of an attack on the capital or the principal sources of their power, and would enable them to send large additions of strength to their western armies.

286. Impressed with those sentiments, I determined to waive other considerations, howsoever weighty, and to make an effort to collect a regular force, for the purpose of supporting and completing the operations so happily commenced by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner. The state of affairs in the opposite frontier fortunately enabled me to accomplish this object, without that imminent hazard that would not many weeks before have attended any reduction of the force in that quarter. A detachment of about two thousand regular troops was accordingly formed, and composed as stated in the margin.*

287. The juncture was too critical to allow that a stake so important should be intrusted to the management of any but a tried officer, if such could be procured. On that principle, I fixed upon Colonel Nicolls, of his Majesty's Fourteenth Foot, Quarter-master-General of the King's troops in India, an officer of experience, energy, and proved ability, who proceeded without delay to carry my orders into execution. The instructions with which Colonel Nicolls was furnished for his guidance, and those addressed to Mr. Gardner on the occasion of this change of system, are recorded on the proceedings, but do not contain any thing necessary to be stated to your Honourable Committee in the body of this despatch. Measures were taken for reinforcing Colonel Nicolls with two additional native battalions, viz., the second of the Eleventh from Agra, and the First Grenadier Battalion from Meerut. Other corps were also placed at the eventual disposal of Colonel Nicolls; but the conquest of the province was effected by the original detachment and Colonel Gardner's irregulars.

288. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, as already reported, had established himself at Katar Mul, before Almora, and with the prudence and judgment which marked his conduct throughout the previous proceedings, determined to suspend any active operations of doubtful success against the enemy's position, and to await the arrival of Colonel Nicolls. The addition of the regular troops placed the issue of the contest upon fairer terms than those on which it previously stood. I should fail in an obligation of my public duty, if I omitted to bring under the particular notice of your Honourable Committee the distinguished merit of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner in the conduct of the service entrusted to his charge, especially in his so generously spurning the temptation of

* Second battalion Fourth Native Infantry ..... 761
Second battalion Fifth Native Infantry ..... 764
Flank battalion from the Dhoon ..... 500

TOTAL..... 2,025

*Ordnance.*

Four 6-pounders. | Two 8-inch mortars.
Two 12-pounders. | Two 4½-inch mortars.

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of assaulting the city before Colonel Nicolls should come up, and availing himself (though at the hazard of the public interest) of what might have proved a brilliant opportunity for himself. By the prudence, caution, and circumspection of his measures, he succeeded, as has been seen, in baffling the enemy's plan of defence, and in opening the way to their Capital for the advance of the regular force which was now destined to complete the service so auspiciously commenced. The quality of the force which Colonel Gardner commanded, composed entirely of new levies of irregulars, enhances the merit of his conduct; and your Honourable Committee will not fail to remark the judgment with which he adapted his operations to the character of the troops by which they were to be performed, and secured, as far as was practicable with such means, the success of the expedition.

289. After Colonel Nicolls's assumption of the command, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner continued to render the most essential services, which have been honourably testified by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls, and have received my public acknowledgments.

290. Colonel Nicolls arrived at Katar Mul on the 8th of April, and while his force was coming up employed himself in examining the position and forming his plan of operations. As soon as the regular force was assembled, Colonel Nicolls sent out a detachment, under the command of Major Patton, of the Fifth Regiment of Native Infantry, to a position situated to the north-west of Almora, in which direction he had received information of a body of the enemy, under the command of Husteh Dul, having proceeded. Major Patton having come up with the enemy, instantly attacked him in his position; and after a conflict, in which our troops behaved with the utmost gallantry, completely routed and dispersed the enemy with considerable loss. The execution of this service reflected the greatest credit on the conduct of Major Patton, and the officers and troops under his command. Husteh Dul was mortally wounded, as was also the second in command, and several other Goorka officers were killed and wounded in this affair.

291. This defeat, and the loss of their principal military commander, produced an impression on the mind of the enemy's troops in Almora, of which Colonel Nicolls resolved to take advantage; and he accordingly, on the following day, the 25th of April, attacked and carried by assault, in the most rapid and brilliant manner, the fortified heights and town of Almora, and commenced operations against the forts which were still held by the enemy. On the night of that day an attempt was made by the enemy to recover the positions from which they had been driven; but although the attack was made with extraordinary resolution, and was partially successful for a moment in one of their points assailed, the enemy were completely repulsed with great loss. It is impossible to state, in terms of too high praise, the conduct of Colonel Nicolls, and the officers and troops under his command, in the course of these operations. The principal column of attack on the 25th was formed of a part of the first battalion of the Fourth, under Captain Faithful, and the flank battalion under Captain Leys, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Native Infantry, and carried the stockades on the left of the enemy's position: while a column of Irregulars, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, moving at some distance in a parallel direction, was equally successful. The conduct of the troops, both regular and irregular, in the repulse of the enemy's night attack, was equally meritorious. Our loss was less considerable than might have been expected, and only one European officer was killed.

292. This rapid and decisive success convinced the enemy of the hopelessness of further resistance to our troops. Escape from the necessity of surrendering prisoners at discretion, was only to be purchased by Bum Sah, and the garrison of Almora, by conditions relative to other posts, which might make it worth our while to forbear urging our advantages on the spot; and an offer was received from the Goorka Chiefs to surrender all the forts, and wholly evacuate the province, on their being permitted to retire unmolested with the troops, and with their public and private property, across the Kali. Colonel Nicolls and Mr. Gardner, justly conceiving that after the decisive success of our arms, the proposed terms by which the objects of the expedition would be entirely accom-

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plished might be properly granted to the enemy, a Convention, framed on the foregoing basis, was signed by those officers and the principal Goorka Chiefs on the 27th April. It was carried into effect, with no further delay than was occasioned by the difficulty of transporting the baggage of the Goorka troops, and much frank intercourse arose from the perfect reliance which the enemy placed on our liberal construction, as well as strict observance, of the articles protecting their interests. The forts of Almora were immediately surrendered to our troops, and orders sent, which were punctually obeyed, for the surrender of the other fortresses in the province. Thus was the authority of the British Government completely established throughout the territory of Kamaon. The despatches from Colonel Nicolls and from Mr. Gardner, in which the preceding transactions are detailed, are noted in the margin;* and a reference to those documents will evince to your Honourable Committee, that I have not exceeded the just limits of commendation, in expressing my opinion of the distinguished merits and services of Colonel Nicolls, and the officers and troops by whose animated valour and patient endurance of toil this truly important conquest was achieved. In the General Orders which I published to the army,† I endeavoured to express my sense of their merits, and to those documents, I beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee for more particular information on this subject. The further operations and arrangements of Colonel Nicolls for the occupation and security of the provinces are detailed in his despatches noted in the margin,‡ but do not present any particulars which it is necessary to state in the body of this despatch.

293. It would be injustice to distinguished merit, were I to omit this occasion of drawing the attention of your Honourable Committee to the eminent services of Mr. Gardner, both in the direction of the original expedition, and in the discharge of the duties which he continued to perform, after Colonel Nicolls's assumption of the military command. Mr. Gardner has surpassed even the expectations which my previous opinion of his judgment, talents, and prudence, had led me to form, and has established a solid and honourable claim to the approbation and applause, both of this Government and of the Honourable Company. I beg to refer your Honourable Committee to a letter addressed, under my orders, to the Vice-President in Council,§ for the purpose of placing on record the expression of my sense of Mr. Gardner's extraordinary merits.

294. As soon as Almora was in our possession, Mr. Gardner published a proclamation, declaring the province of Kamaon to be permanently annexed to the British dominions, and proceeded to enter into engagements with the principal Zemindars and inhabitants, and to make such other arrangements as circumstances would allow, for extending our authority over the province. I am happy to inform your Honourable Committee, that the introduction of the British Government appears to have given universal satisfaction to the inhabitants, who have most eagerly plighted their allegiance.

295. On learning the occupation of Almora, and the consequent submission of the province, I appointed Mr. Gardner to be Commissioner for the affairs of Kamaon, and Agent of the Governor-General in that province, authorizing him to draw an allowance of Rupees 1,500 per mensem, and to charge his expenses to the public, and I desired that this arrangement might take effect from the time when the expedition to Kamaon was set on foot. Mr. Gardner has not, however, been finally removed from his situation in the Residency of Delhi. Mr. G. W. Trail has been appointed Assistant to Mr. Gardner, with a salary of seven hundred rupees per mensem.‖

296. The negociation and conclusion of the Convention led to intimate and confidential communications between Colonel Nicolls and Mr. Gardner on the one hand, and the Goorka Chiefs, especially Bum Sah, on the other; in the course of which the latter expressed an earnest desire to become the instrument of restoring peace between the two States, and in proof of it, proposed that he should address Ummer Sing Thappa and Runjore Sing,¶ recommending as the most effectual service they could render to the Rajah, to withdraw with their

* See page 567 et seq. † See page 585. ‡ See page 617 et seq. § See page 583.
‖ See page 570. ¶ See page 610 et seq.

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their troops across the Kali, preparatory to the prosecution of negociation for a peace. Colonel Nicolls and Mr. Gardner having accepted this offer, letters were expedited accordingly. Bum Sah also proposed, that the Goorka forces in Sreenuggur should be admitted to the terms of the Convention of Almora; a proposition which was also acceded to, and was accepted by those troops on being made known to them. They have accordingly since retired into Dootee. Bum Sah and his troops were accompanied across the Kali by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, whose communication with the Choutra (Bum Sah) led to a correspondence and negociation of considerable interest. But I shall reserve a statement of those communications for the separate despatch, which I propose to address to your Honourable Committee, on the subject of the negociations for peace.

297. It may be proper to mention in this place, that in consequence of an invasion of that part of the purgunnah of Khyreeghur in our possession by a Goorka force from the usurped portion, aided by some rebel Zemindars of our own and the Vizier's, and some convicts who had escaped from the gaol of Bareilly, it became necessary to detach a force into that pergunnah, to restore order and expel the enemy. This force was composed of a detachment of Native Infantry and a strong body of Lieutenant Roberts's Rohillah Horse, the whole under the command of Captain Dickson of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, who performed the service with success, and in a manner highly creditable to himself and the officers and troops under his command. The Goorkas and rebels having been driven into the usurped lands, were followed by our troops and compelled to return to the hills. The strong holds having been destroyed, the detachment was withdrawn on account of the approaching sickly season. The details of these operations are contained in the correspondence of the Government.

298. I now resume the narrative of Major-General Ochterlony's operations before Malown. After the fall of the forts of the Ramgurh range, and the detachment of Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper becoming available for other service, Major-General Ochterlony continued, as I have above stated, to straiten Ummer Sing in his position, by establishing posts which should command all the avenues to it. This operation had been checked for a moment by a successful sally made by the enemy against a body of our irregulars, who occupied a strongly stockaded post. This party was found off its guard, and suffered severely; but the enemy having destroyed the stockades, retreated again to their position, and the disaster was speedily repaired. Major-General Ochterlony having now obtained an accurate knowledge of the whole of the ground, and having discovered the points in which the enemy's chain of positions could be most easily penetrated, concerted a plan of combined attack on it, which was carried into effect with the most complete success on the 14th and 15th April. For a statement of this masterly plan, and of the admirable skill, energy, and valour, with which it was executed by the troops, I must refer your Honourable Committee to the despatches from Major-General Ochterlony, noted in the margin.* The object of this movement was, by a combined attack on different points of the enemy's position, to distract his attention, and obtain an opportunity of establishing ourselves on the height, in such a manner as to break the continuity of his chain of posts, and force him to confine himself to the fort of Malown and its immediate outposts, while the footing obtained by the British troops on the ridge should afford means of operating directly against the fort. The plan, as already stated, was completely successful. After a desperate attack made on the morning of the 16th by nearly the whole of the Goorka force, headed by the principal commanders, Ummer Sing and Bugtee Thappa, on the post occupied by the reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, in which they were repulsed with a very severe loss, the enemy withdrew from all his posts to the left of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson's position, and concentrated in Malown and the detached works which formed a part of its defences.

299. Major-General Ochterlony's public despatches bear the most honourable testimony to the excellent conduct of the troops in the original attack, and to the distinguished intrepidity which they displayed in the repulse of the enemy on the

* See page 591 et seq.

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the morning of the 16th. In this attack, the enemy suffered severel y in killed and wounded; among the former of whom was Bugtee Thappa, whose loss diffused a serious gloom throughout the enemy's battalions.

300. So decisive and brilliant a victory against an enemy of remarkable courage and resolution, could not have been expected to be obtained without considerable loss on our part; and your Honourable Committee will perceive with regret, that many brave officers and men fell on this memorable occasion. Severe as the loss was, however, it cannot be considered disproportionate to the difficulty of the enterprize, and the obstacles to success offered by the obstinate valour of the enemy and the strength of his position. Major-General Ochterlony mentions with peculiar applause the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, of Captain Showers, who fell in the action, and of the late Lieutenant Lawtie of Engineers, whose services, not on this occasion only, but throughout the campaign, were of transcendent merit and utility, and had obtained the repeated acknowledgments of Major-General Ochterlony and the Commander-in-Chief. The untimely death of this promising young officer, by an illness occasioned by excessive fatigue in the execution of his duty, has been deplored by the Government and by the army. Many other officers are mentioned with applause by Major-General Ochterlony; but instead of enumerating them in this despatch, I will beg to refer your Honourable Committee to that officer's official reports, and to General Orders which I published to the army on this occasion.*

301. The effects of this success were soon perceived, in the increasing distress of the enemy, and in numerous desertions, which spoke the depression of spirit suffered by the garrison. Ummer Sing, however, still continuing to hold out, Major-General Ochterlony pushed his operations against the fort, and having obtained possession of one of the outworks, the whole of the remainder were abandoned by the enemy, who came over in a body to Major-General Ochterlony's camp, leaving Ummer Sing confined to the body of the fort, with a garrison reduced to about two hundred men.† All the outworks, stockades, and redoubts were occupied by our troops, and the early surrender of Ummer Sing and the remnant of his garrison became inevitable. The importance of combining with this the surrender of all the other strong holds within the range of Ummer Sing's command, and the evacuation of the whole of the Goorka territory west of the Kamaon, induced Major-General Ochterlony to listen to terms of capitulation, which had the surrender of Malown alone been the object contended for, would have been extravagant and inadmissible. Adverting, however, to the slow progress of operations against Jyetuch, the number of posts still occupied by the enemy, and the near approach of the rainy season, when operations must necessarily have ceased, Major General Ochterlony justly conceived an early termination of the campaign to be a subject of far greater importance, than any advantage which the enemy could derive from the proposed terms of capitulation, while our military superiority had been decidedly manifested, by the distinguished success of our arms, and the condition of distress to which the enemy was reduced. Acting on this view of the subject, and under the general sanction of my previous instructions, which have been already detailed to your Honourable Committee, Major-General Ochterlony, after some negociation, in the course of which he continued his preparations for battering the fort, and brought his eighteen and twelve-pounders to a spot within a short distance of the walls, granted to Ummer Sing the following terms of capitulation:—

1st. That all the forts and possessions of the Goorkas, west of the Jumna, should be immediately surrendered to the British troops.

2d. That orders for the evacuation of all the forts and possessions of the Goorkas in Gurhwall should be immediately despatched to the Goorka Commanders in that quarter, and that the troops should be permitted to retire by the Kamaon route across the Kali.

3d. That Ummer Sing, with the remaining garrison of Malown, should be permitted to retire across the Kali, with their arms, private baggage, and families, and with two guns.

4th.

* See page 591 to 605. † See page 606 et seq.

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4th. That Runjore Sing should be permitted, in like manner, with two hundred men of the garrison of Jyetuck, and with one gun, and three hundred unarmed followers, to retire across the Kali. A similar option was given to a certain number of persons in the other forts, who were allied by blood or marriage to Ummer Sing and his son. These terms were afterwards strictly performed; and I have lately received advices of the arrival of Ummer Sing and Runjore Sing and their followers in the province of Dootee. The whole of the Goorka garrisons of Malown and Jyetuck, with the exception of those who marched away with Ummer Sing and his son, under the foregoing terms, have taken service with the British Government, and have since been joined by the garrisons of most of the forts of the interior. The total number amounts to not fewer than five thousand men. They have been formed into corps for the service of the hill territory, to be retained under our protection, as will be more particularly stated hereafter.

302. Ummer Sing Thappa received the letter from Bum Sah, referred to in the two hundred and ninety-sixth paragraph, as he was on the point of executing the capitulation. He availed himself of it, to insert an article stating he surrendered at the instance of Bum Sah and the other Bharadars (Chiefs of Kamaon), in order to throw on them the odium which he apprehended would otherwise have fallen on himself.

303. To complete the information of your Honourable Committee on this subject, I beg to refer you to the correspondence noted in the margin,* relative to the overtures for negociation made by the garrison of Jyetuck, and my consequent instructions to Major-General Ochterlony, both on that subject and on the terms to be eventually granted to Ummer Sing. These instructions did not, however, reach Major-General Ochterlony till after the surrender of Malown and the other forts.

304. As soon as these arrangements were concluded and the forts surrendered, the necessary measures were taken for breaking up the divisions employed before Malown and Jyetuck, and sending the corps to their allotted stations; for discharging extra establishments, and reducing all extraordinary staff; and generally, for putting an end to all expenses, of a nature to be only requisite in the prosecution of active operations. All these arrangements were speedily executed; and with the exception of small detachments left in Malown and Subhatoo, and a battalion at Nahun and Jyetuck, and one in the Dhoon, the whole of the regular troops employed to the westward of Kamaon have retired to the stations designated for them by the orders of the relief of the preceding year. The whole of the irregular troops employed under the orders of Major-Generals Martindell and Ochterlony were disbanded, with the exception of the Goorka deserters, and the auxiliaries furnished by the Seikh Chiefs, who returned to their usual stations.

305. In concluding this narrative, I cannot refrain from offering my most cordial congratulations to your Honourable Committee, on the honourable and successful termination of the campaign, the expulsion of the Goorkas from the whole country to the west of the Kali, and the annexation to the British dominions of the important province of Kamaon, with an extensive, fertile, and valuable tract in the Terraie. Under all the circumstances of the spirited and persevering opposition encountered by us, the disasters which clouded the commencement of our operations, and the failure of some of the principal divisions of the army in the objects which they were intended to accomplish, I cannot but consider the progress and result of the campaign to have been not only fortunate, but highly honourable to our arms. After being marked by an uniform display of zealous and animated devotion, of patient and indefatigable constancy under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty on the part of your troops; after being signalized by acts of disciplined valour and heroic enterprize, directed by eminent military talents, unsurpassed in any period of our career in India, the active season has terminated in the loss to the enemy of half the geographical extent of his empire, comprehending the most valuable part of his possessions, with the curtailment, in the same proportion, of his military strength and resources.

* See page 608.

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resources. It is no less a cause for exultation, that I can add the vindication of our insulted honour, the increased security of our interests, and the augmented lustre of our name.

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306. In the preceding parts of this letter, and in the General Orders* published by me during the progress and after the conclusion of the campaign, I have endeavoured to convey my acknowledgments of the conduct, skill, and talents of the distinguished officers commanding the divisions by which these objects have been achieved, and of the discipline, valour, and devotion of the officers and men under their command. The best eulogium of Major-General Ochterlony and the officers and troops composing his division, is to be found in the plain narrative of the operations conducted under his orders. The extraordinary difficulties with which he had to contend, both in the ruggedness of the country, full of the strongest natural positions, and in the obstinate resolution of the enemy, guided by a commander of no ordinary talents or character, were surmounted by a combination of foresight, prudence, sagacity, perseverance, and professional ability, with energetic promptness in action, which cannot fail to excite the unqualified admiration of the Honourable Company, of his sovereign, and of his country.

307. To the same test I would refer the merits of Colonel Nicolls. His ardour, promptitude, and decision, guided by sound and correct judgment, and by eminent military skill, and seconded by the gallant devotion of his troops, whom he inspired with his own spirit, enabled him, in the short space of.....days, to vanquish an enemy flushed with recent success, to seize that enemy's fortified capital, and to reduce a valuable and important province to your authority.

308. I am persuaded that the troops composing the other divisions of the army required only an opportunity for acquiring a share of the glory of their more fortunate fellow-soldiers. I am entitled to pronounce this opinion, not only from the established and well-earned character of this army, but from the actual conduct of those detachments and corps, who had accidental occasions of distinguishing themselves.

309. The reflexions which the foregoing narrative of the operations of the campaign are calculated to excite, will so readily present themselves to your Honourable Committee, that it would be no less useless than disrespectful, to offer any detailed exposition of those which arise in my own mind on recalling them to my contemplation. I will content myself, therefore, with observing, that deeply and anxiously as I regarded the actual embarrassment and possible consequences of the untoward events attending the outset of the campaign, and the apparent uncertainty of its result, I felt no less sensible that my wisest and safest course, on every view of public duty, was to meet the evil, not by relaxing from my efforts, or by seeking such an insecure and disreputable accommodation as would merely have laid the foundation of a future war, under circumstances infinitely unfavourable, but to put forth my whole strength, in resistance to the tide of ill-success which appeared to be setting against us, and to increase my efforts in proportion to the urgency of the danger. Had the issue been ever so unfortunate, I must have remained persuaded of the soundness of the policy: but it is an honest ground of satisfaction, that the result of this determination should have proved at once prosperous and honourable, calculated equally to improve our security, augment our resources, and exalt our military reputation, as well as to lay the foundation of an advantageous and permanent peace, befitting the dignity of our national character.

310. I will not increase the already too great length of this despatch, by entering into a detailed exposition of the settlement which I propose to make of the conquered territories. Such an exposition is, indeed, unnecessary, since it is in principle precisely conformable to my original plan of political arrangement at the commencement of the war, having for its basis the restoration of the exiled hereditary chiefs, in all cases in which their own failure to perform the conditions of the proclamation, joined to some special expediency for the stability of the general system adopted, did not justify and require a departure from that principle.

311. I

* See page 601 and 605.

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311. I propose to retain, for the present, the forts of Malown and Subathoo, with a small tract of territory around them, in the possession of the British Government, together with a portion of the Barrah-Takhoorae, of which the hereditary chief has failed to establish any claim to restitution. Some transfers and interchanges of territory may also take place for mutual convenience; but, with these exceptions, the territories west of the Jumna will revert to the hereditary chiefs, subject to the conditions stated in the hundred and twenty-fifth paragraph of this despatch, and to the eventual payment of a small contribution towards the charges incidental to our protection and guarantee.

312. A special arrangement is necessary for Sirmore, in the government of which will be placed the minor son of Rajah Kurrum Perkaush, the character of the latter rendering him unfit to govern, as stated in the hundred and twenty-third paragraph, and for whom a provision will be made out of the revenues of Sirmore. During the minority of the Rajah, the Government will be conducted by guardians selected from among the most respectable male relations of the family, acting under the special direction and superintendence of the British Government. The Kardya Dhoon will remain in our possession, and a British garrison will occupy Jyetuck and Nahun. It may further be found expedient to annex to the British dominion that part of the former possessions of Sirmore lying between the Tonse and the Jumna, including Jounsar, the inhabitants of which have entitled themselves to peculiar consideration by their conduct in the war, and who are very anxious to remain under our Government. I consider this to be a simple question of expense, and propose to be guided in my decision of it by the opinion I may be able to form, after receiving Major-General Ochterlony's report of the probable effect of our appropriation of these lands in this point of view. If Jounsar shall remain united to the Sirmore Raj, special provision will be made to secure due immunities for the inhabitants.

313. The countries lying between the Jumna, and the Sutleje, will be under the military command and political controul of Major-General Ochterlony, whom I have appointed to be Superintendent of Political Affairs and Agent of the Governor-General in the territories of the Seikh and Hill Chiefs, between the Jumna and the Sutleje. I have judged it proper, in consideration of the great additional labour and responsibility which will devolve on Major-General Ochterlony by this accession of duty, to grant him a salary of Rupees 1,500 per mensem, exclusive of his military allowances. Your Honourable Committee is aware, that by his appointment to the General Staff he vacates the command of Allahabad, and foregoes the benefit of the arrangement made in his favour in the year 1806, and confirmed by the Honourable Court. I have appointed Lieutenants Ross and Murray to be Assistants to Major-General Ochterlony in his political capacity, the former with a salary of five hundred rupees per mensem, and the latter of four hundred. Captain Birch, who will retain his office of Assistant to Major-General Ochterlony, with an augmented salary of five hundred rupees per mensem, will conduct the affairs of Sirmore and the neighbouring districts, under Major-General Ochterlony's superintendence, and Lieutenant Ross those of the more western tract; while Lieutenant Murray will assist Major-General Ochterlony in the discharge of the stationary duties of Superintendent of Political Affairs and Agent of the Governor-General: but their services will, of course, be available in any manner which Major-General Ochterlony may find convenient, with reference to his general duties.

314. In Gurhwall, my intention is to retain the Deyra Dhoon and the passes of the Ganges and Jumna, at either extremity of that valley; also all the country to the eastward either of the Alucknunda or the Bageerettee, and the ferries and passes of whichever stream is determined on for the boundary. The last-mentioned tract will be annexed to Kamaon. The remainder of Gurhwall I propose to restore to the Rajah, who will hold it on the conditions already stated, and under our guarantee. It may be necessary, from the virulence of these Hill Chiefs against each other, that we should, in some instances, exercise a direct controul over the local Government; but if this can be dispensed with, without the hazard of confusion, I shall be desirous of avoiding it. I have directed Mr. Frazer to proceed to Sreenuggur, and to furnish me with a report on all points on which it is necessary that I should be informed, in order to enable me to form a conclusive judgment of the most advisable mode of settle-

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ment for Gurhwall; and on the receipt of his report I shall take my final resolution. I have desired Mr. Frazer to assume the designation of Commissioner for the Settlement of Gurhwall, and to draw a salary of one thousand five hundred rupees per mensem, exclusive of his allowances as First Assistant at Delhi, charging his actual expenses to the public. This arrangement is to have effect from the date of his arrival at Hurdwar, in the execution of the duties originally assigned to him, as reported in the one hundred and thirty-sixth paragraph of this despatch. When Mr. Fraser shall have completed his report, and have introduced the new arrangement which may be determined on, he will return to his duty at Delhi.

315. The above are the principal features of the settlement which I propose to accomplish of the conquered countries. I shall defer, until I can obtain more correct information, and until the final arrangement be determined on, submitting to your Honourable Committee a statement of the probable receipts from the tracts of country to be retained in our own hands. It is my hope that the resources of the territories westward of the Kali will defray the expense of the establishments; and it is not to this part of your acquisitions that I look for a surplus revenue, nor is this the point of view in which I contemplate their value to the Honourable Company. For my instructions to Major-General Ochterlony and Mr. Fraser, containing the details of the projected arrangements, I beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the correspondence recorded on the proceedings of Government.

316. I have stated above, that detachments of British troops are stationed in Malown and Subathoo, and at Nahun and in the Deyra Dhoon. I should not think it prudent to leave these newly-acquired territories entirely without regular troops; and, indeed, I am not disposed to think it advisable altogether to disuse the native troops from the service in the hills: but I do not contemplate the necessity of retaining them there long in any force; and I conceive that the Goorka troops, on whose fidelity perfect reliance may, I think, be placed, with the addition of a very few regulars, will be found fully adequate to garrison these countries.

317. In the three hundred and first paragraph, I have stated the great defection of the Goorka troops, forming the garrisons of Malown and Jyetuck and the other forts, from the service of that State. The whole number did not fall much short of five thousand men of all classes, and I have deemed it expedient to sanction the formation of three battalions of the strength and composition stated in the document recorded on the proceedings. A certain number of these deserters, chiefly Kamaonees were transferred to the local corps which I ordered to be raised for the service of that province, and I have authorized the addition of two companies of pioneers, to be composed of men who have come over from the enemy. Your Honourable Committee will be pleased to observe, that the present extent of this establishment is only temporary. It would neither have been prudent nor consistent with good faith, to discharge from the service of the British Government any portion of the troops who came over from the enemy. Severed from their own country, they could not be practised upon to any purpose by their former commanders, therefore they are for the moment efficient for us. But were they cast adrift, they having not either habits or means of industry, must through necessity repair to their old standards, and range themselves in arms against us, or must betake themselves to predatory associations for subsistence. As they fall off, it is not proposed to supply vacancies, until the corps shall be reduced to the number which may be deemed fit for the permanent establishment. What that will be I am not prepared to state, but certainly it will be very considerably within the number actually in our pay.

318. Your Honourable Committee is apprized of my opinion of the military qualities possessed by the Goorkas. My persuasion of their fidelity to us is founded on the fact of the active, zealous, and meritorious services performed by those who were embodied by Major-General Ochterlony in the progress of the campaign. Major-General Ochterlony's despatches, especially one enclosing a report from the late Lieutenant Lawtie, will shew your Honourable Committee the sense entertained of their value by those officers.

officers. My orders on the subject of these corps are contained in the documents recorded onthe proceedings.

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319. I have already stated in general terms, that Mr. Gardner was occupied, as far as the necessary attention to objects of more immediate urgency, arising out of the negociation with Bum Sah would admit, in introducing a regular system of management into Kamaon. His despatches, noted in the margin,* will shew your Honourable Committee the provisional arrangements which he has made for the establishment of a police and the collection of the revenues of the current year. Mr. Gardner has furnished a statement of the revenues derived from the province by the Goorkas; but he is of opinion that a considerable increase may be expected, the Goorka Government having kept down the demand of actual rent, in consideration of other exactions with which it saddled the inhabitants, and which will not be continued by us. In the mean time he has necessarily for the current year taken those statements as correct, and has suffered the system which he found in force to continue for the present. Besides the revenue derived from the land, the transit duties on articles of commerce will no doubt increase with the augmenting trade of the country. Your Honourable Committee will observe with satisfaction, that the first act of authority exercised by Mr. Gardner was to abolish the tax on the sale of children, and to put an end to that abominable practice, with publicly expressed reprobation of its nature. The earliest fruit of British influence in the province has thus been of a quality in which humanity may consciously exult.

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320. There are in Kamaon mines of iron, lead, and copper. The specimens which have been sent to me are of no great promise, but the mines have been miserably managed, and I am willing to hope that European skill and perseverance may render the metallic produce an important branch of profit. Hemp, of an extraordinary superior kind, is cultivated in Kamaon, and I am informed, may be furnished to any extent. My attention will not fail to be fixed upon this object. By the possession of Kamaon, your Honourable Committee is aware, that we possess a direct and not difficult road into the Oondes, or country producing the animal which bears the shawl-wool, and into the vast regions of Tartary: a circumstance which opens views of great advantage to the commercial and manufacturing interests not of this country only but of Great Britain. I merely touch on these points here, as they will properly form the subject of a more detailed report hereafter from the proper department. Finally, Kamaon is to be considered with reference to its advantages in a political and military point of view. In these respects, it is unquestionably a most important possession. The Kali forms a well-defined boundary from the Snowy Mountains to the plains, and though narrow it is deep and rapid. The Snowy range inclining towards the south, reaches its extreme point in that direction where it touches the eastern confines of Kamaon. Hence this is the shortest, and consequently the most defensible line of frontier, throughout the extent of that country over which our rule or controul has been established. These circumstances at once shew the value of Kamaon as an advanced position, and render it, if properly defended, a complete barrier against any extension of the Goorka power in a western direction, a bulwark to the whole country in its rear. Your Honourable Committee will find, in a very able and judicious report from Colonel Nicolls on the defence of Kamaon, a full confirmation of what is here stated. It is proper to add, that Colonel Nicolls, after completing the view of the frontier which enabled him to make this report, no prospect of service occurring in that quarter, resigned his command, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams of the Tenth regiment Native Infantry, an officer very favourably known to your Honourable Committee. I beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the General Order published by me on this occasion. The several arrangements for improving the military defence of Almora and other posts in Kamaon, will be communicated to you from the military department. Besides its advantages in a defensive point of view, it will not fail to strike your Honourable Committee that Kamaon offers a ready entrance into the enemy's country, by the great road of communication from Catmandoo to the western provinces, and presents the means of turning the forts constructed by the enemy for the defence of the capital

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capital and all his principal passes and positions. In the event of the war being protracted to another campaign, therefore, great advantage will be derived from the occupation of Kamaon; and it is needless to add, that at all times it must be for us a commanding and imposing position.

321. By the possession of Kamaon, the Dhoons of Deyra and Kyarda, of Nahun, Subathoo, and Malown, and the passages of the rivers, your Honourable Committee will observe that we have in our own hands a continued and unbroken chain of communications in the hills, from the Kali to the Sutleje, while the whole of the country beyond it, as far back as the Snowy Mountains, is possessed by feudatory and dependent chiefs, enjoying our guarantee and looking up to us as the common guardian and protector. It is an advantage of no small moment, to have substituted in those regions such an order of things, instead of the dominion of a people animated with the spirit which has shone forth in the Goorkas. But we are now not only freed from that evil, but are secure from the consequences which would ensue, were Runjeet Sing, or any ambitious and powerful chief, to establish himself in the hills beyond the Sutleje. In such an event, we could not, without a commanding influence in the hills on this side of the river, and the possession of a frontier enabling us to penetrate and occupy them at any time, ever be secured against the danger of a chief of that character establishing his own power there, and thus taking in flank one of the most valuable and important positions of our north-western frontier line. From such a danger, which will perhaps not be deemed chimerical, we are now effectually secured.

322. The comprehensive details embraced in the foregoing narrative, leave me little necessity for offering any general observations in elucidation of the facts and arguments adduced: I shall, therefore, conclude, by expressing my respectful, but confident hope, that your Honourable Committee will perceive sufficient grounds for deciding:—

1st. That the war with the Goorkas was unavoidable, and forced upon this Government by a series of unjust and unprovoked aggressions.

2d. That the utmost efforts of conciliation and persuasion were employed to avert that extremity, even after the commission of the acts that immediately led to it.

3d. That every practicable effort was made for bringing the war to an early and honourable termination, by the adoption of a vigorous and efficient plan of military operations, combined with a system of political arrangement, calculated to promote the success of those operations, and to accomplish the just and legitimate objects of the contest.

4th. That the want of success in those operations to the full extent of my hopes, is not attributable to any inherent error in the plan, nor to any deficiency as to the means placed at the disposal of the officers charged with the execution of it.

5th. That notwithstanding partial failure, the campaign has, in some important branches, been eminently successful, producing results equally advantageous to our interests and honourable to our arms.

6th. That the expulsion of the Goorka power from the country between the Kali and the Sutleje, and the establishment throughout that tract either of the British authority or of friendly and dependent States, under the guarantee and controul of the British Governments, have converted a probable source of embarrassment and danger into a means of improved strength and augmented security.

7th. That the acquisition of Kamaon and the lowlands will, according to all reasonable expectation, constitute an indemnification for the charges of the war, and produce a material improvement in our political and military position on that frontier.

8th. That the plan of settlement for the countries from which the Goorkas have been expelled is framed on principles calculated to secure the genuine interests of the Honourable Company, and to extend the reputation

tion of the British name for moderation, disinterestedness, and generosity; and lastly, that by the reduction which has been effected in the power and resources of the enemy, we shall be enabled either to command and secure an honourable peace, or if the war be prolonged by his obstinacy, to prosecute another campaign with the certainty of complete success.

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I have, &c.

Futtygurh, 2d August 1815. (Signed) MOIRA.

## SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA, *Dated the 5th August* 1815.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

Narrative of Negociations.

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

Honourable Sirs:

1. In pursuance of the intention expressed in my letter of the 2d instant, I proceed to lay before your Honourable Committee, a statement of my proceedings and intentions relative to a pacification with the Government of Nepaul, and of the negociations which have actually been on foot, together with a view of the circumstances under which they have, for the present, been suspended.

2. In the one hundred and seventy-ninth paragraph of the despatch above referred to, I have stated the basis of the proposed pacification, and the outline of the conditions which I deemed it necessary, both for the interests and honour of the British Government, to impose on the Rajah of Nepaul, in the event of a successful prosecution of the war. For more convenient reference, however, I shall take the liberty of here repeating them.

"Had the positive occurrence of war been averted, by the early acquiescence "of the Nepaulese in that formal atonement which was deemed indispensable "to the satisfaction and honour of the British Government, and was distinctly "brought under the Rajah's view, by the letter of which the substance is "stated in the one hundred and fourth paragraph of this despatch, I should have "been disposed to accede to terms of accommodation, perhaps too favourable; "but as hostilities had actually commenced, and a great charge had been incurred "in preparations, the sacrifices to be demanded were necessarily to be proportioned to the inconvenience and expense imposed on the British Government by the injustice, violence, and insolent obstinacy of the Nepaulese. "The basis of any pacification which could now be admitted, must be indemnity for the charges of the war and security against future aggression, together "with such specific atonement as it might be deemed advisable to exact for "the outrages which immediately led to hostilities. This atonement, I thought "at the time, should be the surrender of the officers who perpetrated the "outrage into our hands, with a view to their being tried for deliberate murder, "and if found guilty, punished. The remaining objects, I have conceived, "would be attained by the cession of the low lands throughout the whole "extent of the common frontier; the perpetual exclusion of the Goorka influence, power, and authority, from the countries west of the Gogra, or "Kali; the exclusion of Europeans of all nations, and Americans, from Nepaul; the establishment of a British Residency at Catmandoo; and the "eventual payment of a sum of money, towards defraying the charges of the "war. To these were added other stipulations, calculated for the attainment "of the several objects referred to, and for the fulfilment of the obligations we "might have entered into with the chiefs who might have risen against the "Goorkas. A special article was drawn to meet this object. It also occurred "to me, that the renewal of the commercial treaty concluded in 1791 might "be advantageous, and a stipulation to this effect was introduced; but Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was authorized either to modify or omit it altogether "as he might find the disposition of the Goorka Government to lean, there "being a better chance of beneficial dealings in trade, through habitual intercourse, than through any article to which the opposite party should submit "with reluctance."

3. These

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3. These conditions were reduced to the form of a treaty,* and the draft was transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with my instructions of the 26th November 1814, to which I take the liberty of referring your Honourable Committee, for a detailed exposition of the views and principles on which they were framed.

4. In the one hundred and ninety-fifth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant I have mentioned that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw permitted Chunder Sekher Opadeea, the agent, who was made prisoner at Burhurwa, to address the Rajah of Nepaul, with a view to open the Rajah's eyes to his real situation, andrpesuade him to take measures for averting the peril impending over him, by effecting the restoration of peace; and I added, that the reply received by Chunder Sekher was altogether unsatisfactory. The substance of that reply, and of a letter addressed to Chunder Sekher Opadeea by his son at Catmandoo, evidently under the direction of the Court, was, that the disagreement with the British Government was occasioned by the mismanagement and precipitancy of Ragonaut Pundit and Kishen Pundit, to the former of whom they ascribe the murder of our police officers in Bootwul; that the Goorka Government was still willing to re-establish the relations of peace; and, that on Chunder Sekher's ascertaining that a similar disposition existed on our part, and "the extent and locality of the disputed "lands, the cession of which would preserve the relations of amity and friendship "between the two States," Beem Sing Thappa would proceed to meet and negociate with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, when it should be known "what "object was to be attained by General Beem Sing's departure, in order that no "other but that might occur."

5. An answer, conceived in this reserved and unbending spirit, did not promise any satisfactory result. Before it reached me, I had received information of the unfortunate affairs of Persa and Summunpore, reported in the two hundred and fifty-seventh paragraph of my despatch of the 2nd instant, the occurrence of which would, I apprehended, indispose the Government of Nepaul to treat on any terms which could be listened to. In the expectation, however, that the advance of Major-General Marley's division, of which I could not then entertain a doubt, might again produce a disposition to treat, I judged it advisable to furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw with instructions for his guidance, in the event of his being met by Beem Sing, or any other agent empowered to treat for peace.

6. The ill success which had attended our arms in different quarters, the character which the war had assumed, and the uncertain issue of a continued prosecution of it, together with the advanced period at which the season had arrived, without any material progress having been made in attaining the objects of the campaign, all these considerations induced me to review my original plan of pacification, with the intention of determining to what extent it might be practicable to relax in those terms, without relinquishing such points as were essential to the interests, honour, or reputation of the British Government.

7. It appeared to me, on a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, that the extinction of the Goorka power west of the Kali was an indispensable condition of any pacification holding out a prospect of permanency in itself, and of security to our interests. The grounds on which this opinion rested will be apparent to your Honourable Committee, on a consideration of the importance of affecting a material reduction in the strength and resources of the enemy, an object which would be effectually achieved, by depriving the Goorkas of Kamaon, while many direct advantages to ourselves would attend our possession of that province. I was willing to forego the demand of the cession of Morung (then not overrun by us), meaning by that term, the low land possessions of the Goorkas eastward of the Koosi, rather than render a perseverance in the demand, a cause of prolonged hostilities, under our actual circumstances. Your Honourable Committee will be pleased to observe, that, at this time, I was not informed of the commencement of the negociation with the Rajah of Siccim. I was willing also to wave the provision for the mutual reception of resident Agents, the re-establishment of the former commercial relations

* See pages 254 to 265.

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relations, and the demand for a pecuniary payment, in indemnification of the expenses of the war; not from any change in my opinion respecting the importance of these stipulations, but from a belief that an early peace, on terms consistent with our security and dignity, was, at the moment, more desirable than the attainment of those objects, however valuable in themselves, at the expense of protracted hostilities. On the same principle, I was prepared to give up the demand for the surrender into our hands of Munraj Foujdar, and the perpetrators of the murder in Bootwul. However just that demand, I did not conceive the actual surrender of the culprits necessary for the satisfaction of our reputation, when the treaty should comprehend other provisions, distinctly marking the chastisement and submission of the enemy; and I apprehended that the Goorka Government, attaching a point of honour to the refusal of such a demand, might be more intractable upon this head, than upon matters of more solid concern. As these conditions had not been communicated to the enemy, the withdrawing any part of the original instruction carried with it no air of aukward concession. The articles providing for the confirmation of our treaties with the hereditary Rajahs or other chiefs, and the securing our adherents in Nepaul against the consequences of their conduct, might, as it appeared to me, become essential to our good faith and national honour, and were therefore retained; but it was to be remarked, that they would become less operative against the interests of the Goorka Government, in proportion as peace was accelerated. I have since seen reason to think that the latter article was unnecessary, as impunity for the part taken in the war would be a necessary consequence of a peace made in the spirit of peace; and in my more recent plan of pacification, which will be hereafter adverted to, it has been omitted. The article providing for the exclusion of British subjects, and the subjects of all European and American states, from Nepaul, I deemed it proper to retain.

8. I accordingly authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in the event of a negociation for peace, under circumstances which would not warrant recurrence to the conditions originally proposed, to conclude a treaty on the terms above stated. Adverting, however, to the improbability, for reasons above stated, of any overture being made by the Nepaulese Government, I signified to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw my desire that he would confine his present proceedings to a communication to Chunder Sekher Opadeea, that we were willing at any time to put an end to the war on terms compatible with the interests and honour of the British Government, and that we required nothing from the court of Catmandoo beyond what was necessary in that point of view: that he was ready to meet Beem Sing Thappa, or any other person duly accreditted by the Rajah; but that he could not disclose prematurely the terms on which he was authorized to conclude a treaty: adding, however, that they could not be so favourable if the war were protracted, as those which might be obtained at the moment. It was distinctly stated to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, that no negociation was to occasion a suspension of military operations; and that if, after hearing our terms, the Goorka negociator should hesitate in acceding to them, he must be desired to withdraw, and the negociation be broken off.

9. Before Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw received these instructions, he had directed Chunder Sekher to return an answer to the Rajah, for which purpose he had, as he stated, apprized him of the terms of peace which we should require. Apprehending extreme inconvenience and embarrassment from such a communication as I supposed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to have made, especially in the event of our desiring to offer more easy terms than those originally contemplated, such, in fact, as were authorized by my instructions of 19th January above referred to, I judged it necessary to point out to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw the error into which I conceived him to have fallen. It appears from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's explanation, however, that he stated the proposed conditions only in general terms, and that he mentioned specifically the proposed basis of negociation alone. I also directed him; at the same time not finally to reject any propositions for peace which might be made to him on the part of the Goorka Government, but to receive, and refer them to

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to my authority. My reason for this last instruction was, that I might have it in my power to adapt my terms to the circumstances which might arise out of any alteration in our situation, resulting from the recent occurrences with Major-General Marley's division, and the change of measures which might ensue.

10. The effect of those occurrences on the disposition of the Goorka Government to negociation was such as had been foreseen; and the answer received from the Rajah and Beem Sing to Chunder Sekher's communication, referred to in the one hundred and ninety-fifth paragraph, was, that they were willing to treat on the former footing, meaning the investigation antecedent to the commencement of hostilities.* To this answer no reply was returned.

11. In the two hundred and fourth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant, I apprized your Honourable Committee of the communication received by the Agent at Benares from Basdeo Pundit, the measures founded on it, and the return of that person from Catmandoo, accompanied by another Agent with letters from the Rajah, and from Beem Sing and Rundoz Thappa, professedly directed to the opening of a negociation for peace. The purport of the letters addressed to me and to Mr. Brooke by the Rajah, and of the joint letter from Beem Sing Thappa and Rundoz Sing to Mr. Brooke, was not calculated to promote this object. They complain, in bitter terms (as already stated in the one hundred and ninety-fifth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant), of the capture and plunder of Chunder Sekher Opadeea and the attack on Burhurwa, lament the interruption of long-subsisting friendship, which they charge to the British Government and its officers, and after giving a most untrue account of the origin and progress of the discussions which produced the war, express a desire for the restoration of peace, and add, that if the British Government is equally so disposed, and will withdraw its troops from the Nepaulese territories, a Vakeel shall be despatched to treat for peace.†

12. It was evident that the persevering misrepresentations on the part of the Nepaulese Government, with respect to the causes of the war, evinced a temper which must preclude all hopes of a restoration of good understanding, until the successes of our arms should produce a more moderate and just way of thinking in the Court of Catmandoo. The demand for our withdrawing our troops, as a preliminary to negociation, was too obviously inadmissible to deserve attention. I was quite satisfied, that whatever might be the wish of a party in the State, no desire existed in the ruling administration of Catmandoo to bring matters to an adjustment on terms to which we could listen. The overbearing and arrogant tone of their late communications, their obstinate adherence to repeatedly confuted mis-statements, and the demand of a preliminary which they knew would not be complied with, appeared to me to be so many distinct proofs of the entire absence of such a disposition; and I therefore entertained no expectation of any favourable result of the mission of Basdeo and Neelcunth, except from the influence of subsequent events. In order, however, to evince unequivocally to the Government of Nepaul my willingness to negociation on a fair and reasonable basis, but at the same time my resolution not to abandon the just and legitimate objects of the war, and to shew them the inutility of persisting in the course of misrepresentation and delusive profession of a desire for peace, in which they had hitherto proceeded, I determined to address a serious letter to the Rajah, in reply to that received by the hands of the Agents.

13. In that letter, after refuting, in the manner stated in the hundred and ninety-sixth paragraph of the letter of the 2d instant, the charge against the British Government, relative to the capture of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, I went on to point out the misconception of the Rajah, in supposing that we were at war about a question regarding extent of boundary. I reminded him of my letter of the 14th June 1814, referred to in the hundred and fourth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant, in which he had been apprized of the only mode remaining to him of satisfying our wounded honour, and had been fairly warned of the consequences of neglecting it; and I placed before him what he had already sustained, and was still to endure, if peace were delayed. I assured him, that I was far from desiring to persevere in hostilities to their utmost possible

* See page 376 et seq. † See pages 337 to 348.

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sible extremity; but that I wished him clearly to understand, that the British Government never would recede from the right of compensating itself for the expenses of the war which he had forced upon us, and that on that principle I was willing to admit negociation. It had occurred to me as highly probable, that the real state of his affairs, and especially the true merits of the question with the British Government, had been industriously concealed from the Rajah, by those in whose hands he was known to be, and that he was made to believe that we sought the entire destruction of his State. Adverting to this suspicion, I concluded by stating my hope, should he himself peruse the letter, that it would excite him to make due inquiry into his situation, so that if war were to be continued, the results of the contest might, at least, be owing to his own determination; and that having no personal estrangement, but, on the contrary, much estimation of his character, and great reluctance to accumulate distresses on him, I sincerely wished he might take the wiser course, and seek a timely accommodation. This letter was transmitted to Mr. Brooke, with instructions to deliver it to the Agents, and to direct them to proceed with it to Catmandoo, which they did.

14. While these communications were passing through this channel, Gooroo Gujraj Misser had proceeded, with the permission of Mr. Brooke and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, from Benares to the frontier, with the hope of effecting something for the advantage of the Rajah and his country in the present unprosperous state of their affairs. This person is well known to your Honourable Committee as having borne already part in the negociations with the late Major-General Kirkpatrick, and more recently with Lieutenant-Colonel Knox. He was the Gooroo of Rajah Run Behadur, and after the death of that personage returned to Benares, where he has since resided. His principles are known to be decidedly friendly to the maintenance of amicable relations, and even the establishment of a more close connexion between the British Government and the State of Nepaul; he is also believed to feel a warm personal interest in the welfare of the Rajah, the son of his former patron. Before the actual commencement of hostilities, the Government of Catmandoo had sent to him money and presents, and intreated him to exert himself to compose the differences; but he returned the gifts and declined interfering. Being animated, however, by a desire to save the Rajah from the consequences which he saw impending over him, Gujraj Misser had now, as stated above, solicited permission to proceed to the frontier, and had accordingly repaired to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp. While there, he formed a plan, in combination with Run Bum Pundit, the nephew of the late Damoder Pundit (whose situation and views are stated in the hundred and seventy-second paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant), for effecting a revolution in the administration at Catmandoo preliminary to the restoration of peace. This scheme, which appeared extremely visionary, was not proceeded in, as the consequence of Gujraj Misser's first communications to the Rajah, placing before his eyes the danger to which himself and his State were exposed, and the necessity of devising means to avert it, was an earnest invitation from the Rajah and Beem Sing for him to proceed to Catmandoo. Several other Sirdars having joined in this request, Gujraj Misser, relieved from apprehensions of his personal safety, and encouraged to hope much from his name and former influence, and from the general respect in which he was held, proceeded to Catmandoo, accompanied, at his particular request, by Chunder Sekher Opadeea. He did not take this step, however, till he learned the effect produced at Catmandoo by my letter to the Rajah, noted in the thirteenth paragraph of this despatch, which was an increased expression of anxiety for his early presence there. It is proper to state, that with a view to ensure the letter meeting the Rajah's eye, and also in the expectation that a more extended knowledge of its contents might be useful, I had directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to give a copy of it in the Hill language to Gujraj Misser. This copy he forwarded to Catmandoo, before the arrival of the two agents from Benares.

15. The recent successes of the British arms at Almora and Malown must have become known to the Court of Catmandoo at this time, and combined with the general pressure of the war upon the resources of Nepaul, and the hopelessness they must now have experienced of a successful issue of the contest, were calculated

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calculated to produce in the minds of the ruling ministers, as well as of the chiefs and people in general, a desire for peace. There was still reason to fear, however, and events have shewn, that the apprehension was well founded, that the Government of Nepaul was not prepared to make those sacrifices which were considered by me as indispensable to the restoration of peace.

16. About the time when Gooroo Gujraj Misser was preparing to depart to Catmandoo, those communications between Mr. Gardner and Choutra Bum Sah (referred to in the two hundred and ninety-sixth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant), which led to a correspondence and negociation for peace through that channel, had come to my knowledge, and presented a new and important subject of deliberation. As it appeared to me, however, on mature reflexion, that it would not be advisable to take any step in consequence of the communications with Bum Sah, either to retard or accelerate the proceedings of Gujraj Misser and as the negociation with the latter was pursued without interruption, I shall postpone the statement of what passed between Mr. Gardner and Bum Sah, and of the views and considerations by which I was influenced in the resolutions adopted by me with reference to those transactions, until the narrative of the negociation and proceedings with Gujraj Misser shall be closed.

17. Gooroo Gujraj Misser returned from Catmandoo to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp on the 28th May, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, and produced to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw a paper under the Rajah's red seal, empowering him to bring to an adjustment all depending matters between the two States, and declaring that whatever he engaged for should be confirmed. He delivered at the same time, a letter to my address from the Rajah, and letters from the Rajah and Beem Sing Thappa to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. The powers, though not drawn with precision, were sufficiently comprehensive; and the tenour of Gujraj Misser's discourse to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in which he declared that he had no instructions to propose any terms, but that the Rajah relied solely on the generosity of the British Government, though not conclusive of a favourable disposition on the part of the Goorka Government, did not warrant any suspicion of an opposite sentiment. At the same time, it was by no means clear that that Government was prepared to make the requisite sacrifices; and your Honourable Committee will remark, that in the letter from the Rajah to my address, he treats the causes of the rupture as matters of trifling importance, and seems by no means impressed with a just sense of the situation of his affairs. On the whole, however, it appeared to me probable that Gooroo Gujraj Misser, knowing as he did the general scope of our views and expectations with regard to the concessions to be required from his Government, would not have undertaken a commission of the sort, with powers and instructions inadequate to the occasion. At all events, I thought that no backwardness to negociate should be shewn on our part; and I therefore, on learning Gujraj Misser's arrival in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp with powers to treat, proceeded to deliberate on the terms of peace to be demanded, and to furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw with instructions for his guidance. The result is stated in the despatch to that Officer, dated the 5th June, and in the draft of a treaty which accompanied it.* In order to bring the terms distinctly under your view, I shall state shortly the substance of each article of the draft, adding such observations as may appear to be necessary.

Article 1. *Restoration of the relations of Peace.*—Requires no remark.

Article 2. *Renunciation of the disputed lands.*—Requires no remark.

Article 3. *Cession of the Low Lands, from the Kali to the Teista.*—The only question arising on this was, whether the base or the summit of the lowest range of hills should form the boundary; and although, on several considerations, the latter arrangement appeared the most advantageous, I did not deem it of such importance as to be insisted on, against a decided objection on the part of the Nepaulese, and therefore authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in such a case, to agree to the base of the hills forming the boundary. I directed him, however, to consider, whether it might not be expedient to require the cession of the forts as well as the town of Bootwul, with a view to prevent

* See page 783.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 8 Aug. 1815.

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prevent marauding incursions in that quarter from the hills; and I left the decision of this point to the discretion and local knowledge of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. In discussing this Article, also, I adverted to the objections which might be made by the Goorka negociators to the cession of the Terraie, and furnished him with arguments for opposing those objections, which, however, it does not appear to be necessary to detail in this place. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that by this Article I have again extended my demand to the cession of Morung, which I had been prepared at one time to relinquish, as reported in the seventh preceding paragraph. The favourable change in our affairs appeared to me to justify and require a revival of this demand, which also became of importance with reference to our arrangements regarding Siccim.

Article 4. *Cession of Naggree and Naggarcote, heretofore forming part of the Territory of Siccim.*—This article has the double object of securing a good frontier for the Rajah of Siccim, and opposing a barrier to the extension of the Goorka conquest eastward. The claim established to our protection by the Rajah of Siccim has been stated in the two hundred and seventy-third paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant. By this, and a subsequent article, to which I shall presently refer, I propose to secure the means of fulfilling our obligations to the Rajah of Siccim. Not being at the time in possession of sufficiently precise information relative to the local circumstances of his territories, subsequent information has enabled me to render this stipulation precise, and an article, declaring the Meitchie Nuddee to be the boundary between the territories of the Goorka and the Rajah of Siccim, will be substituted in any treaty of peace which may be made for the two articles now referred to. This line will comprehend in the Siccim Territor the fort of Naggree and the pass of Naggarcote, and will secure the other objects contemplated in the original articles.

Article 5. *Renunciation of all claim to a connexion with the territories west of the Kali.*—Requires no remark.

Article 6. *Stipulation for the recognition of any treaties we might make in the course of the war with chiefs or tribes, subjects of Nepaul.*—This article would not, under any circumstances, have had the comprehensive operation contemplated, when the corresponding one in the original project was drawn, as referred to in the seventh paragraph. It was now inserted with reference to the pending negociations with Bum Sah, which, it was supposed, might terminate in his seizure of Dootee, and defection from the Goorka Government: a measure which, as will be explained in the sequel, we had pledged ourselves to support: and also with reference to any engagements, expressed or implied, which might have been concluded by Captain Latter with the Hill tribes in the eastern quarter of the Goorka possessions. It appearing, however, from subsequent information, that no such engagements had been made by Captain Latter, and Bum Sah having relinquished the plan above referred to, this article became unnecessary: a circumstance of great convenience, since, from the unavoidable latitude and indefiniteness of the obligations which it imposed, it was calculated to prove a serious obstacle to the early conclusion of peace.

Article 7. *Stipulation for the security of the Rajah of Siccim.*—My observations on this article are anticipated by those on article 4.

Article 8. *Exclusion of the subjects of European and American States.*—Requires no remark.

Article 9. *Reception of Resident Agents from each Government.*—This article appears to me to be of the highest importance, with a view to the permanency of peace; and it was with great reluctance that I gave it up, at a time when the condition of our affairs appeared to me to render an early accommodation of greater consequence than obtaining special provisions, however desirable in themselves, that were not demanded by our honour or the security of primary interests. The present article, especially, was one to which, except under circumstances of decided success on our part, I could not expect the Goorka Government to accede. I now, however, determined to restore it, and I shall endeavour to make it a condition of any pacification which may be concluded.

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Article 10. *Revival of Commercial Treaty of* 1792.—This was only conditional, and requires no observation, in addition to those contained in the seventh paragraph of this despatch.

18. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that I have still excluded the stipulations comprehended in the original draft, but subsequently relinquished, for a pecuniary payment, and for the surrender of the perpetrators of the murder in Bootwul; and that I likewise excluded the article relative to persons who may have taken part with us in the war. I am satisfied that the Goorka Government did not possess the means of making a pecuniary payment to any amount worth stipulating for; and, for the reasons already stated, I did not deem the actual surrender of Munraj Foujdar to be necessary, after the severe punishment which the Goorka Government had already received, and which must be deemed a full retribution for their past injuries and insults. As a point of honour, too, this concession might have been resisted by the Goorkas, while it was of no moment to us in that point of view. I have already stated my reasons for not preserving the article regarding our partizans. In addition to those, there was room for supposing that such a proposition might excite jealousy and suspicion on the part of the enemy, while, if any case of the nature of those for which that stipulation was meant to provide should arise, a circumstance not probable, we should not be deprived of the right of interfering on the special merits of such a case.

19. These conditions, modified in the instances specified, being those which it is desirable to obtain, under any circumstances which shall leave the Goorka Government in the condition of a substantive and respectable State, I have thought it proper to mention them with particularity; and I trust they will appear to your Honourable Committee, on a view of all the circumstances of the case, to be, on the one hand, framed with due regard to the principles of moderation, and on the other, to promise the utmost practicable security to our interests, as connected with the permanency of peace with the Goorka State.

20. In transmitting these instructions* to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, I directed him not to impart to Gooroo Gujraj Misser the precise extent of the sacrifices to be demanded, until he should ascertain that the Gooroo was empowered and instructed to admit the principle of compensating to us for the expenses of the war, as the basis of negociation, and to make corresponding concessions, and if the Gooroo should not satisfy him on that point, to signify to him that the negociation could not proceed, until his Court, adopting a more correct view of its actual situation and real interests, should empower him to admit the basis, and to make the sacrifices founded on it, which were requisite for our satisfaction. In the opposite event, he was authorized to proceed in the discussion of the terms in the manner prescribed in the preceding instructions.

21. Before the receipt of my instructions, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had held several conversations, of a general and desultory nature, with Gujraj Misser, from which no certain conclusions could be drawn with respect to the extent of his authority; and the Gooroo continued to correspond with his Court concerning what he wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. On the receipt of my instructions, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw having opened the subject of compensation, and intimated, in general terms, the extent to which it would be required (a communication which, as he states, he had been induced by circumstances previously to make), was distinctly informed by Gooroo Gujraj Misser, that he did not possess authority to comply with such extensive demands, and that sacrifices of such magnitude were not contemplated by any party at Catmandoo, as justly resulting from the events or actual state of the war. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on receiving this declaration, intimated to the Gooroo that he was not authorized to proceed in the discussion. I was prepared to expect this result of the Gooroo's mission, since it was nearly certain that the Government of Catmandoo would not at once agree to such unfavourable terms, and that it would not fail to avail itself of the opening offered, through the means of Bum Sah and his party, to obtain peace on less severe conditions. This proved to be the case, as will appear from the statement

* See Page 783.

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ment I shall shortly have the honour to submit to your Honourable Committee; and on the receipt of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatch* announcing the suspension of his negociation, I immediately despatched instructions† to Mr. Gardner, for his guidance in the circumstances which I foresaw would arise. I also directed‡ Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw not to renew the negociation with Gujraj Misser, even if any offer to that effect should be made, assigning as his reason, the necessity for obtaining my further instructions adapted to the change of circumstances. Through a misconception of my orders, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw made an immediate and spontaneous communication to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, of his intention not to renew negociation, which was directly transmitted by the Gooroo to his Court. Apprehensive of the embarrassments which this premature communication might occasion, I deemed it necessary to point out to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw the error into which he had fallen; but it was obvious that circumstances did not admit of the application of any immediate remedy. I trust the apprehended inconveniences may not arise.

22. Gujraj Misser has remained in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp since the suspension of the negociation; but I have received no further communication on the subject from that quarter, with the exception of the letter addresed, on the occasion of the suspension of the negociations, by Gooroo Gujraj Misser to the Rajah, which I recommended to the attention of your Honourable Committee, as well as the observations on the state of the parties at Catmandoo, contained in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatch transmitting the former, and founded on the Gooroo's communications.

23. I now proceed to lay before your Honourable Committee a statement of the transactions and proceedings in Kamaon, to which reference is made in the foregoing paragraphs.

24. On receiving Mr. Gardner's report of the desire expressed by Bum Sah to be the instrument of restoring the relations of peace, as stated in the two hundred and ninety-sixth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant, I lost no time in stating my views and sentiments on that subject, generally, to Mr. Gardner, and I informed him that, as soon as Bum Sah should be furnished with powers to treat on behalf of his Government, I should lose no time in empowering Mr. Gardner to enter on a discussion of the subject of peace, and eventually to conclude a treaty. I observed, that as far as could be gathered from Bum Sah's declarations, the sacrifices to which the Court of Catmandoo limited its proposed concessions, were to the mountainous territory west of the Kali; and I apprized Mr. Gardner, that that tract alone would not satisfy our just expectations. I observed, however, that the invitation to Gujraj Misser to repair to Catmandoo might be taken as presumptive of a disposition existing on their part to make some more extensive sacrifices for peace. I observed, also, that the communications with Gujraj Misser had not assumed the form of regular negociation, nor had proceeded to such a length as to interfere with the commencement or prosecution of a direct negociation through any other channel.§

25. Some days after the despatch of the above instructions, letters were received from Colonel Nicolls, enclosing reports addressed to that officer by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner,‖ who had accompanied Bum Sah across the Sardah, of the substance of some confidential conversations which he had held with Bum Sah, on the subject of his own situation and affairs. It appeared now, that Bum Sah was in a state of considerable anxiety and alarm for the consequences of his recent proceedings in Almora; that he apprehended that his enemies, among whom he reckoned Beem Sing and the whole of the Thappa party, as it was called, would avail themselves of the surrender of that province and the disasters of their arms to the westward, which would also be imputed to him, to ruin, and perhaps destroy him; and that his only hope of safety was to obtain the conduct of the negociation for peace with the British Government, in effecting which object he earnestly entreated the support and assistance of Mr. Gardner and Colonel Nicolls, and of the British Government itself. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, after expressing his hope that Bum Sah and his party might be able to obtain the conduct of the negociation, besought him

* See Page 799. † See Page 800. ‡ See Page 799. § See Page 612 and 617.
‖ See Page 610.

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him to consider well the danger in which he was placed, and the best means of extricating himself, or of securing himself against all consequences, should he fail in the object of his immediate hopes; and he suggested to Bum Sah, as the measure best calculated for the purpose, to avail himself of the opportunity he now had of seizing on the province of Dootee, and establishing himself there in independence, and assuming a high tone, to insist on the adoption by the Court of those measures deemed by him most conducive to the interests of his country, which his near relation to the Rajah and his rank in the State entitled him to do. In a subsequent conversation, Bum Sah expressed his confidence that the measures which he intended to propose to the Rajah, with a view to the restoration of peace, would be adopted, adding that if they were not, he should stand in need of the support of the British Government to preserve his life from his enemies, and that he doubted not that he should receive it.

26. It is proper to observe, that these conversations, on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, were unauthorized; but being urged by Bum Sah to give his opinion and advice, he deemed it to be his duty to recommend that course of proceeding, which seemed both the most conducive to the security of Bum Sah and to the interests of the British Government. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner was careful to mark distinctly and explicitly to Bum Sah, that what he said expressed his individual sentiments only, and that they must, in no respect, be received as those of the Government or its authorized agents. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's conduct throughout these conferences was distinguished by his usual judgment and address; and I signified to him, through Mr. Gardner, my entire approbation of it.

27. The tenour of this communication appeared to me to be of considerable importance, and to demand the adoption of early but mature resolutions. On considering the subject, I felt all the advantage likely to result to our interests, from fixing the conduct of the expected negociation in the hands of a party, whose general views and principles were favourable to peace and good understanding with the British Government, and whose hopes of regaining and preserving their ascendancy in the State, and perhaps of securing themselves against the fatal consequences of their recent conduct, depended mainly on their success in effecting a pacification, and thus to be able to assume to themselves the merit of averting those dangers with which the country has been menaced in consequence of the erroneous policy of their opponents. It was necessary, however, to define the limitations by which our support of Bum Sah and his party, in seeking the accomplishment of this object, was to be governed. Any direct and open declaration to the Goorka Government of our desire to negociate through Bum Sah, to the exclusion of other agents, would tend to excite a suspicion that we expected to obtain better terms by resorting to that channel, and would, almost inevitably, not only defeat the object, but probably involve him and his partizans in the most serious consequences. A communication to Bum Sah of our desire to see the negociation in his hands, with authority to him to use this knowledge in the manner most likely to promote his object, appeared, therefore, to be the most likely way of ensuring success. With regard to the seizure of Dootee by Bum Sah, in the event of his failing to obtain the conduct of the negociation, I saw no grounds for hesitating in offering him every assurance of support in such a measure, if, on mature consideration, he should be satisfied it would be for his interest to adopt that course. During the existence of hostilities we were at perfect liberty to support any chief of the Goorka Government in casting off his allegiance; and in the event of the war being prolonged, such a measure, as tending to circumscribe the power and resources of the enemy and to increase the number of our adherents, was obviously advantageous, while in the event of peace, especially a peace concluded with a party known to entertain unfavourable dispositions towards us, in which event only the arrangement was contemplated, the intervention of a friendly and dependent state between our territories and the Goorka dominions would be greatly conducive to our benefit.

28. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that in my original plan of measures relative to Kamaon, as reported in the one hundred and forty-fifth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant, I contemplated an arrangement founded

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founded on this principle. While I was prepared, however, to offer Bum Sah the support of the British Government in his eventual occupation of Dootee, I was satisfied that the plan ought not to be prescribed to his mind in a form to encourage its adoption, in preference to endeavouring to obtain the management of the negociation, and thus regain his ascendancy in the state, but rather as an ultimate resource for his security, failing the other attempt.

29. On these principles were framed my instructions to Mr. Gardner, under dates the 19th and 21st May, for the guidance of his communications with Bum Sah, for the details of which I beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the despatches noted in the margin.* In those instructions I repeated my determination of furnishing Mr. Gardner with powers to treat with Bum Sah, as soon as I knew that he should have received powers to the same effect from his court. I likewise authorized Mr. Gardner to inform him, that I had declined Ummer Sing Thappa's offer to negociate, which had been communicated to me by Major-General Ochterlony at the moment of his surrender. With reference to the eventual occupation of Dootee, and of our assistance and countenance being required in that operation, I directed Mr. Gardner and Colonel Nicolls to consider the expediency and practicability of sending a detachment of British troops into that country. I also adverted to the possible commencement of a negociation with Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and expressed my belief, founded on the former conduct and declared principles of both, that his views and those of Bum Sah would be found to coincide.

30. After Bum Sah had crossed the Kali, he returned for the purpose of visiting Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, accompanied by his brother, Roodher Beer Sah; the Governor of the Goorka province of Sulleeanee, lying to the eastward of Dootee, and on this occasion the subject of the former conferences was renewed, and Roodher Beer expressed an entire concurrence in the sentiments and views of his brother, and in that person's opinion of the measures which it was his intent to pursue. This discovery of the correspondence of Roodher Beer's sentiments with those of Bum Sah was satisfactory, since he possessed considerable influence over the latter, founded on the greater decision and boldness of his character and the superiority of his intellectual endowments. No observations or instructions were suggested to my mind, however, by Mr. Gardner's communication of the foregoing circumstances, in addition to those already fully detailed to him, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

31. Mr. Gardner having proceeded to the eastern part of the province near the banks of the Kali, in order to facilitate his intercourse with Bum Sah, was enabled to hold frequent communications with him and his brother, both by letter and in person. On the receipt of my instructions of the 19th and 21st of May, detailed in the twenty-ninth paragraph, he availed himself of a visit which they paid him to enter on a fuller discussion of the subject; but before I advert particularly to them, it will be proper to state to your Honourable Committee the substance of the resolutions and sentiments adopted by me, on receiving intelligence of the actual arrival in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, empowered to treat for peace. That circumstance materially affected the views of affairs under which my instructions to Mr. Gardner of the 19th and 21st of May, just referred to, were framed; and unless Gooroo Gujraj Misser should appear to be restrained by his instructions from assenting to those demands, which I was resolved to persist in, there seemed no ground of expectation that the negociation would now fall into the hands of Bum Sah and his party. Satisfactory as such a circumstance would have been, for the reasons already assigned, it would not have been reconcileable with the genuine interests of the Honourable Company, or with those principles of policy by which the intercourse of the British Government with foreign States is regulated, to decline negociating with an agent properly accredited and empowered, for the sake of aiding the personal views of another party, however advantageous the consequences of that party's success; and after our declarations of our willingness to treat with the existing Government of Nepaul, on proper atonement and compensation being offered, it would not have been wise or creditable to our reputation to have hesitated in entering on discussions

* See pages 612 to 617.

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discussions with an agent apparently authorized to treat on that footing: and in this particular case, the character of Gujraj Misser, and the circumstances which preceded his invitation to Catmandoo, added strength to the general argument. I therefore, as already stated in the seventeenth paragraph of this despatch, authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to enter on discussions on the subject of peace with Gujraj Misser, and furnished him with the instructions already detailed for his guidance. While this resolution was unavoidable, it was not the less incumbent on me to be mindful of the interests of Bum Sah and his family, with reference to the means of supporting him in the occupation and independent possession of Dootee, if he should now resolve on that measure, under the apparent disappointment of his other views; and both that object, and the preservation of secresy with regard to his eventual designs, were provided for by the sixth article of the draft of the treaty transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, as reported in the seventeenth paragraph of this despatch. This, however, was not unattended with inconvenience, and even hazard of obstructing the success of the negociation; and although I could have no hesitation in incurring both, in fulfilment of our promises and assurances to Bum Sah, I was entitled to expect that he should speedily make his election with regard to the course he should pursue. I determined, therefore, that the communication to Bum Sah of my resolution to authorize the prosecution of the negociation with Gujraj Misser, and of the steps taken to secure his interests with reference to the seizure of Dootee, should be accompanied by a renewed declaration of my readiness to support him in that measure, but that it would be requisite for him to decide without delay, that the British Government might no longer be exposed to the inconvenience resulting from the uncertainty of his intentions.

32. I stated these sentiments and resolutions to Mr. Gardner,* and furnished him with instructions relative to the communications to be made to Bum Sah, and for his guidance in the event of Bum Sah's decision in either way. I have already stated, that I was relieved from this embarrassment by Bum Sah's determining, in a subsequent stage of the proceedings, to relinquish the project of seizing Dootee, for reasons referring to the safety of his family in Nepaul.

33. At the conferences in which Mr. Gardner communicated to Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah my reception of these overtures, and the satisfaction I should have at seeing the negociation entrusted to them, they renewed expressions of their anxiety on that subject, and expressed their confidence of obtaining power to treat. They adverted to the mission of Gujraj Misser, whom they represented (contrary as I believe to the fact) to have become an adherent of the Thappa party, and they were earnest in their solicitations that he should not be permitted to proceed in his negociation, but be directed to repair to their camp; a measure which, they said, would ensure their success. Roodher Beer Sah addressed a letter to Gujraj Misser inviting him to join them, which was transmitted to Head-Quarters by Mr. Gardner, and forwarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to be delivered to the Gooroo. Bum Sah and his brother also expressed great apprehension of this plan being disconcerted, by the early arrival of Ummer Sing Thappa in the Nepaulese territory. The delay which took place in Ummer Sing's progress, however, prevented any inconvenience arising from this circumstance. Mr. Gardner's discourse to the Choutra (the title of Bum Sah, indicating affinity to the reigning family) and to his brother, at their conference, was entirely conformable to my wishes; except that he rather encouraged a hope that the negociation with Gujraj Misser might not proceed, a misapprehension which would soon have been removed by his receipt of my instructions of the 5th of June. I pointed out to Mr. Gardner the erroneous conception entertained by Bum Sah of the nature of our promised support, as conceived by his expectation, not only that we should refuse any other agent, but should actually require any such agent to proceed to his camp, a construction not warranted by any communication made to him by Mr. Gardner, and which Mr. Gardner would have corrected, as soon as he was apprized of my actual view of the question. After adverting to the probability, as evinced by my latest

* See page 789.

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latest advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, that the mission of Gooroo Gujraj Misser would not lead to the early conclusion of peace, I proceeded to remark on the representation given by Bum Sah of the Gooroo's motives and conduct, and to state some observations on the character and probable views of the principal parties in the state, and the proper line of conduct for the British Government to pursue amidst these conflicting interests. It is not necessary to trouble your Honourable Committee, in this place, with the detail of this discussion, which you will find in the despatch to Mr. Gardner noted in the margin.* My conclusion, with respect to the conduct for us to pursue, was that the taking any part in the political struggles and dissensions of parties in the Court of Catmandoo would not become the dignity of the British Government; while, on the other hand, the superiority already obtained by our arms, and the commanding situation in which we stood, rendered the issue of those struggles and intrigues of comparatively little consequence to us: that the clear line, then, for us to adopt, was to maintain a dignified neutrality in their contentions for power, as far as related to taking an active part, but to afford that sort of support which was desirable, from a knowledge of our disposition to those whose principles were known to be favourable to the maintenance of friendship between the two states; to be prepared to treat with the Government of Nepaul by whatever hands administered, provided that Government should assent to the only basis on which negociation could be admitted; and to fulfil to the letter our promises to Bum Sah and his brother, if driven to extremity by the adverse party, they should be compelled to seek their security in throwing off their allegiance to the Government of Catmandoo. For a knowledge of the other points adverted to in the above instructions, I beg leave to refer to the document itself, as noted in the margin.*

34. It is not necessary to report in detail the communications between Mr. Gardner and Bum Sah and his brother, on the several points comprized in the instructions stated in the twenty-ninth and thirty-first paragraphs of this despatch. On the receipt of the instructions of the 5th of June, Mr. Gardner proceeded to make a communication, in the spirit of their contents, to those chiefs. The final result of his call upon Bum Sah, to declare his resolution with respect to Dootee, has already been stated. It was not obtained, however, without some delay on the part of Bum Sah. Mr. Gardner, apprehending from what fell from Roodher Beer and Bum Sah himself, that the latter might eventually seek an asylum in our territories, he was instructed, without directly refusing it, to discourage this plan as much as possible. With respect to the negociation, they were now satisfied, apparently, that no step would be taken for entrusting them with powers to treat, until the result of the mission of Gujraj Misser should be known; but it appears that some anxiety was felt by the Administration at Catmandoo to learn the real footing in which Bum Sah and Roodher Beer were with the officers of the British Government in Kamaon. On the other hand, copies of their letters to the Court were transmitted to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, who communicated them to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. In these they, of course, exaggerate their presumed influence; and they give to Mr. Gardner's guarded and prudent communications to them, a degree of strength, both in meaning and expression, which did not belong to them. The same disingenuousness marked Roodher Beer's letter to Gujraj Misser. This, however, was not a matter of any importance, as the real state of the case must soon have appeared.

35. I have stated in the twenty-first paragraph, that on the receipt of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatch of the 18th June, announcing the suspension of the negociation with Gujraj Misser, I had, in the expectation that the Government of Nepaul would recur to the channel of Bum Sah, transmitted instructions to Mr. Gardner for his guidance in such a contingency. Those instructions are noted in the margin;† and it is not necessary to state in detail the substance of that part of them which relates to the terms to be granted to the Nepaulese, or the conduct of the negociation, as in those reports they correspond with the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, already detailed

* See page 794.

† See page 800.

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detailed in the seventeenth paragraph of this despatch, with the several alterations and modifications there noticed. I directed Mr. Gardner to make an immediate communication to Bum Sah of the suspension of Gujraj's negociation, both with the view of preventing him from taking any precipitate step with regard to Dootee (his resolution on that subject not being known to me at that time), and that he might procure such measures as he thought most likely to obtain for himself the direction of any future negociation for peace. I stated to Mr. Gardner my expectation that recourse would be had to Bum Sah, in the hopes of obtaining more favourable terms; and that although that hope would be frustrated, by my resolution to adhere to those which had already been declined, it was probable that, being once employed in that way, he might, even under the disappointment of the views of the Court, be enabled to secure the conduct of any negociation that might hereafter arise.

36. After some interchange of messages and letters with Mr. Gardner on the subject of their despatches from Catmandoo, Roodher Beer Sah crossed the Kali and visited Mr. Gardner, Bum Sah being detained in his camp by sickness; and after producing his authority for treating, a discussion ensued, relative to the basis of the proposed negociation, in the course of which it appeared that no greater latitude had been given to Roodher Beer Sah than to Gujraj Misser, and he declared not only his inability to accede to the cession of the Terraie, but after much discourse and argument declared, that the alienation of that territory would ruin the State of Nepaul, and that whatever others might do, he would not accept of a commission, the execution of which should involve such a sacrifice of the interests of his country. Mr. Gardner met his arguments and declarations by reasonings drawn from the instructions already before your Honourable Committee, and other arguments conceived in the same spirit. After a long conference Roodher Beer departed, but soon after sent word that fresh instructions had arrived for Bum Sah, and that he would proceed without delay to Mr. Gardner's camp to communicate them, which he accordingly did. These letters, which Roodher Beer read to Mr. Gardner, contained ample powers to treat, and also instructions relative to the eventual deputation of Roodher Beer to my Head-Quarters, with a view to accelerate the conclusion of peace. On a subsequent day, Mr. Gardner had another conference with Roodher Beer Sah, at which the whole subject was again fully discussed, but with no other result than before. Two days after Roodher Beer's last conference with Mr. Gardner, the latter was visited in his camp by Bum Sah, for the purpose of renewing the discussions, and the whole subject was fully canvassed, but without producing any more satisfactory result. Both the brothers repeatedly asserted, that to cede the Terraie would be to destroy the resources of the empire, of which it was the main foundation; that the principal chiefs and a great part of the soldiery drew their subsistence from jagheers situated in that tract; and that even the Rajah's household expenses were defrayed from the resources of the Terraie. They alleged, that the British Government overrated the resources of the Nepaulese territory, which did not exceed in clear receipt twenty lacs of rupees per annum, of which the Terraie yielded ten. The support of troops is, in many parts of the Goorka dominions, a composition for rent. Mr. Gardner renewed his former arguments, and told them, that if the loss was so great, it ought to have been considered before the Government of Nepaul had ventured on a war which was to produce such disastrous consequences; that the British Government, after the vast expense of preparation which it had been compelled to incur, would not forego its right to compensation; and that he was certain the Government would listen to no conditions, of which the cession of the Terraie was not one. Mr. Gardner also entreated them to consider, whether it was not better, by a timely sacrifice of a part, to preserve the rest; and asked, what they expected by persevering in a contest of so hopeless a nature. They repeatedly said, that they relied on the generosity of the British Government: that they were aware they could not resist; but that it was better to incur the hazard of the worst consequences, than to submit at once to a sacrifice which would destroy their State. The conference was chiefly managed, on the part of the Goorka negociation, by Roodher Beer Sah,

who,

who, in some instances, assumed high and even disrespectful language, which was met with the utmost temper by Mr. Gardner.

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37. In a previous conference, Roodher Beer had thrown out a proposition, that we should be satisfied with the cession of the disputed lands; and in the course of the last discussion he said, that if we would be content with the disputed lands in Bootwul and Sheoraj, he would engage to have them ceded, together with such lands as had come into their possession within these last twenty-five years; excepting, however, the low lands of Sulleeana. This is the province of which Roodher Beer is Governor, and the exception was, of course, to secure some objects of personal interest.

38. I have not attempted to state the whole of what passed in these conferences, as reported by Mr. Gardner, but merely to afford you a notion of the spirit in which they were carried on. Mr. Gardner's despatches, which are noted in the margin,* will supply the details.

39. After the conference just described, Roodher Beer Sah returned across the Kali, but Bum Sah remained a few days in Kamaon, for the performance of some religious ceremonies; and before he quitted the province had another interview with Mr. Gardner, in which the same ground was gone over as before, and it ended in Mr. Gardner having, as on the former occasions, declared that he was not authorized to proceed in the negociation under the resolution which they had announced.

40. I was prepared to expect an unsatisfactory termination of this negociation, which was unquestionably resorted to merely in the hope of obtaining better terms than through the channel of Gujraj Misser; but I did not anticipate so peremptory a rejection of our proffered basis, or that the negociation would be entirely broken off by the Goorka ministers. Even this result, however, did not afford, in my judgment, conclusive ground of supposition, that negociation would not be renewed on a more admissible footing, or rather on that on which alone I could consent to admit it. If relaxation in this respect were to be granted, it must be clearly as a boon from the British Government, after the unqualified submission of the Court of Catmandoo to the terms implied. If negociation were again proposed on this footing, I authorized Mr. Gardner to be prepared to renew the discussion and to conclude a treaty.

41 I then proceeded, after expressing my high approbation of the judgment, temper, firmness, and ability with which Mr. Gardner had conducted the conferences, to state what occurred to me on the discourse of the Goorka negociations The high language used by them did not appear to me to diminish the probability of their again seeking negociation, on a footing more befitting the actual condition of those affairs, as similar language had been used by the Goorkas on other occasions in these communications, and not followed by corresponding actions. Roodher Beer's suggestions, as stated in the thirty-seventh paragraph, I considered to be not only inadmissible, but disrespectful to the British Government. The first had been rejected even before the war, and the second was little more than the same proposition in a less offensive form, the Goorka Government having, with the exception of the lands usurped from us, acquired little or no low land territory within the last twenty or twenty-five years. The exception of Sulleana was an impudent attempt to secure a point in which Roodher Beer Sah had a personal interest, under the pretence of supporting the cause of his Government. Mr. Gardner's rejection of these propositions had, therefore, my entire approbation, and was in strict conformity to the spirit of his instructions.

42. Adverting to the assertion of the Goorka negociations, that a great part of the Terraie was parcelled out in jagheers, a fact which other information confirms, I proceeded to state to Mr. Gardner an arrangement which had occurred to me; for overcoming, in some degree, the repugnance which must necessarily be felt by the body of the chiefs to the alienation of that tract of country, by which their own interests would so materially suffer. The plan I allude to was to agree to allot in jagheer a certain portion of land in the

* See page 802 et seq.

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the Terraie to such of the chiefs as the Rajah might name, to be held of our Government on the same footing as other jagheers in the Honourable Company's territories, while the parties should preserve their fidelity to both Governments. The amount which, adverting to the probable value of the low lands, I proposed to appropriate in this manner, was two, or even three lacs of rupees per annum; and I proposed that the payments should be made in money, if that mode should be more palatable to the parties. Exclusive of this, I proposed to indemnify Roodher Beer Sah by a pension, equal to the value of the lands held by him in the Terraie of Sulleeana; which lands can, on no account, be excluded from the cession, as they will require to be kept disposable, with a view to effect an arrangement which will be adverted to in a separate despatch.

43. It appeared to me that, by an expectation of this sort, in the event of renewed negociation, the Government and the Chiefs in general would be reconciled to the cession; while, in the event of peace, those who partook of the benefit of the arrangement, would be disposed to exert themselves in the maintenance of good understanding between the two States, since the first consequence of renewed hostilities must be the resumption of these jagheers. I did not overlook the inconveniences arising from the possession, by subjects of a foreign State, of lands in our territory, nor to the ill-success of a similar arrangement with respect to the Sirdars of Scindiah's Court at the close of the Mahratta war; but the inconvenience adverted to appeared to me to be more than counterbalanced by the advantages of the plan: and with respect to the latter objection, the circumstances were, in my opinion, so dissimilar, as to deprive it of its application to the present case. Neither did I forget the objection made to complying with a former request of the Goorka Government to holding the lands of Bootwul in farm: but, in this, circumstances appeared to be widely different, as in the one case they were to be held by the State, and in the other, by subjects of that State; but in their character of Jagheerdars, the subjects, to all intents and purposes, of our Government. I accordingly directed Mr. Gardner, in the event of negociation being renewed, to avail himself of any opportunity of throwing out this proposition as one which might be entertained by me, but not unless he should be satisfied, that without it, the repugnance to the alienation of the Terraie was so great as to endanger the permanence of the peace, of which its cession might form a condition, or that it should be necessary for the purpose of reconciling the Goorka Government to the other articles of the treaty, some of which could not but be unpalatable to them. It was not, under any circumstances, to be conceded, except on the condition of their agreeing to all the other terms.

44. In reviewing my former instructions relative to the terms of peace, it occurred to me that some repugnance might be felt by the Goorkas to making cessions directly to the Rajah of Siccim, and I therefore authorized Mr. Gardner, in the event of his finding that to be the case, to frame the article regarding those cessions, so as to make them purport to be to the British Government.

45. This, and the foregoing arrangement regarding the jagheers, were the only alterations which I deemed it necessary to make: and to these terms I have resolved to adhere.

46. I determined to take the opportunity now offered of fixing the negociation in one channel; and deeming the preferable channel to be Bum Sah and his immediate connexions, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, to whom the foregoing resolutions were communicated, to conform to the instructions he had already received, not to renew negociation with Gooroo Gujraj Misser without my special orders.

47. I desired Mr. Gardner to discourage the plan of sending Roodher Beer Sah to Head-Quarters, if it should again be brought forward, on the ground of his being himself in full possession of all my sentiments and resolutions with regard to the terms on which peace could be made; and authorized him to add, that after the conclusion of peace I should be happy to receive Roodher Beer or any other of the chiefs. I was satisfied that this mission had

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no other object, than to endeavour to gain more favourable terms than by treating with an intermediate agent.

48. While, for the reasons already stated, I did not exclude from my contemplation the renewal of negociation by the Goorkas, and the possible conclusion of peace without another campaign, I nevertheless considered the actual state of the case to be such as to require the adoption of every previous and preparatory arrangement, for enabling us eventually to commence the campaign at the earliest practicable period of the ensuing season, with the greatest vigour and effect. My attention is accordingly directed to this object, and measures are in train for the purpose. I have also issued orders to the Magistrate of the Northern Districts and to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, to be particularly vigilant in preventing any commercial intercourse between the Honourable Company's dominions and the Goorka territories, especially the exportation of warlike stores of all descriptions, which the Goorkas will employ every effort to obtain from our provinces. A similar vigilance has been recommended to his Excellency the Vizier.

49. I have judged it advisable to make one more effort to bring the Rajah of Nepaul to a just sense of his situation and prospects, if he do not speedily conclude peace, and have availed myself of the opportunity of writing to him, prescribed by the receipt of the letter which he addressed to me, announcing the deputation of Gooroo Gujraj Misser. In that letter the Rajah, evading any reference to the important matters adverted to in my letter to him, of which the substance is stated in the thirteenth paragraph of this despatch, expresses his regret, that the friendship of the two States should be interrupted by trifling matters, and renews the protestation of his desire to restore the former amicable relations.

50. In my answer, after expressing my regret at finding that neither Gooroo Gujraj Misser nor Bum Sah were empowered to consent to those sacrifices, which must be made as the price of peace, and pointing out the futility of his attempt to obtain, through one channel of negociation, what he had failed to effect through another, I proceeded to address him in a tone of serious admonition. I told him that the acts of the Nepaulese, which had produced the war, were, in my estimation, not trifles, but outrages and insults of the most aggravated kind; that the serious light in which I viewed them must have been evinced, by the extensive preparations made to enforce the atonement which he withheld, and that the consequences to his Government had been already of no small moment. I earnestly intreated him to weigh the peril to which he exposed himself by a further resistance of our just demands. I repeated my former assurance, that the prosecution of hostilities to their utmost extremity was far from my desire; that I wished his State to remain efficient and respectable; but I again declared, that the British Government never would recede from the right of compensating itself for the expenses of a war which had been forced upon it, and that on that principle I was willing to admit negociation. I said, that delay, on his part, must compel me to seek a higher rate of indemnification, and force me to pursue measures which would be matter of regret to me, but fatal to his Government: that, by an early acceptance of the only admissible basis of negociation, these consequences might be averted; but that, if, disregarding this solemn warning and shutting his eyes to the dangers which menaced him, he should persevere in a hopeless contest, he would himself be responsible for all that might ensue.*

51. This letter was transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with instructions† to deliver it to Gujraj Misser to be forwarded to Catmandoo. He was desired to apprize the Gooroo of its contents, that the latter might make any communication he might think proper to the Rajah on the subject. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was desired also to explain to the Gooroo, that if I should be forced to another campaign, I must infallibly resort to the policy of inviting the insurrection of the provinces conquered by the Goorkas, by pledging myself to the re-establishment of the expelled families of the hereditary chieftans: a measure which would leave no intermediate issue, between the improbable occurrence of our total defeat, and the absolute extinction of the Goorka State.



* See page 812. † See page 813.

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52. A copy of my letter to the Rajah was transmitted to Mr. Gardner, with instructions,* in the event of his having any further communication with the chiefs in Dootee, to enlarge upon and enforce the sentiments expressed in it, and to endeavour to impress them with a sense of the serious peril to which they exposed themselves, their Government, and their country, by opposing our just and legitimate demands. Mr. Gardner was likewise directed, in the same event, to convey to those chiefs a communication similar to that presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

53. There has not been time to learn the effect of my letter to the Rajah, nor of these communications to his late negociators; nor has any information reached me of the impression produced at Catmandoo by the failure of Bum Sah's negociation, for which, however, I am satified that the Government of Nepaul was fully prepared.

54. I will not attempt to offer conjectures as to their probable motives in their decided rejection of our basis of negociation. After the signal defeats and losses which they have sustained in the late campaign, they can scarcely be so visionary as to entertain a hope of recovering the territory of which they have been deprived, or of arresting the progress of our arms, in the event of protracted war. The value which they pretend to attach to the Terraie, though no doubt partly well-founded, is, I am persuaded, exaggerated, when they treat it as essential to their existence as a State; and I do not at present conceive, that I could make a greater qualification of my demand for the absolute cession of that country to the Honourable Company, than I have stated in my instructions to Mr. Gardner, without abandoning the rights and just expectations of the British Government.

55. The singular perseverance and obstinacy of the Goorka Government to the last, will not fail to attract the notice of your Honourable Committee; but I am still not disposed to think that they will stand the hazard of another campaign: and though they may delay to make peace during the present season of inaction, in which they know that we cannot increase their difficulties, I have little doubt that, as the season for active operations approaches, they will become more sensible of the impending danger, and will resort to the only means of averting it.

56. It is not my intention to make any attempt to renew negociation. Overtures for that purpose must proceed from the enemy; but I shall be prepared to receive any that he may make, founded on the basis already so frequently referred to, as that which alone I conceive to be admissible. In the mean while, our preparations for the renewal of active operations will proceed. Little expense is entailed by them.

57. In the foregoing narrative, and in the occasional references to our communications with the agents and officers of the Goorka Government, contained in my despatch of the 2d instant, your Honourable Committee will find such abundant and prominent instances of the evasive, deceitful, and insincere character of their proceedings, as to leave no room for surprise at the spirit in which these negociations have been conducted; and you will thence derive a confirmation of the opinion which, I presume to think, you must have formed, that nothing but the decided manifestation of our military superiority would ever have checked their career of usurpation and aggrandizement, or corrected their erroneous notions of our national character and resources. While such a spirit existed, and perhaps continues to exist, our relations with that State must be uncertain and of doubtful permanency. I am unwilling, however, to believe that they can long continue blind to the truth, and to their own genuine interests. Regretting, as I sincerely do, the disappointment of those expectations of an early pacification, which I entertained when I had the honour to address your Honourable Committee on this subject on the 1st June last,† I yet indulge a confident hope, that it will appear to your Honourable Committee that the restoration of peace has been retarded, not by any want of moderation or of a conciliatory spirit on my part, but by the same blindness, obstinacy, and presumptuous arrogance in the enemy, which constituted the primary causes of the war.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh, 5th August 1815.

(Signed) MOIRA.

To

* See page 809.

† See page 559.

## DOCUMENTS *referred to in Lord Moira's Secret Letter, dated the 5th August* 1815.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Futtygurh.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to apprize you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that Gooroo Gujraj Misser returned yesterday morning from Nepaul, invested with full powers for negociating a general peace. He is the bearer, also, of a letter from the Rajah to the address of his Excellency, which I herewith do myself the honour to transmit, together with a copy and translation of the Eckhranamah, and copies and translations also of two letters addressed to me by the Rajah and Beem Sing Thappa, respectively.

2. Yesterday being deemed inauspicious for presenting his credentials and the letters with which he was charged, Gujraj Misser postponed his visit for that purpose until nine o'clock this morning, at which hour he accordingly waited on me, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea. The visit was merely ceremonious, and afforded nothing deserving of public notice; except the declaration made by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, that motives of gratitude alone towards the British Government induced his return from Nepaul, as he hoped to render himself useful in promoting the restoration of the relations of peace. His name is, however, designedly omitted in the Eckhranamah, of which, as it is affected to be kept a secret from him, it is possible he may have no knowledge, and is the reason that the delivery of this paper was reserved by Gujraj Misser for a private interview in the evening.

3. Neither the Gooroo nor Chunder Sekher acknowledge that any intelligence of the late successes in Kamaon was received at Catmandoo before their departure. All that they affect to know of circumstances in that quarter, is a report communicated by a messenger from Kamaon, the day they quitted the city, of the death of Sirdar Hustee Dul, and the capture of another Sirdar about the same period. But these occurrences being so intimately connected with the Convention of Bum Sah, there can be no doubt that the relation of both events arrived together at Catmandoo.

4. Gujraj Misser is the bearer of no proposition whatever from the Government of Nepaul, which leaves the terms of peace entirely to the generosity of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, relying still, as it would seem, on the hope excited by past forbearance, and insensible of the necessity of those sacrifices of which it has provoked the exaction. Anticipating the favourable result of the operations of General Ochterlony, I have refrained from exciting any expectation whatever of mitigated terms; and I informed Gujraj Misser, that he must wait the event of a reference to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, in consequence of the crisis of affairs in that quarter, of the circumstances of which I have fully apprized him.

5. It is considered usual, on an occasion like the present, that the khereetah for his Lordship should be accompanied with a few trifling articles of presents. They are regarded in the same light as that of the ceremony of presenting pawn, and offered in token of the return of civility and good-will. In this light, I found it necessary to consent to receive them, subject however to the ultimate approbation of his Excellency. These articles consist of the skins of two musk deer, seven kusturishs or pouches of musk, four chounrees, and three pieces of China silk.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Seegoulee,
28th May 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul.

LETTER *from the Rajah of Nepaul, received 3d June* 1815.

Your Lordship's amicable letter of the 22d March 1815, by the hands of the Neil Kaunt Pundit and Basdeo Joshee, has arrived, and I have fully understood the contents. The dismission of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, who through your Lordship's kindness has been sent hither by Colonel Bradshaw, in company with Gooroo Gujraj Misser, has augmented the relations of harmony and good understanding. The long established system of friendship between the two States was not so constructed, as that by a few words about a trifling affair such a flame should blaze to the skies, and the dust of hostility sully the minds of both Governments. Matters, however, by the malignity of fate have come to that extremity. My gracious Sir! Hostility between the two States is in no manner contemplated by me. My sole desire is, that the ancient friendship between the two Governments should be restored and confirmed. I have accordingly despatched the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher Opadeea to my friend Colonel Bradshaw, as his despatches will doubtless have informed you. My hope from your Lordship's kindness is, that you will manifest favour as heretofore, and cause the fountain of the friendly connexion between the two States to flow, continuing to honour me with kind letters, containing accounts of your health and welfare.

Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul.

LETTER *from the Rajah of Nepaul, dated 28th Bysak* 1872.

Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, arrived here on the 18th instant. The presence of the former, and the knowledge of your friendly disposition, and of the circumstance connected with the renewal and increase of union and friendship between the two States, were a source of extreme pleasure to my heart. The means by which an adjustment of difference may take place, and friendship be restored and established on the former footing, being likewise a cause of anxiety to me, Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher are deputed to your Government with all practicable despatch, and by referring to them you will learn every thing relating to friendship. A view both to future events and to friendship, requires that, taking into consideration the steps by which a settlement of differences may be effected on proper principles, to the satisfaction of the two States, you neglect no means for the attainment of that end, which all ranks expect from your reputation and goodness. The accomplishment of this object will not be inconsistent with kindness and friendship.

Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul.

LETTER *to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, dated 28th Bysak* 1872.

As the ties of intimate union and friendship have, from a remote period, been firmly established between the British Government and the Government of Nepaul, so in the fulness of time, under the influence of destiny, the dust of dissention has risen to separate them.

Regarding you as the medium for strengthening the bonds of mutual amity, you are apprized that being the well-wisher of each State, you are entire arbiter with respect to the interests of this, and you will accordingly exert yourself in such manner as will firmly establish the relations of friendship between both. Proceed to the British Government, and execute whatever may promote the advantage and prosperity of the two States. All your acts will be approved of here.

Letter from Beem Sing Thappa.

LETTER *from Beem Sing Thappa, dated 28th Bysak* 1872 *Sumbut.*

Although I am yet to indulge the expectation of a personal acquaintance with you, yet the praises which I hear of your friendship and goodness excite a pleasing anxiety in my heart. May the Almighty soon withdraw the veil of separation from between us.

My friend, a letter of invitation from the Bazoar having been formerly despatched to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, he arrived at Nepaul on Friday the 18th instant, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, agreeably to a summons from

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

from this, as well as in consequence of your instructions, and we were honoured by paying our devotion to him. On Sunday the 20th instant he visited the Rajah, who on learning from him the accounts of that quarter, and of the kindness he received from you, experienced the highest pleasure. May God continue you in the gratification of every enjoyment.

Letter from Beem Sing Thappa.

In consequence of the inconvenience of travelling in this hot and unhealthy period of the year, I was desirous that the Gooroo should continue with the Rajah until the cold season; but being apprized by him that he made you a promise quickly to return, and considering the expediency of the occasion, I have despatched him with Chunder Sekher, and they will inform you of what is proper to pursue. I trust to your kindness and friendship, that you will adopt such means as will firmly establish the former relations of friendship.

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Letter from Secretary to Government.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th ultimo, reporting the arrival in your camp, from Catmandoo, of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, and enclosing an original letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to the address of the Governor-General, with copies and translations of letters to your address from the Rajah and Beem Sing Thappa, and a translation of the instrument conveying to Gujraj Misser full power to negociate and conclude a treaty of peace with the British Government, on behalf of the Rajah of Nepaul. A copy and translation of the letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to the Governor-General are enclosed for your information.

2. Your despatches and its enclosures having been laid before the Governor-General. I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions founded on the contents of those documents.

3. The tenour and scope of the powers granted to Gujraj Misser appear, from the translation transmitted by you, to be perfectly comprehensive and satisfactory; and his declaration, that he is not instructed to make specific propositions, but, that the terms of the peace are referred to the generosity of the British Government, although not conclusive of the existence of a sincere disposition to make peace, does not warrant any suspicion of an opposite sentiment.

4. It may be questioned, however, his Lordship observes, whether the Government of Catmandoo is actually prepared to make those extensive sacrifices which we shall require, and whether the tenour of the instructions with which Gujraj Misser must be furnished will justify him in agreeing to such terms. This doubt arises from the tenour of the Rajah's letter to the Governor-General and of the letters to your address, which though expressive of a desire to re-establish peace, appear to refer so distinctly to the restoration of the ancient relations in a more extended sense, as to make his Lordship apprehensive that they have formed a very erroneous estimate of the extent of the sacrifices which they must make. At the same time, his Lordship does not fail to remark, that as Gooroo Gujraj Misser was apprized, in general terms, of the nature and extent of our demands, he would not, giving him credit for sincerity and good faith in the cause which he has undertaken, have left so important a question unexplained, or have accepted the commission, without authority to make those concessions which he must have known to be indisputable. It is superfluous to observe, that these remarks do not call in question the validity of his full power, his employment of which must of course, be regulated by the tenour of his instructions.

5. To ascertain the extent to which he feels himself warranted in complying with our demands, must accordingly be the first object of your communications with him.

6. With this view, you will, on the receipt of these instructions, be pleased to invite him to a conference, and proceed to satisfy yourself regarding the purport and extent of the instructions with which he has been furnished.

7. After referring to the circumstances of aggression and insult, which compelled the British Government to take up arms against the State of Nepaul, and to the success which has attended our efforts in a just cause, by the conquest of a considerable portion of the Goorka territory and the defeat and dissolution of its

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its principal army, you will remind him that the British Government has always declared its readiness to re-establish the relations of peace with the Goorkas, as soon as the latter should, by suitable atonement and compensation, enable us to lay down our arms with honour and security. That faithful to this declaration, the Governor-General is ready to enter on negociations for peace, provided Gujraj Misser shall be able to satisfy you on these points; that you are instructed, therefore, as a preliminary, to require from him a declaration that he is authorised to treat, on the basis of compensation to the British Government for the expense and inconvenience it has sustained by a war in which it was compelled to engage, and of security against future aggression, and whether he considers his powers to authorize him to treat on that basis, and to agree, on the part of the Rajah, to the sacrifices which may be demanded. You will distinguish between the admission of this basis of negociation, and the particular amount or mode of compensation and security which it may be deemed necessary to require, and you will not enter on the latter question without a distinct assurance on the former.

8. If Gujraj Misser should not reply to these questions explicitly and satisfactorily, you will be pleased to inform him that you perceive with regret, that the Rajah still conceals from himself the real nature of the differences between the two States, and the only conditions on which peace can be re-established; that until he acquires more correct notions on this subject all negociation must be nugatory; and that Gujraj Misser must either return to Catmandoo to obtain fresh powers, or remain in your camp an unaccredited individual, until he, or some other person, be properly empowered to treat, on the only footing which the British Government can admit.

9. If Gujraj Misser shall satisfy you, first, that he is empowered to negociate on the basis of compensation and security; and secondly, that he is assured that the concession which he may make will be confirmed and ratified by the Rajah, you will signify your readiness to enter on the discussion of the terms.

10. My former despatches to your address have made you so fully acquainted with the views and principles on which are founded the conditions of peace to be required from the Goorka Government, that any recapitulation of them is unnecessary. It will be sufficient to point out the variations from the original project enclosed in my despatch of the 26th November 1814,* which his Lordship is disposed to admit, or which are required by the actual state of circumstances.

11. As the most distinct and concise mode of effecting this, I am directed to enclose the revised draft of a treaty, and to state the following remarks on such of the articles as require explanation.

*Article* 1.—Requires no remark.

*Article* 2.—Requires no remark.

*Article* 3.—The latter clause of this article, included between brackets in the draft, may be relinquished, if it be much objected to. In this event, the base of the hills will form the boundary: but it may be advisable for you to consider whether, upon these terms, possession of the forts, as well as the town of Bootwull, be not worth the contesting for, as the Governor-General is apprehensive that, without them, there would be great difficulty in preventing continual inroads of marauders from that quarter. Your local knowledge will best decide whether this stipulation be worth urging pertinaciously

12. The cession of the whole of the low lands may be resisted by the Government of Nepaul, on the ground that the possession of some part of that country is necessary for the support of the inhabitants of the hills; an opinion which generally prevails. The information received by the Governor-General leads him to doubt the correctness of the opinion. His Lordship has been informed, that the grain produced in this tract is exported chiefly to the southward, and not carried in any quantity into the hills, and that the rents were collected by the Goorka Government in money, and not, as has been supposed, in a large portion in kind. Your long residence in the Terraie will have enabled you to ascertain this point, which is easily susceptible of proof.

13. If the information received by the Governor-General is correct, the objection is easily met; and in the other case, you will be pleased to state to Gujraj

* See pages 254 to 265.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

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Gujraj Misser, that the British Government cannot relinquish any portion of the low lands acquired by its arms, and necessary for its compensation for the expenses of the war That any inconvenience resulting to the Goorka Government from the loss of that territory is to be attributed to the unjust aggression and violence of its own conduct; but that, with regard to the subsistence of the people, the inconvenience will be merely nominal, since the liberal principles of the British Government will always enable them to draw from its provinces such supplies of articles produced in them, as can be required for consumption in the hills.

14. His Lordship understands that it is the habit of the people of a great part of the hilly tract immediately beyond the forest, to resort to the plains at particular seasons of the year, chiefly for the purpose of grazing their cattle, retiring to the hills at others; and this may be urged as an objection to the cession of the whole of the low lands to the base of the hills. The objection cannot be admitted; but the Gooroo may be assured, for the satisfaction of his Government, that no obstruction to this practice will be offered by the British Government, as long as the parties observe a quiet and peaceable conduct, and not in any way offend against the principles and regulations of the British Government, or invade the rights of its subjects.

*Article* 4. The Fort of Naggree was closely blockaded by the troops of the Rajah of Siccim at the date of the latest reports from Captain Latter. Should it have fallen, there will be no great difficulty in obtaining the assent of the Government of Nepaul to the cession. In this case, too, the article must be so modified as to meet the actual circumstances; namely, by omitting the stipulation for its being evacuated within a specified time. Captain Latter will be instructed to communicate with you on the subject of Naggree, and the affairs of Siccim in general; and you will be pleased to act according to the opinion he may state as to the expediency of persevering in the demand for the cession of Naggree. The supposed value of it consists in its importance in securing a good frontier to the Rajah of Siccim, for whose safety we are bound to provide. On this account, also, the cession of the pass of Naggarcote, and the country between that pass and Naggree, is desired by the Governor-General.

*Article* 5. Requires no remark.

*Article* 6. The Governor-General expects that this article will meet with considerable resistance, founded on the unavoidable indefiniteness of its provisions, and the apprehension which may be excited that a compliance with it will bind the Rajah to unknown and serious concessions. The stipulations are, however, indispensably necessary to enable us to fulfil any engagements which may have been contracted with Chiefs of the Goorka State, or with any Hill Chiefs or tribes who may have risen against the Goorkas, and have thus exposed themselves to the vengeance of that Government.

15. The first alarm, however, which such a proposition will naturally excite in the Goorka negociation, will be considered quieted, by the explanation which I shall presently empower you to give, and by the assurance which you may proffer, that the Rajah of Nepaul shall have a distinct statement of the concessions required before the treaty can be brought forward for ratification.

16. I proceed, therefore, to state to you the particular case with reference to which the article has been framed, and the course of argument by which it will be proper to repel the objections of the Goorka negociators.

17. You are apprized, by my despatch under date the 12th ultimo, of the expectations entertained by Bum Sah, of obtaining from his Court powers to treat for peace; and the enclosed copy of instructions issued to Mr. Gardner, under date the 19th ultimo,* will inform you more fully of the considerations which have led the Governor-General to encourage and support Bum Sah, either in that pursuit or in his eventual decision to possess himself of Dootee, and cast off his allegiance to the Goorka Government. Should he make this last decision, a circumstance rendered probable by the deputation of Gujraj Misser to your camp, and the consequent disappointment of Bum Sah's expectations of obtaining the conduct of the negociations for peace, the honour of the British Government is pledged to support him in the independent possession of Dootee. Under the uncertainty,

* See page 612.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira 5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

uncertainty, however, which still exists, of the course he may take, and the inexpediency of suspending these instructions until his decision, founded on the information which he will receive from Catmandoo, shall be known, it has been thought necessary to provide for the supposed case by a conditional stipulation to the effect of the sixth article of the enclosed Draft. As Bum Sah may not finally take the resolution of establishing himself in Dootee, it would be inconsistent with policy, honour, and humanity, to involve him in the consequences of a premature disclosure of the scheme which he has had in contemplation, and the power of fulfilling our engagement to him must be secured under a general stipulation, such as that expressed in the article now under consideration.

18. Should Bum Sah, on the other hand, actually establish himself in Dootee, and cast off his allegiance to the Government of Nepaul, an article must be inserted in the treaty, binding the Rajah of Nepaul to acknowledge his independence, to respect his territory, and to submit all differences which may hereafter arise to our arbitration.

19. There is reason to believe, that some of the Hill tribes to the eastward, besides the people of Siccim, have taken up arms against the Goorkas, or at least have acted in a manner which, while it has forwarded our interests, has exposed those persons to the vengeance of the Goorka Government. It will be necessary, therefore, in the event of the negociation being brought to a close, before accurate information on this head can be obtained from Captain Latter, to provide the means of securing those persons against the consequences of their acts, if it shall appear that our public faith is pledged to that extent. In the event of your receiving timely information on the subject from Captain Latter, the names of the chiefs or tribes may be specified in the treaty; but if there be any defect or ambiguity in that information, it will be advisable to retain the conditional provisions of the Draft. The Rajah of Siccim's case is specially provided for by an article in the Draft; and if you shall be apprized before, or during the discussion of the subject, that there are no other chiefs to the eastward whose interests we are bound to provide for, and that Bum Sah has relinquished the intention of establishing himself in Dootee, you will either altogether refrain from agitating the question, or give up the point, as the case may be. In the latter event, you will, of course, state as the ground of your proceeding, the fact of your having ascertained that no engagements, of the nature referred to, have been contracted, and that the necessity of the stipulation is superseded.

20. Mr. Gardner and Captain Latter will be respectively instructed to keep you informed on the subjects adverted to in the preceding passages.

21. In reply to the objections which will be made by the Nepaulese negociator, you will observe that, in the prosecution of hostilities against the Goorkas, the British Government naturally resorted to every legitimate and justifiable means of rendering its operations effectual: that, among these, the Governor-General did not hesitate to encourage and countenance those Chiefs or tribes, who might be disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity of shaking off their subjection to the Goorkas, and that the British agents and commanding officers were authorized to convey such encouragement and countenance to all who might adopt that line of conduct: that under these instructions, the British Government might have become pledged by the acts of its agents to certain Chiefs whom it could not abandon: that the distance of your station from some of the points of that extensive line of operations which had been carried on, prevented you from knowing with what Chiefs or tribes such engagements might have been formed, and rendered indispensable a conditional stipulation to the effect of the article in question. You will, at the same time, offer the Goorka negociator the most positive assurances, that this article shall not be acted on, further than is absolutely necessary for the honour and good faith of the British Government; and that it will be the Governor-General's earnest wish and study, to render it as little injurious as possible to the Goorka State. By these observations, and others conceived in the same spirit, his Lordship hopes that you will be enabled to reconcile the Nepaulese negociator to an article, from which, except under the circumstances supposed in the nineteenth paragraph, the Governer-General cannot recede.

*Article*

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

*Article* 7. This article requires no particular remark. If Captain Latter shall be enabled to furnish you with the means of defining the proposed limits of the Sicclm territory in the quarter of Naggree, they should be inserted in the treaty; in which case, the clause providing for the future adjustment of those limits through Commissioners will be omitted. This will be very desirable, on account of the expediency of rendering the treaty as perfect and definite as possible, and leaving nothing for subsequent discussion and altercation.

*Article* 8. This article must be insisted on.

*Article* 9. This article also must be insisted on, as essential to the maintenance of peace and good understanding between the two States.

*Article* 10. It is considered to be desirable that this article shall be included in the treaty. Should it, however, be objected to on the part of the Goorka Government need not be insisted on, and may either be replaced by an agreement in general terms, that the parties shall concert an arrangement for the improvement and facility of the commercial intercourse between the subjects of the two States, or be omitted altogether.

22. These are the only observations which it appears to be necessary to make on the terms of the proposed treaty Your own discretion, and the circumstances of the moment, must regulate you with respect to the conduct of the discussions with Gujraj Misser, or any other agent of the Government of Nepaul.

23. It is not judged necessary, on the present occasion, to enter into the reasons which have influenced the Governor-General in waving some of the provisions which it was originally proposed to insert. Those reasons have chiefly reference to the inexpediency of imposing on the enemy terms which must be hurtful to his pride, without securing any essential point of honour or interest to us, the demands of which are fully satisfied, by the ample concessions provided for by the treaty, and the commanding situation in which we have been placed by the events of the war.

24. If the negociation which you are now authorized to commence with Gujraj Misser shall terminate in the conclusion of a treaty of peace, you will be pleased to communicate that event by express to Mr. Gardner and to Captain Latter, and to the officers commanding on the frontier between the Gunduck and the Koosi, and in Goruckpore.

25. A copy of my despatches of this date to Mr. Gardner and Captain Latter are enclosed for your information.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
5th June 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

DRAFT *of* TREATY.

Draft of Treaty.

Title and preamble the same as in the original draft.

*Article* 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable the East-India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul.

*Article* 2. The Rajah of Nepaul renounces all claim to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two States before the war, and acknowledges the right of the Honourable Company to the Sovereignty of those lands.

*Article* 3. The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes to the Honourable the East-India Company in perpetuity, all the territories heretofore, or at present in the occupation of the Nepaulese Government, below the lowest range of hills between the Gogra (Kali) and the Teista, and renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim or pretension of every kind to those territories. (The boundary between the dominions of the two States, throughout the line in which the hills may form the common frontier, shall be the ridge of the lowest range of those hills.)

*Article*

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

Draft of Treaty.

*Article* 4. The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes the fort of Naggree, and the lands dependent on that fort, and engages that the fort and lands of Naggree shall be evacuated by the Goorka troops within ..... days from this date. The Rajah of Nepaul further cedes the pass of Naggercote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and Naggree. The fort and territory ceded in virtue of this article shall be at the entire disposal of the British Government.

*Article* 5. The Rajah of Nepaul renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim to, or connexion with, the countries lying to the west of the river Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

*Article* 6. The British Government having authorized its agents, in the course of the war, to enter into engagements with certain Chiefs and tribes subjects of the Government of Nepaul, the Rajah hereby agrees to recognize and respect any treaties or engagements which may have been formed with such persons previously to the conclusion of the treaty; and the Rajah hereby engages to make such further cessions of territory (in addition to those stipulated by the third, fourth, and fifth articles), as may be necessary to enable the British Government to fulfil any engagements of the above description which its agents may have contracted. A list of the Chiefs or tribes with whom such engagements may have been concluded shall be delivered to the Rajah with the least practicable delay. The Rajah, moreover, engages never to molest nor disturb any persons who may come within the operation of this article, nor to interfere, in any way, with their affairs; and he further agrees, that any disputes which may arise between them and the Goorka State or its subjects, shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah engages to abide.

*Article.* 7.—The Rajah of Siccim having entered into a friendly communication and connexion with the British Government, the British Government has become pledged to secure to the Rajah of Siccim all the territory which he possessed before the war, and whatever part of his former possessions may be recovered from the Goorkas; the Rajah of Nepaul, therefore, hereby engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Siccim in the possession of those territories. The Rajah of Nepaul further agrees, that in the event of any difference arising, relative to the limits of the territories of the Rajah of Siccim, Commissioners shall be appointed by the British Government and the Government of Nepaul to determine them on the spot, and each party shall abide by the decision of the Commissioners. The Rajah of Nepaul further agrees, that if any difference shall arise between the State of Nepaul and the Rajah of Siccim, or the subjects of either, such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nepaul engages to abide.

*Article* 8.—The Rajah of Nepaul hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

*Article* 9.—In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two States, it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.

*Article* 10.—The treaty of commerce concluded between the two States in 1792, is hereby declared to be renewed in full force, and the contracting parties engage to concert together, for the purpose of introducing into that treaty such alterations and improvements as may appear to be expedient.

*Article* 11.—This treaty consisting of (.....) articles shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul within (.....) days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah the ratification of the Governor-General, within (.....) days, or sooner if practicable.

Done at ....., on the .....

To

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch and its enclosures, received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, relative to the deputation to his camp of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, empowered to treat for peace on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul, together with an extract from instructions issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in reply, under this date.

2. The arrival of Gujraj Misser with powers to treat, materially affects the view of affairs under which the Governor-General's instructions to you of the 19th and 21st ultimo * were issued; and unless it shall appear that Gujraj Misser's instructions are of a nature to restrict him from making those concessions which the Governor-General is entitled and resolved to demand, his Lordship sees no ground for continuing to indulge an expectation, that the conduct of the negociation will devolve on Bum Sah, or consequently, that any of the public advantages anticipated from that event will be realized.

3. Satisfactory as it would have been to the Governor-General to have seen the conduct of the negociation vested in the hands of Bum Sah, and by that means the influence of himself and his part re-established in the ascendency which they formerly possessed in the councils of the State of Nepaul, it would not be reconcilable with the genuine interests of the Honourable Company, or with those principles of policy by which the intercourse of the British Government with foreign States must be ruled, to decline to treat with an agent properly accredited and empowered, for the sake of aiding the personal views of another party, however advantageous might be the consequences of that party's success.

4. After the uniform expression of its readiness to treat with the existing Government of Nepaul, on proper atonement and compensation being offered, it would not be creditable or wise for the British Government to refuse to negociate with an agent apparently authorized to treat on that footing. In the particular case, the character of Gujraj Misser, and the circumstances which preceded his invitation to Catmandoo, strengthen the general argument.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw has accordingly been directed, after ascertaining that Gujraj Misser's powers and instructions are such as to enable him to make those sacrifices, on the part of the Government of Nepaul, which are considered indispensable, to enter on the discussion of the terms of pacification.

6. While this resolution has necessarily been taken by his Lordship, the situation and circumstances of Bum Sah and his family have not been overlooked; and you will observe, that every means have been taken for securing his interests and supporting him in the independent possession of Dootee, if he should resolve on that line of proceeding under the disappointment of his other views. You will observe, also, that every practicable degree of caution has been observed, to prevent the disclosure of his secret, in case he should finally determine against that course of proceeding. This is not unattended with considerable inconvenience, and even some hazard of serious interruption to the negociation; but the Governor-General can have no hesitation in fulfilling, to the utmost extent, the promises and assurances conveyed to Bum Sah, in his name, through you.

7. I now have to state to you the course of proceeding which it will be expedient to pursue towards Bum Sah, under the actual circumstances of the case.

8. It will be proper, if you have not already done so, in consequence of the information which I had the honour to convey to you in my private letter of the 4th instant, that you should inform Bum Sah of the arrival of Gujraj Misser in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp, furnished with powers to negociate peace; that, under these circumstances, the Governor-General would not be warranted in declining negociation with the selected agent of the Rajah, however gratifying it would have been to his Lordship had Bum Sah been the negociator; that his Lordship is not the less prepared, however, to fulfil the assurances already conveyed to Bum Sah, in the event of his determining to adopt that course which has been contemplated as the alternative of his obtaining the conduct of the negociation;

* See pages 612 and 617.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

gociation; that he must be sensible that the juncture admits of no delay, since if peace is once signed, no countenance can be given by the British Government to the attempts of any subject of the State of Nepaul against the interests of that State; that the approach of Ummer Sing Thappa and Runjore Sing and their followers, and of the Goorka troops lately occupying Gurhwall, will shortly put it out of his power to seize on Dootee, and that apparently he has no choice between an immediate declaration of his independence, accompanied by the necessary measures for securing it, and a determination to preserve his allegiance to the Government of Nepaul and await the course of events.

9. You will not urge him to the adoption of either measure, but leave him to his free choice, assuring him that whatever it may be, the British Government will continue to regard him as its friend and well-wisher. It will be necessary, however, to obtain an explicit declaration of Bum Sah's intentions, in order that our proceedings and negociations elsewhere may not continue to be embarrassed by the present uncertain state of this transaction. Authority for eventually moving a British force into Dootee has been conveyed to you and Colonel Nicolls; and in the event of Bum Sah deciding to take the part of establishing himself in Dootee, independently of the Nepaulese Government, it will be a point for consideration, whether the occupation of a post in that province by a British force will not be requisite, as a test of his security, as well as a means of effecting the object. This is a question which must be decided on military as well as political grounds, and is therefore left to the discretion of Colonel Nicolls and yourself.

10. You will be pleased to communicate to me, without delay, and also to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, by express, the determination which Bum Sah may take, and its result.

11. If he determine on siezing Dootee, you will be prepared to act in the manner prescribed by the instructions already in your possession. In this event, also, it will be necessary to take precautions relative to the troops retiring from Gurhwall, and the countries beyond the Jumna. Major-General Ochterlony has been apprized of the probable necessity of directing the march of Ummer Sing, Runjore Sing, and their followers, to some point of the Nepaulese territory beyond the eastern frontier of Dootee, and will have furnished Lieutenant Murray, who has been appointed to escort them, with instructions for his eventual guidance. You will be pleased, as soon as Bum Sah's determination is known, to intimate to Lieutenant Murray the route which it may be necessary for him to take with reference to that circumstance. Should Bum Sah not proceed to establish himself in Dootee, there will be no assignable motive for preventing Ummer Sing and his son with their followers from entering that province.

12. You will, of course, in concert with Colonel Nicolls, adopt the necessary measures with respect to the march of the Goorka troops retiring from Gurhwall, as the circumstances above indicated may render expedient.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
5th June 1815.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

To Captain Latter, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw having reported the arrival in his camp from Catmandoo of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, empowered to treat for peace with the British Government on the part of the Government of Nepaul, I am directed to transmit to you extracts from the instructions issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, under this date, for his guidance in the conduct of the negociation, and from the draft of a treaty enclosed in those instructions.

2. You will perceive, from the tenour of the enclosed extracts, the purpose for which they are transmitted to you, and it is therefore only necessary to desire that you will, with the least practicable delay, furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw with the information required, to enable him to carry into effect that part of his instructions which refers to the Rajah of Siccim and the other Hill chiefs or tribes, whom it may be incumbent on us to comprehend in the proposed arrangement,

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

arrangement, and also to the cessions of territory in that quarter which it may be necessary to demand.

3. The Governor-General entertains no wish to require from the Goorkas greater sacrifices of territory in the eastern part of their possessions in the hills, than may be really necessary for the special purposes adverted to in the enclosed extracts; and you will be pleased to bear this principle in mind, in considering the means of accomplishing those objects.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh, 5th June 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Letter from Mr. Gardner.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 19th and 21st ultimo, with their enclosures.*

2. In my despatch to your address of the 31st ultimo, I did myself the honour of informing you that the Choutra Bum Sah and his brother Roodher Beer Sah had expressed their intention of crossing the Kali, and that I expected in consequence soon to have a meeting with them. They accordingly passed over, and I have held two conferences with them, in the course of which I took the opportunity of acquainting myself of the instructions contained in your despatches above acknowledged. In the first of these conferences Bum Sah was attended by Chamoo Bhundaree Kajee, in the second by his brother Roodher Beer only, only, on both occasions I was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, to whom I am indebted for considerable assistance which his former confidential communications with the two Chiefs enabled him more particularly to afford me.

3. In my first meeting with Bum Sah and Chamoo Bhundaree I took occasion, in introducing the subject, to intimate to him, that Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner had fully acquainted me with the tenour of the several conversations which had passed between them, that I had communicated them to the Governor-General, and I was happy to inform him that his Lordship had approved of the view he had taken of affairs, and that it would afford him satisfaction to learn that the Rajah of Nepaul, in adopting his councils, would impower him to negociate a treaty for the re-establishment of friendly relations, adding such further observations on the subject as I was directed by your instructions to make use of. The Choutra was evidently pleased with the manner in which his overtures had been received, though he naturally evinced a good deal of anxiety while dwelling upon them. He repeated his urgent wish and desire to be the means of restoring peace to the two States, in doing which his principal objects he mentioned, were, to emancipate his Sovereign from the thraldom he at present suffers, and in delivering him from the power of the Thappa party (which had fomented the differences that had arisen and occasioned the war) to lay the foundation of a firm and permanent peace. He informed me that he had not made a regular application for powers to treat till the 8th ultimo, and that in the common course of the dawks he could not expect a reply till about the second week in June, but that he looked for a favourable one eventually, though he had some apprehensions that it might be delayed beyond the period he had at first reckoned upon, in consequence of a mission, which he had understood had been lately entrusted to Gujraj Misser by the Thappa party at Nepaul to proceed to Head-Quarters with certain propositions of a pacific nature.

4. This person is alluded to in your despatches, but contrary to the principles he is therein supposed to be guided by, he is represented by the Choutra as having attached himself on this occasion to the Thappa interests through which he had been employed. He mentioned that he had been formerly confidentially connected with his and the Rajah's party, and had been associated with himself and his friends in the negociations which were some years back carried on by Major-General Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, but that he had now been induced to recede from those ties from long banishment and the hopes of being restored to his country, and under present circumstances, it was probable, that until the result of his mission were known at Catmandoo

* See pages 612 and 617.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from Mr. Gardner.

Catmandoo that a favourable reply to his application might be deferred, under this reasoning he expressed considerable solicitude to know if there were a probability of the Misser being received, and urged his hope that he might not only be refused, but in consequence of the steps he in conjunction with his brothers, and many of the most respectable baraders (chiefs) of the State had taken that he might be referred to them and recommended to attend their camp in this neighbourhood, in which he made no doubt of his ready compliance to enter into their views, which he conceived would ensure the conduct of the negociation being placed in their hands. I informed him that I would communicate all he had stated for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, and that if he had correctly represented the case, that I thought he might act upon the hope of his wishes in this respect being complied with; he frequently observed that in his opinion nothing more was wanting to secure to his party the conduct of the negociation.

5. I did not omit in its place, to remark to him that the advice which he had received from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner and which I was fully informed of, was considered as sound and applicable to the predicament he stood in, and that I recommended his seriously taking it into his consideration and decided upon acting in conformity to it. That his object (that of effecting a permanent peace) was well understood, and it was hoped his exertions would be attended with success, but that his enemies were powerful, and for the present held the ascendency at Catmandoo and it was possible might succeed in maintaining it and would evidently become necessary for him to look to his personal safety. That in the event of these occurrences it would be folly for him to submit his life, and that of his adherents (the true supporters of the throne) into their hands, which would not only end in inevitable destruction to themselves, but crush for ever every hope of emancipating the Rajah from his present bonds, that as a guarantee of security for him and his brother under such circumstances, if they thought fit to occupy the provinces of Dootee or even Sulleeanee for themselves, that he should be so upheld and supported in it by the British Government, and if necessary secured in the independent possession of them at the conclusion of the peace.

6. I must do the brothers the justice to say that this was a measure they seemed always to feel a reluctance to embrace, and it was only in my second meeting with them both together that they came definitively to a determination, if nothing else were left for them, for its adoption. I take the opportunity of mentioning this circumstance to give it as my opinion from what I have observed in their characters, that the tempting prospect of independent sovereignty did not appear to have that effect upon them which is apprehended it naturally might have had, and the impression at present upon my mind, is, that they would not think of resorting to it but under the necessity which a total failure in their endeavours to bring about a good peace, would entail upon them. In my future communications with them upon this subject however, I shall not fail to place it as strongly as possible in the light pointed out in your despatch as "altogether an ultimate resource not to be adopted till the last extremity."

7. It is necessary to observe that Chamoo Bundharee bore a great share in the whole of this conversation, that he appeared to be entirely in the confidence of Bum Sah and expressed throughout the same sentiments and feelings.

8. A good deal of conversation not strictly connected with the subject of our discussion was occasionally introduced. I cannot charge my memory with all that past, but my private communications to you, when they were fresh in my recollection, will have supplied some details which may have been omitted in this despatch.

9. In consequence of my communications with Bum Sah, his brother, who had at first remained in his camp through indisposition, expressed his desire of joining the Choutra and paying me a visit, which having been assented to, he came over, slightly attended, and I yesterday met them both.

10. After my introduction to Roodher Beer Sah, (for I had not seen him before) and some general conversation had passed, I asked if they had received letters from Nepaul:—this opened our business and led to a long private conversation,

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Letter from Mr. Gardner.

versation, in which most of the topics I had before entered on with Bum Sah were gone over, and terminated in a full and open discussion of the several delicate points we had to touch upon. I at once fully explained the tenour of your instructions as opportunity best offered for dwelling upon each. Roodher Beer entered warmly into the views and plans proposed by Bum Sah, and ended with declaring his resolution of acting and abiding by them; during the conversation he produced a written paper in the Naggree character, which, he observed, he had written for the sake of perspicuity, and that it contained one or two points that he was desirous of satisfying himself upon.

11. This paper was accordingly read, and the tenour of it was, that if we really had in contemplation to subdue Nepaul, to say so openly: but, that if friendship was to be restored, that it should be done on a principle of the removal of bad and evil consequences, and be concluded with such persons and upon such a basis as might ensure its permanency. Might they rely upon our support if they should require it, in their endeavours to bring this about, and rely upon our not receiving other overtures, after theirs had been accepted? To what immediate point the first query was intended to lead, I did not exactly, I confess, comprehend, nor did I enquire, but contented myself in replying, that if the Government of Nepaul were sincerely desirous of bringing about a peace, that I could assure him that the occupation of Nepaul did not form a part of the views of the British Government, but should the war unfortunately continue, I could not pretend to divine whither it might be carried; on the contrary, I had already informed Bum Sah, that if, on a failure of his endeavours to restore a lasting peace to both States, nothing remained for his preservation but occupying Dootee, &c.; that we were prepared to support and maintain him in the possession of them, instead of appropriating them, as we evidently had the power of doing, to ourselves. That the desire of the British Government was to establish a peace with the Rajah, through his avowed friends, upon such terms as our situation entitled us to demand, and on such principles as would ensure its being permanent; that they might depend on our support in their efforts to bring about such a peace, and on that reliance might safely collect their interests and exert their influence. They declared their resolution of making these offers known to their adherents, and the evil wishers of the Rajah at Nepaul, and endeavour to carry their point before Ummer Sing could give his interference; if, however, his councils should prevail, and he should succeed in involving, for his own purpose, the country into a continuation of the present contest, they would openly oppose him, and by force, if possible, prevent his obtaining his ends.

12. The two Choutras represented Ummer Sing and his family as decidedly hostile to any friendly intercourse with the British Government to the establishment of which they were the only obstacles of any consequence, and that under their direction of affairs any treaty would be broken the first opportunity, that this feeling had originated with our first intercourse with Nepaul, and nothing now they expected would extinguish it, and they related several instances to prove the truth of their assertions: many of which are already known to his Excellency the Governor-General. Beem Sing, they stated, would be willing even to enter into their views but for the influence of this family. It was not therefore without a great expression of disappointment that they learnt from me of his having surrendered Malown and being actually on his way to the Nepaul territory; they could not help urging the policy of his detention till the final settlement of affairs, as they dreaded that his arrival at Nepaul would revive the full influence of his party (which is now daily losing ground) and that it would most probably be excited perhaps with effect, to continue the contest at all risks and hazards to the ruin of the country.

13. In the course of this visit both Bum Sah and Roodher Beer expressed again their anxiety respecting the result of the mission committed to the charge of Gujraj Misser, which they expected would occasion a delay in a reply to their applications to Catmandoo. They were so well informed of this person's movements and designs that I had no occasion to apprize them of the circumstance, and a voluntary request on the part of Roodher Beer to be allowed to open a communication with Gujraj Misser for the promotion of their mutual advantage and that of the State, rendered it unnecessary for me to suggest that step for Bum Sah's consideration, as directed in the sixteenth paragraph of your

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despatch of the 19th ultimo. This request I of course complied with, informing them that I would send their letter in the first instance to Head-Quarters and that I imagined there would be no objection to its transmission. I have accordingly the honour to submit enclosed the letter in question with a hope that it no particular objections exist, it may be forwarded to its address.

Letter from Mr. Gardner.

14. At taking leave, Bum Sah again expressed his anxiety at the near approach of Ummer Sing, and hoped means might be found to detain him, or to conduct him so as to enter the Nepaulese territory below the province of Sulleeana at present administered by his brother Roodher Beer. I told him these were points that would be regulated by the Government. His anxiety was much encreased by the delay which the mission of Gujraj Misser would occasion in the receipt of his powers to treat, and which may be withheld he apprehends by this means until the arrival of Ummer Sing at Nepaul, whose presence he dreads, will lead to further hindrance and obstacles, and perhaps to fatal consequences.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukeea, 7th June 1815.

(Signed) Edw. Gardner, Agent to Governor-General.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th instant, reporting the substance of your conferences with Choutra Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah, and your proceedings generally under the instructions which I had the honour to convey to you in my despatches of the 19th and 21st instant.

2. The Governor-General directs me to signify to you his approbation of the manner in which you have executed those instructions, and the correctness with which you have seized the spirit in which they were framed. The only point on which his Excellency entertains any hesitation is your having given to Bum Sah and his brother reason to expect that the British Government would not negociate with Gooroo Gujraj Misser. You will have since received communications from this department explanatory of the considerations which in the judgment of the Governor-General rendered it expedient and indeed incumbent on the British Government not to reject overtures of peace conveyed through a proper and accredited channel. Bum Sah in expecting that the British Government would not only refuse to negociate with a person answering that description, but actually require him to proceed to the camp of the former, has manifested an erroneous conception of the nature of the support which the Governor-General can lend to his measures, not warranted by the tenour of any of your communications to him. On the receipt of my despatch of the 5th instant, you will have explained to him the actual state of the cases, unless the intermediate occurrence of events giving a different colour to the pending transactions shall have appeared to you to render advisable a suspension of the communication directed in those instructions. The receipt by Bum Sah of powers to treat for peace would constitute such a state of things, and as manifesting (coupled with the co-existing authority to Gujraj Misser) a marked spirit of duplicity in the conduct of the administration of Catmandoo, would necessarily occasion the suspension of all negociation until the removal of the suspicion excited by such a procedure, and the adoption of measures on their part indicating a sincere disposition to peace.

3. The enclosed copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw contains the latest advices received from that officer. Its tenour does not encourage the Governor-General to believe that the deputation of Gujraj Misser will lead to the only conclusion of peace, and his Lordship thinks he can perceive that the Gooroo is not prepared to accede to those demands in which you are apprized his Lordship is determined to persevere. Should this be the case, time will be afforded for ascertaining the effect of Bum Sah's representations to Catmandoo.

4. His Lordship is inclined to think that Bum Sah does not correctly represent the motives and conduct of Guiraj Misser in describing him as having become attached to the *Thappa party*. With Beem Sing who directs the councils of the Rajah he is no doubt on terms, since he could not otherwise have been invested with the character in which he has arrived in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp. His Lordship sees no reason to suppose however that he is attached

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

attached to Ummer Sing Thappa and his immediate connexion. From the tenour indeed of his conversations with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, communicated in private letters from that officer, he rather appears to consider a separation of interests between Beem Sing and Ummer Sing to have taken place or to be likely to be, in consequence of the issue of the war to the westward, and he professes his belief that Ummer Sing will not be able to acquire a preponderating influence in the councils of the State. Whatever may be the correctness of this latter opinion, and whether it be a sincere one or not, there is a good deal in the other part of his discourse which confirms the assertion of Bum Sah, that Beem Sing is not averse to entering into his (Bum Sah's) views and unity against Ummer Sing Thappa. The tenour of the instructions transmitted to Ummer Sing from Catmandoo, as recapitulated in the intercepted letter from the former, indicates the existence of very different views of policy in Beem Sing and Ummer Sing with respect to the interests of the State of Nepaul relatively to the British Government, a change in the views of the former, which the pressure of the war may well have produced. It is possible that the supposed union of interests between Bum Sah and Beem Sing may be effected or promoted by the tenour of Roodher Beer Sah's letter to Gujraj Misser, which will be transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to be delivered to the Gooroo.

5. Such an association comprehending the actual possessor of the supreme authority in the State, and those whose principles and interest lead them to cultivate amicable relations with the British Government, and excluding the faction which is known to be most adverse to us, would appear to promise considerable advantage to the British Government. On this ground it would be satisfactory to the Governor-General to see it cemented.

6. But as already explained the taking of any part in the political struggles and dissentions of parties in the court of Nepaul would not become the dignity of the British Government, while on the other hand the superiority already obtained by our arms, and the commanding situation on which we stand render the issue of those internal efforts and intrigues a matter of comparatively small consequence to us. The clear line then for the British Government to adopt, is to maintain a dignified neutrality in their struggles for power as far as relates to taking any active part, but to afford that sort of support which is derivable from a knowledge of its disposition; to those whose principles are known to be favourable to the maintenance of friendship, to be prepared to treat with the Government of Nepaul by whatever hands administered, provided that Government assents to the only basis on which negociations can be admitted, and to fulfil to the letter our promises to Bum Sah and his brother if by being driven to extremities they should be compelled to seek their safety in throwing off their allegiance to the Government of Catmandoo.

7. The Governor-General observes with satisfaction that both Bum Sah and his brother justly view this last as an extreme measure only to be adopted if their safety be menaced, and incapable of being secured by other means.

8. There is no doubt that some inconvenience would arise from their rendering themselves independent, and requiring our active aid in the present season, but in the event of a continuation of the war, the occupation of Dootee and Sulecance cannot fail to prove of infinite utility.

9. There is one point on which I am directed to take the earliest opportunity of stating distinctly his Lordship's views, that there may be no misconception regarding it, *viz.*, the appropriation of the low lands of Kyeregurh, which are considered by the Goorkas to belong to the Government of Dootee; all these are usurpations from the Company or the Nabob Vizier, and under the article of the intended treaty which provides for the cessions of the lands below the hills they must be left to the disposal of the British Government, and will probably be annexed to the dominions of the Nabob Vizier. Should Bum Sah and Roodhee Beer Sah therefore entertain any expectation of obtaining these lands it will be necessary to take an early opportunity of undeceiving them, resting the measure on the necessity of the British Government, acquiring the whole of the lands, in fact for its indemnification for the expenses of the war.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
15th June 1820.

(Signed J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

To

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Futtygurh.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to forward to you for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copies and translations of a despatch received by Gujraj Misser from the Court of Nepaul on the 14th instant.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

2. I have been honoured by the receipt of your despatch under date the 5th instant, conveying the instructions of his Excellency the Governor-General, relative to the negociation for peace under the altered condition of affairs, and I shall immediately invite Gujraj Misser to a conference for the purpose of obtaining a more explicit declaration of the extent to which he feels himself warranted in complying with our demands.

3. Gujraj Misser, as the Right Honourable the Governor-General has remarked, being apprized in general terms of the nature and extent of the concessions that would be required, did not fail, as he assured me in the course of his visits, to obtain authority for making, according to his conception, considerable sacrifices for peace, but as he was either unwilling to discover the extent of that authority, or felt it to be too indefinite, he wished it to be regulated by the course of the discussion of the particular articles. The fairness of the Gooroo's proceedings hitherto, induced me so far to trust to his assurances as to warrant some general conversation on the terms, pending the delay of the receipt of our instructions. No objections were urged by the Gooroo against the second and third articles of the draft of the treaty contained in your despatch of the 26th November.* To this extent only I had proceeded when your letter arrived.

4. On the subject of the twelfth paragraph of your letter relative to the information which his Excellency the Governor-General has received, that the Nepaulese Government collected the rents of the Terraie in money rather than in kind, I have to offer the testimony of my experience in this quarter, in behalf of the information which his Lordship has received, and which all accounts obtained by me on that point state to be perfectly correct.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seegowlee,
17th June 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

Letter from Rajah of Nepaul.

LETTER *from the Rajah of Nepaul to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, dated Monday, 13th Jeet Buddee* 1871.

Matters here are very well. From what you have written and from the Colonel's letter, I am circumstantially informed of your safe arrival at Seegowlee, your interview and conversation with the Colonel, his despatch of my letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General under cover of his own—your account of affairs in that quarter with the Colonel's letters in reply to those sent from this, all which afford me the greatest pleasure. You have stated that you caused my khureetah to be transmitted by the Colonel in a letter from himself to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and that whatever answer should be returned, you would hereafter forward it to me. This is very well. Bum Sah Choutra has also had an interview with the gentlemen in that quarter. They informed him that instructions addressed to them had been received from the Governor-General. Bade him to be under no apprehension whatever with regard to them, that they had applied for and were in possession of a sunnud of Moktaree, and letters from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and stated that they would form a preliminary arrangement upon proper principles, and submit to him a draft of a treaty of peace. Bum Sah had accordingly written repeatedly, and still writes requesting that a khureetah for the Right Honourable the Governor-General, letters for the three gentlemen at Kamaon, and a sunnud for himself, may be despatched to him.

Previously to your taking leave of me to repair to Seegowlee, you obtained my assurances that I would not negociate through any other person until I should receive your final answer with regard to peace or the contrary. Conformably therefore with this engagement to you, a letter has been despatched to

* See page 254 et seq.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from Rajah of Nepaul.

to Bum Sah, informing him that you have been constituted Moktar, and deputed to the Colonel at Seegowlee, and that until a communication shall be received from you and from the Colonel of the negociation being in train or broken off, it is inexpedient to agitate the subject through any one else. That the advices transmitted by you would be considered, and such measures be adopted, as, on deliberation, should appear to be best. A copy of Bum Sah's letter is herewith transmitted for your information.

On the receipt of the reply from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, whatever may be the advice and determination of the Colonel, communicate both to me, together with pleasing accounts of your own health.

LETTER *from the Rajah of Nepaul, dated 13th Jeet* 1872.

Letter from Rajah of Nepaul.

On the 12th instant I was gratified by the receipt of your letter, apprizing me of the safe arrival of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, their interview with you, and the pleasure it afforded you; that your conversation with the Gooroo embraced all that was proper and necessary; that the honour and interest of the two States, and peace, upon grounds beneficial and satisfactory to both, was, and is, the wish of your Government; and that this State ought to evince a like disposition to improve the relations of reciprocal union and friendship.

2. As it is the anxious desire of this State to augment the ties of friendship between both, so a regard to the establishment of those ties demands, that considering the means by which peace may be settled, you, likewise, suffer no neglect to intervene. The restoration of friendship between both Governments upon the former footing, effected through you, will be ascribed to your goodness.

LETTER *from Kajee Beem Sing Thappa, dated 13th Jeet* 1872.

Letter from Kajee Beem Sing Thappa.

Your friendly letter, informing me of the safe arrival of Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, and of their having made the necessary communication to you, reached me on the 12th instant. The contents of it, bearing the stamp of a mutual sentiment, duly impressed the minds of your real friends, and whilst it also imported to my friendly breast increased joy and pleasure, it apprized me of the meaning which it conveyed. May the Almighty convert your present friendly disposition into sources of engagement and honour to you, events which must always afford gratification to the feelings of your friends.

2. Your letter states that you have studied, and still will study, the means by which the former relations may be encreased, and that you are confident that on my part, that is, on the part of this State, that whatever may be necessary for strengthening the foundation of mutual concord and friendship, will be adopted. As nothing but the increase of a cordial and friendly intercourse between our respective States was, at any time, past or present, intended by these States, so it is my anxious desire that friendship between both should encrease and flourish on the former footing, and I assure myself that you also will not neglect the means of giving strength and stability to those friendly relations. It becomes, accordingly, incumbent on you to exert yourself for effecting whatever may, through your means, promote the object of peace, the accomplishment of which will render conspicuous to both States your reputation and goodness.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from Bum Sah.

LETTER *from Bum Sah to the Rajah of Nepaul, dated Byterce, Friday* 11*th Bysakh* 1872—3*d May* 1815.

I conveyed to you in my former arzee, an account of the affairs in this quarter, the condition of which it will have laid open to you.

After the work of crossing and re-crossing the Kali was over, Mr. Gardner himself came to the banks of that river, and requested me to meet him. I went, and we had an interview. In the course of it Mr. Gardner acquainted me that he had written to the Governor-General and received his answer. He asked whether I had received any reply from Nepaul, and observed that delay would be now prejudicial to our affairs. I then inquired of him whether an answer had been returned to his last despatch. He desired me to be under no apprehensions on that account, and stated that whatever might happen in the interval which should occur until each should receive his expected despatches would have no consequence, but that after they had once arrived, nothing further could be effected. That we know our own concerns best; that it would require eighteen days for an answer to his letter to reach him; that a day or two or more might elapse in preparing the despatch, which would now arrive in four or five. He informed us that he had been entrusted with full powers by his Government; told us not to believe that the business would be committed to other hands; that it was incapable of being executed through the medium of any one else. That a month had elapsed without any account having been received by us from our own Government; and hoped that we had conducted ourselves so as that nothing lessening to his party would follow.

Maharaj, no answer has yet been received from your presence. There is no time for delay; address letters to the three gentlemen here. Send a khureetah with presents to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and confer on me credentials with full powers. Issue an order under the red seal to Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, and to his sons who are to the west, and stop their proceedings: instructions to that effect will be productive of good.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1815.

SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA,
*Dated the 6th August* 1815.

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

Honourable Sirs:

1. The voluminous despatches for your Honourable Committee now under preparation, will afford you detailed information on every subject of public interest, which has occupied my attention during my progress through these provinces, and my subsequent residence at this station.

2. The despatches which I had the honour to address to your Honourable Committee on the 1st* and 11th of June last,† will apprize you of the state of affairs with reference to the war with Nepaul at that period of time; and that is, indeed, the only question actually pending, which is of a nature to require an early communication to your Honourable Committee.

3. I regret to say, that since the date of those despatches, in the last of which I apprized your Honourable Committee of the arrival in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, with powers to treat for peace on the part of the Nepaulese Government, the negociations with that Government have for the moment been suspended; though I am still disposed to believe that they will be renewed, and that peace will be concluded, without imposing on us the expense and inconvenience of another campaign.

4. The enclosed documents will put your Honourable Committee in possession of the progress and result of the late negociations, together with my sentiments and instructions on every point connected with them; and I feel it unnecessary

* See page 559.

† This letter merely transmits the Documents included in the pages 781 to 798.

unnecessary, at the present moment, to do more than refer you to their contents, for a knowledge of the actual state of the question. Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1815.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh, 6th August 1815. (Signed) MOIRA.

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(Enclosure No. 1, in Lord Moira's Letter.) (Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government. Letter from Major Bradshaw.

Sir.

I had the honour to acquaint you yesterday of my intention to ascertain, at an immediate interview with Gujraj Misser, the extent of his authority to concede to the demands of the British Government. Accordingly, the Gooroo, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, having waited on me in the evening, we entered into an investigation of the precise nature of the powers entrusted to Gujraj Misser.

In the course of this inquiry, a view of the relative attitudes of both States at this conjuncture, led to a conversation as to the probable objects which would be likely to involve discussion. Having, on a former occasion, apprized Gujraj Misser that nothing short of the extent of our conquests could be deemed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General reasonable, both for indemnification and security, it was not to be disguised, nor did it appear to my judgment necessary to conceal, that those conquests comprehended all the Nepaulese possessions to the west of the Kali, and the low lands east of that river to the Teista.

This communication was made with an air of seriousness indicating ability to enforce it, and was evidently by Gujraj Misser unexpected, who, although aware of the right and policy on which it was founded, did not seem to carry his views to the absolute relinquishment of so large a tract of country. He observed, that to insist upon a dismemberment of so much magnitude, would leave nothing for negociation; and that conceiving indemnification likely to be satisfied by a temporary sequestration of territory, and security by a portion of the Terraie, he confessed that his powers were insufficient to meet sacrifices, which the progress of the war, so far as the events of it were hitherto known in Nepaul, led nobody to contemplate.

It was accordingly agreed, that Gujraj Misser should state the substance and object of our interview to the Rajah of Nepaul, with the view to the addition of more enlarged authority to suit the altered circumstances of the negociation.

I shall hereafter transmit to you the substance of the Gooroo's communication upon this point to his own Court.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seegowlee, 18th June 1815. (Signed) P. BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

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To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c. Letter from Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th instant.

2. The suspension of the negociation, in consequence of Gujraj Misser's declaration of the insufficiency of his powers to enable him to consent to the sacrifices of territory required from the Government of Nepaul, as one of the indispensable conditions of peace, was conformable to your instructions, and is approved by the Governor-General.

3. I am now directed to desire that you will not renew the negociation until the receipt of further instructions, stating, as the ground of your declining to do so, the necessity of a reference to the Governor-General, founded on the altered state of circumstances, in consequence of the insufficiency of his powers, and his subsequent receipt of fresh instructions.

4. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch addressed, under this date, to Mr. Gardner, from which you will perceive the immediate motive

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1815.

motive of the preceding instructions, as well as the sentiments and resolutions of the Governor-General, founded on the information contained in your despatch now acknowledged.

(Enclosure No. 1.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

5. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatch of the 17th instant,* a copy of which, as you will observe from the inclosed document, has been transmitted to Mr. Gardner.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh, 27th June 1815.

(Signed) J. Adam, Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, under date the 18th instant, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions, suggested by the event reported in that despatch.

2. You will be pleased to communicate the suspension of the negociation with Gujraj Misser to Choutra Bum Sah, with a view both to prevent any precipitate measure on his part, relative to the occupation of Dootee, and to enable him to take such steps as he may deem advisable, to obtain the conduct of the negociation.

3. You have been apprized by my despatch of the 15th instant, that the Governor-General was prepared to expect the result of Gooroo Gujraj Misser's mission which has actually occurred. His Lordship considers it to be probable, that in consequence of the suspension of the negociation at Seegowlee, the Court of Catmandoo will be prompted to transmit powers and instructions to Bum Sah to treat for peace, in the hope of obtaining, through his agency, terms more favourable than those which have been imparted to Gooroo Gujraj Misser. It is unnecessary to state, that it is not the intention of the Governor-General to relax from the terms of peace already determined on, after mature deliberation, and a conviction that they are necessary for our interests, and such as the relative position of the two States and the actual circumstances of the war, entitle us to demand.

4. If the Court of Catmandoo should actually adopt the resolution of vesting Bum Sah with powers to negociate, it is probable that he will be enabled to retain the management of the negociation in his own hands, notwithstanding the disappointment, in the first instance, of its hopes of obtaining more favourable conditions through that channel, and that it will ultimately accede to the terms proposed.

5. In order to favour this arrangement as much as possible, consistently with the limitations which the Governor-General has prescribed to himself, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw will be instructed not to renew the negociation with Gujraj Misser without express orders. Time will thus be afforded for ascertaining the effect of the interruption of the negociation at Seegowlee, and for enabling Bum Sah to avail himself of the circumstance, in order to obtain authority to treat.

6. If he should obtain that authority, you will be prepared to enter on the discussion with him; and you are hereby authorized and empowered to negociate and conclude a treaty of peace, on the terms and conditions which I proceed to communicate to you.

7. The terms on which the Governor-General is prepared to make peace with the Goorkas are specified in the enclosed draft of a treaty transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, extracts from which, and from the instructions which referred to it, were enclosed in my letter to your address of the 5th instant.† A copy of the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of the same date, is also enclosed for your information and guidance. Those instructions, combined with the documents already in your possession, are so full on every point involved in the proposed negociation, as to render it only necessary

* See page 796.

† See page 789.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1815.

sary to desire that you will be guided by them in the execution of the important duty now confided to you, with the exceptions which I proceed to state.

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

8. Information received from Captain Latter, subsequently to the date of the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, above referred to, has enabled the Governor-General to determine the line of demarcation between the territory to be regained by the Rajah of Siccim, and that which will remain to the Government of Nepaul in that quarter. That line is formed by the Meitchee Nuddee, represented by Captain Latter as a clear and well-defined boundary, and a well-known, though not a considerable stream. This line will comprehend all the tract of country designated in the fourth article of the draft, and in the corresponding instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with an addition of trifling extent and of little value further than as it completes the proposed frontier.

9. You will be pleased, therefore, to replace Articles 4th and 7th of the Draft, by an article stipulating that the Rajah of Siccim shall be put in possession, within a specified time, of the territories lying to the east of the Meitchie, which river shall form the boundary of the Goorka and the Siccim possessions. To prevent ambiguity, it may be expedient to include the cession of Naggree and the pass of Naggercote, specifically. It will be necessary also to retain that part of the seventh article which requires the Goorkas to abstain from all interference with the Rajah of Siccim, and that all differences arising between those States or their respective subjects, shall be submitted to the arbitration, and decided by the award of the British Government.

10. It is proper to observe, that Naggree appears to be of more importance than is ascribed to it in the enclosed instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and that the possession of it by a friendly and allied power, will oppose a formidable barrier to the designs which the Goorkas appear to have entertained, of extending their conquests in an easterly direction.

11. Captain Latter's communication affords reason to believe, that there are no Hill Chiefs in that quarter besides the Rajah of Siccim, in whose behalf it will be necessary to stipulate; and as the very circumstance of your negociating with Bum Sah will render unnecessary any advertence to his security, all occasion for the sixth article of the Draft will be superseded, and it should accordingly be omitted entirely.

12. The omission of this article removes what the Governor-General considers to be one of the most serious impediments to the early conclusion of peace, supposing the Goorka Government to be really desirous of it. The only article, under the proposed modification of the terms of peace, from which his Lordship expects considerable difficulty, is that which provides for the permanent establishment of a Resident at Catmandoo. This is considered to be of such paramount importance, both with reference to the permanence of the peace and to the security of our general interests in relation to Nepaul, that it cannot be relinquished.

13. In discussing the subject with the Goorka negociators, it will occur to you that the ground on which the stipulation is to be urged, is its intimate and natural connexion with the establishment of those cordial relations of amity, which it must be the desire of both Governments to substitute for that state of contention and complaint, which had too long prevailed and ultimately produced hostilities; its direct and manifest tendency to promote friendship and preserve harmony, and the unavoidable doubts which the rejection of such a proposition, by either party, must excite in the mind of the other, of a sincere disposition, on the part of the former, to cultivate friendship and cordiality.

14. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, under date the 17th instant,* enclosing translations of a letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and of one from Bum Sah to the Rajah's address. You will observe that, in the last mentioned document, Bum Sah has greatly misrepresented the tenour of your communication to him; and with a view to promote his own designs, has given your discourse a turn which is calculated to lead the Administration at Catmandoo

* See page 796.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

mandoo to suppose that we are encouraging a double negociation. This impression will, of course, soon be removed by events; but the conduct of Bum Sah, although not unexpected, shews that no great reliance can be placed on his candour and fairness, and his Lordship thinks it right that you should be in possession of these documents. It might not be expedient, however, to charge Bum Sah directly with this unfair procedure, unless it should become necessary, in order to substantiate the correctness of our own. On this point, you will be guided by your own discretion and act accordingly.

15. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th instant, enclosing a copy and translation of the letter which you addressed to Bum Sah, in execution of the instructions of the 5th instant.* No particular remark on that subject is necessary now, under the change of circumstances which has taken place.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh, 27th June 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No 3.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 9th instant, Roodher Beer Sah and Charmoo Bhundaree Kajee visited me, having crossed over from their camp without Bum Sah, whom they informed me had been prevented by indisposition from accompanying them.

2. After some general conversation, Roodher Beer Sah, produced the letter which had been the subject of my late communications with the Choutra, informing me that one of them bore the official Government mark of the red seal, and that the others were from Beem Sing and Pran Sah Choutra. He objected to my taking copies of those letters, but proceeded to read parts of them, and communicate their tenour and substance.

3. One of the letters, he informed me, conveyed to him an order to assume the Government of Dootee in addition to that of Sulleeana; and the one bearing the red seal contained instructions to him to endeavour to restore the relations of friendship, and to make peace upon the basis of ceding all the country to the westward of the Kali, but retaining the Terraie. If he could open a negociation on such a basis, that he should be furnished with powers; with a promise from Beem Sing and Pran Sah, if he could succeed in so doing, that he should be placed in the situation of Rundoz Thappa, the son of Ummer Sing, who at present fills the situation of Minister for civil affairs at Nepaul: Beem Sing, it seems, having charge of the war department.

This led to a long discussion, relative to the basis that had been proposed, in which they both (but particularly Roodher Beer Sah) were more than usually urgent and pressing, that the Governor-General might be induced to listen to such proposal, and by receiving the submission of the Nepaul State, consent that it should retain what he repeatedly denominated to be the vital spring of its existence.

5. In the course of this conversation, I combated the idea by every argument I had been directed in your instructions to use, aided by such others as occurred to me at the moment. I reminded Roodher Beer Sah, that in my late meeting with him I had clearly explained to him the resolution of the Governor-General, with regard to the cession of the whole of the Terraie, as a part of the compensation for the expenses that had been incurred in the course of a war, which we had been compelled, by their aggressive conduct, to enter into: that I was sorry to perceive that his expected powers to treat depended upon the admission of a basis, upon which, I was fully convinced, his Lordship would not consent to treat; and that, as I could not enter into any discussions until that point was settled, I was concerned to observe that the promised powers would probably lead to no good result.

6. He

* See page 789

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from Mr. Gardner.

6. He remarked frequently during the conversation, that we appeared to estimate the revenues and resources of Nepaul at much too high a rate, assuring me that the extent of the public revenues did not exceed twenty lacs of rupees; and that if they were deprived of the Terraie, that ten lacs only would remain to them: that the dismemberment of the Terraie would never be consented to; and that it were better to hazard the destruction of their country, and the loss of the whole, than subscribe to a treaty which would reduce and disgrace them so much. I observed, among various other remarks in the course of what was brought forward, that all this should have been thought of long ago, when it might have prevented the necessity to which they were now reduced; but that, at present, in the event even of their being furnished with any regular powers to treat, I could not consent to enter into any discussion, of which the full cession of the Terraie did not form a part. He informed me, that others might negociate on these grounds; but that, for himself, he would not accept of a commission for that purpose. I assured him that upon that basis only could a negociation be opened, and recommended his communicating as much to his Government, if it were not already apprized of the circumstance, as it was of moment that it should be understood.

7. He mentioned, in the event of a negociation being opened here, that he should probably have to repair to Catmandoo to take charge of his office, leaving the Choutra to settle the terms of and conclude the treaty. I observed to him, that such a state of affairs and change in the councils of Nepaul, as he had hinted at, would, I was certain, be very gratifying and satisfactory to his Excellency the Governor-General, who was convinced of the advantages that would result to both States under their administration; but that, if this desirable state of things was to depend upon the question of the Terraie, that I could give him no hopes whatever of success. Finding me positive on this point, he late in the evening took his leave, with an intention of returning next day to his camp.

8. A short time after their departure, about sunset, I received a message from Roodher Beer Sah acquainting me that his brother had just by a letter informed him, that he had that day received powers under the red seal to negociate, and asked if he should wait upon me, to deliver a letter to my address from his brother on the subject. I of course consented, and he returned with the letter in question, and informed me that authority to treat had been received; but to what extent, he did not satisfactorily reply to my inquiries. I repeated my hopes, that the powers the Choutra might have received, were full in all respects, as, did they not permit him to discuss the points which had been the subject of our morning's conversation, no advantages could be expected to arise from them. He (Roodher Beer) said he should leave these points to be discussed by the Choutra, relying upon the generosity of the British Government, and quitted me about dusk.

9. For the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, I have the honour to enclose translations of the Choutra's letter to me. He proposed to meet me on Thursday, the 13th instant, when I shall ascertain, if I cannot do so before, the extent and nature of the powers he has been vested with, and be prepared to enter on the discussions with him for the framing of a treaty, or otherwise, as the case may require.

10. In reply to the Choutra's letter, I merely informed him that I was happy to hear that he had obtained such authority from his Government, and that I should be happy to meet him on the day he had fixed upon. I have also requested Roodher Beer Sah to allow me to peruse the credentials furnished to his brother, and I expect that he will meet me to-day for the purpose of communicating them

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukeea,
10th July 1815.

(Signed) E. GARDNER,
Agent to the Governor-General.

P.S. I take this opportunity of submitting, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General, a draft which I have prepared of an Article intended to answer the objects provided for by Articles 4 and 7 of the Draft of Treaty enclosed in your despatch of the 27th ultimo, and which I

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(Enclosure No. 3.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

was directed by the instructions contained in that despatch, to replace by an article, stipulating that the Rajah of Siccim shall be put in possession, within a specified time, of the territories lying to the east of the Mitchie, &c., and which, in the event of a negociation being opened, I shall insert, if approved by his Lordship, in the treaty.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Bum Sah Choutra, dated the 8th July, received the 9th.*

I wrote to you that I would ascertain a fortunate time on Thursday, and visit you on the next day, for the purpose of communicating the contents of the letters I had received. Owing to my indisposition, my brother, Roodher Beer Sah and Charmoo Bhundaree, waited upon you with the letters in question yesterday, and they will have represented to you what I wished to have said. Early this morning I received orders from my Government, with instructions to negociate the means of re-establishing the ancient ties of friendship between the two States. There is a letter also from my Government to your address. I am rather better in health to-day, and if I continue as well, I will set out to-morrow, otherwise I will move on Wednesday, and deliver the letter to your address with my own hands on the following day. The order which I have received under the red seal I will send to my brother, who will acquaint you with its purport.

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DRAFT *of an Article proposed to be substituted in the place of Articles 4 and 7, in the Draft of Treaty enclosed in Instructions from Mr. Secretary Adam, of the 27th June* 1815.

Article 4.—The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes to the Rajah of Siccim the whole of the territory lying to the eastward of the Meitchie Nuddee, including the fort and lands of Naggree and the pass of Naggercote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and Naggree. Such part of his territory as may not be already in the possession of the Rajah of Siccim's forces, shall be evacuated by the Goorka troops within ..... days from this date; and the Rajah of Nepaul further engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Siccim in the possession of these territories, but agrees that, if any differences shall arise between the State of Nepaul and the Rajah of Siccim, or the subjects of either, such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nepaul engages to abide.

(Enclosure No. 4.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

(Enclosure No. 4).

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government Political Department.

Sir:

1. Yesterday evening Roodher Beer Sah and Charmoo Bhundaree Kagee gave me the honour of a visit, for the purpose of delivering to me the Rajah's letter to my address which the Choutra had sent to them: they at the same time communicated to me the letter from the Rajah to Bum Sah, containing the authority to open a negociation, which, at my desire, they allowed me to take a Persian translation and copy of.

2. Copies of these papers, with translations, I now do myself the honour to transmit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General.

3. During the course of their short visit, I took the opportunity of repeating the observations I had before made, particularly with regard to the Terraie, hoping their powers would be found sufficiently extensive to allow of their admitting that point, as without it no discussion which would lead to the conclusion of a treaty could take place. He, in reply, merely rested upon their desire to make every submission, and their hope that the generosity of the British Government would induce it to relax in its demands on this head, instancing a similar kind of forbearance on the part of the Emperor of China on the occasion of his armies invading Nepaul, and using various arguments why this example should be followed. I told him that he must not expect that the Governor-General

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(Enclosure No. 4.)
Letter from Mr. Gardner.

General would recede from this demand; and at taking leave he intimated to me, that on his brother's arrival here he should return, and leave him to discuss and settle the terms.

4. The powers furnished to Bum Sah by the Rajah appear, from the tenour of the instrument conveying them, to be full and ample. How far his instructions may coincide with this general authority to treat, or to what extent he is at liberty to make concessions and sacrifices, remains to be seen; but I am not without hopes that he may have the power to enter upon the discussions of the several articles of the treaty, a draft of which has been furnished me; and, in this case, it is to be hoped that the negociation may be brought to a favourable conclusion.

5. On these points I shall be able to form a more correct judgment, after I shall have had a conference with Bum Sah.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukeea,
11th July 1815.

(Signed) E. GARDNER,
Agent to the Governor-General.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to the Agent of the Governor-General in Kamaon, dated* 6 *Apar* (28*th June* 1815). *Received the* 10*th July* 1815.

(After compliments.)

It is well known to the whole world and to every one, the strict friendship which formerly existed between the Honourable Company and the State of Nepaul. In the course of time affairs have fallen into their present condition. I have no intention or wishes foreign to, or separate from the mutual friendship of both States, with which sentiments I first, before matters had attained their present crisis, despatched to Colonel Bradshaw the Gooroo Gujraj Misser, with a Kurectah (letter) for his Excellency the Governor-General, and a letter addressed to Colonel Bradshaw himself, for the purpose of re-establishing the foundations of the ancient ties of friendship. In the meantime I received an Arzee from the Choutra Bum Sah, representing your disposition, &c. and that you were fully empowered by the British Government, and furnished with authority, to restore the friendly relations between the two States, and that by your means this desirable end might be obtained. I was much gratified at learning and being made acquainted with this circumstance, and understanding your sentiments. Be it known to you, therefore, that this Government has also issued instructions and orders to the Choutra Bum Sah, and Soubah Roodher Beer Sah, to open a pacific negociation on the subjects in question. It is requisite that you also, referring to the long friendship which has existed between the two States, and listening to the representations of the Choutra and Soubah abovementioned, use your best endeavours to effect what will best ensure the performance and strength of the ancient relations of amity, which will be sufficient to fix for ever the increase of friendship and the reputation of your own name. It remains with you to fix and firmly re-establish the former relations of friendship, &c.

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TRANSLATION *of a Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul addressed to Bum Sah Choutra, dated the* 6*th Apar* 1772 (28*th June* 1815)

You will have been informed by my former letter, under date Thursday the 1st Apar, of the state of the negociations for effecting a peace. I have now furnished you with orders to carry into effect what best may suit the interests of the State and your own reputation, and which shall be confirmed according to the draft which you submitted to me. I forward to you letters for the Mr. Gardners, who are authorized by their Government to treat. You will deliver these letters and enter into a negociation accordingly.

You formerly suggested the propriety, if it should appear expedient during the course of the discussion, of deputing Soubah Roodher Beer Sah to wait upon the Governor General. There is no objection to this; and if the gentlemen would advise such a course of proceeding, you are authorized to depute Soubah

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(Enclosure No. 4.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

Roodher Beer Sah to his Excellency: and with regard to presenting the usual gifts and presents to his Lordship, you can draw from Lala Bekram Sah, from the resources of Dootee, four or five thousand rupees, the balance of the military funds in his hands, and apply them to the purchase of the necessary articles. If you should be unable to obtain the money from that source, you must borrow it, and send the requisite things. Provided you should not be able to procure the proper articles in your quarter, you will transmit to me a list of whatever may be wanting, and they shall be forwarded to you. You are well aware of what my interest requires, and what will tend to your own reputation. You must not fail to keep me particularly and fully informed of all that may transpire during the progress of your discussions, by frequent communications.

Chunder Seekher Opadeea was formerly despatched to wait upon the Governor-General, but was detained at Buhurwar with the presents and gifts he was carrying hence, when in an attack, which was made by Colonel Bradshaw, in which Sirdar Purseam Thappa was killed, the presents were lost. The Opadeea in question is now with Colonel Bradshaw, and talks of getting the presents alluded to restored, and he and Gujraj Misser have been informed that when they wait upon the Governor-General they shall be given back to them.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

(Enclosure No. 5.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government Political Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, that I yesterday again met Roodher Beer Sah, who came to me accompanied by Charmoo Bhundaree Kagee. He had himself proposed to visit me. His brother, Bum Sah Choutra, he informed me, had left his camp at Bythuree, and would arrive here to-day. The object of his visit was a public one; and it was not long before he led to the question of the Terraie, which had formed the topic of our late conversations. He assured me that it was an affair which had given him serious uneasiness, and had been the constant subject of his thoughts and consideration: that he was persuaded the cession of that part of its possessions would never be consented to by the Nepaul Government, as it formed the foundation of its existence, and included the only valuable lands it possessed; but, at the same time, he owned, that, independant of certain jageers and lands granted to the soldiery, the State did not derive a revenue of upwards of three lacs of rupees from the whole extent of the Terraie. He urged various reasons and objections against ceding that tract of country; none of which, however, seemed to be, under present circumstances, of sufficient weight to deserve particular notice in this place: and he concluded a long string of arguments, by expressing his hopes that the British Government, on reconsideration of the smallness of the acquisition to itself, and the consequence which was attached to it by the Nepaul State, might consent to relax in its demands on this head, or confine it to such parts of the Terraie as had been the subject of former discussion or admitted of present dispute. He seemed to rest his hopes principally upon the generosity of the British Government, and hinted that none of the other sacrifices connected with the hills would be materially objected to. I had previously informed him, in the course of conversation, that some arrangements would be requisite with regard to the Rajah of Siccim, &c.

2. I am not fully convinced, whether the objections he urged to the cession of the Terraie are considered by him as insuperable, and communicated as such by the authority of the Nepaul Government, or whether his discourse was merely argumentative, and intended to ascertain our determination on this point, before his brother, Bum Sah, entered himself on the discussion of it. I affected, however, to treat his observations as unofficial, and preliminary only to a regular conference on the subject with the Choutra, informing him that, however reluctant the Government of Nepaul might be supposed to be to part with the whole of the Terraie, that it was always wise on such emergency to sacrifice a part for the preservation of the rest; and that, as I could give him no encouragement whatever to expect any alteration in the intentions of his Excellency the Governor-General

General on this point, that I should sincerely lament any decided opposition, on the Choutra's part, to admitting this article in a treaty, of which, in fact, it must form the basis, as should he unfortunately, not be authorized to accede to this cession, that I should be precluded from going any further into the negociation. I repeated the arguments I had before used in favour of the principle upon which the demand was made, and requested that he and the Choutra, if he were empowered to discuss the matter, would give it a mature deliberation before they came to any determination. He left me towards the evening, declaring that it depended upon the British Government to bring the negociation to a happy conclusion, by evincing its generosity in relaxing something in this demand; but which I assured him the Governor-General would not now consent to.

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(Enclosure No. 5.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

3. Bum Sah has not joined his brother. I imagine he will arrive during the course of the day, but I do not expect to meet him before to-morrow. I trust as the Government of Nepaul must have been aware of the terms upon which his Excellency the Governor-General is disposed to treat, previously to its vesting Bum Sah with powers to negociate, that he will have been prepared to enter upon the full discussions of them, without the necessity of a further reference to his Court.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukeea, 13th July 1815.

(Signed) EDWARD GARDNER, Agent to the Governor-General.

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(Enclosure No. 6.)

(Enclosure No. 6.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

To John Adam. Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

1. The despatches which I did myself the honour of addressing to you on the 10th, 11th, and 13th instant, will have informed his Excellency the Governor-General of the nature of the conversations I have lately held with Roodher Beer Sah. The opposition which he had made to the cession of the Terraie, I had some hopes might have been overcome on discussing the point with his brother; but in this expectation, I am sorry to say I have been disappointed.

2. I yesterday met Bum Sah Choutra, for the first time since the disclosure of the powers he has been vested with. He was accompanied by Roodher Beer Sah and Chamoo Bhundaree Kajee, and I had a long conference, which lasted from an early hour till near sunset. My chief object was to endeavour to discover the full extent of his power to meet the sacrifices required; and after some conversation, and congratulating him upon the authority he had obtained, I introduced the question of the Terraie, which I informed him I hoped, notwithstanding what his brother had advanced, he would be prepared to admit, and eventually to accede to, as upon this would rest the issue of the negociation.

3. In a long conversation upon this subject, in which they all occasionally bore a part, they employed every argument which Roodher Beer Sah had before used, to oppose, on what they termed reasonable grounds, the cession of the Terraie. Nearly the same objections were raised, and were met in as nearly a similar manner, as reported in my former despatches: when finding it was a point from which I was not inclined to recede, the Choutra expressed an unqualified rejection of the proposition, declaring that it was what would never be consented to at Nepaul, and was a subject, in fact, he had received no orders or authority to treat of. On the contrary, unofficial letters, he informed me, which they had received, restricted them from making any concessions whatever connected with the Terraie.

4. Perceiving that they were tenaciously bent on this point, I at last ceased to urge it; lamenting, however, that their powers had been so confined, as until their Government admitted of the cession of the Terraie as the basis of a treaty, I was not at liberty to proceed in the negociation

5. They observed again, that the Terraie was the only valuable part of the Nepaul possessions: that deprived of that tract, the mere mountainous portion which would remain would not be worth the stipulating for; and that they

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they would prefer to stand the chance of losing the whole, to voluntarily relinquishing the low lands. Roodher Beer Sah remarked, that if this point were insisted upon, it would occasion a popular war, in which every subject of Nepaul would personally engage: that hitherto many of the chief people had kept aloof through party feelings, and disapprobation of the contest the Thappa faction had involved them in: but no sooner should it be known that we insisted upon the dismemberment of the whole of the Terraie, than all party faction would be forgotten in the general cause, and every one unite in the general defence. His language was strong, and he observed that he should himself become a Heeree (a race of people who inhabit the forests in the low lands).

6. I begged they would reflect on the serious consequences of involving their country in a continuation of the war, which, for all I could foresee, must end in its total destruction, that the necessity to which they were reduced of making certain sacrifices, originated, as they must be aware, in themselves, and in the aggressive character and conduct of their Court, and that the country that would be left to them was respectable in its extent, and far exceeded what they possessed some thirty or forty years back. He said that it was worth nothing! that their chief dependence was on the Terraie, and that they could never consent to its separation. He acknowledged that, if the war were prosecuted, it might terminate in their ruin; but that the result was in the hands of Providence, and that they would stand the hazard of the issue. In the mean time, he observed, that the occupation of the Terraie by force would cost us more than it were worth, and that in the attempt the country would be laid waste to the Ganges.

7. In reply to all this, I told him that I should exceedingly regret, if circumstances should unfortunately render a continuation of the war necessary; but that I could not understand the advantage which was expected to accrue to the Nepaul Government from such a measure, as the Terraie must, under any circumstances, become useless to them. I recommended, therefore, if his Court were really so little aware of circumstances, as to have furnished them with no instructions on the subject, to lose no time in reporting what had passed and obtaining the Rajah's orders.

8. Just before they left me, Roodher Beer Sah suddenly made another proposal. He prefaced his discourse by saying, that it was one which he was not authorized to make; but he took upon himself to offer, that if the Governor-General would be satisfied with the lands which were the subject of dispute in Bootwul and Sheoraj, that he would engage to have them ceded, with such lands as had fallen into their possession since the last twenty or twenty-five years (with a reservation, however, in favour of the low lands of Sulleeance): whatever they possessed antecedent to this date to remain to Nepaul. He said he conceived an arrangement to this extent might be accomplished, in which he was supported by Bum Sah, who said they would use their endeavours to give it effect.

9. After listening to all they had to say, I observed that I could not consent to enter into any discussion which did not comprehend the cession of the whole of the Terraie, but that I would report their observations; and I recommended their doing the same, with regard to what had transpired, for the information of their Court, as all negociation must necessarily be postponed until they could obtain specific instructions on this head.

10. Notwithstanding their repeated assertions that they were unfurnished with any instructions on the subject of the Terraie, it is scarcely credible that the Government of Nepaul should really be as ignorant, as it is pretended, of its forming a part of the terms on which his Excellency the Governor-General was disposed to make peace; an opinion which is rendered more probable, from the separate proposal offered by Roodher Beer Sah, and which he would scarcely, I think, have ventured to have made without some kind of authority.

11. I shall not, of course, renew the discussions, but under an altered disposition, on the part of the Goorka negociators, to meet the terms I have been authorized to offer. An alteration I by no means expect, as their rejection of the proposition regarding the low lands was decided and unqualified, and I fear determined. I have considered it my duty to report the proposal as made by Roodher Beer Sah; and for the rest, I shall await his Excellency's further orders and instructions.

12. Roodher

12. Roodher Beer Sah has returned across the river, but Bum Sah is still here, and purposes remaining for the performance of some religious ceremonies for a few days. The last part of the Sreenuggur troops, under Bukhtowar Sing, will cross into Dootee to-morrow. Ummer Sing Kagee must have entered Dootee some days ago, and the Goorkas will soon be able to muster a force of not less than three thousand fighting men on the opposite bank of the Kali: a force which can be encreased at pleasure by reinforcements from the eastward.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from Mr Gardner.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukeea, 15th July 1815.

(Signed) E. GARDNER, Agent to the Governor-General.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

(Enclosure No. 7 Letter from Secretary to Government

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the dates specified in the margin.*

2. The Governor-General has perused with peculiar interest the reports of your conferences with Choutra Bum Sah and with Rhooder Beer Sah and the other Goorka Chiefs which have terminated in the suspension of the negociation, in consequence of Bum Sah's decided rejection of the basis on which alone the british Government can consent to treat. This result of the discussion is a subject of regret to the Governor-General, but has not created much surprize in his Lordship's mind, as you will remember that it was his Lordship's expectation, that the first attempt of the Government of Nepaul to negociate through the agency of Bum Sah and his immediate connexions, would be directed to the attainment of more favourable conditions than they had been able to procure through the instrumentality of Gooroo Gujraj Misser. His Lordship was, therefore, fully prepared to expect that the cession of the whole of the Terraie would be vehemently resisted, in the first instance, by Bum Sah and his coadjutors. His Lordship did not, indeed, altogether expect that their rejection of that proposition would be so peremptory, or that the negociation would be entirely broken off by them. Even this result, however, does not, in his Lordship's judgment, offer any conclusive ground for supposing that negociation may not yet be renewed, on a more admissible basis than that offered by the Goorka negociators, or rather on the basis recently rejected, but which the Governor-General continues to deem indispensable. If relaxation in this respect be granted, it must be as a boon from the British Government, after unqualified submission of the Court of Catmandoo to the terms imposed: because, in that case, there might be a sense of liberality of our procedure; whereas in the other, there would be ground for an erroneous supposition, on the part of the Goorkas, that a respect for their strength had narrowed our pretension, and they might thence draw an encouragement to renewed aggression. If negociation shall be proposed on that basis, you will be prepared to renew the discussion, and to execute the instructions regarding the conclusion of a treaty of peace with which you have been already furnished.

3. I now proceed to state some observations which have been suggested to the Governor-General by the discourse of the Goorka negociators in their conferences with you. In the first place, however, I am instructed to express to you his Lordship's high approbation of the judgment, firmness, and address, which mark your share of the conferences, and of the tone of decision and resolution, unmixed with warmth or harshness, by which your language was characterized. Your conduct on this occasion confirms the opinion of your ability, discretion, and temper, which his Lordship had formed, from an attentive observation of your former proceedings, and augments the confidence with which he anticipates a successful issue of the negociations, if they shall be renewed through the same channel.

4. The high language which the Goorka negociators, especially Roodher Beer Sah, held during some part of the conferences, and the sort of defiance which

* 10th, 11th, 13th, and 15th July.

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which he permitted to escape him, do not tend to alter the opinion above expressed of the probability of a renewal of the negociation on an admissible basis, when the administration at Catmandoo shall perceive that their rejection of our terms produces no alteration in the intentions of the British Government. Language of a similar import has often been used by the Goorkas in their communications with us, but has not been followed by corresponding conduct. The proposition thrown out by Roodher Beer Sah in his conference with you, reported in your despatch of the 13th instant, that the British Government should confine its demands to such parts of the Terraie as had been or might now be the subjects of dispute, is not only inadmissible, but its renewal, after repeated rejection, even before the commencement of hostilities, is disrespectful to the British Government. His other proposal, as stated in your despatch of the 15th, that the Goorkas should cede the lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, with others which had come into their possession within the last twenty-five years, is equally unsatisfactory, and inadequate to the just expectations of the British Government, and is, in fact, little more than a renewal of the former proposition in a less offensive form. Your refusal to entertain it was, therefore, entirely proper, and consistent with the tenour of your instructions. Roodher Beer's proposed reservation of the Terraie of Sulleeanee, is a gross and unblushing attempt to secure his private interests, under the pretence of supporting those of his Government.

5. The assertion of the Goorka negociators, that the greater portion of the Terraie is allotted in jagheer to the chiefs and soldiery, is confirmed by the information which his Lordship had received from those quarters. The personal repugnance to the cession of that tract, which must be felt by many of the leading people in the country, is therefore, no doubt, well founded, although its consequences are probably much exaggerated by Roodher Beer Sah. Feeling, however, in some degree, the force of this consideration, and not being indisposed to consult, as far as paramount considerations of the public interests will admit, the personal feelings and interests of the chiefs, and contemplating, on the other hand, some advantages of a political nature, in extending a liberal consideration towards them in the form about to be proposed, the Governor-General would not be averse, in the event of a compliance on the part of the Nepaulese Government with our demand for the absolute cession of the Terraie, to agree to assign a limited portion of those lands in jagheer to a certain number of chiefs, who might be named for the purpose by the Goorka Government. The extent of territory which might be so assigned will, of course, fall far short of that now appropriated in the same manner; but it would still form a desirable object of acquisition to those who, under other circumstances, would lose the whole. It would tend to reconcile them, in some degree, to the inevitable dismemberment of the Terraie, and would render it their interest to maintain the relations of peace between the two States, of the rupture of which one of the first consequences would be, the resumption of the jagheers. The value of the lands to be thus allotted might bear some fixed proportion to the estimated value of the whole of the low lands. No accurate calculation of that value has yet been made; but adverting to their extent and supposed productiveness, it might be expedient to assign in jagheer, as proposed, lands to the annual amount of two lacs of rupees, or even three, should the former sum appear too narrow. Should it be more palatable to the Goorka Sirdars to receive an equal amount in the shape of pensions, instead of resting on the precarious return from lands, the Governor-General would have no difficulty in putting the matter on that footing. In either case, the Governor-General will be willing to grant to Roodher Beer Sah a pension equal to the yearly income which he draws from his lands in the plain below Sulleeanee, which lands can, on no account, be exempted from cession; and the sum so secured to Roodher Beer Sah should be over and above the amount allotted for the other chiefs.

6. You will be pleased to observe, that in the event of a renewal of the negociation, this proposition is not to be made, until you shall find that the sacrifice of the Terraie, although acceded to, is likely to be productive of a spirit of discontent, calculated to endanger the permanence of the peace, or to induce the Goorkas to resist the other conditions of the proposed treaty, some of which it may be supposed will be very unacceptable to them.

7. In

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(Enclosure No 7.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

7. In either of these supposed cases, you are authorized to hold out to the negociators the adoption of the proposed arrangement, as a mark of the respect and good-will of the British Government towards the Rajah and his principal chiefs, and an earnest of the Governor-General's disposition to renew the old relations of friendship. It would be proper rather to treat it as a suggestion of your own, to which you will employ your endeavours to obtain the consent of the Governor-General, than as a point on which you possess definitive instructions; but you are, of course, at liberty to include it, under the considerations stated above in the treaty which you may conclude with the agents of the Goorka Government. You will, of course, understand that this concession is only to be made in the event of their agreeing to all the other terms proposed. If this arrangement shall be adopted, the lands must, of course, be selected by the British Government; but you may make an assurance, that every practicable attention will be paid to the wishes and convenience of the chiefs in making the selection. They must be held, of course, exclusively of the British Government, from which Government they will receive sunnuds; and the tenure must be their fidelity to both Governments. No troops must be retained in the jagheers, nor any interference of the Goorka Government be exercised within them, on any pretext whatever; and the operation of the British laws and regulations must be in full force throughout the jagheer lands.

8. The Governor-General has not overlooked the inconveniences which may result from subjects of a foreign state holding lands in the dominions of the British Government; nor the inefficacy of the arrangement, as far as related to the securing the attachment of the Sirdars, under which pensions were granted by the British Government to certain chiefs in the service of Dowlut Row Scindia. But if the grounds of the plan now suggested be solid, the apprehended inconvenience must be far outweighed by the advantages of the measure; and with reference to the latter objection, the circumstances appear to the Governor-General to be so different, as to render it inapplicable to the present case.

9. I am directed to inform you, that the draft of the article relative to the Rajah of Siccim, enclosed in your despatch of the 10th instant, is approved, and you are authorized to substitute an article, expressed in the terms of the draft, for the fourth and seventh articles in the original draft of the treaty transmitted with my despatch of the 27th of June.

10. It occurs to his Lordship as possible, that the Goorkas may feel a greater reluctance in making the cession stipulated in the proposed article to the Rajah of Siccim by name, than to the substance of the stipulation itself. If this should be the case, the Governor-General would have no objection to the cession purporting to be to the British Government. The other provisions relative to the Rajah of Siccim must, however, remain.

11. Except in the cases adverted to in the preceding paragraphs, the Governor-General does not see grounds for any alteration in the terms of pacification already determined on, and his Lordship has accordingly resolved to adhere to them, with these eventual exceptions only.

12. Adverting to the plan apparently contemplated by the Government of Nepaul, to depute Roodher Beer Sah to the Governor-General's Head-Quarters, I am directed to desire, that if that proposition be renewed, you will discourage it, by remarking that you are in possession of his Lordship's sentiments and final resolutions respecting the terms of peace, and that that object cannot therefore be facilitated by the proposed deputation; but after peace shall be concluded, it will afford his Lordship great satisfaction to receive Roodher Beer Sah, and any of the Bharadars whom the Rajah may be pleased to depute to him.

13. While for the reasons stated above, the Governor-General does not exclude from his expectations the renewal of negociation and possible conclusion of peace without another campaign; his Lordship nevertheless considers the state of the question to require the adoption of every previous and preliminary arrangement requisite to enable us to commence the campaign at the earliest practicable

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1815.

practicable period of the ensuing season, and with the utmost vigour and effect; and those arrangements will accordingly be set on foot without delay.

(Enclosure No. 7.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

14. His Lordship has deemed it to be proper to address a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul in the terms of the enclosed draft, in reply to that lately received from the Rajah through the hand of Gooroo Gujraj Misser. The letter will be forwarded by that channel to Catmandoo.

15. In the event of your having any further communication with Bum Sah or the other chiefs in Dootee, you will enlarge upon and enforce the sentiments expressed in the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah, in such manner as to impress them with the serious peril to which they expose themselves, their Government, and their country, by opposing our just, legitimate, and moderate demands. You will acquaint them in distinct terms, that the restoration of the ancient reigning families of the countries formerly reduced by the Goorka arms, will probably form a branch of the policy of the British Government, connected with the renewed prosecution of hostilities, and that it will become necessary, with this view, for the British Government to enter into engagements with the representatives of those families, which its honour will require it to fulfil, and the operation of which will prevent the British Government from indulging any disposition which it may retain, of leaving the Goorka power in the condition of a substantive state.

16. In the actual state of the question, and adverting to the number of troops assembled in Dootee, it is probable that it will be thought expedient to destroy the sangah at the Ghool gaut, and to carry into effect any other of the arrangements recommended by Colonel Nicolls, which were suspended until the communications with Bum Sah and the other chiefs in Dootee were in progress.

17. It may perhaps be expedient that you should proceed to any other quarter of the province in which your presence may be useful; a movement which will evince to the Goorka negociators and their Government, that any revival of the discussions is expected to proceed from them. You will, of course, be prepared, in the event of such a renewal, either to return to Choupukeea, or repair to any other position more convenient for the transaction of the business. These are questions, however, on which it is the desire of his Lordship that you should exercise your own discretion.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
22d July 1817.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

Letter to Rajah of Nepaul.

LETTER *to the Rajah of Nepaul, written the 22d July* 1815.

I had the honour to receive your letter delivered by Gooroo Gujraj Misser to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and forwarded by that officer to me, and I have understood the contents.

It was with regret I learned from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, that Gooroo Gujraj Misser had not received authority from you to make those concessions which are indispensable conditions of the restoration of peace. My regret has been encreased, by finding the powers delegated to Choutra Bum Sah, whom you employed to negociate with Mr. Gardner, after you were apprized of the suspension of the negociation between Gooroo Gujraj Misser and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, were equally defective. In this conduct I cannot perceive that anxious desire for the restoration of peace, which is so strongly expressed in your letter, and in the declarations of your agents. No good purpose would be answered by an attempt to obtain through one channel of negociation what had been refused through another. The British Government acts on fixed principles and with due deliberation, and is not accustomed to make demands which it does not mean to persist in. I take this opportunity of addressing to you a few words of serious admonition. In your letter, now replied to, you express your regret, that the ancient friendship should have been interrupted on account of matters of a trifling nature. I must repeat, that the acts of the Nepaulese Government

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(Enclosure No. 7.) Letter to Rajah of Nepaul

Government which caused the war are not trifles in my estimation, but outrages and insults of the most aggravated nature. The serious light in which I view them, must have been evinced by the extensive preparations made to enforce that atonement which you withheld, and the consequences to the Goorka Government have been already of no small moment. I earnestly entreat you to weigh well the peril to which you expose yourself by a further resistance of the just demand of the British Government. I repeat the assurance conveyed in my letter of the 22d March. I entertain no wish to persevere in hostilities to their utmost possible extremity. It is my sincere desire, that your State should continue efficient and respectable; but the British Government never will recede from the right of compensating itself for the expences of a war which you have forced upon us, and on that principle I am still willing to admit negociation. Delay on your part must inevitably force me to seek a higher rate of indemnification, and will compel me to pursue measures which will be matter of regret to me, but fatal to your Government. By an early acceptance of the only basis on which I can admit negociation these consequences may be averted, and I sincerely hope that this may be your resolution. If, however, disregarding this solemn warning, and shutting your eyes to the dangers which menace you, you persevere in a hopeless contest, you will yourself be responsible for all that may ensue.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure No. 8.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a dispath from Mr. Gardner, under date the 15th instant, from which you will perceive that Bum Sah Choutra, who had been furnished with powers to treat for peace, has declared his inability to admit the basis on which alone the British Government will negociate, and that the discussions have been in consequence broken off. The views, sentiments, and resolutions of the Governor-General relative to this event, are stated in the enclosed copy of instructions addressed, under this date, to Mr. Gardner, which I am directed to transmit to you for your information.

2. It is possible that the Government of Nepaul may furnish Gujraj Misser with fresh powers and instructions to negociate; but, in this event, you will be pleased to adhere to the resolution already formed, not to renew negociation without orders from the Governor-General. It is desirable to fix in one channel any negociation which may be opened, and there appear to the Governor-General many reasons for thinking that the preferable one is that of Choutra Bum Sah and of the chiefs associated with him. It is his Lordship's aim, therefore, to encourage negociation through that channel; but not, as you are already apprized, to the exclusion of any other.

3. You will receive from the Persian Secretary to the Governor-General, his Lordship's letter to the Rajah, which you will please to deliver to Gooroo Gujraj Misser to forward to Catmandoo, apprizing him of its contents. You will leave to the Gooroo's own judgment the tenour of any communication from himself, with which he may think proper to accompany it.

4. It may not be amiss for you to explain to the Gooroo, that if the Governor-General shall be forced to another campaign, his Excellency must infallibly resort to the policy of inviting the insurrection of the provinces conquered by the Goorkas, by pledging himself to the re-establishment of the expelled families of the hereditary chieftains; a measure which would have no intermediate issue, between the improbable occurrence of our total defeat and the absolute extinction of the Goorka State.

5. You will be pleased also to endeavour to learn from the Gooroo what his sentiments are, and the part which he proposes to adopt under this state of circumstances. It appears to the Governor-General that you should not oppose any desire that the Gooroo should express, to depart from the frontier and return to Benares, or proceed to Catmandoo, although it will not be necessary to suggest either of these plans to him. It is unnecessary to say that the Governor-General will approve of your manifesting every mark of respect towards the Gooroo on

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1815.

his departure, and assuring him of the Governor-General's satisfaction at his conduct.

(Enclosure No. 8.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

6. In the actual state of things and the possible event of another campaign, it is highly desirable that every practicable restraint should be imposed upon commercial intercourse between the Honourable Company's territories, including the Terraie and Nepaul, especially in warlike stores of all descriptions, which there is reason to suppose they will endeavour to introduce; and you will take every measure in your power, therefore, both in concert with the neighbouring Magistrates and with the officers commanding on the frontier, to enforce the proclamation on this subject, issued by order of the Governor-General or the Governor-General in council. Measures will be taken for enforcing similar precautions in the dominions of his Excellency the Vizier.

I have, &c.

Futtygahr, 22d July 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to the Government.

P.S. I have the honour to enclose a transcript of the draft of an article to be eventually substituted for articles 4th and 7th of the draft of a treaty which accompanied my despatch of the 5th June, as referred to in the ninth paragraph of the enclosed instructions to Mr. Gardner.

(Enclosure No. 9.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. The negociations for peace with the Goorka Government, which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is aware have been on foot, having been broken off, in consequence of the rejection by the agents of the Rajah of Nepaul of the only basis of pacification which the Governor-General has considered to be admissible, I am directed to request that you will apprize his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of this circumstance, with a view to the early consideration and adoption of preparations and arrangements for the recommencement of active operations against the enemy, as soon as the favourable season shall arrive.

2. The Governor-General does not altogether exclude the expectation, that when the Rajah shall find the British Government determined not to recede from the demands it has made, and that it is prepared to enforce them by a renewal of military operations, he may become conscious of his inability to offer a successful resistance, and seek, by a timely submission, to avert the consequences of prolonged hostility. To produce this impression the more effectually, however, it will be proper that we shall be in such a state of preparation, in every quarter in which it may be expedient to act, as to enable the troops to advance against the enemy's country at the earliest practicable period.

3. The general course of the policy to be pursued in combination with the military operations, will not differ in principle from that proposed at the commencement of the last campaign, which is familiar to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The early reduction and occupation of the enemy's capital, combined with other operations directed against the principal sources of his power, are the primary objects to be accomplished by our arms; and his Lordship entertains sanguine hopes that they may be effected, so as to bring the war to an early close, if the enemy shall not previously have submitted to the required conditions of peace. The great reduction of the enemy's power, resources, and military reputation, and the moral effect produced by our successes in the last campaign, the skill and experience acquired by our officers and troops in hill warfare, together with the more circumscribed field of action, and the diminished number of points of attack, constitute, in his Lordship's judgment, a just foundation for the expectation above expressed.

4. His Lordship accordingly requests that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to take this important question into his early consideration,

sideration, and to arrange a system of operations with a view to the accomplishment of the objects generally expressed in the foregoing paragraphs. (Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1815)

I have, &c.

Futtyguhr, 22d July 1815. (Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 10.) (Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir:

Adverting to the possible occurrence of another campaign against the Goorkas, rendered more probable by the suspension of the negociations for peace lately on foot, the Governor-General deems it highly expedient that every practicable restraint should be imposed on the commercial intercourse between the dominions of his Excellency the Vizier and the Goorka territory, especially in warlike stores of all descriptions, which there is reason to suppose that they will use their utmost endeavour to introduce. I am directed to desire that you will urge the Vizier to enforce, by every means in his power, the proclamations and orders issued by his Excellency to the above effect at the instance of the British Government.

I have, &c.

Futtyguhr, 22d July 1815. (Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 11.) (Enclosure No. 11.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

To R. Martin, Esq., Magistrate of Goruckpore.

Sir:

The Governor-General deeming it expedient that every practicable restraint should continue to be imposed on commercial intercourse between the Honourable Company's territories and the territories of Nepaul, especially in warlike stores of all descriptions, which there is reason to suppose they will use their utmost endeavours to obtain from our provinces, I am directed to desire that you will employ every means in your power, to enforce, throughout your jurisdiction, the proclamations which have been issued to the above effect.

I have, &c.

Futtyguhr, 22d July 1815. (Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

The same to the Magistrates of Sarun, Tirhoot, Purnea, Rungpore, and the Joint Magistrates of Shahjehanpore.

(Enclosure No. 12.) (Enclosure No. 12.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

1. The last despatch I did myself the honour of addressing to you was on the 15th instant. On that day Roodher Beer Sah having taken his leave of me after our conference, returned into Dootee. Bum Sah Choutra, who had only arrived the preceding morning, apprized me of his wish to remain a few days for the performance of some religious ceremonies, after which he intimated his intention of seeing me again: he accordingly visited me on the 17th and 18th, and yesterday morning re-crossed the Kali and returned to his camp at Bytheeree.

2. What had passed at our former interview did not admit of a renewal of any official discussions at these visits, as the Choutra did not evince any readiness to resume the negociation by the admission of the only basis on which I could consent to it: but this object was evidently uppermost in his mind, and he could not refrain from dwelling continually upon it, lamenting that he felt himself unauthorized and unwarranted in giving his acquiescence to a sacrifice, which

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 12.) Letter from Mr. Gardner.

which would at once destroy the vital powers of his country, and deprived of which, he affirmed, it would cease to exist. It would be difficult, even under such circumstance, to provide for the personal state of the Rajah. He disclaimed the idea of being able to oppose this demand by force; but on the impression that we did not contemplate the total subversion of the Nepaul Government, he rested his hopes of this point not being insisted upon.

3. I was careful not, in any instance, to admit the force of this reasoning; nor did I, in any degree, depart from my first declaration of the necessity of their making this sacrifice, or hold out the slightest encouragement for him to expect any relaxation in the original sentiments and resolutions of his Excellency the Governor-General: but I expressed my regret, that he had not been prepared to cede the portion of territory necessary for the attainment of peace, and without which I could not engage with him in further discussions on any subject.

4. Bum Sah acquainted me, that he had reported the substance of our conversations to his Court, a reply to which he could not expect under twenty-five days. He seemed inclined to remain in this camp during that period; but not conceiving that any good purpose could be answered by his prolonging his visit, under all the circumstances of the case, I forbore, as he did not press it, to give him any encouragement to do so, and he consequently returned to his camp.

5. Since his departure, I have had the honour to receive your despatch of the 8th instant with its inclosures.

6. Bum Sah has not again adverted to his desire of seeking eventually a refuge in the British territories. I shall studiously avoid renewing the subject, or holding out any encouragement for his adopting this step. Should he again make any proposition of a similar nature, I shall endeavour, without absolutely rejecting it, to divert his mind from such a design.

7. I have, in conformity to your instructions, forwarded to Roodher Beer Sah the reply of Gujraj Misser to his letter, which was enclosed in your despatch above acknowledged.

8. I take this opportunity of forwarding, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, a copy and translation of my reply to the letter addressed to me under the seal of the Rajah of Nepaul.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukeea, 20th July 1815.

(Signed) E. Gardner, Agent to the Governor-General.

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Translation *of a Letter from the Agent of the Governor-General in Kamaon to the Rajah of Nepaul, dated 16th July* 1815.

(After address.)

I was honoured on the 20th of Assar with the receipt of your commands, contained in your letter of the 6th Assar (28th June), which has been delivered to me by Bum Sah Choutra. You have observed, that you have no wishes or intentions foreign to a friendly intercourse between the two countries, for the re-establishment of which you have empowered the Choutra Bum Sah and Soubah Roodher Beer Sah to treat for peace. It is the wish of the British Government, also, that peace should be restored between the two States, and I have accordingly been instructed by his Excellency the Governor-General to open a negociation for that purpose, and provided the Choutra Bum Sah and Soubah Roodher Beer Sah have been fully empowered by you to discuss all the points necessary for the attainment of this desirable end, I make little doubt that the terms upon which a peace can now be concluded may eventually be agreed upon. No exertion on my part shall be wanting, for the accomplishment of an object of such importance to the future interests and welfare of both Governments. (Usual complimentary conclusion.)

(Enclosure

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from Mr. Gardner.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

1. My last despatch, in which I gave you an account of the departure of Bum Sah after my meetings and conferences with him, was dated the 20th instant. I have postponed addressing you since that time, in the expectation of some circumstance arising which might have tended to the renewal of the negociations, or by decidedly breaking them off, have put an end to the present state of uncertainty and supense.

2. In this expectation I have been disappointed, for I have heard nothing further from the Goorka chiefs since they quitted me and re-crossed the Kalee on the 19th instant, and no occurrences of consequence, or any circumstances affecting the discussion with them, have taken place. It is for the purpose, therefore, of reporting the continuation of this suspense, and the inactive state of the negociation, that I now do myself the honour of addressing you

3. The Goorka forces on the left bank of the Kali remain encamped as usual at Bytheree, and no movement of any importance has been made by them. Ummer Sing and the troops that accompanied him from the westward reached Dootee, I am informed, about a week since, and are posted at present at a place called Deendhee Dora, opposed, as it were, to our post at Chumpawut. I am not informed whether it be his intention to remain in that place or to take up any new position, or form a junction with his troops and those at Bytheree; but I am rather inclined to think that he will keep his division separate. It is reported that he proposes visiting a place of sanctity about ten days' journey from his camp, and that his son, Runjore Sing, has been recalled by orders from Catmandoo, for which place he is preparing to set out with his family.

4. There are rumours of Ummer Sing having been joined by a few troops from the eastward, and of other reinforcements having advanced under Beer Rhunjun Paude and Jugdeo Subadar from Dootee, Duleek and Sullecanee, and of a force under Wuzeer Sing having moved in this direction from Palpa. It is not improbable that certain corps may have been pushed towards the frontier; but I have no reason to place any great degree of faith in the report of their being actually under march for this quarter. It is scarcely possible that any corps of strength can approach, without our having accurate information on the subject; and should I have reason to suppose that they are concentrating their force in any direction, I shall, of course, lose no time in reporting the circumstance.

5. I should imagine that the Goorka force at present occupying the line of the Kali cannot fall short of three thousand effective men. Of their means of reinforcing that army I cannot speak with correctness, either with regard to numbers, or the time it would require for their junction; but I have no reason to suppose that the remainder of their regular military force does not exceed eight thousand men, of which the greater number must, no doubt, be required for the protection of Nepaul and the intervening provinces. I do not mean, however, that this should be considered as including the militia they may have embodied, as independent of reinforcements of the regular troops, they are able, it must be supposed, to increase their actual numbers by new levies, and calling together the armed portion of the inhabitants of the different provinces, by which means they, I understand, could swell their numbers considerably.

6. It must still be near a fortnight before Bum Sah can expect an answer to the reference he has made to Nepaul; but from the tenour of his general observations on this subject, it would not appear that he had hopes of obtaining a reply, which would allow of his renewing the discussions relative to the Terraie. The expiration of this time, however, will probably serve to shew the real disposition of his Court to treat for peace on this basis: as such it will be of moment, and I shall await its completion with some anxiety.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukeea. 30th July 1815.

(Signed) E. GARDNER, Agent of the Governor-General.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

## SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA, *Dated the 2d October* 1815.

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

Narrative of Negociations.

Honourable Sirs:

1. In my despatch of the 5th of August, I apprized your Honourable Committee of the state of the negociations which had been pending at Segowlee and Kamaon, and of the resolutions adopted by me, in consequence of the apparently evasive and unsatisfactory conduct of the Goorka Government and agents, relative to the conclusion of peace.

2. After the departure of Bum Sah from Kamaon, as reported in the fortieth paragraph of my despatch above referred to, Mr. Gardner proceeded to the interior of the province, from whence he was summoned by the receipt of a letter from Bum Sah, signifying that he had received an answer to his reference to Catmandoo, and was desirous of communicating personally with Mr. Gardner on the subject. Mr. Gardner accordingly returned to Choupakeea, where he met Bum Sah. I do not deem it necessary to trouble your Honourable Committee with the details of the conferences, which terminated, like the former, in Bum Sah's declaration that he was not authorized to accede to such terms as had been proposed by Mr. Gardner on the part of the British Government. After this interview Bum Sah again returned across the Kali, and there has been no renewal of the negociation in that quarter, although Mr. Gardner has continued to maintain an occasional friendly correspondence with Bum Sah. The despatches from Mr. Gardner, detailing his conferences with Bum Sah, are noted in the margin.*

3. This result of the negociation in Kamaon did not excite my surprize, as I had full reason to know that it had never any other object on the part of the Goorka Government, than that which I have ascribed to it in my despatch of the 5th August, namely, to endeavour to obtain through Bum Sah more favourable terms than they found they could accomplish through another channel. The negociation with Gujraj Misser had, moreover, assumed a more decided character, which had induced me, at all events, to suspend that with Bum Sah.

4. Considerable delay having occurred in the receipt by Gujraj Misser of a reply to his communications to his Court of the result of his former conferences with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, he determined on despatching Chunder Sekher Opadeea to Catmandoo, to ascertain the views and wishes of the Government, and obtain orders for his guidance. Shortly after Chunder Sekher's departure, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw received my instructions of the 22d July, and the letter which I addressed to the Rajah under that date, of which the substance is stated in the fifty-first paragragh of my despatch of the 5th August. He immediately delivered that letter to Gujraj Misser, accompanying it with a communication to the effect prescribed by my instructions, and the Gooroo transmitted the letter to Catmandoo without delay. He had intermediately received letters from the Rajah and Beem Sing, and some of the principal Sirdars, renewing and enlarging his powers to treat. These he communicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who transmitted them to me, signifying to the Gooroo that he must await fresh instructions before he could renew the negociations. On the 19th August, Chunder Sekher returned from Catmandoo, bringing with him further letters and instructions to the Gooroo to the same effect. These being communicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and by that officer to me, and the general tenour of the language and proceedings of the Government appearing to indicate a more favourable disposition than before, I determined to authorize Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to renew the negociation, and furnished him with instructions for his guidance, of which I shall briefly state the substance.

5. The substantial admission of the required basis of negociation, exhibited in the documents now produced, removed any objection to the immediate commencement of a discussion of the terms of peace, while the distinct declarations made

* See pages ante

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

Narrative of Negociations.

made by the Rajah of Nepaul and Beem Sing of their exclusive confidence in Gujraj Misser, equally removed all ambiguity concerning the fittest channel of negociation, and left me no wish to remove it from those hands into which it had fallen, even if I had felt myself at liberty on other grounds to make the attempt.

6. Having premised these observations, I proceeded to state to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw my sentiments regarding the condition of peace, with advertence to my former instructions on that subject. The early conclusion of peace appeared to me to be an object so desirable, as to justify and require some relaxation in my former demands, with a view to its speedy attainment, as well as to its permanency, by rendering it the interest of the Goorka Government to observe it; and bearing this consideration in mind, I framed my instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw in accordance with it.

7. The first point I adverted to was the proposed grant of jagheers, to the value of two, or even three lacs of rupees per annum, from the Terraie, to indemnify some of the Chiefs, whose interests were to suffer by the loss of that territory to the Goorka State. It was my wish that the Chiefs should be prevailed upon to accept pensions in money rather than land; and to incline them to this arrangement, I authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw eventually to offer pensions for two lives instead of jagheers, which would necessary be limited to the life of the grantee. I desired Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to be careful to give the whole of this proceeding the air of a gratuitous act of favour on the part of the British Government, as directed in my previous instructions of the 22d July. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was also desired to avoid promising the grant of any lands in the tract situated between the Rapti and the Kali, which it was my desire to reserve for other purposes.

8. I then proceeded to state the degree in which I was prepared to relax in my demands for territorial cession.

9. The obtainment of the whole of the low lands, from the Kali to the Teistah up to the base of the hills, would still, I observed, be the most desirable arrangement, and I wished it to be accomplished, if in the course of discussion Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw should find that the grant of pensions and jagheers would fulfil the expectations formed by the Goorkas of what they might obtain from our generosity. I apprehended, however, from the tenour of the letters produced by Gujraj Misser, and of that person's discourse, that although the Government of Nepaul had reconciled itself to the sacrifice of such portions of the low lands as had been already wrested from them, they were not prepared to resign what they still held. There was still in their possession nearly the whole of Morung, and the northern portion of the Terraie between the Koosi and the Gunduck: I was prepared, therefore, for the sake of obtaining an early and secure peace, to exclude from the demand of cession, the whole of the Morung, with the exception of that part which lies to the eastward of the Meitchie river, which, as explained in my former despatch, would be necessary for the maintenance of our communication with Siccim, the interests of which State were in no case to be lost sight of. Captain Latter having been instructed to avoid any engagement with regard to the pergunnahs in the Morung which had been reduced by our arms, that might shackle our free disposal of them, there was no obstacle of that nature to their restoration to the Goorkas.

10. I stated that I should reluctantly forego the acquisition of the whole low lands west of the Koosi. Such part as had been occupied by us and annexed by proclamation to the British dominions, I did not indeed deem to be at our disposal. With respect to the more northerly tracts, which we had not occupied, the same objection did not exist, and these I was prepared to relinquish, should circumstances appear to render it advisable to make that concession. It was my opinion, however, that the continued possession of the Morung, together with the grant of the pensions instead of jagheers, constituted as ample a concession as the Goorkas could have any right to expect. Bootwul and Sheoraj I conceived that we should retain, as well as the country to the west of the Kali.

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11. I concluded this part of the subject, by pointing out the necessity of a regular and complete survey of the boundary which might be fixed, and the establishment of desirable landmarks.

12. The above I stated to be the extent of territorial cession which I felt myself at liberty to consent to; and I informed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw that I would approve and ratify any engagement he might conclude involving concessions to that amount, reminding him that he should endeavour to restrict them as much as possible, consistently with the primary objects of the negociation.

13. I added, that with a view to avoid the revival of irritating recollections, I should forbear to insist on the surrender of Munraj Foujdar, the perpetrator of the murder of our police officers in Bootwul.

14. On all other points, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was to be guided by my former instructions.

15. Referring to a suggestion conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw by the Goorka negociators for a suspension of hostilities, I authorized him, in the event of that proposition being renewed, to consent to an armistice, extending to any period not later than the 1st December. Such arrangement was calculated to be favourable to us, as we could not commence operations before the period specified, and should be secured intermediately against hostile inroads. Further reflection, however, led me to think that the Goorkas having obtained the armistice, might be tempted to protract the negociation for peace, and I therefore desired Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw not to encourage it.

16. My instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, bearing date the 3d of September, and instructions addressed to Mr. Gardner, desiring him to decline further negociation with Bum Sah, are recorded as per margin.*

17. The tenour of the Rajah of Nepaul's reply to my letter of the 22d July, a translation of which is recorded on the proceedings, was calculated to confirm the impression produced by the documents formerly exhibited by the Gooroo.

18. On receiving my instructions, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw apprized the Gooroo that he was prepared to renew the negociation, and invited him to discuss the terms of peace.

19. After several fruitless conferences with the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher, in which the repugnance of the Nepaulese Government to such extensive sacrifices of territory were urged with much earnestness, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw held a private conference with the Gooroo, in which the latter avowed that he did not consider himself authorized to sign a treaty involving such sacrifices. He represented, that the loss of the Terraie would be ruinous to the Goorka State; that the cession of that territory would be a most unpopular measure, and would subject the instrument of such a surrender to universal odium; that he had used his utmost influence to prevail on the Rajah and his ministers to consent to the full extent of our demands, in the full confidence that he should experience the liberal indulgence of the British Government; adding, that whatever might be the extent of his powers, he could not incur the responsibility of such an exercise of them. This conference terminated like the former ones, without effecting any progress towards the conclusion of peace, and the Goorco took his leave. Gujraj Misser subsequently proposed to refer again to his Court the question of the territorial cessions, and promised to obtain and communicate a final answer in twenty-one days, and after a further attempt to prevail on Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to give way, the message was accordingly despatched to Catmandoo.

20. This result of the revived negociation was a matter of considerable disappointment to me, and I was compelled to ascribe it, in no small degree, to a deficiency of address on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, as well as to inattention to the spirit and principles of my instructions, with regard to the tone of the discourse to be held by him towards the Gooroo.

21. As

* See page 826

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21. As the most effectual way of repairing the evil and bringing the Court of Catmandoo to a definitive and early resolution, I determined to authorize a distinct and explicit communication of the terms on which I was prepared to conclude peace, accompanied by suitable explanations. A project of the treaty was accordingly prepared under my orders, and the draft of a note to be signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw and presented to the Gooroo. Copies of those documents are recorded as per margin.* The treaty is framed in conformity to the principles stated in my instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with such further extent of relaxation in the demands as I thought could be safely and expediently admitted. Instead of requiring the cession of the whole Terraie, from the Kali to the Teistah, I limited my demand to the cession of that division of it comprehended between the former river and the Gunduck, and such portion only of the Terraie between the Gunduck and the Koosi as was actually subject to our authority, or into which our authority was in course of introduction. East of the Koosi I required only the tract bounded by the Meitchee, as being necessary to the maintenance of our communication with Siccim.

22. I renewed the offer of pensions, to the amount of two lacs of rupees per annum. I also determined, though not without reluctance, to give up the stipulation for the mutual reception of accredited agents, if it should appear that the Goorka Government was very adverse to that provision. The note to be presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to the Gooroo, was intended to explain the several articles, and to impress the Gooroo and his Court with the necessity of finally adopting or rejecting them, and to place before them, at the time, the awful consequences which the latter determination would involve. To aid the effect of this representation, I addressed a letter to the Rajah, in which it was my object, by the employment of conciliatory and encouraging, but firm language, to impress him with confidence in the justice and liberality of the British Government, and, at the same time, with a due sense of the situation in which he was placed. That letter was transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, to be delivered to the Gooroo with the note above referred to. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was desired to obtain a decided answer from the Gooroo; but to admit a reference to Catmandoo, if the Gooroo should signify a desire to make one.

23. Time has not admitted of my receipt of information regarding the result of this proceeding; but I may expect to receive a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw shortly after my arrival at the Presidency, when I shall have the honour of again addressing your Honourable Committee.

I have, &c.

On the River, near Rajmahl, 2d October 1815. (Signed) MOIRA.

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Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

DOCUMENTS *referred to in Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2d October* 1815.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. Much delay having occurred since the transmission to Nepaul of Gujraj Misser's report of his conference with me on the 18th instant, without his receiving any communication in return, and the convalescent state of his health after his late severe indisposition having rendered writing, which is always irksome to him, a more troublesome, tedious, and uncertain means of intercourse, in consequence of the impediments with which travelling through the hills at this period of the year is attended, he was induced to propose to his Court the deputation of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, in order to explain to the Rajah such sentiments of the Gooroo as he might not be so well able to convey to him by letter. An answer, assenting to his proposition, was received on the 28th instant, and Chunder Sekher departed yesterday morning for Catmandoo.

2. Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher waited on me three times after the receipt of the above permission for the latter's return to Nepaul, with the view of

* See page 833, et seq.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

of inducing me to renew the negociation, although they were already thoroughly apprized that I had no authority to do so, the powers which they possessed being still the same as those, the deficiency of which had occasioned the suspension of business. They next sought to obtain from me, on the grounds of private friendly relation, some clue to the particulars of those sacrifices which they knew that their Government must make for peace, and some instructions relative to the preliminary proceeding which would satisfy the British Government. The first point being inadmissible, was peremptorily refused; but thinking that the suspension of the negociation did not altogether involve the necessity of the same silence in the latter, I stated that a written declaration, under the Rajah's seal, submitting himself to the mercy of the conqueror, and relinquishing the conquests made by the British Government and its allies, would be sufficient for the renewal of the negociation. Much conversation of a desultory kind, not of importance sufficient to detail, then ensued, which ended in the solemn assurance of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, that he would exert every means in his power to procure the required declaration. I trust that this deviation, under the peculiar nature of it, from the strict letter of my instructions relative to the suspension of the negociation in this quarter, will not be regarded as any violation of the true spirit of the Right Honourable the Governor-General's intention.

I have, &c.

Camp,
31st July 1815.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul

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Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, under date the 22d ultimo, with the several documents which accompanied it. The letter from the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the address of the Rajah of Nepaul, referred to in the third paragraph of your despatch, reached me on the 3d instant, in the evening of which day it was delivered to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, under the observance enjoined in the same paragraph, of leaving to his own judgment the tenour of the communication with which he might think proper to accompany it in forwarding it to Catmandoo.

2. After apprizing the Gooroo of the contents of his Lordship's letter to the Rajah, I took occasion to explain the substance of the fourth paragraph of your despatch, agreeably to the instructions for that purpose which it conveyed, and I endeavoured to learn his sentiments on that subject, as well as the part which he proposed to adopt, under the state of circumstance which that measure involved. Whether Gujraj Misser, foreseeing the total destruction of the Goorka power, in the success of the policy proposed to be pursued for inviting the insurrection of the provinces conquered by that State, and the consequent loss of his hereditary dignity and distinction, objects which he might naturally be supposed interested to preserve; or whether long absence from Nepaul, by depriving him of that exact knowledge of the disposition of the inhabitants of the subdued territory, requisite for forming a just estimate of the practicability of revolt in the interior of the hills, or that his mind could not, on the first introduction of the subject, embrace the whole extent of the question, his views were distinctly expressed, and he seemed unprepared for any unreserved communications of his sentiments on that proceeding. He avowed, however, his opinion of the duplicity of the Hill Tribes, and the consequent caution which that character suggested, in prosecuting the object in view. Having never contemplated the total overthrow of the Goorka State, he either could not, or was unwilling to confess the effect on his personal interest which that event might create. He declared his warm attachment to the reigning family on the Musnud of Nepaul, from the diverse acknowledged motives on which that attachment was founded. He, at the same time, also testified, with equally strong expression of grateful feeling, the weight of his obligations to the British Government, and affirmed his confident hope, that whatever might be the issue of the projected measure, he would be able to steer a course honourable to the duty which he owed to both States.

3. Gujraj Misser has hitherto received from me every attention due to the respectability of his character and fairness of his proceedings; he is aware, therefore,

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

therefore, that his departure from this frontier, whether towards Benares or Catmandoo, will be marked with that degree of respect which he has been accustomed to receive from the British Government; and his Lordship's satisfaction at his conduct, which I may eventually have to communicate to him, shall be punctually conveyed, whenever he shall announce to me his determination to leave my camp.

4. I beg leave to state, in reply to the sixth paragraph of your despatch, that all possible attention has been already bestowed by me, to restrain the commercial intercourse between the Honourable Company's territory and Nepaul. I shall, however, concert with the neighbouring Magistrates and the commanding officers on the frontier, such further steps as may seem best calculated for enforcing the proclamation on that head issued by Government.

5. Gujraj Misser, when relieved from the preparation attending the transmission to Nepaul of his Lordship's letter to the Rajah, informed me that he had received letters from his Court, which he considered to invest him with every powerful requisite for the conclusion of peace. He has proposed to furnish me immediately with a formal declaration of those fresh and enlarged powers which he states to have received, and I shall, on receipt of it, transmit it to you without delay, for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor-General. In the meanwhile, I shall regulate my conduct by his Lordship's orders, under date the 27th of June, and now repeated in the second paragraph of your present despatch.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seegowlee,
6th August 1815.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

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To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

Sir:

1. I acquainted you, under date the 6th instant, of the intention of Gujraj Misser to make a formal declaration to me of the fresh powers, which he recently received from his Court, to enable him to treat for peace. He accordingly yesterday sent me extracts from three letters, respectively addressed to him by the Rajah of Nepaul, by Beem Sing Thappa and by the five principal Officers of the Administration of Catmandoo. These extracts were accompanied by a letter from himself, apprising me that he considered the increase of his powers, which those letters contain, to be adequate authority for enabling him to conclude a peace, and that he was, in consequence, ready to enter on the necessary discussion.

2. I have the honour to transmit to you copies in the Hill language, with Persian translations of the above extracts, and English translations of the whole, and to inform you that, in reply to Gujraj Misser's intimation of his being prepared to treat, I announced to him the necessity of a reference for instructions to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, on the ground prescribed in the third paragraph of your letter of the 27th June.

3. Reports have lately prevailed, that small parties of the Nepaulese troops have occasionally appeared in the central tuppahs of the Terraie of Bara Pursa; and the detrimental effects being the same, whether such reports be well or ill founded, a detachment of two companies of sepoys and twelve horsemen, from the post of Bugwanpore, has marched, on a requisition from me, in a western direction towards Alow, with a view to the support of the inhabitants, the interception or dispersion of the enemy's parties if they should have actually ventured below the forests, and for the apprehension of any persons who, from undue motives, may have created or circulated false rumours. The detachment is to return to its station by a more southern route, and will perhaps take up nearly the month in executing this duty. I propose that a similar detachment should move from Amwar in the beginning of the ensuing month, for a like purpose. Its first direction will be towards Alow, and thence eastwardly, returning by the newly established thannahs of Kuckurwa and Moorley. The effect of these movements, without harassing the troops, must be expected equally to repress the

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

the incursion of the enemy's straggling parties, and by leaving no ground to either the timid or disaffected for reports of the enemy's approach, deprive the cultivators of that plea for breach or evasion of their engagements. I trust that this measure will be approved of by the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Seegowlee, 10th August 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

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Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. My despatch of the 31st ultimo apprized you of the departure, on the morning of the preceding day, of Chunder Sekher Opadeea to Catmandoo, and of the deviation which it appeared to me that, without a violation of my instructions, I might on that occasion have made, in zeal for the advancement of the public interest. I have now the honour to communicate to you the return on the 19th instant of that agent, with letters from the Rajah of Nepaul, Beem Sing Kajee, and the five principal Sirdars in the State, to the address of Gooroo Gujraj Misser. Copies and Persian translations of the two former having been delivered to me yesterday, I have the honour to transmit to you transcripts of the same rendered into English, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General. A copy of the letter from the five Sirdars has not been sent to me, as it merely confirms the sentiments contained in that received from the Rajah.

2. These documents, combined with the tenour of those which I had the honour to forward to you on the 10th instant, leave no doubt in my mind of the sincerity of the Court of Catmandoo in its overtures for peace, or of the competent authority vested in Gujraj Misser to meet the whole of the sacrifices requisite for indemnification and security, as prescribed in the instructions which I have already received. The condition which I had suggested to Chunder Sekher, as a likely preliminary for the renewal of the negociation in this quarter, although not in expression exactly obtained, is yet, I humbly presume, in substance admitted. The Rajah's letter to Gujraj Misser, while it yields the basis rejected by Bum Sah, leaves the tenour of the answer which the Rajah is to return to his Lordship's letter to the discretion of the Gooroo, who, it is presumed, cannot resist the necessity of urging a declaration of adequate submission to the power of the British Government, as he must see that it is the best foundation upon which the Rajah can build any pretension to the indulgence of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

3. Chunder Sekher, apprized by his visit to the capital of the true state of affairs at Court, seems desirous that the impression which his agency has produced should not be allowed to weaken by delay; and as it would appear to be the wish of both him and of Gujraj Misser, that the Rajah should solicit an immediate suspension of hostilities, as much with a view to silence the advocates for the prolongation of the war as to favour the amicable conclusion of the terms of peace, there is reason to expect that they will advise the Rajah to the adoption of this measure. Matters having been brought to the present crisis, a demand of the above nature, on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul, would appear to place the British Government in the situation to receive it, under any form or condition most suitable to its policy and views. I am informed by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, that Ummer Sing and his partizans still urge the prosecution of the war, and a recurrence to the aid of the Chinese. Ummer Sing has been called to Court, and his arrival there is shortly expected.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seegowlee, 23d August 1815.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

LETTER *from the Rajah of Nepaul to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, dated Wednesday, 5th Soodee (20th) Savun* 1872, *3d August* 1815.

Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul.

The true state of things in this quarter will have been made known to you by my former letter under the red seal. Chunder Sekher Opadeea, whom you sent with an account of what you said to Colonel Bradshaw of the circumstances relating to it, and of your own private sentiments, arrived here on Sunday, the 1st Sooddee Saveen (16), and obtained an audience. He gave me a detailed relation of your conversations in that quarter. My former agents were the sources of those differences which, from matters of mere trivial import, have brought my affairs to this pass. It was not then, no more than it is now, my wish to prolong disputes. Nothwithstanding that it has so happened, that events have terminated in the present crisis, still I deputed you, for the purpose of re-establiishing the ancient relations of friendship, by whatever means that object could be effected. In the meanwhile the defeat of my commanders and armies to the westward, and the views entertained by the former to become the medium of negociation, have for a time suspended your proceedings: nevertheless, I feel convinced that the result of negociation between the Colonel and you will be such as cannot be effected by any other persons. You wrote to me to try the effect of the discussion agitated at Kamaon: it was in consequence of this intimation that I wrote to that quarter. But no powers to treat were communicated. Even the authority then granted has been recalled, and no negociation will take place there. To you what instruction can I send for the regulation of your conduct? and at the present day, what can I write relative to that friendship, such as once existed between the two States? You are, however, arbiter of the negociation on my part for the accomplishment of all points. Nothing whatever but what you advise shall be adopted here. The country towards Kamaon in the west, and the Terraie, have lately been conquered by the British Government. With regard to those conquests, whatever may be the result of your negociation, will be approved by me. Do not entertain any doubt on that head, but pursue the course which shall establish friendship between both States. I have instructed and deputed to you Chunder Sekher Opadeea, who will communicate such matters as could not be conveyed to you in writing. As to what it is necessary that I should write to the Right Honourable the Governor-General and to the Colonel, let me have a draft of what you deem advisable on the occasion, and I shall adopt it accordingly. If the delay which may occur in sending the draft, or in transmitting it back to you in order to be forwarded, should interrupt your proceedings, you can, in such case, act from yourself; and if you desire it, an envelope, under the red seal, shall be sent you from this. Continue to communicate to me details of the negociation and accounts of your good health.

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Letter from Beem Sing Kajee.

LETTER *from Beem Sing Kajee to Goorôo Gujraj Misser, Wednesday the 5th Soodee 20th Savun* 1872, *3d August* 1815.

The true state of things in this quarter will have been made known to you by the letter under the red seal, and those which accompanied it formerly transmitted to you. Chunder Sekher Opadeea, whom you sent with an account of your conversation with Colonel Bradshaw of the circumstances relating to it, and of your own private sentiments, arrived here in six days, on Sunday the 1st Soodee Savun 16th, and had the honour of an audience with the Maharaj, to whom he gave a detailed relation of your conversations in that quarter, and of your views and intentions. It is by the differences excited by the agents formerly employed, that matters have arrived at this pitch. It was not, nor is it now, my wish to prolong disputes with the British Government; yet it has so happened. Do you, nevertheless, exert yourself to re-establish, by all possible means, friendship between the two States: for this it was that you were deputed. Five or six letters were received from Bum Sah, soliciting powers to negociate for peace. His wish was not complied with, nor was any answer returned. When you intimated that the state of the discussion in that quarter might be attended to, and that it would be proper to write accordingly, a letter was written, but no Moktaree was sent; and now, even the authority given him is annulled. Orders also are despatched to stop proceedings in that quarter. To you what instructions can I send for you to negociate by this or that rule.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

Letter from Beem Sing Kajee.

The friendship, such as it was, which subsisted between the two States is well known to you. The sentiments of the Bharadars to the West are these: "If, "for the sake of peace, you will give up to the British Government our terri- "tory, hill and plain, east of the Sutleje to Kamaon, we will not be parties "to such a policy. Rather than with our hands and voice surrender that "territory, we consent to sacrifice our lives in it." But the sentiments in this quarter are, that with regard to our territory west of Kamaon and the Terraie, which have lately fallen into the hands of the British Government, whatever you shall do or say, we will advocate the same before the Rajah, and obtain a confirmation of it. It is not at this time necessary for me to tell you what this State is, compared with what it formerly was. You are in all respects arbiter of the affairs of this State: nothing but what you advise shall be adopted here. Dismiss all apprehension on that head, and pursue the course which shall establish peace and lasting friendship between the two States. Chunder Sekher Opadeea, who is instructed and deputed to you, will communicate to you such matters as could not be conveyed in writing. As to what it is necessary that I should address to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and to the Colonel, give me a draft of what you deem advisable on the occasion, and I shall adopt it. If from the delay which might occur in sending me the draft, or in transmitting it back to you, any inconvenience should be experienced, you can, in such case, act from yourself; and if you will write, an envelope under the red seal shall be sent to you from this. I have heard with much con- cern from the Opadeea, that you have had two attacks of fever. The climate where you are is bad: fall upon some plan to guard your body against its ill effects. Continue to communicate to me accounts of your health and of the negociation.

P.S. The responsibility which I have hitherto borne with regard to the cen- sure or praise of measures I now transfer to you, and the fame or the blame of the present proceeding accordingly rests with you. You are wise, and have reflected on this subject.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 23d ultimo, reporting the return from Catmandoo of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, and transmitting copies and translations of letters brought by him to Gooroo Gujraj Misser from the Rajah of Nepaul and Beem Sing Thappa, expressive of the acquiescence of the Nepaulese Government in the desired basis of nego- ciation, and conveying authority to the Gooroo to conclude a treaty of peace on that basis.

2. I am directed also to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 31st July, and 6th and 10th of August, which reached me in due course, but a reply to which was suspended until the result of Chunder Sekher's mission, announced in that of the 31st July, should enable the Governor-General to form a satisfactory judgment of the actual temper and views of the Court of Catmandoo, relative to the restoration of peace on suitable terms of concession. I now proceed to convey to you his Lordship's sentiments and instructions, founded on the contents of your despatches above acknowledged.

3. The tenour of the letters from the Rajah and Beem Sing Thappa, com- municated to you by Gujraj Misser, and of the verbal assurances conveyed to you by the Gooroo and by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, affords, in the opinion of the Governor-General, very satisfactory grounds of confidence, in the exis- tence of a desire, on the part of the Government of Nepaul, to renew the rela- tions of peace, and to make the sacrifices which that Government has at length been brought to understand are necessary for obtaining it. The substantial admission of the basis of negociation demanded by us, and the virtual acknow- ledgment of the necessity of complying with the terms which we may found on that basis, are sufficient for the satisfaction of the British Government, and the Governor-General does not feel disposed to require from the Court of Cat- mandoo a more explicit declaration of submission, the exaction of which, while it is not demanded for the vindication of our honour, would wound the pride and national feelings of the Goorkas.

The

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

4. The distinct declaration by the Rajah and of Beem Sing of their exclusive confidence in Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and their resolution to vest in him alone the conduct of the negociation, is quite conclusive on that point, and the Governor General, in consistence with the principles which he has invariably professed, is prepared to negociate with the minister of the Rajah's choice, without reference to other considerations. In fact, the implicit confidence apparently reposed by the Rajah and Bheem Sing in Gooroo Gujraj Misser, contrasted with the disinclination to place the conduct of this important affair in the hands of Bum Sah and his party, and the consequently encreased probability of a pacification concluded through the former being acceptable to the Government of Nepaul, and thence more likely to be permanent, leave the Governor-General no wish to divert the negociation from the course into which it has been turned, even if he felt himself at liberty, on other grounds, to make the attempt.

5. His Lordship has, therefore, no hesitation in authorizing you to renew the negociation with Gooroo Gujraj Misser without delay, and you will be pleased, on the receipt of this despatch, to signify to the Gooroo that the tenour of the communications from his Court is satisfactory to the Governor-General, and that you are prepared to enter on the discussion and adjustment of the terms of peace on the basis agreed upon.

6. The instructions to your own address and to that of Mr. Gardner, already in your possession, preclude the necessity of any precise directions for your conduct in the prosecution of the negociation, excepting with regard to the modifications which may be admissible of the demand for the absolute cession of the Terraie. I am directed to state to you the following observations and resolutions of his Lordship on this point, founded on a view of the actual state of the question, and a comparison of the amount of sacrifice on our part which such modification may involve, and the inconvenience and expense of a protracted war, or what is more probable, of a reluctant and ill-observed peace, and the consequent necessity of a corresponding state of preparation on our part, and the attendant jealousies and dissatisfaction of such a condition of affairs between contiguous States.

7. In my despatch of the 22d July to Mr. Gardner, I stated the Governor-General's readiness to confer on the Goorka chiefs, jagheers in the Terraie, or pensions to the annual value of two, or even three lacs of rupees per annum. For reasons which will be obvious to you, his Lordship would deem the payment of pensions in money, either wholly or to such extent as may be found practicable, to be preferable to the grant of jagheers; but as that arrangement may be presumed to be less acceptable to those whose interests are to be consulted, it may be necessary to offer some additional advantage, which shall be calculated to induce the Court of Catmandoo to make choice of the pensions. It has occurred to his Lordship, that with this view, the grant of a pension for two lives might be held out, as an arrangement more advantageous to the family interests of those who are to benefit, than a jagheer, which will necessarily be resumed on the demise of the grantee. The value attached by the Goorka chiefs to the possession of lands in jagheer may be diminished, by a knowledge that their lands must be subject to the laws of the British Government; a condition which it will be necessary, of course, to insist on. His Lordship relies on your utmost efforts to adjust this arrangement in the manner desired, and on the most advantageous terms; but you are authorized, should you ultimately find it necessary, to agree to the grant of jagheers. In the manner of introducing the subject, and the footing on which it is to be treated in the course of discussion, namely, as a favour and indulgence on the part of the British Government, demonstrative of its desire to render the necessary sacrifices of the Goorka Government as little injurious to that Government and its chiefs as possible, you will conform to the spirit of the instructions to Mr. Gardner of the 22d July.

8. I am directed to observe, that it is the wish of the Governor-General that no jagheers should be assigned from the territory lying between the Kali and the Rapti, his Lordship being desirous of retaining the whole of that tract at the disposal of the British Government without incumbrance. If, however, the

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the desire of any particular chief (Roodher Beer Sah, for example), whose good will it may be expedient to conciliate, should be urgent for a grant in that tract, it may be conceded, if no other arrangement shall be found palatable. This remark is made with reference to the adjustment of the details of this arrangement after the conclusion of peace: an engagement, in general terms, to confer jagheers in the ceded lands, or pensions, or both, in specified proportion to a certain amount, being all that will be required to be inserted in the treaty.

9. I am directed to add, that his Lordship will not object to a jagheer or pension being held by the Rajah, either in his own name, or for his benefit in the name of another; such jagheer or pension, however, to be included in the annual amount above specified.

10. I now proceed to state to you the degree in which his Lordship is prepared to relax in the demand for territorial cession. According to the project of the treaty now in your possession, the cession of the whole of the low lands, from the Kali to the Teistah, is required, so as that either the ridge or the base of the lowest range of hills shall be rendered the common boundary throughout. This would certainly be the most desirable arrangement, and his Lordship would wish it to be accomplished, if in the course of discussion you should find that the arrangement regarding the jagheers and pensions will fulfil the expectation of indulgence and favour from us, entertained by the Government of Nepaul and its negociator. It is probable, however, in his Lordship's judgment, and the impression is strengthened by a passage in Beem Sing's letter to Gujraj Misser, that although the Government of Nepaul has reconciled itself to the necessity of sacrificing that portion of the Terraie which has fallen into our hands, it is not prepared, except in the last resort, to forego those parts of the low lands which it still retains; that is to say, Morung, or the tract between the Koosi and the Teistah.

11. If, then, you shall be satisfied, from the language and conduct of Gujraj Misser, and from such other sources of information as may be accessible to you, that our persisting in the demand for the cession of the Terraie is likely to obstruct the attainment of the object for which the Governor-General has proposed to admit the modification of our original demands now under consideration, namely, the conclusion of an early and secure peace, his Lordship will approve and confirm your excluding from the cession required from the Goorkas the low lands of Morung east of the Koosi, with the exception of that tract which may be necessary for the maintenance of our communication with Siccim. His Lordship is of opinion, that it will be proper, with this view, to require the cession of that part of Morung lying east of the Meitchee River, only so as to render that stream, already indicated as the boundary between the Goorka and Siccim territory in the hills, the common limit of the Goorka and the British territory in the low lands throughout its course. You will infer, from the preceding instruction, that the proposed stipulations in favour of Siccim are, in no case whatever, to be abandoned. His Lordship trusts that the relaxation now authorized with regard to the low lands of Morung, will enable you, by a judicious use of that circumstance, to overcome any objection that may be made to the desired arrangement relative to Siccim.

12. Since the receipt of your despatch of the 23d August, information has been received of the re-occupation by the Goorkas of a part of the lands in Morung from which they were driven by Captain Latter during the late campaign. Captain latter was instructed to refrain from any declaration, of a nature implying an obligation on the British Government to render those lands permanently subject to the Honourable Company; and it is, therefore, at our option to restore what may still remain in our hands, without any implication of our good faith or public reputation. It would certainly be desirable to annex those lands to the Honourable Company's territory; but the Governor-General does not attach such importance to this object, as to wish it to be insisted on, at the hazard of interrupting the accomplishment of the other and more important objects of the negociation. On the whole, then, you will consider the low lands of Morung, west of the Meitchee, to be a subject of negociation, to be obtained from the Goorkas in whole or in part, if practicable, consistently with the attainment of other objects; but to be conceded, if

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it shall appear that the accomplishment of those other objects is likely to be materially facilitated by the concession.

13. West of the Koosi to the Rapti, the Governor-General will with great reluctance relinquish any portion of the low lands. Such part, indeed, as has been reduced by our arms, and declared by proclamation to be permanently annexed to the British dominion, the Governor-General does not deem to be at our disposal, with a view to its restitution to the Goorkas; and it cannot, therefore, become a subject of negociation. Some tracts there may be, which your local knowledge will enable you to indicate, still in the possession of the Goorkas; and these might, in his Lordship's judgment, be left in their hands, if circumstances shall suggest the expediency of relinquishing any part of the tract in question. The continued possession of Morung and the grant of the jagheers or pensions, must, however, in his Lordship's judgment, be considered as an ample concession, and one which ought to be fully equal to any expectation the Goorkas are entitled to indulge.

14. Bootwul and Sheoraj, as having been the original objects of dispute, must necessarily be retained by us: indeed, the Government of Nepaul appears to be aware of this necessity, and prepared to give up the point. The proposed demand for the cession of the town and forts of Bootwul may, however, be relinquished

15. I have stated, in a former part of this despatch, the desire of the Governor-General that the whole tract of low land between the Rapti and the Kali should be at the free disposal of the British Government, and the cession of that tract must, therefore, be of course insisted on.

16. Whenever it may become necessary, under the preceding instructions, to fix a boundary other than the hills, it must be stipulated that the boundary shall be regularly surveyed and marked out, and durable land-marks set up. I am further directed to observe, that in proportion to the extent of the country left in the possession of the Goorkas, the amount to be assigned in jagheers or pensions must be reduced. This instruction does not apply, however, to Morung, which his Lordship is prepared to give up without a corresponding deduction from the amount of the pecuniary or landed grants. You will not, however, fail to employ the contemplated reduction of the amount of those grants, as an argument to induce the Goorka negociator to confine his expectations of the extent to which we shall recede from our original demand for territorial cession.

17. The above is the full extent to which the Governor-General feels himself at liberty to relax, in the demands contemplated at the period when his former instructions on this subject were framed. His Lordship will confirm and ratify any engagement concluded by you, involving concessions to this amount, always observing, that it will be your duty to restrict them as much as may be practicable, consistently with the due attainment of the primary objects of the negociation.

18. The manner in which these concessions should be offered has already been pointed out; and the ordinary facilities for introducing them, naturally arising out of the progress of discussion, will be improved by your established habits of confidential intercourse with Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and the sincere desire which his Lordship believes the Gooroo to entertain for the re-establishment of peace between the two States on a secure and permanent basis. Wishing that the pacification should be of a tenour to induce a sincere confidence between the two Governments, his Lordship judges it expedient to remove from view every circumstance which could keep alive irritating recollections: he will, therefore, forbear to insist on the surrender of the person of Munraj Foujdar.

19. The above are the only points on which fresh instructions appear to be necessary. On all others you will be guided by the instructions already in your possession.

20. Referring to the suggestion in your despatch of the 23d August, relative to an eventual application from the Government of Nepaul for a suspension of

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hostilities, I am directed to inform you, that you are authorized, in the event of that proposition being brought forward, to assent, on the part of the Governor-General, to a suspension of hostilities, extending to any period that may be mutually agreed on, not later than the 1st December next. Should an agreement to this effect be made, you will lose no time in notifying the circumstance to the commanding officer on the frontier.

I have,

Sultanpore, Benares, 3d September 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

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Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I had the honour, late on the night of the 10th instant, to receive your despatch, dated the 3d, conveying authority for the revival of the negociation with Gujraj Misser on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul, which had been suspended under the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of the 27th June and 22d July, and further empowering me eventually to consent to a cessation of hostilities.

2. Conformably with the additional instructions now received, the negociation was resumed, without delay. On the 12th, Gujraj Misser was apprized of the fresh authority I possessed, and on the following day he and Chunder Sekher Opadeea waited on me; despatch having been frequently urged by the Gooroo, while it also seemed to be recommended by the aspect of affairs. Some previous commencement of business took place, in consequence of your communication in a private form, dated the 1st and received on the 7th, and the necessary discussions ensued without ceremony.

3. The full powers which Gujraj Misser held from his Court, and the admission of the required basis, as expressed in the letters which he had produced from the Rajah and his ministers, and likewise in the Rajah's late letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, having been adverted to, and the exact nature of our demands, with which I had recently made him better acquainted, having been also brought to his view, I called on him to evince the sincerity in which the above documents were framed, and to close with those demands which were indispensable, as concessions on the part of his Court, for the re-establishment of friendship and peace. The tenour of Gujraj Misser's answer was general and indirect, indicating that the moment was unfavourable for the declaration of the prompt acquiescence which I claimed, and which he appeared to wish to defer for a subsequent discussion. Much inconclusive conversation afterward followed, and the interview terminated by his desiring to meet me again on the 18th, when he hoped the result would be more satisfactory. He observed, that Chunder Sekher would, in the mean while, attend me on his part, and confer with me on the general subject.

4. I confess that I was disappointed, in not finding the Gooroo more prepared to enter on particulars; and the more favourable way by which I was inclined to account for it was, on the principle by which he appears to be guided, of maintaining the character of mediator and the friend of both States, which led him to indulge the delusive hope, that some plan might be devised for exciting the generosity of the British Government to a relinquishment of its territorial exactions.

5. Chunder Sekher, as agreed on, visited me on the 14th. The whole of his discourse turned on the circumscribed condition of the Rajah, if the proposed basis were insisted on; and, in substance, he stated the supplicating tenour of the Rajah's letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the submission to his power which it implied, and the consequent expectation of the conqueror's clemency. He urged this matter in a manner and terms of equal earnestness and humility, and at the same time with a degree of importunity, that altogether suggested no other conclusion, than that the sacrifices required by the British Government could not be obtained, but by the Goorka power being reduced to the last extremity; or that some unaccountable ground of hope fortified the credulity of that State in the forbearance and generosity of the British

British Government, to that extent of belief, which no degree of provocation on the part of Nepaul could extinguish. The main point for which the visit of Chunder Sekher was accepted, namely, the actual surrender of the basis acquiesced in by his Government, not appearing likely to be advanced by a continuance of the interview, it closed in a manner as little satisfactory to the end in view as that of the preceding day.

6. On the 15th I was again visited by Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher. The same vacillation, indicative of either fear or inability to confirm the basis conceded by the Rajah's letters, which marked the former interviews also distinguished this; and it ended, as the rest, by the Gooroo's proposing to meet me again on the next day.

7. The result of these visits led me to doubt the full freedom of action which Gujraj Misser might be disposed to exercise under the power he possessed, and suggested the probability that he shrunk from the responsibility which that power involved, instead of employing it to reconcile interests, which now only, perhaps, he had discovered to be more discordant than he was at first willing to believe. Following, however, the precise line of my duty, I felt the obligation which it imposed to decline a repetition of this semblance of negociation; but as the object entrusted to me demanded the observance of every precaution, to free my proceedings from all liableness to the imputation of haste, or want of temper or consideration towards the Goorka negociators, I assented to an interview on the 16th, resolving that it should close the report of this additional attempt to prove the sincerity of the disposition manifested by the enemy to treat for peace.

8. At the appointed hour, three o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th, Gujraj Misser waited on me, unaccompanied by Chunder Sekher. His coming alone was favourable to the observance of less reserve, and I hoped, in consequence, to extract from him the true reason of the failure of the purpose for which we had so often met. The real intent of this visit being to disclose himself to me, Gujraj Misser immediately avowed it, and at once informed me that his powers did not embrace the unqualified surrender which I had demanded. I expressed surprise on hearing this, and told him he did not act candidly in concealing from me any deficiency of his powers, after his experience of the late suspension of proceedings from a like cause, and after all the warning which I had given him, that nothing short of the surrender of the territory which I had claimed would satisfy the just expectations of the British Government. He appeared to feel the embarrassment of the predicament in which he stood; but though he knew that his motives could not be doubted, he yet thought it due to me to state the grounds on which they rested.

Nepaul, Gujraj Misser stated, could never exist as a power after the loss of the low lands; and believing this to be a fact equally well established in the opinion of the British Government, he always indulged the persuasion which he felt, that the Terraie, however contended for, would ultimately be relinquished to the Rajah. He knew the aversion with which every person in Nepaul, of the Goorka dynasty, who was of consequence sufficient to have any weight in the general voice, regarded the cession of territory, and was aware of the odium which would be incurred by him, who should be the instrument of it. On these grounds it was, that he directed all his efforts to bring the Rajah and his ministers to make all suitable demonstrations of submission to the British Government; and to enable him to do so with the greater effect, he accepted of powers which, if not as unlimited, as the meaning of the terms in which they were expressed, were yet as full as his Court was accustomed to grant to its most confidential agents, and promised facilities for finding out some means short of the sacrifice I required, to suit the views of both Governments, in affecting a solid peace. He stated, that the aversion at Catmandoo against the surrender of territory had increased since the termination of the negociation at Kamaon, which had also raised an opposition against the influence which he possessed. This versatile temper of the Goorka power, he said, was dreaded by its public agents; and it was the easier to be turned against these individuals, in proportion as their views and sentiments might be at variance with the practice, prejudice, and pride of a rude people. Great as his

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Dec. 1815.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

his confidence in his power under the late letters which he had received might be, he yet felt that it would not be wholly free from risk, were he to assume the full responsibility which those powers implied. If he had deceived me by appearances which he ought previously to have explained, he begged of me to reflect on the office he had undertaken; and that if he would serve the views of the British Government, to whose interest he was attached from gratitude, he could be the less useful as the Vakeel of another State, unless he acted with the reserve which the success of his honourable views towards both rendered indispensable.

The confirmation of the conceded basis having under the foregoing details failed, I informed Gujraj Misser that I would report it accordingly to the Right Honourable the Governor-General; and with that impression result of the interview he took his leave.

9. An inconsistency between the conduct of Gujraj Misser and the tenour of the late letters from his Court being early observable after the commencement of our meetings, I discouraged the expectation of the proposed cessation of hostilities, which, I urged, could not properly be granted, but when the desired basis had been obtained in substance, as well as in words.

10. It would seem that Gujraj Misser was unwilling that the negociation should close under the view presented in the foregoing relation, and had thus reconsidered the question of the basis. As the surrender which it implies formed an essential part of my instructions, that point was placed before him in the terms of the third article of the Persian draft, and at his request, in consequence of his hesitation to assume all the responsibility attending that measure, was agreed to be referred to Catmandoo, accompanied with an assurance that the acquiesence of the Rajah would meet with a suitable return from the British Government. The term limited for the receipt of the Rajah's answer was proposed to be twenty-one days, including that of the 18th instant.

11. A second visit, also unexpected, on the evening of yesterday, from Gujraj Misser, unattended by Chunder Sekher, occasioned a further postponement of this despatch, in order that the least possible opportunity for promoting the important end of this negociation might not seem to be neglected. The ostensible object of this visit was to prevent the above reference to Nepaul, which the Gooroo feared would terminate the negociation altogether. On this occasion he gave me, at length, plainly to understand, that so great was the infatuation of hope in the breast of the Court of Catmandoo, that his mission was looked upon rather as the means for effecting the restoration than the surrender of territory. In return, I observed, that the reference became, therefore, the more imperiously necessary, for the purpose of undeceiving the Rajah and his ministers; and I informed him that I could no longer be an instrument for encouraging in the British Government the hope of pacification, founded on the delusion of his communications. The Gooroo soon afterwards withdrew, and my proceedings here terminated, without any departure from the spirit of mutual harmony with which they were begun.

12. As the return of the Rajah's answer, if of the nature apprehended by Gujraj Misser, will in a more conspicuous manner place the rupture of the negociation with the enemy, I have not discouraged the adoption of the reference, which, unpromising as it appears, may yet be favourably received. In the mean time, I hasten to obey the obligations of my duty, in transmitting to you this report with all possible despatch

I have, &c.

Camp, Seegowlee,
19th September 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

To Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I am directed by the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th instant, and to express to you the extraordinary degree of disappointment he feels, at your entire inattention to the principles laid down for your guidance in my letter of the 3d instant. Instead of that frank declaration which you were instructed to make of the Governor-General's satisfaction at the tone of the Rajah's letter, and of the disposition which his Excellency consequently adopted, to render the terms of peace less rigid than he had intended, it appears, by your own account, that you have held towards the Gooroo, Gujraj Misser, a demeanour and a language, if not absolutely repulsive, at least calculated to check any confidential advances on the part of the Goorka negociator. Under this conviction, his Lordship is forced, instead of resting on your discretion, to dictate the precise terms which shall be stated by you to the Gooroo, and of which the acceptance or definitive rejection by the Court of Catmandoo must be required.

2. The Governor-General being of opinion that the acceptance by the Government of Nepaul of the required basis of pacification, in the terms of the Rajah's late letter to the Governor-General, is so explicit as to render any further reserve on our part, with regard to the concession we are prepared to make, unnecessary and even inexpedient, as being calculated to provoke needless discussion. Those concessions are thus defined. There may be subsequent modifications arising out of the principle, that we would not impose on the Nepaulese State an inconvenience not necessary for our own just indemnification: But any remission of this kind, beyond the exact stipulations of treaty, must spring from our own disposition to conciliate the attachment of the Rajah of Nepaul, and must not be matter of bargain. With a view to effect this object in the most unambiguous manner, his Lordship has addressed a letter to the Rajah, referring to a statement to be communicated by you to the Gooroo, and has directed such a statement to be prepared, in order to be presented by Gujraj Misser.

3. Copies, in English, of the letter and statement are enclosed, and you will receive the Persian documents from Mr. Swinton. The letter is to be forwarded through the Gooroo to Catmandoo, accompanied by an accurate translation into the Hill language.

4. Having prepared the statement under your signature, you will present it to the Gooroo, with a copy of the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah, and you will also communicate to the Gooroo the amended draft of a treaty, enclosed in this despatch. His Lordship does not deem it necessary that you should enter into any discussion with the Gooroo, but merely that, in civil and courteous terms, you should apprize him of your readiness to conclude the treaty on the conditions specified. If he should agree, you will proceed to execute the instrument accordingly. If, on the other hand, he should desire to refer to the Rajah, as may be expected from the tenour of your despatch of the 19th instant, you are authorized to accede to the proposition, though it ought to be your object to bring the Gooroo to a decision on the subject. Should the Rajah's answer authorize the Gooroo to conclude a treaty on the specified conditions, you will then execute it. Should it be of an opposite tendency, you will signify to the Gooroo that the negociation is at an end, that hostilities will commence at the earliest practicable period of time, and inform the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher Opadeea that they may withdraw.

5. It is possible that before your receipt of those instructions, or before the actual delivery to the Gooroo of the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah, and of the note to be presented by you, the Gooroo may have received a reply to his late reference, reported in your despatch of the 19th instant. If that reply shall convey the assent of the Rajah to the propositions in the form in which they have been communicated to him, it will, in that case, not be necessary either to transmit the Governor-General's letter, or to present to the Gooroo the note of which a draft is enclosed.

6. The concessions will then be made on the footing of a desire to meet, in a liberal and friendly spirit, the acquiescence of the Rajah in the basis of pacification

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

cation already discussed; and you will conclude a treaty on the terms expressed in the accompanying draft, treating the extended concessions comprized in it, as the result of his Lordship's desire to conciliate the regard of the Government of Nepaul.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

7 If a reply to the effect above supposed be received after the delivery of the letter and note, it will only remain to conclude the treaty according to the terms of the enclosed draft, as above enjoined.

8. Should a reply of an opposite tenour be received from the Rajah, either before or after the delivery of the note and the letter, you will, in the former case, present them to the Gooroo, stating that as they were prepared before the Rajah's reply was known, you do not conceive yourself authorized to withhold them, and are willing to afford the Rajah and the Gooroo an opportunity of reconsidering the subject; and you will act in conformity to the instructions contained in the fourth paragraph. In the latter case, you will, of course, await a reply to the communication now ordered.

9. You were apprized in my private letter of the 18th instant, that the Governor-General was of opinion that, under present circumstances, it would not be desirable to accede to the proposition of the Goorka Government for an armistice till the 1st December, and that opinion is still retained by his Lordship.

I have, &c.

Patna,
23d September 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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Note from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

NOTE *from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Gooroo Gujraj Misser.*

In compliance with the orders of the Governor-General, and in conformity to the intimation contained in his Lordship's letter to the Rajah, of which a copy is communicated to you, I proceed to state, in a summary manner, the conditions on which his Lordship is prepared to make peace, including those relaxations from his original demands which his Lordship has been induced, from the tenour of the Rajah's last letter, to concede.

In the project of the treaty which I communicated to you a few days ago, the cession to the British Government of the whole of the low lands, from the Kali to the Teistah, was stipulated. In the spirit of friendship and generosity, his Lordship has now authorized me to modify this demand as follows. The low lands, from the Kali to the Rapti, must be ceded to the British Government without reservation. The disputed lands in Bootwul and Sheoraj, which have been the unfortunate cause of the war, must also be ceded: but with respect to the Terraie east of the Gunduck, as far as the Koosi, the Governor-General will confine his demand to that part only which has been annexed to the British dominions, and in which the British authority has been established, or is in distinct and positive course of introduction. The boundary must be established by survey, and distinct and durable landmarks erected, to designate the limits of the territories of the two States; and in order to carry this arrangement into effect, Commissioners shall be appointed by both Governments immediately after the conclusion of the treaty.

Eastward of the Koosi the British Government desires to retain no part of the plains, but what may be necessary to secure its communication with the hill country east of the Mitchie River, which is also to be ceded by the State of Nepaul to the Honourable Company. This object will be best afforded, by rendering the Mitchie the common boundary in that quarter throughout its course. Moreover, with a view to indemnify, to a certain extent, those chiefs and Barahdars, whose interests will be effected by the alienation of the low lands east of the Rapti to be ceded to the British Government, his Lordship is prepared to grant pensions, to the aggregate amount of two lacs of rupees per annum, to be divided among such Chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. These pensions shall be paid by quarterly instalments, either by the Resident at Catmandoo, if one be fixed there,

there, or by bills to be drawn by the person enjoying the pension on any of the Treasuries in the Company's provinces previously fixed, at the option of the party.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

His Lordship had determined to demand the surrender into the hands of the British Government of Munraj Foujdar, and the other persons concerned in the murder of our officers in Bootwul; but in the earnestness of his wish to abstain from every demand painful to the Rajah, not required by the obligation of his duty, his Lordship has determined to manifest his friendship, by abstaining from a demand, which, under any other circumstances, would be deemed indispensable.

Note from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

With regard to the other articles of the project of the treaty, that which provides for our guarantee of the Rajah of Siccim, and for the arbitration of the differences between that Chief and the State of Nepaul, is indispensable to the honour and good faith of the British Government, and therefore cannot be waved. The article provided for the mutual reception of ministers, and for the exclusion from Nepaul of the subjects of European and American States, are so intimately blended with the permanence of peace and friendship, as to leave no room for supposing that they will be objected to by a Government desirous of restoring those blessings. The article regarding the revival of the commercial treaty may be omitted, if it be not desired by the Goorka Government.

The Governor-General is assured that you will, on mature consideration, feel that, in thus receding from the extent of his original demands, the British Government has made the utmost possible sacrifice to its earnest desire to gratify the Rajah, and that the proposed terms are more favourable than he could justly expect, with reference to the origin of the war, and the unavoidable expense in which it has involved the British Government. His Lordship has, in fact, carried this disposition to its utmost limits, and has enjoined me to request your serious attention to the consequences of neglecting the opportunity of concluding a peace, comparatively so advantageous to the State of Nepaul, and of provoking the renewal of hostilities which cannot fail to draw on the Rajah and his country the most dreadful calamities.

I am ready to conclude, without the smallest delay, a treaty framed according to the terms now communicated to you, and I trust that your powers will be deemed sufficient to warrant your taking that step. If a reference to the Rajah be necessary, the Governor-General will lament the delay, but will not object to it. The answer must, however, be prompt and explicit; and it behoves both yourself and the Rajah to consider, that it will involve the momentous question of peace or war, and the dearest interests of your country.

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Draft of Treaty of Peace.

DRAFT *of a Treaty of Peace between the Honourable East-India Company and Maha Rajah Bikram Sah, Rajah of Nepaul, settled between Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by his Excellency the Right Honourable Frances Earl of Moira, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and controul all the Affairs in the East-Indies, and by ..... on the part of Maha Rajah Girmaun Jode Bikram Sah Bahader Shumseer Jung, in virtue of powers to that effect vested in them by the said Rajah of Nepaul.*

Whereas war has arisen between the Honourable East-India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul, and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of peace and amity, which previously to the occurrence of the late differences have long subsisted between the two States, the following terms of peace have been agreed on.

Article 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable the East-India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul.

Article

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

Draft of Treaty of Peace.

Article 2. The Rajah of Nepaul renounces all claim to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two States before the war, and acknowledges the right of the Honourable Company to the sovereignty of those lands.

Article 3. The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes to the Honourable the East India Company, in perpetuity, all the undermentioned territories, namely:

1st. The whole of the low lands between the Rivers Kali and Rapti.

2d. The whole of the low lands, with the exception of Bootwul Khass, lying between the Rapti and the Gunduck.

3d. The whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and the Koosi, in which the authority of the British Government has been introduced, *or is in actual course of introduction.**

4th. All the low lands between the river Mitchie and the Teistah.

5th. All the territories within the hills eastward of the river Mitchie, including the fort and lands of Naggree and the pass of Naggarcote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and Naggree. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Goorka troops within ..... days from this date.

Article 4. With a view to indemnify the chiefs and Barahdars of the State of Nepaul, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing article, the British Government agrees to settle pensions, to the aggregate amount of two lacs of rupees per annum, on such Chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah of Nepaul, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. As soon as the selection is made, sunnuds shall be granted, under the seal and signature of the Governor-General, for the pensions respectively.

Article 5. The Rajah of Nepaul renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all claim to, or connexion with the countries lying to the west of the river Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

Article 6. The Rajah of Nepaul engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Siccim in the possession of his territories; but agrees that, if any differences shall arise between the State of Nepaul and the Rajah of Siccim, or the subjects of either, that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nepaul engages to abide.

Article 7. The Rajah of Nepaul hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

Article 8. In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two States, it is agreed that accredited ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.†

Article 9. This treaty, consisting of ..... Articles, shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul within ..... days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah the ratification of the Governor-General within ..... days, or sooner if practicable.

Done at ....., on the, &c.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

Letter

* The object of adding the part of the paragraph which is in Italic, is that the strict letter of the preceding words should not exclude villages which might not be absolutely under British authority, but which had given such spontaneous pledges of submitting to it, as would entail on them the vengeance of the Goorkahs, should they be left unprotected. On the other hand, it is to be understood that no loose claim is to be made on this principle, so as to throw unnecessary difficulties in the way of pacification.

† This should be represented as essentially necessary to the future good harmony of the two States, but need not be insisted on.

Documents referred to in the Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2 Oct. 1815.

Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul.

LETTER *from the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, written the 23d September* 1815.

I have been favoured with your letter, stating your acquiescence in the basis of pacification required by the British Government, and signifying the delegation to Gooroo Gujraj Misser of full powers and authority to treat on that basis, at the same time expressing your confidence in the British Government. The perusal of that letter has afforded me great satisfaction, as I anticipate from it the early and entire removal of those obstacles which have hitherto impeded the re-establishment of harmony between the two States on a just and honourable basis.

The confidence which you have reposed in the generosity of the British Government has not been misplaced; and I have determined, in the same spirit which has animated the whole of my proceedings towards you, to meet the amicable disposition now manifested on your part, by a relaxation from my original demands. This relaxation, which is willingly conceded to friendship, could not have been obtained by a persevering rejection of the basis tendered to your acceptance, and will be received by you as a mark of my regard, and of the desire already expressed, to render the indispensable conditions of peace as little injurious as possible to the interests of your State and of individual chiefs.

I have accordingly directed a representation to be made to Gooroo Gujraj Misser of the concessions which I am prepared to make, and of those which are required from you, and have invited the Gooroo to conclude a treaty with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on those terms. I cannot anticipate any hesitation, on his part, to conclude such a treaty; nor on yours, to ratify and confirm it. For the rest, the statement which will be made to the Gooroo contains my unalterable resolution on this important subject, and the decision, with all its momentous consequences, belongs to you. The British Government combines with a sincere desire to make peace, a perfect confidence in the issue of renewed hostilities.

Bengal Secret Letter, 12 Jan. 1816.

## SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,

*Dated the 12th January* 1816.

Narrative of Negociations.

1. The Governor-General's separate despatches of the 5th August and 2d October last, will apprize you of the progress of the negociations for peace with the State of Nepaul up to that date, and we propose, in the present letter, to continue the narrative up to the latest date.

2. We must premise the expression of our regret, that the extraordinary conduct of the Nepaulese Government, in refusing, or at least delaying to ratify a treaty formally executed by its accredited agents, should have placed us in the embarrassing predicament of being unable to pronounce, with any certainty, whether peace will be concluded without the necessity of resorting to another campaign. It is particularly distressing to us, that the necessity of despatching the regular ships without delay, will prevent us from relieving your Honourable Committee, by the present conveyance, from the suspense and anxiety which such a state of affairs cannot fail to create.

3. When the modified draft of a treaty, referred to in the twenty-first paragraph of the Governor-General's despatch of the 2d October, was communicated to the Goorka negociators, they at once declared that they did not feel themselves authorized to conclude a treaty on those terms, without express authority from the Rajah, to whom they proposed to make an immediate reference, promising that his final decision should be conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw within fifteen days from that date, apologizing and accounting for the delay in the receipt of a reply to the previous reference reported in the nineteenth paragraph of the Governor-General's despatch of the 2d October.

4. A reply to the last-mentioned reference was received shortly after, in the form of a letter from the minister, Beem Sing, to Gujraj Misser: but it was vague and indefinite, and referred to future more detailed advices, to be subsequently transmitted. The Governor-General's letter, and the application of the Gooroo for such instructions, having been previously transmitted to Catmandoo, it was judged advisable to await the result of that communication.

5. When the stipulated period of fifteen days had expired, without any communication from the Goorka negociators or to them from their Court, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw desired a conference with Gujraj Misser, at whose solicitation, after pointing out the serious consequences of delay, he consented to wait a few days longer before he declared the negociation to be at an end.

6. It was not till the 29th of October that Gujraj Misser received an answer from his Court; and it was evident that he was not empowered to sign the conditions which had been tendered to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw under the orders of the Governor-General. After some discussion, Gujraj Misser offered to sign the treaty, on condition that the grant of money pensions, for which the fourth article provided, were exchanged for the Terraie lying between the Koosi and the Gunduck rivers. This proposition being inadmissible under Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's instructions, was declined; as was a proposal that a further delay of twelve days should be allowed, to enable Chunder Sekher Opadeea to repair to Catmandoo, in order to obtain more favourable and explicit instructions. Finding that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw would not depart from the ground he had taken, they desisted; but having again declined to execute the treaty in its actual form, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw declared the negociation to be at an end, and dismissed the Gooroo and his associate in the mission. Those persons immediately repaired to Catmandoo, stating that they should return authorized to execute the treaty within twelve days, or stay away altogether, and entreating that no alteration in our arms, unfavourable to their interests, might take place in the interval.

7. The preceding transactions are reported in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatches, of which copies are transmitted as numbers in the packet.

8. It is proper to observe, that the subject of the armistice noticed in the fifteenth paragraph of the Governor-General's despatch of the 2d October, was never revived during the discussions just related.

9. On the receipt of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's report of the termination of the negociation, we proceeded to consider the actual state of the question and

and the course which it might be expedient to pursue, in the event of a renewal of the negociation affording ground of expectation that peace might still be attained on secure and honourable conditions.

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10. Notwithstanding the departure of the Gooroo, after refusing to sign the treaty as tendered to him, we did not relinquish the expectation that the proffered terms would still be agreed to; an expectation founded on the tenour of the Gooroo's discourse, and the natural effect on the minds of the Rajah and his ministers of the progress of our military preparations. In the contemplation of a revival of the negociation on the part of the Goorkas, we resolved to authorize Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to offer a relaxation of that part of the proposed conditions which referred to the Terraie, the sacrifice of which appeared now to be a principal obstacle to the conclusion of peace.

11. We declared our willingness to accede to the principle of the proposition of the Goorka negociators for exchanging the pensions for the portion of Terraie designated by them, as far as it might be in our power to act on that principle.

12. We observed, that no obstacle, referring to any supposed obligation of our good faith towards the inhabitants could be assumed to exist to the relinquishment of that portion of the Terraie which had not been actually subjected to the authority of our Government, and we stated the grounds on which it appeared to us to be probable, that we might find ourselves at liberty, from not having given to the inhabitants any pledge to retain them under our dominion, to dispose in like manner of the greater part of the lands into which our authority had been momentarily introduced, or was in course of introduction.

13. We presumed, that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's local knowledge and acquaintance with the character and disposition of the people, would enable him to pronounce with confidence on these points, and on the others involved in the same question.

14. It is not necessary to state in detail, the observations and reasoning employed in our instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on this subject, the result of which was, that he should be prepared to extend our concessions in the Terraie between the Koosi and the Gunduck, to the restitution of all the conquered lands in that quarter, to the retransference of which there might be no obstacle, founded either on the integrity of our own public faith, the security of the people against the consequences of their submission to us, or their desire to remain under the permanent authority of the British Government. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was accordingly authorized to admit that extent of concession, in the event of the Gooroo returning to his camp: and it appearing that he was still reluctant to make the territorial sacrifices originally demanded, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was of course desired to endeavour to satisfy him with as moderate an extent of concession as he might find practicable. The advantage of rendering the future boundary line between the territories of the two States as distinct as possible was pointed out to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who was instructed to insert a clause in the treaty, providing for such partial interchanges of territory as might be found to promote this object.

15. We did not deem it necessary to withdraw any part of our former instructions relative to pensions, being of opinion that we might expediently adhere to the proposed arrangement in that respect, in addition to the further concession authorized by the instructions now under review.

16. We concluded by observing to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, that these instructions were only to be considered applicable to the event of the Goorka Government reviving the negociation, since, besides the considerations referring to the dignity and character of the Government, which would operate as an effectual bar to a renewal of overtures on our part, such a step would have a direct tendency to defeat its object, by giving birth to presumptuous and extravagant pretensions on the other side. A copy of the foregoing instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw accompanies this despatch.

17. Gooroo Gujraj Misser arrived at Segowley from Catmandoo on the 28th November, having been delayed at Catmandoo, as he alleged, by indisposition, but as is more probable, by the demurs of a party in the administration to adopt his advice regarding the conclusion of the treaty; and after some delay, occasioned chiefly by the preparations of the papers, he signed with Lieutenant-Colonel

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Colonel Bradshaw a treaty corresponding, in every respect, with the project which had been transmitted to his Court, of which a copy is enclosed for more convenient reference.* The Gooroo did not recur to the subject of the pensions, nor did he offer objection to any part of the treaty, merely stating the Rajah's reliance, and his own, on the generosity of the British Government, for rendering the stipulations as little burthensome as might be to the State of Nepaul.

18. By the terms of the treaty, the ratification by the Rajah of Nepaul was to be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw within fifteen days from the date on which it was executed.

19. Immediately on the receipt of the treaty a special council was summoned, for the purpose of taking it into consideration, when the treaty was duly ratified by the Governor-General in Council. At the same time, we determined to transmit instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of which we proceed to lay the substance before your Honourable Committee.

20. The conclusion of a treaty, corresponding entirely with the terms prescribed in the previous instructions of the Governor-General, was very satisfactory, inasmuch as we might now give to those concessions which we were prepared to yield as points of negociation, the unequivocal form of gratuitous and liberal relaxation of the rigour of terms already accepted by the opposite party. Those concessions we still felt disposed to make, in order to mark the liberal spirit in which the British Government was disposed to act towards States against which its arms had prevailed, to conciliate the good-will of the Government of Nepaul, and to render it the interest of that State to maintain the relations of peace, which we now trusted were restored. We then resolved to proceed without delay, to consider and digest the nature and extent of the concessions which might expediently be made on this principle, and we directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to expedite the report required from him by our instructions of the 10th November, and called on the local officers of the several districts bordering on the Terraie, for their sentiments regarding the degree in which the interests committed to them respectively would be effected by the arrangements of the nature proposed. These officers were distinctly apprized of the objects we had in view in this inquiry, and enjoined to bear in mind the spirit in which it was our desire that the question should be considered. The importance of attending to the selection of natural and well-defined boundary marks, in determining the limits of the territory of the two States, was also particularly pressed upon the consideration of the officers in question.

21. We signified to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw our intention, as soon as these reports should be received, to proceed to determine the extent of territory to be relinquished in the Terraie, and to carry into effect all the arrangements depending on that resolution. As a further means of compensating to the Nepaulese Government for the sacrifices which they had been compelled to make, we adverted to the expediency and practicability of transferring to that Government the lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, which they had occupied antecedently to the war.

22. The revenue which we might expect to derive from that territory, though not insignificant, was yet not of magnitude to be compared with the importance of reconciling the Goorka Government to the terms of the treaty, and thence contributing to secure the permanence of peace between the two States.

23. That district having been the scene of the atrocious and unprovoked outrage which was the immediate cause of the war, and being besides one of the original objects in dispute, its cession, absolute and unqualified, to the British Government, was indispensable to our satisfaction and honour: but that object being effected by the terms of the treaty, there appeared to be no obstacle to its restoration to the Nepaulese. A further consideration, favourable to this arrangement, was the circumstance of the climate of the Terraie of Bootwul being so hostile to the constitutions of the persons who chiefly compose our native battalions and our police and revenue establishments, as to render the occupation and administration of that tract very embarrassing.

24. On the whole, we were of opinion that it would be expedient to transfer to the Nepaulese the whole of the islands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, heretofore occupied by that Government, or such parts of them as there might not be some special reason for re-annexing to the district of Goruckpore. This transfer, we conceived

* See the Collection of Treaties.

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conceived, might be made either without equivalent, or on payment of a stipulated sum, inferior to the estimated amount of the revenue, or in commutation of the pensions payable under the terms of the treaty. We added other observations on this subject, for the details of which we beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the enclosed copy of the instructions addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, under our orders, on the 9th December.

25. To assist our decision with regard to the extent of the territory to be transferred to the Goorkas in Bootwul and Sheoraj, we directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to state his opinions, founded on the local knowledge which he had acquired during his mission to Bootwul in 1813; and we also called on the Magistrate and Collector of Goruckpore to report their sentiments on the same subject.

26. Westward of Sheoraj we observed that no territory could be relinquished, as the disposal of the whole of the low lands contiguous to the northern frontier of Oude would be required, for the accomplishment of a separate arrangement in our contemplation with his Excellency the Vizier.

27. We instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to intimate to the Goorka negociators, in general terms and in language not calculated to excite extravagant expectations, the disposition of the Governor-General in Council to give the most favourable consideration to the hope expressed by the Rajah and his agents, of a relaxation in the rigour of the conditions to which they had acceded. We particularly desired him to state in explicit terms, that whatever concessions might be made, they would be confined to the territory between the Koosi and the western limits of Sheoraj.

28. We called the attention of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to the subject of the pensions, and the commutation formerly proposed by Gujraj Misser of those pensions for the cession of lands in the Terraie, and we desired him to endeavour to discover the present intention of the Gooroo and of his Court with respect to that arrangement. Adverting, however, to the spirit in which the concession stated in those instructions were contemplated, and to the political advantages to be derived from placing the leading Bharadars of the Government of Nepaul in the condition of pensioners of the British Government, we signified to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw our intention, not to permit any reluctance on the part of the Gooroo to act up to his former declarations on this subject, to prevent the execution of the territorial arrangements just referred to.

29. For the further detail of our instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of which the above is the most material part, we have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the enclosed copy of our Secretary's despatch to that officer, under date the 9th of December. Copies of the instructions addressed to the Magistrates and Collectors, above referred to, are also enclosed, and will complete your Honourable Committee's information on this part of the subject.*

30. The period in which it was calculated that the ratification would arrive having expired, without any communication on the subject, some doubts necessarily arose respecting the good faith of the Goorka Government, and its intention to confirm the act of its accredited agents, and occasioned us considerable anxiety for the result. We received no information on the subject till the 5th instant, when a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated the 28th ultimo, of which a copy is enclosed,† confirmed the fact that the delay had occurred at Catmandoo, and ascribed it to the successful intrigues of Ummer Sing Thappa, who had contrived to place in so unfavourable a light the stipulation in the treaty relative to the pensions, as to produce a considerable opposition to the whole measure. Information of this circumstance had been submitted by Bheem Sing to Gooroo Gujraj Misser by a special agent, who had been introduced to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and who was deputed to obtain our assurance of the disposition of the British Government to relax from the rigour of the proposed terms. That officer, in the hope of removing the effect of Ummer Sing's representations, availed himself of the authority given him by our instructions, to encourage an expectation of the favour and generosity of the British Government. The messenger returned to Catmandoo, expressing his hopes, which were also confidently asserted by the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher, that he would return in ten days with the ratified treaty. That period having, however, elapsed without any

 communication

* See page 852, et seq. † See page 857.

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communication on the subject, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw formally called on Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher for the ratification; and these persons, after admitting the discredit which the want of punctuality on the part of the Court reflected on them, and their concern at the delay, declared their intention of repairing in person to Catmandoo, where they conceived their presence would enable them to obtain the ratification of the treaty. They accordingly commenced their journey towards the capital on the 28th ultimo.

31. We have no subsequent advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. Reports have been received of movements on the frontier, which might be deemed to indicate hostile intentions, and a post named Sheernaissur, near Ramnuggur, and belonging to the Rajah of that district, has been seized and fortified, and works commenced in the avenues to the valley of the Rapti. We do not regard these as decisive evidence of any design on the part of the Goorkas to recommence hostilities, though they naturally excite attention in the actual state of circumstances.

32. On the receipt of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatch of the 28th ultimo, it appeared to us that whatever might be the real views and objects of the Court of Catmandoo, the early preparation and advance of the force under the command of Sir David Ochterlony, to whom it had been previously resolved to entrust the conduct of the campaign, and who had arrived at Dinapore, was requisite, both to accelerate the decision of the pending question, and enable us to prosecute hostilities with vigour and effect, if the proceedings of the Government of Nepaul should produce that extremity. It also appeared to us to be demanded, by considerations both of policy and honour, that if the ratification should not be received by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw or Sir David Ochterlony, by a specified period, operations should be commenced without delay, and not interrupted, until the receipt of the ratified treaty, or the submission of the enemy to such further terms as it would be necessary to impose on him in the event of greater delay. These opinions and resolutions were communicated to the Commander-in-Chief to form the basis of military instructions to Sir David Ochterlony, adapted to the nature of the crisis, and a copy of a letter addressed, under our orders, to the Adjutant-General, and of the consequent instructions of the Commander-in-Chief to Sir David Ochterlony, is enclosed.

33. We deemed it proper, at the same time, to carry into effect our previously-formed intention of vesting in Sir David Ochterlony the sole conduct of all political arrangements and negociations connected with the war, or with our relations to the Goorka Government. The execution of this intention had been suspended, in the expectation that peace would be concluded, and that what might remain to be done would be expediently accomplished by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

34. The importance of uniting in one person the political and military authority, strongly enforced the expediency of this arrangement; independently of Sir David Ochterlony's personal claims to the distinction, as well as to the confidence and respect of the Government. Copies of the orders issued by us on this occasion are also enclosed.

35. We shall immediately proceed to frame instructions to Sir David Ochterlony, for his guidance in the execution of the duties which he may have eventually to perform, and shall have the honour of submitting them hereafter to your Honourable Committee.

36. We still indulge a hope that this affair will terminate without recourse to arms; but we shall not be justified in deferring the adoption of measures calculated for an opposite result. We regret that a natural confidence in the speedy completion of the peace induced us, on the signature of the treaty, to discontinue preparations, and discharge establishments involving expense, with a view to the early relief of our finances. Every effort will be made to replace them; and if a continuance of the war be inevitable, we entertain a confident hope that it will speedily be brought to a successful and honourable termination.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
12th January 1816.

(Signed) Moira,
N. B. Edmonstone,
Archd. Seton,
G. Dowdeswell.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government.

Bengal Secret Letter, 12 Jan 1816.

(Enclosure No. 1.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 23d September, covering a copy of a letter from the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, a statement to be addressed by me to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and an amended draft of a treaty of peace; transmitting also specific instructions for my conduct relative to those documents, and informing me of the extraordinary degree of disappointment felt by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, at my entire inattention to the principles laid down for my guidance in your letter of the 3d September, by holding a demeanour and language towards Gujraj Misser, if not absolutely repulsive, calculated to check any confidential advances of the Goorka negociation, instead of the frank declaration I was instructed to make of the Governor-General's satisfaction at the tone of the Rajah's letter, and his Lordship's consequent disposition to render the terms of peace less rigid than he had intended.*

2. In obedience to the instructions now received, I have directed a translation into the Hill language of his Lordship's letter to the Rajah of Nepaul to be prepared without delay; and when finished, I shall proceed to carry into execution the measure respecting it enjoined in these instructions, paying all possible attention to the several conditions of eventual alteration in the delivery of it, along with the prescribed note, on my part, to Gujraj Misser.

3. Knowing how much the Right Honourable the Governor-General must be engaged by the present important crisis of affairs, it is the more incumbent on me to avoid pressing on his Lordship's notice objects of mere personal concernment. But having received a public censure of such serious import, as seems to couple my conduct with an untoward event of the negociation, every consideration of personal honour and public duty would suggest the necessity of an immediate vindication of my proceedings. Maintaining, however, for the present, that reserve which becomes me, on a subject which in its relation to me ought to be but of secondary importance, at a moment especially when the public interests so urgently claim all his Lordship's attention, I shall nevertheless be prepared, at a future opportunity, satisfactorily to shew, that the true principle of his Lordship's instructions was observed, however inadequately expressed in my despatch of the 19th ultimo, in which, while I sought to reconcile brevity with business, I avoided all unnecessary recapitulation of the letter of my instructions, or of conversations which, however conciliating on my part, were not met by corresponding sincerity on the part of the Goorka negociators.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee, 3d October 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Government.

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Lieutenant Colo Bradshaw.

Sir

1. The previous arrangements relative to the delivery to Gujraj Misser of the Right Honourable the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah of Nepaul, along with the prescribed note and communication of the amended draft of the treaty, was completed on the 4th instant, and the Gooroo was invited to wait on me, for the purpose of enabling me to carry his Lordship's orders into execution.

2. Gujraj Misser being entirely occupied by his religious duties during the present solemn festival, at first postponed the transaction of business until the expiration of the holidays. Yesterday, in order to avoid further delay, he deputed to me Chunder Sekher Opadeea on his part, with a message excusing his absence on the above grounds, and desiring me to receive what Chunder Sekher might communicate to me as if expressed by himself in person, and requesting that I would give effect, through him, to the measure in contemplation. As the proceeding required only the formal delivery of the above papers, the Gooroo's wishes were complied with, and the tenour of his Lordship's instructions was carried into effect without any discussion, but, at the same time, with every

* These are amongst the documents referred to in Lord Moira's Secret Letter, dated 2d October 1815, page 821 et seq.

Bengal Secret Letter, 12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

every usual demonstration of civil and amicable intercourse. His Lordship's letter to the Rajah, and a copy and correct translation of it in the Hill language, together with the prescribed note to the address of the Gooroo, were accordingly delivered to Chunder Sekher, to whom likewise a communication of the amended draft of the treaty was made; and he was, moreover, apprized of my readiness to conclude the treaty with the Gooroo, on the conditions therein specified.

3. Chunder Sekher, after a full consideration of the papers laid before him, which had previously been put into the Hindoostanee dialect that he might the better understand them, declared that the Gooroo, without referring to Nepaul, could not conclude the treaty on the terms proposed. The reference, he observed, could not now take up much time, as the holidays would shortly expire; and he promised that the Rajah's decision should be returned in fifteen days from this date, that is on the 25th instant.

4. It being conformable with my instructions to accede to the proposition of a reference to the Rajah, I expressed my assent thereto for the above period. At the same time I took occasion to advert to the expiration of the twenty-one days settled for receiving the result of the former reference, regarding which no intelligence had yet been obtained; and I expressly stated, that the acceptance or definitive rejection by the Court of Catmandoo of the present subject of reference, was what the British Government required. The former reference, Chunder Sekher replied, had taken place during the season in which the celebration of the rites of religion more particularly occurs among the natives of Nepaul: that the answer to it was hourly expected by the Gooroo, who yet concurred with him in considering that it might now be better postponed, on account of the more explanatory nature of the present proceeding; and, finally, he assured me that the decision should be definitive. No notice was taken by Chunder Sekher, in the course of the interview, of the proposed armistice; and, on my part, no observation was made calculated to renew that proposition. In taking leave of me, Chunder Sekher intimated that it was probable he would again be sent for to Catmandoo on the same grounds which occasioned his former journey.

5. The forms of civility appeared to require that, agreeably to what has occasionally occurred in transmitting his Lordship's letter to the Rajah of Nepaul, I should accompany it with a few lines on my own part to his address, and also to that of Beem Sing; I have accordingly taken this occasion to acknowledge the receipt of the Rajah's letter, a copy and translation of which were forwarded in my despatch of the 2d ultimo, and to convey, both to him and to his minister, the spirit of the concluding clause of his Lordship's letter to the former, which apprizes him that the statement made to Gujraj Misser contains his Lordship's unalterable resolution, and that the decision, with all its momentous consequences, belongs to the Rajah alone.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee, 10th October 1815.

(Signed) P. Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 3.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I do myself the honour to transmit to you a copy in the Hill language with Hindooree, Persian, and English translations, of a communication which I have just received from Gooroo Gujraj Misser, purporting to be the official acknowledgment (under the seals of Kajee Beem Sing Thappa, and Rundoz, Thappa) by the Court of Catmandoo, of the former reference made to the Rajah, relative to the proposition on which his decision was promised in twenty-one days from the date announced in my despatch of the 19th ultimo. As the transaction of business, which had been suspended in consequence of the holydays, would not be resumed by that Court until three days after the Beejeedusmee, which occurred on the 12th instant, and as the Right Honourable the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah, along with the papers to which it referred,

ed, was dispatched to Catmandoo on the morning of that day, it will, in all probability, have reached the Rajah, before due deliberation can have been bestowed, and a decision made on the former proposition, which it would thus seem to have superseded.

Bengal Secret Letter, 12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

2. I take this occasion to repeat the intimation conveyed to you in my despatch of the 3d instant, respecting your letter of the 27th ultimo, which document, though referred to in your despatch of the 30th ultimo, has not yet reached me.*

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seegowlee, 17th October 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

*From Kajee Beem Sing Thappa and Rundur Thapa to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, dated 19th Asun 1872 Sumbut (8th October 1815).*

Your letter of the 11th Ajeen 1872 Sumbut (25th September 1815) was received here on the 18th of the same month (7th October), and its contents became known. Of the communications which passed between you and the Colonel, a detail of which you have given, every word is understood. The fact is, that every thing in the power of this State shall be done for the establishment of friendship with the Government of the Honourable Company; but what is out of its power is without remedy. The Colonel is sole master, with regard to the removal of differences and the establishment of friendship between the two States. Let your proceeding be regulated by a view to what the State can afford, to the means by which a firm and lasting friendship can be effected, the burdens of this State relieved, and the Colonel's reputation in the estimation of both Governments advanced. We consider the Colonel to have the power to accomplish those ends. You are apprized that all business has been for the present suspended, in consequence of the festivals of Pitterpuch and Debee Poojeh. After the Beejee Durmee more detailed advices shall be transmitted to you.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

(Enclosure No. 4.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

Sir:

1. The period settled by Chunder Sekher, on the part of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, for the receipt of the Rajah of Nepaul's decision on the reference made to him on the 12th instant, of which I had the honour to inform you, under date the 10th, having expired yesterday, and no intelligence on the subject of that reference having been communicated to me by the Gooroo, I obeyed the dictates of my duty by inviting him to meet me to-day; and while I stated to him the failure in the receipt of the Rajah's decision within the appointed time, I intimated to him that I should be justified in construing that failure into a refusal, on the part of his Court, to accept peace on the terms proposed for its option, and consequently in obeying the instructions of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, framed with a view to that refusal, unless he could urge some extraordinary and unavoidable cause of delay to account for the occurrence.

2. Gujraj Misser, in reply, stated that he was unaware of any matter, distinct from the subject of the reference, which could have impeded the receipt of the Rajah's decision, and that he was in momentary expectation of the arrival of the necessary despatch from his Court. He observed, that the vast importance of the decision was, of itself, sufficient to justify the irregularity of a day or two in the promised period, and that the influence of the procrastinating habits of the Goorka Government, which the present occasion was likely to have increased, was always to be expected in the course of its transactions. He would, he informed me, represent to his Court the loss of credit which he had suffered, by its want of punctuality with regard to the period of reference, and as the proper season for military operations was not yet arrived, nor the inconvenience of delay apparently pressing, he solicited me to defer, for a few days longer, the execution of the orders to which I had alluded.



* These documents are not connected with the negociation.

Bengal Secret Letter, 12 Jan. 1816.

3. No reference to a state of circumstances similar to the foregoing having been provided for in your instructions, under date the 23d ultimo, I lose no time in submitting this report, for the information and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee, 26th October 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 5.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

Sir:

1. An answer to the reference made to his Court by Gujraj Misser, on the 12th ultimo, having arrived on the the night of the 29th, the Gooroo, accompanied by Chunder Sekher, waited on me in the afternoon of the following day, for the purpose of communicating the sentiments of the Rajah and his ministers on the contents of the papers which composed the reference.

2. After learning the substance of the letters which the Gooroo had received from Nepaul on this occasion, I requested copies of them for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council; and as the sentiments of the Rajah which they conveyed were neither favourable nor explicit, I signified to both the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher, that I was under the necessity of giving immediate effect to the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, which prescribed that they should withdraw, in the event of the terms proposed not having been accepted by the Rajah. Copies of the letters were readily promised; but the Gooroo entreated me to suspend the execution of the orders which I had received, until he and Chunder Sekher should consider the contents of those letters, and reflect on the course of conduct which the most favourable interpretation of the Rajah's words would justify, as they asserted that some turn of expression in the letters seemed to indicate that the Gooroo might take upon himself to conclude the treaty on the terms of the draft.

3. Although my instructions did not authorize delay after the receipt of the Rajah's letter, which not being an acceptance must be considered to be a rejection of the terms of the reference, since a middle course was not admissible; yet as no precise limitation of time most proper for carrying his Lordship's directions into effect in the event referred to was defined, and as the momentous nature of the question, with relation to the public interest, was such as might derive advantage from a short delay in the execution of those directions, or be prejudiced by too prompt an observance of them, and as there was cause to suspect, that besides the letters shewn to me others of a secret nature might also have been received by the Gooroo, I consented to wait the result of their deliberations, distrustful though I was of the general sincerity of their proceedings.

4. On the 31st ultimo, the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher declined furnishing the promised copies of the letters, but proposed to address a note to me, offering the Rajah's acceptance of the treaty, on condition that the pensions designed for the Bharadars should be changed for the Terraie lying between the Koosi and Gunduck rivers. In reply to this, I referred them to the words of the Right Honourable the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah, declaring the terms submitted for his acceptance to be his Lordship's unalterable resolution, and I consequently refused to become the channel of transmission of such a proposition. Perceiving that I pressed the execution of the letter of my instructions, the Gooroo urged me to consent to a further delay of twelve days, in order that Chunder Sekher might repair to Catmandoo, for the purpose of obtaining a more favourable and explicit declaration of the decision of his Court. Having declined this proposition likewise, on the ground afforded by those late instances of the little reliance which was to be reposed on the punctuality of their promises, and also in consequence of the tenour and expression of the several papers which the Gooroo had forwarded to his Court on the 12th ultimo, both he and Chunder Sekher became then sensible of the necessity to which they were reduced,

Bengal Secret Letter, 12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

reduced, of submitting to the orders which I had received yesterday, regarding them, from the Right Honourable the Governor-General. Accordingly, this morning a copy of the treaty having been placed before the Gooroo, and the question proposed whether he was ready to conclude a peace on the terms contained therein, or to withdraw agreeably to the instructions which I have received prescribing that alternative, he chose the latter course; and the necessary passports through the Terraie for him and Chunder Sekher being previously ready, they departed at ten o'clock, in order to proceed to Catmandoo. The Gooroo, at parting, assured me that he would return within twelve days with the Rajah's acceptance of the terms of peace, or stay away altogether; and he expressed a hope, that if war should not take place within that period, that the terms of the present draft might not be altered to the prejudice of his State in consequence of this occurrence.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee, 3d November 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

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(Enclosure No. 6.)

(Enclosure No. 6.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to inform you, that at seven o'clock yesterday evening a messenger from Nepaul arrived with a letter to my address from Gujraj Misser, of which I herewith transmit to you a copy and translation. The letter stated by the Gooroo to have been written to me on the 10th instant, was a private communication announcing his arrival at Catmandoo on the preceding day.

2. I have likewise the honour, on this occasion, to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch in the secret department of the 10th instant,* conveying the limited acquiescence of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, in the proposal of Gujraj Misser to relinquish the grant of pensions to the Bhardars for the restitution of the Terraie between the Koosi and the Gunduck. Gujraj Misser's return will, in all probability, produce the revival of the negociation on the basis of the late propositions, in which case I shall be prepared to give effect to his Lordship in Council's wishes on that point, as expressed in the eighth paragraph of your despatch; and should it be discoverable from the Gooroo's communications, that the reluctance to the territorial sacrifices on the part of the Court of Nepaul continues undiminished, I shall immediately submit for his Lordship in Council's approbation a project of such concessions, with the consideration connected with them, which my experience and judgment enable me to suggest, with reference to the further extension of that principle, as may suffice to satisfy the expectations of the Goorka Government, without departing from that measure of moderation prescribed for my guidance in your instructions last received.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee, 24th November 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

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*From Gujraj Misser, dated 2d Aghun 1872 (18th November 1815).*

I wrote to you before, on the 24th of Kartick (10th November), and you are doubtless informed of what my letter conveyed.

I have now to communicate to you, that indisposition, occasioned by this climate disagreeing with me, has been the sole cause of my delay here for so many days. At present I am quite recovered, and on Monday the 4th instant (20th November), which is a fortunate day, I shall take my departure from this and join you in seven days. I shall then also, in person, give you a full and explanatory account of matters. Be persuaded that I am detained by no other cause but that of waiting for the above fortunate date. Chunder Sekher Opadeea sends you his salam.

(Enclosure

* See next page.

Bengal Secret Letter, 12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3d of November by express.

2. Gooroo Gujraj Misser having declined to execute the treaty, of which a project was transmitted to you with my letter of the 23d of September, your intimation to him, that he was at liberty to withdraw from your camp, was conformable to the instructions of the Governor-General, as signified to you in that letter, and is approved.

3. The Governor-General in Council does not relinquish the expectation, that further reflexion on the part of the Court of Catmandoo, aided by the representations of the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, may ultimately produce the acquiescence of the Nepaulese Government in the proffered terms of peace: an expectation founded on the tenour of the Gooroo's discourse, reported in the concluding paragraph of your despatch, and on the probable effect of the progress of our preparations for a renewal of hostilities, and the conviction they must enforce, that we are resolved to prosecute the war if the Nepaulese do not avert that calamity by timely concession.

4. It might be sufficient then to leave the result to the operation of those causes, adhering to the resolution already conveyed to the Nepaulese Government, relative to the extent of our demands. With a view, however, to provide, as far as possible, for any question which may arise, in the event of a renewal of the negociation by the return of the Gooroo from Catmandoo, authorized to resume the discussions on the basis of our late proposition, the Governor-General directs me to communicate to you the following observations and instructions.

5. The Government of Nepaul appear to have listened with satisfaction to the proposition regarding the grant of pensions, to a certain amount, to the Bharadars, not so much on account of the concession itself, as that it has enabled them to offer the relinquishment of that loan, as a supposed equivalent for the restitution of the Terraie beetween the Koosi and the Gunduck. The Governor-General in Council is willing to accept this proposal, to the extent to which it may be practicable for us, consistently with our pledged faith and with the security and good-will of the inhabitants of the acquired territory in the tract above described, to absolve them from their allegiance to the British Government, and replace them under the rule of the Goorkas.

6. No obstacle referring to any supposed obligation, of the nature above adverted to, can be assumed to exist, with regard to that part of the Terraie into which the authority of the British Government has not been actually introduced, or such progress made in its introduction as virtually to amount to the same thing. All the lands, therefore, not so circumstanced, may be considered to be indisposable, and may be consequently restored to the Goorka Government, without either the reality or the semblance of a breach of faith, and it may be concluded, without any chance of hardship being imposed on the people. Accordingly, you were authorized, by the instructions of the 23d September, to admit the restoration of these lands, as a concession on the part of the British Government. It occurs to the Governor-General in Council, however, that the operation of this principle is capable of still further extension. It may happen that, even in tracts actually reduced under the authority of the British Government, the obedience of the inhabitants may be constrained and reluctant, and that although compelled to submit to circumstances, they would willingly return under the rule of their former masters. Whenever this feeling can be ascertained to prevail, it would be advantageous to avail ourselves of it, with a view to augment the means of disposing the Goorkas to peace, by restricting the extent of our demand for sacrifices of territory on their part. Even when the prevailing feeling may be found to be favourable to a return under the Goorka yoke, there may be individuals or families to whom it would be a hardship. For these an asylum might be provided in the British territories; and in the event supposed, the subject should be duly attended to.

7. You

Bengal Secret Letter, 12 Jan. 1816.

7. You are, of course, enabled to state at once, the limits within which our authority has been actually established, or so far introduced as to have virtually established between the Government and the inhabitants the reciprocal obligation of protection and allegiance. His Lordship in Council concludes, also, that your local knowledge will enable you to pronounce, with confidence and correctness, in what portions of the acquired Terraie the inhabitants, although submitting to our authority, would feel no reluctance to return under the authority of the Goorka Government. You will also be able to judge of the degree in which their submission to the British Government will have exposed them to the resentment and vengeance of the Goorkas.

(Enclosure No. 7.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

8. It is, accordingly, the desire of his Lordship in Council, that you will satisfy yourself, without delay, on all these points, and be prepared, in the event of a revival of the negociation (which from the tenour of these instructions you will observe is desired by the Governor-General in Council) to extend our concessions to the restitution of all the lands in the conquered Terraie between the Gunduck and the Koosi, to the retransference of which there may be no obstacle, founded on any of the considerations above stated, namely, the integrity of our own public faith, the security of the people against the consequences of this submission to us, or their desire to remain under the permanent authority of the British Government.

9. In the event, then, of the Gooroo returning to your camp, as hinted by him, you will consider yourself authorized to admit this extension of the concession formerly prescribed, provided it shall appear to you, from the tenour of the Gooroo's discourse, that the same reluctance to greater territorial sacrifices, as has hitherto been exhibited, continues to exist in his mind, or that of his employer; but you will naturally endeavour to satisfy him with as moderate a sacrifice as may suffice.

10. It is superfluous to point out the advantage of rendering the boundary line as distinct and as little interrupted or indented as circumstances will admit. With this view, it will be desirable to insert a clause, providing for such partial interchanges as may be found to promote this object, in the stipulation providing for the future survey of the frontier and construction of landmarks.

11. You will observe, that these instructions are limited to the case of the revival of the negociation by the return of the Gooroo to your camp. His Lordship in Council would not judge it advisable that any fresh communication should originate with you. Besides the objections referring to the dignity and character of the Government, his Lordship is satisfied that the additional concession, if offered by us without being introduced by a previous resumption of the negociation, in the manner already stated, would have a tendency to defeat its object, by giving birth to presumption and augmented expectations on the part of the Goorkas.

12. Adverting to the period of time within which the Gooroo stated that he should return to your camp, it is probable that the question of peace or war may be finally decided before you can receive these instructions. His Lordship in Council has, nevertheless, deemed it proper to furnish you with them, to provide for the possible case of a delay in the Gooroo's arrival.

13. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatch of the 26th October.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
10th November 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 8.)

(Enclosure No. 8.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to transmit to you a khureetah from the Rajah of Nepaul, containing his reply to the letter addressed to him by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and delivered to Gooroo Gujraj Misser on the 10th ultimo.

Bengal Secret Letter, 12 Jan. 1816.

ultimo. The Rajah and his minister having addressed letters to me on this occasion, I have likewise the honour to forward to you copies and translations of both.

(Enclosure No. 8.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

2. Gujraj Misser, who was the bearer of the Rajah's letter to his Lordship's address, arrived here on the afternoon of yesterday, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadcea, and they both waited on me to-day. The Gooroo being much indisposed declined entering on business until to-morrow, when he purposes to make a full communication to me of the propositions with which he is charged from his Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

Seegowlee,
29th November 1815.

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*From the Rajah of Nepaul, dated 4th Aghun* 1872.—(*28th November* 1815.)

I had the pleasure to receive, through Gooroo Gujraj Misser, your reply, dated the 17th Aasun (4th October), to my former letter, together with a khereetah from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, accompanied with a copy of the same in the Hill language, and the official note and project of the treaty delivered by you to the Gooroo, the contents of the whole of which documents I fully comprehend. I likewise, at the same time, informed myself, by means of my personal inquiries of the Gooroo, who at your suggestion repaired to Catmandoo, of all particulars relative to the negociation for peace between the States.

Having, in like manner, instructed the Gooroo with the sentiments of this Government on the subject of peace, I have deputed him to you at Seegowlee, for the purpose of apprizing you of the same, and also with my answer to the letter of the Right Honourable the Governor-General: the Gooroo will accordingly join you there, and make you acquainted with those instructions. It will be proper that you should, without delay, forward that khureetah to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and that paying due attention to the communication of which will be made to you by the Gooroo, you state it to your own Government, with such favourable representation on your own part, in the way of friendship, as may accomplish the establishment of peace on both sides,* conformably with the terms which will be proposed to you by Gujraj Misser.

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*Note.* The letter from Bheem Sing is verbatim the same as the foregoing, with the exception of the following sentence after the asterisk.*

" The ministers of this Government are not, nor can they possibly be, indis-
" posed to submit to any supportable sacrifices for peace. I therefore hope, &c."

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(Enclosure No. 9.) Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to the Governor-General, received 8th December* 1815.

At a time when I was anxious for accounts of your Lordship's health, I had the honour to receive your Lordship's gracious letter of the 23d of September, in reply to my address, which was forwarded to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw through Goroo Gujraj Misser, and my friendly heart has been rejoiced by your Lordship's kindness and expressions of friendship and regard.

Your Lordship writes with the pen of amity, that you are disposed to render the indispensable conditions of peace as little injurious as possible to the interests of this State, and of the individual Chiefs, and that you had accordingly directed a representation to be made by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Gooroo Gujraj Misser of the concessions which you are prepared to make, and of those which are required from me, and had invited the Gooroo to conclude a treaty with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on those terms, adding that you cannot anticipate any hesitation, on the Gooroo's part, to conclude such a treaty, nor on mine to ratify and confirm it: that, for the rest, the statement which would be made to the Gooroo contained your Lordship's unalterable resolution on that

that important subject, and that the decision, with all its momentous consequences, belong to me: that the British Government combine with a sincere desire to make peace a perfect confidence in the issue of renewed hostilities.

Bengal Secret Letter, 12 Jan. 1816

The case is this, that, in the first instance, Gooroo Gujraj Misser addressed letters to me from Seegowlee, transmitting the statement which had been furnished to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of the concessions proposed to be made by your Lordship, and of those to be required from me.

(Enclosure No. 9.) Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul.

By the letters and statement in question, I was fully apprized of your Lordship's resolution on this important subject. Shortly afterwards, however, the Gooroo himself, by the advice of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, proceeded to Catmandoo, when I learnt all particulars from his personal explanations.

By the favour of God, the relations of harmony and friendship had long subsisted between the two States, and although a temporary interruption of those relations has unhappily taken place, yet peace and concord are earnestly desired by us both, especially by me, who am anxious for the restoration of the bond of friendship.

The Almighty has exalted the British Government; and may he in his divine favour, daily encrease its power, since I entertain the firmest hope, from the generosity and clemency of that Government, that the interests of this State will suffer no injury. My anxiety, however, to restore the friendship between the two States, will dispose me to consent to such sacrifices as I am able to bear. In the hope, therefore, of experiencing the generosity of the British Government, I have again explained to the Gooroo all my views on the subject of the restoration of peace and good understanding, and have despatched him to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw at Seegowlee, for the purpose of imparting them to that officer, by whom they will, no doubt, be communicated to your Lordship; and I trust that your Lordship will comply with the object of the Gooroo's representations, so that a treaty of peace may be settled and concluded by the Gooroo, in concert with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

For the rest, believing me to be always anxious for the happy tidings of your Lordship's health, continue to gratify me by kind letters.

Dated 4th of Aghun 1872 Sumbut, corresponding with the 20th of November 1815.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to inform you, that Gujraj Misser, conformably with his engagement, of which I apprized you in my despatch of the 29th ultimo, waited on me on the following day, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea. I immediately proceeded to ascertain from the Gooroo the precise terms of the communication alluded to in the Rajah of Nepaul's letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council. He did not avow any specific proposition, nor did he drop the least hint relative to the commutation of the money pensions to the Bharadars for the Terraie on this frontier, and he seems to have returned under the sense of the obligation which he felt to fulfil the promise he made to me at parting, as stated in my despatch of the 3d ultimo. He enlarged much on the expectation of the Rajah of Nepaul from the generosity of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, and besought my good offices with his Lordship for effecting some arrangement to mitigate the severity of the conditions of peace. I gave him the assurance of my support, as far as the limited influence of my situation admitted, but pledged myself no further, and I begged to know whether he was now prepared to sign the treaty upon the prescribed basis. Gujraj Misser, without further preamble, expressed his readiness to execute the treaty, the project of which had been already transmitted to his Court; but as the papers were not all in a state for immediate signature, in consequence of the probability that existed for some alteration or additional article, founded on your instructions of the 10th ultimo, it was proposed that he should next day visit me, in order to conclude this transaction.

2. Some

Bengal Secret Letter, 12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

2. Some occurrence having prevented Gujraj Misser from adhering to his engagement for yesterday, he waited on me to-day, accompanied as before, by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, and the treaty, in the terms of the draft forwarded to me from the Persian department, was executed in the presence of my assistant, Lieutenant Boileau, Doctor Casey attached to my station, and my Moonshee, all of whom I deemed it proper to be witnesses to the formality of the proceeding. I have, therefore, the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the ratification of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, one copy of the treaty; and to inform you that the counterpart copy has been transmitted by the Gooroo, at the same time, to Nepaul, for the Rajah's ratification. I regret that the omission of the translation of the articles into the Hill language could not be remedied in any reasonable time to suit the advantage of despatch; but Chunder Sekher, on whom I have hitherto depended for correctly rendering Persian into the dialect of Nepaul, is preparing a translation, which I hope may, without inconvenience, be hereafter transcribed into the treaty.

3. Studious to avoid the agitation of any matter which might lead to procrastination, of which my uniform experience of the Goorka proceedings made me justly apprehensive, I judge it more conducive to the success of the objects of Government entrusted to me, to postpone the discussion of any point of detail until after the ratification of the treaty in its present shape, upon which every subordinate arrangement depended. Accordingly, I did not deem myself warranted to touch upon the subject of the commutation of the Bharadars' pensions, as formerly proposed by the Gooroo, since he too had seemed to drop all view to that measure.

4. A confidential communication of the execution of the treaty shall be forthwith forwarded to the Major-General commanding the Dinapore division of the army, with the view to the discretion which he may then deem himself authorized to exercise with regard to the public expenditure. I shall also apprize Mr. Scott, Magistrate of Rungpore, of the signing of the terms of peace, agreeably to the orders of Government conveyed in your despatch of the 5th September.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee, 2d December 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

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(Enclosure No 11) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2d instant, enclosing a treaty of peace concluded by you on that date with the accredited agents of the Nepaulese Government, under the instructions of the Governor-General of the 23d of September.*

2. The treaty being in exact conformity with the project transmitted to you with those instructions, has this day been ratified by the Governor-General in Council, and is herewith transmitted to you, for the purpose of being exchanged for the corresponding instrument ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul.

3. The Governor-General in Council derives much satisfaction from the circumstance of the Goorka Government having acceded, without a reservation, to the terms prescribed by the Governor-General, inasmuch as those concessions which his Lordship in Council was prepared to yield as points of negociation, will now possess the unequivocal form of a gratuitous and liberal relaxation from conditions already acceded to.

4. While, therefore, his Lordship in Council has ratified the treaty without alteration, and considers it (supposing, what he cannot doubt, that the Rajah will ratify the act of his agents) to be binding in its present form on the State of Nepaul, he is fully disposed to relinquish some of the advantages thus obtained, with a view to mark the liberal spirit in which the British Government is always desirous of acting towards States against which its arms have prevailed, to conciliate the good-will of the Government of Nepaul, and to render

* See Page 833.

render it the interest of that State to maintain the relations so happily restored with the British Government.

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(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from Secretary to Government

5. With this view, the Governor-General in Council will proceed, without delay, to consider and digest the concessions which it may be expedient and practicable to make in favour of the Goorka Government. As some communication with the local authorities of the districts in the vicinity of which the probable subjects of concession are situated, as well as a report of your own sentiments on these points will be requisite, his Lordship in Council is not prepared at present to state the extent of concession which may be made. I am desired, however, to apprize you, generally, of the scope of his Lordship's views in this respect.

6. His Lordship in Council is willing to act up to the full extent of the declaration conveyed to you in my letter of the 10th of November, with regard to the relinquishment of those portions of the Terraie which we may not be bound by obligations to the inhabitants, or induced by considerations of paramount expediency, to retain. In order to determine the extent to which this principle is to be practically applied, the report which you were directed to furnish will be necessary; and I am directed to request that it may be transmitted with the least practicable delay. A reference will be made to the Judicial and Revenue authorities of the districts of Sarun and Tirhoot, with a view to receive their sentiments regarding the degree in which the local interests committed to their charge will be affected, by the retention or restoration of any portions of the Terraie adjoining the frontier of their respective districts, which have been occupied by the British arms. A similar reference will be made to the local authorities of Purnea and Rungpore. All these officers will be apprized of the object which the Government has in view in these inquiries, and will be enjoined to bear in mind the liberal spirit in which it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council that the question should be considered.

7. In determining the limits of the respective States, attention must be paid to the selection, on all possible cases, of natural and well-defined boundary-marks, not liable to alteration or decay. When these cannot be had, as from the general course of the rivers in the Terraie and the distance of the forests, his Lordship apprehends will be the case, artificial boundary marks must be resorted to.

8. On the receipt of your report and those of the local officers referred to, his Lordship in Council will proceed without delay to fix the extent of the territory to be relinquished, and arrangements will be made for surveying, ascertaining, and indicating by permanent landmarks, the future boundary of the two States.

9. It will not escape you, that there is a practical advantage in not pushing our boundary too near to the line of the forest, as it would be very difficult to secure any of our districts, situated in that immediate vicinity, from the continual inroads of lawless gangs. The orders and sincere discouragement of the Nepaulese Government might be ineffectual to stop such outrages; yet we should look to that Government for the repression of these invasions, and the non-fulfilment of our expectation might be a source of difference between the two States.

10. With a view to augment the means of compensating to the Nepaulese Government for the unavoidable sacrifices they have made, the Governor-General in Council has had under his consideration the propriety of permitting that Government to retain a portion, or even the whole of the lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, which they occupied previously to the war. That territory, though not inconsiderable in point of revenue, is yet not of such magnitude, as to render its re-annexation to the dominions of the Honourable Company an object to be put in competition with that of reconciling the Goorka Government to the terms of the treaty, and thence contributing to ensure the permanency of peace between the two States.

**11. Being one of the most important subjects in dispute between the two Governments, and having been the scene of that atrocious transaction which was the proximate cause of the war, the absolute and unqualified renunciation of all pretensions to that tract of country was a condition of peace, indispensa-**

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ble to the honour and satisfaction of the British Government. That object being attained by the provisions of the second article of the treaty, the Government is now at liberty to consider whether the rigid enforcement of the stipulation may not be relaxed.

12. As already observed, the Governor-General in Council considers the financial view of the question to be of secondary importance, for the sacrifice, in that respect, cannot be material. You are aware, moreover, of the difficulties arising from the insalubrity of the climate of the Terraie of Bootwul, which oppose the enectual establishment of our authority in that tract. We have had melancholy experience of its influence on the health of our troops, and of the extreme difficulty felt by the Magistrate in procuring the services of efficient persons to act as officers of police. Expedients may be found for overcoming these embarrassments; but it is undeniable, that while they exist, they oppose a very serious impediment to the due introduction and enforcement of the authority of the British Government, and the operation of our system of administration within the limits of that country.

13. On a view of these considerations, combined with the object above stated, of carrying the principle of conciliation to the utmost extent compatible with more essential interests, it has appeared to the Governor-General in Council, that the lands in Bootwul, heretofore occupied by the Nepaulese, or such portion of them as it may not be desirable to re-annex to the district of Goruckpore, for the attainment of any particular object connected with the improvement of the police or revenue of the district, may with great propriety and advantage be relinquished to the Nepaulese, either without equivalent or on payment of a stipulated sum, inferior in amount to the estimated revenue, and to be set off against the amount of the pensions payable under the treaty, supposing the grant of those pensions not to be withdrawn, under the commutation sanctioned by a subsequent part of these instructions.

14. The objections to permitting the Nepaulese to retain lands below the Hills, in that quarter which induced the Governor-General in Council to reject a proposition made during your investigation in 1813, and subsequently revived in different stages of the negociations for peace, are partly superseded by the considerations which influence the Government, in endeavouring, by concessions of this description, to render the terms of pacification less severe, and partly removed by the difference of circumstances under which it was acceded to. What the Government would not yield as a stipulation in favour of a party negociating on equal terms, it may with safety and dignity, relinquish, as a gratuitous boon, to an enemy which has submitted to prescribed terms of pacification.

15. Your local knowledge of Bootwul will enable you to assist the judgment of the Government, with respect to the extent to which territory can be conveniently and safely relinquished to the Goorkas in that quarter; and I am directed to request that you will report your sentiments on the subject with the least practicable delay. Similar reports will be required from the Magistrate and the Collector of Goruckpore.

16. You will understand, from the tenour of the preceding paragraphs, that the Governor-General in Council is disposed and prepared to make sacrifices of territory, as far as may be reconcileable to any just view of interest, between the Koosi and the Rapti. Westward of that line no relinquishment of territory can take place, as the disposal of the low lands contiguous to the frontier of his Excellency the Vizier is necessary, for the accomplishment of a separate arrangement with his Excellency, which is in the contemplation of the Government.

17. You are authorized to signify, in general terms, to the Nepaulese agents, that the Governor-General in Council is disposed to give the most favourable consideration to the expectation expressed by themselves and their employers, that the rigour of the treaty will be relaxed. It will not be desirable, however, to express this disposition in such terms as to excite expectations which may not be fulfilled. Your knowledge of the extent of his Lordship's view will enable you to regulate your discourse, so as, on the one hand, to encourage and reassure

reassure Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and on the other, to prevent him from entertaining or inspiring his Court with undue hopes.

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(Enclosure No. 11.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

18. This communication will, of course, not be made by you, until the ratifications shall have been exchanged, and you shall be satisfied that the Government of Nepaul has thoroughly understood, and is sincerely disposed to abide by those provisions of the treaty, which may be supposed to be most repugnant to its feelings. His Lordship in Council refers especially to the articles relative to Siccim, and to the mutual reception of accredited agents.

19. Should the course of conversation lead to inquiries as to the quarter in which territory may be yielded to the Goorkas, you will be careful to intimate that it will be limited to the part bounded by the Koosi and the Rapti.

20. His Lordship in Council approves of your having abstained from entering on any discussion of points of detail arising out of the treaty, and also of your having avoided referring to the Gooroo's proposition, reported in your despatch of the 3d of November, for giving up the pecuniary pensions, in return for our relinquishment of the low lands. When the latter point becomes a subject of conversation, however, it will be proper for you to recall the attention of the Gooroo to that proposition. You will naturally observe, that in proportion to the extent of territory in the Terraie to be relinquished to the Goorkas, the necessity for reimbursement to the Bharadars for the loss of their jagheers will diminish, and the grounds of the arrangement in question be weakened; and you will try to discover the inclination of the Gooroo and of his Court, to wave the whole, of part of the money payments, in return for territorial restitutions. Adverting, however, to the spirit in which the concessions stated in this letter are contemplated, and to the political advantages to be derived from placing the leading Bharadars of the Government of Nepaul in the condition of pensioners of the British Government, his Lordship in Council would not suffer any reluctance, on the part of the Gooroo, to renew or act up to his former proposition, to impede the arrangement now sanctioned. In discussing this subject with the Gooroo, you will advert to what is suggested in the thirteenth paragraph, relative to the fixing a tribute on account of Bootwul and Sheoraj.

21. The Governor-General in Council approves of your having apprized the officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the army, and Mr. Scott, of the signature of the treaty. Instructions adapted to the actual and probable situation of affairs will be issued to those officers without delay. It is not the intention of Government to order the troops to return until the receipt of the ratification of the treaty, and the execution of the arrangements immediately resulting from it, which will not, from their nature, be dependent on future investigation and discussion.

22. The arrangements connected with the affairs of Siccim will be conducted by Mr. Scott or Captain Latter, who has proceeded to rejoin his corps, and to resume the political charge with which he was formerly vested.

23. His Lordship in Council remarks, that you have deferred the insertion of the version of the treaty in the Hill language, and that you will depend on the assistance of Chunder Sekher Opadeea in rendering the treaty into that language. His Lordship in Council concludes that you have the means of checking any accidental or designed variations from the sense of the treaty which may occur in Chunder Sekher's translation, as it is obviously of essential importance that a perfect uniformity should exist in the construction which both parties put on every passage of the treaty. It also appears to his Lordship in Council, that the Hill version should be inserted in the treaties, previously to the exchange of the ratifications.

24. I am further directed to observe, that the date of the treaty is not included in the Persian version. This omission ought to be supplied before the exchange of the ratifications, and care should be taken to insert the date in the version in the Hill language.

25. I shall hereafter have the honour of addressing you on such points connected with the treaty, and necessarily reserved, until the ratification by the Rajah of Nepaul shall be received. His Lordship in Council also suspends, until

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until that period, the transmission of a reply to the letter from the Rajah, which accompanied your despatch of the 29th November.

I have, &c.

Fort-William, 9th December 1815.

(Signed) J. Adam, Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No 12.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

To J. B. Elliott, Esq., Magistrate of Sarun.

Sir:

1. I am directed to inform you, that a treaty of peace between the Honourable Company and the State of Nepaul was signed at Seegowlee, on the 2d instant, between Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw and accredited agents of the Rajah of Nepaul. The treaty has this day been ratified by the Governor-General in Council; and although time has not admitted of the exchange of the ratification, his Lordship in Council entertains no doubt, that the Rajah of Nepaul will confirm the act of his agents, and I am accordingly directed to communicate to you, without delay, the following instructions, relative to certain contemplated arrangements connected with the treaty.

2. Among other stipulations, the Government of Nepaul has renounced all pretensions to the lands which were the subject of dispute between the two States before the war, and has ceded to the Honourable Company all that part of the Terraie between the Koosi and the Gunduck, into which the authority of the British Government has been introduced, or is in actual course of introduction. Cessions have been made in other quarters, to which it is unnecessary to advert on the present occasion, as they are not comprehended in the arrangement that forms the subject of this despatch.

3. His Lordship in Council having, by the terms of the treaty as actually concluded, effected all those points, the concession of which by the State of Nepaul appeared to be essential to the honour, interests, or security of the British Government, it is now his Lordship's desire to endeavour to reconcile the mind of the Rajah and the principal personages of the Nepaulese administration, to the unavoidable sacrifices they have made, by relaxing, as far as a due regard to other objects will admit, the rigorous enforcement of the stipulation of the treaty.

4. This purpose, his Lordship in Council is of opinion, may in a great measure be accomplished, by permitting the Government of Nepaul to retain a portion of the lands actually in their possession, although ceded to the British Government by the provisions of the treaty. Among the lands to which this principle may be applied, his Lordship in Council is disposed to think that a considerable part, even of that portion of the Terraie which has been occupied by our arms, may be expediently included. The particular grounds of this opinion are more fully expressed in the enclosed extracts from instructions addressed, under date the 10th of November and under this date, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, which are transmitted for your information. In conformity to the intention intimated in the last-mentioned document, I am directed to request that you will report your opinion with regard to the extent to which the proposed concession may be carried, without injury to the local interest committed to your charge. A corresponding reference has been made to the Collector, with whom you will naturally communicate, in forming your opinion and preparing the reports required by these instructions. A similar communication has also been made to the Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot.

5. In considering this subject, you will not lose sight of the principal object of Government in the proposed arrangement, which is to carry the principle of restitution to the utmost extent, consistent with a due regard to more essential and permanent interests. You will also endeavour to adapt the demarcation which you may propose, as much as possible, to the physical divisions of the country, so as that, in all practicable cases, we may obtain a natural, compact, well defined, and permanent boundary. You will observe that a survey of the frontier, as it may now be fixed, is contemplated, in order to leave no room for question, regarding the common limits of the territories of the two States.

6. You

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(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from Secretary to Government.

6. You will also bear in mind the particular circumstances of the Rajah of Betteeah with relation to the Nepaulese, and the mutual feeling of exasperation which is known to exist between the subjects and officers of that State and the inhabitants of the Rajah's estate. Your attention will, of course, be particularly directed to the means of preventing a recurrence of disputes between them, by the establishment of a well-defined boundary, as well as by the utmost vigilance in preventing the occurrence of new or the revival of old questions.

7. It is, perhaps, superfluous to remark, that the Governor-General in Council entertains no intention of receding from the original line of boundary, by transferring to the Goorkas any territory possessed by the British Government before the war, or in which the Nepaulese authority may not have been actually established.

I have, &c.

Fort-William, 9th December 1815. (Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

*Note.*—The same to the Collector, and to the Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, with exception of the sixth paragraph.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

Sir:

1. I had the honour to receive your despatch (by express) of the 9th instant, together with the ratified treaty to which it referred; and being in the daily hope of receiving back from Nepaul the corresponding instrument, ratified by the Rajah, in order to the formal exchange of ratifications being made, I have deferred addressing your relative to the termination, without effect, of the fifteen days stipulated for the above purpose: but a further delay, of a like nature, having subsequently occurred, and exceeded what might reasonably be allowed for the procrastinating habits of the Goorka Government, supposing that delay to have proceeded from such a cause, I cannot in duty longer continue to indulge expectation, without apprizing you of an intermediate event, which while it may serve in some measure to account for this seeming inattention, on the part of the Court of Catmandoo, to the act of its agents, may contribute towards relieving the suspense which will have been occasioned to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, in consequence of the protraction experienced in the receipt of the Rajah's ratification of the treaty of peace, the arrival of which, however, is still momentarily looked for by Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher.

2. On the evening of the 14th instant, while yet the term limited for the return of the ratified copy of the treaty from Nepaul had not wholly expired, Omakaunt, the son of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, deputed by Beem Sing with a message to Gujraj Misser, arrived here in five days from Catmandoo. The Gooroo introduced him to me on the following day, and on the 16th Omakaunt having accomplished the purpose for which he was deputed, returned to Nepaul. The object of Beem Sing's message was to prepare the Gooroo for the intervention of delay in the ratification of the treaty, and the reason assigned was, the time which would be requisite for enabling Beem Sing to remove the impressions, adverse to peace, which the insinuations of Ummer Sing Thappa (after the Gooroo's late return from Nepaul) had made on the minds of many of the Goorka Sirdars, it being necessary that the principal members of the State should be agreed, when the important act of affixing the Rajah's seal to the treaty was to be performed.

3. Ummer Sing Thappa, it would appear by the relation of Omakaunt, had placed that article of the treaty, relative to the pensions for certain Bharádars, in so odious a point of view, as to render those who should receive such pensions liable to the suspicion of becoming the partizans and agents of a Foreign State; the wages of which they would receive in those pensions, under whatever name or form they might be paid. That Beem Sing might be prepared to overcome the scruples or real objections of those who opposed the ratification of the treaty, on the ground of Ummer Sing's interpretation of the above article, he required

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(Enclosure No. 13.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

satisfactory assurances from the Gooroo, that some subsequent modification of that article would take place; on the principle of exchange of the money pensions for relinquishment of territory. The Gooroo always indulging sanguine hopes from the generosity of the British Government, neglected, as he declared to me, no opportunity of inculcating a similar confidence in the Rajah and Beem Sing, and with the view of giving strength to the hopes which he had excited, he deemed it advisable to introduce Omakaunt to me, although he was not instructed so to do, in order that this messenger might hear me confirm the ground on which those hopes were built. Being in possession of your instructions relative to the modified acceptance of the Gooroo's proposition, communicated in my despatch of the 3d ultimo, I did not hesitate to encourage, through Omakaunt, the reliance of the Rajah and Beem Sing on the favourable disposition of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council to meet the wishes of the Court of Catmandoo, by such future alterations of that article as might serve the true interest of both States; and as far as I was warranted by the tenour of my instructions, I gave assurances that the Rajah's dependence on the generosity of the British Government would not be disappointed. I informed him, at the same time, that the treaty having been already concluded, no points of this nature ought now to stand in the way of prompt ratification; and I added that when the two States should again be in friendship, opportunities would never be wanting for acts of gratuitous kindness and compliances on the part of the British Government, the objects of which could not now be agitated without obstructing the great work of peace. The Gooroo and Chunder Sekher declared their perfect confidence in the sincerity of the communication I had made; and with this impression of it, after promising that he would return in ten days with the ratified treaty, Omakaunt, as before-mentioned, returned to Catmandoo.

4. This promise having, however, been regarded with the usual faith common to Goorka declarations, I deemed it now my duty to call in a formal manner upon the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher for the ratification of the treaty which they had signed. These agents (while they expressed much concern at the non-arrival of Omakaunt with the ratification within the promised period) evinced not the least symptom whatever of doubt relative to the latter event. The delay which had occurred they ascribed not to any disinclination or wavering on the part of the Rajah and his Minister, of whose perfect readiness to ratify the act which they had commanded, these agents felt a thorough conviction, but to the intrigues of Ummer Sing Thappa, who yet untaught, as they remarked, by the failure of the Bharadars, of Kamaon in the attempt to turn the negociation out of its legitimate channel, still pursued a like course, in the hope that the ratification, obstructed by means of procrastination, would render abortive what had already been done for the attainment of peace, and thus furnish some fortuitous occurrence to favour his acquisition of power, and remedy the loss of consequence in the State which his ill success to the north-west had occasioned, if it should not tend to lessen the ascendency of Beem Sing, which it was foreseen would be confirmed by the conclusion of peace. But however conclusive to their minds this view of the opposition of parties in the Court of Catmandoo proved, the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher readily admitted, that it afforded no satisfaction to the British Government for so conspicuous a neglect of an observance held sacred in the intercourse of States. They owned the discredit which the want of punctuality in their Court, in this instance, had reflected on their proceedings: and aware of the character of Ummer Sing Thappa, and that any longer continuance here, in the expectation of the arrival of Omakaunt, would be trifling with a question of the most momentous importance to both States, they were of opinion with me, that the only course to be now pursued was by proceeding to Catmandoo, and becoming themselves the bearers of the ratified treaty from their own Court. A few hours only being requisite for the previous arrangements for their journey, they accordingly departed, at about noon to-day, for Nepaul, where they purpose making the shortest possible stay.

5. The report enjoined in your despatch of the 9th instant, relative to the portions of territory which it is proposed to relinquish to the Goorka Government, in the spirit of generosity declared by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, including also such portions of Terraie, under your instructions of the 10th ultimo, as might be relinquished in favour of the Gooroo's proposition, shall

shall be furnished with all possible despatch; and in order to give it due scope, as connected with my proceedings on this frontier, I purpose transmitting to you, at the same time, the document composing my report on the Bara Pursa Terraie. Bengal Secret Letter, 12 Jan. 1816

I have, &c.

Seegowlee, 28th December 1815. (Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

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(Enclosure No. 14.) (Enclosure No. 14.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th ultimo, received this morning by express.

2. The Governor-General in Council directs me to signify to you his entire approbation of the proceedings reported in that despatch, and his Lordship in Council does not renounce the hope that the treaty will be ultimately ratified by the Government of Nepaul. To provide for the opposite event, however, his Lordship in Council has judged it proper to direct the commencement of operations against that Power, if the ratification be not received by the 20th instant, about which date it is calculated that Gooroo Gujraj Misser may return from Catmandoo.

3. For your more particular information, I am directed to enclose a copy of a letter addressed, under this date, to the Adjutant-General.

4. You will perceive that it is the intention of the Governor-General in Council, that on the assumption of the actual command of the troops in the field, Sir David Ochterlony shall unite in his person both political and military authority; an arrangement suggested by obvious considerations of public convenience and expediency. You will be pleased, therefore, to transfer to Sir David Ochterlony, on receiving an application from him to that effect, all the documents and correspondence in your possession, relative to the past and pending negociation with the Nepaulese Government or its agents, and you will refer to Sir David Ochterlony all communications connected with that branch of the public affairs which may be thenceforward received by you.

5. It is the desire of the Governor-General in Council to continue to avail himself of your services in the management of the conquered territory, and in such local negociations and affairs as may arise out of that duty. You will also be pleased to complete the investigation and report required by the instructions of the 9th ultimo, regarding the portion of the conquered country which it may be practicable to restore to the Nepaulese Government, in the event of the establishment of peace on the condition of the treaty signed at Seegowlee.

6. In the event of the ratification of the treaty being received before these instructions reach you, or before Sir David Ochterlony shall have assumed the personal command of the troops in the field, you will, of course, consider them to be suspended.

7. It is scarcely necessary to add the desire of the Governor-General in Council, that your receipt of the ratified treaty may be communicated without delay to Sir David Ochterlony by express.

I have, &c.

Fort-William, 5th January 1816. (Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 15.) (Enclosure No. 15.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. In consequence of the delay which has occurred in the receipt of the ratification by the Rajah of Nepaul of the treaty of peace signed at Seegowlee on the 2d ultimo, the Governor-General in Council has resolved to adopt a course

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course of proceeding, calculated to produce an early decision on the part of the Court of Catmandoo, or to secure our interests against the consequences of the wavering counsels or deliberate bad faith of that Government.

(Enclosure No. 15.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

2. I am accordingly instructed to convey to you the request of the Governor-General in Council, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to direct Sir David Ochterlony to proceed without delay to the frontier of Sarun, and assume the personal command of the troops in advance, renewing and completing all the requisite preparations for prosecuting vigorous operations against the Goorka Power.

3. The tenour of the last advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw is not such as to preclude the expectation that the treaty will be ultimately ratified; and his Lordship in Council calculates, that the ratification may be received at Seegowlee, or at Sir David Ochterlony's Head-Quarters, by the 20th instant.

4. In the event of its not being received by that date, or of Sir David Ochterlony's not being in possession of authentic information that the treaty has actually been ratified, it is the request of his Lordship in Council, that the Major-General may be directed to commence operations without delay, and prosecute them without interruption, until the receipt of the ratified treaty, or until the accomplishment of the objects of the campaign, by the submission of the enemy to the conditions of peace, which will be hereafter prescribed.

5. His Excellency is further requested to take into his consideration the expediency of renewing preparations in other quarters, in the contemplation of a necessity for recommencing hostilities.

6. Sir David Ochterlony will be immediately vested with exclusive powers to conduct all political negociations and arrangements connected with the operations of the force under his command, and generally with relation to the Government of Nepaul. Instructions for his guidance in that capacity will be transmitted to him without delay, and the requisite communication will be conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, whose functions will then be limited to the management of the conquered territory already under his charge, and to such local negociations as may arise out of that duty.

7. In the event of the ratified treaty being received before Sir David Ochterlony shall be in possession of the Commander-in-Chief's instructions founded on this despatch, he will of course consider them to be superseded by that occasion: and should the ratification of the treaty be signified to Sir David Ochterlony in the earlier stage of actual military operations, such intimation is to produce an immediate cessation of hostilities; though at a more advanced point of the service, the present treaty would be deemed no longer admissible.

I have, &c.

Council Chamber,
5th January 1816.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 16.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. You will receive instructions from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for proceeding to assume the personal command of the troops on the frontier of Sarun, and for the eventual commencement and prosecution of active operations against the Goorkas.

2. The Governor-General in Council having determined that the exclusive conduct of all political negociations and arrangements connected with the operations of the force under your command, and generally with relation to the Goorka Government shall be vested in you, I am directed to inform you, that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw has been instructed, on application from you, to transfer to you all the documents and correspondence relating to past and pending negociations with that Power. In the event of your so assuming the powers hereby designated to you, no time should be lost by you in apprizing the Goorka Government, that it is through you alone any further negociation is to be

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Letter from Secretary to Government.

be conducted. I am directed to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed, under this date, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, from which you will observe, that in the event of the ratification of the treaty being received before you are in possession of these instructions, or before you shall have assumed the personal command of the troops in the field, it is not intended to disturb the existing arrangement.

3. I shall have the honour to transmit to you, without delay, detailed instructions, for your guidance in the execution of the duty now assigned to you.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
5th January 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

(Enclosure No. 17.) Letter from Adjutant-General.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to transmit you copy of instructions despatched last night by express to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, in conformity with the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, conveyed in your despatch now acknowledged. His Excellency trusts the tenour of these instructions will meet the immediate views and objects of his Lordship in Council.

The subject of the fifth paragraph of your letter will receive due attention from the Commander-in-Chief, and a communication thereon be hereafter made, for the information of his Lordship in Council.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort William,
6th January 1816.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 18.) Letter from Adjutant-General.

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., commanding at Dinapore.

Sir:

1. The delay on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul in ratifying the treaty of peace which had been concluded and signed by his accredited agent at Seegowlee, on the 2d ultimo, has determined the Governor-General in Council to order that the preparations which have been so recently countermanded, in reliance on the good faith of the Court of Catmandoo, should be immediately and vigorously resumed in every department: I am accordingly directed to request you will be pleased to issue immediate orders, and to adopt every measure necessary for the resumption and early completion of those preparations, on the scale before directed and sanctioned.

2. His Lordship in Council having also determined this day to vest you with the political powers necessary to conduct all negociations and arrangements connected with the operations of the force under your command, and with the State of Nepaul generally, has requested that the Commander-in-Chief would be pleased to instruct you to proceed and join the Head-Quarters of the Army now on the frontier, for the purpose of assuming charge of the political interests of Government in that quarter, and commencing active operations against the Goorka territories and power, should the ratification of the treaty not reach Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw or your Head-Quarters by the time specified in the instructions you will receive from the Secret Department, *viz.* the 20th instant, or should you not be in possession of authentic information that the treaty has actually been ratified

3. In either of those events, allowing a sufficient time for a communication between Seegowlee or Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's station and your Head-Quarters, it is the desire of the Commander-in-Chief, founded on the instructions of the Governor-General in Council, that you immediately resume hostilities against the Goorka power, and prosecute them without intermission, until the accomplish-

Secret Letter from Bengal, 12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 18.) Letter from Adjutant-General.

ment of the objects of the campaign, by the submission of the enemy to such conditions of peace as shall be hereafter prescribed.

4. In the event of the ratified treaty being received before you shall be in possession of the present instructions, you will, of course, consider them to be superseded by that occurrence; and should the ratification of the treaty be signified to you in the earlier stage of military operations, such intimation is to produce an immediate cessation of hostilities, though at a more advanced point of the service the present treaty could be no longer deemed admissible.

5. The Commander-in-Chief considers it of the utmost importance that you should repair in person to Persa, with as little delay as possible, accompanied or followed by his Majesty's Eighty-seventh Regiment, and such of the native troops as you may think proper to take from Dinapore. The light and battering trains, or such proportions of them as you shall judge advisable, should also be put in motion and advanced to the field dépôt at Betteeah.

6. His Excellency requests you will issue immediate orders for concentrating the corps of your division, in such position or positions as may, in your judgment, appear best calculated for forwarding the objects of the campaign, should the continued perfidy of the Nepaul Government render that measure unavoidable.

7. Those objects will not essentially differ from the plan of the last campaign traced in my despatch to Major-General Marley of the 6th November 1814, which you will doubtless have received from your predecessor in command. They are briefly these:

8. To advance on the Muckwanpore valley, with a view to its occupation, the reduction of its forts, and the complete establishment of the British troops on the northern heights of Muckwanpore, and in the entire tract of the valley between the Rapti and the Baugmutty, before any attempt should be made to cross the Lama Danga into the valley of Nepaul.

9. To the valley of Muckwanpore there are stated to be three principal routes, which terminate on a line not more than sixteen miles long, operations on which three projections can be supported and assisted by other routes, susceptible of being made subservient to the former, in the combinations by which it may be determined to approach Muckwanpore. These subordinate routes are said to turn the enemy's principal passes, and such defences as he may have erected in them. During the last season he does not appear to have fortified them, although he certainly was prepared to expect us by that line of approach to the valley of Nepaul.

10. The route to the practicability of which the greatest credit attaches is that by the Baugmutty.

11. Upon the subject of these routes and the different passes leading into Nepaul, between the Baugmutty and Rapti, and including that by the former river, you will receive the most minute information from Lieutenant Pickersgill, in charge of the guide and intelligence department, and whom it is his Excellency's intention should be appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General to the army under your command, in the event of the recurrence of hostilities, and you will be pleased to appoint him to act in that event.

12. In addition to the direct advance upon the Muckwanpore valley with the main division under your personal command, the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the greatest advantage would result to our cause, and the most essential support be given to the advance and operations of your division, by an invasion of the valley of the Rapti, over the heights of Sheo Maissur, from our post at Ramnuggur.

13. Adverting to the proximity of this valley to the principal seat of the enemy's power and resources, and that some of his most essential communications with his remaining western provinces pass through it, the Commander-in-Chief would consider it unadvisable that a detachment less than five thousand men, or five battalions of Native Infantry with ten field-pieces, should enter the valley To obtain this force of infantry, the Commander-in-Chief authorizes you

Secret Letter from Bengal, 12 Jan. 1816.

you to apply without delay to Major-General J. S. Wood for three battalions of Native Infantry from his division, to march upon Ramnugger, which joined with the two battalions now there will give the force required.

(Enclosure No. 18.)
Letter from Adjutant-General.

14. The hill of Sheo Misser, at present inefficiently guarded by some people or troops belonging to the Rajah of Ramnuggur, should be occupied by a detachment from our post near that town, and fortified, as soon as the measure can be adopted, without prematurely exciting the attention of the Goorkas to our designs on the valley. It was reconnoitred, and a sketch of it taken from Sheo Misser, by Lieutenant Pickersgill, under the Commander-in-Chief's orders, in November last. That officer will be able to afford you useful information, as to the military localities and importance of this tract of the enemy's possessions

15. Instructions, to the effect described in the thirteenth paragraph, will be transmitted to Major-General J. S. Wood direct from Head-Quarters, and he will be moreover directed to hold the remainder of his disposable force in readiness to advance again to the frontier, on receiving intimation from you of the non-arrival of the ratification of the treaty by the period specified.

16. In the event of the recurrence of hostilities being rendered inevitable by the protracted evasions and delays of a faithless enemy, the Commander-in-Chief recommends to your earliest attention and consideration, the expulsion of the enemy's force from the Terraie, and all the lands he now holds below the hills. It may be necessary, in view to this end, to concentrate the greater part of the Rohillah cavalry, and to apply to Major-General Wood for a further reinforcement from the second corps.

17. You will be pleased to assume the command of the troops to the eastward of the Koosi, and to direct Captain Latter to report to you under authority of this letter. Similar orders will be sent from Head-Quarters. As no offensive operations can for the present be undertaken on that frontier, his Excellency sees no objections to the first battalion of the Twenty-first, now at Kissen Gunge, being ordered to join your division without delay.

18. The Commander-in-Chief authorizes you to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for brigading the army when it is collected, before which time his Excellency presumes the treaty must be ratified or hostilities become inevitable. The arrangements which, under the latter circumstance, you may find it necessary to make without reference to Head-Quarters, will, of course, be subject to his Excellency's further orders and confirmation.

19. You will be pleased to consider yourself authorized to sanction any expence in the different departments necessary to give effect to the instructions now transmitted you. The scale of the Commissariat and Artillery equipments is to be the same as ordered antecedently to the discontinuance of the late preparations for a second campaign.

20. You will countermand or recall should you think it necessary and there be yet time, the detachments that were ordered down in the expectation.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
5th January 1816.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

## SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
*Dated the 21st February* 1816.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

1. In our despatch of the 12th ultimo, we apprized your Honourable Committee of the actual state of the negociation with the Government of Nepaul, and the probability of our being compelled to resume military operations against that Power, together with the renewal of preparations for that eventual purpose.

2. We are concerned to state, that the persevering refusal of the Government of Nepaul to ratify the treaty signed at Segowlee, has compelled us to proceed to carry the projected operations into effect; and the campaign has been opened by

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

by the advance of a portion of the force under the command of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, through the great Saul forest, to the foot of the pass of Buhiaki leading directly into the valley of Muckwanpore. Two separate columns were to advance respectively by the channel of the Baugmutty on the right, and by the valley of the Rapti on the left of the pass, by which the force under the personal command of Sir David Ochterlony is to penetrate the range of hills; and we have reason to suppose, though no advices of the fact have been received, that they also have moved towards their destined points.

3. Sir David Ochterlony experienced no opposition in his passage of the forest, his report of which operation is enclosed; nor is there any certain account of the position of the enemy's force. Sir David Ochterlony, on the date of the last advices, was occupied in forming a dépôt, and strengthening a position at the foot of the pass, to secure his communications, after the completion of which he would advance. We shall have the honour to transmit copies of any further reports that may be received previously to the close of the present despatches.

4. The enclosed copies of correspondence with the Adjutant-General and Sir David Ochterlony, will put your Honourable Committee in possession of every circumstance that has occurred since the date of our last despatch relative to the progress of the military preparations. To that series of documents is added the copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, dated the 28th November 1815, detailing the arrangements adopted and contemplated by the Commander-in-Chief, for the prosecution of a second campaign against the Goorkas, and which though subsequently suspended, corresponds in principle, and with scarcely any variation in detail, with those actually in progress.

5. For more convenient reference, separate returns of the force under Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and of those which are assembling under the command of Major-General John Wood and Colonel Nicolls, respectively, are enclosed.

6. In the thirty-fifth paragraph of our despatch of the 12th of January, we stated our intention to prepare instructions to Sir David Ochterlony, for his guidance in the conduct of the political negociations and arrangements with which he was charged. A copy of those instructions, bearing date the 13th of January, is enclosed; together with a copy of the English draft of a letter from the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, referred to in those instructions.

7. It will not be necessary to occupy the time of your Honourable Committee, by a recital of the substance of the instructions to Sir David Octerlony, which are framed on the basis of those which were issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw previously to the commencement of the last campaign, and referred to in the one hundred and seventy-ninth and following paragraphs of the Governor-General's despatch of the 2d of August 1815, varied according to the alteration of circumstances

8. It was not practicable to anticipate the exact nature of every case in which Sir David Ochterlony might be required to exercise the political powers vested in him, or the questions which he might have to decide, at a moment when a reference for orders would be impracticable. The principal object, therefore, in drawing his instructions, was to state, with clearness and precision, the views entertained by us in the event of the success of our operations, and the general principles by which our proceedings would be regulated in their several stages, and in the different supposable cases which we were able to contemplate, and to leave to Sir David Ochterlony, in whose judgment, talents, and zeal, we repose entire confidence, an ample latitude of discretion, in the application of those principles to the circumstances in which he might be called on to act. We have, at the same time, endeavoured to guard against the possibility of any embarrassment, arising from the premature formation of any final arrangement, by leaving open to future consideration and decision such questions as would admit of that course of proceeding. We trust that the tenour of these instructions will be honoured with the approbation of your Honourable Committee.

9. Your Honourable Committee will have observed, that the force to be assembled at Seetapore, in Oude, under the command of Colonel Nicolls, of his

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

his Majesty's Fourteenth Regiment, Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's Forces in India, is intended to act against the Western Goorka provinces of Dootee, Suleeanee, and Acham, and eventually to prosecute further operations in aid of those of Sir David Ochterlony's division. With these operations it will probably become expedient to combine political negociations and arrangements, directed to the objects of uniting in our cause the inhabitants of the provinces, and the representatives of the ancient ruling families, or such of the Goorka chiefs and governors of provinces as may be disposed to withdraw from their allegiance to that Government, and unite their interests with ours. Among the latter, Choutra Bum Sah, and his brother, Roodher Beer Sah, with whom negociations were so long depending during the past year, will attract our attention in a primary degree: and we deem it by no means improbable, that those chiefs, should they find they have no means of successful resistance, will readily enter on a negociation, on the basis formerly discussed, of being rendered the independent rulers, under our protection, of the countries which they now govern on the part of the State of Nepaul.

10. We have determined to avail ourselves of the experienced talents, judgment, and prudence of Mr. Gardner, who so successfully conducted the political branch of our measures in Kamaon in the last campaign, in the conduct of these arrangements; and we have accordingly directed him to repair to Colonel Nicolls' camp. A copy of the instructions issued to Mr. Gardner, for his guidance in the execution of this service, is enclosed, for the information of your Honourable Committee.

11. The force assembled under the command of Major-General John Wood, at Loutan in Goruckpore, is intended rather to act as a corps of observation, to create a partial diversion in favour of the other divisions, than to be employed in active operations within the hills; circumstances, of which, if they occur, we shall be prepared to avail ourselves, may however lead to the more active employment of that force, which in such an event will probably operate in the direction of Palpa and Tonsein, and eventually the more eastern possessions of the Goorkas.

12. It only remains to lay before your Honourable Committee a statement of the communications between the Goorka negociators and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and subsequently Sir David Ochterlony, which have terminated in the state of affairs described at the commencement of this despatch.

13. The enclosed copies of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatches of the 24th and 25th of January, contain the statement of what passed between that officer and Gooroo Gujraj Misser, on the return of the latter from Catmandoo, whither (as reported in the sixth paragraph of our despatch of the 12th of January) he had proceeded, in the professed expectation of effecting the ratification of the treaty. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that instead of being prepared to ratify the treaty, the Court of Catmandoo persisted in demanding the restitution of territory (designating specifically the Terraie, between the Koosi and the Gunduck) in exchange for the proposed pensions. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw having signified to the Gooroo that the non-arrival of the treaty had terminated the negociation as far as he was concerned, referred the Gooroo to Sir David Ochterlony, on whom the conduct of all political negociations and affairs between the British and Nepaulese Governments had now devolved.

14. Sir David Ochterlony, on being apprized of the return of Gujraj Misser without the treaty, transmitted to him the letter from the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, an English copy of which forms Enclosure No. 9, of this despatch, with directions to forward it to Catmandoo, intimating to the Gooroo at the same time, that his further residence in the British camp was unnecessary, and that he might withdraw either to Catmandoo or to Benares. The Gooroo, in reply, stated, that he had forwarded the Governor-General's letter, and had previously deputed Chunder Sekher Opadeea to Catmandoo, to apprize the Rajah of the actual state of affairs: that on that person's return, Sir David Ochterlony should be apprized of the result of his mission; and that, for himself, he could not depart, until he should have an interview with Sir David Ochterlony. Copies of those letters are among the series of Sir David Ochter-

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

lony's despatches, which forms a number in the packet. Gooroo Gujraj Misser remained at Seegowlee; and after Sir David Ochterlony's advance to Buhahkoh he repaired thither, accompanied by Chunder Sekher, who had in the meanwhile returned from Catmandoo. It appeared that Chunder Sekher's deputation to Catmandoo was equally fruitless with the preceding visit of the Gooroo, the ratification being still withheld, and the only proposition they were authorized to make being the exchange of the pensions for a specified portion of territory, now indicated as that part of the Terraie lying between the Ooneeah and Koosi rivers, or the payments being made to the Rajah instead of being divided among the Bharadars. To the latter proposition Sir David Ochterlony observed, that it was immaterial to the British Government how the money was appropriated; and to the former, that if the treaty were ratified, he was assured the wish of the Court of Catmandoo would be met by the British Government as far as possible; but that the ratified treaty being still withheld, his instructions precluded him from continuing the negociation. He accordingly dismissed the Vakeels and directed them to depart from his camp. A copy of Sir David Ochterlony's despatch, reporting the circumstances above recited, is enclosed.

15. The remaining points adverted to in Sir David Ochterlony's despatches, and in the replies addressed to that officer, and the corresponding instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, do not require to be particularly adverted to. Your Honourable Committee will perceive with regret, the reserve and want of cordiality manifested by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, which we were compelled to notice with reprehension. We trust that the effect of our observations on that subject will be, to prevent any inconvenience arising to the public service from that officer's procedure.

16. In order to complete the information of your Honourable Committee on the subject to which this despatch refers, we have the honour to enclose a copy of the correspondence which has passed with Captain Latter, relative to the situation and affairs of the Rajah of Siccim, since the date of our last despatch. Your Honourable Committee will be pleased to observe, that every object of national interest involved in our connexion with that petty State, and in the establishment of a barrier against the extension of the Goorka conquests to the eastward, is provided for by the stipulations of the proposed treaty directed to those objects. The disposition and conduct of the Rajah of Siccim and his chiefs and subjects, generally appear to be, in every respect, what is to be desired, and we do not doubt that we shall find in that State, a zealous, and, as far as its means will allow, an useful ally, in the event of a protracted war with the Goorkas.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
21st February 1816.

(Signed) Moira,
N. B. Edmonstone,
Arch. Seton,
G. Dowdeswell.

P.S. We have the honour to transmit the enclosed copies of despatches from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony and Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, commanding the fourth brigade of the division under the Major-General's command, from which your Honourable Committee will observe, that Sir David Ochterlony has succeeded in penetrating through the first range of hills into the valley of Muckwanpore. Subsequent advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet state his being in possession of the third stockade mentioned in his letter.

(Enclosure No. 1.)
Letter from Major Nicol.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

By desire of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to transmit the copy of a despatch received from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, dated the 9th instant, from Bichakor, which his Excellency requests you will

will be so good as to submit to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
19th Februarv 1816.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

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To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

Sir:

I beg you will report to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that after providing for the security of my dépôt at Semra Bassa, by throwing up a stockaded work, and leaving five companies of the second battalion of the Ninth Native Infantry, and two six-pounders, under Major M'Namara, I advanced this morning, at seven o'clock, with the Third Infantry Brigade, four six-pounders, and four three-pounder mountain-guns, through the forest, and am happy to state that I arrived without molestation or accident, at half-past three o'clock P. M., at Bichakor, where I have taken up a position in the channel of the nullah of that name, and I expect to be joined to-morrow by the fourth brigade and the remaining field and mountain trains, leaving the battering ordnance and heavy howitzers and mortars, for the present, under cover of the works at Semra Bassa.

The road we found to be, as generally described, a mere pathway, and it was with considerable labour and exertion that the guns have been brought up. An adequate idea of the excessive thickness of the grass jungle, and the closeness and lofty size of the saul and other trees composing the wilderness we have come through, can only be formed from personal observation, as it certainly baffles description; and I cannot sufficiently express my astonishment at the total want of opposition we have experienced in passing a tract of twelve miles, in every part of which the enemy had such ample means of annoying us and disputing our progress.

My last accounts from Colonels Kelly and Nicolls state the junction of the corps composing their respective columns, and their expectation of advancing to-morrow towards the passes opposite to them.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bichakor,
9th February 1816.
7 P. M.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

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(Enclosure No. 2.)

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Deputy-Adjutant General.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch* from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, acknowledging the receipt of the instructions from this department for immediate resumption of preparations for hostilities, and detailing the arrangements he had in consequence adopted.

The Commander-in-Chief has intimated to the Major-General his approbation of the measures; and adverting to the advanced state of the season, has requested him generally to adopt all military arrangements connected with the object in view, which circumstances may render necessary, and the delay of referring to Head-Quarters for orders regarding which would be injurious to the public interests.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
20th January 1816.

(Signed) C. STUART,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

To

* Dated 11th January 1816.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday morning, of your despatch of the 5th instant, by express, directing an immediate resumption of preparations for hostilities against the Nepaulese Government, unless the ratification of the treaty of peace entered into with Colonel Bradshaw by the accredited agent of that State should be received by a certain date.

In obedience to these instructions, I have issued orders to the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments, for completing the preparation for service on the scale formerly directed with the utmost practicable expedition; and, in the prosecution of the other points referred to in your letter, have addressed Major-General J. S. Wood, commanding the Benares district, to detach to Ramnuggur, *vid* Betteeah, three battalions of Native Infantry, with their guns and equipments, transmitting, as my authority for the requisition, copies of paragraphs twelfth and thirteenth of your letter under reply.

You will, however, by this time, be aware of the event which took place at Sheomaissur on the 2d instant, which renders, for the present, the measure directed in the fourteenth paragraph of your letter impracticable. On this subject, as well as on a variety of others connected with the eventual prosecution of hostilities, I shall do myself the honour of addressing you more at large on the earliest opportunity, after making myself more thoroughly acquainted with local and other circumstances.

Major Latter has been recalled, with the right wing, first battalion, Thirtieth Native Infantry, by express; and I am in hopes that he will be able to return to Dinapore by the end of the present month.

I have further to report, that a portion of the battering train, with five companies of the second battalion of the Ninth Native Infantry, and Captain Baines's company of Pioneers, will cross the Ganges at Hajeepore on the 12th and 13th instant, on which latter day I purpose to quit this place, and either to accompany or precede the above detachment to Persa, *vid* Seegowlee.

His Majesty's Eighty-seventh regiment, and the left wing, second battalion Fourth Native Infantry, will also cross the Ganges in the course of a very few (say four) days, or as soon as the requisite carriage and equipments can be supplied by the Commissariat, and proceeding by Sherepore, Bhugwunpore, &c. will join the main body of the troops in the vicinity of Persa, to which position I shall direct Colonel Kelly's detachment to move, about the time the train, &c. approaches that place.

To enable me to draw the whole of the regulars from Dinapore, I have applied to the Magistrate at Patna for a detachment of the provincial battalion at that place, similar to what was furnished last year on a like emergency.*

The fortified dépôt at Betteeah having fallen into decay from the effects of the rains, I have directed Lieutenant Lindsay, of Engineers, to repair the works there, and furnished him with an advance of money, and the services of a company of Pioneers from Ramnuggur.

I have it in contemplation, with reference to availing myself of the facilities of the passage by the Bhaugmutty River, to concentrate the troops at Janickpore and Bhugwunpore, at the latter place leaving Colonel Gregory with six companies of the first battalion Twelfth Native Infantry in his present situation, reinforced by some more cavalry and five companies of the second battalion Twenty-first Native Infantry from Kissengunge, and the remainder of that corps will be posted at Nautpore. This subject I must also leave to be more particularly noticed hereafter.

I beg leave to draw your attention to there being no specific instructions in your letter respecting the General Medical Staff to be attached to the troops, in case of proceeding to hostilities, and request the favour of your consideration to this circumstance.

I have, &c.

Dinapore, 11th January 1816. (Signed) D. Ochterlony, Major-General.

(Enclosure

* This requisition has been complied with by a detachment of two hundred men.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.) Letter from Deputy-Adjutant General.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

1. I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the accompanying draft of a General Order relating to the brigading of the Dinapore Division of the Army in the Field, under the command of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and to the different appointments and arrangements connected with the subject, which his Excellency requests you will lay before the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

2. Some of the appointments included in the order have already been sanctioned, and have been inserted for the sake of distinctness, and most of the arrangements are generally those which have, on similar and late occasions, been authorized by Government; with which consideration, his Excellency now deems it necessary only to bring under the particular notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, such part of the arrangement as appears at this period to require the further sanction of Government, as not having been formerly authorized for the Dinapore division of the army in the field.

3. These, the Commander-in-Chief desires me to observe, are as follows.

Secretary to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony.

Extra Aide-de-Camp to Sir D. Ochterlony.

Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

Acting Aide-de-Camp to the Officers commanding First and Second Brigades.

The provision made for the Medical Attendance of the Staff attached to the division.

4. With respect to the first, as a Secretary has, on former occasions, been allowed to officers in command of divisions, in strength far below that of the force under the Major-General, the Commander-in-Chief has no doubt but that his Lordship in Council will consider it not less due to Major-General Ochterlony's situation, than to the extensive duties he has to conduct, that he should have the aid of a staff officer of this description.

5. With reference to similar considerations, the Commander-in-Chief is satisfied, that an extra Aide-de-Camp is necessary to enable the Major-General to carry on the multifarious details of the important command entrusted to him; and, on this ground, his Excellency has no hesitation in recommending the appointment to the favourable consideration of Government, assured that his Lordship in Council will feel disposed, as far as practicable, to consult the wishes and the convenience of an officer selected for a situation of high trust and importance.

6. Lieutenant Pointz, the officer recommended for the situation, was severely wounded during the early operations of the last campaign, on the Goruckpore frontier, and being compelled by ill health to leave his corps for the purpose of proceeding to the Presidency, arrived at Dinapore, where finding that hostilities were likely to be renewed, he solicited, as the surest way of participating in the expected service, to be allowed to accompany Major-General Sir David Ochterlony to the frontier.

7. In explanation of the circumstances which have induced Major-General Ochterlony to recommend that an Aide-de-Camp be allowed to the officers commanding the First and Second Brigades, and his Excellency to give his support to the arrangement, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying extract from the Major-General's letter, dated the 29th ultimo, which, with the additional extract from a letter dated the 26th ultimo, shewing the object which these Brigades are destined to effect, will, the Commander-in-Chief hopes, preclude the necessity for his occupying the time of Government by any additional observations on the subject.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

8. The necessity of providing for the Medical attendance of the Staff Officer attached to the Division of the Army in the Field is too obvious to require any explanation.

(Enclosure No. 3.) Letter from Deputy-Adjutant General.

9. To an army of the strength of that commanded by Major-General Sir D Ochterlony, and employed on so arduous a service, some officer to conduct the duties of the Quarter-Master-General's department appears to the Commander-in-Chief to be essentially necessary; and an Assistant Quarter-Master-General having, in 1814, been allowed to the force then assembled under Major-General Marshall for service against the Machery Rajah, his Excellency trusts that the same appointment will be sanctioned on the present occasion.

10. Having now submitted all the observations on the subject which occur to the Commander-in-Chief to be requisite, I am desired to request you will express to the Governor-General in Council his Lordship's hope, that the whole arrangement will experience the sanction of Government, on learning which his Excellency will give publicity to it in General Orders.

11. Some subsidiary points connected with the movements of the Dinapore Division of Army will hereafter be brought under the notice of the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
9th February 1816.

(Signed) C. STUART,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

General Orders.

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Commander-in-Chief.*

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish the under-mentioned arrangements for brigading the Dinapore Division of the Army in the Field, under the command of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony.

Assistant-Adjutant-General ..... Captain W. L. Watson.

Twenty-second Regiment Native Infantry:

Assistant Quarter-Master General ..... Lieutenant Pickersgill.

Twenty-fourth Regiment Native Infantry:

Paymaster to the Division in the Field, Captain Andree, Fourth Regiment.
Major of Brigade..... Captain Baldock.
Field Engineer..... ..... Captain Tickell.
Assistant Field Engineers ..... Lieutenant Peckett, Lieutenant Lindsay.
Superintending Surgeon ..... Mr. Superintending Surgeon Gillman.
Field Surgeon ..... Mr. Surgeon Proctor, Eighteenth Regiment.
Medical Store-keeper ..... Mr. Assistant Surgeon Morrieson.
Post-master in the Field ..... Captain E. Cartwright Acting Aide-de-Camp.
Secretary to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony ..... Captain E. Cartwright, Acting Aide-de-Camp.
Extra Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony ..... Lieutenant Pointz, his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment.

*First Brigade:*

Colonel W. Kelly, his Majesty's Twenty-fourth regiment, to command.
Major of Brigade..... Lieutenant G. Casement, Twenty first Regiment Native Infantry.
Brigade Quarter-Master ..... Lieutenant H. Maxwell, Chumparun Light Infantry.

His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment of Foot, First battalion Eighteenth Regiment, Divisions of the First and Second battalions Twenty-first Regiment Native Infantry, Chumparun Light Infantry.

*Second*

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

General Order.

*Second Brigade:*

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Nicol, his Majesty's Sixty-sixth Regiment, to command.
Major of Brigade ..... Lieutenant J. Hay, Pioneers.
Brigade Quarter-Master ..... Lieutenant D. Williamson, Twenty-first Regiment Native Infantry.

His Majesty's Sixty-sixth Regiment of Foot, Fifth and Eighth Grenadier Battalions; First battalion Eighth and Second battalion Eighteenth Regiment Native Infantry.

*Third Brigade:*

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Miller, his Majesty's Eighty-seventh Foot, to command.
Major of Brigade ..... Captain K. A. C. Watson, Twenty-second Regiment Native Infantry.
Brigade Quarter-Master ..... Lieutenant C. D. Aplin, Pioneers.

His Majesty's Eighty-seventh Regiment of Foot, Second battalion Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fifth Regiments Native Infantry.

*Fourth Brigade:*

Colonel Dick, Ninth Regiment Native Infantry, to command.
Major of Brigade ..... Lieutenant Goad, Twenty-fifth Regiment Native Infantry.
Brigade Quarter-Master ..... Lieutenant Purvis, Thirtieth Regiment.

Second battalion Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth and right wing First battalion Thirtieth Regiments Native Infantry.

Until the arrival of Colonel Dick, Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett, Eighth Regiment Native Infantry, is to have temporary charge of the Fourth Brigade.

In consideration of the particular circumstances connected with the service on which the First and Second brigades are likely to be employed, the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased, as a special case, to attach an acting Aide-de Camp to the Officers commanding these brigades, and to appoint the under-mentioned officers to the situation.

Ensign Smith, his Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment of Foot, to be acting Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Kelly, commanding First brigade.

Lieutenant Harvey, his Majesty's Sixty-sixth Regiment, to be Acting Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, commanding Second Brigade.

A field hospital is allowed for the Dinapore division of the Army in the Field.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon George Rankin is directed to afford medical attendance to the staff officers of the division.

Such of the foregoing appointments and arrangements as are extra to the fixed establishment of the army, are to have effect from the date on which, they were severally directed to assume the duties of them by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony.

(Signed) C. STUART,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

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Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

EXTRACT *from a Letter from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony to the Adjutant-General, under date the 26th January* 1816.

Par. 5. The First Brigade under Colonel Kelly, which will ultimately form the column to proceed by the Baugmutty route for the attack of Huryhurpore, will consist of the troops now at Bhugwanpore, joined by his Majesty's Twenty-fourth foot, and the right wing of the First battalion of the Twenty-first from Kishengunge, which I have ordered to come on, instead of joining Colonel Gregory at Janickpore, as intimated in my report of the 11th instant; it appearing that the Colonel has detained the four companies of the First battalion of the Twelfth Native Infantry, which I had desired him to send with the troops I called from his force to Bhugwanpore. The Second battalion of the Twenty-fifth Native Infantry will be withdrawn from that post, as will be noticed hereafter.

6. Colonel

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

6. Colonel Kelly's force will amount to ten companies of European Infantry, thirty-two of Native Infantry, one of Pioneers, with a fourth part of the light and mountain artillery of the division; and for the eventual service of this column, I intend to place two eighteen-pounders and two eight-inch howitzers in dépôt at Bhugwanpore, where a strong work has been raised for the protection of these and the commissariat stores.

7. The second Brigade, under Colonel Nicol, will consist of the corps now at Ramnuggur, joined by his Majesty's Sixty-sixth Regiment, the Fifth Grenadier Battalion, in progress from Azimgurh, and the Second battalion of the Eighteenth Native Infantry, which was detached by Colonel Kelly on Major Lumley's requisition, whilst I was on the way from Dinapore.

8. This brigade having for its object the invasion of the valley of the Raptee and the western line of operations, has been formed on the largest scale, and will amount to five complete corps, with one-fourth of the light and mountain artillery, pioneers, &c. &c. But the information I now possess respecting the probable nature of the service in that quarter, does not hold out a similar necessity to that which exists towards the eastward, for placing any part of the heavy ordnance nearer to the scene of Colonel Nicol's intended operations, than the dépôt which I propose to establish near Persa, for the support of the central columns under my immediate command, as communications are stated to exist, of a nature calculated to suit the object of supplying Colonel Nicol with battering ordnance, if necessary, with very little delay, as far as relates to distance.

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

EXTRACT *from a Letter from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to the Adjutant-General under date the 29th January* 1816.

1. Respecting the order appointing personal staff to Brigadiers Kelly and Nicol, I have been prompted to this, after the most mature and deliberate reflexion, and on a consideration of the extensive and confidential correspondence which those officers will have to carry on, when employed separately, in the details of which, the services of neither of their brigade staff can be available, without taking off their time and attention from the more active and important duties devolving upon them, in the various circumstances of active and detached service, in a close, difficult, and mountainous country, and from a want of knowledge in the vernacular language of the country on the part of their brigadiers. Independently of which, these officers being strangers to their respective superiors, it cannot be expected, nor would it be consistent with delicacy to require, that they should at once be admitted to their unreserved confidence, the necessary consequence of their being employed in preparing their correspondence and reports. These remarks apply generally to the subject: but I would also beg leave to observe, that Colonel Kelly's promotion to the rank of a general officer by the first brevet (a circumstance generally believed to have occurred already), seems to point out the propriety of the present measure, in his particular case, in the most obvious manner; and the very recent arrival in this country of Brigadier Nicol, appears to warrant the expediency of extending the same to him.

2. In reference to my Division Order appointing a Post-master, I have already observed on the state in which I found the dawks on this frontier; and I then did myself the honour of soliciting his Excellency's permission to have military dawks established throughout the division. I can now, with confidence and satisfaction state, in further argument favouring this arrangement, that since the adoption of the measure, the difference in my receipt of communications from all quarters has been astonishing: in some instances, the periods being one-half of those formerly taken up in the transit of despatches, more particularly those from Patna to my Head-Quarters, which being the route by which I receive his Excellency's commands, enhances greatly the value of the modification introduced into this department.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department

Sir:

(Enclosure No. 4.) Letter from Acting Adjutant-General

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 29th ultimo, from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, recommending, for the reasons therein stated, that Captain Hay, commanding the Chumparun Light Infantry Corps, may be permitted to entertain natives of Nepaul who may come over to us during the present service, and suggesting the expediency of embodying such further number of deserters as shall come over.

The Commander-in-Chief, considering it extremely desirable to encourage the defection among the enemy's troops, and anxious that no time should be lost in carrying the measure into execution, as on its early adoption its success so much depends, has instructed Major-General Sir David Ochterlony to authorize Captain Hay to fill up the vacancies in his present Mountaineer company, and eventually to raise a second Mountaineer company from men of the description above alluded to, and also to embody whatever additional number of men he shall be able to obtain from the same source.

In explanation of the instructions which the Commander-in-Chief has directed to be given to the Major-General on the subject, I am desired by his Excellency to request you will lay before the Governor-General in Council the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 12th instant, addressed to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, in submitting which the Commander-in-Chief requests you will express to his Lordship in Council his hope, that the policy of the measure will secure to it the sanction of Government, in which event his Excellency begs leave to suggest that the necessary communication on the subject may be made to the Office of Audit.

The enclosure referred to in Major-General Sir David Ochterlony's letter being of no importance, it has not been thought necessary to trouble Government with it.

I have. &c.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
13th February 1816.

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To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony

Sir:

I request you will submit to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the enclosed extract from a private letter addressed by Captain C. P. Hay, commanding the Chumparun Light Infantry Local Battalion to Captain Watson, Assistant Adjutant-General, applying for my permission to entertain natives of Nepaul who may, in the course of the present service, come over to us, to fill up vacancies in the Chumparun Battalion.

Adverting to the great success experienced to the westward last campaign, in drawing over a large proportion of the enemy's troops, and to the manifest advantages likely to be afforded to the intelligence department of the army by securing the services of a body of this description of troops, and further encouraged by the character which Captain Hay gives of the fidelity and general efficiency of the company of Mountaineers attached to his corps experimentally, I have been induced to accord my assent to that officer's proposition, under precautionary injunctions, until the pleasure of his Excellency may be received.

The fact of a small party of the enemy's troops, consisting of a Havildar and four of their regular Sepoys, having come to my camp for service, stating, as their reason for the step they have taken, that they had long suffered from privations and scarcity of pay, holds out a reasonable prospect of our being able to embody considerable numbers, if encouragement be held out to them,

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 4.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

and I wish to be early favoured with his Lordship's commands on this subject, and whether I may, by way of encouragement, promulgate and hold out the scale of allowances fixed by General Orders of the 26th August last, for the Nusseeree, Sirmore, and Kamaon battalions, as to be extended to such as may join our cause.

Should his Lordship approve of the measure here submitted, I am in hopes, with the assistance of Sooba Loll Suhaee, and a small party of intelligent Goorkas, whom I expect to join me from the First Nusseeree Corps in a few days,* to extend this defection among the enemy's troops very considerably, and they may be embodied separately under intelligent European officers, or made over to form part of the fixed establishment of the local battalions on this frontier, as may be deemed most expedient.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bullwee,
29th January 1816.

(Signed) D. Ochterlony,
Major-General.

Letter from Acting Adjutant-General.

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., commanding, Dinapore Frontier.

Sir:

I have the honour, by order of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, to acknowledge your letter of the 29th ultimo, with its enclosure, from Captain Hay, commanding Chumparun Light Infantry Corps, relating to the enlisting and embodying natives of Nepaul, who in the course of the present service shall come over to us.

The Commander-in-Chief considering it highly expedient to encourage the defection among the troops of the enemy, by receiving into our pay such men of the description mentioned by you who shall come over to us, authorizes Captain Hay to entertain and enrol on the strength of his corps a number of the Hill men sufficient to complete his Mountaineer company, and if deemed expedient by you, for the formation of an additional company of Mountaineers from the same souree, keeping in view that this company, if permanently retained, will, as suggested by Captain Hay, be substituted in the place of one of the present battalion companies.

Should, as expected by you, the defection among the enemy's troops take place to any extent, the Commander-in-Chief also authorizes you to receive and embody such Goorka deserters as shall offer their services, on the allowances fixed by General Orders of the 26th August 1815, for the Nusseeree, Sirmore, and Kamaon battalions.

It is to be distinctly stated to the men who may thus engage themselves, that should the interests of the service require their being employed on any other frontier of the Company's possessions, their terms of enlistment are to bind them to that contingency.

Under the present uncertainty of the number of men which may be obtained, his Excellency feels precluded from giving you any precise instructions respecting the manner in which the deserters shall be disposed of; but, in the present instance, it may, the Commander-in-Chief thinks, be best to keep them embodied as a distinct corps, under an intelligent officer selected by you for the purpose.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
12th February 1816.

(Signed) J. Nicol,
Acting Adjutant-General,

(Enclosure

* These persons have arrived whilst this despatch was under preparation.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Bengal Secret Letter 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.) Letter from Adjutant-General.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, conveying the authority of the Governor-General in Council for the renewal, in every department, of preparations for commencing another campaign at the earliest practicable period, regulating their extent by the Commander-in-Chief's knowledge of the views and intentions of the Government, and by a reference to the general scale of the operations by which his Excellency may be of opinion that those views can be most speedily and effectually accomplished.

2. I now proceed, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to report for the information of the Right Honourable the Governer-General in Council, the measures which have been adopted, consequent to the date of the orders of Government now acknowledged.

3. His Lordship in Council is already apprized by the Commander-in-Chief's communication to the Military department, under date the 14th of August last, of the preparations which had been directed to be made in the Commissariat and Ordnance departments, in pursuance of the orders communicated in your letter under date the 22d of July last, having been suspended as far as related to the former department.

4. The preparations in the Commissariat department were directed to be suspended by letter to the Assistant Commissary-General, under date the 10th September 1815, in consequence of the expectation of peace; but the arrangements in the Ordnance department consisting chiefly of the transportation of Ordnance and stores, with a view to establish a field dépôt at Dinapore, rendered it necessary that those preparations should proceed, and they were accordingly carried into effect: some expense will therefore have been incurred under those two heads, which will require the sanction of Government. No cattle were hired nor establishments entertained in the Ordnance department.

5. The first object of the Commander-in-Chief's attention was directed to the immediate resumption of the requisite preparations in the Commissariat, as delay or deficiency in that department would paralize every other, in whatever forwardness it might be.

6. The correspondence noted in the margin,* which accompanies the despatch, will apprize the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council of the measures directed by the Commander-in-Chief to be taken, with a view to insure the subsistence and movement of the principal division of the army destined to act against Nepaul, on a scale fully proportioned to the objects of the campaign; but, at the same time, with such a limitation, both of force and of the means to be employed in the Commissariat department, as will materially diminish the burden of the war.

7. There is an article of supply which was issued very generally to the troops on service last campaign, but which the Commander-in-Chief did not think himself justified in authorizing this year. His Excellency alludes to cloth pantaloons. The extent of force to be employed was so great, that if that article was to be supplied, the expense of it would not fall very far short of nearly one year's clothing of the regular Native Infantry; and as the conclusion of the peace seemed so very probable, the Commander-in-Chief did not think it necessary or proper to sanction a great expenditure, the necessity or utility of which

* The Adjutant-General's private letter to Captain Cunliffe, dated 26th September 1815.

Captain Cunliffe's answer to the above, dated 27th September 1815, with copies of statements therein alluded to.

Captain Cunliffe's letter to the Adjutant-General, dated 7th October 1815, with copy of its enclosed references

Adjutant-General's letter to the Commissary-General, dated 27th October 1815, with copy of its enclosure.

Captain Cunliffe's letter to the Adjutant-General, dated 7th November 1815.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.) Letter from Adjutant-General.

which was so very doubtful under the above circumstance, particularly as there seemed every prospect of a great part of the cold season elapsing before the commencement of active operations, should they prove to be ultimately unavoidable.

8. By the arrangements which has been made, supplies for two thousand five hundred Europeans and for nine thousand five hundred Native soldiers for one month, half to be carried by men and the remainding half by bullocks and other descriptions of carriage, will be in readiness at the opening of the campaign. A detail of these supplies, with the carriages requisite for the transportation of them, will be found in the statement forming an Enclosure in the Assistant Commissary-General's letter of the 27th of September last.

9. Preparations for moving and subsisting the remainder of the troops now on the frontier, or such additional re-inforcement as might be expedient to hold in readiness, may be progressively going on, according as the exigencies of the service may seem to require.

10. The following is the amount of force now on the frontier between the Teistah and Gunduck rivers.

*European Troops.*

| | Rank and file. |
|---|---|
| Artillery | 159 |
| His Majesty's Twenty-Fourth Foot | 751 |
| His Majesty's Sixty-Sixth Foot | 770 |

*Native Troops.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten Rissillahs of the First and Second Rohilla Cavalry | 1080 |
| Rissillah of Lucknow cavalry | 100 |
| Golundauze | 80 |
| Gun-Lascars | 420 |
| Eighth Grenadier battalion | 791 |
| First battalion of the Eighth | 809 |
| Division first battalion of the Ninth | 374 |
| First battalion of the Twelfth | 872 |
| Second battalion of the Fifteenth | 853 |
| First battalion of the Eighteenth | 820 |
| Second battalion of the Eighteenth | 847 |
| First battalion of the Twenty-first | 872 |
| Division second battalion of the Twenty-first | 507 |
| Second battalion of the Twenty-second | 883 |
| Second battalion of the Twenty-fifth | 940 |
| Rungpore battalion | 1,225 |
| Chumparun Light Infantry | 1,116 |
| Three companies of Pioneers | 249 |
| Total of force now on the frontier | 14,518 |

11. The following corps are under orders of march, or in progress, to Dinapore and the frontier.

| | Fire-locks |
|---|---|
| His Majesty's Eighty-seventh Foot | 743 |
| Second battalion of the Fourth | 850 |
| Second battalion of the Ninth | 846 |
| | 2,439 |
| Three companies of Pioneers with Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony | 140 |
| Total | 2,579 |

12. There having been a considerable deficiency of artillery-men and of draft-cattle for the service of the artillery intended to accompany this division of the army, the following details were ordered from Cawnpore, and those stations in the upper

upper Provinces from which they could be spared, on the 4th and 11th instant, and are now on their way to Dinapore.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.) Letter from Adjutant-General.

3 Companies of Golundauze,
4 Companies of Gun-lascars,
20 Sirdars,
424 Ordnance-drivers, and
702 Ordnance cattle.

13. To the above force the Commander in-Chief has determined shall be attached the undermentioned descriptions and quantity of ordnance.

*Battering Train.*

One .....10-inch mortar.
Four..... 8-inch mortars.
Eight..... 5½-inch mortars.
Two ..... 8-inch howitzers.
Eight..... iron 18-pounders.

Twenty tumbrils with platform, carts, artificers'-carts, and spare-carriages.

*Light Field Train.*

For one brigade of Infantry.

One.....12-pounder.
Three ..... 6-pounders.
One..... 5½ inch howitzer.
One..... 4⅗-inch howitzer.
Eight..... tumbrils.

For seven brigades more.

Seven..... 12-pounders.
Twenty-one..... 6-pounders.
Seven..... 5½-inch howitzers.
Seven..... 4⅗-inch howitzers.
Forty six..... tumbrils.

Spare tumorils of ammunition for the six-pounders, at one to every two guns. Eleven tumbrils.

*Mountain Train.*

Twelve mountain pieces, consisting of 4⅗-inch mortars and howitzers.

14. The repartition of the above ordnance will be left to the discretion of the General Officer commanding the division, it having been his Excellency's object to provide and have completely equipped, in the first instance, an ample supply of this essential arm, leaving the partial or total employment of it to be regulated by the judgment of the Commander and the varying circumstances of the service.

15. The following is the actual disposition of the force above detailed.

*European Troops.*

His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Foot..... Amowah.
His Majesty's Sixty-sixth Foot..... Amowah.

*Native Troops.*

Eighth Grenadier battalion..... Ramnuggur.
First battalion of the Eighth..... Ramnuggur.
Division first battalion of the Ninth..... Titalya.
First battalion of the Twelfth..... Nautpore.
Second battalion of the Fifteenth..... Amowah.
First battalion of the Eighteenth..... Nautpore.
Second battalion of the Eighteenth..... Dinapore.
First battalion of the Twenty-first..... Kissengunge.
Division second battalion of the Twenty-first..... Nautpore.
Second battalion of the Twenty-second..... Amowah.
Second battalion of the Twenty-fifth..... Bhugwanpore.
Rungpore battalion..... Titalya.
Chumparun Light Infantry..... Bhugwanpore.

Three companies of pioneers, at Amowah, Ramnuggur and Bhugwanpore.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.) Letter from Adjutant-General.

16. The Commander-in-Chief has considered it inexpedient to collect the troops at one point, or to brigade, until it is ascertained that the pending negociations are likely to terminate in war. With a view, however, to straighten the enemy's posts and influence in the Terraie as much as possible, his Excellency has directed the force at Amowah to advance to a position in the vicinity of Persa, and the force at Nautpore, under Colonel Gregory, to move to Janickpore; by which disposition, supported by the Rohillah Cavalry, the enemy will be confined within the limits of the forest. These movements, in addition to those reported in my despatch of the 20th ultimo, will, the Commander-in-Chief thinks, have the further beneficial effect of evincing to the enemy the firm determination of the British Government to prosecute the contest with vigour, if the State of Nepaul shall continue to reject the terms of peace which have been offered to it.

17. Corresponding with these preparations for a renewal of the attack on the enemy's central possessions, the Commander-in-Chief has directed the following force to be collected at Seetapore, in Oude, under the orders of Colonel Nicolls, Quarter-Master General of his Majesty's forces in India, for the purpose of invading Dootee or the provinces to the eastward of it, as may be hereafter determined, combined with such efforts as it may be practicable to make in the same direction from Kamaon.

| | Rank and File. |
|---|---|
| One wing, his Majesty's Sixty-seventh Foot, from Meerut ..... | 408 |
| Second battalion of the Tenth, from Futtygurh ..... | 871 |
| First battalion of the Twenty-second, from Agra ..... | 906 |
| First battalion of the Twenty-fifth, from Mynpoorie ..... | 940 |
| Fourth Grenadier battalion, from Cawnpore ..... | 738 |
| | 3,863 |

18. The light companies of the following battalions serving in Oude to be collected and temporarily embodied at Seetapore.

First battalion of the First.
First battalion of the Second.
Second battalion of the Second.
First battalion of the Eleventh.
First battalion of the Fifteenth.
Second battalion of the Twenty-Fourth, and as large a part of the Sirmore Local Battalion as can be spared from the duties of that province.
The Sixth company of Pioneers and half the Dromedary corps.

To this force the following Artillery will be attached:

*Battering Train.*

Four.....18-pounders iron.
Four..... $5\frac{1}{8}$-inch brass mortars.
Four..... Tumbrils for the iron pieces.
Two..... Tumbrils for the mortars.
One platform cart, stout, for the mortars.
One artificers' cart.

*Light Train.*

Two.....12-pounders brass.
Six ..... 6-pounders brass
Two..... $5\frac{1}{8}$-inch howitzers brass.
Two..... $4\frac{2}{5}$-inch howitzers brass.
Sixteen tumbrils, one to each piece.
Three tumbrils extra for the 6-pounders.

19. The commanding officer of Artillery in the field had been directed to prepare some iron twenty-four-pounder carronades, under the personal instructions from the Commander-in-Chief when up the country. If they should be ready for service, they will be used instead of the four five-and-a-half-inch mortars, and can be used for shell-shot.*

20. The

* A report has been since received that they are ready.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from Adjutant General.

20. The General Officer commanding in the field has been instructed to communicate with Colonel Nicolls, and to meet his wishes and suggestions, as far as may be practicable, in every thing that relates to the formation and equipment of this detachment.

21. Similar instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissary-General in what relates to his department; and that officer has been moreover authorized to carry into effect, without reference to any other quarter whatever, measures Colonel Nicolls may deem requisite to ensure the subsistence and movement of his force. His Excellency, therefore, trusts no inconvenience will arise from the distance at which Colonel Nicolls is situated, which precludes timely applications to Head-Quarters, and renders this discretional authority a measure of absolute necessity. The preparations in the Commissariat Department of this force are directed to be conducted on the same scale of equipment as was authorized last campaign, by the instructions which Major Lumsdaine received direct from Head-Quarters.

22. The Commander-in-Chief begs leave to recommend the following Staff be allowed to Colonel Nicolls on this eventual service, and that his Excellency be authorized to appoint the officers at the proper period. A Major of Brigade, a Secretary and Interpreter in one person, and an officer for the Guide and Intelligence Department, exclusive of the Commissariat and Engineer Departments, which will be provided for agreeably to the rules of the service, and of such Brigade staff as the extent of the force may require, under the same rules. The Pay department had better, his Excellency thinks, be conducted by the Commissariat Officer, as it was, and still is, in the Third Division of the Field Army.

23. It has occurred to the Commander-in-Chief, that a corps of observation should be formed on the Goruckpore frontier, for the purpose of watching and overawing Bootwul, in the first instance, and eventually reducing and occupying such part of the Terraie, between the Gunduck River and Inanuddy or eastern limits of Barraitch, as may not have been already brought under subjection to the British Government, and for such ulterior operations as may hereafter be determined on. With this view, his Excellency has directed the second battalion of the Eighth, the second battalion of the Twelfth, and the fifth Grenadier battalion, to proceed to Lotun from Benares, and join the detachment at the former place. To this force will be joined the second battalion of the Seventeenth, from Goruckpore. A detachment of the Mirzapore Battalion, the Goruckpore Hill Corps, and such part of the Detachments now stationed at Bansi, Lotun, and Nicthlowl, as can be spared from those parts.

24. Such portion of Gardner's and of the second corps of Rohillah Cavalry, as will remain entire, after providing by adequate detachments along the frontier against any incursions or depredations of the Goorkas, will likewise be attached to this force, the strength of which will be as follows:

| | Rank and File. |
|---|---|
| Second battalion of the Eighth | 1,067 |
| Second battalion of the Twelfth | 1,112 |
| Detachment second battalion of the Seventeenth | 936 |
| Fifth Grenadier battalion | 699 |
| Detachment of the Mirzapore Battalion | 518 |
| Goruckpore Hill Corps | 811 |
| | 5,143 |

With a small train of two ..... 18-pounders.
Two ..... 12-pounders.
Two ..... 5½-inch howitzer.

25. It appearing to the Commander-in-Chief to be of importance that a demonstration should be immediately made on the frontier towards Bootwul, his Excellency desired, on the 18th of this month, that the corps above enumerated should be equipped for service, and put in motion with as little delay as possible; and considering, further, that operations on the Goruckpore frontier may hereafter assume a more important character than is immediately contemplated, his Excellency

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

Excellency has deemed it proper that his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Foot should be held in readiness for the field, and has accordingly issued instructions to that effect.

(Enclosure No. 5.) Letter from Adjutant-General.

26. The Commander-in-Chief begs leave to recommend, that the necessary communication be made to the Resident at Lucknow, regarding the embodying and eventual employment in the field of the light companies of corps serving in his Excellency the Vizier's dominions.

27. The Commander-in-Chief also recommends his Excellency the Vizier may be apprized of the assemblage of a force at Seetapore, and the object of that measure, with such an expression of the wishes of Government as may lead his Excellency to direct his Aumils, and the different officers of his Government, to afford every assistance and co-operation in their power.

28. The Commander-in-Chief will hereafter have the honour of laying before the Governor-General in Council the intended plans of operations for the different divisions.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
28th November 1815.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

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(Enclosure No 6.) Letter from Deputy-Adjutant General.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 2d instant with its enclosures, expressing the request of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, with reference to the circumstances therein mentioned, that the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief would adopt such additional measures and precaution as the augmented probability of a renewal of hostilities with the Goorkas might suggest.

Having laid your letter before the Commander-in-Chief, I am directed by his Lordship to request you will inform the Governor-General in Council, that adverting to the existing state of our relations with the Court of Nepaul, his Excellency has considered it expedient to give orders for the immediate assembly of the force at Seetapore, which was particularly detailed in the seventeenth and eighteenth paragraphs of the Adjutant-General's letter to your address, under date the 28th of November last.

The Commander-in-Chief has also directed Colonel Nicolls, Quarter-Master General to his Majesty's forces in India, to assume the command of the force, and as its composition, object, and all subsidiary arrangements connected with it, are so fully explained in the Adjutant-General's despatch already referred to, and have been approved of by the Governor-General in Council, his Excellency feels it to be unnecessary to occupy the time of his Lordship in Council by a recapitulation of them.

The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief has also communicated those further instructions to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, which the present state of affairs required, and begs leave to assure his Lordship in Council, that every practicable means will be resorted to, to bring the contest to an early and successful issue, should hostilities be renewed.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William
5th February 1816.

(Signed) C. STUART,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

General Return of the Division of the Army employed against Nepaul, under the command of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, in the Campaign of 1815-16. Exhibiting the Numbers present with Corps by the Returns for January 1816. *(See page* 882.*)*

General Return of the Division of the Army employed against Nepaul, under the command of Colonel J. Nicolls, in the Campaign of 1815-16. *(See page* 884.*)*

Return of a Division of the Army employed against Nepaul in the Campaign of 1815-16, assembled on the Goruckpore Frontier under the command of Major-General J. S. Wood. *(See page* 886.*)*

Return of a Division of the Army employed against Nepaul assembled at Titalya, under the command of Captain B. Latter, in the Campaign of 1815-16. *(See page* 887.*)*

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GENERAL RETURN *of the Division of the Army employed against Nepaul, under the Commana of* *present with Corps by the*

| CORPS. | European Commissioned Officers. | | | | | | European Commissioned Staff. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Major-General, commanding. | Colonels or Brigadiers. | Lieutenant-Colonels. | Majors. | Captains and Captain-Lieutenants. | Subalterns. | Temporary Aide-de-Camp. | Assistant Adjutant-Generals. | Brigade Major. | Brigade Quarter-Masters. | Field Deputy-Paymasters. | Assistant-Commissary-General. | Sub-Assistant Commissary-General. | Superintending Surgeon. | Field Surgeon. | Surgeons. | Assistant-Surgeons. | Adjutants. | Interpreters and Quarter-Masters. | Ordnance Department: Acting Deputy Commissary. | Ordnance Department: Conductors. |
| General Staff | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| European Artillery | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Golundauze | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gun Lascars | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ordnance Drivers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pioneers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| First Rohillah Cavalry (five Rissalahs) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| RIGHT COLUMN:—First Brigade, Colonel Kelly, His Majesty's Twenty-fourth: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Foot | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| First battalion Eighteenth Native Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Right Wing first battalion Twenty-first Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Left Wing second battalion Twenty-first Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chumparun Light Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| CENTER COLUMN:—Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, commanding; Third Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Thirty-seventh Foot; Fourth Brigade, Colonel Dick, Ninth Native Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| His Majesty's Eighty-seventh Foot | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Fourth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Eighth Native Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Ninth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Twelfth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Right Wing first battalion Thirtieth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| LEFT COLUMN:—Second Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicoll, Sixty-sixth Foot: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| His Majesty's Sixty-sixth Foot | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Fifth Grenadier Battalion | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Eighth do. ..... do. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| First battalion Eighth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Eighteenth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| BRIGADE STAFF: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Brigade | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second Brigade | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Third Brigade | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fourth Brigade | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 1 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 42 | 159 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 1 | .. |
| GRAND TOTAL | ..... 226 | | | | | | 71 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Major-General Sir David Ochterlony in the Campaign of* 1815-16. *Exhibiting the Numbers Returns for January* 1816.

| Native Doctors. | Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Rank and File. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL of ALL RANKS. | | CORPS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Staff Serjeants. | Subadars. | | Jemmadars and Serangs. | | Serjeants, Havildars, and First Tindals. | | Buglers or Drummers. | | Rank and File. | | Total Native Commissioned, European and Native Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Rank and File. | | | |
| | | Present fit for Duty. | Sick. | Present fit for Duty. | Sick. | Present fit for Duty. | Sick. | Present fit for Duty. | Sick. | Present fit for Duty. | Sick. | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 12 | General Staff. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 4 | Engineers. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 4 | .. | 183 | 5 | 202 | 221 | | European Artillery. |
| .. | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | 401 | 5 | 446 | 446 | | Golundauze. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 750 | 35 | 809 | 809 | | Gun Luscars. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | 605 | 5 | 636 | 636 | | Ordnance Drivers. |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 9 | .. | 3 | .. | 396 | .. | 418 | 427 | | Pioneers. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 500 | .. | 500 | 501 | | First Rohillah Cavalry (five Rissalahs). |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,040 | |
| .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | 20 | .. | 829 | 38 | 931 | 961 | | RIGHT COLUMN:—First Brigade, Colonel Kelly, His Majesty's Twenty-fourth: |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | .. | 7 | .. | 29 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 730 | 52 | 847 | 865 | | His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Foot. |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 25 | .. | 10 | .. | 380 | 28 | 453 | 460 | | First battalion Eighteenth Native Infantry. |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 25 | .. | 10 | .. | 427 | 40 | 512 | 518 | | Right Wing first battalion Twenty-first Native Infantry. |
| 2 | 2 | 9 | .. | 8 | 1 | 66 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 1,224 | 57 | 1,387 | 1,397 | | Left Wing second battalion Twenty-first Native Infantry. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,201 | Chumparun Light Infantry. |
| .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | .. | 18 | .. | 658 | 61 | 785 | 805 | | CENTRE COLUMN:—Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, commanding; Third Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Thirty-seventh Foot, Fourth Brigade, Colonel Dick, Ninth Native Infantry: |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 23 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 773 | 65 | 894 | 905 | | His Majesty's Eighty-seventh Foot. |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | .. | 8 | .. | 35 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 773 | 72 | 916 | 925 | | Second battalion Fourth Native Infantry. |
| 2 | 2 | 10 | .. | 9 | .. | 45 | 1 | 20 | .. | 790 | 42 | 919 | 929 | | Second battalion Eighth Native Infantry. |
| 2 | 2 | 7 | .. | 9 | .. | 43 | 1 | 18 | .. | 876 | 35 | 991 | 1,003 | | Second battalion Ninth Native Infantry. |
| 2 | 2 | 7 | .. | 6 | .. | 30 | 1 | 15 | .. | 790 | 35 | 886 | 897 | | Second battalion Twelfth Native Infantry |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | .. | 5 | 1 | 27 | .. | 15 | .. | 845 | 9 | 909 | 924 | | Second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry. |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | .. | 44 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 798 | 76 | 955 | 967 | | Second battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry. |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 25 | .. | 10 | .. | 415 | 20 | 481 | 488 | | Second battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,843 | Right Wing first battalion Thirtieth Native Infantry. |
| .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 726 | 40 | 853 | 887 | | LEFT COLUMN:—Second Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicoll, Sixty-sixth Foot: |
| 2 | 2 | 8 | .. | 8 | .. | 24 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 612 | 40 | 723 | 738 | | His Majesty's Sixty-sixth Foot. |
| 2 | 2 | 8 | .. | 7 | .. | 36 | 8 | 16 | .. | 672 | 73 | 822 | 839 | | Fifth Grenadier Battalion. |
| 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 7 | .. | 43 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 726 | 68 | 874 | 890 | | Eighth do. do. |
| 2 | 2 | 9 | .. | 9 | .. | 41 | 1 | 19 | .. | 805 | 30 | 916 | 926 | | First battalion Eighth Native Infantry. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,280 | Second battalion Eighteenth Native Infantry. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 4 | BRIGADE STAFF: |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 4 | First Brigade. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 3 | Second Brigade. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 3 | Third Brigade. |
| 32 | 39 | 109 | 3 | 199 | 2 | 795 | 37 | 312 | 12 | 16,704 | 929 | 19,065 | | | TOTAL. |
| 32 | 39 | 112 | | 131 | | 832 | | 324 | | 17,627 | | 19,065 | 19,394 | | GRAND TOTAL. |

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL RETURN *of the Division of the Army employed against Nepaul*

| CORPS. | European Commissioned Officers. | | | | | European Commissioned Staff. | | | | | | | | | | Native Doctors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Colonel Commanding | Lieutenant-Colonels. | Majors. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Temporary Aide-de-camp. | Brigade Major. | Brigade Quarter-Master. | Acting Deputy Paymaster. | Sub-Assistant Commissary General. | Field Surgeon. | Surgeons. | Assistant Surgeons. | Adjutants. | Interpreter and Quarter-Master. | Conductors. | |
| Staff | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| European Artillery | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Golundauze | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gun Lascars | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ordnance Drivers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pioneers (sixth company) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Second Corps Rohilla Cavalry (six Rissalahs) | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Seventy-second the Experimental Dromedary Corps | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| One wing his Majesty's Sixty-seventh Foot | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | . | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Tenth Native Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| First battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| First battalion Twenty-Fifth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Fourth Grenadier battalion | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Light Companies: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First battalion First Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| First battalion Second Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Second Native Infantry | . | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| First battalion Eleventh Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| First battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Twenty-fourth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Detachment Sirmore Battalion | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 57 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 71 | | | | | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |

*under the Command of Colonel J. Nicolls, in the Campaign of* 1815-16.

| Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Rank and File. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff Serjeants. | Subadars and Rissaldars. | | Naib Rissaldars, Jemmadars, and Serangs. | | Serjeants, Havildars, Duffadars, and Mohaunbardars. | | Buglers, Drummers, and Negurchies. | | Rank and File. | | Total Native Commissioned, European and Native Non-Commissioned, Drummers, and Rank and File. | GRAND TOTAL of ALL RANKS. | CORPS |
| | Present fit for Duty. | Sick. | Present fit for Duty. | Sick. | Present fit for Duty. | Sick. | Present fit for Duty. | Sick. | Present fit for Duty. | Sick. | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | Staff. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 — 6 | Engineers. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 94 | .. | 104 | 115 | European Artillery. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | 59 | 59 | Golundauze. |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 270 | .. | 288 | 288 | Gun Lascars. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 254 | .. | 266 | 266 | Ordnance Drivers. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 79 | 6 | 91 | 93 | Pioneers (sixth company). |
| .. | 6 | .. | 12 | .. | 60 | .. | 6 | .. | 600 | .. | 684 | 689 | Second Corps Rohilla Cavalry (six Rissalahs). |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 94 | 2 | 103 | 104 — 1,614 | Seventy-second the Experimental Dromedary Corps. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 10 | .. | 333 | 20 | 382 | 400 | One wing his Majesty's Sixty-seventh Foot. |
| 2 | 10 | .. | 9 | .. | 43 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 801 | 27 | 912 | 927 | Second battalion Tenth Native Infantry. |
| 2 | 10 | .. | 10 | .. | 45 | 1 | 20 | .. | 737 | 52 | 897 | 907 | First battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry. |
| 2 | 7 | .. | 10 | .. | 44 | 2 | 16 | .. | 845 | 41 | 967 | 981 | First battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry. |
| 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | .. | 26 | 1 | 12 | .. | 510 | 18 | 580 | 593 | Fourth Grenadier battalion. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Light Companies: |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 86 | .. | 94 | 96 | First battalion First Native Infantry. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | 89 | .. | 98 | 99 | First battalion Second Native Infantry. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | 89 | .. | 98 | 99 | Second battalion Second Native Infantry. |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 80 | .. | 90 | 91 | First battalion Eleventh Native Infantry. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | 67 | 15 | 89 | 90 | First battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | 89 | 4 | 102 | 104 | Second battalion Twenty-fourth Native Infantry. |
| 1 | 6 | .. | 23 | .. | 50 | .. | 11 | .. | 516 | .. | 607 | 610 — 4,997 | Detachment Sirmore Battalion. |
| 11 | 51 | 1 | 83 | 1 | 357 | 11 | 106 | 2 | 5,703 | 185 | 6,511 | ..... | Total. |
| 11 | 52 | | 84 | | 368 | | 108 | | 5,888 | | 6,511 | 6,617 | Grand Total. |

(Signed) J. Nicol,
Acting Adjutant-General.

RETURN *of a Division of the Army employed against Nepaul in the Campaign of* 1815-16, *assembled on the Goruckpore Frontier under the Command of Major-General J. S. Wood.*

| CORPS. | STAFF. | | | | | | | | | | | Native Doctors. | Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Drummers, Rank and File. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Rank and File. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Major-General Commanding. | Majors. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Aide-de-Camp. | Brigade-Major. | Adjutant. | Interpreter and Quarter-Master. | Paymaster. | Quarter-Master. | Assistant-Surgeon. | | Staff European and Native Non-Com. Officers. | Subadars and Rissaldars. | | Naib Rissaldars, Jemmadars, and Serangs. | | Serjeants, Havildars, Duffadars, Sirdars, and First Tindals. | | Buglers and Drummers. | | Rank and File | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fit for Duty. | Sick. | Fit for Duty. | Sick. | Fit for Duty. | Sick. | Fit for Duty. | Sick. | Fit for Duty. | Sick. | |
| Staff | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Detachment European Artillery | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | 99 | 4 | 113 |
| Golundauze | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 88 | 1 | 98 |
| Gun Lascars | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 268 | 7 | 282 |
| Ordnance Drivers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 244 | 1 | 256 |
| His Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Foot | .. | .. | 3 | 23 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 1 | 19 | .. | 645 | 19 | 720 |
| Detachment first battalion Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 24 | .. | 10 | .. | 455 | .. | 498 |
| Detachment second battalion Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 5 | .. | 25 | .. | 10 | .. | 364 | .. | 408 |
| Second battalion Seventeenth Regiment Native Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 | .. | 9 | .. | 41 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 718 | 24 | 819 |
| Detachment Mirzapore Battalion | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | 33 | .. | 12 | .. | 499 | .. | 556 |
| Goruckpore Hill Corps | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 7 | .. | 16 | .. | 31 | .. | 16 | .. | 850 | 16 | 936 |
| Colonel Gardner's Horse (two Rissalahs) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 168 | .. | 180 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 7 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 33 | .. | 46 | .. | 229 | 2 | 85 | .. | 4398 | 72 | 4866 |

RETURN

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

RETURN *of a Division of the Army employed against Nepaul assembled at Titalya under the Command of Captain B. Latter, in the Campaign of* 1815-16.

| CORPS. | European Commissioned Officers. | | | | STAFF. | | | Native Doctors. | Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Drummers, Rank and File. | | | | | | | | | | Total Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Drummers, Rank and File. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Captains. | Captain Lieutenants. | Lieutenants. | Lieutenant Fireworkers and Ensigns. | Adjutant. | Surgeon. | Assistant-Surgeon. | | Staff European and Native Non-Commissioned Officers. | Subadars. | | Jemmadars. | | Serjeants, Havildars, and First Tindals. | | Drummers and Buglers. | | Rank and File. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Fit for Duty. | Sick. | Fit for Duty. | Sick. | Fit for Duty. | Sick. | Fit for Duty. | Sick. | Fit for Duty. | Sick. | |
| Detachment European Artillery | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 1 | 24 |
| Gun Lascars attached to European Artillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 36 | 3 | 41 |
| Gun Drivers attached to European Artillery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 3 | 37 |
| Detachment first battalion Ninth Regiment Native Infantry | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | 18 | .. | 7 | .. | 322 | 32 | 385 |
| Detachment first battalion Thirtieth Regiment Native Infantry | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | 18 | .. | 7 | .. | 238 | 6 | 276 |
| Detachment second battalion Thirtieth Regiment Native Infantry | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 22 | .. | 8 | .. | 331 | 4 | 373 |
| Rungpore Battalion | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 6 | 12 | .. | 12 | .. | 78 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 1078 | 103 | 1309 |
| TOTAL | 4 | .. | 8 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 23 | .. | 22 | .. | 141 | 3 | 44 | 2 | 2058 | 152 | 2445 |

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William.

(Signed) J. NICOLL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 8.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. In pursuance of the intimation conveyed in my despatch of the 5th instant, I now proceed, by command of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, to communicate to you the following instructions, for your guidance in the conduct of the political duties which will devolve on you, in the event of a continuance of hostilities with the State of Nepaul.

2. The documents which you will have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw * will apprize you of the general scope of the Governor-General's original views, in every supposable issue of the war, excepting only that of the entire subversion of the Goorka power, as well as the successive modifications which these views underwent, according to the varying circumstances of our situation, terminating in the resolution to limit our demands to those conditions which form the stipulations of the treaty signed at Seegowlee on the 2d of December.

3. The grounds on which the Governor-General in Council deemed it politic to waive the advantages which a strict adherence to the demands originally contemplated would have secured, rather than incur the inconvenience, embarrassment, and expense of a prolonged contest, or by imposing terms of greater severity, produce feelings which might affect the durability of the peace, are also fully detailed in the more recent instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.†

4. Every branch of the subject has undergone such ample discussion, as to render it superfluous now to enter into any detailed observations or arguments. It will only be necessary, therefore, to advert in a cursory manner to the different topics of instructions embraced by the former orders, and to point out their application to the circumstances under which we shall now be required to act.

5. In performing this task, it will be convenient to preserve the same arrangement as in the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the 26th November 1814;‡ that is to say, the probable order of events, and of the operations of the troops, on which the prosecution of corresponding political measures must necessarily depend.

6. You are apprized, by the instructions of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the 5th instant, under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, that his Lordship in Council has resolved, in the event of the ratification of the treaty signed at Seegowlee not being received, or certain accounts of its being ratified not having reached you by the 20th instant, hostilities shall recommence, and the operations of the troops under your command be prosecuted with the utmost vigour, until the objects of the war shall be accomplished.

7. You will have understood, however, that in the event of the ratification being received, either before the actual commencement of your operations or in an early stage of them, hostilities are to be suspended, and the treaty actually signed is to be fulfilled, and the supplementary arrangements detailed in my despatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the 9th ultimo to be carried into effect.

8. If, however, the ratification shall be altogether withheld or delayed until a more avanced stage of your operations, you will decline to receive it, and will proceed to carry into effect the instructions which you have received from the Commander-in-Chief, and those which I now proceed to convey to you.

9. The first operation to which our arms were to be directed in the former campaign was the occupation of the Terraie, an object which has been partially accomplished, some progress having also been made in the establishment of the British authority in such parts of that territory as have come into our possession

10. You

* See especially, instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of the 26th November 1814, 19th January, 22d March, 5th, 15th, and 27th June, 22d July, and 3d and 23d September 1815.

† See instructions of 9th December 1815.

‡ See Page 254.

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10. You are aware that, under the supposition that the treaty signed at Seegowlee would be ratified by the Government of Nepaul, the Governor-General in Council was prepared to relinquish to that Government as large a portion of the conquered territory in the Terraie, as might be found consistent with the establishment of an expedient frontier for our own territory. Should the necessity exist for renewing hostilities, an evil which can be ascribed solely to the bad faith of the enemy, his Lordship in Council will no longer feel any disposition to extend towards him the liberality and indulgence which, under different circumstances, he was disposed to shew. It will, indeed, be a question (to be determined, however, by the early or protracted submission of the enemy, and other circumstances of his conduct), whether the contest shall not be pursued even to the extremity of subverting the Goorka dynasty; a conclusion to which the mind of the Governor-General at present leans. This part of the subject will be resumed in the sequel of these instructions.

11. With respect to the Terraie, it is now the positive resolution of the Governor-General in Council, in the event of it becoming necessary to commence actual hostilities, and any considerable delay subsequently taking place in the receipt of the ratified treaty or the submission of the enemy, to deprive the Goorkas of the whole of that tract, up to the very base of the hills. It may be a question for future decision, whether the whole of this tract shall be retained in the immediate possession of the British Government; but as far as relates to its separation from the Goorka dominion, his Lordship in Council anticipates no ground for departing from the resolution just announced to you, in the supposed case of a renewal of hostilities, and a subsequent considerable delay in the receipt of the ratified treaty or in the speedy submission of the enemy.

12. The occupation of the valley of Muckwanpore, and the reduction of the forts, are prescribed by the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief of the 5th instant, as the immediate object of your operations in the event of a renewal of hostilities. On referring to the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the 24th November, you will perceive that the Governor-General had resolved eventually to restore to the surviving representative of the former reigning family of Muckwanpore, the valley of that name, with some further portion of its former possessions, and an engagement was concluded in the month of December 1814 by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw with Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing, specifying the conditions under which the restoration of that family was to be accomplished. Those conditions were, their aid and co-operation in the prosecution of the war, in proportion to the extent of which service was to be the degree of their reward; and a specific stipulation was added relative to the raising and embodying a corps of Keraut soldiers, who were to be employed in acting with the British troops east of the Koosi. This last project did not succeed, and was relinquished after a short time. Oodee Pertaub Sing did not, in point of fact, render any aid to our measures; but it is to be remembered, on the other hand, that the case in which it was calculated that he and his adherents might be useful, namely, an invasion of Muckwanpore, did not occur.

13. In the event of that operation being now accomplished, the Governor-General in Council is disposed to think, that an arrangement, founded on the basis of the one above referred to, will still be expedient. His Lordship in Council does not contemplate the expediency of our retaining territory within the hills; and if it shall be found politic to deprive the Goorkas finally of the valley of Muckwanpore, his Lordship is not aware of any plan which will, on the whole, be more free from objection, or attended with greater positive advantages, than that of the re-establishment of the ancient family, under the protection and guarantee of the British Government, and in a condition of feudal dependence on that Government.

14. This opinion is formed, however, on information very deficient in precision and on general speculation, and is, of course, subject to correction, from more accurate and correct knowledge regarding the actual condition of the country, and the comparative advantages to be derived from the different modes of disposing of it which may present themselves. You will observe,

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however, that if the conditions of the engagement concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw shall be fulfilled with good faith and effect, his Lordship in Council will still recognize the obligation of rewarding the services of the Rajah, by conferring on him a portion of the ancient territory of his family, the extent and position of which must be determined by considerations of political and military expediency, and a due advertence to the degree in which he may establish his claims by zealous and useful service.

15. The means of arriving at a just and practicable decision of these questions, will be an object of your attentive consideration and inquiry, and you will deem yourself to be authorized to conclude any provisional arrangement with Oodee Pertaub Sing, which may appear to you to be advisable on a near view of the actual situation of affairs, and compatible with the principles stated in this despatch, and in former instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and with the tenour of the conditional obligations of the engagement above referred to. If you should be of opinion that no inconvenience will arise from rendering such arrangements the subject of previous reference to Government, it may be advisable that you should apply for particular instructions; but, in the opposite case, the Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in leaving the decision of the question entirely to your discretion and judgment. You will, of course, understand however, that it is the wish of Government that you should avoid committing it by any positive promise to the Rajah, but should endeavour, as much as possible, to keep the question open for future decision.

16. The possession, or at least the free use of the passes from the plains into Muckwanpore, would appear to be a desirable object for the British Government; and this point will not fail to attract your attention, in the conclusion of any engagement with Oodee Pertaub Sing of the nature here contemplated.

17. It may be expected, that the occupation of Muckwanpore will produce early overtures of peace from the Government of Nepaul, and it will be proper, therefore, in this place, to state the views and intentions of the Governor-General in Council, with regard to the terms which it may be expedient to demand, in the event of the conclusion of peace under such circumstances.

18. It has already been stated, that the cession of the Terraie to the base of the hills will be peremptorily demanded, in the event of a renewal of actual hostilities, unattended by the early submission of the enemy. This, therefore, will be an indispensable condition of any pacification concluded under the circumstances now in contemplation.

19. In naming the Terraie, his Lordship in Council means to describe the whole of the low lands from the Kali to the Teistah, including, of course, Morung, without exception or reservation. Whatever may have been the Governor-General in Council's disposition to favour the Goorka Government, had it acted with good faith and honour, it would be weakness to permit any consideration of that nature to operate against our availing ourselves of the full extent of our success, after the flagrant instance of perfidy which will have been exhibited by that Government in the circumstances supposed.

20. The question of the disposal of Muckwanpore will now come to be considered, as it must necessarily form a part of any treaty which may be concluded after that territory shall have been occupied by our arms. On this subject his Lordship in Council has little to add to the remarks contained in the preceding paragraphs.

21. The determination must be governed by a consideration, first of the degree in which we may be bound by engagements with the exiled Rajah, and secondly, by the period of the enemy's submission, and by advertence to the policy of reducing his power to so low a scale, as will be the effect of depriving him not only of the Terraie, but also of Muckwanpore, without destroying it altogether; and by the further consideration of the comparative difficulties and facilities of disposing of Muckwanpore, in a manner which may conduce to the promotion of our interests and security.

22. These are the only direct cessions of territory which the Governor-General in Council has it in contemplation to demand, in the event of a peace which shall

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shall leave Nepaul in the capacity of a substantive State. But it will be necessary to revive the article originally intended to form a part of the treaty of peace, and subsequently relinquished, providing for the recognition by the Goorka Government of any engagements which we may form with the hereditary chiefs of countries conquered by the Goorkas, or with other chiefs who may, through our means or by our encouragement, succeed in recovering the dominions of their families or in establishing their independence.

23. In the event of a renewal of war, it is the intention of the Governor-General in Council to encourage the insurrection of any chiefs of the Goorka State who may be disposed to assume independence, as well as to bring forward and support the exiled families of the petty Hill States, on the ruins of which the Goorka power has been founded; measures framed on the principles prescribed in the instructions issued to the several Political Agents at the commencement of the war, will therefore be renewed in every quarter where our arms may be employed. To this end, you will be prepared to issue proclamations, to the effect of that of which a draft accompanied my despatch to your address of the 30th September 1814, varied according to local circumstances, and to take such other steps as you may judge expedient for inviting the persons above designated to come forward. As the extent to which these measures may succeed will not be known at the seat of negociation, a conditional article, corresponding with article sixth of the Draft of a Treaty which accompanying my despatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the 26th November, must be inserted in the treaty.

24. All other points are comprehended in the conditions of the treaty signed at Seegowlee, which exclusively of such questions as are otherwise provided for by these instructions, will form a part of the new treaty. Among those exceptions is the article which provides for the grant of pensions to the chiefs and Bahradars of the State of Nepaul. That arrangement, or any similar one, even if it be deemed admissible on any grounds, must be a subject of subsequent consideration, and must be placed distinctly on the footing of a boon to the Goorka Government and chiefs, and not be treated as a subject of negociation. At present, however, his Lordship in Council does not anticipate the necessity of any grant of this description. In the event, then, of your receiving overtures of submission on the part of the enemy, after you shall have occupied Muckwanpore, you will be prepared to conclude a treaty of peace with the Goorka Government on the terms above prescribed.

25. As referring to that branch of your operations which embraces the occupation of the Valley of Muckwanpore, I am directed to take this occasion of adverting to the situation and conduct of the Rajah of Ramnuggur. The correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, noted in the margin,* will make you acquainted with the particulars of the Rajah's conduct at different periods since the commencement of the war, and the impression made by it on the Governor-General. The Rajah has also evinced symptoms of jealousy and distrust since our troops have beeen cantoned in the vicinity of Ramnuggur, which required the reprehension of Government through Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. You will infer from the tenour of the correspondence just adverted to, that no zealous or effectual co-operation can be expected from the Rajah of Ramnuggur, before our troops shall have made such an impression on the enemy as shall render any efforts of the Rajah's of little or no value. Still it may be possible

* From Major Bradshaw, dated ..... 21st October 1814.
To ..... do. ..... 15th November
From .... do. ..... 23d December
To ..... do. ..... 20th January 1815.
From .... do. ..... 25th December 1814.
From .... do. ..... 8th January 1815.
To ..... do. ..... 24th do.
From .... do. ..... 7th March.
From .... do. ..... 14th do.
To ..... do. ..... 22d do.
From .... do. ..... 17th April
From .... do. ..... 9th July.
To ..... do. ..... 6th do.
From .... do. ..... 19th do.
To ..... do ..... 10th August.

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possible to draw some advantage from any remaining influence his name may possess in the Hill Territory of Taukahoon or Tauhun, which his ancestors possessed until their expulsion by the Goorkas. You will direct your attention to this subject, and combine with the advance of the detachment which it is proposed to push into Muckwanpore by the valley of the Rapti, such arrangements with Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing, as may be in your judgment likely to facilitate the success of that enterprize; and to further the objects of the campaign generally. It will probably be found advisable for you either to vest the officers commanding the proposed detachment with authority to communicate and arrange with Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing on all points of a political nature, or to depute an officer in your confidence from your own Head-Quarters, charged with that duty.

26. Supposing the valley, forts, and territory of Muckwanpore, to be securely occupied, and your arrangements for advancing on Catmandoo completed, and that the enemy shall withhold his submission, the invasion of the valley of Nepaul will then become the immediate object of attention.

27. The Governor-General in Council entertains a confident hope, that whatever may be the difficulties of the undertaking, they will be speedily and effectually surmounted by your approved energy, judgment, and professional talent, supported by the perseverance and valour of the troops under your command.

28. If the obstinacy and infatuation of the enemy should compel us to pursue hostilities to this extremity, the Governor-General in Council would at once take the determination to punish the perfidy of the Government of Nepaul, by the entire subversion of the Goorka dynasty, were it not from apprehension of the practical difficulties which might occur in establishing another authority in its room. The families which reigned in the valley of Nepaul previously to the Goorka conquest being extinct, there is not there, as in other quarters where their rule is of more modern date, the obvious and easy arrangement of restoring the exiled representative of former sovereigns, and on a full consideration of the case, it may be found that our permanent interests will be better consulted by leaving the present Government of Nepaul in possession of a circumscribed dominion within the hills, deprived of the means of offence, than by embarrassing ourselves with a distant possession, or with the obligation of supporting a new Government of doubtful stability, and at all events necessarily depending on the protection of the British Government for its existence, added to the probable occurrence of a protracted and desultory warfare with the remaining adherents of the Goorka dynasty, and all the attendant embarrassments of such a state of affairs.

29. These are points which will require the most mature consideration, but the discussion of which would be premature at the present moment, since the solution of them must be governed by a variety of actual and contingent circumstances, the character and operation of which cannot be distinctly foreseen.

30. In the event of it becoming necessary to reduce the valley of Nepaul and the forts and city of Catmandoo, you will, on the completion of that operation, immediately make arrangements for the provisional administration of the Government, pending the adoption of the final determination of his Lordship in Council, not relaxing in the mean while the further operations requisite for the destruction of the enemy's military power and resources.

31. The Governor-General in Council has necessarily confined these instructions to an expression of the general scope of his views and intentions, and their object is to serve as a guide to your judgment, acting on the spot, and to form the basis of a more definite arrangement than can be prescribed at the present moment, rather than to impose any restraint on that discretion, which it is the desire of his Lordship in Council that you should exercise in all cases requiring immediate decision. It is probable, indeed, that the progress of events will suggest new views of many questions involved in this discussion, and that even before the actual occurrence of the case, in the contemplation of which the present remarks are stated, the Government will be enabled, with the aid of your information and suggestions, to take a clear view of the subject, and to form a more determinate opinion on the several points which it embraces.

32. In

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Letter from Secretary to Government.

32. In order, however, that you may be possessed, as fully as possible, of the sentiments of his Lordship in Council, in every case that can be foreseen, I am directed to state the following additional observations, with reference to two supposable events in which it may be necessary for you to act without delay, and in which it will be satisfactory to you to know the general inclination of his Lordship's opinions.

33. It is probable that overtures of accommodation or submission may be made to you on the part of the Nepaulese Government, during your advance to Catmandoo, but before your operations shall have produced any decisive effect. Such tardy submission can only be received, if it is offered, unconditionally, and accompanied by securities which you shall judge sufficient. After the experience we shall have had of the little confidence to be placed in the honour of the Goorka Government, we cannot hazard our interests, by a reliance on any appearances however encouraging, or any promises however solemn.

34. The precise securities must be judged of by yourself on the spot. His Lordship in Council is of opinion, however, that the immediate possession of Cheesapani, or any other fortresses or positions which command the passes into the valley, and are not already in your hands, should be an indispensable preliminary to negociations for peace. A limited time, and with reference to the probable period of the season, a short one, should be fixed for the decision of the Goorka Government, after the lapse of which the demand of security must be extended, according to your discretion, even to the surrender of the fortifications of the Capital itself. To these securities should be added the residence in your camp, as hostages, of some of the principal ministers or officers of the Government.

35. Particular circumspection will also be required, regarding the reception of a negociator on the part of the Government of Nepaul. Gooroo Gujraj Misser, however unexceptionable in other respects, cannot safely be recognized as an agent from the Rajah, after the extraordinary disavowal by the Rajah of his formal execution of a treaty, unless some of the responsible ministers of the State of Nepaul shall be associated with him.

36. The character of mediator, too, which Gujraj Misser affected to assume, will be entirely inconsistent with the state of affairs now supposed. We are, indeed, justly entitled to expect, that the agents employed to negociate should be the principal officers of the Rajah's Government, and those known to direct his Councils, as alone affording any degree of certainty that the treaty which they may sign will be observed.

37. When you shall be satisfied on these preliminary points, his Lordship in Council will approve of your entering on negociations, and concluding a treaty of peace, on the conditions specified in the eighteenth and following paragraphs, with such further provisions as may be suggested to you by observation on the spot, and by the knowledge you will have acquired of the local qualities of the country in a military point of view. It is the opinion of his Lordship in Council, that the cession of the fort and pass of Cheesapani might be expediently insisted on, both with a view to our own security and that of Muckwanpore, and as a just and proper infliction, on account of their delay in the ultimate submission of the enemy. It may, indeed, be found necessary or advisable to make that demand, even supposing submission to be offered before your actual descent into the valley of Nepaul. This, however, is a point on which you will be better able to form a judgment after personal observation.

38. The other supposed case in which the Governor-General in Council is desirous that you should know his sentiments generally is, that of the retreat of the Nepaulese forces from the valley of Catmandoo after the capture of that city, either to the province of Goorka proper, or to some other part of the territory which may yet remain to them. In such a case, his Lordship in Council concludes that the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief will authorize you to endeavour to overtake and reduce to submission, or destroy their remaining force; a result which would amount to the entire extinction of the Goorka Government.

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39. In this event, it will become necessary to proceed immediately to the consideration of the important question of the final disposal of the vacant Government and territory. It would obviously be premature to state any definite opinion on this point at the present moment: all that his Lordship in Council can direct is, that the Government of the conquered territory should be immediately assumed, as already suggested in a preceding part of this despatch, and the whole question left open for final decision.

40. Speedy submission, on the part of the Rajah and his court, even after their expulsion from Nepaul, accompanied by adequate securities and satisfaction, might render it advisable to admit them to negociate on the footing of a substantive Power, rather than involve ourselves in a protracted and harrassing mountain warfare for the sake of effecting their complete destruction.

41. The point for decision will then be, whether they shall be confined to the territories of which they may still be in possession, or be permitted to recover the whole, or a portion of the valley of Nepaul: a question to be determined by considerations similar to those adverted to in the preceding paragraphs.

42. In this case, also, it will be necessary to await the final orders of Government, unless his Lordship in Council shall be enabled intermediately to prescribe a precise rule for your guidance; and it will be your case, by a proper disposition of the force under your command, to retain possession of the occupied country, and confine the enemy to the positions he may still hold, providing, at the same time, for the due conduct of the local administration, until such time as a final arrangement can be determined on.

43. These are the only instructions which it is practicable for his Lordship in Council to give you at present. He is aware that they are unavoidably defective in some material points; but they will point out the particular objects of inquiry and consideration to which it is desirable that your attention should be directed, and will enable you to suggest any additional, or subsidiary arrangements, which you may deem calculated to promote the attainment of the objects in view. His Lordship in Council will be happy to receive full and unreserved communication of your sentiments on all points, and to afford every possible explanation of his views and wishes which you desire to receive.

44. It has been judged proper, on this occasion, to address a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul, of which I enclose an English draft. You will receive the letter from the Persian Secretary and will forward it to the Rajah, at such period after the commencement of your operations as you may judge proper.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
13th January 1816.

(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

(Enclosure No. 9.) Letter to the Rajah of Nepaul.

LETTER *to the Rajah of Nepaul, written 13th January* 1816.

It was my hope and expectation to have been able to address you in the language of friendship and congratulation, on the renewal of the former relations of amity between the British Government and the State of Nepaul: but that hope and that expectation have been deceived and frustrated, by the extraordinary conduct adopted by your Government, in refusing to ratify a solemn treaty concluded by your authorized agents, stated by yourself and your ministers to have been vested with full powers. In the execution of those powers they cannot have erred, since they had almost at the moment of signing the treaty returned from your presence, when they must have received your deliberate and precise instructions to accede to the proffered terms of peace, the communication of which to your Government was the professed object of their journey to Catmandoo.

This aggravated and unexampled act of treachery has excited my astonishment. It has removed, at once, all doubt regarding the purport of those delusive

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delusive negociations, with which you have endeavoured to practise on the generosity and unsuspecting good faith of the British Government, for some months past: it has shewn to the British Government in their true colours, the character and spirit of your policy, and has destroyed that confidence in mutual good faith, which is the only secure and honourable tie between independent States.

You have disregarded the frequent and solemn warnings which my former letters have conveyed to you, and have exposed yourself, your family, and your country, to all those fatal consequences, which must result from that neglect, if it be not immediately repaired. There is yet time to avoid the danger. The instant ratification of the treaty and its transmission to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and the immediate execution of all the stipulations depending on your Government, will avert the impending evil, and will even induce me to consider the propriety of relaxing from the rigour of some parts of that engagement. But any delay will be fatal, and will inevitably involve you in all the consequences I have already predicted as the result of the conduct you have pursued. Of those consequences you will yourself be the author; and your fate will be aggravated by the consciousness that it has been produced, not by unmerited and unavoidable calamity, but by an act of deliberate perfidy, unexampled in the history of civilized States. You have already experienced, that although I do not use menaces, the resolution which I do intimate is followed up with unalterable determination; and I now apprize you, that if you persevere in your breach of faith, the war cannot stop short, till it shall have utterly extinguished the Goorka power.

This letter will be forwarded to you by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, who is vested with the command of the British force advancing into your territory, and with the conduct of all political affairs connected with your Government.

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(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. The refusal of the Governments of Nepaul to ratify the treaty of peace, signed at Seegowlee on the 2d of December last by the constituted agents of that Government, vested with full powers, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on the part of the British Government, having compelled the Governor-General in Council to renew military operations, with a view to the active and vigorous prosecution of hostilities against the Goorka power, in every quarter where it is assailable, I am directed to inform you, that a force has been ordered to assemble at Seetapore, in Oude, under the command of Colonel Nicolls, for the purpose of invading Dootee, or the provinces to the eastward of it, and eventually prosecuting such ulterior operations as may be determined on. The force to be placed under the command of Colonel Nicolls, for the above purpose, will be of the strength and composition noticed in the margin.*

2. The objects to which the operations of this corps are to be directed, are to break and expel the Goorka force that may be in the provinces immediately to the east of the Kali, and to wrest those possessions from the hands of the Goorkas, and ultimately, if circumstances shall require and favour such an operation, to open the route to the eastern provinces, and co-operate with the troops employed under the immediate orders of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony.

3. With the prosecution of the operations it is intended to combine a system of political arrangement, such as was adopted in the last campaign, for securing in our favour the native inhabitants of the country, and the representatives of such

* Five companies European Infantry, His Majesty's 67th.
Four battalions Native Infantry.
One light battalion of six companies.
Detachment of the Sirmore battalion.
One company of Pioneers.
Half of the Dromedary Corps.
Four iron 18-pounders.
Four 5⅕-inch mortars.
Two brass 12-pounders.
Six brass 6-pounders.
Two 5⅕-inch howitzers.
Two 4⅘-inch do.

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(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Secretary o Government.

such of the ancient ruling families as may be still existing; and in cases where it may be practicable, to encourage and support the defection from the Goorka Government of any of the chiefs and governors of provinces of that nation, who may be disposed to throw off their allegiance, and seek an independent sovereignty under the protection of the British Government.

4. In the execution of these political arrangements, it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council to avail himself of your distinguished judgment, prudence, and address, from the exercise of which the public interests have already derived the most essential advantages. You will accordingly be pleased to hold yourself in readiness to proceed to Colonel Nicoll's Head-Quarters, and will join him either at Sectapore, or at such point of his march route towards the hills as may be most convenient.

5. On leaving Almora you will vest Mr. Traill with the conduct of the details of the Commissioner's Offices, and delegate to him, generally, such part of your powers as cannot conveniently be exercised by yourself in your absence from the province. You will still retain in your hands the general controul and superintendance, and will furnish Mr. Traill, from time to time, with such instructions as you may judge necessary, and to which he will conform. His Lordship in Council reposes great confidence in Mr. Traill's ability, judgment, and discretion, and is satisfied that the arrangement above described will provide more effectually for the public interests in Kamaon during your absence, than any other that could be conveniently adopted.

6. I now proceed to communicate to you the remarks and instructions of his Lordship in Council, relative to the execution of the duties assigned to you by this despatch.

7. In considering the probable effects of an invasion by a body of British troops of the provinces of Dootee, Acham, and Suleeanee, or either of them, the attention of the Governor-General in Council is naturally directed to the line of conduct which may be pursued by Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah and their adherents. To judge of their future proceedings by their past conduct, it may be fairly presumed that they will not offer a protracted resistance to our arms, if they shall see that their chance of success is inconsiderable, and that by early submission they can secure their own personal objects. That they should entertain hopes of successful resistance is highly improbable, after the experience which Bum Sah acquired at Almora of the commanding superiority of our arms, under circumstances not more favourable, to say the least, than those in which the present campaign will commence. The impending danger to their country, which they will be sensible must involve themselves in the same ruin, must contribute to confirm those views of policy, under the influence of which we have seen them, in circumstances of far inferior urgency, seek by timely accommodation and submission to conciliate the clemency and good-will of their conquerors. On all these considerations there appear to be grounds for the conclusion, that if a prospect of a favourable settlement be held out to Bum Sah, and to his brother Roodher Beer Sah, those persons will not only refrain from any strenuous opposition to our arms, but will, on the contrary, be disposed to enter into our views and connect their interests with ours.

8. While, therefore, the military arrangements and operations to be conducted by Colonel Nicolls will proceed, in the first instance, on the assumption that we may be opposed in arms to the utmost of the power of the Goorka officers and troops in that quarter, we must be prepared to meet, and indeed to encourage, a different disposition. An early object of your attention will be to open a communication with Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah, and to ascertain their inclination to treat, on the basis of being put in possession of the independent sovereignty of the countries which they now govern on the part of the State of Nepaul, on the condition of immediate cessation of hostilities, and placing at our disposal, during the war, the military resources and command of the countries in question.

9. It is superfluous to suggest to your knowledge of the character of the individuals concerned, and of the Goorka chiefs in general, the precautions to be

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(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

be observed in opening this communication. If the first intercourse shall be such as to encourage you to proceed, it might be well to connect the subject with the previous negociations carried on between you and those chiefs, directed towards similar objects, by recalling to their recollection the assurances then held forth by the British Government, and to offer the same advantages under the same conditions. You are empowered to conclude with Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah, or persons duly authorized by them, an engagement, subject to the ratification of the Governor-General in Council, for giving effect to an arrangement founded on the basis above described, and comprehending stipulations calculated to give effect to our guarantee, and to secure that controul over the political proceedings of the chiefs in question, necessary to secure us from the embarrassments which would otherwise arise from their unrestrained latitude of action. The instructions of which you are already in possession, and the papers which will accompany this despatch, will afford you a guide in drawing such arrangements.

10. In the event of your concluding engagements of this nature, you will call on Bum Sah and Roodher Beer to proceed to carry those stipulations which depend on them into effect without delay. It may be necessary, as was observed on a former occasion, for some of the posts and strong holds in the country held by Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah to be occupied by British troops, while hostilities with the Goorkas shall continue; and if, on consultation with Colonel Nicolls, he shall be of that opinion, you will include a condition to that effect in the engagement. In order to prevent any diminution of Colonel Nicolls' disposable force, it may be convenient that their posts should be occupied by detachments from Kamaon, and instructions will be transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams to comply with any application which he may receive from you to that purport.

11. If Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah shall decline negociation, or shall ultimately refuse to accede to the proposed terms, and compel us to proceed to the reduction of the country by force of arms, they are not to be admitted to that or any similar indulgence, excepting such as may eventually be suggested by considerations of expediency with reference to military operations, but must be viewed as other chiefs of the Nepaulese Government opposed to us in arms.

12. It is superfluous to add, that no negociation with Bum Sah or Roodher Beer, or any other chief, is to be permitted to occasion any suspension or delay of the most vigorous prosecution of military operations. You will, of course, decline any overtures which Bum Sah or Roodher Beer may make to you for treating of peace, signifying to them that Sir David Ochterlony alone is empowered to discuss that question with the Goorka Government.

13. The direct advantages resulting from the early conclusion of an arrangement of the nature above discussed with Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah, the effect of which would be to place the provinces of Dootee and Suleeanee at our disposal, without the risk and delay of the military operations, and thus strike a serious blow against the enemy, would render the accomplishment of that arrangement far preferable to any measure connected with the restoration of the ancient ruling families of those provinces. It will be necessary, however, to consider the latter subject in contemplation of an eventual failure in the proposed negociation with the Goorka chiefs.

14. The Governor-General in Council is too little acquainted with the situation and character, and even the existence of the representatives of those families, to be able to do more than furnish you with the most general instructions on this head. You will be prepared to pursue measures for converting to the accomplishment of our objects whatever degree of influence those persons may yet possess among their former subjects, and to incite both the chiefs and the inhabitants, generally, to rise against the Goorkas, by holding out the expectation of their emancipation from the tyranny of that nation, and the restoration of the ancient dynasties, under the protection and guarantee of the British Government.

15. As conveying the general sentiments and views entertained by the Governor-General on this subject, when the various political arrangements connected with the operations of the last campaign were under consideration, I have the

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honour to transmit to you the enclosed extracts from instructions addressed at that period to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony and Major-General J. S. Wood.

(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

16. A settlement, founded on the principles stated in those extracts, has been carried into effect in the country west of the Jumna, heretofore occupied by the Goorkas; and also, as you know, is in progress in Gurhwall. Extracts from the correspondence with Sir David Ochterlony, elucidating the nature of the arrangements actually concluded, are enclosed.

17. The enclosed papers, and the instructions of the Governor-General, addressed either to the Resident at Delhi or directly to yourself in the early stage of your mission to the frontier of Kamaon, will make you fully master of the principles on which it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council to combine the revolt of the inhabitants against the Goorkas, and the restoration of their ancient sovereigns with the operations of our arms in the hills.

18. Your approved judgment, ability, and discretion, will supply the place of any detailed instructions, relative to the application of those principles to the circumstances in which you may find the countries in which the force under the command of Colonel Nicolls will be called on to act.

19. It does not appear to be necessary to furnish you with any instructions, at the present moment, relative to the ulterior objects to which the force of Colonel Nicolls may be directed, after the extinction of the Goorka authority in the countries now composing their western provinces, shall be effected. As those operations must depend on events and contingencies which cannot be distinctly foreseen, so there will be sufficient time to frame instructions suited to the occasion, as the time for executing them shall approach.

20. It is entirely superfluous to enjoin the most confidential and unreserved communications with Colonel Nicolls, on all points connected with the execution of the service committed to your joint charge. The experience of the last campaign in Kamaon affords the fullest ground of confidence, that your united efforts will be directed to the accomplishment of the objects of the present service, with the same zeal, cordiality, and success, which distinguished your proceedings on the former occasion. You will, of course, communicate these instructions confidentially to Colonel Nicolls.

21. A copy of this dispatch will be transmitted to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, with whom you will maintain a constant and unreserved correspondence, keeping him apprized of the progress and result of your negociations with the Goorka Bharadars, or ancient hill Rajahs, and conforming to any suggestions you may receive from him, relative to the means of rendering your proceedings conducive to the success of his own operations and political arrangements.

22. Your early attention should be directed to the means of facilitating and expediting communication between your position and Sir David Ochterlony's camp. This object will, of course, attract the attention of that officer, and also of Colonel Nicolls. Those officers and yourself are authorized to call for the aid of the local postmasters at intermediate stations, for the purpose of effecting this important object.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
10th February 1816.

(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 11.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B. &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instructions addressed, under this day's date, to the Honourable Edward Gardner, to whom the Governor-General in Council has confided the conduct of the political negociations and arrangements, which it may be found practicable and convenient to combine with the operation of the force to be assembled under the command of Colonel Nicolls.

2. You

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

2. You will observe, that Mr. Gardner has been desired to keep you apprized of the progress and result of his negociations, a knowledge of which it will be important for you to possess, more especially with reference to the eventual stipulations in favour of the Chiefs and States now subjects of the Goorka Government, with whom engagements may be formed.

(Enclosure No. 11.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

3. You will be pleased, on your part, to communicate freely to Mr. Gardner, any suggestions that may occur to you for rendering his proceedings conducive to the furtherance of your views, in the confidence of receiving from him the most prompt and zealous co-operation.

4. I am directed to request your particular attention to that part of Mr. Gardner's instructions, which relates to the improvement of the communication between your respective positions by dawk.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
10th February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

(Enclosure No. 12. Letter from Secretary to Government.)

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. As the result of the political negociations which it is proposed to combine with the operations of the force under the command of Colonel Nicolls may lead to an amicable arrangement with the Goorka Chiefs in that quarter, for the occupation by British troops of certain posts and strong holds in the provinces of Dootee and Suleeance, and as circumstances may render it inexpedient to reduce the disposable force under Colonel Nicolls in the degree which would be effected by furnishing from that force the requisite garrisons, I am directed to request that you will suggest to the Commander-in-Chief the expediency of furnishing the officer commanding in Kamaon with instructions to comply with any application he may receive from Mr. Gardner, who will accompany Colonel Nicolls' division, in the capacity of Agent of the Governor-General, or from Colonel Nicolls himself, for the occupation of such posts or strong holds, by detachments from Kamaon.

2. A similar arrangement may not be less expedient, in the event of Dootee being reduced by force of arms, and the division under Colonel Nicolls being afterwards required to advance to the eastward.

I have, &c.

Council Chamber,
10th February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

(Enclosure No. 13.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to communicate to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that Gooroo Gujraj Misser, who arrived at Semrabas on the 19th instant from Catmandoo, and reached this place yesterday, announced to me this morning his failure in the object of his journey. He stated, that in his absence adverse councils prevailed at the Capital, and that Ummer Sing Thappa had been appointed to command to the eastward, in which direction he had been advanced two days journey on the Gooroo's arrival at Nepaul, when he was recalled to assist in the discussions which were again resumed relative to the Bharadar's pensions, in lieu of which it appeared that the whole Terraie lying between the Gunduck and the Koosi was now required. This exchange, the Gooroo added, would occasion the ratification of all the other articles, and it might be effected in nine days. The occupation of Somesar, the Gooroo observed, took place without his previous knowledge, and after his departure from Hetounda towards Catmandoo; and so altered was the disposition of parties, that although he pledged himself, as he asserts, to get the article relative to the Bharadars' pensions changed in a manner more agreeable to

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to the prejudice of the Court, if it would ratify the treaty he had signed, he was yet unable to succeed, so obstinately was the commutation of the two lacs of rupees for this Terraie maintained against him.

(Enclosure No. 13.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

2. I informed the Gooroo, that as he had not brought with him the ratified counterpart of the treaty, his functions with relation to me were at an end. I referred him also to Sir David Ochterlony, who was now invested with political and military authority concerning the affairs of Nepaul; and having informed him that he was at liberty to proceed to the Major-General's camp, I offered him every assistance to facilitate his journey.

3. Intelligence of the Gooroo's failure in bringing down the ratified counterpart of the treaty was despatched, at half-past two o'clock P.M. to-day, to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, who must ere this have assumed the command of the army in the field, and I intimated to him my readiness to conform immediately to the remaining part of the instructions conveyed to me in your despatch of the 5th instant.

4. It being indispensable to employ all despatch in transmitting to you the information of the result of the Gooroo's journey to Catmandoo, I have necessarily postponed until to-morrow my official acknowledgment of the receipt of your letters, under dates the 30th ultimo and 5th instant.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
24th January 1816.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

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(Enclosure No. 14.) Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 14th instant, of your despatch of the 5th, transmitting a copy of your letter of the same date to the Adjutant-General, both of them conveying the sentiments of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council on the delay in the receipt of the ratified treaty of peace from Nepaul, limiting all further suspense on our part to the 20th instant, at which period operations were eventually to be resumed against that State, and prescribing the consequent arrangements.

2. The date on which it was calculated that Gooroo Gujraj Misser might return with the ratified treaty from Nepaul having expired, without any communication or intelligence whatever having been received from him since his departure from Seegowlee on the 28th ultimo, I was prepared to give immediate intimation of this failure to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and consequently to conform to the instructions of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, as contained in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of your present despatch. But the Gooroo having sent forward a messenger to me from Bichakor, to inform me of his arrival at that place on the 19th, and to request the assistance of carriage-cattle to facilitate his approach to my camp, which messenger, nevertheless, reached me on the morning of the 21st, a day later than has been usual to the Gooro in travelling that distance, and Major-General Sir David Ochterlony besides not having then assumed the personal command of the troops in the field, the transfer of the correspondence and documents of the office of Political Agent in Nepaul was suspended, until the conduct of the Court of Catmandoo, relative to the ratification, should be ascertained from Gujraj Misser; and the propriety of this suspension was also conformable with the sentiments of Major-General Ochterlony, as expressed by him in his letter to my address of the 22d, a copy of which forms a number in the accompanying enclosures. The result of the Gooroo's late visit to his Court was reported to you in my express of yesterday; and I have now to add, that at eleven A.M. to-day the Major-General's acknowledgment of my letter of yesterday, informing me that he had assumed the immediate command in the field: I shall, therefore, forthwith carry into effect the letter of my instructions relative to that event. Copies of my correspondence with Sir David Ochterlony, to this date, are herewith transmitted to you, for the information of Government.

3. On

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(Enclosure No. 14.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

3. On the 11th instant I had the honour to transmit to you the report referred to in the latter part of the fifth paragraph of your instructions, under date the fifth instant; and with reference to the desire of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council; as expressed in the first part of the same paragraph, to continue to avail himself of my services in the management of the conquered territory, I receive the signification of that desire with every proper sentiment of acknowledgment that becomes me: nor shall it be matter of ordinary gratification if, under the influence of the circumstances which have hitherto affected my proceedings, I shall be so fortunate as to justify, by success, the expectations of his Lordship in Council. In discharging hitherto the trust reposed in me with reference to the Terraie, I have at times been considered by officers senior to me in military rank, belonging to the army of the frontier, to be subject to military controul, and treated accordingly. My juniors, likewise, placed in situations of temporary and local authority, taught thus to look upon the nature of my duties, have not scrupled to manifest it, by their modes of interference with the Thannadars and Tehsildars under me. A subaltern officer, even, has very recently ventured to issue perwannahs to persons of the latter description, commanding them to furnish him with a detailed statement of the collections which have been made, with other particulars of the tuppas, the knowledge of which belongs to Government alone; and until a late period, the Terraie itself has been considered to be an enemy's country, on which no officer seemed to think himself accountable for what he might do. However correctly I may understand the true nature and extent of the powers vested in me under your instructions of the 9th April last, which of necessity (as has subsequently been proved by your letters of the 27th and 30th of September) excluded the military principle from the range of my duties, yet as a general misapprehension on this point appears to prevail, and has been the cause of correspondence of equal inutility and inconvenience to the public service, I here beg leave to solicit such instructions for defining the positive obligations of my public duty, in relation to the trust proposed to be confided to me under the fifth paragraph of your present despatch, as may, on the one hand, by supporting me in the just exercise of my duties, enable me, without the interference of any authority less than that from which I derive my powers, satisfactorily and effectually to fulfil the wishes of Government, while, on the other hand, being protected by those instructions from the risk of incurring the disapprobation of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, on the representations of any individual whatever, I may escape censure, the expression of which is so calculated to depress the ardour of the most zealous servant, however upheld and consoled he may be, by the honest consciousness of being guided by the spirit and letter of instructions.

4. Two days after the arrival of your despatch of the 5th instant, I was honoured by the receipt of your letter from the Secret Department with its enclosure, both dated the 30th ultimo. With reference to the subject of that letter, I can only express my regret, which I do with every sense of deference and respect, that his Lordship in Council has been pleased to construe my letter of the 12th ultimo to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony in such a sense, as to leave me no alternative but that of silently submitting to be held deserving of the disapprobation which his Lordship in Council has been pleased to pronounce on my conduct, rather than to aggravate that disapprobation, by attempting to justify myself on the ground of my instructions, which did not seem to require me to incur both a military and political responsibility, at the most momentous period of the negociation, by countenancing a measure which might be readily seized on by a deceitful and suspicious enemy, as a pretext for withholding the ratification, at the same time that it could not, on the other hand, be considered likely to advance what, in the natural course of things, might have been hourly expected. And likewise, having taken the earliest opportunity of forwarding to the Commander of the Forces in this quarter due notice of the expected crisis, I deemed it my duty to hazard no opinion as to the determination of such a question as had been referred to me; the more so, from a consideration of the high political talents of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and the great confidence so justly reposed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council in the discretion and resources of that distin-

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guished officer, with whom the determination of such a question would naturally rest, with more perfect safety and more eventual benefit to the public service.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee, 25th January 1816.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel.

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Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you with my arrival at this place this morning, in progress to assume the command of the army on the frontier.

I subjoin my route, in order to enable you to transmit me the earliest information of the ratification, or of any other circumstance you may think worthy of communication.

I have, &c.

Bukrah, 17th January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Major-General.

From Bukrah to Derereeh, the 18th; Keyseereah, the 19th; Ahuroulleah, the 20th; Lowgah, the 21st. From whence my route will depend on circumstances, and the information of the officer of the Intelligence Department.

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Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, announcing your approach to assume the command on the frontier, and subjoining your route as far as Lowgah.

No intelligence whatever has reached me from Gooroo Gujruj Misser, who left this place for Nepaul on the 28th ultimo, for the purpose of expediting the ratification of the treaty signed on the 2d; nor can it now be well expected that he will return with the treaty at the period fixed by Government for resuming hostile operations. Nothing deserving your notice, of a political or local nature, has recently occurred for communication to you.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee, 19th January 1816.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

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Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Intelligence has been just communicated to me, that the Nepaulese agent, Gooroo Gujraj Misser, is returned from Nepaul, and may be expected here in the course of an hour. I lose not a moment in forwarding this intimation with a view to its reference to the instructions of Government, under date the 5th instant. I shall have the honour to address you again on the arrival of the Gooroo, and

I am, &c.

Seegowlee, 21st January 1816.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

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Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the detachment and battering train, under Colonel Millar, of his Majesty's Eighty-seventh Regiment, will march from hence to Loll Pursa, or Seegowlee gaut, to-morrow morning.

I have requested Colonel Millar to send on a party with a European officer, for the purpose of collecting all the boats procurable, to expedite the passage of the

the Secrary river, and I shall feel obliged by your affording the aid of your influence and authority for the same purpose, assuring the Mullahs of a due reward for their labour.

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(Enclosure No. 14.)

I have, &c.

Camp, Sowyah, 21st January 1816. (Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Major-General.

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To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K. C. B., commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

Sir:

Since my express of this morning, I have been informed that Gooroo Gujraj Misser has not come further to-day than the village of Dhunhur, about five coss hence, when he expected to be met by some elephants sent out this morning to him at his own request. There is ground to hope he has brought with him the ratified treaty. Of this I shall have the honour to inform you in the course of to-morrow, as soon after his arrival as practicable.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee, 21st January 1816. 5 o'clock P.M. (Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

P. S. I am this moment honoured by the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting my assistance for expediting Colonel Millar's detachment and the train across the Secrary. There are only a few dingies, or rather canoes, to be had, besides a boat belonging to me, which of course shall be in readiness on this occasion. I have sent in all directions for Mullahs, and up and down the stream for boats, and no influence and authority I possess shall be spared for the purpose required.

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To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c.

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your express, and to acquaint you that I shall still beg the favour of your influence and authority, to procure boats for the passage of the Secrary, unless the Misser's communications should be of so explicit a nature as to preclude the necessity of my advance to that river.

I have, &c.

Camp, Sowyah, 21st January 1816. (Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Major-General.

---

*Written with a pencil.*

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

Sir:

I am just reminded by your Sewar of the letter delivered to me last night, which, on the road, I am compelled to acknowledge in this way, and beg you will excuse.

I have the honour to return you my best thanks for the postscript, and remain, &c.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY.

22d January 1816.

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To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K. C. B., commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

Sir.

I was honoured by the receipt of your note of this morning, written on the road, I fear in consequence of the importunity of my Sewar, who certainly had no orders but to deliver my letter to you

I rode out in the direction of your route this morning, with the view of meeting you, and at about half-past eight or later, was three coss from camp. I judged it probable that you might have taken the Amwa road, and in this idea turned back.

If

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

If you will inform me of the hour you may be at leisure to see me on the subject of Mr. Adam's despatch of the 5th instant, I shall have the honour of waiting on you, and shall bring with me that despatch.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Seegowlee, 22d January 1816. 1 o'clock P. M.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW, Political Agent.

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Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent.

Sir:

At any moment of this day when you are at leisure, it will be perfectly convenient to me; but at the present moment, and with the expectations indicated in your letter of yesterday, it appears to me unadvisable to act on the despatch of the 5th instant, till you have seen the Misser, and ascertained that he does not bear the ratified treaty.

I am not aware of any necessity for any personal communication on the subject of that despatch, but of this you must be the best judge; and if you should think advisable, under present circumstances, that a change should take place in the Political department, I shall beg to be favoured with all the documents referred to in the letter of Mr. Secretary Adam. I beg, however, to repeat, that it is not my wish to embarrass your proceedings, or in the slightest degree obstruct the views of Government, by entering on the political duties till you hear that Gujraj has failed in the object of his mission.

I have, &c.

Camp, Loll Pursa, 22d January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Major-General.

P. S. I regret that my being so far in rear of the line should have occasioned you so much trouble.

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Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you, that the Nepaulese agents Gooroo Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, who on the 28th ultimo proceeded to Catmandoo, for the purpose of bringing back the ratified counterpart of the treaty of peace concluded on the 2d of that month, arrived here yesterday, and announced to me this morning their failure in the object of their journey. I lose no time in apprizing you of that failure, under the probability that you will ere this have assumed the command of the forces in the field in this quarter; and in the contemplation of soon receiving from you official intimation of that circumstance, which, agreeably to Mr. Secretary Adam's letter of the 5th instant, is to limit my exercise of the powers of Political Agent for the affairs of Nepaul, I have informed the Vakeels of that State that they are at liberty to quit my camp, and that any future communications they might have to make should be addressed to you. In the meanwhile, I am prepared to give immediate effect to the instructions of the 5th instant, relative to the transfer to you of the prescribed papers and documents of the Political Agency of Nepaul.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Seegowlee, 24th January 1816.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW, Political Agent in Nepaul.

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Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have this instant had the honour to receive your letter of yesterday, apprizing me of the failure of the Nepaulese Agents, in bringing back the ratified treaty of peace concluded by you on the 2d December last; and have now to request you will favour me, as soon as possible, with all the documents prescribed in Mr. Secretary Adam's letter of the 5th instant, together with such other information as you may think will be useful to me in the discharge of the duties entrusted to me.

I have

I have to acquaint you that I arrived here this morning, and, as a matter of course, have assumed the immediate command of the army. Bengal Secret Letter. 21 Feb. 1816

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhullowee, 25th January 1816. Three-quarters past one, A.M.

(Signed) D. Ochterlony, Major-General.

(Enclosure No. 15.)

(Enclosure No. 15.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of his Lordship in Council, copies of a correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on and since the 21st instant.

At two o'clock this morning I received from the Colonel information of the non-ratification of the treaty signed at Seegowlee on the 2d December, and in reply, requested him to send all the documents prescribed in your instructions of the 5th instant. At present I am utterly ignorant of every thing respecting the late negociations, excepting the single fact of their unfortunate result. At a moment when my attention is directed to all the consequences of this unforseen, and evidently unexpected circumstance, I can only entreat the Right Honourable the Governor-General's attention to my letter of this date to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and earnestly solicit that my requests may be enforced by the most pointed and particular commands. I wish to hope they may be superfluous; but I beg to be guarded against apprehensions which I most reluctantly indulge, and the grounds of which I am still more reluctant to detail.

It seems, however, a duty I owe to myself and to the service, to state my conscientious belief, that the existence of a double authority, such as is vested in him by your letter of the 5th instant, may be prejudicial, and will undoubtedly deprive me of the power of holding out those incitements and rewards which may be essential to my military operations.

I enter on the subject with the utmost reluctance, and I leave it to the consideration of his Lordship in Council with perfect confidence.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhullowee, 25th January 1816.

(Signed) D. Ochterlony, A.G.G.

*Correspondence referred to in Sir David Ochterlony's Letter to Mr. Secretary Adam.* Correspondence.

No. 1.—From Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Sir David Ochterlony, dated Seegowlee, 21st January 1816. The same as in Enclosure No. 14, page 902.

No. 2.—From the same to the same, dated Seegowlee, 21st January. As in Enclosure No. 14, page 902.

No. 3.—From the same to the same, dated 21st January. As in Enclosure No. 14, page 903.

No. 4.—From the same to the same, dated 24th January. As in Enclosure No. 14, page 904.

No. 5.—From Sir David Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 22d January. As in Enclosure No. 14, page 903.

No. 6.—From the same to the same, dated 25th January. As in Enclosure No. 14, page 904.

No. 7.—To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, as follows.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816. (Enclosure No. 15.)

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

No. 7.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c.

Sir:

I had the honour to acknowledge by the bearer the receipt of your letter of yesterday, at two o'clock A.M. With reference to that letter, and adverting to the military operations which must commence with as little delay as possible, I have the honour to request you will issue orders to all the chief Zemindars of the Terraie to obey all orders and requisitions they may receive from me, and generally to co-operate with me to the utmost of their ability, by furnishing supplies for the subsistence of the troops and followers, and by encouraging the people of their respective districts to entertain on daily pay wood-cutters, and such other labourers as are necessary to clear the forest sufficiently for the advance of the army.

Permit me, also, to request that you will give force to these orders, by recommending a strict attention, under assurances that my favourable report of their conduct will entitle them to notice and consideration hereafter.

It appears from information obtained since my arrival here, that the Choudrees of tuppas might render essential service in the Guide and Intelligence department, under similar injunctions and encouragement, which I trust will not be withheld, and that, in the execution of the trust reposed in me, I may rely confidently, and on the public grounds of zeal and patriotism, on your active aid and assistance, on every and all occasions, when your superior local knowledge and experience should enable you to afford them or suggest their utility.

It will be perhaps useful to give such orders to your police officers, as may ensure attention from those people, who are supposed to possess the greatest resources and the best information; and it is necessary to remark, whilst on this subject, that the Rajahs of Betteeah and Ramnuggur have been stated to me as possessing both.

Not having brought with me any Moonshee, if Mirza Wullee Baig could be spared from the duties in which he is now employed, his services may be eminently useful, and the loan of him during the campaign would particularly oblige.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhullowee, 25th January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY.

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(Enclosure No. 16.)

Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 25th ultimo, enclosing a copy of your correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on and subsequently to the 21st of the same month, and reporting your assumption of the political charge assigned to you by the instructions of the 5th January.

2. The tenour of your letters to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw is approved by the Governor-General in Council, who also approves your having deferred the assumption of your political duties with relation to Nepaul, until it should be ascertained whether the result of Gooroo Gujraj Misser's visit to Catmandoo might not obviate the necessity of the advance of the force under your command.

3. The Governor-General in Council has particularly adverted to your letter of the 25th January, to the address of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, the tenour of which is entirely approved. His Lordship in Council is confident that the application to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, contained in that letter, will meet with immediate compliance on the part of that officer, whose duty it is to bring forward, in every practicable mode, the resources of the country under his charge, and to promote, by every means in his power, the important service in which you are engaged; but his Lordship in Council has judged it proper to transmit instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of which a copy is enclosed for your information.

4. Referring

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

Letter from Secretary to Government.

4. Referring to the apprehension expressed in the last paragraph of your despatch, of embarrassment arising from the authority vested in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw by the instructions of the 5th instant, I am directed to remark, that the apprehension appears to originate in a misconception of the nature and extent of that authority.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's powers, under the operation of those orders, will be restricted to the local administration of the revenue and police of that portion of the Terraie which has been actaully subdued by the British arms and which has, as you are aware, been under his charge, with a short interval, since its first occupation. It is not apparent to his Lordship in Council, that the free exercise of your political and military authority can be embarrassed by the operation of this arrangement, which, as far as it affects your powers, does not vary from that established in other parts of the Honourable Company's territories.

6. Your requisitions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, under date the 25th January, enforced as they will be by the orders of which a copy is enclosed, will ensure to you the utmost assistance that can be derived from the Zemindars and inhabitants generally, as well as the entire command of the resources of the district under Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's authority. His Lordship in Council is not aware of any other mode in which these objects could be effected, except to transfer to you the immediate charge of the revenue and police of the conquered Terraie; an accession of duty which, his Lordship in Council is satisfied, would only embarrass and distract your attention, without augmenting your means of commanding the resources of the country.

7. It is proper to observe, that the management of the Terraie did not form a part of the regular duties of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in his capacity of Political Agent, but was assigned to him as a measure of temporary convenience, at a time when the cessation of military operations, and the comparative inactivity of our political negociations with Nepaul, presented motives for resorting to that arrangement; in addition to the other considerations that prompted its adoption.

8. His Lordship in Council trusts, that this explanation will remove the apprehensions you entertained on the point under consideration, and which his Lordship in Council is satisfied, proceed from your characteristic zeal for the success of the service in which you are engaged.

9. I am directed to signify to you, the great regret of the Governor-General in Council, that you should have been kept uninformed of the progress and details of the late negociation, and to inform you, that his Lordship's displeasure at this circumstance will be duly conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
3d February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 17.)

(Enclosure No. 17.)
Letter from Secretary to Government.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Paris Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. The Governor-General in Council has perused a copy of Sir David Ochterlony's despatch of the 25th of January to your address, conveying his application to you on various points connected with the service committed to his charge, in which your local authority and influence in the Terraie will be useful.

2. His Lordship in Council is satisfied that you will have promptly and zealously complied with every one of those requisitions, and with all others which may have been addressed to you by Sir David Ochterlony. To prevent any misconception with regard to this subject, which might be injurious to the public interests, his Lordship in Council has directed me to explain distinctly, that the whole of the resources of the country under your management are to be considered at the disposal of Sir David Ochterlony; and that your officers of police

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 17.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

police and revenue, as well as the Zemindars, Chowdries, and inhabitants generally, are to be instructed to comply instantly, and without reference to any other authority, with all requisitions which they may receive from Sir David Ochterlony. You will also encourage them to expect reward and favour, in proportion to the satisfaction they may give to that officer, whose report of their conduct will be received as the test of their merits as subjects and well-wishers of the British Government, while, on the other hand, their failure will subject them to serious displeasure.

3. Sir David Ochterlony will, of course, apprize you of the general tenour of his communications with your officers and the inhabitants of the districts under your charge, and will be careful to maintain your authority and influence.

4. You will have understood, from the tenour of my despatch of the 5th instant, that your political and diplomatic functions were to cease on the assumption by Sir David Ochterlony of the power vested in him by my letter to his address of the same date: and you will, consequently, have transferred to him all the documents and correspondence in the office of Political Agent, except what relates to the revenue and police of the Terraie, and will have confined your duties strictly to those departments, in which his Lordship in Council expects to derive the advantage of your experience and local knowledge.

5. A copy of this despatch will be transmitted to Sir David Ochterlony.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
3d February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 18.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 18.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Paris Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

1. The Governor-General in Council has reserved for a separate communication, the expression of his sentiments on a subject which has given him much concern. His Lordship in Council alludes to the extraordinary reserve which has been maintained by you towards Sir David Ochterlony, relative to the late negociation with the Government of Nepaul; a reserve which does not appear to have been relaxed up to the very hour, when you transferred the duties of the Political Agency to that officer.

2. As far as appears from the tenour of the correspondence which has passed between Sir David Ochterlony and yourself, confirmed by that officer's declaration, and unexplained by any statement from you, the whole course of your proceedings has been concealed from him, and he has been kept in entire ignorance, except in as far as intelligence may have reached him by public report and circuitous channels of communication, of every circumstance of the negociation, except the two bare facts of the signature of the treaty and the subsequent refusal of the ratification.

3. His Lordship in Council is utterly unable to comprehend the motives which have influenced you in preserving so studied a secrecy, with regard to these matters, towards an officer, whose proceedings, you must have been aware, were to be materially influenced by the state of the negociation, and whose knowledge of its progress, and of many collateral points involved in it, was essential to his due performance of the duties, which, under one eventual issue of it (and that, as it has happened, the actual one), he would be called on to perform.

4. His Lordship in Council cannot find an excuse for this procedure on your part, in the circumstance of your not having been officially apprized, before your receipt of my letter of the 30th December, that the conduct of the political duties, as well as of the military operations of the ensuing campaign, would be confided to Sir David Ochterlony. Knowing that he already held a high diplomatic character, that he possessed in an eminent degree the confidence of the Government, and that he had united in the last campaign political and military powers in his own person, it would have been no more than a natural expectation on your part, that he would not be employed with diminished powers,

powers, on the recurrence to his services on the occasion in question; and this expectation should have dictated a course of proceeding, of a character very different from that which you have adopted. But independently of this consideration, and of the peculiar claims of Sir David Ochterlony to every mark of courtesy, respect, and confidence, from every public officer of Government, you were not justified in the reserve you maintained towards him, if he were to be considered purely as the officer commanding the division.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 18.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

5. In the despatch which I had the honour to address to you, under date the 26th of November 1814, embracing the sentiments, views, and intentions of the Governor-General, on every branch of the political negociation and arrangements connected with the war, the following passage occurs. "The Governor-"General is pleased to desire, that you will communicate these instructions to "Major-General Marley, and maintain the most confidential and unreserved "intercourse with that officer on all points connected with them." That instruction has never been rescinded; and although not repeated on every subsequent occasion of addressing you, it is clear that it remained in full force, and was meant to apply generally to all points of public interest, relating to your negociations and discussions with the Nepaulese, by which the proceedings of the Commanding Officer could be in any manner affected. While the troops were cantoned, and the prospect existed of a termination of the war without further operations, the immediate occasion for such communications did not exist; but the case became very different, when the delay in the ratification of the treaty created the strongest ground for suspecting that the Government of Nepaul had been practising a deceit upon us, and still more, when you were informed that orders had been issued for the troops to advance, with a view to the immediate recommencement of hostilities, if the ratification were not received.

6. His Lordship in Council is very reluctant to ascribe your conduct to any motive at variance with that spirit of zealous and cordial co-operation, which ought to animate all public officers employed in the prosecution of the same service; but with every desire to put the most favourable construction on it, he is unable to reconcile it to any just view of the obligations of your duty.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
3d February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 19.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure No. 19.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit the copy of a letter received yesterday evening from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and a list of the papers he has transferred to my office.

I have this day informed him, that your instructions of the 13th instant refer to a great variety of documents not included in this list, and that I consider it to have been intended that copies of his reports to Government should have been included in the transfer.

This idea is not, perhaps, warranted by the letter of your public instructions; but it occurs to me they form an essential part of the Bureau, which, in a private letter, you state Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw will be desired to deliver over, and without which, in any future discussions, the Nepaulese agents may make any assertions they deem necessary to their purpose, without the ability on my part of refuting them. I beg it may be clearly understood, that I do not make this a subject of complaint, but of casual notice, as appearing to me useful, if not essentially necessary; and as I have called the attention of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to the subject, it may strike him in the same light, and I may yet receive copies or extracts of the most material. I think it incumbent on me to declare the satisfaction I have experienced in the concluding paragraph of the letter I transmit, though not so frank as I could have wished, and burdened by a condition which it will require some time, attention, and experience to convert to use. When removed from the office of Resident at Delhi, I offered to my successor a sketch of the *dramatis personæ*,

Bengal Secret Letter 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 18.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

and an outline of the situations of affairs; which if not all he could have wished and expected, evinced my desire to prove that no personal regrets prevented my performance of a public duty.

I should not mention this, if it was not susceptible of proof, by reference to one of the gentlemen to whom this letter will be submitted.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhullowee, 27th January 1816.

(Signed) D. Ochterlony, Agent to Governor-General.

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Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., Political Agent, and commanding the Army in the Field.

Sir:

1. I had the honour, yesterday at noon, to receive your letter of that date, despatched three-quarters past one A.M., which in consequence of the intelligence communicated in my letter to your address of the day before, requests the correspondence and documents adverted to in Mr. Secretary Adam's letter of the 5th instant, together with such other information as I might think useful in the discharge of the duties entrusted to you, and apprizes me that you had then assumed the immediate command of the Army in the Field in this quarter.

2. In compliance with your application, and in obedience to my instructions, I have the honour to forward to you the above public papers, accompanied with two lists of them, one signed by me, and the counterpart with a receipt for your own signature, after ascertaining that those papers correspond with the lists. All the essential points of the past and present negociations are comprehended in these papers, which are selected with a view to immediate use. The remaining papers of the Political Agency having a more general reference to the subject of Nepaul, shall be collected with as little delay as possible, in contemplation of the general transfer to you of all the public papers of that office.

3. On the subject of the information which you request, with reference to its eventual utility in the discharge of your present duties, I have only to repeat, which I do with all sincerity, the assurance conveyed to you on the same points in the concluding part of my letter of the 12th ultimo, and to add, that in order to enable me to afford the above information, it will be necessary that I should be apprized of the general or specific head under which it may be desired.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee, 26th January 1816.

(Signed) Paris Bradshaw, Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

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List *of Political Correspondence delivered over to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., on the 26th day of January* 1816.

May 12th 1815.—Mr. Adam's letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw (enclosing extracts of correspondence between the Secretary and Mr. Gardner, Major-General Ochterlony, and General Martindell, intercepted letter. The Secretary's letter to General Ochterlony on these documents, as also extracts of instructions to Mr. Gardner. These documents enclosed, marked No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).

May 16th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

May 21st.—Ditto, ditto (enclosing documents in copy of a convention between Ummer Sing and General Ochterlony).

June 5th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw (annexed documents in copy, original draft of a treaty, revised draft of ditto, letter of the Rajah of Nepaul, Mr. Adam's letter to Mr. Gardner of the 19th May, and Mr. Adam to the same of the 5th June, and copy of a letter to Captain Latter of the same date).

June

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

June 15th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw (annexed documents in copy, Mr. Adam to Mr. Gardner of 15th June, and Mr. Gardner to Mr. Adam of the 7th June).

June 17th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

(Enclosure No. 19.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

June 27th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw (annexed copy of a letter to Mr. Gardner of the same date from the Secretary).

July 8th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw (annexed copy of instructions to Mr. Gardner of the same date).

July 22d.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw (annexed copy of a letter from Mr. Gardner to Mr. Adam of 15th July, copy of Mr. Adam's to Mr. Gardner of 22d July, copy of answer to the Rajah of Nepaul, also copy of draft of an article proposed to be substituted for articles 4 and 7 of the treaty).

September 1st.—Mr. Adam's private letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

September 3d.—Ditto public ditto.

September 23d.—Ditto ditto ditto (annexed copy of a letter to the Nepaul Rajah, also a statement intended for Gooroo Gujraj Misser).

September 25th.—Mr. Swinton to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with annexed Persian documents, draft of a treaty and memorandum.

November 10th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Secret Department.

December 9th.—Ditto, ditto, ditto.

January 5th 1816.—Ditto, ditto (annexed copy of a letter from Mr. Adam to the Adjutant-General of the same date, also counterpart of a treaty signed at Seegowlee on the 2d December, between the agents of the respective belligerents, and ratified on the part of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council).

(Signed) P. Bradshaw,
late Political Agent in Nepaul.

In addition to the above, one letter from Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 15th July.

N.B. The papers are arranged in the portfolio in the order of receipt, and each original is followed by the documental copies to which these letters make reference. *

(Enclosure No. 20.)

(Enclosure No. 20.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit copies of a correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw since my last, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, and to request that copies of all such letters as have been referred to in my instructions, together with any others thought necessary, may be sent to me without delay.

I likewise do myself the honour to transmit copy and translation of a letter I have this day addressed to Gooroo Gujraj, and trust that, in availing myself of the services of Lieutenant J. P. Boileau, whom I have appointed my Assistant in the Political Department, I shall be honoured with the approbation and confirmation of his Lordship in Council.

It may, however, be necessary to state, that this nomination will not be the cause of depriving Colonel Bradshaw of his assistance, as the zeal and spirit of Lieutenant Boileau had induced him to obtain permission to join his corps, and as he passed my camp for that purpose, has yielded to my assurances that I hoped to derive the greatest benefit from his local knowledge and experience, and from his aid in my political correspondence.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhullowee,
28th January 1816.

(Signed) David Ochterlony,
Agent to Governor-General.

To

* The above documents will be found in various pages of this compilation.

Bengal Secret Letter 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 20.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., commanding the Army, &c. &c., and Political Agent for the Affairs of Nepaul.

Sir:

1. I was honoured by the receipt of your second letter of the 25th instant, adverting to your acknowledgment of mine of the 24th, and requesting the aid which the Terraie is supposed capable of affording for promoting the service entrusted to you.

2. The orders which you have requested shall be immediately issued to the inhabitants of the Terraie, as far as such orders may be in unison with the maintenance of the authority which I am required to exercise for the realization of the public revenue. There are no chief Zemindars of the description to which you advert, nor, indeed, in the legal meaning of that word, are there any Zemindars whatever in the Terraie, the whole of that tract being held in farms from the sovereign: consequently the utmost that can be done, in the way you have requested, in allusion to such persons, must be through the native officers employed under me in the management of the country. But as it is obvious that verbal, and unsigned written orders, directed by you through your native, or other confidential agents, under the proclamation which shall be issued in consequence of your present application, might, by the fault of the parties on one or both sides, give rise to excuses for evading the payment of the just dues of Government at a crisis like this, without, perhaps, advancing your objects, I have accordingly deemed it to be proper to depute a person to attend you while in the Terraie, through whom it will be advisable that your injunctions to the inhabitants should be conveyed. This person is the head native Collector under me, has been employed in that way, and in similar transactions, ever since my arrival in this quarter, is consequently of some experience, and well known to the inhabitants of the Terraie. His agency under you, while it is calculated to obviate the excuses and pretexts of Ryots above alluded to, seems to be also suited to promote despatch and to save you trouble. It will, of course, rest with you, whether you choose to give countenance to this plan.

3. With relation to the employment of the Chowdries of tuppas in the Guide department, as suggested by you, I am sorry that my experience is at variance with the information which you have received on that head. These people belong exclusively to the Revenue department, and their knowledge is confined to the open country of the Terraie. To employ them as proposed by you, will, I fear, obstruct the realization of the revenue; and you will not, I apprehend, find that consequence recompensed, in any public point of view, by their utility out of their own line. But if you should still judge it to be proper to make the use of them which you have proposed, it is, of course, entirely at your option to do so, but certainly not with my concurrence, for the reasons above stated.

4. The condition of the Terraie, with regard to persons of "resources" and "information," will not now be long concealed from you. Doubtless it will soon appear, that the few of that description belonging to the Terraie are in the hands of the enemy; and with reference to the Rajahs of Betteeah and Ramnuggur, to whom you have adverted, they are Zemindars of tracts exclusively under the civil authorities of Sarun, and have no necessary connexion with the affairs of the Terraie.

5. Orders shall forthwith be issued to Vallee Mohummed Khan, directing him to repair to your Head-Quarters without delay. He has been of no use to me since the occurrence at Jelesur, and I take this occasion to transfer him to you altogether being instructed to do so from authority long since received.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

Seegowlee,
27th January 1816.

To

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., commanding, &c. &c. &c. and Political Agent, &c.

(Enclosure No. 20.)
Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and in reply to the observation in the first paragraph, which adverts to papers to which you are referred by your instructions as far back as November 1814, I have to repeat the willingness expressed in the conclusion of the second paragraph of my letter to your address of yesterday, and to add, that I am preparing to transfer to you every paper comprehended in the scope of my instructions. I wish to withhold none, nor have I any right to do so; and until that despatch shall be ready, if there be any particular paper which you are immediately desirous of consulting, it shall be immediately forwarded to you.

On the subject of the second paragraph of your letter, I have in answer to state, that never contemplating the present mode of transfer of the papers of the Political Agency, the care taken of the drafts and memorandums of my own despatches to Government was suited to the urgency created by the weight of business which constantly pressed upon me, and also the want of the means which I always experienced, for preserving regular copies of those despatches. They were, indeed, for the most part dictated from loose memoranda, which not having been booked, are now so disarranged as to make it impossible for me to render them useful to you. But those despatches are public records, being addressed to Government, and can be obtained from below, without any obvious public inconvenience, on your application for them.

The phrase quoted by you in the fourth paragraph of your letter as used by me to the Nepaulese Vakeels, and considered by you not to have been strong enough, is expressed in the terms of the ordinary decorum of official intercourse, although, in merely referring them to you, conformably with my instructions, I apprized them that they could no longer stay here. If I recollect right, that phrase is not far different from that employed by Government on the prospect of a similar state of things, under which I was directed to tell them that they "might withdraw." My powers with reference to those Vakeels ceased, as soon as I learned that they were not the bearers of the ratification; and to have told them to return immediately back to Nepaul, would have been doing what belonged only to you. In fact, Chunder Sekher with his followers has actually returned to Nepaul, on a passport granted by me, on his application, the day after his arrival here; and the Gooroo, on becoming sensible he could not longer stay in his present situation, after the intimation given him by me, addressed the reply to it, of both of which I have the honour to enclose copies. You will perceive that, in acting as I have done, I wished to leave no room for the application of repulsiveness to my manner, as will appear in the documents now in your possession.

In the event of your thinking it right, after perusing the Gooroo's note, to direct him to return to his own Court without delay, I do myself the honour to enclose the form of his address; and I am of opinion that it would come better from you, since I have been already sufficiently explicit.

It is always the better way, in transmitting your public communications to Nepaul, to do so through either Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher, or whoever on the part of that State may be authorized to confer with you, as that channel may be regarded as the safest, and is most reponsible. Your own messengers, from not guarding against the difference of climate, seldom escape illness, which will deprive you of their future services.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
27th January 1816.

(Signed) Paris Bradshaw,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 20.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, in reply to mine of the 25th, and whatever you deem best suited to promote the public interest in forwarding the military operations, and at the same time realizing the revenue of Government, as expressed in your third paragraph, can be adopted in the first instance, subject to such alterations as experience may prove necessary.

On the fourth paragraph I am utterly incompetent to form an opinion, and can only say that it is at variance with the information I have received from natives, and from some officers of intelligence long in this quarter.

In reply to your second letter of the same date, I enclose a list of the references made in the very first paragraph of my instructions to documents to your address, and shall, under the circumstances you have stated, apply immediately to Government for copies of the numerous communications made by you in your political capacity, and which, it is evidently supposed, you will have delivered over with the charge.

It was only on hearing that the Vakeels yet remained at Seegowlee, that I apprehended they might not choose to consider your dismissal of them sufficiently explicit and pointed. Had I known of Chunder Sekher being furnished with passports and of his departure, and of the situation in which Gooroo Gujraj Misser considered himself to be placed, I should not have thought of troubling you on the subject.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Bhullowee, 28th January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Agent to Governor-General.

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TRANSLATION *of a Letter addressed by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General, to Sree Gooroo, Gujraj Misser, dated Camp, Purrownee, Nepaul Frontier, 27th January* 1816.

(After Compliments)—Undoubtedly Colonel Bradshaw will have informed you, that the Right Honourable the Governor-General has confided to me all future negociations with Nepaul. In consequence, I now enclose a letter from his Lordship to the address of the Maharaj, and request you will without delay transmit it him.

Your remaining any longer in this quarter would appear unnecessary, for reasons which it is superfluous to state as they cannot be unknown to you. If you wish to return to Benares, the seat of divine worship, or to Nepaul, every aid shall be afforded you, on the behalf of the Honourable Company, compatible with your rank and situation; and be assured that I am numbered among your well-wishers.

It is important that you should inform all the servants and establishments of the Rajah of Nepaul, that all negociation has ceased between the two Governments, and also, that the Maharaj has himself decided on a renewal of war and contest.

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(Enclosure No. 21.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

To John Adam Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Having just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw a paper which he terms an extract from his letter to your address of the 24th instant, in which he states the Gooroo to have mentioned, that—"So altered was the dispo-"sition of parties, that although he pledged himself, as he asserts, to get the "article relative to the Bahradars changed, in a manner more agreeable to the "prejudices of the Court if it would ratify the treaty, he was yet unable to "succeed, so obstinately was the commutiations of the two lacs of rupees for "this Terraie maintained against him."

Knowing

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 21.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

Knowing nothing of the negociation but what is mentioned in this paper and the treaty itself, which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw has placed in my hands, I cannot but feel a great degree of surprise, that Gujraj Misser should have pledged himself, without authority, to obtain an alteration of any one article of a treaty, which with full powers he had himself conceded and signed; and I submit to his Lordship in Council, whether such a pledge was not likely to have the very opposite effect to that which he wishes it to be thought was intended, by impressing the discontented with an idea that it was yet susceptible of change or modification.

Supposing him to have been acquainted with the ultimate instructions of Government, it was a sort of compromise lessening the effect of the generosity intended.

I am aware, however, that I write on a very imperfect knowlege, or rather in the utter ignorance of all that has past, as well as under the influence of prejudices, excited not so much by his failure, as the very tardy manner in which that failure was made known to the representative of the Government, who on the 21st wrote me he was expected in an hour, and in a subsequent letter of the same date, that "there was ground to hope" he brought the ratification.

I know, by the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, transmitted with my despatch of yesterday, that Chunder Seekher has departed under passports; but I am yet to learn whether the Gooroo remains, attended by a crowd of Nepaulese, to be employed in giving intelligence; or whether as an accredited agent, or as an individual, he remains to give colour to such assertions as were unscrupulously promulgated on the attack and defeat of Pursarum Thappa.

My letter of yesterday to the Gooro was intended to prevent the possibility of such tardy falsehood; but I hope my Persian correspondence will be more perfect, when aided by the ability of Mahomed Wallee Beg, whom I have requested to join me with all possible expedition.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhullowee, 29th January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY.

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(Enclosure No. 22.)

(Enclosure No. 22.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K. C. B., commanding the Army in the Field and Political Agent for Nepaul Affairs.

Sir:

1. I had the honour to receive your letter of the 28th instant, and with reference generally to the tenour of the first and second paragraphs of it, I beg leave to state, that under the terms of your application, as contained in your second letter of the 25th instant, I have considered the Terraie to be in a condition of Military requisition, and the perwannahs addressed by me to the local and native officers, and my proclamation to the inhabitants, place the whole under your orders, with a view to the more effectual promotion, as far as I can contribute, to the success of the operations of your force. It shall, in future, be at all times sufficient for me that you consider any description of persons useful, in order to my following up your injunctions to them.

A sense of what became me in the due discharge of the trust I hold, induced the observations I made on this head; nor shall I again obtrude similar opinions, after having placed in attendance on you the persons alluded to in my first letter of the 27th instant, who I consider perfectly qualified to afford you all the local information you may require: and having thus acquitted myself of what is due to the paramount consideration of the success of the campaign, I shall feel myself relieved from unavailing anxiety, relative to the full accomplishment which I had contemplated might have been better attained, under a different state of things, of the more appropriate objects of my separate duties.

2. I beg leave to apprize you, that the list of references made in the first paragraph of your instructions to documents addressed to me, which you state

to

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 22.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

to have enclosed in your present letter, has been omitted. The list which accompanied your letter is your receipted list of the documents which I transmitted to you. It would have saved me some trouble, as well as you also, could I have earlier known the particular papers you wanted, as they could have been alone sent to you, and those not immediately necessary for reference be sent when business admitted of my arranging them for despatch.

3. As I could not furnish correct copies for you of my own despatches to Government from the materials I have, and as to supply extracts of what should seem most material for your information would require more time and leisure than, on a reference to the correspondence which has already passed between us, was absolutely possible for effecting it, I was induced to suggest a reference, on your part, to Government, from the knowledge that ever since the date of my nomination to the Political Agency in this quarter to the return of the Right Honourable the Governor-General to Patna in September last, duplicates of my despatches to his Lordship were regularly transmitted to the Vice-President in Council. I beg you will have the goodness to state this observation when you make your proposed application, that I may not be considered to have even seemed to have an opinion on that point, in the least at variance with my duty.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee, 29th January 1816. (Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel, &c. &c.

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Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of yesterday's date, and to transmit the list of references omitted to be enclosed by the carelessness of my writer.

In reply to the conclusion of your letter, I have only to say that the observations you wish to have stated shall be conveyed in your own words, by the transmission of a copy of your letter, as was done in the first instance, on application for the copies of the letters referred to.

I am not insensible to the hint you have given me, of my having engrossed more of your time than you could have wished; but I assure you it has been most unwillingly, and only on an imagined necessity. Our correspondence afforded me no pleasure in its commencement, it has been irksome in its progress, and I am sure you cannot rejoice more in the present prospect of its termination than,

Sir, &c.

Camp, Bhullowee, 30th January 1816. (Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Major-General.

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(Enclosure No. 23.)

Letter from Gujraj Misser.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser, to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General, dated Seegowlee, 29th January* 1816.

(After compliments.)

On the 29th, along with a letter from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to the address of the Maharajah, I received your kind epistle of the 28th January, in which you tell me to forward the Governor-General's letter to Nepaul without delay, that I ought to depart from hence; and offering me every assistance on the part of the Company, and the contents of it I have understood.

To-day I despatched the letter for the Maharajah, with one of my own; and previously to the receipt of yours, having learnt from the Colonel the state of things, I had sent Chunder Sekher Opadeea to inform the Maharajah of the same.

same. On his return, you shall be made acquainted with whatever the Rajah may intimate. Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816

Without accomplishing an interview with you, I shall not retire to any place. You are in every respect my protector and friend, and in every instance my hopes are centered on you.

What more can I add to what I have written?

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(Enclosure No. 24.) (Enclosure No. 24.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c. Letter from Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 27th, 28th, and 29th ultimo.

2. Your private letter, enclosing a copy of further correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and the translation of Gooroo Gujraj Misser's reply to your letter to his address, has also been received, and submitted to the perusal of the Governor-General in Council. The enclosures will be placed on record.

3. The Governor-General in Council has perused with regret the tone of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's letters to you; but as the sentiments of his Lordship in Council on that subject have been already conveyed to the Lieutenant-Colonel, and the pointed instructions received by him must preclude the recurrence of such unseasonable obstruction of your just and legitimate requisitions, his Lordship in Council is desirous of waving any further observations on that subject.

4. I have already had the honour to forward to you, by express, a series of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatches to my address, relative to the political negociations and transactions in which he was employed.

5. His Lordship in Council instructs me to signify to you his entire approbation of the tenour of your letter to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and of your proceedings and intentions generally, as reported in the despatches now acknowledged. His Lordship concludes, that you will insist on the Gooroo and his followers either proceeding directly to Catmandoo, or retiring to some situation in the Company's provinces, distant from the scene of the operations of any British force.

6. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves your having availed yourself of the services of Lieutenant Boileau, as your Assistant in your political capacity during the present service.

I have, &c.

Fort-William, 10th February 1816. (Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 25.) (Enclosure No. 25.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c. Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

Sir.

I do myself the honour to transmit a statement received this morning, orally, from the Ghusseins mentioned, but without meaning to attach any particular confidence in its accuracy. On the contrary, there may be reason to suppose that having greatly benefited by the favour and indulgence shewn by the Nepaul Government they felt both an inclination and interest to give it any secret aid in their power.

Notwithstanding this belief, I cannot but lament that Colonel Bradshaw, previous to carrying the orders of Government into effect, should not have ventured to state the probable consequences which his local knowledge and experience must have suggested, and which I conscientiously believe to have resulted from the sequestration of the charity lands generally in the acquired Terraie.

It has confirmed a strong body in their attachment to a Government, which nourishes and supports them, both from policy and superstition.

 Had

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 25.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

Had circumstances earlier thrown me on this frontier, and I had earlier been acquainted with the state of affairs in this quarter, so far from recommending the sequestration of charity lands, and thereby alienating a set of men who possess a great and general influence, I should not have hesitated to entreat his Lordship to sacrifice for a time all collections from the Terraie whatsoever, or till our armies were withdrawn from the frontier, placing the indulgence on a consideration of the losses they might sustain from the camp-followers, and on the possibility that, in a state of war, they would be subject at times to double demands, which could not always be proved or ascertained.

The actual collections made will perhaps prove, that such measures would not have been attended with great pecuniary loss; and they would, I confidently believe, have been attended with such advantages as would more than have compensated for a far greater sacrifice, by weaning them from their attachments to their former masters, which I believe to have been strong and founded on self-interest. We should have had to command men who now fly at our approach, and who labour only by coercion; and an organized system of intelligence, which if not impossible, will be most difficult to effect.

I have taken the liberty to offer these sentiments without reserve, in the hope that it may not be too late, even now, to remedy what has been done: and relying with confidence on the indulgence I have ever experienced from his Lordship in Council, to excuse even error, when it proceeds only from a wish to promote the public service.

I have, &c.

Sunnera Bassa,
7th February 1816.

(Signed) D. Ochterlony.

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Ummee Doss and Rundhale Doss, Ghusseins of Mutteeanee, possessed six villages, under a maaffee sunnud from the Rajah of Nepaul, three of which were held so far back as by grant from the Muckwanpore Rajahs. Eight months since they were sequestrated by Colonel Bradshaw, and both the above-named have been kept under a gentle restraint at Seegowlee, under imputation of having afforded assistance to the enemy; but Colonel Bradshaw, in a letter to me, does not seem to consider the charges established: and they inform me that the accusations were made against them by Bhoal Govind Doss, with whom they had had disputes respecting lands, which had been regularly decreed in their favour by the Zillah Court, and subsequently by the Court of Appeal at Patna, and lastly confirmed by the Sudder Dewannee at Calcutta.

They produce proofs of great attention to the supplies of detachments, and a perwannah from Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran, affording them encouragement and assurances of protection.—Vide Persian copy enclosed.

(Enclosure No. 26.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 26.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th instant, communicating the substance of a representation addressed to you by certain Ghusseins, inhabitants of the Terraie, and suggesting measures in that quarter, calculated in your judgment to produce a beneficial influence on the operations of the division of the army under your command.

2. With regard to the representation of the Ghusseins, the Governor-General in Council directs me to observe, that the sequestration of their lands, or of any other rent-free lands of any description, in the portion of the Terraie which has fallen into the possession of the British Government, was entirely unknown to the Governor-General in Council, until he received that information from you, His Lordship in Council concurs entirely in opinion with you regarding the inexpediency, on general grounds of policy of any measure of that description, without however intending to prejudge the procedure of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in any particular case which might have appeared to require its adoption, without a previous reference to Government, and the grounds of which Lieutenant-Colonel

Colonel Bradshaw has been required to explain. Whatever may be the decision ultimately formed regarding that procedure, it will not affect the general correctness of the principle stated in your despatch, nor prevent the immediate prosecution of measures calculated, as far as possible, to recover the confidence and attachment of a class of persons, from whom it appears that considerable aid might be derived.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1815. (Enclosure No. 26. Letter from Secretary to Government.

3. With this view, the first object is to restore the resumed lands to the respective proprietors, repaying to them the whole amount of collections that may have been made from them while under sequestration. This act of justice will be rendered as generally known as may be practicable throughout the Terraie, and an assurance will be circulated by proclamation, that all grants of lands in the Terraie, from the Goorka or any preceding Government, will be recognized and confirmed by the British Government, while the grantees shall remain firm in their fidelity and obedience.

4. The further measure proposed by you, of a general suspension of collections from the lands of the Terraie, during the continuance of the war, has received his Lordship in Council's favourable consideration, and orders, calculated to give it effect, have accordingly been issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

5. A copy of the instructions addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on the subjects referred to in this despatch, is enclosed for your information. You will observe, that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw has been instructed to conform to any suggestions he may receive from you, relative to the execution of those orders; and I am directed to request that you will, without reserve, convey to that officer every suggestion that might appear to you calculated to forward the attainment of the objects for which they have been issued.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
17th February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 27.)

(Enclosure No. 27) Letter from Secretary to Government.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a paper containing the substance of a statement made by certain Ghusseins, formerly possessing rent-free lands in the Terraie, to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, which that officer very properly judged it to be his duty to transmit for the consideration of Government.

2. The Governor-General in Council has never received from you any report of the resumption or sequestration of charity, or other lands, free from assessment in the Terraie; nor do any instructions appear to have been issued to you, conveying authority or directions for the adoption of such a measure. The Governor-General in Council cannot conceal his surprize, at having first became acquainted with this procedure from the communication of another officer, whose attention was immediately drawn to the subject; but before he records any conclusive opinion, he is desirous of receiving such explanations as you may have to offer, regarding the grounds on which the measure in question has been adopted by you without the previous sanction of Government, or any subsequent report of your proceedings. Reserving the further consideration of this subject till after the receipt of your report (which you will forward with the least practicable delay), I proceed to communicate to you the resolutions of Government relative to the sequestrated lands.

3. Whatever may be the ultimate judgment of his Lordship in Council on the merits of your conduct, personally, in sequestrating these lands, his Lordship in Council cannot fail to view the act itself with regret, as a measure of unquestionably bad policy in the actual state of our tenure of the Terraie, and with reference to the importance (particularly pressed on your attention in former instructions) of attaching the inhabitants to our interests by every suitable method of conciliation. A general measure of this nature, or even particular instances, if not founded on considerations not only very powerful in themselves but capable

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 27.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

of being made intelligible to the people at large, could not fail to produce the opposite effect, and bind the attachment of the parties to that Government from which they derived the lands of which they now found themselves deprived. With respect to the Ghusseins in particular, it will be in your recollection, that their means of being rendered useful was pointed out to your attention early in the past season, by my letter of the 30th September 1814.

4. The only mode remaining of relieving the unfavourable impression that must have been made, is to take the earliest occasion to restore the sequestrated lands to the proprietors, and to repay them the amount of the collections during the period they were under sequestration. This arrangement you will accordingly carry into effect without any unnecessary delay. You will be particularly careful to render the execution of the measure now prescribed conducive, in the utmost practicable degree, to the attainment of its object, namely, the restoration of confidence on the part of the holders of rent-free lands, in the permanency of their tenures under our Government, and the creation of a spirit of attachment to our Government, founded on a view of their own interests; and through the effect of this example, and the further measure to which I shall hereafter refer, to spread a similar feeling among the inhabitants generally. Although it is desirable that the measure now prescribed should not be unnecessarily delayed, it will not fail to occur to you that a precipitate or unskilful execution of the plan might defeat the object, by giving an impression that it has been resorted to in a case of emergency, and as a measure purely of necessity to our interests, and not one of equitable liberality, the character which it ought to bear. His Lordship in Council considers it to be desirable that you should issue a proclamation, stating that, on being apprized of the sequestration of the lands in question, the Governor-General in Council had determined, in order to manifest the favour and confidence of the Government towards that class of its subjects who were affected by the operation of the measure, and in the full persuasion that it would meet with a suitable return of loyalty and attachment on their part, to direct the immediate restitution of all the sequestrated lands, and the reimbursement of the sums collected from them while in the hands of the officers of Government. You will be particularly careful to see the last arrangement punctually executed. You will also be careful, in every case in which the Sunnuds or other title-deeds of the parties may have been delivered in for examination, registry, or any other purpose, that those documents be restored.

5. You will also proclaim, that all grants of land free from assessment from the Goorka or any preceding Government of the Terraie, will be recognized and confirmed by the British Government, while the grantees shall remain firm in their fidelity and obedience. I am further directed to desire that you will, on no account, proceed to the sequestration of any lands free from assessment, without the special authority of Government.

6. The further measure referred to in the fourth paragraph, is the general suspension of collections from the malgoozarry lands in the Terraie, during the continuance of hostilities. Judging from the amount realized since our occupation of that territory, the sacrifice on the part of Government will be no consideration, in comparison with the advantage likely to be gained, in reconciling the inhabitants to our Government. You are accordingly authorized to refrain from any compulsory measures for the realization of the revenue of the lands under your charge, causing to be given out as the reason for this forbearance, the desire of the Government to press as lightly as possible on its subjects, at a time when they must be necessarily subjected to losses and injuries, in consequence of the continued movements of troops through the country. By holding this language and acting in conformity to it on all proper occasions, and by employing other modes of conciliation, which it would be superfluous, if not impracticable, to prescribe in a public despatch, it may be hoped that the apparently alienated dispositions of the inhabitants of the Terraie, may be reclaimed, and that essential assistance may be derived from them, in the further prosecution of military operations, if the war be protracted.

7. A copy of this despatch will be transmitted to Sir David Ochterlony, and the Governor-General in Council desires that you will conform to any suggestion

tion which you may receive from that officer, relative to the execution of these instructions. Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816

I have, &c.

Fort-William, 17th February 1816. (Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 28.) (Enclosure No. 28.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government. Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that the Raj Gooroo and Chunder Sekher arrived here this afternoon, and paid me a visit immediately.

I entered on the business of their visit with as little delay as the usual inquiries of civility would admit; and without attempting to detail a conversation of considerable length, I have only to state, that they have taken their leave, without offering the ratified treaty to my acceptance.

Their first proposition was, that the two lacs of rupees should be changed for the lands of the Terraie between the "Ooreea" and "Koosi;" and subsequently it was proposed, that instead of being divided into a variety of pensions, and distributed amongst the Bahradars, it should be specifically stated to be paid to the Rajah.

Though aware of the importance his Lordship attaches to the pensioning of some of the Sirdars of the Court, I answered to this, that where two lacs of rupees were to be given, it did not appear to me that his Lordship would deem it of consequence whether it was thrown into the Ganges or paid to the Maharajah; but to either, or any proposition, I was unable to reply, as my orders, in the present instance, were limited to the revival of the treaty, regularly ratified: and having satisfied myself that by their own acknowledgment Colonel Bradshaw had apprized them that the treaty once ratified, some changes more acceptable might be made, I had neither the ability nor the authority to say more.

I have requested Lieutenant Boileau to take notes of the conversation, as far as he recollects, and I shall transmit them with this despatch; and I can only add, that they left me apparently satisfied with the cordiality and civility they experienced, though unsuccessful in their object, if they had indulged hopes of success.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bichakor, 14th February 1815. (Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Agent to the Governor-General.

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MINUTES *of a Conversation that took place between Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and Chunder Sekher Opadeea.* Minutes of Conversation.

The two late accredited agents of the Rajah of Nepaul, Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher, arrived from Simrabas, in the camp of the General, at a quarter before three P.M., and immediately waited on him, presented to him a kureetah from the Rajah, with a few pieces of silks, pods of musk, and cows' tails; and after some conversation of an easy and complimentary nature, Sir David asked the Gooroo to what end he had given himself so much trouble and uneasiness, by venturing on so troublesome a trip as that he had just accomplished. To which the Gooroo replied, that he had, from the first, determined on not leaving these parts, without seeing him and having some conversation on the unhappy state of affairs: said he could not justify his Court for what had taken place; that all the Rajah wished was the Bahradars' pensions to be commuted for the Terraie lands lying between the river Koosi on the east and the Ooreea Nuddee on the west; and as to the lands of Beejapore (meaning the Morung), they had been relinquished from the first by the Maharajah.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb 1816.

(Enclosure No 28.) Minutes of Conversation.

Sir David requested to know if the ratified treaty had arrived. The Gooroo replied in the negative; on which he was assured, in a manner that seemed to incline him to converse with candour, that without it nothing could be hoped for, nor did his instructions allow him to deviate from this demand: but that he must have been informed by Colonel Bradshaw, that an additional article to the ratified treaty might easily be added on the subject they desired. They both replied, that they had received the assurances of Colonel Bradshaw to that effect; but that the Rajah was like "a parrot in a cage, who spoke as he was told," and had said he wished it to be inserted in the body of the treaty.

Sir David brought to their recollection the handsome conduct of his Government towards Holkar, after he had been subdued, and allowed them to draw their own conclusions thereon. The Gooroo (appearing to conclude from the conversation that the commutation could not be obtained) said that he was in hopes that we would then allow the pensions of two lacs to be bestowed on the Rajah instead of on the Sirdars. To this Sir David mentioned, in a jocund manner, that he was sure Lord Moira cared not whether it were thrown into the Ganges or paid directly to the Maharajah, and he thought he could effect the wished-for alteration on this point, if he were put in possession of the ratified treaty. Pressed him to be candid at this crisis: that he must recollect the line of Hafiz, "The night is in labour, and we know not what the morrow may "bring forth;" and begged that, as they were not possessed of the necessary instrument, they would immediately depart their respective ways from his camp, in order that the world might not look upon his actions (which might be expected to ensue) as contrary to usage.

The Gooroo and Chunder Sekher, at four o'clock, rose to depart, received each a shawl from the General as a mark of his personal respect for them, and retired. They both seemed well pleased at the frank and agreeable manner with which the interview was conducted; and the above appears to me to embrace the material points on which it touched.

Camp, Bichakor,
14th February 1816.

(Signed) J. P. Boileau,
Lieutenant, Agent to Governor-General.

(Enclosure No. 29.) Letter from Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 29.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

Amongst the papers delivered over to me by Captain Ward upon my return to Titalya, I observe in a letter addressed by you to that officer, under date the 5th of September last, that you request to be informed of the arrangements which might have been made previously to my departure for the management of the Morung purgunnahs, from which the enemy had been driven. I now do myself the honour of acquainting you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that your instructions on that head, dated the 29th of April, were received a few days before I quitted Titalya, when, from extreme indisposition, I was incapable of attending to business, and therefore merely directed the Peshkar, or manager, employed by the Jemmadar of Bykantpore, to collect every information respecting the revenues of the Morung purgunnahs in this neighbourhood, and to ascertain the system pursued by the Nepaulese Government in their settlements with the Ryots. At the same time, I transferred over to Mr. Scott, the magistrate of Rungpore, all affairs of a civil nature with which I had been entrusted.

A few days after my departure, upon the commencement of the rains, the Goorka troops again made their appearance and occupied the above purgunnahs, as reported by Captain Ward, and it was not deemed advisable, during the rainy season, to undertake any operations to expel them.

The force which the enemy now have in the purgunnahs of Nizamtarrah and Haleegirsah is very trifling, and might easily be driven away; but I am unwilling, without orders from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to take any steps for the occupation of these districts, which might interfere with ulterior

ulterior military operations, or be productive of inconvenience, in case any negociations are carrying on with the Nepaulese Government.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

It is my intention, on the arrival of the irregular Cavalry expected upon this frontier, to prevent the enemy, if possible, from carrying off the crops, or from deriving any resources from that part of the country.

(Enclosure No. 29.) Letter from Captain Latter.

I shall, in a separate despatch, report the communications I have held with the Vakeels of the Siccim Rajah since my return to this place.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Titalya, 16th December 1815.

(Signed) B. Latter, Captain.

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(Enclosure No. 30.)

(Enclosure No. 30.) Letter from Captain Latter.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Having had a personal communication with Mr. Scott, the Magistrate of Rungpore, on the subject of the negociation carrying on with the Rajah of Siccim, I shall now do myself the honour of reporting, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the arrangements which have been made in consequence, and which I trust will meet with his Lordship's approbation.

2. Considerable inconvenience appears to have arisen from an application which was made, in October last, at the instance of the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, to procure a number of Hill porters from the Rajah of Siccim; and the difficulty of sufficiently explaining in the Sepahee language the purposes for which they were required, has led to some misunderstanding which I have endeavoured to rectify.

3. The Kajees, upon receiving the requisition, seem to have considered it as a demand from us for part of their troops to co-operate with our army, and accordingly sent down about two hundred and fifty armed men to Titalya, under eight Jemmadars. At the same time, the Eck Chuckra Kajee, one of their chief Sirdars, advanced with a detachment of one thousand men to a place called Selim, not far from the Maha Nuddee, and lying south-east of Naggree.

4. The danger of involving the Siccim Rajah in hostilities, either whilst negociations are pending or before the British troops are ready to commence operations, need not be pointed out; I therefore immediately endeavoured to satisfy the Sepahees who had come down to Titalya, that the Assistant Commissary-General had merely made the application to ascertain what number of people were procurable in that part of the country, and consequently there was no necessity to detain them any longer, but that they might return to the Kajee, whose force was considerably weakened by their absence.

5. Having explained this to their satisfaction, I addressed a letter in the Sepahee language, copy and translation of which is enclosed, together with one nearly to the same effect in Bengallee, also a letter to the Eck Chuckra Kajee (copy and translation of which is likewise forwarded), and sent a person with the Sepahees to explain those written in Bengallee. I availed myself of this opportunity to send fifty stand of arms and accoutrements, with a supply of ammunition, to the Kajee, and also as much grain as they could conveniently carry. They received two hundred and fifty rupees for their expenses, and I took care that they all went away perfectly contented.

6. His Lordship will observe, that I have carefully avoided, in these letters, saying any thing with respect to military operations, for in the event of negociations being pending, it might be productive of the greatest inconvenience; nor could I do so with propriety, until I had received the instructions of Government regarding the employment of the troops placed under my command. The same caution was observed in my conferences with the Vakeels.

7. As it must always be a desirable object, either in the event of peace or continuance of the war, that a friendly communication should be kept up with the

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 30.)

the Siccim Rajah; the Vakeels were directed to inform the Kajee, that if he wished for a personal interview I would meet him at Selleegorie, situated on the banks of the Maha Nuddee, about twenty miles north of Titalya, when any further arrangements might be made that circumstances rendered necessary.

Letter from Captain Latter.

8. It is satisfactory to observe, that the communication with the Siccim Rajah's country is now perfectly open, and that the enemy are not able to offer any obstruction to the different parties sent by the Kajee, but confine themselves entirely to the fort of Naggree. This has not been accomplished by the force which the Siccim Rajah has brought into the field, but from the inhabitants, who are of the Sehapee cast, being generally hostile to the Nepaulese Government, under whose yoke they have so severely suffered.

9. I deemed it advisable not to send a large supply of arms and accoutrements at once, lest it might occasion a degree of jealousy in the Deb Rajah, but shall easily be able to furnish them with any further number that may be thought proper, and in a manner not likely to be objected against.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Titalya,
19th December 1815.

(Signed) Barre Latter,
Captain.

Letter to the Siccim Rajah.

Translation *of a Letter written in the Sepahee Language to the Siccim Rajah.*

Sri Sri Siccim Puttia Rajah Sahib, &c. &c. &c.

I am happy, upon my return from the Presidency, at receiving your several letters, with the puttercheans, castorries, and chowries, and the account given in them are very satisfactory. The Jemmadars you sent down have all arrived and been introduced to me, which has given me great pleasure. I have sent by them fifty musquets with ammunition and accoutrements for your troops, and have written to the Kajee to meet me at Sileegorie, when all matters can be arranged between us and the same reported to you. The Kajee will receive the double-barrelled gun and send it to you. The bearer will deliver five yards of broad-cloth, which I hope you will receive as a mark of friendship.

The Jemmadars take with them thirty maunds of rice for the Kajee's troops, and have received from me two hundred and fifty rupees for their expenses on the road.

18th December.

(Signed) B. Latter,
Captain commanding.

Letter to the Siccim Rajah.

Translation *of a Letter addressed in Bengallee to the Rajah of Siccim.*

(After the usual compliments, &c.)

The Major Sahib having returned from Calcutta, has great satisfaction in acknowledging the receipt of your letter and puttercheans sent by Kuncha Sepahee.

I have seen all the Jemmadars and Vakeels, and delivered into their charge fifty musquets with accoutrements complete, together with thirty maunds of rice. Two hundred and fifty rupees have been given to the Jemmadars and Sepahees for their expenses on the road; and when the Eck Chuckra Kajee comes to Sillee-gorie, I will deliver to him a double-barrelled gun for you. A piece of broad-cloth, red and blue, accompanies this letter, which is sent by Kuncha Sepahee. After the meeting with the Kajee all further particulars will be communicated. Written this 4th day of the month of Phoos, Sun 1221, from Titalya.

18th December 1815.

(Signed) B. Latter,
Captain.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter written in Bengallee to the Eck Chuckra Kajee.*

(After the usual compliments, &c.)

(Enclosure No. 30) Letter from Captain Latter.

I have returned from Calcutta, and have great pleasure in acknowledging the arrival of the Jemmadars and Sepoys. They have had two hundred and fifty rupees given them for their expenses on the road, and again been despatched to you this day. They have with them fifty muskets and accoutrements complete, to be delivered to you.

A puttercheen and barat accompanies this for yourself, and five yards of double-coloured cloth to be forwarded to the Rajah; also thirty maunds of rice is sent, and when you come to Silleegorie all further particulars shall be told to you. Written on the 4th of Phoors, Sun 1221, from Titalya.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding.

(Enclosure No. 31.) Letter from Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 31.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that in consequence of the intimation sent to the Kajees of the Siccim Rajah, as reported in the seventh paragraph of my letter of the 19th instant, the party of Sepahees which were stationed at Sillem, under the Eck Chuckra Kajee, came down to Silleegorie, and I accordingly went out to meet them.

2. At the interview which took place, I informed the Eck Chuckra Kajee and the different Sirdars who accompanied him, that articles of peace were signed on the 2d instant between the British Government and the Rajah of Nepaul, and therefore all acts of hostility were immediately to cease; that although I was not acquainted with the particulars of the treaty, yet I had been informed it was expressly stipulated that the Nepaulese troops should be withdrawn from the frontier of Siccim within forty days from the signing of the treaty; and further assured them, that their interests had not been disregarded by the British Government.

3. The Kajee expressed great apprehension at being exposed to the implacable enmity of the Goorkas, which the part they had taken in this present contest would tend to exasperate; and from the notorious disregard which the Nepaulese paid to the faith of all treaties, he was convinced they would not abide by their engagements. In reply, I informed him that the Siccim Rajah was included in the treaty as the friend and ally of the British Government, and therefore any stipulation regarding him had the same effect, and was equally binding, as if it respected the Company's territory; consequently the Rajah need be under no apprehension on that account, as any disputes which might arise between the Siccim Rajah and the Nepaul Government, were to be referred to the decision of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

4. The Sirdars the inquired, whether any arrangement had been made to place the Siccim Rajah in possession of the country the Goorkas had usurped from him. To this I replied, it was not in my power to give any positive answer; but that, at one time, it had been intended to demand from the Nepaulese the cession of that part of the country lying to the eastward of the Mitchie Nuddee, including Naggree and Naggercote; but possibly, in the settlement of the treaty, difficulties might have occurred to prevent the attainment of this desirable object, though in the course of a few days I should no doubt receive a copy of such part of the treaty as concerned the Siccim Rajah, which should immediately be communicated to him.

5. I took this opportunity to make known to them the satisfaction which his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General had expressed, at their having blockaded Naggree, and at the preparations they had made for again bringing their troops into the field. They were assured, that every facility would be afforded for opening a commercial intercourse with the Siccim Rajah's

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

country, and that I would transmit to the Presidency any request they might wish to make on this subject, and recommended to them the establishment of a particular dépôt or emporium, to be frequented by the trader of both nations.

(Enclosure No. 31.) Letter from Captain Latter.

6. They appeared sensible of the advantages of such an intercourse, and mentioned that Suttung Golah (which I believe is situated between the Teistah and Mitchie Nuddee) would be the most convenient place for such a dépôt.

7. The Eck Chuckra Kajee was accompanied by about one thousand two hundred armed Sepahas, and had with him several Lama priests who were present at the interview. As this body of men had been for a considerable time assembled, I thought it advisable to give the Kajee a thousand rupees towards their subsistence. I should have wished to have had the sanction of Government previous to making this disbursement; but the policy of ensuring the cheerful co-operation of the Hill tribes, in the event of any future war, is so evident, that it would have been acting contrary to my instructions, had I allowed the different Sirdars to have returned dissatisfied with the treatment which their men had experienced from the British Government. On this account, I took particular pains to conciliate all the Sirdars and Lamas, and can with confidence assure his Excellency, that the beneficial effects of this conduct will be proved, whenever we have occasion again to call for their services.

8. The double-barrelled gun, which had been sent to me from the Persian department, was delivered to the Kajee as a present to the Rajah, and he received the small rifle gun for himself. To prevent any of the people from committing depredations in the Morung villages, which from the treaty having been signed I was desirous of avoiding, I directed a small quantity of grain (thirty maunds) to be sent to them from the dépôt of this place. I did not consider it prudent to furnish them with any more arms, since it might possibly be urged by the Nepaulese as an infringement of the treaty, or induce them to delay withdrawing their troops from the Siccim Rajah's frontier. At a future period the remainder of the arms can be given to them without any such apprehension; and it will always be an object of policy to strengthen the power of the Siccim Rajah, by every justifiable means that may be afforded.

9. I cannot conclude this report, without mentioning the ability and sound judgment displayed by the Kajee and other Sirdars during the interview, which proves that their nation, though hitherto scarcely known to Europeans, does not rank low in the scale of intellectual attainment; which may perhaps be accounted for by their intercourse with China.

I have, &c.

Titalya, 30th December 1815.

(Signed) BARRE LATTER, Captain, &c.

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(Enclosure No. 32.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 32.)

To Captain Latter, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 19th and 30th ultimo, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions of the Governor-General in Council on the subjects to which they refer.

2. The tenour of your proceedings, as reported in the despatch of the former date, and of your letters to the Rajah of Siccim and the Eck Chuckra Kajee, of which copies and translations are enclosed in that despatch, are entirely approved by the Governor-General in Council, and were judiciously calculated to remove any misapprehension from the minds of those persons regarding the object of the application from the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, as well as to avert any embarrassment arising from active operations being undertaken by the Siccim troops, pending negociations which were likely to terminate in the restoration of peace with the State of Nepaul. In like manner, your communications with the Eck Chuckra Kajee, and the other Sirdars and Lamas of Siccim, at your interview with those persons at Silleegorie, are entirely approved, and must have the effect of confirming and improving the confidence of the Rajah

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(Enclosure No. 32.)
Letter from Secretary to Government.

Rajah and his chiefs and subjects, in the friendship and good faith of the British Government, and in its resolution to protect them against the future enmity of the Goorkas.

3. You are already apprized, by my despatches of the 5th and 17th of June 1815 to your address, and my despatch of the 5th September to the Magistrate of Rungpore, of the stipulations in favour of Siccim, which it was the resolution of the Governor-General to introduce into any treaty of peace which might be concluded with the Government of Nepaul; and I am now instructed to enclose, for your communication of them to the Siccim Rajah, a transcript of the third and sixth articles of the treaty actually signed at Seegowlee, providing for those objects.

4. I am also desired to enclose a copy of instructions which were issued to the Magistrate of Rungpore on the receipt of that instrument from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and its ratification by the Governor-General in Council.

5. You are aware of the doubts which have arisen regarding the intention of the Government of Nepaul to ratify that engagement, in consequence of which his Lordship in Council has hitherto suspended the transmission to you of instructions founded on the stipulations in question. I am now, however, directed to communicate to you the following resolutions, for your guidance, in the event of the conclusion of peace.

6. No change of circumstances, except the improbable case of their own misconduct, will occasion any alteration in the resolution of the Governor-General in Council, to extend to the Rajah of Siccim and his subjects the benefits which it is the object of these articles to secure to them. A prolonged contest with the Goorkas may, indeed, produce circumstances which will lead to the restoration to the Rajah of Siccim of the whole of the territory within the hills formerly possessed by his family. Supposing, however, as his Lordship in Council is still inclined to hope, that peace may be concluded on the terms agreed on at Seegowlee, it will only remain to be prepared to give effect to the stipulations of the articles now enclosed.

7. You will observe, that the evacuation of the forts and territories east of the Mitchie is to be effected within forty days after the conclusion of the treaty. As the cession purports to be made to the British Government, it will be necessary for you to be prepared to receive charge of the territory and forts in question from the officers of the Goorka Government. For this purpose, you will either proceed yourself, or send an officer on whose prudence and discretion you can rely, with a suitable detachment to carry the arrangement into effect.

8. The transfer of these possessions to the Rajah of Siccim should not be delayed longer than can be avoided, and you will accordingly consider yourself to be at liberty to carry it into effect at the earliest convenient time, after receiving them from the Goorka authorities.

9. On this occasion, it will be necessary to conclude an engagement with the Rajah of Siccim, for defining and recording the conditions of our future connexion with that State.

10. The basis of that connexion will be found in the sixth article of the treaty now transmitted to you, namely, the guarantee and protection of the British Government to the territory of Siccim against the Goorkas, and the right, on the part of the British Government, to arbitrate and decide all questions arising between the Rajahs of Nepaul and Siccim, or their respective subjects.

11. The Rajah of Siccim must be required to recognize that right, and to acknowledge his corresponding obligation to submit all disputes to our arbitration, and to abide by our award. He must also engage, not to commit any act of aggression against the Goorkas or any other State. He should further engage to furnish military aid to the British Government to the extent of his means, whenever we may be engaged in warfare in the hills; and to provide carriers for the service of the British troops, in the event of their being required to act within the hills, and generally to afford to the British troops every aid and facility in his power.

12. On

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(Enclosure No. 32.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

12. On these conditions, the territory and forts east of the Mitchie, ceded by the Goorkas, should be declared to be conferred in perpetuity on the Rajah of Siccim and his heirs, under the protection and guarantee of the British Government. It might be proper, as it seems from a passage in your despatch of the 30th ultimo to be expected, that an article should be inserted in the proposed engagement, for encouraging a free commercial intercourse between the territories of the two States.

13. You will observe from my letter of the 9th ultimo to Mr. Scott, that it is the present inclination of his Lordship's disposition, to annex to the territories of the Honourable Company the low lands to the eastward of the Mitchie, up to the base of the hills. This intention is subject to such modification as may be suggested by the tenour of the reports required from Mr. Scott and from the Collector of Rungpore, as well as from yourself. In considering this part of the subject, you will be pleased to advert to the expediency, or otherwise, of retaining in our own possession the pass of Naggercote. As the tenour of the engagement with the Rajah of Siccim, so far as relates to the transfer to him of the Goorka cessions, will be effected by the final decision of these questions, you will be sensible of the importance of transmitting your report at as early a period as may be consistent with mature deliberation and inquiry, in order that the whole arrangement may be brought to a conclusion with the least possible delay.

14. I am directed to inform you, that the disbursement to the Kajees and the bearers of the Rajah of Siccim's letter, reported in your despatches above acknowledged, are approved and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

15. The Governor-General in Council directs me to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatch of the 16th ultimo, and to inform you that the explanation afforded in that despatch, regarding the re-occupation by the Goorkas of the purgunnahs of Nizamtarrah and Halcegirsah in Morung, is quite satisfactory to his Lordship in Council, who approves of your having abstained from measures for recovering them.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
13th January 1816.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 33.) Letter from Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 33.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

Having received a communication from the Adjutant-General, under date the 6th instant, informing me that "Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony had been "authorized to renew, in part, the preparations for an eventual renewal of "active operations against the Nepaul State," I lost no time in acquainting the Kajees commanding the Siccim Rajah's troops, that peace had not as yet been finally concluded, and that there was a possibility of hostilities being again renewed, consequently it was necessary for them to guard against any sudden attack which might be made by the Goorka troops. I shall be guided in my future communications with the Kajees by the tenour of the instructions I may receive from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
16th January 1816.

(Signed) Barre Latter,
Captain.

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(Enclosure No. 34.) Letter from Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 34.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

1. In consequence of the communication made to the Kajees commanding the Siccim Rajah's troops stationed at Hoonamakie, as reported in my letter of the 16th instant, they requested permission to come to Titalya with a few followers, for

for the purpose of having an interview with me and receiving such further instructions as circumstances might render necessary. Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

2. Being unwilling, in the present state of affairs, to occasion any dissatisfaction amongst them, I agreed to this request, and they accordingly waited upon me yesterday morning, when I explained to them the probability which existed of an immediate renewal of hostilities; but, as yet, no orders had been received for the commencement of offensive operations, and therefore desired them, for the present, to confine themselves entirely to measures of defence. (Enclosure No. 34.) Letter from Captain Latter

3. It is my intention, provided such a plan should be consistent with the instructions I may receive from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, to direct their exertions towards harassing the Goorka troops in the fort of Naggree, and cutting off the enemy's supplies at the foot of the hills. I must confess that much cannot be expected from them, on account of the advanced season of the year; but having a body of troops in the hills favourable to our interests, will always serve as a check to any movements which the enemy might attempt to the eastward, and consequently add greatly to the security of Rungpore and Coochbehar.

4. Considering that throughout the whole of last campaign, and up to the present period, the Rajah's troops have only been furnished with two thousand rupees for their subsistence, I recommended the Kajees to encourage, as much as possible, a commercial intercourse with our provinces, that by the sale of mangeit, bees'-wax, ivory, and other articles, the Rajah might be furnished with funds for the payment of his troops. They seemed fully sensible of the advantages they might derive from such an intercourse, and I am happy to say it has already began to be established.

5. It may be right to mention, that the two thousand rupees advanced as above stated, does not include the subsistence paid to the Hill porters sent down at the requisition of the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, and referred to in the second and subsequent paragraphs of my despatch of the 19th ultimo.

I have, &c.

Titalya, 19th January 1816.

(Signed) BARRE LATTER, Captain, commanding on the Frontier.

(Enclosure No. 35.) (Enclosure No. 35.) Letter from Captain Latter.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of my letter of this date, addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul,

And am, &c.

Titalya, 22d January 1816.

(Signed) BARRE LATTER, Captain.

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To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul. Letter from Captain Latter.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant with its enclosure, being in reply to my communication of the 21st ultimo, and feel obliged by the information it contains.

The stipulations of the treaty, as far as they concern the Rajah of Siccim and the security of our possessions to the eastward, appear to me to embrace every object that could possibly be desired, and the beneficial effects of the arrangements when carried into execution will speedily become evident.

I have, &c.

Titalya, 22d January 1816.

(Signed) B. LATTER, Captain, and Agent in Morung Purgunnahs.

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 36.)

To Captain Latter, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure No. 36.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 16th, 19th, and 22d January.

2. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves your having communicated to the Rajah of Siccim and his officers, the advance of the force under the command of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and your having put them on their guard against any sudden attack from the Nepaulese.

3. The tenour of your communication to the Kajees commanding the Rajah's troops stationed at Hoonamakie, as reported in your despatch of the 19th instant, is entirely approved. His Lordship in Council also approves your intentions (subject to the instructions you may receive from Sir David Ochterlony) as expressed in the third paragraph of that despatch.

4. The advances made by you to the Rajah of Siccim's troops will, as already notified to you, be passed in your public accounts.

5. The Governor-General in Council observes with satisfaction, from the tenour of your letter of the 22d January to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, copy of which is enclosed in your despatch to my address of the same date, that the stipulations in the treaty regarding the Rajah of Siccim's interests, and the security of our possessions to the eastward, fully embrace the objects in view.

6. In my despatch of the 13th ultimo, I had the honour to convey to you the instructions of the Governor-General in Council relative to several points connected with the execution of those stipulations. Although those instructions will, in all probability, not be applicable to the condition of affairs at the period of your receipt of them, they will nevertheless serve as the rule for your guidance after the conclusion of peace, unless the change of circumstances shall require them to be modified, in which case you will receive an early communication of his Lordship's sentiments and orders.

7. A copy of this despatch will be commmunicated to Sir David Ochterlony.

I have, &c.

Fort-William, 3d February 1816.

(Signed) J. Adam, Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 37.) Letter from Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 37.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret Department, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Having found it necessary to proceed towards Nautpore, for the purpose of inspecting the different posts on the frontier, I communicated my intention to the Kajees commanding the Siccim Rajah's troops, stationed at Hoonamakie; and with a view of preventing any misapprehension on their part, explained to them the purpose for which I was going.

Previously to quitting Titalya, I delivered to them a further supply of arms, ammunition, &c., which they were very anxious to obtain, in consequence of the renewal of hostilities with Nepaul; and I directed them to use their utmost exertions to harass, and if possible to expel the Goorka thannahs in the hilly country to the eastward of the Mitchie Nuddee, which they promised to do, though it cannot be expected they will be able to accomplish it altogether.

Some people belonging to the Siccim Rajah accompany me, for the purpose of writing and interpreting letters. This arrangement seemed to give great satisfaction to the Kajees.

A copy of this, and of all my future communications, will be fowarded to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony.

I have, &c.

Camp, Caleadougah, Morung Frontier, 31st January 1816.

(Signed) B. Latter, Captain.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 38.)

Bengal Secret Letter, 21 Feb. 1816.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

(Enclosure No. 38.) Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet.

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter just received from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., and at the same time am happy to say my detachment has possessed itself of two stockades near the Chooreeah gautie Pass, without any loss; although in reconnoitring the third stockade covering the pass itself, a very trifling loss in killed and wounded was sustained. Among the latter, I am sorry to include Lieutenant Walcott, of Artillery, who I fear is dangerously so.

Not having obtained returns of the killed and wounded, I am unable to state the exact number, but have reason to believe it does not exceed five or six.

I have, &c.

4⅓ miles north of Bichakor,
16th February 1816.
Nine o'clock P.M.

(Signed) J. BURNET,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding the Fourth Brigade.

To Colonel Burnet, commanding the Fourth Brigade, &c.

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

Sir:

I write from a place called ....., five miles north of, or within the Chooreeah gautie range, and reckoned one coss from the Raputi river. No cattle, not even an elephant, can yet get up the pass by which we come, and it is dubious if it can be made passable for them; we are consequently much pushed for provisions, and I hope the letter sent by the Commissariat to his agents at Bichakor will be aided by your greatest exertions, not only in supplying and sending the articles therein mentioned, but in giving such encouragement to camp-followers and bazar people, as may enable us to procure food for our private servants.

It is possible the enemy may have heard of my having got into their rear, and already relinquished the post in your front. It would be most desirable to ascertain this by either a demonstration in tone, or the information of intelligent hircarrahs.

Whatever my future movements may now be, it is impossible to give you intimation by signal guns; and it would, therefore, be advisable that you consider any firing you may hear as an attack by me, and immediately take measures for seconding the same, by an attack in force on the enemy in your front.

Be so good as to send a copy of this by express to the Adjutant-General.

I have, &c.

Dated 16th February 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
*Dated the 11th March* 1816.

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar 1816.

1. We have great satisfaction in transmitting to your Honourable Committee the enclosed series of letters from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Colonel Kelly of his Majesty's Twenty-fourth regiment of Foot, and Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, of the Eighth regiment of Native Infantry, detailing the operations of the force in Nepaul to the 2d instant.

2. We desire to offer to your Honourable Committee the expression of our cordial congratulations on the signal success which has attended the first operations of our arms, and to draw your particular attention to the distinguished merits and services of the officers and troops engaged in them, whose zeal, gallantry, and perseverance, demand our warmest applause.

3. Your

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

3. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to perceive in the plan of operations adopted by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, the same judgment, ability, and military skill, which have always characterized that officer's proceedings, and which, on the present occasion, supported by the bravery and discipline of the troops under his command, have enabled him to surmount difficulties of no ordinary magnitude in passing the first range of hills, and to defeat the bold and desperate efforts of the enemy to oppose his subsequent progress.

4. The conduct of Colonel Kelly, in the command of the detached column directed against Hurryhurpore, is justly entitled to our high approbation; and we have great satisfaction in pointing out to the notice of your Honourable Committee the testimony borne by Major-General Ochterlony and Colonel Kelly to the merits and services of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, of his Majesty's Eighty-seventh regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, of the Eighth regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran, of the Eighteenth regiment Native Infantry, and the other officers particularly mentioned in the enclosed reports.

5. To the documents above referred to, is added the copy of a despatch from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, reporting his proceedings and communications with the agents of the Nepaulese Government who had been deputed from Catmandoo, together with a copy of the instructions transmitted to Sir David Ochterlony in reply.

6. We have received no information of a renewal of negociation on the part of the enemy.

7. It will doubtless be perceived by your Honourable Committee, that in the communications from the Goorka Government to Sir David Ochterlony, there was the same hollowness which had characterized the former proceedings of that deceitful nation. Any honest purpose of accommodation by the production of the ratified treaty, could not have required, or indeed have admitted, a day's delay, after the arrival of the plenipotentiary at Muckwanpore. The excuse of summoning the Gooroo, Gujraj Misser, was evidently advanced with no other view than to procrastinate, in the hope that the season during which our intercourse through the hills could be kept open might pass away. Such being the spirit of the Goorka Government, from whatever cause produced, we must deem it fortunate that the matter came to a crisis while there was yet time to act this spring; and we trust that the business will very shortly be brought to a final close, with little more expense than would have attended the remaining in a necessary state of preparation during a protracted suspense.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
11th March 1816.

(Signed) Moira,
N. B. Edmonstone,
Archd. Seton,
G. Dowdeswell.

(Enclosure No. 1.)
Letter from Acting Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of an express received at four P.M. this day from Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, commanding a detachment from Sir D. Ochterlony's army.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
24th February 1816.

(Signed) Jas. Nicol,
Acting Adjutant-General.

To

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 1.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Burnet.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I had the honour, last night, to apprize you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, of our having obtained possession of two of the enemy's stockades without opposition; and I have now the pleasure to add, that the last and most formidable position in the Chooreeah gautie Pass is likewise in our possession, having been abandoned during the night by the enemy, notwithstanding its great resources of defence.

The loss in killed and wounded of the reconnoitring party yesterday is:

Killed, one Sepoy. Wounded, one Lieutenant of Artillery severely, one ditto Sepoy, and five Sepoys and a Beesty slightly.

I have, &c.

Southern side of the Chooreeah gautie Pass, 17th February 1816, eight o'clock A. M.

(Signed) J. BURNET, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Fourth Brigade.

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(Enclosure No. 2.)

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Acting Adjutant-General.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

By desire of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed copy of a letter from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, under date the 19th instant, giving a detail of his operations from the 14th instant.

His Excellency requests you will be so good as to submit the Major-General's letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort-William, 29th February 1816.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL, Acting Adjutant-General.

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Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. Many circumstances have combined for some days to postpone any detail of my late operations for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, till I could relate results rather than effects; and I have been the more induced to this, knowing that Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet had reported direct to Head-Quarters.

2. On the morning of the 14th, I received information that there was a pass over the Chooreeah gautie range unguarded and practicable, though difficult. The first part of the information proved correct; but the second was reported on an erroneous estimate of our resources, powers, and means: and that it has been effected, is to be ascribed to great good fortune, as well as to the most persevering labour, the greatest exertion, and most persevering fortitude.

On the 14th in the evening, after dismissing the Vakeels, as reported in my letter to the Secretary in the Political Department, the Third, or Colonel Miller's Brigade, paraded by my orders about eight o'clock, and at a little after nine marched off, leaving all tents standing, and Colonel Burnet moved up with the Fourth Brigade to occupy the ground as far as his numbers would admit, so as to conceal any change or movement in the camp.

3. Through very intricate paths we marched during the whole night, and it was very near, or quite eight o'clock of the morning of the 15th, before the light company of our advance reached the point which led to the crest or summit of the pass, the difficulty of which far exceeded all expectation, and of which it will give some idea to say that it was not ascended by all the troops till after sunset.

4. We were obliged to proceed five miles beyond it before we arrived at water; and the rear, under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, did not arrive till nine

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

o'clock in the evening, or twenty-four complete hours from our moving from the parade.

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

5. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth, were employed by the Pioneers in rendering the gaut practicable for the passage of the elephants without their guns, which were drawn up by hand; and in the evening of that day (the 17th) I had the happiness to see that object effected, which had at first been supposed impracticable.

6. Some ammunition-bullocks were got up yesterday, and as I had heard from Colonel Burnet of the evacuation of the Bichakor Chooreeah gautie, I marched this morning to the place from whence I now date this despatch, and wish to console myself for all the fatigue and anxiety I have experienced, by the belief that my movement has facilitated, if it did not cause, Colonel Burnet's easy acquirement of a passage which, from the accounts received, might have been defended by a small number of resolute men against the greatest odds.

7. I can add little to this detail, which I fear may be thought too prolix and exaggerating; but it is a duty incumbent on me to state my entire satisfaction with the troops which accompanied me, and my obligations to Colonel Miller, for the kind assistance he was ever ready to afford me by his advice, rendered valuable by his experience, and by aiding me in the general duties and dispositions of the camp.

8. My thanks are due to Captain Cunliffe, whose judicious arrangement and prudent foresight prevented his Majesty's Eighty-seventh from enduring the least privation, and they only suffered from fatigue, duties which they performed with a cheerfulness that did them the greatest credit.

9. Captain Swinton accompanied the brigade under my personal command, and his exertions do him the greatest credit; but to Captain Baines and the third campany of pioneers, I feel myself the more indebted, from the recollection of their former inestimable services, and the consideration that they are volunteers in this arduous service.

I have, &c.

Hetounda, 19th February 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Major-General.

P.S. Accompanying I have the honour to enclose a sketch of the route of the third brigade, by Lieutenant Pickersgill, Assistant Quarter-master-General.

(Enclosure No. 3.) Letter from Acting Adjutant-General

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a despatch yesterday evening received from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, under date the 24th ultimo.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort-William, 5th March 1816.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL, Acting Adjutant-General.

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit copies of Colonel Burnet's reports of the Chooreeah gautie Pass during my absence. These documents would have been transmitted earlier, but owing to the timidity of the Hircarrahs were not received in regular order, and the original of the first letter is now missing.

The works of the fortified dépôt at this place are in great forwardness, and will be completed to-morrow evening; and I have the pleasure to add, that the battering train is encamped on the banks of the Kurrah river, within a mile of this.

The

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

The last accounts from Colonel Kelly's column are dated the 20th instant, on the north side of the Chooreeah gautie; and those from Colonel Nicolls, of the same date, mention his having crossed the ridge without opposition at the Bheekunnee pass, and that in consequence of learning the position of Ekoor had been abandoned, he had pushed on a detachment under Major Lumley to occupy it.

I have, &c.

Camp, Hetounda, 24th February 1816.

(Signed) D. Ochterlony, Major-General.

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To Captain Watson, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Burnet.

Sir:

Agreeable to the Major-General's instructions, under date the 14th instant, I marched from Bichakor with my brigade at daylight on the following morning, taking up a position at Seemul Bassa, where I remained that day and night; but being extremely desirous this morning of ascertaining the nature of the ground in front, I was induced to send forward Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, and Lieutenant Purvis, Quarter-master of Brigade, with a small reconnoitring party, to ascertain whether or not the first stockade was evacuated, as had been reported, and which determined me to move forward. About this time Captain Tickell's report confirmed such to be the case.

On the reconnoitring party being reinforced by two light companies, Captain Tickell proceeded to the second stockade, which although possessed on its arrival, was hastily evacuated on the advance of the party.

Further reinforcements having been deemed requisite to occupy the second stockade, I sent forward two additional companies, in order to enable Captain Tickell to proceed on his reconnoissance, which was done without opposition on the part of the enemy, until his arrival within a short distance of the summit of the pass, when a very heavy, but ill-directed fire was opened from the heights on the party, which was at this time passing through a defile, scarcely broad enough to admit two men abreast, and commanded on each side by steep hills covered with jungle.

The party now fell back, agreeably to its instructions, to the second stockade, and on the arrival of the main body I took up my position for the night between it and the foot of the pass; which opposing great difficulties from its natural and artificial means of defence, must be the subject of another report. This I shall have the honour to submit with as little delay as possible, accompanied by a statement of the loss sustained in reconnoitring, which was very trifling, with the exception of a severe wound that Lieutenant Walcott, Adjutant and Quarter-Master of Artillery, received from his ardour in advancing on the occasion.

I have, &c.

Camp, at the Foot of the Chooreeah gautie Pass, 16th February 1816, half-past 9 P.M.

(Signed) J. Burnet, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Fourth Brigade.

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To Captain Watson, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Burnet.

Sir:

It is with sincere pleasure I am enabled to communicate the intelligence of the enemy's having evacuated their stockade on the summit of the Chooreeah Gautie pass, which being discovered this morning between 6 and 7 o'clock, was immediately occupied by a party from my detachment under Major Campbell.

I must now remain for the orders of the Major-General to regulate my motions, the roads being impassable for artillery of almost every description.

I have, &c.

Chooreeah gautie Pass, 17th February 1816.

(Signed) J. Burnet, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Fourth Brigade.

P.S. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in duplicate of the 16th instant.

To

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.) Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Burnet.

To Captain W. L. Watson, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir:

In order to render the Chooreeah gautie Pass, which is entirely in our possession, at all practicable for artillery, it is absolutely necessary that the route of it should be cleared by as many pioneers, with suitable tools, as can be collected, otherwise it will be impossible for the guns to leave their present position at the second stockade.

I have directed the supplies for the brigade and division under the Major-General's personal command to proceed from Bichakor direct to the camp through the pass, and have requested the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Green-street accordingly.

Having now ascertained the number of killed and wounded of yesterday's reconnoitring party, I have the honour to submit it, as follows:

*Killed.*—One sepoy of the second battalion Fifteenth Regiment Native Infantry.

*Wounded.*—Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Walcott, of Artillery, severely; one sepoy, dangerously; and five sepoys and one beesty, slightly.

It has been reported to me that four elephants (one the property of the Nabob Vizier and three of the Honourable Company's) attached to the field hospital have died since our arrival here, supposed to have been affected by poison infused in every stagnant recess of water between the first and second stockades of the pass, numerous wicker baskets filled with the roots of Mohoor having been discovered.

Major Campbell's elephant and horse have also died, supposed from the same cause.

I have, &c.

Camp, south of the Chooreeah Pass, 17th February 1816, 11 P.M.

(Signed) J. BURNET, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Fourth Brigade.

(Enclosure No. 4.) Letter from Acting Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, copies of two despatches received this morning from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, bearing dates the 28th and 29th ultimo, the latter containing the details of a brilliant affair which occurred that day with the enemy on the heights of Sechun Kuttrie. The contest appears to have been maintained with great bravery and perseverance on both sides, from noon till near five o'clock in the evening, when the superior valour of the British troops obliged the enemy to retire, with the loss of about five hundred men and a gun. This success has not, however, been obtained without considerable loss on our side, as appears by the return of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort-William, 8th March 1816.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL, Acting Adjutant-General.

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

1. I beg you will do me the favour to report to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I marched at seven o'clock yesterday morning from Hetounda, after placing the defences of the fortified dépôt there in a favourable state of preparation, and leaving for its defence four six-pounders and seven companies of the second battalion of the Fourth Native Infantry under Major Campbell, the remaining three companies of that corps being posted on the crest of the Chooreeah gautie Pass.

2. At

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony

2. At three in the afternoon the advance brigade with the light train arrived at our present ground, in the Chowglira Maudee, which is an open level ground immediately to the southward of the hills which cover the fortified heights and detached defences of Muckwanpore, and somewhat above two miles from those forts.

3. The train and fourth brigade arrived this morning at nine o'clock, various obstacles and difficulties having retarded their progress yesterday, though the distance from Hetounda is only six miles.

4. On our arrival, the enemy had a strong party posted on a steep hill opposite our left flank, also one considerably to the right on the same ridge. The former of these positions they evacuated early this morning, and a party of three companies and a small detachment of his Majesty's Eighty-seventh foot are now posted there, and I am in hopes of turning it to good account in my further operations, or at any rate it will open our view of their positions.

5. Colonel Nicolls reports from Ekore under date the 25th, that he was induced to have the Fifth Grenadier battalion and the first battalion Eighth Native Infantry, with their proportion of field guns, at that place, under Major Lumley, with a view of checking any attempt on the part of the enemy on the valleys of the Raputee from their posts of Kadrung and Oopudurung, to which they had retired on his advance. The Colonel also stated his intention of proceeding next morning along the Raputa with the remainder of his force, to join me at Hetounda, and I trust he will be able to effect a junction with this camp in two or three days.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Muckwanpore, 28th February 1816.

(Signed) D. Ochterlony, Major-General.

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlon

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

When I had the honour of addressing you yesterday, I could hardly suppose that a post so recently and voluntarily abandoned would have been a subject of contest; but I hardly closed the letter, and after ascending a short way up the hill on the left to reconnoitre the enemy's positions, had proceeded towards the front of the right to examine a stockade supposed to be situated at the eastern extremity of the same ridge, when a smart firing advancing on our post from the eastward, at half-past twelve, announced an attack in great force.

On my return to the front of the line, I had a very distinct view of the enemy's approach in large bodies, and successively detached to the aid of the party on the hill, the light company of his Majesty's Eighty-seventh, and second battalion of the Twenty-fifth Native Infantry, two more companies of the Eighty-seventh, with the second battalion of the Twelfth Native Infantry and two six-pounders on elephants, accompanied by Colonel Miller, and lastly the second battalion of the Eighth Native Infantry.

The number of the enemy could not be less than two thousand men with several guns and repeated reinforcements; and during a momentary superiority in numbers, he approached close to the village, which was obstinately and gallantly disputed by our small party, until the arrival of more troops changed the fortune of the day, and from this time until half-past five their repeated assaults on our positions were invariably repulsed, and he was at length driven off in confusion, chiefly by a charge of the second battalion of the Eighth Native Infantry in the direction of the enemy's guns, one of which, a four-pounder on a carriage similar to a mountain train, was abandoned and brought in this morning, also a considerable quantity of gun and musquetry ammunition, which was found strewed about in the utmost confusion.

The loss sustained by the enemy has been very considerable, and is supposed by many to be not less than five hundred men, including several of their officers as appears by their dresses.

The casualties on our part are, I am grieved to say, many, and will be seen by reference to the enclosed return. My sense of the gallant conduct of the

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816. (Enclosure No. 4.)

corps engaged, and of individuals, is feebly expressed in the accompanying copy of Division Orders of this date, which, I trust, will meet the sanction and approval of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

Camp, near Muckwanpore, 29th February 1816.

(Signed) D. Ochterlony, Major-General.

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Division Orders.

Division Orders *by Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., Camp, near Muckwanpore, 29th February* 1816.

The Major-General returns his thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, Major Shapland, Captains Smith and Fenton, and generally to the officers and men of the corps engaged with the enemy yesterday.

His position enabled him to see the gallant style in which they ascended, and the ardent spirit with which they attacked and drove the enemy from their vantage ground.

Whilst he returns his thanks to Lieutenant Kerr and Ensign Impey for maintaining the village till reinforced, he cannot but regret the loss of so promising an officer as Lieutenant Tirrell.

Lieutenant Pickersgill, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, in re-ascending the heights with the Twelfth Native Infantry, evinced a continuance of that zeal, spirit, and ability, which has already been frequently noticed, and entitles him to the thanks of the Major-General.

The Major-General feels himself inadequate to express his sense of the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, or the obligations he has conferred on this, as well as on other occasions; and he can only offer his acknowledgments, with an assurance that his being on the heights gave him the most perfect confidence that every thing possible would be done, and nothing practicable omitted: and this confidence was repaid by the charge of the second battalion of the Eighth Native Infantry, which was executed under his orders, and closed the day; and whilst it did honour to his judgment, reflected the highest credit on the corps which had the glory to carry them into effect.

RETURN *of Casualties which occurred in the Corps of the Dinapore Division of the Army in the Field, in an Attack on the Heights near Muckwanpore, on the 28th February* 1816. Camp, 29th February 1816.

| CORPS. | Killed. | | | | | | Wounded. | | | | | | Missing. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lieutenants. | Subadars. | Jemmadars. | Serjeants and Havildars. | Drummers. | Rank and File. | Lieutenants and Adjutants. | Subadars. | Jemmadars. | Serjeants and Havildars. | Drummers. | Rank and File. | Lieutenants. | Subadars. | Jemmadars. | Serjeants and Havildars. | Drummers. | Rank and File. |
| His Majesty's Eighty-seventh Regiment of Foot (Light Company) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Eighth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Twelfth Native Infantry | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | .. | 71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Second battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry (one company) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Second battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pioneers or Sappers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 39 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | .. | 162 | . | .. | .. | .. | . | 2 |
| GRAND TOTAL | ..... 45 ..... | | | | | | ..... .. 175 ..... | | | | | | ..... 2 | | | | | |

N.B. Lieutenant and Adjutant Tirrell, first battalion Twentieth, or Marine Regiment, doing duty with the second battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry, killed.
Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Young, second battalion Twelfth Native Infantry, severely, not dangerously wounded.
One Bheestee, second battalion Twenty-fifth, and one Bildar of Pioneers, killed, and two Bildars wounded, not included above.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General

(Enclosure)

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from Colonel Kelly.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B.

Sir:

I had the honour, in my letter of the 28th ultimo, to acquaint you with my intention of proceeding to this point of the Hurryhurpore hill, which movement I executed accordingly.

On the best reconnoissance that could be made, without particularly calling the attention of the enemy to our movements, it appeared that a strong point within about eight hundred yards of the stockade I mentioned had been neglected. This stockade runs upon the range, and to the westward of the Hurryhurpore fort, supposed to be about one thousand yards from it, in form a semicircle, and the mountain nearly perpendicular to the extremities; two guns in it, and in all respects formidable.

As the occupation of this neglected point appeared to be of great moment, it was advisable to take it by surprise. I consequently ordered the light infantry companies of the brigade, with two companies of each of the following regiments, *viz:* his Majesty's Twenty-fourth, Eighteenth Native Infantry, Chumparun Light Infantry, and one company of the second battalion of the Twenty-first Native Regiment, with two three-pounders carried by bearers, to march at three o'clock yesterday morning, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran, who took possession of the position a few minutes before six, dislodging a picquet left for its protection. The enemy, in very considerable force, made a most desperate and obstinate attack to recover this point; I was therefore obliged to send a few companies to support the rear of the position which was threatened. It was impossible, from the nature of the ground, to close or use the bayonet, and the musketry continued without interruption until half-past eleven o'clock, when the arrival of two six-pounders and two five-and-a-half inch howitzers, on elephants, in a few minutes decided the affair, and left us in possession of an almost natural redoubt, very advantageously situated for further operations.

I do myself the honour to enclose a list of killed and wounded; which, considering the length of time the affair lasted, is not great. Amongst the wounded you will see Captain Lindsay of the Artillery. Although his wounds are not severe, I fear I shall lose his active services for a time; which I lament exceedingly, having found Captain Lindsay a most zealous able officer, both as an artillerist and engineer.

I am highly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran for the able and officer-like manner in which he executed this duty, and nothing can possibly be more flattering or creditable than his report of the gallant conduct of the troops throughout.

From every report, it appears that the enemy have suffered severely. Numbers of their killed are laying in all directions round the point of attack. Two or three wounded Goorkas have been brought in, but they are, from the severity of their wounds, unable to speak or give intelligence.

The advanced position only admits nine companies, which with a field officer I relieve every twenty-four hours. It will take some time to make the road for the heavy guns. We are, however, this day employed in getting up the twelve-pounders, which will probably breach the stockade. I am still deficient of intelligence, and uncertain of the real numbers of the enemy, but believe them to be as I before stated. The heavy rain of last night and this morning interrupts our operations, but I hope it is about to clear.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Hurryhurpore, 2d March 1816.

(Signed) W. Kelly, Colonel.

P.S. I have the highest gratification in announcing the occupation by the advanced guard, under the field-officer, Major Robison, his Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment, of the stockade fort and hill, which were evacuated some time this morning during the rain and thick weather, by the Goorka force under Runjore Kajee, who joined during the action of yesterday and commanded.

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.) Return of Killed and Wounded.

RETURN *of Killed and Wounded in the First, or Colonel Kelly's Brigade, in Action on the Heights of Hurryhurpore, on the 1st of March* 1816.

Camp, near Hurryhurpore, 2d March 1816.

| CORPS. | RANK and NAME. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|
| Artillery ..... | Captain Lindsay ..... | Wounded severely, but not dangerously. |
| Do..... | Two Lascars ..... | Wounded. |
| His Majesty's Twenty-fourth | Brevet Major Hughes.... | Wounded slightly. |
| Do..... | Captain Smith..... | Wounded severely, but not dangerously. |
| Do..... | Lieutenant O'Leary .. | |
| Do..... | Four Privates ..... | Killed. |
| Do..... | One Serjeant ..... | Wounded. |
| Do..... | Twenty-two Privates.. | |
| First battalion Eighteenth.. | Two Sepoys..... | Killed, |
| Do..... | One Naick ..... | Wounded. |
| Do..... | Four Sepoys ..... | |
| Second battalion Twenty-first | One Sepoy ..... | Killed. |
| Do..... | One Naick ..... | Wounded. |
| Do..... | One Sepoy ..... | |
| Chumparun Light Infantry | Lieutenant De Vœux.... | Wounded severely, but not dangerously. |
| Do..... | One Sepoy ..... | Killed. |
| Do..... | One Jemmadar ..... | Wounded. |
| Do..... | Eleven Sepoys..... | |
| Pioneers..... | Two Privates ..... | Wounded. |

*Total Killed*.... Four Privates His Majesty's Twenty-fourth, and four Sepoys.

*Total Wounded*.. One Brevet Major, two Captains, two Lieutenants, one Jemmadar, one Serjeant, twenty-two Privates His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Foot, two Naicks, sixteen Sepoys, two Pioneers, and two Gun Lascars.

(Signed) GEO. CASEMENT,
Major of Brigade.

(Enclosure No. 6.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

## (Enclosure No. 6.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

For the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, I have the honour to transmit copies and translations of a correspondence which has taken place since my last despatch of the 14th instant.

In a few hours after the despatch of my short letter of yesterday, Chunder Sekher Opadeea arrived in my camp.

The object of his visit appeared to be to ensure a kind and honourable reception of Buctawar Sing Kajee, as the brother of General Beem Sing, on which subject he received such assurance as I trust was satisfactory.

In the course of a conversation of a considerable length, which it would be tedious to detail if I could fully recollect, he seemed desirous that the interview with Kajee Buctawar Sing should be postponed till the arrival of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, stating such to be the tenour of the Rajah's letter to me and the instructions he had received. To this I replied, that the Kajee would, of course, act as he

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 6.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

he judged best, and most in obedience to the orders he had received: that I also had my orders and should conform to them.

In another part of the conversation, I told him that circumstances had unfortunately occurred, which prevented my paying that implicit credit to his assertion which I could wish; and though I had received every assurance that the Kajee possessed the ratified treaty, it must be in my own possession before I should feel myself at liberty to enter into any discussion: and glancing at the treaty which he himself had signed at Seegowlee, I said it must be obvious that my being here was occasioned by their own neglect, not from any desire to possess hills, but to preserve reputation, "Koormut." On his again hinting at the probable early arrival of Gujraj Misser, I desired him clearly to understand that my remaining here was not with any reference to him or to the letters which had lately passed, but entirely to my own purposes; and as soon as my arrangements were completed I should move.

I cannot now bring to my recollection how it occurred, but suppose it was in reply to my observations respecting the signature of the treaty at Seegowlee by himself, that Chunder Sekher made use of a very strong and remarkable expression, which I consider it a duty to bring under his Lordship's notice. He said it was signed *under hope:* "Dust kut keeatha omaidpur." I immediately asked, with what hope? and he said, when the Gooroo arrives you shall be informed. He left me apparently convinced that our movements would not be delayed by their requests; and told Lieutenant Boileau, on taking leave, that he should do every thing in his power to bring the Kajee as this day, but it seems impossible to place any dependence even on assurances which seem dictated by self-interest.

I cannot be insensible to the situation in which I am now placed, or without anxiety respecting his Lordship's sentiments on the line of conduct I have thought it best to pursue. The consciousness of good intention, and the desire to preserve the honour of the British Government, without carrying matters to extremity, are not sufficient to relieve me from apprehension, that I may be thought to have said too much or done too little.

In my report of the 14th instant, I had the honour to state that I had replied to the Vakeels, that where two lacs of rupees were to be given, it did not appear to me to be of much consequence whether they were thrown into the Ganges, or how they were disposed of. The proposition itself was most unexpected, and contrary, as I thought, to the interests of those who were likely to sway the councils of Nepaul; but the reply I made, though almost instantaneous, was not without motive or reflection. I recollected the odium which Ummer Sing was said to have attached to this arrangement, and I wished my reply to lessen the impression. I considered that if paid to the Rajah, those only who enjoyed influence and favour were likely to partake of his bounty, and that, in fact, it was pensioning all we could desire to retain, by making him the sole pensioner of the British Government. In offering a third reason, I do it with the utmost deference and respect, and with every conscientiousness that my opinions are at variance with the highest and most enlightened authorities. A sense of duty alone could induce me to submit my own notions on such an important subject, and I earnestly entreat the indulgence I have so often experienced.

The light in which Ummer Sing is said to have viewed and represented this article, is already before his Lordship in Council, and proves that he was not unaware of the use that might be made of it by us, or it shews that there exists a general repugnance to becoming pensioners of a Foreign State. In either case, the article loses its value; but my own idea is, that experience has not justified the utility of the measure, and that in every Court of Hindoostan we have found that the known and public pensioners of the British Government have lost their influence in the councils of the Durbar, and have been generally considered as venal hirelings, whose opinions have been more dictated by interest than by reason or judgment.

Whilst writing, I have received a letter from Gujraj Misser, who acknowledges the receipt of the Maharajah's commands, but declines to come on, unless I send people to accompany him from Govindgunge, which place he had reached on his way to Benares. I have sent the letter to Kajee Buctawar Sing, who has not

not thought proper to comply with Chunder Sekher's representation, if he seriously intended to make any such as he promised.

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

I will not conceal my regret at this delay. The moment would, in my judgment, have been highly honourable to the British Government, and afforded the opportunity of giving the most irrefragable proofs of an attention to national dignity and moderation.

(Enclosure No. 6.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

Protracted war can only produce enormous expense, which the most successful results cannot indemnify, but may, as in our western provinces, burthen us with territory without revenue, and with troops without resources to maintain them.

I have, &c.

Camp, Hetounda, 26th February 1816.

(Signed) D. Ochterlony, Agent to Governor-General.

Translation *of a Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B. &c. &c. &c., dated 5th Phaugun* (18*th February* 1816.)

Letter from Rajah of Nepaul.

(After compliments.)

I have received with pleasure your kind and welcome letter, stating that you had been made acquainted with my sentiments by Gujraj Misser, of your having explained yours to him, and that through him I would learn them; also that you had given permission to the Gooroo and Opadeea to depart, and that they had done so accordingly.

From what the Gooroo has written and Opadeea stated in my presence, I have become fully acquainted with the state of things. In consequence, I have despatched the Kajee Buctawar Sing, brother of General Beem Sing Thappa, to wait on you, and arrange terms of peace between the two Governments, and request that you will immediately send to Seegowlee for Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser, that yourself, the Gooroo, and the said Kajee, may unite in a friendly manner to conclude amicable proceedings, and that until the arrival of the Kajee with you hostilities may cease. Orders to this effect have been given by me to my people. Your wisdom, goodness, and disposition are known to me.

The answer to the Governor-General's letter will be conveyed to you by the Kajee, who leaves this on Tuesday the 7th Phaugun (20th February). On Thursday he will reach Muckwanpore, and will inform you of the same. The Hindee letter to the address of the Gooroo, that goes under the cover of this, favour me by sending to Seegowlee or to wherever he may be. What more? may your days be as prosperous as your wish.

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Translation *of a Letter from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c. Kajee Buctawar Sing, dated Camp, Hetounda, 21st February* 1816.

Letter to Kajee Buctawar Sing.

(After compliments.)

To-day, at this place, I received from the Maharajah a letter to this effect.

(Recapitulate the Rajah's letter annexed.)

My friend, the case is this, you must be aware of what I explained and impressed on Chunder Sekher at Bichakor. It is not in my power to discontinue hostilities: should you, however, have brought with you the treaty as it originally stood, with the seal and signature of the Maharajah affixed to it, a conference doubtless may follow. No delay can take place in the expectation of the return of the Gooroo. The letter for him I forwarded to Seegowlee by a shuter suwar of mine own, accompanied by your Hircarrah who brought it. What more can I write?

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from Chunder Sekher Opadeea.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Chunder Sekher Opadeea to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B, &c. &c. &c., dated* 10*th Phaugun* (23*d February*).

(After compliments.)

Having taken leave of you I repaired to Nepaul, waited immediately on the Rajah, and fully explained to him what you told me; whereon Buctawar Sing Thappa, brother to General Beem Sing Thappa, received orders to proceed and accomplish an interview with you, for the purpose of arranging matters regarding peace. Of the departure of the Kajee from Nepaul you will have been informed by a letter from the Rajah, which was previously despatched by an Hircarrah along with the Kajee. I have arrived at Muckwanpore, and have to mention that, if agreeable, and that you will order your troops to be careful not to molest me, I shall forthwith repair to you and talk of affairs. What more? may your days continue prosperous and happy.

Letter to Chunder Sekher Opadeea.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony to Chunder Sekher Opadeea, dated Hetounda,* 23*d February* 1816.

(After compliments.)

Your letter of the 10th Phaugun reached me to-day, and I have been apprized of its contents. Peace was concluded two months ago by yourself and the Gooroo, and whatever I had to say I particularly explained to both; and I now repeat, that all discussion is entirely fruitless, without you have brought the treaty ratified by the red seal. What more need I to write?

Letter from Chunder Sekher Opadeea.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Chunder Sekher Opadeea to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c., dated Muckwanpore,* 11*th Phaugun* (24*th February* 1816)

(After compliments.)

Your favour in answer to my letter I have received (the contents of Sir David's letter, which accompanies this, are recapitulated). The case is this: I previously wrote you that the Kajee Buctawur Sing had arrived at Muckwanpore by the orders of the Rajah, for the purpose of settling terms of peac; and I now add, that as the Kajee is fully empowered, and has come to meet you to settle and arrange conditions of peace between the two Governments, no doubt ought to rest on your mind respecting the treaty. Be assured that the ratified treaty is in possession of the Kajee, but I am anxious you should hasten the arrival of the Gooroo from Seegowlee, or wheresoever he may be.

You make no mention of having received the letters for yourself and the Gooroo that the Rajah despatched. Another, from the Kajee to the Gooroo, goes with this, which with the first, send to him in the most expeditious manner by your men, or give to the Hircarrah who takes it a passport to go on, that no delay may arise in the delivery of the letter.

In a former communication, I stated my wish to repair to you, and on that head you have not replied; but I am still in hopes of being allowed the indulgence.

As you direct so shall I act. What more can I write?

Letter to Chunder Sekher Opadeea.

ANSWER *sent to the above Letter, dated Hetounda,* 24*th February* 1816.

Your welcome letter of the 8th Phaugun, 24th February, from Muckwanpore, has reached me to-day, and I have become acquainted with its contents.

In consequence of your stating that "the ratified treaty is in possession of "the Kajee," both yourself and he are at liberty to repair to my camp at Hetounda, for the purpose of having an interview with me, and I have given orders to the picquets for your admission.

The letter to the Gooroo was immediately forwarded to Seegowlee.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Kajee Buctawar Sing to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B., dated Muckwanpore, 12th Phaugun (25th February 1816).*

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 6.) Letter from Kajee Buctawar Sing.

Your friendly letter of the 21st February 1816 was taken to Nepaul, *via* Cheesagurhee, by my Hircarrah, and on the 12th Phaugun I was gladdened by the knowledge of its contents. (Recapitulate the contents of the General's letter.) I know, my friend, that it rests with you, either to continue the war or to treat for peace; but when discussions of an amicable and friendly nature are about to intervene, it behoves both parties to refrain from hostilities. The absence of the Gooroo is the only thing that delays an amicable conference. Your having sent my Hircarrah with the letter for the Gooroo by Shuter Suwar, was conferring a favour on me, and I was rejoiced at it; and owing to your kindness, I now feel confident that the Gooroo will shortly come this way. With regard to my having brought the treaty you wrote about, let no doubt exist in your mind. Chunder Sekher's letter of the 11th Phaugun will have fully informed you of it, and do not suppose that my coming is with any other view than to clear up the differences that exist between the two States. Your sending immediately for the Gooroo, in order that reconciliation and peace may be quickly and permanently established, will be conferring on me an obligation. What more can I write?

ANSWER *to the above Letter, dated Hetounda, 25th February.*

Letter to Kajee Buctawar Sing.

Your letter of the 12th Phaugun (25th February) reached me to-day at Hetounda, and the contents of it I have understood.

My friend, your letters and those of Chunder Sekher, which are in my possession, contain the sentiments of both parties: and in mine having mentioned all I had to say, and what it was in my power to do, nothing is left for me to add. What more can I write?

(Enclosure No. 7.)

(Enclosure No. 7.) Letter from Lord Moira.

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I have just perused your letter of the 26th February, addressed to Mr. Adam; and as, in your position, the gain of a few hours might be of consequence, I answer it myself, for the purpose of forwarding my opinion direct from this place by express.

2. The hope of influencing permanently any individuals in the council of the Rajah of Nepaul by the grant of the pensions was never a substantive object. That bias to their sentiments was a possible effect, which would be useful were it to occur: but it must have been too uncertain a speculation to have encouraged the hazarding a considerable sum. The real motive was a sense of justice. That no prospect of embarrassment might present itself to the Nabob Vizier capable of making him estimate less highly the conquered Goorka Terraie between the Kali and Rapti, I had determined that none of the Nepaulese Sirdars should be left in possession of the jagheers which they held in that tract. This resolution extinguished a species of private property, for which I thought it equitable to make compensation. Certainly, the probability was weighed by me, that the proffer of pensions might obviate the opposition to peace, which would otherwise be naturally made by the Sirdars in question. This was a reason the more for the measure, but it was not the ruling course. From this explanation you will perceive that I attach not any notion of material policy to the bestowal of the pensions. On the contrary, having satisfied my own sense of rectitude by the offer, I may gladly see the misconstruction put upon the procedure by the opposite party, and I rejoice that a liberality so ungraciously met may be forborne.

3. I fear that the making this point explicit to you is an unnecessary care. From the particulars which you have stated, I am strongly impressed with the suspicion that the overtures from Buctawar Sing are only another fraudulent attempt to gain time, in the hope that your operations might be protracted till

Bengal Secret Letter, 11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 7.) Letter from Lord Moira.

the unhealthy season should intervene. Your prudent declaration, that your advance could not be suspended, through reliance on such loose professions, has baffled the cunning of the enemy; yet the circumstances may have made you feel your responsibility more delicate than before. It is this supposition which renders me so solicitous for your receiving the answer to your despatch without delay. In the first place, accept my warmest applause of your past movements. They have the true vigour of the soldier in them; but they bear not more the stamp of energy than that of judgment and brilliant military genius. In the second place, let me request you to be perfectly confident in my upholding, without reservation, whatsoever decision you shall deem it wisest to adopt. Reduced as the Goorka power is, in a degree which cannot be recovered for many years if ever, the complete extinction of it would not be worth the expenses of a long contest; nor, howsoever we may be disgusted with their knavish breach of faith, is there ground of exasperation sufficient to justify the rejection of every possible submission. On the other hand, we have made it our point of credit, that the perfidy of the enemy shall not have a triumph. Between these considerations you have to steer. The more or the less of the leaning to either side which it may be proper to indulge, can only be fitly decided by your view of circumstances on the spot: but I repeat my assurance of perfect support to your determination.

4. Should my surmise be well founded, and you should find the enemy endeavouring to trick you by procrastination, it will, in all points of view, be expedient to apprize the Goorka plenipotentiaries of an impending contingency. You should inform them, that the several corps preparing to penetrate their country to the eastward and westward (no inconvenience can attend the promulgation of the designed movement) are ordered to invite the districts to throw off the Goorka yoke, and to re-establish the old reigning families of those provinces. Intimate to the negociators, that were such insurrection against the Goorka Government once to take place at our instigation, we could never recede, or admit any terms of pacification, which did not finally sever those territories from the Nepaulese State. If the contemplation of such a risk shall not immediately bring the plenipotentiaries to bow to the conditions which you impose, it will be clear that there has been no purpose of accommodation on the part of the Goorkas, and that the renewed negociation has been nothing but a paltry artifice. Should peace be made, the stipulation for our sending a public functionary to Catmandoo has become more necessary from the slippery conduct held by the Rajah in the late transaction.

I have, &c.

Barrackpore,
6th March 1816.

(Signed) Moira.

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

## SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL, *Dated the 30th March* 1816.

1. The early receipt by your Honourable Committee of the important intelligence of the conclusion of peace with the State of Nepaul, has appeared to us to be of such importance as to induce us to despatch the Honourable Company's cruizer Malabar to England, without delay, for the express purpose of conveying that intelligence. The arrangements connected with the employment of the Malabar on this service will be reported from the proper department. We now proceed to submit to you a narrative of those transactions and events relating to the war with Nepaul, which have happily terminated in the restoration of peace with that State.

2. In our despatch of the 11th of this month, transmitted by the private ship Sherburne, we reported the success which attended our arms before Muckwanpore and Hurryhurpore, and we submitted the substance of the communications which had been held by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony with the Nepaulese Vakeels, antecedently to those operations. The effect on the councils and dispositions of the Government of Nepaul produced by the signal repulses sustained by their troops on the 28th February and 1st March very soon became apparent.

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apparent. There can be no doubt that the fall of Hurryhurpore was known at Muckwanpore, and possibly at Catmandoo, in time to decide the proceedings of the enemy; and that event, combined with their reverses before Muckwanpore, and the vigorous prosecution of the siege of that place, our approaches having been carried to within five hundred yards of the outer stockade, must have convinced them that their expulsion from the valley of Muckwanpore was inevitable and near.

3. The expectation of some occurrence favourable to their interests in the early events of the campaign, on which must be presumed to have been founded their calculations of advantage from procrastination, having thus been deceived, and their endeavours to obtain a suspension of hostilities having been frustrated, they appear to have become sensible of the necessity of immediate submission, as the only means of averting the most disastrous events.

4. Negociation was accordingly renewed by the Goorka Vakeel, Kajee Buctawar Sing, who on the 3d March addressed a letter to Sir David Ochterlony, stating his having in his possession the ratification of the treaty of Seegowlee, and expressing his intention of deputing Chunder Sekher Opadeea with it to the British Government. Sir David Ochterlony intimated to him, in reply, that the terms which would formerly have been granted could not be conceded now: that the period at which the treaty of Seegowlee could have been accepted, had been suffered by the Nepaulese Government to pass away; but that he would not object to receive Chunder Sekher, if it was thought proper that that person should visit him. Chunder Sekher repaired without delay to the British camp with the treaty of Seegowlee duly ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul, which he earnestly besought Sir David Ochterlony to accept. Sir David Ochterlony at first positively refused to listen to this proposition, and a discussion of some length ensued, in which Sir David Ochterlony dwelt on the evasion, deceit, and bad faith, which had marked the conduct of the Nepaulese Government; and Chunder Sekher, without attempting to defend his Government, renewed and continued his entreaties in the most submissive and even abject language, that their faults might be pardoned and the treaty received. Sir David Ochterlony at length agreed to accept the ratified treaty, on the execution by the Vakeels of a declaration that the Rajah of Nepaul relinquished all expectation of that relaxation from the conditions of the treaty which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had been previously instructed to hold out to him. This condition was eagerly and joyfully accepted by Chunder Sekher, who repaired instantly to Muckwanpore, and returned in a very short time with the required declaration signed by himself and Kajee Buctawar Sing, when the ratifications were duly exchanged, and hostilities ordered to cease on both sides. The declaration executed by the Vakeels has since been fully and explicitly confirmed by the Rajah of Nepaul, in a letter to the address of the Governor-General, of which a copy forms Enclosure No. 20 of this despatch. For the details of their proceedings, and the reasons assigned by Sir David Ochterlony for accepting the treaty of Seegowlee, at a period when the conduct of the Nepaulese in delaying their submission would have justified him in demanding greater sacrifices, we have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the enclosed copy of a despatch from Sir David Ochterlony, under date the 5th instant. The communications of Captain Cartwright, who was directed by Sir David Ochterlony to proceed to the Residency, in order to afford explanations and information on different points connected with the late military operations and political arrangements, were calculated to confirm the expediency and propriety of the resolution adopted by Sir David Ochterlony. In addition to the advanced period of the season, the difficulties attending the transportation of supplies in consequence of the unavoidably reduced state of the establishments, it appears that the troops had begun to experience the effects of the climate, and that sickness already prevailed. On the other hand, the campaign had already been marked by the most decisive indications of the superiority of our arms; and it was evident that the submission of the enemy had been produced, by a conviction of his inability to contend with us with any prospect of success. The hopes they might have entertained of the difficult nature of the country opposing our advance, had been destroyed by the successful exertion of the judgment, energy, and skill, of the commander of our troops. Their reliance

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on their personal bravery and ability to cope with us, either in the field or in the defence of their places of strength, had been equally destroyed, by the superior gallantry and steadiness of our troops in the repulse of their attacks, under circumstances which shewed that that superiority consisted in the personal qualities of the British troops, and was not ascribable to those adventitious aids from a better-furnished artillery, in which we might, under other circumstances, have had an advantage, but which had been unavailable on this occasion.

5. It is now ascertained that the whole of the enemy's force at Muckwanpore, supposed to be not less than three thousand men, was engaged on that day, and their loss is known to have amounted at least to eight hundred men killed and wounded, including many officers. It was evident, therefore, this campaign, though of short duration, had confirmed the impression that must have been in a great measure produced by the events of the preceding one in other quarters, and that the war could not be concluded under circumstances more honourable to the reputation of the British arms, or more signally indicative of our entire success, in the just contest which we had been constrained to wage. To have pursued our success, might have reduced the enemy to a greater degree of humiliation and distress; but besides that, the infliction of such extreme punishment was neither required for the vindication of our honour or the security of our interest, nor would have been consistent with the generosity and humanity of the national character. A prolongation of the war would, unavoidably, have entailed a heavy burthen on our finances, a loss of valuable lives to be counterbalanced by no adequate ultimate acquisition, and the other concomitant inconveniences of a protracted warfare in a difficult country, the remoteness of which from our other frontiers made a prolonged occupation of our force in it embarrassing.

6. On these grounds, it appeared to us that the decision of Sir David Ochterlony was, in every respect, judicious, and deserving of our unqualified approbation, which it has accordingly received; and it will be matter of sincere and cordial gratification to us, to find our judgment confirmed by the wisdom and authority of your Honourable Committee. We shall, in a subsequent part of this despatch, state such observations as occur to us on the several provisions of the treaty, and our views and intentions with respect to their execution.

7. As soon as Sir David Ochterlony had received the visits of Kajee Buctawar Sing and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, after the conclusion of peace, and had made the requisite arrangements connected with the discontinuance of operations against Muckwanpore, he prepared to withdraw the troops and to return within the Honourable Company's frontier. A part of the force commenced its march towards the plains on the 7th instant, the third day after the exchange of the ratification. The several corps of the division had arrived at Betteeah, and the other points of rendezvous, by the 18th, and their distribution to the stations respectively assigned for them is in progress. All field and other extra establishments involving expense have been ordered to be reduced. There is every reason to hope that the sickness which had began to prevail will speedily disappear.

8. We have already, in our despatch of the 11th instant, expressed our high sense of the merits and services of Sir David Ochterlony, and the gallantry, spirit, and zeal of the troops under his command. We now solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to a General Order published by the Governor-General in Council on the 20th instant, in which we have promulgated to the army those sentiments of applause and admiration, which the conduct of that distinguished officer, and the forces acting under his orders, has so justly excited. We have deemed it proper to mark our peculiar sense of the zeal, bravery, and endurance, under considerable privations, manifested by the native troops, in a service so singularly foreign to their habits, by the distribution of silver medals to the native commissioned officers, and to such of the non-commissioned officers and privates as shall be recommended by the commanders of their respective battalions for conspicuous zeal or gallantry.

9. The early termination of the war prevented the employment of either of the detachments assembled under the command of Major-General John Wood and

and Colonel Nicolls, as well as the projected move of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams from Kamaon, on the back of the Goorka positions. Those officers had respectively assumed the command of their detachments, and were proceeding to the destined quarters in which their operations were to be directed, when information of the conclusion of peace was received by them. The corps composing those detachments have separated and returned to their several stations. Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

10. The operations of the Siccim Rajah's troops had been continued with tolerable success; and with a view to support them, and to encourage the revolt of the Kerauts against the Nepaulese Government, Captain Latter had entered the hills with a portion of the force under his command, and advanced to within three miles of the fort of Nuggur, which the Siccim troops had invested. In this position he received from Sir David Ochterlony intelligence of the conclusion of peace, and he accordingly directed a cessation of hostilities on the part of the troops of Siccim, and discontinued all the proceedings which he had commenced against the Goorka Government and troops. The conduct of Captain Latter in these transactions appears to have been marked with his usual judgment, discretion, and zeal.

11. We have no observations except of a very general nature to offer, respecting the provisions of the treaty of peace; all its special provisions being included among those which have already been the subject of detailed discussion in the Governor-General's despatches of the 5th of August and 2d of October 1815, and that of the Governor-General in Council of the 12th January last. The treaty, as it now stands, appears to us to provide for every object of desirable attainment in any settlement with the Goorka power, leaving it in the condition of a substantive and independent State. The vast reduction of its strength and resources, occasioned by the extensive cessions of territory it has been compelled to make; the effect of those cessions in opposing an effectual bar to the indulgence of that spirit of conquest and aggrandizement, which constituted the vital principle of the Goorka power, and was the source of its greatness, must speedily create such a change in the character and habits of the Government and people, as will probably, in the course of a few years, render them no longer an object of material attention, either in a political or a military point of view. The Goorka chiefs and people will not immediately become sensible of this great alteration in their political and moral condition, and the sense of humiliation and abasement operating on the feelings of a proud and high-spirited race, will for a time maintain and foster the desire to recover what they have lost, and avenge themselves on those to whom they will ascribe the reduction of their power and greatness; but with suitable vigilance on the part of the British Government, combined with a firm and conciliatory course of conduct, we see no room to apprehend that this natural feeling will lead to a dissolution of the relations just restored.

12. At an early period after the receipt of the ratified treaty, we proceeded to take into consideration the measures and proceedings to be adopted with reference to the State of Nepaul, under the relations now established with that Government. The result of our deliberations will be known to your Honourable Committee from the perusal of our instructions of the 16th instant to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and to the other officers concerned in the execution of them.

13. One of the first objects of consideration was the appointment of an officer to reside at Catmandoo on the part of the British Government, under the stipulation of the treaty for the mutual reception of accredited agents. The Governor-General recorded a minute in the Political Department, a copy of which is enclosed, proposing for that situation the Honourable Edward Gardner, an arrangement which could not fail to meet with the unanimous and cordial concurrence of the Board. The reports which are before your Honourable Committee of the transactions of the past year, with relation to the province of Kamaon, and the subsequent negociations with Choutra Bum Sah, will have impressed your Honourable Committee with the most favourable opinion of Mr. Gardner's talents, temper, and judgment; and we are satisfied that no bet-

Bengal ... ted Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

ter provision could be made for the due attainment of those objects which it is so desirable to effect, in giving the proper tone to our intercourse and connexion with Nepaul, and conveying to that people their impression of the English character, in the more intimate relation which it may be expected will now subsist between the two Governments.

14. In order to provide for the performance of the functions of the Resident during the interval which will elapse before Mr. Gardner can arrive at Catmandoo from the distant station of Almora, Sir David Ochterlony has been instructed to depute an officer to that capital for the purpose, charging him with a letter from the Governor-General to the Rajah.

15. We request the attention of your Honourable Committee to the instructions which we have issued on this occasion to Sir David Ochterlony and to Mr. Gardner, and to other public officers, on whom will devolve a part of the arrangements connected with the immediate execution of the treaty. Copies of those instructions form enclosures in this despatch.

16. You will be pleased to observe, that the first object to which the attention of Sir David Ochterlony was pointed, was to obtain the execution of those parts of the treaty, the performance of which depended on the Nepaulese Government, and to procure (if he had not already taken measures for the purpose) the orders of that Government for the evacuation and surrender of the forts and territories ceded to the British Government by the treaty. These orders were to be despatched to those officers of the British Government, to whom would belong the duty of introducing the British authority into the ceded places, or otherwise disposing of them according to the arrangements in contemplation. The territory lying between the Kali and the eastern boundary of Baraitch being destined to be transferred to the Nabob Vizier, in pursuance of an arrangement now in progress, was either to be held temporarily by the British Government until that arrangement should be completed, or at once delivered to the Vizier, according to the state in which the negociation might be. Bootwul and Sheoraj were to be occupied by the Magistrate of Goruckpore, and arrangements made for preserving the public peace, and maintaining the authority of Government, until the final disposal of that territory should be determined on. Eastward of the Gunduck, as far as the Koosi, the newly acquired lands would naturally fall under the management of the officers in charge of the previously occupied portion of the Terraie. To the eastward of the Koosi, the only territory ceded to the British Government, is that lying between the Mitchie and the Teistah. That portion of it within the hills, including the fort of Naggree, is to be conferred on the Rajah of Siccim, on the conditions and in the manner prescribed in our instructions to Captain Latter of the 13th of January, a copy of which was enclosed in our despatch of the 21st of February.

17. Under that arrangement, the basis of which is to be found in the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty, the Rajah of Siccim is to enjoy the protection and guarantee of the British Government against the Goorkas, and is to refer to our arbitration all differences with that State, and abide by our award; an obligation which the terms of the treaty impose on the Government of Nepaul also. The Rajah of Siccim will be restrained from the commission of any act of aggression against the Goorkas or any other State, and will engage to furnish supplies and carriers for the British troops, wherever they may have occasion to act in the hills. Captain Latter has been directed to negociate and conclude an engagement with the Rajah of Siccim comprehending the foregoing conditions. The question of our retaining the pass of Naggercote in the possession of the British Government, has been reserved until we shall receive a report from Captain Latter. A report has also been required from that officer, and from the Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, on other questions relative to the future limits of the district of Rungpore in that direction, by the adjustment of which, we may hope to put an end to those disputes which at different times occasioned considerable inconvenience and embarrassment.

18. Mr. Gardner has been instructed to proceed to Catmandoo with the least practicable delay, and if the consent of the Government of Nepaul can be obtained to the measure, he will march by the direct route of the hills from the Kali

Kali to Catmandoo. Should any reluctance be felt on the part of that Government, to complying with the application which Sir David Ochterlony has been directed to make to it for that purpose, it will not be urged, and Mr. Gardner willl proceed by the plains, which will occasion some retardment in his arrival. Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816

19. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that we have intimated to Sir David Ochterlony our disposition to carry into effect, at a proper time, the arrangements in favour of the Nepaulese Government, detailed in our instructions of the 9th December to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, a copy of which accompanied our despatch of the 12th January, and have authorized him to signify to the Rajah of Nepaul, in general terms, that Mr. Gardner will, on his arrival at Catmandoo, offer to his acceptance some propositions of a favourable nature, provided the conduct of the Rajah's Government, intermediately, shall be such as to satisfy the Resident of its sincerity and good faith.

20. We have judged it expedient to defer the discussion of this subject until after the execution of the terms of the treaty, and the establishment of the British Residency at Catmandoo, for reasons which will be sufficiently obvious to your Honourable Committee.

21. If these arrangements be ultimately carried into effect, the territorial cessions which they are to comprehend will enable us to resume the pensions stipulated by the fourth article of the treaty. In the meanwhile, in order to manifest the desire of the British Government to fulfil faithfully and expeditiously all the stipulations of the treaty depending on it, the Acting Resident will be instructed to enter on the arrangement of the pensions with the British Government, and to execute sunnuds for their respective portions, in favour of the chiefs who may be named by the Rajah, or to make the whole amount payable to the Rajah, as the Government of Nepaul may prefer.

22. After the foregoing instructions were issued, we received a despatch from Sir David Ochterlony, with a letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to the Governor-General, a translation of which, and a copy of the Governor-General's reply, together with a copy of the correspondence with Sir David Ochterlony connected with it, is enclosed. The tenour and expressions of the Rajah's letter are extremely friendly and satisfactory. We are, indeed, disposed to entertain a confident hope, that the measures and proceedings of that Court will be regulated by a disposition corresponding to our wish for the promotion of harmony. The conclusion of peace is undoubtedly the act of Beem Sing Thappa and his party, which certainly possesses the efficient power of the State; and although, from the constitution of the Government, their measures are liable to be thwarted, and thence rendered fluctuating, it must be the interest of that party to maintain and support a measure so vitally important, of which they are the authors, and in the success of which their political reputation, and the predominance of their influence and power must mainly depend. By judicious and conciliatory conduct on the part of the Resident, and the careful avoidance, in the early stage of our intercourse, of every measure calculated to excite jealousy or apprehension, we may hope, in due time, to improve the existing relations into a connexion of reciprocal cordiality, friendship, and good-will.

23. We shall have the honour to report to your Honourable Committee, at an early period, the execution of the measures referred to in this despatch, and the result of our final communications with the Court of Catmandoo.

24. Before we close this despatch, we beg leave to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee to the enclosed statements, which have been prepared by the Commissary-General, of the expenses of the two campaigns against Nepaul, contrasted with those of the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5, against the confederated Mahratta chieftains; the result of which, we trust, will be satisfactory to your Honourable Committee, as establishing, beyond a doubt, not only the positive economy with which a contest of unprecedented difficulty, and demanding various extraordinary expenses unknown in former wars, has been conducted, but the superior efficiency and economy of our existing system of military equipment and supply.

25. In a country and climate so unlike those in which our former military operations had been conducted, it is not surprizing that many sources of expense, unknown

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unknown on former occasions, arose. In the article of carriage alone, owing to the difficult nature of the country rendering it necessary to employ unusual and expensive means of transporting almost every article of supply, the expense was very considerable; but owing to the able and judicious arrangements of the Commissariat, it fell very short of what might have been expected. The severity of the climate made it an object alike of humanity and policy, to supply the Sepoys with warm clothing at the public charge, another source of unavoidable and novel expense: Yet including these charges, and many items introduced into the present statement for 1814-15, which from want of data have been omitted in the view of the expense of the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5, the charges of 1814-15 will be found to fall short of those of the former, in the amount of about five lacs and a half of Rupees; and of the latter, by about twenty-six lacs and a half of Rupees.

26. This considerable saving will be satisfactorily shewn to your Honourable Committee by the documents now transmitted, and will be found to have been attained by material and appropriate reductions in every item of charge admitting of comparison in the period immediately under review: and, we trust, it will not only mark the superiority of the existing system, but afford to your Honourable Committee a well-founded confidence in its progressive improvement; while the certainty of the principles to which our military expenditure in actual war is now reduced, will remove those apprehensions of disappointment, in a financial point of view, which were formerly experienced, and the consequent embarrassment to which, on that account, the most important and well-concerted political and military calculations might have been exposed. But these benefits must, of course, most essentially depend upon our maintaining the establishment of the Commissariat on a scale which will supply to it the amplest means of efficient activity.

27. With a view to elucidate the operations of the late war, and the territorial changes which have been effected by the terms of the treaty of peace, we have the honour to transmit, a number in the packet, a general map of the country composing the Nepaulese territory previously to the commencement of hostilities, which, though far from being strictly accurate in many respects, will be found sufficiently so, in the general outline, for the purpose for which it is sent. We hope hereafter to be able to furnish much accurate and interesting information of this nature, and on other matters of importance and curiosity, both in a political and scientific point of view, relative to the countries which the events of the war have laid open to European adventure, commerce, and research.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
30th March 1816

(Signed) MOIRA,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
A. SETON,
G. DOWDESWELL.

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(Enclosure No. 1.)
Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that I received from Chunder Sekher Opadeea, at about one o'clock this morning, the treaty of Seegowlee, ratified by the red seal of the Rajah of Nepaul, in consequence of which hostilities have ceased. I shall do myself the honour to transmit the treaty so soon as I can prepare a detail of particulars; and in the mean time, hope I may offer my congratulations to his Lordship, on an event rendered particularly desirable by the lateness of the season.

I have, &c.

Valley of Muckwanpore,
15th March 1816, 4 o'clock.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Agent to Governor-General.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

Sir:

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

By express, at four o'clock this morning, I had the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that I had accepted the treaty of Seegowlee, ratified by the red seal of the Rajah of Nepaul. I have now the honour to present, for his Lordship's consideration and notice, copies and translations of letters received since my despatch of the 26th ultimo, which led to the receipt and acceptance of this document.

His Lordship in Council will perceive, that the latter part of my letter to Kajee Buctawar Sing gave him an opportunity of proving the truth of his assertion, that he was in possession of the ratified treaty, though at that moment it did not appear to me expedient to hold out any expectation of its being of any utility.

It had, however, so far its effect, that Chunder Sekher Opadeea arrived in my camp, by the route indicated, about half-past two o'clock P.M. yesterday, and instantly presented the ratified treaty. For some time I declined the acceptance; and after recapitulating the different conversations I had held with him and Gooroo Gujraj Misser, I represented to him the duplicity, folly, and perfidy which had marked every stage of their conduct, and in plain and strong language shewed him the absurdity, by saying, that the pretext of delay was asserted to be only with reference to certain lands of the Terraie, and whatever might have been their confidence in the natural strength of their country or the bravery of their troops, their presumption could hardly have raised a justifiable hope, that they could maintain possession of territory so situated against the will of the British Government. Chunder Sekher did not pretend to defend the conduct of his Government, and only attempted to palliate it by pleading the youth of the Rajah, his real inefficiency in the political affairs of the State, and the form of their Government. He entreated me, in the most submissive manner, to accept the treaty, and display the forbearance and moderation of the British Government, and said, that the penitent always found mercy before the throne of Heaven: that mercy became the powerful; and that, in the name of the Rajah and of the State, he implored it. His expressions varied during a discussion of considerable length, but they were all to the same effect. My replies changed with the form of his arguments and entreaties; but were principally, that I feared the displeasure of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, who was much and justly incensed at their conduct, and who must naturally wish to inflict severe punishment on their delay and duplicity, which had occasioned us a considerable expense and the loss of some valuable lives, though he might not, and I was certain did not attach the slightest value to their mountainous territory, which could have no recommendations to a State possessing rich, profitable, and extensive territory on the plains; and that, had they acted with good faith, they would have seen the generosity of which we were capable. But that time was passed: they could expect nothing from his Lordship's bounty; and if I did condescend to accept the treaty, it would only be on a written declaration from himself and the Kajee, Buctawar Sing, that I had informed them, in clear and explicit terms, that it was delivered and accepted by me under the most unreserved assurance, that every hope which might have been formerly held out of a change in some articles were formally and explicitly retracted: that they had nothing to hope or expect from the British Government but a strict adherence to the very letter of the treaty signed at Seegowlee; and that, personally, I would not interest myself, by recommendation or otherwise, to induce the slightest alteration. He declared his own readiness to sign such a paper, and promised to bring it by ten o'clock this day with the signature of Kajee Buctawar Sing.

He arrived with it at a very little after midnight, and I delivered to him the counterpart, ratified by his Lordship in Council.

The whole of my proceedings are now before his Lordship in Council, and till I am honoured with his Lordship's sentiments, I shall have nothing to relieve me, under the pressure of great anxiety, but the consciousness of having acted to the best of my judgment, for the honour and interest of my country and the Government.

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 2.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

The advanced state of the season, the diminished state of our Commissariat to what they were originally intended to be, the unhealthiness of the country, the impossibility of getting our supplies through these pestilential regions, and a recollection of what men are capable of doing when driven to desperation, had all their influence; and I certainly did think, and still hope, it will be thought by his Lordship in Council, the very moment in which the acceptance of the treaty was most humiliatory to the enemy and most honourable to us.

I shall regret if I have erred; but I deliberately, and on mature deliberation, forbore to urge any change that would require new negociations with Nepaul, or occasion a cessation of hostilities, with a result so uncertain, as experience has shewn all cessions by accredited agents to be.

In the hope of giving earlier information of this event than even an express could convey, I have despatched Captain Cartwright, my Secretary, with this letter, as his confidential situation affords him the means of giving his Lordship the best information of the motives of my conduct, whether considered in a military or political view.

I recommend him with confidence to his Lordship's favour and protection, as an officer whose spirit and zeal induced him to quit a staff situation of ease and advantage, in the hope of being serviceable to his country.

I have, &c.

Valley of Muckwanpore, 5th March 1816.

(Signed) D. Ochterlony, Agent to Governor-General.

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Letter from Kajee Buctawar Sing.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Kajee Buctawar Sing to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c., dated 3d March* 1816.

(After compliments.)

Your friendly letter of the 28th February, brought by your Hircarrah, I received on the same day, and of its contents I have become apprized. It was my wish, on that day, to have sent Chunder Sekher with the answer to your letter, but owing to the unexpected occurrence of your troops having ascended the hills, and the conflict that ensued between both our forces, a delay of two or three days was occasioned: for how could I despatch him, when your troops were on the road, without first apprizing you?

However, I now have to mention, that if you will permit me, and will direct that the picquets shall not molest Chunder Seker Opadeea, I shall send him to you with the ratified treaty, that has hitherto been the subject of allusion.

Your sending a speedy reply to this letter will be looked on as an act of kindness; and I am in hopes you will consider me among your well-wishers, and gladden me with friendly letters regarding your health and welfare. What more?

Letter to Kajee Buctawar Sing.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B. &c. &c. &c. in answer to the foregoing, dated Camp, Valley of Muckwanpore, 3d March* 1816.

(After compliments.)

Your letter of to-day's date has been received and the contents understood.

The case is this. At Bichakor I particularly explained to the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher, that what might be settled to-day could not take place to-morrow; and at Hetounda I informed the latter person, that what I had it in my power to do at that place, I could not do at a more advanced stage. Notwithstanding this open and candid conduct on my part, it has been your pleasure to delay the delivery of the ratified treaty, to a period at which I am not at liberty to accept it; and, as obedience is my duty, I am helpless.

If, after what I have written, you should think proper to address me any more letters either by Chunder Sekher, the hands of an Hircarrah, or any other

other person, send them by the road along the valley, or by the foot of the hills, that they may avoid our batteries that are placed on their summits, as by approaching them they will endanger their lives. What more can I write ? Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.) (Enclosure No. 3.)

TREATY *of* PEACE *between the Honourable East-India Company and Maharajah Bikram Sah, Rajah of Nepaul.* Treaty of Peace.

See COLLECTION of TREATIES.

(Enclosure No. 4.) (Enclosure No. 4.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department. Letter from Acting Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I have the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit herewith, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., dated the 5th instant, but not received until yesterday evening.

I have also the honour to enclose a copy of a report of his operations made to the Major-General by Colonel Kelly, commanding the right column of the army, dated the 28th ultimo.

A copy of the Memorandum referred to in the conclusion of Sir D. Ochterlony's letter is omitted, it being a paper of no importance.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort-William, 15th March 1816.

(Signed) J. NICOL, Acting Adjutant-General.

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To Major Nicoll, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters. Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

Sir :

Since the date of my last report, detailing the particulars of the attack by the enemy on the position occupied by our troops on the heights leading to Muckwanpore, I continued pushing on the troops towards the enemy's works, and employed the pioneers in preparing a road for the battering guns.

This morning two eighteen-pounders and some howitzers were actually put in motion, towards the position determined on by Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, for our battery, distant between four and five hundred yards from the first stockade, where negociations were renewed, and my receipt of the ratified treaty from the agent of the Rajah of Nepaul, as reported to the Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political department, put an end to hostilities on both sides, and I purpose returning towards Amoah with the troops, guns, stores, &c. &c., as soon as arrangements can be completed for that purpose.

The necessary communications have been made to Major-Generals J. S. Wood and Marshall, Colonel Nicolls, &c. &c. Colonel Kelly's brigade of this division has been remanded to Bhugwanpore, and the Fifth Grenadier battalion, and first battalion of the Eighth Native Infantry, left at Ekoor by Colonel Nicolls, to Ramnuggur.

As it will be at least nine days after we leave this ground ere the troops can reach Amoah, I shall indulge the hope of receiving his Lordship's orders on my arrival there, relative to the dispersion of the troops; and beg to enclose a memorandum, detailing the stations from whence they came to form this army, and such particulars as occur to me to be useful in drawing out an arrangement for their distribution.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Muckwanpore, 5th March 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Major-General.

To

Bengal Secret Letter 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.) Letter from Colonel Kelly.

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I moved as I reported in my letter of the 23d instant. From the nature of the road, which was a bed of large stones, I was compelled to make short marches, and reached this ground without interruption from the enemy yesterday morning. The villages (very few in number) on the route, were as usual deserted. One villager was however secured: his intelligence nearly corresponded with that of the guides, particularly as to the small force in Hurryhurpore: it was also asserted by persons employed in the Intelligence department, that the fort had been evacuated the evening before, and yesterday morning; and one of them (now a prisoner) declared he had been in the fort, and it only required one company to take possession. This induced me, the intelligence being suspected, to make a strong reconnoissance yesterday evening, with the view of obtaining more certain information, with a force adequate to a dash, if such should appear to promise a successful issue.

Whether treachery and deception were intended it is difficult to say: but I am inclined to think not, as the enemy did not enter into it, but shewed himself in considerable force in a very strong stockade, when we had reached about half the ascent. The reconnoissance, however, answered the end most fully. We have ascertained that Kowun Kajee, Dockul Sing Goobah, with two guns and one thousand firelocks, are in and about the fort, and that it is impossible to make any impression by the south face of the hill.

I have therefore determined to move my camp to Joor Joory, the bottom of the hill, about two coss west of this camp, and through which the old road of the Raj of Muckwanpore lies. This road we must try and open to get the guns up. The operation may be tedious; but when we can get guns to bear upon the stockade I have little doubt of the result. The fort does not appear, as far as we can judge, to be of much consequence, except from its very commanding situation.

Our spies state that each individual of the enemy has a small quantity of rice tied up in a handkerchief, and that they have no further supplies. I do not consider that my numbers admit of detaching a sufficient force to cut off the road to Catmandoo, which might possibly be done, and would expedite operations at this point.

I am obliged to send an escort for the commissariat to Bughwanpore; and as the force which was at Khora Khote have evacuated that post some days, it is a good opportunity to send Lieutenant Patterson, of the Eighteenth Native Regiment, with the escort, to survey and report upon the Baugmutty route. Should it be found practicable, it may be a consideration to remove the two companies from the Chooreeah Gautie Pass to the Khora Khote.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. Kelly, Colonel.

Camp, Ruttunpore, on the Left Bank of the Baugmutty, 28th February 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.) General Order.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

General Order *by the Governor-General in Council, dated Fort-William, 20th March* 1816.

1. The military operations against the State of Nepaul having been brought to a triumphant close, the Governor-General in Council has peculiar pleasure in offering a public acknowledgment to the merits of those by whom this campaign has been so speedily and decisively terminated.

2. The zeal, the judgment, and the energy of Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, have been brilliantly conspicuous in the late operations. He has afforded a fresh and most instructive lesson to the troops: that vigour, united with science, regards no obstacles as embarrassing, but will with ease and security master difficulties, which to a superficial view appear insurmountable.

3. Brigadier Kelly, by the able and gallant manner in which he achieved the arduous task assigned to him, and Brigadier Nicolls, by the judicious and active management

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(Enclosure No. 5)

General Order.

management of his column, have entitled themselves to a distinction, beyond the praise of that ardour which they share in common with the rest of the army; and the Governor-General in Council assures them that he duly estimates their exertions.

4. Lieutenant-Colonels Miller, Burnett, and O'Halloran, having been specially noticed for their conduct in action, they are requested to believe that the Governor-General in Council has observed their laudable efforts with just approbation.

5. To particularize others, where all have merited applause so highly, would entail the objection, that wheresoever the discrimination should stop, those not named might appear to have deserved less. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, entreats the staff, the officers, native as well as European, the non-commissioned officers, and the soldiers of the Dinapore Division, to be persuaded, that he contemplates with admiration the patience under uncommon fatigues, the cheerful endurance of unusual privations, and the animated courage, manifested by all descriptions in the division. The whole of that force may indulge the gratifying reflection of having worthily fulfilled their duty to the State, and they will necessarily retain a proud confidence in their own powers.

6. Any the most limited loss of such brave men must be regarded with sincere concern. The regret universally manifested at the fate of Lieutenant Tirrell, in which Government deeply participates, will prove to young officers how widely they may excite interest and estimation, while yet in a subaltern rank, by a zeal and intrepidity similar to those which distinguished him. But the comparatively small expense of such valuable lives with which the service has been accomplished is matter of consolation, and is a circumstance which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, reflects singular credit on the conduct of the operations.

7. The management of the medical departments attending the Field Force was truly honourable to all those concerned in their several gradations of function.

8. These acknowledgments ought not to be closed, without an advertence to the claims of those who, though not actually serving with the divisions employed during the two campaigns, essentially promoted the success of the public efforts.

9. The admirable management of Lieutenant-Colonel Wegueliu and Major Lumsdaine, in the Commissariat, has already received the due tribute of applause.

10. To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, and the officers under him in the Adjutant-General's Department, on whom, in the execution of the Commander-in-Chief's orders, devolved the principal labour of detail in the preparation of the troops for the field, and in many subsequent provisions, the obligations of Government are unfeignedly felt. Though circumstances did not throw an equal share of occupation and responsibility on other Staff Departments, the respective duties of the Quarter-Master-General and Deputy Quarter-Master-General, of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's Troops, and of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, were multiplied extraordinarily, in a season of such active and extensive arrangement. The quality of the application exerted, which the Governor-General in Council is satisfied must be amply understood by all who have considered the equipment and combinations of the forces during this contest, has tended materially to the advantageous result of the different enterprizes. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, feels it but justice to include the officers of those departments in this profession of the high approbation, with which Government wishes to mark the conduct of the force on actual service in the late war.

11. The nature of the country and the climate were so novel to the Native troops, that a greater degree of merit must be attached to intrepidity under such circumstances, at the same time that a testimonial of exemplary behaviour in such a service must have more than ordinary value to those on whom it may be bestowed. Government has, therefore, determined that silver medals shall be presented to every native officer who actually served within the hills, and to as many of the non-commissioned officers and privates, as shall be recommended

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by the commanders of their respective battalions for distinguished zeal or gallantry in the course of that duty.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 6.)
Letter from Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that the Kajees commanding a detachment of the Siccim Rajah's troops, after attacking the Goorka post at Hansquar, as reported in my letter to Sir David Ochterlony, of the 5th instant, proceeded to Hoonamakie, in conformity to my instructions, and have since succeeded in surprizing a guard of fifty Goorka soldiers stationed at Phok-Ghawn, in the hills to the west of Naggree, and possessing themselves of the grain stored at that place.

These attacks have obliged the Nepaulese to detach a party from Cheinpore to oppose their progress; and if they should continue to be successful, I am in hopes some of the Kerauts may join them.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, and shall not fail to keep Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony fully acquainted with every circumstance that occurs on this part of the frontier.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Misacole,
18th February 1816.

(Signed) BARRE LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the Northern Frontier, East of the Koosi.

(Enclosure No. 7.)
Letter from Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

Since I had the honour of addressing you yesterday, I have received accounts that the inhabitants of the country about Phok-Ghawn have come over to the Siccim Rajah, bringing with them thirty serviceable stand of arms belonging to the Goorkas.

The Eck Chuckra Kajee, who commanded the party which attacked Phok-Ghawn, has been reinforced with one thousand five hundred men, under his uncle, who is the Rajah's Dewan, and on the morning of the 15th a very heavy firing was heard in the direction of Naggree, supposed to be another attack upon some of the Goorka posts, as on the following day an express arrived at Nucksabarrie* from Gentikatri (the Nepaulese Soobah of Naggree), recalling all the troops from that place and from the vicinity of Hansquar, which proceeded immediately into the hills upon the receipt of the order.

I shall return to Titalya with all possible expedition, for the purpose of giving the Kajees such assistance as may be requisite, and also with a view of encouraging the other hill tribes to join them.

Although it cannot be expected that any great success will attend their exertions, yet in the present situation of affairs, these active operations of an enemy within the hills may tend to embarrass the Nepaul Government, and not be altogether without some effect.

It is with great pleasure I have to report the cheerfulness with which the Kajees invariably comply with every instruction I have occasion to send them.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Singamonie,
19th February 1816.

(Signed) BARRE LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the Northern Frontier.

(Enclosure

* In the Morung.

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(Enclosure No. 8.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

(Enclosure No. 8.) Letter from Captain Latter.

Sir:

In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to acquaint you that the firing heard in the hills on the morning of the 15th, proves to have been an attack on some Goorka thannahs to the northward of Nucksabarrie, and it appears, that the Siccim Rajah's troops were proceeding towards Tambah-khânah, a valuable copper mine situated near the Mitchie Nuddee, at which place the Nepaulese have a force stationed, and a considerable dépôt of grain collected.

Several discharges of musquetry were heard in that direction when the last accounts were received, and it is not unlikely that the Goorkas may have been expelled from that position.

I have ordered a further supply of ammunition to be given to the Kajees, and shall assist them with some more arms.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Behadore Gange, 20th February 1816.

(Signed) Barre Latter, Captain, commanding on the Frontier.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

(Enclosure No. 9.) Letter from Captain Latter.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that immediately upon my return to Titalya I addressed a letter to the Siccim Rajah, expressing my satisfaction at the success which had attended his troops in their different attacks upon the Goorka posts, and urging him to make further exertions for the recovery of his ancient dominions, adding, that the present was a favourable time for expelling the Nepaulese from all their positions east of the Koosi.

I took this opportunity of replying to a letter received from Lama Tachang, the Rajah's Gooroo, or chief priest, and pointed out to him the advantages which the Rajah would derive from bringing all his troops into the field at this particular juncture, and by so doing preserving the friendship of the British Government. This letter was accompanied with a present of some Europe coloured chintz, which I was told would be much valued by the Gooroo.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that I yesterday received a communication, for the first time, from Deboo Tucka, the Booteah Kajee, who is at present stationed with a detachment of troops at a place called Manichooka, near a mountain named Singitilah, six days' journey north-west of Naggree. It appears that this Kajee possesses considerable influence, having the entire controul of the Booteahs and Limboos, in the Siccim Rajah's service.

It seems that the Hill tribes are under their distinct leaders, though subject to a general controul. Thus the Sepahees are commanded by the Rajah's Dewan and his nephew the Eck Chuckra Kajee, whilst the Booteahs and Limboos are under Deboo Tucka, who is distinguished by the title of the Booteah Kajee: it therefore becomes necessary to secure the interest of each Kajee or chieftain.

I am much pleased at having received this communication from the Booteah Kajee, because his influence may be exerted in bringing over the Kerauts; and if this can once be accomplished, a general rising of the whole country east of the Koosi would immediately follow. From the information I have been able to obtain, it would appear that the Kerauts are divided into three tribes, called Limboos, Jakahs, and Kumboos, and from their numbers were formerly styled the nine lac of Kerauts.

In my reply to the Booteah Kajee, I have particularly directed his attention to this point, and fully explained to the people who brought the letter, that if they

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(Enclosure No. 9.) Letter from Captain Latter.

they were able to effect it I would assist them with arms, ammunition, &c.; and with this view I thought it advisable, in the first instance, to send the Kajee five hundred rupees, to be distributed amongst such Limboos as might be induced to quit the Goorka army. I also sent ten stand of arms, with a promise of a further supply, upon ascertaining that these reached him in safety.

It is my intention to proceed to-morrow towards the foot of the hills, for the purpose of having an interview with the Sepahees under the Eck Chuckra Kajee, who is to meet me on the following day. I have instructed the different Kajees generally to stockade themselves wherever it was practicable; and to enable them to keep their troops in the field, I have promised to afford them every facility in procuring grain, in return for the produce of their country.

I confidently hope that these measures will be attended with the desired effect, in producing a diversion in favour of Sir David Ochterlony's army; for a movement amongst the Hill tribes, though not in actual communication with the troops under the Major-General's command, must undoubtedly tend to distract the enemy's attention.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Titalya, 25th February 1816 (Signed) Barre Latter, Captain, &c.

(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

Having, agreeably to the intention expressed in the seventh paragraph of my letter of the 25th ultimo, proceeded on the following day towards the foot of the hills, for the purpose of having an interview with the Kajee commanding the Siccim Rajah's troops, I shall now do myself the honour of reporting my proceedings, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

After expressing my satisfaction to the Eck Chuckra Kajee, at the success which had attended him in the different attacks upon the Goorka posts, I urged him to further exertions, by holding out the prospect of the Siccim Rajah recovering the whole of his dominions extending to the Koosi river, and pointed out to him the advantages which might be derived by bringing over the different tribes of Kerauts.

In reply, the Kajee stated his opinion that the Kerauts were not likely to quit the Nepaulese army as long as the Goorkas remained in possession of Naggree, because they had no security that the Nepaulese might not again occupy the country, and therefore he strongly pressed upon me the necessity of attacking the place, which he said might easily be taken, and when once wrested from the Goorkas, he was certain the whole of the Kerauts would place themselves under the protection of the British Government.

Having explained to him the impracticability of my advancing so far into the hills, in consequence of the Porters and Brinjarrie cattle, &c., having been discharged, and that they could not again be collected before the season would be too far advanced for active operations, I requested he would write to the Rajah and to the other Kajees, at all events, to excite the Limboos, with whom they have the most communication, to throw off the Goorka yoke, and I promised to assist him with money for the purpose, if requisite.

It being desirable, at this particular period, not to allow the Sepahees to remain inactive, I proposed to the Kajee that he should advance to Elam and Phae-Phae, two districts situated in the hills between the Mitchie and Koosi on the route to Cheinpore. This he promised to do, provided I would advance to the foot of the hills in the direction of Nucksabarrie and Hatigusah, for otherwise, if overpowered by numbers, his retreat might be cut off, in consequence of leaving Naggree in their rear.

As

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As consenting to this arrangement appeared to me the only mode of encouraging them to further exertions, and since it would be attended with no inconvenience, I immediately agreed to it, and have in consequence ordered a detachment to advance towards the Naggercote pass, as will be reported to the Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 10.) Letter from Captain Latter.

Had there been a possibility of procuring porters and cattle before the season for active operations would be nearly over, I should have solicited the sanction of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief for advancing against Naggree; but as this, under existing circumstances, could not be done, I thought myself bound to give that direction to the efforts making by the Sepahees, as might prove most annoying to the Goorkas, and therefore urged them to proceed as far to the westward as could possibly be done with safety to themselves.

It appears, from the account given by the Eck Chuckra Kajee, that the Siccim Rajah had secured all the passes to the northward of Naggree, so that the place may be considered as actually invested, though it is evident the Rajah will not be able to hold possession of the country, unless he obtains the fortress of Naggree either by treaty or force of arms.

Since I had the honour of addressing you on the 25th ultimo, I have received a letter from Lama Nadhuep, who is the chief superintendant and director of all the monasteries, and has the privilege of using a red seal. He expresses his enmity against the Goorkas, and trusts that their power will be completely annihilated. In my reply, I have requested him to use his influence in exciting the different tribes to attack the Nepaulese in every possible direction, and the people who brought the letter assured me that the Lama would cheerfully engage in the cause.

This is the first communication received from Lama Nadhuep, whose authority is entirely distinct from the Lama Gooroo, since he possesses a kind of spiritual sovereignty, and uses in consequence a red seal.

The letters I am daily receiving from the different Kajees prove that they are all equally zealous in the cause; and though the means which they possess are not great, yet they bring their troops into the field without any expense to the British Government.

I have, &c.,

Camp, near Titalya, 2d March 1816.

(Signed) Barre Latter, Captain.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

(Enclosure No. 11.) Letter from Captain Latter.

Sir:

In consequence of a communication this instant received from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., informing me that the treaty of peace signed at Seegowlee on the 2d of December had been ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul, I have directed the Kajees commanding the Siccim Rajah's troops to abstain from further hostilities, and shall immediately send intimation to the Soobah of Naggree, that all active operations have ceased on the part of the British Government.

It will be incumbent upon me, hereafter, to bring under the notice of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the strenuous and indefatigable exertions of the Siccim Rajah, during the last and present campaign, and which only since entering the hills I have been able duly to appreciate.

I have, &c.

Mugger Chong, in the Hills, three miles from Naggree, 13th March 1816.

(Signed) Barre Latter, Captain.



(Enclosure

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

(Enclosure No. 12.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

Letter from Captain Latter.

In my letter of the 2d instant, I had the honour of acquainting you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that the Kajees had agreed, at my request, to detach a body of troops towards Elam and Phae-Phae, two mountainous districts west of the Mitchie Nuddee.

In accomplishing this object, it appears that they met with no Goorka troops. Most of the inhabitants have come over to them; but several fled upon their approach, or were rather driven away by the persons employed in collecting the revenue. These two districts are now entirely depopulated, and it was no longer necessary to occupy them. The movement across the Mitchie has ascertained that the Goorkas have no troops in this neighbourhood except at Naggree.

Having understood that the Nepaulese Soobah Gentikatri had recommended to the Rajah the entire evacuation of the Siccim Rajah's country, I thought it not unlikely he might be inclined, in the present situation of affairs, to join the British troops, and therefore addressed a letter to him, copy of which is enclosed. In this communication I confined myself merely to the assurances of personal protection; but having since understood that there would be no objection to employing a company or two of Goorka soldiers against the Earrows, I forwarded a second letter to him, copy of which is likewise transmitted, offering service to the garrison if they would evacuate the fort: but to neither of these letters has any answer been returned.

Just as the above paragraph was concluded, the accompanying letter was brought to me. Its contents are immaterial since the ratification of the treaty; but had peace not been concluded, it is evident they would have defended the place.

It is to be hoped that no delay will take place in carrying into execution the stipulations of the treaty, as far as they concern the fort of Naggree; for the season of the year is now so far advanced, that it will be difficult to maintain our positions in this vicinity much longer.

I have, &c.

Mugger Chong, in the Hills, three miles from Naggree, 14th March 1816.

(Signed) Barre Latter, Captain.

Letter to Gentikatri.

Letter *from Major Latter to Gentikatri.*

All is well here, and I wish you the same. Your Rajah's cause is lost. Our troops have invaded Nepaul: if, therefore, you choose to consult your own interests, you will lose no time in throwing yourself on the protection of the British Government. I will speedily secure your interests. If, however, you are not disposed to come over to the British camp, I will never listen hereafter to any thing you may wish to say. By attending to this summons you may have your property.

Dated 7th of March 1816.

Letter to Gentikatri.

Letter *from Major Latter to Gentikatri.*

The condition of your Prince's affairs is worse than what I described it to be. The forts of Muckwanpore, Hurriarpore, and Hetounda, have already surrendered, and the British troops are advancing upon Catmandoo. It will be well for you if you place yourself under the protection of the British power: all the troops under your command will be entertained in its service. I exhort you to evacuate the fort quickly, and to come over to the British camp. It will be good for you, since you will be received into British pay. Obey the Honourable Company's summons.

Dated 11th March.

Letter

LETTER *from Gentikatri, addressed to Captain Latter.*

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(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter to Gentikatri.

Soubahdar Gentikatri, Subadar Ihuk Sing Phakee, and Subadar Chumpa Sing, send their compliments to Major Latter.

On the 13th of Phaugun Sooddee, we received your letter of the 11th of that month (11th of March), and we have understood its contents.

You write that the British forces are advancing to Catmandoo by the way of Muckwanpore and Hetounda, and state that the condition of our affairs is worse than what you represented it in your first letter; and you add, that it will be for our good if we throw ourselves on the protection of the British Government.

The case is this: that merely our defection could not ensure victory to the British arms. Faithful to our sovereign, we have undertaken the defence of this fort. As to what may be the views of the two Rajahs, or what may be the comparative strength of their armies, you best know. We can only profess ourselves incapable of betraying our trust. On the contrary, we are ready to sacrifice our lives in the discharge of our duty. The rest is known to you.

Dated, Fort of Naggree, 13th of Sooddee Phaugun.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from Captain Latter.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

I had the honour of reporting to you on the 13th instant, that in consequence of an express received from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, notifying the ratification by the Rajah of Nepaul of the treaty signed at Seegowlee on the 2d of December, it was my intention to send information to the Soobah of Naggree, that all active operations had ceased on the part of the British Government.

The enclosed is a copy of the communication made to the Soobah on the same day, which was delivered by a Sepoy, but no answer returned to it, although a particular request was made that it should be acknowledged.

My despatch of the 15th instant to Sir D. Ochterlony (copy of which was forwarded to the Acting Adjutant-General) will have informed his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that the Naepulese were moving a considerable body of troops to the eastward. Subsequent intelligence received from Captain Ward, states that the avowed intention of this movement is to reinforce the garrison of Naggree, and to expel the Siccim Rajah's troops from the positions they have lately occupied.

I have directed Captain Ward to send information to the nearest detachment of the Nepaulese troops, acquainting them with the ratification of the treaty, and consequent cessation of hostilities on our part; but as a measure of precaution, I have directed him to move likewise to the eastward, in case they continue their route, and if possible to continue in advance of them, but within the line of our own boundary.

I must acknowledge my anxiety to receive some instructions from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, regarding the measures which are to be adopted for putting the Siccim Rajah in possession of the country ceded to him, or rather for obliging the Nepaulese to withdraw their garrison from Naggree, which is the only place they are in possession of to the eastward of the Mitchie.

The line of communication now occupied by the Siccim Rajah's troops, and partly by the detachments under my command, extends nearly sixteen miles from the present ground of encampment, and reaches within gunshot of Naggree. All the posts are to the eastward of the Mitchie Nuddie, and within the territory ceded by the treaty of Seegowlee.

It must be considered that this line of communication is too extended to be maintained, in case the Nepaulese should be permitted to concentrate their forces to the eastward, and the detachments stationed in the different stockades will

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will be imminently endangered, if the Goorkas should cross the Mitchie with the force that has moved from Beejapore.

(Enclosure No. 13.) Letter from Captain Latter.

I have given the most strict orders to the Sieeim Rajah's troops to abstain from all hostility, and merely to secure themselves in the positions at present occupied. Two of their men were killed by a party of Goorkas, after it was known at Naggree that the treaty had been ratified; and I am apprehensive, unless orders are speedily received from Nepaul, that the Soobah of Naggree will take advantage of the truce, and endeavour to surprize some of their posts.

I am perfectly convinced that nothing but maintaining our present positions will induce the Nepaulese to retire from Naggree; but it must be confessed, that it will be difficult to keep them much longer, on account of the advanced season of the year and the sickness which may be expected.

The different officers have been instructed, in case the Nepaulese troops should approach their posts, to inform them of the ratification of the treaty and consequent cessation of hostilities.

The proclamation issued by Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, opening the communication with Nepaul for merchants and others, has been received, and the utmost publicity given to it.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Nucksabarrie, 20th March 1816.

(Signed) BARRE LATTER, Captain.

Letter to Soobah of Naggree.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter addressed by Captain Latter to the Soobah of Naggree on the 13th March* 1816.

Soostie Sri Soobah Gentikatri, Soostie Sri Major Latter Saheb Jeitoo Oochiet (or compliments).

My detachment was advancing against Naggree; but as one hour of this day had elapsed, a letter was received by me from the general who commands to the westward, with intelligence that peace was established between the Rajah of Nepaul and the Company. It is agreed that the country within the frontier formerly possessed by the Sieeim Rajah, together with Naggree, should be relinquished: so, according to orders, you will have to evacuate Naggree. When you are desirous of going, I will send a person with you; and there is no need to be apprehensive of retiring. To this letter, which is despatched, a person with an answer ought immediately to be returned. All fighting (or hostilities) have ceased. Written 13th March 1816, answering to the 4th of Phaugun.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

(Enclosure No. 14.) Governor General's Minute.

MINUTE *recorded by the Governor-General in the Political Department.*

In consequence of the conclusion of peace with the Government of Nepaul, and the stipulation in the treaty for the mutual reception of accredited agents, it becomes necessary to make immediate provision for the establishment of a Residency at Catmandoo on a permanent footing.

The nature of the differences which have subsisted between the two Governments, the result of the late war so fatal to the interests and greatness of the Goorka power, and the novelty of our relations with that Government, together with our little experience of their manners, customs, and character, will render the situation of Resident at Catmandoo, for a time at least, one of considerable importance and delicacy, and my attention has been sedulously directed to the selection of an officer qualified to do it justice, by talents, judgment, temper, and sagacity, combined, as far as might be attainable, with a knowledge of the people. My colleagues will, I doubt not, concur with me in opinion, that these requisite qualifications will be found in the Honourable Edward Gardner, whom I propose to nominate to the office of Resident at Catmandoo, and to instruct to proceed to that capital with the least practicable delay. The instructions with which it may be necessary to furnish Mr. Gardner at present, will be considered in the Secret Department.

I propose

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I propose that the Resident shall draw a personal salary of two thousand sicca rupees per mensem, and that he shall be permitted to charge his expenses, under the same rules that are in force at the other Political Residencies. I have not thought it necessary to suggest the placing of his personal salary on the same footing as that of the Resident's at other Foreign Courts; but I think it cannot, with propriety, be put on a scale inferior to that above proposed.

(Enclosure No. 14.) Governor General's Minute.

I propose that Mr. Gerald Wellesley be appointed First Assistant to the Resident at Catmandoo, with a salary of seven hundred and fifty Sicca rupees per mensem, and directed to join Mr. Gardner as soon as he is relieved from the charge of the Residency at Scindia's Court. The expediency of appointing a Second Assistant will be a subject of future consideration, when the nature and extent of the business to be performed shall be ascertained by experience.

I propose that Lieutenant J. P. Boileau, of the Eighteenth Regiment of Native Infantry, be appointed to command the Resident's escort, and to be Postmaster to the Residency, with the allowances and appointments attached to those situations at other Residencies.

It will be necessary to attach a Medical Officer to the Residency, and I shall hereafter name a gentleman for that situation.

I shall take an early opportunity of proposing an arrangement for the management of the affairs of Kamaon, in consequence of Mr. Gardner's removal from that province, and the other official arrangements which will become necessary by Mr. Gardner's relinquishment of the office of Second Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, which he has continued to hold since his deputation to Kamaon, and by Mr. Wellesley's removal from the office of First Assistant to the Resident at the Court of Scindia.

The immediate charge of the affairs of Kamaon will devolve on Mr. Traill, Assistant to the Commissioner, on whose discretion and ability the utmost reliance may be placed.

Fort-William, 16th March 1816. (Signed) MOIRA.

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(Enclosure No. 15.)

(Enclosure No. 15.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 4th and 5th instant, the latter of which was delivered by Captain Cartwright, together with the treaty of Seegowlee duly ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul.

2. The Governor-General in Council considers the reasons stated in your despatch, and in the verbal communications of Captain Cartwright, to establish beyond question the expediency of accepting the treaty of Seegowlee, rather than by exacting severer terms to incur the inconvenience, expense, and hazard of prolonged hostilities at this advanced period of the season. The treaty of Seegowlee secures every object which it was of any importance to obtain, in the adjustment of terms of pacification with the Government of Nepaul, and presents a fairer prospect of a firm and durable peace, than could be expected from such rigorous and humiliating conditions as would, in effect, have dissolved the Government, and left petty associations of banditti to subsist themselves as they might, by depredations on our frontier possessions.

3. The Governor-General in Council considers your conduct, both in the final decision adopted by you on this important point, and in your previous negociations with the Goorka agents, to be distinguished by consummate prudence, judgment, and discretion, and regards your procedure on this occasion as augmenting that claim to public approbation and applause, which a long and honourable course of public service had already obtained for you. The Governor-General in Council will express in General Orders his high admiration of the military skill and ability manifested in your advance to Muckwanpore, nor less so in your operations before that place; and will profess his sense of the gallantry and meritorious conduct of the officers and troops under your

 command.

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

command. The object of this despatch is to communicate to you such observations and instructions as are necessary, with regard to the several arrangements resulting from the provisions of the treaty.

(Enclosure No. 15.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

4. The first object is to obtain the execution of those stipulations depending on the Government of Nepaul which remain to be fulfilled. The Governor-General in Council thinks it probable that you will, at your interview with the Vakeels, have applied for the requisite orders to the Killadar of Naggree and the Goorka officers in authority east of the Mitchee, for the evacuation of the forts and lands in that quarter, stipulated to be delivered to the British Government, and that you will have taken measures for the conveyance of those orders to Captain Latter with the utmost practicable despatch. In the event, however, of your having awaited the special instructions of Government on this point, I am directed to request that you will immediately proceed in the manner above pointed out. Captain Latter is in possession of instructions for his guidance in the adjustment of all matters connected with this arrangement.

5. His Lordship in Council has no reason to believe, that any Goorka officers or forces are stationed in any other parts of the territory ceded by the treaty. It will, notwithstanding, be proper to apply for orders for the eventual transferring to the officers of the British Government, the lowlands situated between the Kali and the Rapti, and between the latter river and the Gunduck. The orders with respect to the former should be transmitted to the Resident at Lucknow, and those regarding the latter to the Magistrate of Goruckpore, who will be instructed, respectively, to make arrangements for occupying the ceded territories.

6. It is most likely that you will, in consequence of the Governor-General's private letter to your address of the 13th instant, have deputed an officer to Catmandoo to execute the functions of Resident at that Court, until the arrival of the Honourable Edward Gardner, whom his Lordship in Council has resolved to appoint to that situation.

7. Mr. Gardner will be instructed to repair to Catmandoo with the least practicable delay; and it is very desirable, with reference both to the advanced season and to other considerations, that Mr. Gardner should proceed by the direct route of the hills, by way of Sulleeanee and Palpa, to Catmandoo. You will accordingly be pleased, unless you should see reason to apprehend that the application would excite jealousy or be refused, to apply for passports for Mr. Gardner, and his suite and escort, to proceed by one or other of those routes. You will be pleased to put the request on the footing of the impracticability of his advancing through the Terraie and forest in the unhealthy season of the year. You will please to direct the Acting Resident to communicate to Mr. Gardner, without delay, the result of this application, if you decide on making it.

8. The only points on which it appears to be necessary to furnish the Acting Resident with specified instructions, are the execution by the Government of Nepaul of the stipulations of the treaty depending on it, and the arrangement of the pensions payable under the fourth article.

9. On the first, it is only necessary for him to obtain the orders of surrender referred to in a former part of this despatch, should they not have been antecedently expedited, and to transmit them as proposed.

10. On the latter point, he should be directed to express his readiness to enter on the subject, and to execute and deliver to the chiefs of the Rajah's selection, sunnuds for the pensions to be respectively assigned to him, or to agree that the whole sum shall be paid into the hands of the Rajah, to be disposed of by him as he may think proper. The sunnuds which may be granted by the Acting Resident will be replaced by others under the signature and seal of the Governor-General. If any repugnance to this arrangement regarding the pensions continues to prevail at the Court of Catmandoo, the Acting Resident will, of course, not press the matter; although it will be proper to make the offer, to mark the desire of the British Government to fulfil its obligations. In the case supposed, he may state that the further discussion of the question shall be reserved till the arrival of Mr. Gardner. For the rest, it is only necessary to enjoin the observance by the Acting Resident of a prudent and conciliatory

tory line of conduct, calculated to remove all feeling of jealousy and distrust from the minds of the Rajah and his ministers, and to reconcile them to the residence of a British mission at the capital.

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

11. You will be pleased to furnish the officer whom you may depute to Catmandoo with instructions founded on the contents of the preceding paragraphs.

(Enclosure No. 15.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

12. I have already stated that the Governor-General in Council considers the terms of the treaty of Seegowlee as securing every object of desirable attainment from the Government of Nepaul. His Lordship in Council is indeed still disposed to refrain from exacting the full extent of those conditions, and is prepared, eventually, to fulfil those hopes which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was instructed to hold out to that Government, of further favour and consideration. The submissive manner in which you were entreated to accept the ratified treaty of Seegowlee, the decided manifestation of the superiority of our arms, the circumstances under which their submission was made, and their distinct renunciation of all claim to any relaxation of the dry conditions of the treaty, enable the Governor-General in Council to indulge this disposition, without the fear of it being ascribed to any other motive than that of gratuitous concession of favour. His Lordship in Council has accordingly determined, at a proper season, to carry into effect those arrangements in favour of the Nepaulese Government, detailed in my despatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the 9th of December.

13. This measure should, however, in his Lordship's opinion, be reserved for the agency of Mr. Gardner, after his arrival and reception at Catmandoo, both as affording time to observe the real disposition of the Court, and as tending to make his arrival desired by the administration.

14. You will be pleased, therefore, to state to the Nepaulese Government, in general terms, that the Governor-General in Council retains his inclination to render the terms of the treaty as little burthensome as possible on the State of Nepaul, and that Mr. Gardner will, on his arrival, be prepared to offer to the Rajah propositions founded on this friendly disposition, provided he has grounds for believing that a disposition for preserving in future the relations of amity is really entertained by the Court of Nepaul.

15. You will receive from the Adjutant-General's Office the permission of the Commander-in-Chief to return to Kurnoul, as soon as you shall have completed the arrangements which may require your personal superintendence in the quarter where you now are.

16. You will be pleased, before your departure, either to deliver over the correspondence and documents connected with the negociation with Nepaul, from the commencement of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's mission until the latest date, to the Acting Resident, or to deposit them in charge of some person by whom they may be delivered to Mr. Gardner on his application.

17. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves of your having directed Captain Cartwright to repair to the Presidency, for the purpose stated in your despatch, and has derived satisfaction from your favourable report of that officer's zeal of spirit, which have entitled him to the favourable notice of Government. Captain Cartwright having fulfilled the objects of his mission, has been directed to return to your camp, and will be the bearer of this despatch.

I have, &c

Fort-William,
16th March 1816.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 16.)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure No. 16.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. You are apprized, by my letter of this date, of your appointment to the office of Resident at Catmandoo; and I now proceed to convey to you such directions as appear to be necessary for your immediate guidance, reserving for a future period more detailed instructions, relative to the affairs which will demand your attention on the assumption of your functions at that Court.

2. The

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 15.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

2. The enclosed copy of a despatch addressed, under this date, to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, will apprize you of the arrangement which it is proposed to make for the discharge of the duties of the Residency until your arrival.

3. You will observe, also, that is is the desire of the Governor-Genera lin Council, that you should proceed, if practicable, by the direct route through the hills, by way of Saleeanee and Palpah to Catmandoo. This route is recommended, partly by the consideration of the difficulties of the journey through the plains and forest in the season of the year now approaching, and partly from a view to the greater expedition with which you would reach Catmandoo, and commence those conciliatory procedures, whence we hope to allay the mortification of the Goorkas under their recent sacrifices. It is superfluous to enjoin peculiar attention in avoiding any minute examination of positions, or any other measure calculated to excite the jealousy or misconception of the Goorkas, whatsoever be the route through which you may proceed to their capital.

4. Should Sir David Ochterlony not judge it advisable to apply for permission for you to prosecute the direct route through the hills, or should objection be made by the Government of Nepaul, you will then proceed by some other convenient route, with as little delay as the period of the season and state of the country will admit. You will, of course, correspond on all these points with the officer whom Sir David Ochterlony will depute to Catmandoo, by whom the necessary arrangements will be made with the Goorka authorities for facilitating your advance to the capital.

5. You will apply to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, or to Colonel Nicolls, for an escort; unless you should be of opinion that, without risk of its being offensive to the feelings of the Nepaulese Government, the escort may be composed of Hill Troops, in which case a selection might be made from the Kamaon Provincial battalion, excluding any men who came over to us under such circumstances as would make their appearance at Catmandoo essentially an insult to their former masters.

6. You will hereafter receive your credentials, and a letter to the 'Rajah of Nepaul, to be presented on your arrival at his Court, from the Persian Secretary.

7. You will be pleased to transfer the charge of the affairs of Kamaon to Mr. Traill, who will consider himself to be authorized and directed to perform the duties hitherto executed by you until further orders.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
16th March 1816.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 17.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

To Richard Strachey, Esq., Resident at Lucknow.

Sir:

1. I am directed to inform you, that Sir David Ochterlony has been desired to transmit to you the orders which he will receive from the Government of Nepaul for the surrender of the ceded territories between the Kali and the western frontier of Goruckpore.

2. You will be pleased to take immediate measures for the occupation of those lands, with a view to their tranfer to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, in pursuance of the substantiation of that arrangement concerning which you have already received instructions.

3. Should the execution by you of the instructions now communicated be attended with inconvenience or difficulty, you will be pleased to transmit the enclosed letter, together with the orders of surrender, to the joint Magistrate of Shahjehunpore, by whom they will, in that case, be carried into effect.

4. In the event of your negociation with the Vizier being so far advanced as o make t advisable to transfer the lands at once to his Excellency, it will be desirable

desirable to carry that measure into effect directly, by concerting with his Excellency the immediate introduction of his own authority into the territory in question. His Excellency would undoubtedly require some additional force of his own for the occupation of the new territory, for which service a light legion of infantry and cavalry would be the most apt, and a reduction in the strength of our corps would afford ready trained men for the purpose.

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

I have, &c.

Fort-William, 16th March 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 18.)

To J. M. Whish, Esq., joint Magistrate of Shahjehunpore.

(Enclosure No. 18.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I am directed to desire that you will, immediately on the receipt of this letter, take measures for occupying the territory between the Kali and the western frontier of Goruckpore, ceded to the British Government by the Rajah of Nepaul, under the terms of the treaty of peace concluded between the two States.

2. You will make such temporary arrangements for the maintenance of tranquillity and the support of public authority in those lands, as may be immediately necessary. You are aware that it is in the contemplation of the Government to transfer these lands to his Excellency the Vizier, under arrangement which is now the subject of negociation with his Excellency, and consequently that no arrangement on your part, framed with a view to our permanent occupation of that territory, will be necessary.

I have, &c.

Fort-William, 16th March 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 19.)

To R. Martin, Esq., Magistrate of Goruckpore.

(Enclosure No. 19.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I am directed to inform you, that Sir David Ochterlony has been instructed to transmit to you the orders to be obtained from the Government of Catmandoo for the surrender of the low lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, which forms a stipulation of the treaty of peace lately concluded with the Government of Nepaul.

2. You will accordingly be prepared to occupy that territory, making such provisional arrangement for the maintenance of tranquillity, and the support of public authority, as may be immediately necessary, and reporting your proceedings to me for the information of Government.

I have, &c.

Fort-William, 16th March 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure No. 20.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure No. 20.) Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony.

Sir:

Under an idea that the actual possession of the document alluded to in my despatch of the 5th instant might be of importance at the present moment, I have requested Lieutenant Boileau to proceed by dawk to present it to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, together with a khureetah to his Lordship's address received from the Rajah of Nepaul.

I have availed myself of this opportunity of returning to you the several political papers relative to Nepaul negociations received from your office, and shall be much gratified if, in affording Lieutenant Boileau this opportunity of paying his personal respects to the Right Honourable the Governor-General,

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816. Enclosure.No.20.)

I shall in any degree be instrumental to the advancement of a zealous young officer, who has already been honoured by his Lordship's public notice and approbation

I have, &c.

Camp, 10th March 1816.

(Signed) D. Ochterlony, Major-General and Agent to Governor-General.

Engagement by the Rajah of Nepaul's Plenipotentiaries.

Translation, *through the medium of a Persian Version, of an Engagement (Ikhranama) in the Hindee Language executed at Muckwanpore Mari, by Kajee Buctawar Sing Thappa and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, Plenipotentiaries on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul.*

At the time of delivering the treaty, Major-General Sir David Ochterlony was pleased to observe, that the Right Honourable the Governor-General had not authorized him to accept the treaty, and that he could not encourage any hope of those indulgences, of which a prospect had been held out by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, being granted in addition to the treaty. That his Lordship, indeed, would not grant them, and that he would not recommend him to do so. That nothing beyond what was stated in the treaty would be allowed. Accordingly we, Srec Kajee Buctawar Sing Thappa and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, have agreed to what Sir David Ochterlony has required. In testimony whereof we have executed this Razeenama, and delivered it to the Major-General, dated the 5th of Soodee Phaugun 1872 Sumbut, corresponding with Tuesday the 4th of March 1816.

Letter to the Governor-General.

Letter *from the Rajah of Nepaul to the Governor-General received 18th March* 1816.

On the 21st of Maug 1872 Sumbut (corresponding with the 2d of February 1816), I had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter, dated 13th of January, stating that it was your hope and expectation to have been able to address me in the language of friendship and congratulation, on the renewal of the former relations of amity between the British Government and the State of Nepaul, but that unfortunately that hope and that expectation had been deceived and frustrated, by the extraordinary conduct adopted by my Government, in refusing to ratify a solemn treaty concluded by my authorized agents, stated by myself and my ministers to have been vested with full powers; intimating, however, at the same time, that there was yet time to avoid the danger to which I had exposed myself; namely, that the instant ratification of the treaty, and its transmission to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, would avert the impending evil, and would even induce your Lordship to consider the propriety of relaxing from the rigour of some parts of the engagement, but that any delay would be fatal; adding also, that your letter would be forwarded to me by the Major-General, who was vested with the command of the British force advancing into my territory, and with the conduct of all political affairs with my Government.

The relations of harmony and friendship between the Honourable English Company and this State, by the favour of the British Government, had subsisted without any difference of interest for a period of fifty years, and my ancestors were always grateful for its kindness. I also had no other wish but that of conforming to ancient rule, and the British Government likewise conducted itself as usual, in the spirit of kindness. Were I, indeed, to attribute the late transactions either to error on my side or to unkindness on the part of the British Government, I should be wrong. I ascribe all this war and tumult solely to the malignity of fortune. I nevertheless flattered myself, that your Lordship still had my welfare at heart. Accordingly, when your Lordship addressed your letter of friendly admonition to me, I considered the counsel and advice which it contained to be all for my own good: I wished, therefore, agreeably to your Lordship's injunctions, and for my own interest, to transmit the treaty by the hands of a confidential officer to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony; but unfortunately my evil destiny led me to delay its transmission, and in the mean time Sir D. Ochterlony advanced with the British army to Mari, near Muckwanpore.

As I

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 20.) Letter to the Governor-General.

As I had no other object in view than the restoration of peace and friendship between the two States, I successively despatched Kajee Buctawar Sing Thappa and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, with the ratified treaty to Sir David Ochterlony, who, knowing your Lordship's favourable disposition towards me, and being himself also kindly disposed, opened a communication with Kajee Buctawar Sing for the restoration of peace and amity, and received the treaty from the hands of that officer and Chunder Sekher Opadeea; delivering to them, at the same time, in exchange, for the purpose of being forwarded to me, the counterpart of it, under your Lordship's seal and signature, which I have since received.

Sir D. Ochterlony caused Kajee Buctawar Sing and Chunder Sekher Opadeea to execute a separate engagement in the Hindee language (Ikrarnama), the contents of which will be made known to your Lordship by the Major-General's communications. I hereby confirm that engagement.

It only remains for me to express my hope, that your Lordship will manifest your generosity and magnanimity, in such a manner as to secure to this State the same rank and consideration which it has hitherto enjoyed. A compliance with this request is not inconsistent with the dictates of liberality and benevolence.

I trust that your Lordship, believing me to be ever anxious for the pleasing accounts of your health, will continue to gratify me by kind letters.

*List of Presents.*

Five pieces of Cochin silk.
Seven muskpods.
One piece of toas.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

(Enclosure No. 21.) Letter from Secretary to Government.

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 10th instant, which was delivered by Lieutenant Boileau on the .... instant, together with the khureetah from the Rajah of Nepaul, and the paper executed by the Nepaul Vakeels referred to in your former despatch.

2. The Governor-General has addressed a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul in reply, which will be transmitted to you by the Persian Secretary: an English draft of the letter is enclosed for your information. You will be pleased to charge the officer whom you may depute to Catmandoo, under the instructions contained in my letter of the 16th instant, with the delivery of the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah.

3. It will be proper that the officer so deputed should be the bearer of presents to the Rajah on your part, and as an assortment of articles of European manufacture, suited to the purpose, will be given in charge to Lieutenant Boileau, to be delivered to you. Presents on a more extensive scale, will be hereafter presented to the Rajah by Mr. Gardner, in the name of the Governor-General.

4. The Governor-General in Council has great satisfaction in acknowledging the merits and services of Lieutenant Boileau. His Lordship in Council has been pleased to appoint that officer to be Commandant of the escort of the Resident at Catmandoo, and to be Post-master to the Residency.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
20th March 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

LETTER *from the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, written 20th March* 1816.

(Enclosure No. 22.) Letter from Governor-General.

I have had the honour to receive your letter, recapitulating the contents of that received on the 18th instant.

Major-General Sir David Ochterlony had already reported to me the exchange between himself and your agents, Kajee Buctawar Sing Thappa and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, of the ratifications of the treaty of Seegowlee, together with the execution by your agents of the separate paper referred to in your letter, and the consequent cessation of hostilities.

I have sincere pleasure in offering to you the cordial expression of my congratulations, on the happy restoration of the ancient relations of peace and friendship between the two States, which through the divine favour, and the sincere and earnest desire of both Governments to maintain and improve them, will I trust continue uninterrupted to the latest times, and be the means of promoting the interests and welfare of both.

In pursuance of the eighth article of the treaty, and with the view of strengthening the bonds of friendship, I have appointed the Honourable Edward Gardner, a gentleman of rank and high in my confidence and estimation, to reside at your Court as the representative of the British Government.

Mr. Gardner will proceed to Catmandoo at the earliest practicable moment; but as the distance of his present position may occasion some delay in his reaching the capital, I have instructed Sir David Ochterlony to depute to Catmandoo a confidential officer, who will have the honour of presenting you with this letter, and will reside at your Court, on the part of the British Government, until the arrival of Mr. Gardner.

I shall have great pleasure in receiving, with every mark of consideration and attention, the person whom you may be pleased to depute to this quarter, as your representative with the British Government.

(Signed) MOIRA.

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(Enclosure No. 23.) Letter from the Commissary-General.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

To C. W. Gardner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir:

1. Conformably with the instructions of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, I have the honour to transmit the accompanying comparative statement of the public expenditure in the late campaign of 1814-15 against Nepaul, contracted with that in the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5 against the Mahratta confederates.

2. His Excellency will remark, that the explanations principally regard the comparative expenditure in those branches of the former campaigns which are similar with those at present conducted by the Commissariat. They were those only respecting which I have any personal knowledge, and as far as they go, I believe them to be as correct as can be collected and inferred from the documents at present in my possession, nor am I aware of any thing further of moment to be expected on those points.

3. Regarding the other branches of expenditure, I have done little more than compress the Military Auditor-General's exhibit into a figured abstract. The information I was desirous of respecting the irregular corps and other points, could not be furnished at least in time, as stated in my report, the records and returns of the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5 appearing to be incomplete.

I have, &c.

Commissary-General's Office, Fort-William, 28th March 1816.

(Signed) T. M. WEGUELIN, Commissary-General.

COMPARATIVE

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT *of the Campaign of* 1814-15 *against Nepaul, with those of* 1803-4 *and* 1804-5 *against the Mahratta Confederates.*

The statement of the Military Auditor-General of the extra expenses connected with the war against the Mahratta confederates, in the campaigns 1803-4 and 1804-5, being exhibited on different principles with that drawn up by the Commissary-General of the charges incurred in his department during the late campaign 1814-15 against Nepaul, the accompanying comparative view (compiled on the principles adopted by the former officer) will shew the expenses incurred in that department in 1814-15, contrasted with those of the campaign, as well as the charges generally in other branches of the public expenditure, extracted from the Military Auditor-General's statement.

The present statement of the Commissariat expenses varying in some respects from the former, it may be proper to explain that it arises from bills subsequently brought to account, to the amount of Sonaut Rupees 36,814. 10. 10, for Brinjarrah bullocks and expenses in Kamaon; and of Sonaut Rupees 65,198. 0. 6, amount purchase of elephants and bullocks, being included in the present one; from which also is deducted Sonaut Rupees 1,03,330. 9. 5, the amount realized on resale of grain. Finally, the present statement exhibits every amount in Sonaut (instead of Sicca) Rupees, to make it correspond with that of the Military Auditor-General.

The following observations relate to the comparative charges connected with the Commissariat in the several campaigns under review.

CAMPAIGNS of 1803-4 and 1804-5.*

2. *Victualling Europeans.*

The contractor received for each European, during the campaign of 1803-4, Sonaut Rupees 16 per mensem, and for that of 1804-5, Sonaut Rupees 16. 2. The contract rate in ordinary times, was Sonaut Rupees 9 each, consequently the excess arising from the war, Sonaut Rupees 7, and Sonaut Rupees 7. 2. per man, for those campaigns respectively. These rates are, therefore, exhibited in the statement, as the extra expense victualling Europeans occasioned by the war.

It is to be observed, the Military Auditor-General's exhibit gives the average per month of persons and cattle for each campaign: that is, for seven months, or from the 1st September 1803 to the 30th April 1804, for that of 1803-4, and for nine months for the campaign of 1804-5, including the months of May and June 1804.

3. *Elephants.*

Elephants, the property of Government, and those also furnished by the Nabob

CAMPAIGN of 1814-15.†

2. *Victualling Europeans.*

The average provisions per man amounted to Sonaut Rupees 6. 2. 1½, to which is to be added Sonaut Rupees 2. 12. 6½, value of two gallons of rum (allowing one-fourth for wastage), according to the rate fixed for the year in the Office of Audit, making a total of Sonaut Rupees 8. 14. 8, the charge for victualling each European on the campaign. The difference between this rate and those paid the contractor in 1803-4 and 1804-5, carried into the number of European troops employed (19,006), would shew a saving on this article of Sonaut Rupees 1,35,786. 2..

The above average includes all charges, ordinary and extraordinary; but the amount of the latter only, or Sonaut Rupees 58,836. 10., is inserted in the statement as applicable to the war.

3. *Elephants.*

In the campaign of 1814-15, these animals belonging to Government were maintained

* Extracted from Military Auditor-General's Exhibit.

† N.B. The Statement of 1814-15 shews the total number of men and cattle for one month. The campaign was from the 1st October 1814 to 30th April 1815, or seven months; but the numbers employed were very unequal at different periods, amounting latterly to double the earlier proportions; consequently, any monthly average adopted, as in the Military Auditor-General's Exhibit of the campaigns of 1803-4, and 1804-5, would lead to erroneous conclusions.

*Remark.*—The extra charge attending the maintenance of the public cattle being alone ascribable to the war, that amount, collectively, for 1814-15, arising from extra establishments, contingencies, and small increase in the price of their food (as extracted from their bills) has been placed in the figured abstract annexed, opposite to the maintenance of elephants.

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 23.) Comparative Exhibit.

Nabob Vizier, are averaged per month, in 1803-4, at Sonaut Rupees 43. 4. 1.; and in the following campaign, the former at the rate of Sonaut Rupees 49. 12. 11., the latter at Sonaut Rupees 56. 19. The maintenance of the Nabob's elephants is an expense entirely arising from the war; but the excess in feeding the Honourable Company's elephants, over and above the contract rate (Sonaut Rupees 34 each) in times of peace, is only to be ascribed to that source, and placed at its debit.

For each elephant purchased the contractor was allowed Sicca Rupees 750 or Sonaut Rupees 783. 12. 6.

maintained at a monthly average of Sonaut Rupees 28. 7. each. The number employed is estimated in the aggregate at 1,115. Exclusive of these, 473 were furnished by the Nabob Vizier and Rajah of Tirhoot, the maintenance of which, arising from a greater establishment of attendants and certain monthly allowances for spices, medicines, and oil, amounted to the average monthly rate of Sonaut Rupees 31. 5. 3, which as a war charge is included in the statement.

The difference of these rates with those of 1803-4 and 1804-5, multiplied into the number of elephants employed in 1814-15, will shew a comparative saving in favour of the latter of Sonaut Rupees 30,781. 6. 4.

The average rate of elephants purchased during this campaign was Sonaut Rupees 691. 4. 5, making a saving on the contract rate on forty-two admitted, of Sonaut Rupees 3,884. 6. 11.

### 4. *Bullocks.*

Bullocks with the army in 1803-4 were maintained at the rate of Sonaut Rupees 8. 2. 5. each per month, and in the following year at Sonaut Rupees 9. 12. 9. The contract rate in a state of peace was Sonaut Rupees 4. 8. The difference on these rates, *viz.* Sonaut Rupees 3. 10. 5. in 1803-4, and Sonaut Rupees 5. 4. 9. in 1804-5, constitutes the excess attributable to the war.

Bullocks furnished by his Excellency the Nabob Vizier were maintained in 1803-4 at Sonaut Rupees 7. 0. 5. each, and in 1804-5 at Sonaut Rupees 8.8.7. each per month.

### 4. *Bullocks.*

In 1814-15 the number of Government bullocks employed, draft and carriage, amounted in the aggregate to about 11,543, the maintenance of which came to Sonaut Rupees 3. 1. 6. each monthly, exclusive of ordnance drivers, for which Sonaut Rupees 1. 8. may be allowed on the *whole number* in addition, had those drivers been paid by the Commissariat, making the total charge of each bullock Sonaut Rupees 4. 9. 6 The difference saved on this species of cattle for the number employed, may therefore be estimated at Sonaut Rupees 50,560. 8. 4.

Draft and carriage bullocks were not supplied by the Nabob Vizier in 1814-15; but 3,854 cattle of that description, of a large size, principally in Behar, were hired, at an average monthly expense of Sonaut Rupees 8. 8. each, including drivers.

### 5. *Camels.*

The average expense for maintaining the Honourable Company's camels in 1802-3, and towards the commencement of hostilities, was Sonaut Rupees 5. 7. 9. In the campaign of 1803-4 it was Sonaut Rupees 6. 9. 4, and in that of 1804-5 Sonaut Rupees 9. 5. 8. each. The difference between the former and these rates is the excess arising from the war, and included in the statement.

### 5. *Camels.*

From the peculiar nature of the countries where the operations were carried on, the employment of camels was very partial. Of the number of public camels near the scene of action, it may be presumed that not more than one-half, or 3,682, in the aggregate were employed, the expense of whose keep amounted to Sonaut Rupees 19,927. 7. or at an average of Sonaut Rupees 5. 6. 6. each, which for the number employed makes a saving of Sonaut

The

Rupees

The average purchase of camels during the campaign of 1803-4 was Sonaut Rupees 110. 5. 9., and in that of 1804-5 of Sonaut Rupees 130. 8. each.

Rupees 10,816 on the average rate of the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5.

In 1814-15, 881 camels were purchased during the campaign, at an average of Sonaut Rupees 80. 3. 10. each; which number multiplied into the difference of the average of 1803-4, and 1804-5, gives Sonaut Rupees 15,311. 7. saved on this article. These camels being required to complete deficiencies in the regular establishment, and not for the purposes of the war, the amount is not included in the statement.

### 6. *Horses.*

During the two campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5, 2,690 horses purchased to complete deficiencies, and for an augmentation of the cavalry, at Sonaut Rupees 420 each, are included in the Military Auditor-General's Statement, as also the cost of grain, transportation, and all contingencies connected with the feeding of the cavalry.

### 6. *Horses.*

In 1814-15, 1,254 horses were purchased. at an average of Sonaut Rupees 400 each. But as these were required for the remount and augmentation of the cavalry, unconnected, except in a very partial degree, with the Goorka war, this amount is not applicable to the war charges of that campaign.

### 7. *Rahcharrie Camels.*

The average number stated to be employed in 1803-4 were 759, at Sonaut Rupees 7 each per month; in 1804-5, 818 at Sonaut Rupees 7. 7. 7.: but the aggregate expense in the latter year amounted to Sonaut Rupees 73,364. 6, or Sonaut Rupees 9. 15. 6. each per month.

### 7. *Rahcharrie Camels.*

For the reasons before stated, this species of carriage could only be partially used. The whole expense amounts to Sonaut Rupees 30,707. 7. 7, which at the usual rate of hire, of Sonaut Rupees 6. 4. each camel, makes the number employed about 4,913, including Sirdars, Bheestees, &c. The difference on the average of this rate, with the hire in the former campaigns, introduced into the number entertained as above, amounts to a saving of Sonaut Rupees 10,951. 14. 4.

### 8. *Brinjarrah Bullocks.*

In the former of these campaigns 20,310 Brinjarrah bullocks were hired, at an average of Sonaut Rupees 2. 15. each; in the latter, 30,572 are stated to have been hired, at Sonaut Rupees 3. 0. 5. each: but the aggregate sum affixed to this charge (Sonaut Rupees 11,10,145. 12) makes the monthly rate of hire of that number to be Sonaut Rupees 4. 0. 6. each.

### 8. *Brinjarrah Bullocks.*

The utmost average rate of this description of cattle, in 1814-15, was Sonaut Rupees 2. 4, which gives 1,22,832, the total number employed, or an average monthly for seven months of 17,547. This number multiplied into the average difference of the hire in 1803-4 and 1804-5 shews a saving of Souaut Rupees 1,53,540 on this article.

### 9. *Carts.*

Under the head for ordnance purposes in 1803-4, 153 carts are averaged monthly at an aggregate charge of Sonaut Rupees 4,782. 8., or in the whole to Sonaut Rupees 33,477. 8.; and in 1804-5 the total amount is placed at 30,600, which being for nine months, reduces the number to about 110 monthly, for the whole army under Lord Lake, as well as for detachments. But

### 9. *Carts.*

The number of carts required for ordnance purposes almost exclusively amounted collectively, during the campaign of 1814-15, with the several divisions and at different periods to about 5,000, taking them from 25 to 26 Sonaut Rupees each per month at an average. It is evident the number of carts are regulated by the extent of the public stores, and cannot be controuled

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(Enclosure No. 23.) Comparative Exhibit.

But the siege of Bhurtpore taking place during this period, it was referred to the Military Auditor-General, whether this expenditure provided for the transport of the ordnance stores from Cawnpore and Agra required for that purpose: to which that officer replied, "that the carts hired for the Ordnance "Department appear to have been "correctly averaged in both campaigns, "and that although others may have "been hired for public purposes during "the war, the charges had been so "blended with the ordinary expen-"diture, that it was not possible to "separate them:" concluding with observing, "that as the hire of Brinjarrah "bullocks in the second campaign "alone amounted to Sonaut Rupees "11,10,145. 12, it was probable a "proportion was retained for general "purposes, including the Ordnance "Department;" an inference which, from the character of Brinjarrahs, would not appear to be warranted.

10. *Estimated Loss on Grain.*

In addition to the original sums in the Military Auditor-General's exhibit under this head of Sonaut Rupees 32,000 on the campaign of 1803-4, and of Sonaut Rupees 1,01,895 on that of 1804-5, the further sum of Sonaut Rupees 1,13,839. 2. 6. was subsequently admitted by that officer, *viz.*

| | R. A. P. |
|---|---|
| Amount of grain lost by Brinjarrahs which could not be recovered by stoppages ..... | 8,296. 2. 5. |
| Amount of grain captured and lost by moving of encampments | 42,475. 6. 10. |
| Do. allowed on account of wastage ... | 21,073. 9. 3. |
| Do. commission on disbursements ..... | 7,054. 0. 0. |
| Do. lost by sinking of boats, &c..... | 35,000. 0. 0. |
| Sonaut Rupees... | 1,13,839. 2. 6. |

This sum divided in proportion to the duration of each campaign, and added to the former amount of each year, gives for 1803-4 Sonaut Rupees 81,804. 10. 1., and in 1804-5 Sonaut Rupees 1,65,969. 8. 5, in place of the sum originally inserted.

trouled by the Commissariat, which has only to obey orders. Thus with the division against Nahun alone, the monthly average was about 500, and the rest principally with the Patna Division.

The monthly rate of Sonaut Rupees 4782. 8. for 153 carts, in 1803-4, gives an average for each Sonaut Rupees 31. 4.: the difference between which and the rate of 1814-15, as above, shews a saving on the 5,000 employed on that campaign, of Sonaut Rupees 26,250, on the expense that would have been incurred, if hired at the rate of 1803-4.

10. *Estimated Loss on Grain.*

The total amount of grain purchased, including conveyance and all contingencies, up to the 30th April 1815, was Sonaut Rupees 1,93,454. 11., of which to the amount of Sonaut Rupees 1,03,330. 9. 4. has been since realized, and brought to the credit of Government, leaving a balance outstanding of Sonaut Rupees 90,124. 1. 8. inserted in the Statement under this head. A further part of this sum will hereafter be accounted for on the final sale of the remainder of the Dépôts, now that the war has terminated; but some balance will no doubt remain unrecovered, which (exclusive of the charges for conveyance and contingencies, which in some instances could not be covered in the rate of issue) must arise from the half rations of rice and ottah which were issued gratis: but this loss may not be expected to exceed the moiety, at most, of the sum of Rupees 90,124. 1. 8. now outstanding.

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11. Payment of working parties is not properly a Commissariat disbursement, but having been made by that department in 1814-15, it has been included in that division of the accompanying statement, as also the rewards bestowed for the recovery of shot, by which the balance against the campaign of 1814-15 as an expenditure is Sonaut Rupees 5,044. 11. 6.

12. The preceding points are those connected with the Commissariat department, common to both the Mahratta and Nepaul campaigns. The following are peculiar to the latter principally on account of the local difficulties that were to be provided against.

First. The hire of bearers, coolies, dongers, kuseahs, &c., for the carriage of fifteen days' supplies, the ordnance stores, medical appurtenances, camp equipage, &c. &c., as circumstances might require on entering the hills, the total of which amounts to Sonaut Rupees 3,92,410. 14. 8., nearly one-third of the whole expense in the Commissariat department. Allowing that one-fourth of this sum might have been required for the doolies of corps and the carriage of the sick and wounded in the general hospitals, &c. &c., under any circumstances of a campaign, the remainder, or Sonaut Rupees, 2,94,318. 3, was expended for the purpose of general carriage, for which in other situations cattle would have sufficed, at one-sixth of that amount, consequently an excess of Sonaut Rupees 2,45,265 appears against the management of the Commissariat, from circumstances which that department could not controul.

Secondly. The hire of mules, tanyuns, ponies, &c., in place of bullocks, although the substitution of these animals as better adapted to a hilly country was attended with a heavier expense, the total amount of the charge is not to that extent, as to render any further comment necessary.

Thirdly. Preparation of shoes, caps, pantaloons, and hill doolies, &c., to the amount of Sonaut Rupees 76,717. 10. 11., is a charge peculiar to this campaign; also petty stores supplied the parks of artillery, camp equipage, &c. Sonaut Rupees 12,888. 1 10. is a separate consideration.

13. These sums form a total of Sonaut Rupees 3,34,870, in addition to the usual charges in the Commissariat department, arising from the peculiar circumstances of the Nepaul war, and should therefore, properly speaking, in contrasting its management with the disbursement for similar purposes in the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5, be deducted from its expenditure, which would leave the sum of Sonaut Rupees 9,06,433. 9. 9. only, as the total amount that would, under ordinary circumstances, have been expended by the Commissariat for the purposes charged in its bills for the campaign of 1814-15, embracing a period of seven months; and from this amount is to be deducted the further sum to be realized from the final sale of dépôts, and which may be estimated at from 40 to 50,000 Rupees.

14. These results are also to be compared with the former statement of the Commissary-General, by which it was shewn that, on a fair and moderate calculation, the probable expenditure in the supply branch of his department alone, was to be estimated at upwards of thirty-six lacs of Rupees for the campaign.

15. The above remarks relate to that part of the general expenditure in time of war which lies in the Commissariat. Those that remain to be noticed, appertain to other branches of the service, foreign to that department, the particulars of which, as is inserted in the figured abstract annexed, are taken from the Military Auditor-General's exhibit, copy of which accompanies for reference. On an inspection of this document, there is reason to infer that, from the want of proper records in the Office of Audit respecting that period, the statements of the expense incurred on account of irregular troops embodied or taken into pay during the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5, is very incomplete, and considerably below the actual expenditure on that account. A reference having been made to the Office of Audit relative to certain irregular corps, it was stated in reply, "that the corps alluded to, appeared to have been entertained subsequent to the "30th of April 1805." This, however, there being reason to presume, not being the case in all instances, to clear up the point, application was made to the Adjutant-General's Office, with no better success. The returns of that period were not

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 23.) Comparative Exhibit.

to be found, at least in time, to verify any errors in that particular in the exhibit of the expenses of those two years of the Mahratta campaigns: hence they have been allowed to stand as in the present statement, subject to such future corrections as more certain information may hereafter afford the means of applying.

16. The number of native troops in the campaign of 1803-4 are stated in the Military Auditor-General's exhibit at 33,028, and in 1804-5 at 35,763; but the statement appears to shew the strength of all corps that were employed at some period of the campaign, in the field or for the defence of our territories, as on inspection it includes not only the corps with the army and the several conquered garrisons, but also those in our own provinces at frontier posts, as at Midnapore, Seerole, and Mirzapore, and some that were a part of the time at Cawnpore, and Futtygurh. On the contrary, the number averaged in the campaign of 1814-15, as shewn in the return annexed, are those actually in the field with the several divisions of the army, for the months specified, with the estimated followers, who were also to be provided for. This return commences with the month of November, though the corps were in motion in October, principally in progress to their respective divisions.

17. It may also be remarked, that after the battle of Laswarrie on the 1st November 1803, that is for five out of the seven months of the campaign of 1803-4, the grand army under the immediate command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief merely moved encampment within a few days march of Agra, remaining for weeks on the same ground. The campaign of 1804-5, with exception to the seige of Bhurtpore, was of a similar description, consequently opposing no difficulties to the regular furnishing of the supplies, or bringing up of the public stores.

Commissary-General's Office,
Fort-William,
28th March 1816.

(Signed) T. M. WEGUELIN,
Commissary-General.

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ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT *of Military Auditor-General's Exhibit of the Extra Expenses connected with the War against the Mahratta Confederates in the Campaign of* 1804, *and* 1804-5, *contrasted with those of the Campaign of* 1814-15 *against the State of Nepaul.*

| HEADS of DISBURSEMENTS. | Campaign of 1803-4.—Seven Months. | | | Of 1804-5.—Nine Months. | | | Of 1814-15.—Seven Months. | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average Monthly No. of each. | Rate of each or per Month. | Total Amount of the Campaign. | Average Monthly No. of each. | Rate of each or per Month. | Total Amount of the Campaign. | Average Monthly No. of each. | Rate of each or per Month. | Total Amount of the Campaign. | |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| (2) Victualling Europeans | 3,842 | 7 0 0 | 1,88,258 0 0 | 4,524 | 7 2 0 | 2,90,101 8 0 | 19,016 | ..... | 58,836 10 0 | Amount extra Charges only. |
| (3) Elephants, maintenance of, | 183 | 9 4 1 | 11,855 14 9 | 179 | 15 12 11 | 25,465 8 9 | ..... | ..... | 8,557 4 7 | Ditto ..... all public Cattle. |
| Litto .. (Nabob Vizier's) ditto | 113 | 34 4 1 | 27,095 13 4 | 116 | 56 1 9 | 58,578 3 0 | 437 | 31 5 5 | 13,706 4 3 | |
| Ditto .. purchased | 50 | 783 12 6 | 39,189 1 0 | 33 | 783 12 6 | 25,864 12 6 | 42 | 691 4 5 | 29,043 9 6 | |
| (4) Bullocks, D and C, feeding of | 5,280 | 3 10 5 | 1,34,942 8 0 | 4,827 | 5 4 9 | 2,30,112 2 3 | | | | |
| Ditto..(Nabob Vizier's) ditto | 550 | 7 0 5 | 27,050 4 2 | 552 | 8 8 7 | 42,409 2 0 | 3,854 | 8 8 0 | 32,759 0 6 | Hired in 1814-15, chiefly in Behar. |
| Ditto..purchased | 4,984 | 26 2 0 | 1,53,667 0 0 | 307 | 30 0 0 | 9,210 0 0 | 1,282 | 28 3 2 | 36,154 7 0 | |
| | 782 | 30 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| (5) Camels, feeding of | 966 | 1 1 7 | 1,061 9 6 | 1,718 | 3 13 11 | 6,648 4 10 | | | | |
| Carriage of Grain, &c. &c., for ditto | .. | ..... | 41,423 9 8 | ..... | ..... | 75,000 0 0 | | | | |
| Camels purchased | 149 | 110 5 9 | 16,443 8 9 | 332 | 150 8 0 | 48,326 0 0 | | | | |
| (6) Horses .. ditto | 700 | 420 0 0 | 2,94,000 0 0 | 1,990 | 420 0 0 | 8,35,800 0 0 | | | | |
| Carriage of Grain for Cavalry | .. | ..... | 4,70,953 4 1 | ..... | ..... | 5,81,570 7 7 | | | | |
| (7) Rah Churrie Camels | 759 | 7 0 0 | 37,191 0 0 | 818 | Aggregate expense | 73,364 6 0 | 4,913 | 6 4 0 | 30,707 7 7 | |
| (8) Brinjarrah Bullocks | 21,810 | 2 15 0 | 4,65,384 4 0 | 80,572 | .. ditto .. | 1,40,145 12 0 | 1,22,832 | 2 4 0 | 2,76,372 15 11 | |
| Ditto .. for one Month | 7,714 | various rates | | | | | | | | |
| (9) Carts, Ordnance Department | 153 | ..... | 33,477 8 0 | ..... | ..... | 30,600 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 1,26,429 15 4 | |
| .... Purveyor ditto | 48 | ..... | 12,560 0 0 | 48 | ..... | 12,960 0 0 | | | | |
| (c) Boats at Agra, &c. | 60 | ..... | 13,034 0 0 | 60 | ..... | 22,344 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 4,801 15 4 | Marked (c) in Military Auditor-General's Exhibit. |
| Working Parties and collecting Shot | ..... | ..... | 1,389 9 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,434 5 1 | |
| Granaries and Contingencies | ..... | ..... | 1,024 11 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,305 15 7 | |
| (10) Estimated loss on Grain, &c. | ..... | ..... | 81,804 10 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,65,969 8 5 | ..... | ..... | 90,124 1 8 | Vide Notes to D, and No. 10, in remarks accompanying. |
| Salaries, Office Establishments, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,866 11 7 | |
| Bearers, Coolies, Doongurs, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,92,410 14 8 | |
| Mules, Tanyuns, Ponies, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,997 7 0 | |
| Preparation of Caps, Shoes, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76,717 10 11 | |
| Petty Stores and Camp Equipage | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,888 1 10 | |
| Victualling Prisoners of War | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,788 11 5 | |
| TOTAL Expenditure each Campaign connected with Commissariat Department | ..... | ..... | 20,51,806 3 3 | ..... | ..... | 36,39,469 11 4 | ..... | ..... | 12,41,303 9 9 | |
| Expenses connected with movement of Troops, extra Tentage, and Batta, &c. | ..... | ..... | 9,89,042 4 3 | ..... | ..... | 12,00,884 9 3 | ..... | ..... | 8,26,228 0 0 | Including extra Establishments employed with Corps. |
| Ditto .. appointment General Officers, Staff of Brigades, extra Staff Officers, &c. | ..... | ..... | 33,931 4 4 | ..... | ..... | 84,881 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 2,42,401 0 0 | Ditto extra Field Ditto, marked (b) in Exhibits. |
| General Hospital Contingencies | ..... | ..... | 9,611 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 58,796 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 32,099 14 6 | Drawn by Surgeons and separate Bills. |
| Warm Clothing and Shoes for the Troops | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67,461 0 0 | Prepared by Clothing Agent, &c. |
| Expenses on account of Irregular Troops embodied during the period of Hostilities | ..... | ..... | 1,69,056 9 0 | ..... | ..... | 1,54,326 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 6,87,844 4 10 | Marked (a) in Exhibits. |
| Expenditure, wear and tear of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, &c. &c. | ..... | ..... | 4,50,000 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 6,70,000 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 64,922 11 1 | Extract Military Auditor-General's Letter subjoined to copy of his Statement for 1814-15. |
| | | | 37,03,447 4 10 | | | 58,08,357 4 7 | | | 31,62,260 8 2 | |

Commissary General's Office,
28th March 1816.

(Signed) T. M. WEGUELIN,
Commissary-General.

RETURN *of European and Native Soldiers, Public Establishments, and Camp Followers, with each Division of the Army, during the late Campaign acting against Nepaul, from November* 1814 *to April* 1815, *both Months included.*

| CORPS. | November 1814. | | | December 1814. | | | January 1815. | | | February 1815. | | | March 1815. | | | April 1815. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fighting Men and Public Followers. | | Camp Followers. | Fighting Men and Public Followers. | | Camp Followers. | Fighting Men and Public Followers. | | Camp Followers. | Fighting Men and Public Followers. | | Camp Followers. | Fighting Men and Public Followers. | | Camp Followers. | Fighting Men and Public Followers. | | Camp Followers. |
| | Europeans. | Natives. | | Europeans. | Natives. | | Europeans. | Natives. | | Europeans. | Natives. | | Europeans. | Natives. | | Europeans. | Natives. | |
| Meerut Division ..... | 962 | 4,720 | 8,614 | 753 | 6,239 | 8,623 | 675 | 12,479 | 15,618 | 731 | 15,884 | 18,808 | 768 | 15,863 | 18,315 | 726 | 16,615 | 18,742 |
| Moradabad do. ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,680 | 3,680 | .. | 3,680 | 3,680 | .. | 4,454 | 4,454 | 30 | 4,454 | 4,454 |
| Loodeanah do. ..... | 62 | 6,070 | 8,275 | 85 | 7,268 | 12,468 | 85 | 7,253 | 11,324 | 70 | 7,283 | 12,037 | 83 | 7,247 | 11,933 | 80 | 7,161 | 11,690 |
| Goruckpore do. ..... | 762 | 3,908 | 6,149 | 768 | 3,902 | 4,670 | 760 | 3,817 | 5,703 | 751 | 3,299 | 7,478 | 770 | 3,553 | 5,384 | 347 | 3,909 | 4,925 |
| Total West of Gunduck..... | 1,786 | 14,698 | 23,038 | 1,606 | 17,409 | 25,761 | 1,520 | 27,229 | 36,325 | 1,552 | 30,146 | 42,003 | 1,621 | 31,117 | 40,086 | 1,183 | 32,139 | 39,811 |
| Dinapore Division..... | 936 | 7,197 | 8,133 | 936 | 7,197 | 8,133 | 1,433 | 7,920 | 9,353 | 1,426 | 12,052 | 13,468 | 2,936 | 13,403 | 16,339 | 2,077 | 10,382 | 12,459 |
| GRAND TOTAL..... | 2,722 | 21,895 | 31,171 | 2,542 | 24,606 | 33,894 | 2,953 | 35,149 | 45,678 | 2,978 | 42,198 | 55,471 | 4,557 | 44,520 | 56,425 | 3,260 | 42,521 | 52,270 |

Commissary-General's Office,
28th March 1816:

(Signed) T. M. WEGUELIN,
Commissary-General.

EXHIBIT *of the Extra Expenses connected with the War against the Mahratta Confederates in the Campaign of* 1803–4 *and* 1804–5.

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

Comparative Exhibit.

CAMPAIGN *of* 1803–4 :—*From the* 1st *September* 1803 *to the* 31st *of March* 1804 *embracing a period of Seven Months.*

| 1. DETAIL of TROOPS employed during that Period, being the MONTHLY AVERAGE. | European Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, the Monthly Average Effective. | | Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, the Monthly Average Effective. |
|---|---|---|---|
| His Majesty's Eighth Regiment Light Dragoons | 607 | ..... | — |
| Do. ..... Twenty-seventh Regiment do. | 358 | ..... | — |
| Do. ..... Twenty-ninth . ... do. ... do. | 370 | ..... | — |
| Do. ..... Seventy-sixth..... do. of Foot | 964 | ..... | — |
| The Flank Company of His Majesty's Twenty-second Foot | 200 | ..... | — |
| Experimental Horse Artillery | 57 | ..... | — |
| Gun Lascars attached to Horse Artillery | — | ..... | 55 |
| Eleven Companies of Foot Artillery | 614 | ..... | — |
| Seven ... do. of Golundauzes | — | ..... | 329 |
| Seventeen do. of Gun Lascars | — | ..... | 1,275 |
| Detachment of the H. C's. European Regiment. | 588 | ..... | — |
| First Regiment of Native Cavalry | 4 | ..... | 460 |
| Second ... do..... do. | 4 | ..... | 462 |
| Third . ... do..... do. | 4 | ..... | 466 |
| Fourth ... do..... do. | 4 | ..... | 450 |
| Fifth..... do..... do. | 4 | ..... | 468 |
| Sixth . ... do..... do. | 4 | ..... | 458 |
| First battalion First Regiment of Native Infantry | 2 | ..... | 1,029 |
| First... do.... Second ... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,032 |
| Second. do.....do..... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,035 |
| First... do.... Fourth.... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,029 |
| Second. do.....do..... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,028 |
| Second. do.... Fifth..... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,030 |
| First... do.... Sixth. . ... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,029 |
| Second. do.....do..... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,036 |
| Second. do.... Seventh... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,035 |
| First... do.... Eighth ... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,032 |
| Second. do.....do..... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,026 |
| Second. do.... Ninth . ... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,024 |
| Second. do.... Eleventh.. do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,029 |
| First... do.... Twelfth... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,027 |
| Second. do.....do..... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,019 |
| First... do.... Thirteenth do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,016 |
| First... do.... Fourteenth do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,020 |
| Second. do .....do..... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,019 |
| First... do.... Fifteenth . do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,031 |
| Second. do.....do..... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,022 |
| Second. do.... Sixteenth. do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,017 |
| Second. do.... Seventeenth (four companies,) do. | 2 | ..... | 392 |
| First... do.... Eighteenth do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,030 |
| Second. do.....do..... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,021 |
| Second. do.... Nineteenth do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,037 |
| First... do... Twenty-first ..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,023 |
| Second. do.....do..... do..... do. | 2 | ..... | 1,015 |
| Ramgurh Battalion | 8 | ..... | 1,189 |
| Pioneers, three companies. | 0 | ..... | 333 |
| Total fighting men during the Campaign on a Monthly Average | 3,842 | | 33,028 |



2. *Victualling*

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 23) Comparative Exhibit.

2. *Victualling European Troops.*

For each European soldier victualled as above, the Contractor received Sonaut Rupees 16 per mensem during the campaign, commencing as above stated on the 1st September 1803 and terminating on the 31st March 1804.

3. *Elephants.*

The average number of elephants belonging to the Honourable Company in the year 1803-4 was two hundred and ninety-five, whereof one hundred and twelve were maintained at the contract rate of Sonaut Rupees 34 each animal, and the remaining one hundred and eighty-three on service with the army, at Sonaut Rupees 43. 4. 1.

The average monthly number of elephants furnished by the Nabob Vizier during the campaign, was one hundred and thirteen, which were also maintained at Sonaut Rupees 43. 4. 1. each.

At this period the contractor received Sicca Rupees 750 for each elephant furnished for the public service, fifty of which animals appear to have been purchased and admitted during the campaign, i.e. thirty as an augmentation to the establishment, and twenty to replace casualties.

4. *Bullocks.*

The number of draft and carriage bullocks, the property of the Honourable Company, taken on a monthly average throughout the campaign, was six thousand eight hundred and ninety, of which five thousand two hundred and eighty were employed with the army and maintained at the rate of Sonaut Rupees 8. 25. each bullock. The remainder (one thousand six hundred and ten) were kept at the contract rate Sonaut Rupees 4. 8. per month.

During the campaign the Contractor furnished five thousand seven hundred and sixteen bullocks, viz., four thousand nine hundred and eighty-four at Sicca Rupees 25 each, and seven hundred and eighty-two at Sonaut Rupees 30 each bullock.

The average number of bullocks furnished by the Vizier amounted to five hundred and fifty, which were maintained at an average expense of Sonaut Rupees 7. 0. 5. per mensem each bullock during the campaign.

5. *Camels.*

The average number of camels the property of the Honourable Company in the year 1803-4 was nine hundred and sixty-six, which were maintained during the campaign at the monthly rate of Sicca Rupees 6. 9. 4. each animal; to which is however to be added, the proportion of the salaries of the agent and his deputy appertaining to this head, estimated at Sicca Rupees 766. 10. 8. per mensem, and of the expense incurred in the hire of Brinjarrah bullocks and carts for transporting grain for the feed of the above camels during the campaign, comprizing a stock equal to two months' consumption, estimated in the aggregate at Sonaut Rupees 41,423. 9. 8. The average price charged by the agent for each camel furnished in the year 1803-4 was Sonaut Rupees 110. 5. 9., and it is calculated that one hundred and forty-nine were purchased during the campaign to replace casualties.

6. *Horses.*

Nine hundred and five horses were purchased in the course of this year, to replace casualties, at the average rate of Sonaut Rupees 42 each horse, of which about seven hundred may be considered as appertaining to the campaign.

The average monthly number of horses employed during the campaign appears to have been nearly as follows, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| His Majesty's Eighth Dragoons | 459 |
| Twenty-seventh ditto | 338 |
| Twenty-ninth ditto | 350 |
| Experimental Horse Artillery | 85 |
| Six regiments of Native Cavalry | 2,862 |
| Total | 4,092 |

at

at six seers of grain for each horse, which was supplied during the year at the medium rate of forty-three seers per Sonaut Rupee: to which is to be added the proportion of the salaries of the agent and his deputies appertaining to this head, estimated at Sonaut Rupees 1,533. 5. 4. per mensem, and of the expense incurred in the hire of Brinjarrah bullocks and carts, of transporting grain for the feed of the above horses during the campaign, comprizing a stock equal to two months consumption, estimated in the aggregate at Sonaut Rupees 4,70,953. 4. 1.

7. *Rahcharrie Camels in the Department of the Commissary of Bazars.*

The average monthly number of Rahcharrie camels employed to assist in the conveyance of a stock of grain for the use of the army was seven hundred and fifty-nine, at the rate of seven rupees each per month, the aggregate expense whereby incurred was Sonaut Rupees 37,191.

8. *Brinjarrah Bullocks.*

The average number of Brinjarrah bullocks hired monthly in the departments of the Commissary of Bazars during the campaign, for transporting the supplies (equal to two months' consumption) was twenty-one thousand three hundred and ten, at the rate of Sonaut Rupees 2. 15. per bullock, the aggregate expense whereof was Sonaut Rupees 4,38,200.

9. *Carts.*

One hundred and fifty-three carts appear to have been hired on account of the Ordnance Department during the campaign, at an aggregate monthly expense of Sonaut Rupees 4,782. 8.

(*b.*) 10. *Temporary Field Staff Appointment.*

The monthly expense incurred under this head amounted to Sonaut Rupees 6,917. 14. 4.

11. *Extra Establishments.*

The expenses incurred under this head were as follow, viz.

(*a.*) For the pay of a corps of Native Cavalry hired for the purpose of protecting the cattle and grain in the departments of the Agent for Camels and Grain, from the 1st of November 1803 to the 31st of March 1804, Sonaut Rupees 18,420. For the pay of Golundauze, Gun-Lascars, Bheestees, and artificers formerly in the service of the enemy, for the same period, Sonaut Rupees 14,828. 12.

(*b.*) For the pay and batta of an establishment of Lascars, Bheestees, and artificers, employed with the camp equipage of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 1st of August 1803 to the 31st of March 1804, Sonaut Rupees 12,248.

(*b.*) For ditto ditto with the camp equipage of the Field Hospital, during the same period, Sonaut Rupees 6,384.

(*b.*) For ditto ditto with ditto of Staff Officers not in the receipt of tent allowance, Sonaut Rupees 982.

For the hire of sixty boats detained at Agra for the service of the army, from the 1st September to the 31st March 1804, Sonaut Rupees 13,034.

(*b.*) For the hire of bazar servants in Bundelcund during the same period, Sonaut Rupees 1,407.

For the hire of forty-eight carts and hackeries in the Purveyor's department, for the carriage of instruments, bedding, medicines, and hospital supplies, from the 1st August 1803 to 31st March 1804, Sonaut Rupees 12,560.

(*a.*) For extra charges for the carriage of hospital clothing, medicines, instruments, &c. &c., appertaining to the field hospital, Sonaut Rupees 9,611.

(*b.*) For contingent charges incurred for the conveyance of sick and wounded officers and men, from the 1st September 1803 to the 31st of March 1804, Sonaut Rupees 2,368. 6.

(*c.*) For

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 23.) Comparative Exhibit.

(*c.*) For working money to men employed in the trenches, Sonaut Rupees 1,389. 9. 7.

(*b.*) For making durwah jackets, &c., for recruits on their march to join the army in the field, Sonaut Rupees 1,229.

(*b.*) For the expense of a zuffêet, or entertainment authorized by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for each of the native corps present at the battle of Laswarree, at an expense of Sonaut Rupees 200 for each battalion, Sonaut Rupees 2,400.

For an advance made by the Resident at Lucknow, being one month's hire of three thousand Brinjarrah bullocks, despatched by him in October 1803 for the service of the army, Sonaut Rupees 9,508.

12. *Troops hired to aid in the Defence of the Frontier of Chootah Nagpore.*

(*a.*) For eighty-five horsemen and five hundred burkundauze furnished by the Rajah Futty Narrain, from the 1st November 1803 to the 30th of April 1804, Sicca Rupees 28,152.

(*a.*) For a corps of one hundred and fifty cavalry and one thousand three hundred and ninety-six infantry, furnished by the Rajah Bhoop Sing, from the 1st of October 1803 to the 30th of April 1804, Sicca Rupees 1,04,734. 14.

(*a.*) Cash paid Jemmadars to aid in the protection of the frontier of Chootah Nagpore, Sicca Rupees 2,920. 15. 0.

(*c.*) Do. do. for the erection of seven temporary granaries in Chootah Nagpore, Sicca Rupees 1,024. 10. 4.

Do. do. for the hire of 4,714 Brinjarrah bullocks in do. do. for thirty days, at a general average of two annas per diem, Sicca Rupees 17,676. 4.

*Note.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The amount of war charges connected with the campaign of 1803-4 estimated at ..... Sonaut Rupees | 30,34,454 | 14 | 0 |
| Expenditure, wear and tear, of ordnance, ordnance stores, &c. ..... | 4,50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchase of elephants and bullocks to replace casualties to encrease the establishment ..... | 1,86,992 | 6 | 10 |
| Loss in the sale of grain ..... | 32,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total war charges connected with the campaign of 1803-4 .....Sonaut Rupees | 37,03,447 | 4 | 10 |

EXTRACT *from a Letter from the Military Auditor-General, dated 25th March 1816, addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Weguelin, Commissary-General.*

You will observe that the Hindoostanee Cavalry, commanded by the then Captain Richard Frith in the campaign of 1804-5, is inserted in the statement forwarded with my letter to your address of the 8th instant immediately after the regular cavalry.

It was introduced there as an established corps, and the strength only inserted, but the expenses incurred thereby are included in the aggregate exhibited in the last page of the statement.

Its monthly expenses, exclusive of Captain Frith's allowances, amounted to Sonaut Rupees 11,905.

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 May 1816.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

Comparative Exhibit.

CAMPAIGN 1804-5 :—*In April and May* 1804, *and from the* 1*st of September* 1804 *to the* 31*st March* 1805, *embracing a period of Nine Months.*

| 1. DETAIL of TROOPS employed during that Period, taken upon a MONTHLY AVERAGE. | European Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, the Monthly Average Effective. | | Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, the Monthly Average Effective. |
|---|---|---|---|
| His Majesty's Eighth Light Dragoons | 540 | ..... | — |
| Do. ..... Twenty-fourth... do | 321 | ..... | — |
| Do. ..... Twenty-fifth ... do | 331 | ..... | — |
| Do. ..... Twenty-second Regiment of Foot | 882 | ..... | — |
| Do. ..... Seventy-fifth ..... do. | 502 | ..... | — |
| Do. ..... Seventy-sixth ..... do. | 703 | ..... | — |
| Do. ..... Horse Artillery | 51 | ..... | — |
| Gun Lascars attached | — | ..... | 55 |
| Foot Artillery | 780 | ..... | — |
| Golundauze, six companies | — | ..... | 258 |
| Fourteen Companies Gun Lascars attached | — | ..... | 1,048 |
| Honourable Company's European Regiment | 331 | ..... | — |
| First Regiment Native Cavalry | 4 | ..... | 465 |
| Second...do..... do. | 4 | ..... | 462 |
| Third.... do..... do | 4 | ..... | 457 |
| Fourth . do..... do | 4 | ..... | 466 |
| Fifth .... do..... do., four troops | 3 | ..... | 315 |
| Sixth ... do..... .. do | 4 | ..... | 465 |
| Hindoostance Indian Cavalry | — | ..... | 525 |
| Corps of Pioneers, three companies | — | ..... | 230 |
| First battalion First Regiment Native Infantry | 2 | ..... | 1,052 |
| Second. do.....Second ... do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,027 |
| First... do.....Sixth..... do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,033 |
| Second. do.....Sixth..... do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,050 |
| First... do.....Eighth ... do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,036 |
| Second. do..... do.....do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,038 |
| Second. do.....Ninth. ... do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,031 |
| First... do.....Eleventh . do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,039 |
| Second. do..... do.....do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,040 |
| First... do.....Twelfth... do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,032 |
| Second. do..... do.....do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,040 |
| First... do.....Thirteenth do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,040 |
| First... do.....Fourteenth do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,033 |
| Second. do..... do.....do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,031 |
| First... do.....Fifteenth . do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,035 |
| Second. do..... do.....do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,040 |
| Second. do.....Sixteenth. do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,029 |
| Second. do.....Seventeenth ..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,033 |
| First... do.....Eighteenth do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,030 |
| Second. do..... do.....do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,040 |
| First... do.....Nineteenth do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,033 |
| First... do.....Twenty-first ..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,029 |
| Second. do..... do.....do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,035 |
| First... do.....Twenty-second ..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,040 |
| Second. do..... do.....do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,029 |
| First... do.....Twenty-third ..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,031 |
| First... do.....Twenty-fourth ..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,031 |
| Second. do..... do.....do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,028 |
| First... do.....Twenty-fifth ..... do.. | 2 | ..... | 1,035 |
| Second. do..... do.....do..... do | 2 | ..... | 1,029 |
| Total Expenses, Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File, and Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Rank and File | 4,524 | | 55,762 |



2. *Victualling*

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 23)

Comparative Exhibit.

*2. Victualling European Troops.*

For each European soldier victualled as above, the Contractor received Sonaut Rupees 16. 2. per mensem, during the campaign of 1804-5.

3. *Elephants.*

The average number of elephants belonging to the Honourable Company in the year 1804-5 was two hundred and seventy-seven, whereof ninety-eight were maintained at the contract rate of Sonaut Rupees 34 each animal, and the remaining one hundred and seventy (on service with the army) at Sonaut Rupees 49. 12. 11.

The average monthly number of elephants furnished by the Nabob Vizier during the campaign was one hundred and sixteen, and these were maintained at an average monthly expense of Sonaut Rupees 56. 1. 9. each elephant.

At this period the Contractor received Sonaut Rupees 750 for each elephant furnished for the public service, thirty-three of which animals appear to have been purchased and admitted during the campaign of 1804-5 to replace casualties.

4. *Bullocks.*

The number of draft and carriage bullocks, the property of the Honourable Company, taken on a monthly average throughout the campaign, was six thousand, one hundred and eighty, of which four thousand, eight hundred and twenty-seven were employed with the army, and maintained at the rate of Sonaut Rupees 9. 12. 9. each bullock per mensem: the remainder were maintained at the contract rate of Sonaut Rupees 4. 8. 0.

During the campaign, the Contractors furnished three hundred and seven bullocks, at Sonaut Rupees 30 each bullock.

The average monthly number of bullocks furnished by his Excellency the Vizier, Rajah Himmut Bahauder and Colonel Misselbach, amounted to five hundred and fifty-two, and these were maintained at an average monthly expense of Sonaut Rupees 8. 8. 7. each bullock.

5. *Camels.*

The average number of camels, the property of the Honourable Company, in the year 1804-5, was one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, which were maintained throughout the year at the average monthly rate of Sonaut Rupees 9. 5. 8. each camel; to which is also to be added, the proportion of the salaries of the Agent and his Deputy appertaining to this head, estimated at Sonaut Rupees 766. 10. 8. per mensem, and of the expense incurred in the hire of brinjarrah bullocks and carts, for transporting grain for the feed of the above camels during the campaign, comprizing a stock equal to two months' expenditure, estimated in the aggregate at Sonaut Rupees 75,000.

The average price charged by the Agent for each camel furnished in the year 1804-5 was Sonaut Rupees 130. 8; and it is calculated that three hundred and thirty-two were purchased during the campaign to replace casualties.

6. *Horses.*

One thousand and fifty horses were purchased in the course of this year to replace casualties, at the average rate of Sonaut Rupees 420 each horse, the whole of which may be considered as appertaining to the campaign: to which may be also added, the cost of nine hundred and forty horses to complete the Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Native Cavalry, at Sonaut Rupees 420 per horse; sixty horse having been transferred to those corps at the reduction of the body guard.

The average monthly number of horses employed during the campaign appears to have been as follows, *viz.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Three regiments of His Majesty's Dragoons ..... | 1,011 horses. |
| Five ditto, and four troops of the Honourable Company's Cavalry, and the Experimental Horse Artillery ..... | 2,706 |
| Total ..... | 3,717 horses |

at six seers of grain for each horse, which was supplied during the year, at twenty-eight seers per Sonaut Rupees, to which is to be added the proportion of the salaries of the Agent and his Deputies appertaining to this head, estimated at Sonaut Rupees 1,533. 5. 4. per mensem, and of the expense incurred in

in the hire of Brinjarrah bullocks and carts for transporting grain for the feed of the above horses during the campaign, comprizing a stock equal to two months' consumption, estimated in the aggregate at Sonaut Rupees 5,81,570. 7. 7.

7. *Racharrie Camels in the Department of the Commissary of Bazars.*

The average monthly number of Racharrie camels employed to assist in the conveyance of grain for the use of the army was eight hundred and eighteen, at the rate of Sonaut Rupees 7. 7. 7. each per mensem, and the aggregate expense thereby incurred is estimated at Sonaut Rupees 73,364. 6.

8. *Brinjarrah Bullocks.*

The average number of Brinjarrah bullocks hired monthly in the department of the Commissary of Bazars during the campaign, for transporting the supplies equal to two months consumption, was 30,572, the average monthly hire of which was Sonaut Rupees 3. 0. 5. per bullock, at an aggregate expense of Sonaut Rupees 11,10,145. 12.

*Temporary Field Staff Appointment.*

The monthly expense incurred under this head amounted to Sonaut Rupees 100,48.

9. *Extra Establishments.*

(*a*) The expenses incurred under this head were as follow, *viz.*

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the pay of Golundauze, Gun-Lascars, Bheestees, and Artificers, formerly in the service of the enemy, from the 1st May 1804, to the 30th April 1805...Sonaut Rupees | 35,589 | 0 | 0 |
| (*b*) For the pay and batta of an establishment of Lascars, Bheestees, Puckallies, &c. &c., employed with the camp equipage of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief | 18,372 | 0 | 0 |
| (*b*) Ditto, ditto, for the field General Hospital | 8,576 | 0 | 0 |
| (*b*) Ditto, for officers not in the receipt of tent allowance | 1,473 | 0 | 0 |
| (*c*) For the hire of sixty boats detained at Agra for the service of the army | 22,344 | 0 | 0 |
| (*b*) For a bazar establishment with the army in Bundlecund | 2,412 | 0 | 0 |
| For the hire of forty-eight hackeries and carts in the purveyor's department, for the carriage of instruments, medicines, clothing, provisions, &c. | 12,960 | 0 | 0 |
| (*a*) For the pay of two tumans of Nujeebs | 11,592 | 0 | 0 |
| (*d*) For extra charges incurred on account of the field General Hospital, exclusive of the hire of carts and hackeries | 58,796 | 8 | 0 |
| For the hire of carts in the Ordnance Department during the campaign | 30,600 | 0 | 0 |

10. *Contingencies.*

(*b*) Contingent charges for the conveyance of wounded officers and men, for the cost of burwah jackets, and other incidental charges on account of recruits joining the army, compensation for horses killed in action, estimated at the aggregate sum of Sonaut Rupees 44,000.

*Note.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The amount of war-charges connected with the campaign of 1804-5 is estimated at ..... Sonaut Rupees | 50,01,386 | 13 | 7 |
| Expenditure, wear and tear of ordnance stores, estimated at | 6,70,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchase of elephants and bullocks to replace casualties... | 35,075 | 0 | 0 |
| Estimated loss in the department of the agent for camels and grain, by capture, wastage, &c. &c. | 3452,5 | 0 | 0 |
| Estimated loss in the department of the Commissary of Supplies in the sale of grain | 67,370 | 0 | 0 |
| Total war charges connected with the campaign of 1804-5 | 58,08,356 | 13 | 7 |

Military Auditor-General's Office,
February 1816.

(Signed) H. Imlach,
Military Auditor-General.

Detail

Bengal Secret Letter, 30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

Comparative Exhibit.

DETAIL *of the extra Expenses incurred consequent to the War against Nepaul, from the Commencement of our offensive Preparations in September* 1814 *to the* 30*th of April* 1815, *the Termination of the official Year, and embracing a period of seven Months.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expenses connected with the movement of corps during the above period, comprizing extra tentage to European officers, extra batta to the native troops, and extra establishments employed with corps, &c. &c..... | 8,26,228 | 0 | 0 |
| (*b*) Ditto, ditto, with the temporary appointment of general officers on the staff of Brigadier, extra staff officers, and field establishments of every description employed with the several divisions of the army, and at magazines ..... | 2,42,401 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospital contingencies drawn in separate bills by the Surgeons employed in the field ..... | 32,099 | 14 | 6 |
| Contingent expenses on account of warm clothing and shoes furnished by the Agent of the first clothing division, and by Major Roughsedge, exclusive of those incurred in the Commissariat Department for similar purposes ..... | 67,461 | 0 | 0 |
| (*a*) Expenses incurred on account of irregular troops embodied during the period of hostilities, and of various corps of horse and foot supplied by chieftains in alliance with Government..... | 6,87,844 | 4 | 10 |
| Total expenses incurred, consequent to the war against Nepaul, from the 1st September 1814 to the 30th April 1815, exclusive of the Commissariat disbursements..... | 18,56,034 | 3 | 4 |

Military Auditor-General's Office, 23d March 1816.

(Signed) H. IMLACH, Military Auditor-General.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from the Military Auditor-General, dated* 25*th March* 1816, *to the address of the Commissary-General.*

In reply to your letter of this day's date upon the subject of war-charges, I beg leave to inform you, that the estimated gross amount expenditure, wear and tear of ordnance, ordnance and military stores, in the year 1814-15, is Sonaut Rupees 5,84,304. 4. 3, of which perhaps about one-sixth may be considered as appertaining to the war-charges.

Political Letter to Bengal, 13 Feb. 1817.

## POLITICAL LETTER *to* BENGAL.

*Dated the* 13*th February* 1817.

1. Our last lettter to you in this department was dated the 3d ultimo.

2. Our Secret Committee having communicated to us the several letters addressed to them by Lord Moira and by the Governor-General in Council, from the 20th July 1815 to the 30th March 1816 inclusive, relating to the progress and happy termination of the war with Nepaul, we proceed (in continuation of our Political Despatch of December 15th 1815) to advert to some of the most prominent points of those letters.

3. In our despatch of the 15th December 1815, we expressed the great satisfaction which we had derived from the brilliant successes achieved by the division of the army under the command of Sir David Ochterlony on the Malown range of hills, and the hope which we entertained that the conquest of the province of Kamaon, followed up by the surrender of Ummer Sing, the principal leader of the Goorka force, would lead to the early conclusion of peace on terms of honour and security.

4. That

Political Letter to Beng. 13 Feb. 1817.

4. That hope was unfortunately disappointed, by the refusal of the Government of Nepaul to ratify the treaty signed at Seegowlee on the 2d of September 1815. We see no reason, however, for thinking that the terms of that treaty could, in fairness, be deemed unreasonable. The war having originated in the systematic and unprovoked aggressions of the enemy, a necessity was imposed upon you, not merely of punishing the wanton acts of violence which had immediately occasioned the commencement of hostilities, but of repressing the spirit of usurpation and insult on the part of the Nepaulese, and of providing, by the establishment of a strong barrier, against their future encroachments. In addition to these indispensable objects, the relative position of the contending parties at the close of the first campaign, arising out of the signal successes obtained by the British army, authorized as well as enabled you to insist upon a partial indemnity for the expenses incurred by the war.

5. The arrangements adopted by you for the prosecution of the second campaign, appear to us to have been very judicious, both in a military and political point of view. The appointment of Sir David Ochterlony to the command of the army was naturally suggested by his former meritorious services, and by the confidence which he had infused into the troops; and we have great satisfaction in finding that your selection was amply justified by the judgment, ability, and military skill, which were displayed by that distinguished officer in conducting the operations of the last campaign.

6. It has also been highly gratifying to us to observe, that in the valley of Muckwanpore, as well as on the heights of Malown, the proceedings of this able General were admirably supported by the zeal and gallantry of the officers, and by the bravery and discipline of the troops under his command. We have pleasure in expressing the sense which we entertain of the meritorious services rendered by the officers whose names have been mentioned in the General Orders published by you or by the Commander-in-Chief during the whole of the war, as having particularly distinguished themselves.

7. Neither have we overlooked the high, and we doubt not, merited commendations, bestowed in your General Orders of the 20th March on the conduct of the Medical Department attending the field-force; on the management of Lieutenant-Colonel Weguelin and Major Lumsdaine, in the Commissariat Department; on the arrangements of Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan and the officers under him in the Adjutant-General's Department; and on the exertions of the Quarter-Master-General, of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's troops, and of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. We have also to signify to you our approbation of your determination, announced in those Orders, to present silver medals to every native officer who served within the hills, and to as many of the non-commissioned officers and privates as shall be recommended by the commanders of their respective battalions, for distinguished zeal or gallantry in the course of that duty.

8. We have observed with regret, from the third paragraph of the letter of the Vice-President in Council, dated the 21st June 1815, that for the purpose of depriving the enemy of the resources derivable from the Terraie, Major-General Wood was authorized not only to destroy the crops and put a stop to the cultivation, but also to remove the class of persons inhabiting the forests of Bootwul, denominated Tharoos, together with their families, and that an arrangement was in progress for settling them in the district of Goruckpore, where it was intended to provide for them by assignments of waste lands. Without inquiring whether this measure might, or might not, be justifiable by the peculiar circumstances under which it was adopted, we have no hesitation in saying, that the class of persons affected by it have strong claims on the liberal consideration of Government. Now that the war is terminated, every facility and assistance should be given to those of them who may be desirous of returning to their own country; and care should be taken, that such of them as may choose to remain within our territories, may not be sufferers, eventually, from the proceeding in question.

9. Having done justice to those who acted a part in planning and executing the military operations of the last campaign, we are not less ready to acknow-

Political Letter, to Bengal 13 Feb. 1817.

ledge and applaud the wisdom of the political arrangements formed by you, with the view of obtaining the co-operation of the chiefs and inhabitants of some of the western Goorka Provinces, in case of the continuance of hostilities, and, on the other hand, of facilitating and expediting the conclusion of peace, by vesting Sir David Ochterlony with powers to renew the negociation, in the event of overtures for that purpose being made by the enemy. The experienced talents, judgment, and prudence of Mr. Gardner, recommended him as a fit person to be entrusted with the conduct of the first of those arrangements; and the advantages of the second were soon demonstrated by the course of events.

10. The brilliant outset of the campaign, and the rapid progress of the army, having entirely destroyed the hopes which the enemy might have entertained of opposing our advance through a mountainous and difficult country, and convinced him of his inability to contend against us with any prospect of success, the Government of Nepaul soon evinced an anxious wish to obtain those terms of peace which they had before rejected.

11. Although the conduct of the Nepaulese, in delaying their submission, might have justified us in demanding greater sacrifices than those stipulated by the treaty of Seegowlee, yet after the ratified treaty had been proffered to our acceptance, accompanied with humble and earnest intreaties, that harder conditions might not be imposed, we perfectly concur with you in opinion, that as a prolongation of the war was not necessary for the vindication of our honour or the security of our interests, it would not have been consistent with the generosity and magnanimity of the British character to have exacted further concessions from the necessities of a valiant but vanquished foe. We have no hesitation, therefore, in giving our most unqualified approbation to the resolution adopted by Sir David Ochterlony, under the discretionary powers with which he was most properly entrusted, to accept the treaty of Seegowlee as ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul, on receiving from the Vakeels of the Rajah a formal declaration, that his Highness relinquished all expectation of that relaxation of the conditions of the treaty which Colonel Bradshaw had been previously instructed to hold out to him.

12. The correspondence of Captain Latter, relative to the situation and affairs of the Rajah of Siccim, his successful exertions in procuring the support of the Rajah to our cause, and his operations in the hills in conjunction with the troops of that petty State, have impressed us with a very favourable opinion of the judgment and ability of that officer.

13. The provisions contained in the treaty concluded with the Rajah of Nepaul, are so fully and satisfactorily explained in Lord Moira's letters of the 5th August and 2d October 1815, and in the despatch of the Governor-General in Council, dated the 12th January 1816, that it is unnecessary for us to enter into a particular discussion of the different articles. We have only, therefore, to express our general approbation of the treaty, and our entire concurrence in those views of policy on which it was framed. It leaves Nepaul, as you justly remark, in the condition of a substantive and independent State, whilst the extensive cessions of territory which the Rajah has been compelled to make have so far reduced his strength and resources, as effectually to check that spirit of conquest and aggrandizement which had long animated the Goorka policy. We trust with you, that a suitable vigilance on the part of our Government in India, combined with a firm and conciliatory course of conduct, will gradually allay those feelings of mortified ambition which may be expected to exist for a time in that proud and high-spirited race of people, and that we shall not hereafter witness a dissolution of those relations of amity which have been now so happily restored.

14. We have also to signify to you our approbation of the measures and arrangements adopted by you in consequence of the treaty, as explained in paragraphs twelve to twenty-two of your despatch of the 30th March 1816, and the proceedings therein referred to. The selection of Mr. Gardner to officiate as Resident at Catmandoo, we consider as extremely judicious; and we have no doubt that that gentleman will perform the duties of his new station with the same discretion, temper, and ability which he displayed in the transactions relative to the province of Kamaon, and the subsequent negociations with Choutra Bum Sah.

15. The

Political Letter to Bengal, 13 Feb. 1817.

15. The liberal pecuniary aid afforded by the Nabob Vizier, towards defraying the expenses of the war, demands our cordial acknowledgments, and we desire that they may be conveyed in suitable terms to his Highness.

16. We shall expect to be apprized of the result of the arrangement stated to have been in progress at the date of your last despatch, for the transfer to the Nabob Vizier of the territory lying between the Kali and the eastern boundary of Baraitch; and we look forward with satisfaction to the receipt of that interesting information of a political and scientific nature, which you have given us reason to expect, relative to the countries which the events of the war have laid open to European adventure, commerce, and research. We could have wished that the war had ended without any accession of territory on our part; but the peculiar circumstances which, as appears by the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee of the 11th May 1815, induced you to determine upon retaining Kamaon, appear completely to justify that deviation from the settled course of your policy.

17. We cannot close this despatch without expressing ourselves to be highly satisfied with the statements prepared by your Commissary-General and Military Auditor-General, of the expenses of the two campaigns against Nepaul, which shew the late war to have been conducted with a laudable attention to economy, and establish the efficiency of the existing system of military equipment and supply.

We are, &c.

London,
the 13th February 1817.

(Signed) T. Reid,
J. Bebb,
&c. &c. &c.

## POLITICAL LETTER *to* BENGAL,
*Dated 4th March* 1817.

Political Letter to Bengal, 4 Mar. 1817

1. Our last letter to you in this department was dated the 13th ultimo.

2. In addition to our political Despatch of the 13th ultimo, conveying to you our general and cordial approbation of the conduct and conclusion of the Nepaul War, we have great satisfaction in transmitting to you copies of the resolutions on that subject which have been unanimously voted by the Court of Directors.

*Resolved Unanimously*, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Earl of Moira, K.G., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, for the prudence, energy, and ability, combined with a judicious application of the resources of the Company, displayed by his Lordship, in planning and directing the operations of the late war against the Nepaulese, undertaken in consequence of a persevering system of encroachment and insult on their part, and also for his wisdom and moderation, in availing himself of the successes obtained by the army, for concluding a peace with the Goorka power, on terms both honourable and advantageous.

*Resolved Unanimously*, That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and G.C.B., for the vigour, judgment, and effect, with which he personally conducted the operations of the force under his command on all occasions, and particularly in the last campaign, the management of which, and of the subsequent negociation, was with great propriety entrusted to him, in testimony of the confidence due to his experienced merits, and well-acquired distinction.

*Resolved Unanimously*, That the thanks of this Court be given to all officers, both European and Native, belonging to the army which served in Nepaul, for their gallant and meritorious services during the late war; also, That the Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, who were employed in the late war; and that the thanks of the Court be signified to them by the officers of their respective corps, as well

Political Letter to Bengal, 4 Mar. 1817.

well for their patience under unusual fatigues and their cheerful endurance of privations, as for their valour and intrepidity in presence of the enemy.

3. We have the satisfaction of communicating to you the under-mentioned resolutions of the General Court of Proprietors, adopted after perusing your despatches relating to the progress and termination of the late war with the Rajah of Nepaul, *viz.*

*At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, held the 11th December* 1816.

*Resolved Unanimously*, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, for the prudence, energy, and ability, combined with a judicious application of the resources of the Company displayed by his Lordship, in planning and directing the operations of the late war against the Nepaulese, undertaken in consequence of a persevering system of encroachment and insult on their part, and also for his wisdom and moderation in availing himself of the successes obtained by the army, for concluding a peace with the Goorka power, on terms both honourable and advantageous.

*Resolved Unanimously*, That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and G.C.B., for the vigour, judgment, and effect, with which he personally conducted the operations of the force under his command on all occasions, and particularly in the last campaign, the management of which, and of the subsequent negociation, was with great propriety entrusted to him, in testimony of the confidence due to his experienced merits and well-acquired distinction.

*Resolved Unanimously*, That the thanks of this Court be given to all the officers, both Europeans and Native, belonging to the army which served in the Nepaul war, for their gallant and meritorious service during the late war.

*Resolved Unanimously*, That this Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both Europeans and Native, who were employed in the late war, and that the thanks of this Court be signified to them by the officers of their respective corps, as well for their patience under unusual fatigues and their cheerful endurance of privations, as for their valour and intrepidity in presence of the enemy.

We are, &c.

London, 4th March 1817. (Signed) T. Reid, J. Bebb. &c. &c.

Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1816.

## LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA *to the* CHAIRMAN, *Dated the 6th August* 1816.

To Thomas Reid, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir:

The conception which the Honourable Court have been pleased to intimate, in their letter of the 13th October 1815, that the first campaign of the Nepaul war was injudiciously planned, appears to me to demand distinct notice, as it involves a very serious charge against my conduct of your affairs in a crisis of great importance.

The unskilful management of your concerns would be no venial error. It would have been culpable in me to have accepted so weighty a trust, without a reasonable confidence that study and experience had qualified me to discharge it fitly. The imputation upon me is, therefore, grave. I must, of course, be anxious to satisfy you that it has been adopted without sufficient scrutiny.

The connected view of the motives, the plan, and the subsequent conduct of the Nepaul war, which was submitted to the Honourable Committee in my despatch

despatch of the 2d August 1815, may perhaps already have had this effect: but at all events, it cannot be superfluous, that I should lay before you some observations, in reply to a variety of charges and insinuations which have been made at home against the cause and conduct of the war. Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1816.

The clearest mode in which I can submit an exposition to you will be the replying separately to the several charges which I have noticed as having been advanced in England.

*1st. The war was forwardly undertaken without necessity.*

The necessity of the war has been recognized by the Honourable Court from a knowledge of all that led to it. Still there are particulars which it may be well to detail, not only as furnishing a more distinct explanation for any quarter to which you might wish to communicate it, but as exhibiting to yourself a more satisfactory illustration of the special measures adopted. The aggressions of the Goorkas had been the subject of complaint for many years. A sense of the difficulty how to deal with a people possessing such peculiar advantages of position, rendered Government naturally shy of coming to a rupture: when the hope of settling by amicable adjustment a point at issue with the State of Nepaul could not be indulged, the trespass was overlooked, to avoid the necessity of chastening it by force. The rapacious spirit of the Goorkas was, of course, encouraged by success and impunity; our forbearance being ascribed to our fear. We smarted at once from the consciousness of unmanly submission, and from disappointment in our temporizing policy. The encroachments of the Goorkas became incessant, extended their scale, and were evidently pursued on a systematic plan. We were shamed, at length, into serious expostulation; yet this remonstrance could not obtain for us a temporary respite from the injuries of which we complained. While discussions were going on with a view to the investigation and adjudication of lands recently occupied under loose pretensions by the Goorkas, they insultingly expelled our police and revenue officers from a tract containing twenty-two villages, which had uniformly paid rent to us for a course of years. Even under this indignity, our Government remained temperate. Indisputable as was our right to the lands in question, we only laid hold of a proposition which had been thrown out by the Rajah of Nepaul, with no expectation that we should bind him to it, for the appointment of Commissioners by both Governments to determine by local examination the disputed points. Though this referred to another object in debate, it was so applicable to the one under immediate notice, that the Rajah could not avoid compliance. As it was understood that the proceeding should be final, our Government intimated that in the event of the Goorka Commissioners not making good their title to the twenty-two villages, the tract would be immediately resumed by us. The Commissioners met and proceeded to the examination of the claims of the respective Governments to Bootwul and Sheoraj. Ours produced Sunnuds and rent-rolls that were altogether incontestable. The Goorka Commissioners, not attempting to exhibit any proofs, let it be seen that they had only been gaining time, under a shew of discussion; for at length they said roundly, that "although they did "not pretend to invalidate our documents, they were not empowered to give "up the lands." In this state I found things. I had certainly an option: I might shrink from the declaration plighted by Lord Minto, abandoning the property of the Company, sacrificing the safety of our subjects, and staining the character of our Government; or I had to act up to the engagement bequeathed to me, and to reprove the trespass of an insatiable neighbour. That I should have chosen the latter alternative will hardly afford ground of censure: still every care was used to avoid giving provocation, and the resumption was proceeded upon as if it had been the consequence of mutual agreement. The Goorka establishments were removed from the litigated villages, without roughness and without contest of any sort: our civil officers were replaced in function. There was so little appearance of hostility in the measure, or of exasperation on the part of the Goorkas, that it was not thought necessary to keep any of our troops in the district during the unhealthy season. For a certain period of the year there reigns in the vicinity of the forest, throughout its whole length, a fever which has always proved dreadfully fatal to our Sepoys, though it but slightly affects the people born in the tract. On the removal of our soldiers from apprehension of this malady, a regular force of Goorkas, commanded by Munraj

Letter from Lord Moira, 6 Aug. 1816.

Foujdar, a public functionary of high rank, surprised our police and revenue stations, murdering most of the defenceless individuals. The chief Thannadar escaped the massacre, but was made prisoner. Munraj Foujdar deliberately caused him to be tied to a tree, and to be shot to death with arrows, as an example to deter others from taking office under us against the will of the Goorkas. The Rajah of Nepaul was informed, by a letter from me in Council, that we must consider war as actually made upon us, unless this atrocious outrage were disavowed, and its perpetrator punished. The answer was haughty, evasive, and even menacing. Need I ask what procedure was incumbent on your Government?

2d. *Without incurring the expense of invading the enemy's territory, we might easily have occupied and held the disputed lands.*

Were it not that I have seen this opinion communicated from England, I should think it superfluous to observe, that this is the very course we did adopt till the lesson received in consequence pointed out the necessity of a very different system. The measure recommended could never have been tried by us, but on the expectation that the Goorka Government would acquiesce in it, rather than maintain their injustice by a war. The moment they shewed their determination to stand a contest with us, he must have been short-sighted indeed, who did not see that there was no other policy left for us, but to break down effectually that hostile power by crushing it in its home. No man could be weak enough to imagine that so acute an enemy would restrict his efforts to the tract which was the subject of contention: therefore, on the defensive principle, we should have had to spread our troops along a frontier of six hundred miles, in an uniform plain, without a river, a fortress, or a position, to cover any portion of that extent. If we did not thus spread our troops, the ungarnished spots would be ravaged by small parties: if we did so spread them, the line must be every where so weak, as that the Goorkas, descending from any given point within the hills where they had concentrated a force, must overpower whatsoever unsupported detachment they might please to attack. Our information respecting their movements would be always precarious, for the ferocity with which they put persons to death on the slightest suspicion, made it extraordinarily difficult to get spies to venture into that country: whereas our habits offered no intimidation to those from whom the Goorkas would learn every particular respecting each of our stations. Such a campaign must have been disgraceful, disheartening, and expensive, without having brought us a step nearer to a decision of the contest: we had, therefore, to succumb under indignity and injury, or to undertake offensive operations. The mention, at the beginning of this paragraph, of our having tried to re-occupy the usurped lands and yet avoid hostilities, leads to a particular of some interest for me. It is scarcely credible that Sir George Nugent, who had in his official station expressed, not simply concurrence, but strong feeling, as to the necessity of the war, should ever subsequently have held language which might lead others to regard that war as having been evitable. What I have heard from Europe, however, makes it questionable, whether he may not have spoken on the subject in a manner exciting more doubt than he probably meant to convey. Earnestly hoping that my information is incorrect, I still wish to satisfy you, my dear Sir, under what sensation the resolution of war was adopted. The council was sitting on ordinary business, when the despatch announcing the slaughter of our police and revenue officers was received by the Secretary for the Political Department. He immediately brought it to the Council, and read it to the Board. It was instantly said (not by me), "Oh! the Goorkas have made "war upon us: no discussion is left in the case." The sentiment was so acknowledged by the rest of us, that no discussion did take place. We merely lamented to each other the vexatious exigency which had befallen us, seeing no alternative but to meet the hostility as best we might. I stated to my colleagues, generally, my notion of the operations which I thought it would be advisable to undertake, and of the resources on which I could calculate. I then added, that as no military movements could take place for four or five months (the sickly season being at hand), I was sure they would approve my making still a trial to avert war, since that trial should be so fashioned as not to commit the dignity of the British Government. I confessed that the private information we had of the disposition of the Goorka Chiefs left little room to hope their insolent confidence would stoop to any terms of reparation. The trial was made: the result has

has been mentioned. The following passage from the letter of the Vice-President in Council (Mr. Edmonstone), of the 4th October 1815, declares the unanimity of the Council, as to the inevitability of the war, in the hour of the decision; and I am confident that no one of the gentlemen who signed that letter ever hinted a different opinion. "Even had those observations admitted the inter- "pretation, that any existing or anticipated difficulties in the Financial Depart- "ment arose from the war with Nepaul, still we venture to express the belief, "that the inferences stated by your Lordship could not justly be drawn from "them. We shall not enter into any detail of argument in support of this "opinion: the first inference would, of course, be repelled, by the tenour of the "despatches to the Authorities at home, in which the Members of Government "have unanimously maintained the necessity of the war."

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*3d. The management of the war was not judiciously conceived, nor were the impressions on the enemy territory duly supported.*

I am almost tempted to suspect, that some one has contrived to mislead the Honourable Court, by directing their attention to the recognized advantage of an army's acting in a compact body, while he concealed from them that there might be cases to which the general principle would be wholly inapplicable. The only criterion for determining whether the plan of campaign be sound or not, is the justness of its adaptation to the country in which it is to be carried on, and to the object ultimately contemplated. General rules are inept and mischievous, if they be incorrectly applied. To effect such a decisive diminution of the enemy's immediate strength and future resources, as should disable him from ever repeating his insolent aggressions, was the rational object in the invasion of Nepaul; and to achieve this in the speediest manner, was a policy dictated by other important considerations, as well as by the desire of saving expense. This being the principle, the nature of the enemy's country, and the state of his defences, were to regulate the details by which our purpose was to be fulfilled. In a country which is a continued succession of mountains, drawn out to great extent along your possessions, with all its rivers running perpendicularly to your frontier, there is no making different corps prosecute a combined movement to a common point. The unexampled difficulty of feeding troops in that country, supplies not being transportable in any other manner than on the shoulders of men, rendered it impracticable to act in any large bodies. But supposing it had been possible to push a corps, irresistible from its numbers, to the enemy's capital, no sudden termination of the war would have been produced by the success of such a measure singly. It is certain the enemy had so lively an interest of pride in the preservation of Catmandoo, as that they would make the utmost exertions to protect it: an attempt, therefore, on that city, was a sure mode of keeping a large body of the Goorka army withdrawn from that quarter where you hoped your impression might have a permanent effect. But much loss of property, public and private, would likewise be involved in the fate of Catmandoo, so that its capture would have been a real wound. It was thence expedient to connect an effort against the capital with other operations. Had that attempt stood alone, it would have been an erroneous move. Suppose Catmandoo taken, the Goorka chiefs would soon have perceived that our possession of the city did not materially cripple the State, and their sagacity would then discover that which was incumbent on our forethought to have calculated. Having occupied Catmandoo (stating it as a single operation) we could not remain there; and no other definite enterprize would present itself to be undertaken. Whatsoever provisions the enemy might not have been able to destroy before he abandoned the city must soon have been consumed. The impossibility of covering, by any chain of posts, the progress of convoys from our frontier through an unbroken series of woody hills, must be comprehended by every one: but, did not this exist, the season was to come when the pestilential malady of the forest cuts off all intercourse whatever between the hilly country and the plain. The army must have retired, to avoid being shut up in total preclusion from correspondence with our territory. The retreat would have had the appearance of failure, if not of flight. Your columns would have been harassed by a pursuing enemy, with the semblance of shrinking from the contest. You would have regained your own frontier, with a discredit that outbalanced all the boast of having taken the enemy's capital, and the war would have stood no nearer to an issue than it did at the beginning of the campaign.

The

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The only solid policy was to fix on a river, the banks of which were of a strength to be guarded by a moderate force against any efforts of the enemy, and to make that river a line of separation from the snowy ridge to the plain, by which you should cut off from the enemy's empire all that lay west of such a boundary. The Kali, which severs the Goorka possession nearly in two, as to extent of surface, was the feature required. Before it could be secured as a barrier, it was necessary that all the Goorka force west of it (which happened to be the best of their troops) should be reduced. Kamaon had, at this time, its full proportion of troops for its defence; a proportion subsequently diminished by successive detachments sent to Ummer Sing Thappa, when we had lulled their suspicions of our having any designs against the province; and it would have been immediately reinforced, had a division been assembled in any situation that seemed to point at it. I thence determined, that the first attempt should be on the enemy's forces west of the Ganges, allotting for the attack of Kamaon, when it should become comparatively weakened, some battalions in retired quarters. The services of those battalions were unexpectedly required to sustain Major General Martindell, in consequence of embarrassments which he had experienced, and I was thereby constrained to make the invasion of Kamaon more tardy than I had intended. Meanwhile I kept up a secret correspondence with Kamaoners, securing their assistance for the moment in which we should be able to act. To prevent interference from the eastward, Major-General John Sullivan Wood, from Goruckpore, was ordered to penetrate the hills, and to fulfil certain objects of no import, but as they were to distract the enemy or diminish his means of prolonging resistance. A separate (the principal) division was assembled under Major-General Marley, for the purpose of pushing at the capital and destroying the enemy's resources, as events might present the facility. Each of these officers, restrained, by extravagant notions of the Goorka force, which that dexterous people circulated by their emissaries in the neighbourhood of our camps, continued inactive, after having received affronts from the enemy. Still they kept in play the main strength of the Goorka army till our purpose was effected to the westward. The campaign terminated by our being posted behind the Kali, without a possibility of dislodgment, after we had wrested from the Goorkas the whole intermediate country between that river and the Sutleje, a distance of above three hundred miles. It was visible that, after such a success, not only the war was essentially finished, but the Goorka power could never again be formidable. It would be difficult to devise another plan of campaign capable of producing such results. It may not be amiss here to note, as the Honourable Court's observation seems to impute a deficiency of strength to the columns, that each division (originally and before it was reinforced) contained about double the number of troops thought requisite by those from whom I drew my information respecting the several points.

*4th. The advantages acquired in the field were not duly insisted on in the conditions of peace.*

When the treaty which I had exacted from the Goorkas was read formally, it was remarked that, instead of the enumeration of cessions, the shorter process might have been adopted, of declaring what was left to the Rajah of Nepaul. The principal of the negociation, on my part, was that our future tranquillity made it necessary to debilitate the Goorka State, as far as might be done without entirely overthrowing the old Government. We should have had infinite trouble in the formation and maintenance of any other Government, and we might also have dissatisfied the Chinese, by setting up a dependent of our own. But the old Government could not exist without a certain extent of resources. These considerations dictated the instructions to Sir David Ochterlony, at the outset of the second campaign, that success was not to occasion any demand additional to the terms of the original treaty.

*5th. The invasion of Nepaul was calculated to injure the Honourable Company's interest at Canton.*

The Committee at Canton were of so different an opinion, that they regarded our having secured a communication with Tartary, though Kamaon, as an important protection for the tea trade; because the Viceroy of Canton, comprehending the facility with which we could transmit representations to Pekin overland, would fear to indulge himself again in those vexatious practices with which he had lately harassed the Supracargoes.

cargoes. In fact, we have opened a correspondence with the Chinese authorities on the frontier, which promises to perpetuate a good understanding.

*6th. The operations of the war were carried on with wasteful expenditure.*

Taking a rate from equal numbers of men employed in the field, the positive expenditure has been less than one-third of that of any former war in India for a corresponding length of time. Were the peculiar extra expenses to which the war in the Goorka territory was subjected (and which would not be incidental to any other) to be deducted from the account, the contrast would be still stronger. It stands proved in figures, that the military operations of this war were conducted with an economy altogether unprecedented. I allude to those within this Presidency, for I could not exercise the same minute controul over the expenses of the Coast army, though I enjoined a rigid attention. But it may be said that economy was not observed in the scale of the provision made by me against apprehended attack on the southern and western frontier. To this I answer, that the precautions were to be regulated by the means. Had the case been that the magnitude of preparation would be an embarrassment to the Honourable Company's finances, it would have been incumbent on me to have compounded for risk, and to have done the best I could with confessedly insufficient force; but when I had in hand the funds for establishing thorough security without recurring to the ordinary revenue, I conceive it would have been impolitic in the extreme, nay unpardonable in me to have left any thing to chance. Were the expenditure admitted to be large (which it is not), even in that case it was a saving if it prevented war. I may justly request it to be observed, that in the vast line of frontier, from Cuttack to the Chumbul, there was not a point so neglected as to have invited a predatory incursion, while the main body of our forces was acting in Nepaul.

*7th. The revenues of the Honourable Company were injured by the war.*

On the contrary, there has been a progressive encrease in, I believe, every branch, from the commencement of the war to the present time, and there is every reason to expect that this gradual improvement will continue.

*8th. The pecuniary credit of the Company was unfavourably effected.*

Before the rupture with the Goorkas took place, the Company's six per cent. bonds were at sixteen per cent. discount in Calcutta. The discount has gradually diminished to four per cent.*

*9th. But a heavy debt has been incurred.*

I borrowed from the Nabob Vizier two crores and eight lacs of rupees at six per cent. One crore has been liquidated by the cession of conquered lands, with the trifling addition of Khyregurh. It was thought expedient to apply fifty-four lacs in paying off the eight per cent. old loan, the remaining fifty-four lacs stand as an added burthen: but had it been desirable to get rid of that burthen, we could, without any inconvenience, have restored that sum to the Nabob Vizier out of the large cash balances in hand at the close of last year. It would, on many accounts, have been unadvisable to return that money immediately. Now, a demand which you have the means of answering, and which you only forbear to discharge from considerations of your own advantage, cannot be regarded as a weight. The unexpended portion of the Vizier's loan, to the full amount, as I apprehend, of what was to be repaid, formed part of the cash balances. On this statement the having incurred debt to the extent of fifty-four lacs will not appear embarrassment entailed. I trust, my dear Sir, that this mode of clearing the several points from every intricacy, will enable you to form a sure and conclusive judgment, how far the interests of the Company were duly attended to by me; and you will, no doubt, impart to the Honourable Court the conviction which may be produced in your mind. That I have been successful, is no argument. It is for you to decide, whether success was the consequence rationally to be expected from the measures pursued. Some of the considerations displayed are political, because it is impossible wholly to disjoin such advertences from the higher class of warlike undertakings: as to those

* In the interval between writing this paragraph and closing the packet, the discount has sunk to *one*.

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those references, I venture to believe I have not erred. On what is purely military, I may be indulged in this remark. If professional study can furnish any advantages, it must be in fashioning the mind to discriminate those essential distinctions between situations which ought to prescribe the process to be followed in the particular case; and I imagine it to have been simply a just perception of this nature, which has in various instances surprised bye-standers, with the easy achievement of what to general observation appeared impracticable. In the selection of measures fitted to the special occasion, must lie whatever difference there may be between commander and commander. I certainly have not any pretension to prominent skill; yet, on the other hand, I have not to accuse myself of having been negligent, in seeking the attainment of those informations which constitute military science. I have thence a claim to the liberality of the Court to this extent, that I shall have credit for exercising in their service an ordinary application of the principles which recorded experience has established, as the foundation of arrangements for the field. It being impossible that those principles should not be familiar to me, an erroneous deviation from them, on my part, could arise only from inconsiderateness or from want of zeal; each inexcusable in a position. Should thus much be allowed to me, it will follow that the conception offered to you by any professional man in England (even if there be no meditated invidiousness in it) is more likely to be inapposite, than the management which I, actuated by every anxious interest and every possible obligation, have adopted on the spot, as the course most promising for my own reputation and the Company's benefit. By admitting this possibility, the Court will forego no right of reprehension, should it be subsequently proved that I had conducted their affairs injudiciously. They would only suspend censure, until it should be demonstrated that I deserved it.

I have, &c.

Calcutta,
6th August 1816.

(Signed) MOIRA.

Political Letter to Bengal, 5 Mar. 1817.

## POLITICAL LETTER *to* BENGAL,
*Dated the 5th March* 1817.

1. Our last letter to you in this department was dated the 4th instant.

2. Our Chairman has communicated to us a letter addressed to him by the Marquis of Hastings, under date the 6th August 1816, in which his Lordship adverts to some observations contained in our despatch from this department, of the 13th October 1815, respecting the plan of the first campaign against the Nepaulese, and explains the considerations by which he had been guided in projecting the military operations of that campaign. We think it due to his Lordship to state, that the explanation furnished by his Lordship has completely removed from our minds any doubts which we may have entertained, at the period when the despatch to which he alludes was written, as to the wisdom of the plan on which he acted in regulating the movements of the army, with reference to the circumstances of the enemy against whom our hostilities were directed. We have much pleasure in expressing our conviction, that in as far as his Lordship is concerned, the war was conducted, from its commencement to its termination, with great skill and ability.

We are, &c.

London,
5th March 1817.

(Signed) J. REID,
J. BEBB,
&c. &c. &c.

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