

A NARRATIVE

OF

The Services,

MILITARY AND POLITICAL,

OF

LT. COLONEL SIR C. ^{*Claude Martine*} WADE, C.B.

FROM THE DATE OF HIS APPOINTMENT TO INDIA, IN 1803,
TO THAT OF HIS RETURN TO ENGLAND, IN 1844;

WITH

AN APPENDIX

OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.



RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT:

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18-?

THE SERVICES, &c.

I WAS appointed a Cadet to Bengal in 1809, arrived in India, and proceeded, in 1810, to join the Institution at Baraset, near Calcutta, for the instruction of Cadets in the native languages, and in the practical part of their military duties; passed the requisite examination in six months, and received a sword in token of the approbation of Government for my proficiency, and the zeal and diligence with which I had endeavoured to prosecute my studies, and qualify myself, within the shortest prescribed period, for the public service.

After quitting Baraset, I joined the late 1st battalion 15th (now 30th Regiment) N. I., with which I continued to do duty, till I obtained my commission as Ensign, dated the 29th July, 1812, and joined the present 45th Regiment N. I. in October following, at Mynpoorie;* served in 1813 with the Field Force, assembled near Koonch in the province of Bundelcund, under the command of the late Brigadier S. Palmer, to check the hostile demonstrations of Maharaja Dowlat Rao, Sindhia; having

* In the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna.

effected which object, my corps was ordered to occupy the Cantonment of Koonch. While there, the Colonel and every officer senior to myself, having, in consequence of an epidemic fever (the recurrence of which afterwards caused the place to be abandoned) been obliged to leave, the command of the station (then an important post on the Gwalior frontier), including that of my own corps and of a detachment of artillery, devolved upon me. For the precautions I took, and the manner in which I acquitted myself of a charge which rarely falls to a Regimental officer of only three years' standing, I had the gratification of earning the approval of the Governor General and Commander-in-chief.

Early in 1814, the Government of India resolved to open the college of Fort William* to a certain number of military students, who might, after a prescribed examination, be deemed eligible for admission. Profiting by the opportunity, I entered the college, and remained in it studying the native languages, till the breaking out of the Nepal war, which occurred a few months afterwards, when I applied to rejoin my Regiment; on which occasion I again had the satisfaction of receiving a favourable certificate of the progress I had made, from the Professors of the college, and to be noticed, with credit, in their reports to its visitor, the Most Noble

* Established by the late Marquis of Wellesley, for the instruction of the Civil branch of the Indian Service, in the native languages and laws and institutions of the country.

the Marquis of Hastings, and his colleagues in Council.

On the 21st of October, 1815, I was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and proceeded in the same year with my corps to form part of an army of observation of 10,000 men, assembled near the Chatterpore Pass, on the Western frontier of Bundelcund, to co-operate with the advance of Brigadier-General ^{of the} Doveton, from the Deccan, with an equal portion of the Madras army, for the purpose of averting an impending attack on the Bhopal territory* by Sindhia's and Holkar's Forces combined; and those Chiefs having retired within their own frontiers, our Force was dispersed; after which I accompanied my Regiment to the station of Banda, in the same province, and was immediately afterwards appointed Adjutant to it.

In 1816-17, I joined the troops which were assembling at Lohargaon, on the Southern frontier of Bundelcund, under the command of the late Major General Sir John ^{of the} Adams, K.C.B., to give effect to a treaty concluded with the Raja of Berar, by the present Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., then British Resident at the Court of Nagpore, by which His

* A small Mahomedan principality in the centre of India, with which we had then no direct political engagements, but from the friendly disposition it had exhibited towards us, on the occasion of the bold and extraordinary march of the late General Goddard across the peninsula of India so far back as 1778, it had become an object of extreme jealousy and persecution by the surrounding Mahratta States. (Vide pp. 366 and 367 of Sir John Malcolm's Memoir of Central India.)

Highness agreed to the long-desired measure of receiving a subsidiary Force from our Government, the presence of which connected the armies of the three Presidencies, and dividing the principal Mahratta States from each other, extended our influence to the very centre of India.

The Pindaries* having in the meantime taken the field in great force, and become emboldened by their partial successes in previous years, carried their predatory incursions into the heart of our Provinces and the country of the Nizam, and our other allies, South of the Nurbadda, the different corps moved rapidly towards that river, along the course of which for 250 miles, they formed a chain of posts, and remained encamped till the approach of the rainy season, intercepting such bodies of the free-booters, in their retreat from our pursuing columns, as came in their direction.

In the war of 1817-18, for the suppression of the Pindary system amongst the States of Central India, in the prosecution of which we became involved in hostilities with the Mahratta Powers, I was employed with the fifth division of the army of the Deccan, under the personal command of Sir J. Adams, and in the subsequent operations against the

* Organised bands of freebooters, who had risen with the Mahratta Power, and had become so formidable from their strength and the enterprising character of their leaders, as to have acquired possessions from the Mahratta Chiefs, and, in some cases, to have formed part of their military system.

Peshwa, was present at the seige and capture of the fortified city of Chanda by assault, for which service the special thanks of Government were awarded.

On the escape of the Raja of Nagpore, in 1818-19, from the imprisonment in which he was placed on his seizure and deposal, subsequent to his treacherous attack on our Envoy and the troops stationed at his capital, I was likewise engaged with Sir J. Adams' Force in pursuit of the Ex-Raja, and thence returning with my corps to our own provinces, we were ordered into Cantonments at Lucknow, after an arduous and protracted campaign, in which officers and men had been exposed in tents in a wide field of warfare of almost incessant duration for three years, and had suffered severe privations and losses in camp equipage, cattle, &c.

In 1820-21, I was appointed to officiate as Brigade Major to the British troops serving in the province of Oude, and received the thanks and acknowledgements of my superiors for the manner in which I had performed the duties of that office.

Early in 1822, I was selected by the Resident at Lucknow, and deputed to Calcutta as the bearer of a letter and present from His Majesty the King of Oude to the Governor General, and of a commission to the supreme Court of Judicature in Calcutta, to deliver the report of the Commissioners appointed by that Court to investigate the affairs of the estate of the late Major General Claude Martine, situated in Lucknow.*

* General Martine's rise, and the wealth he accumulated, are well

On the completion of my duty on that occasion, to the satisfaction of the parties by whom I was employed and to whom I was sent, the Marquis of Hastings nominated me an extra assistant in the office of the Surveyor General of India, to examine, arrange, and complete an analysis of the numerous maps and surveys accumulated in it for many years past, of which no complete description having hitherto been given, much valuable information connected with the geography of India had remained in obscurity.

His Lordship in Council was pleased to express his approbation of my labours in the discharge of that duty, and that he wished to appoint me to the Political Department, when an opportunity offered. None however occurring during the short remaining period of his Government, it was gratifying to me to find that just before leaving the shores of India, he spontaneously conveyed the expression of his intention to his successor, the Honorable Mr. J. Adam, by whom I had already been favourably noticed on several occasions, and in intimating to me the recommendation of Lord Hastings, he was pleased to assure me of his own desire also to appoint me to a branch of the service

known to those who are familiar with the history of India. Having no lineal descendants, he left his money chiefly in charitable and benevolent bequests, in Lucknow, Calcutta, and his native city of Lyons; in each of which, Constantia, La Martinière, and a splendid bridge over the Rhonc, attest his fame as a philanthropist. He is supposed to have died worth a million of money.

for which I had taken every opportunity of qualifying myself, from my first arrival in India; and on the 28th of February, 1823, I received from him my appointment to Lodiana, then subordinate to the Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General at Delhi.

The duties of my office at that time were comparatively local,* but the communications of our Government and its officers with those of Lahore were rendered of more than usual delicacy and importance in consequence of the sudden invasion of our territory by the Burmese, the alarm it created throughout the country and the reverses which our arms sustained in the early part of that war. In the course of these events, Ranjeet Singh suspended his operations against the Afghans, and other insurgent tribes on the Indus, and assembling his whole army in the vicinity of his capital, was ready to take advantage of any disastrous turn in our affairs, which might arise by joining the usurper of Bhurtpore and other chiefs then, either in actual hostility, or known to be disaffected to the British Government. Great were the temptations held out to him, and many

* They were, 1st. The charge of the exiled royal family of Cabul, who had sought an asylum in our territory from the persecution of Ranjeet Singh, in 1815-16, with their numerous dependants and followers, amounting to 3000.

2nd. The superintendence of the police and the collection of the town and transit duties on that part of the frontier, and a conjoint criminal jurisdiction with the Jeend Raja's officers in the town itself.

3rd. The charge of the public treasury for the payment of the Troops and several Political grants and stipends.

the enquiries addressed to me by the Maharaja during that eventful period, namely, in 1824-25. To remove the doubts and suspicions which had been raised in his mind by the emissaries of other States, as well as the reports of his own, and to confirm his confidence in the strength and resources of our Government, then required my constant attention and observation of his character and designs as the records of the time will attest.

On the 13th of May, 1825, in consequence of an increase of the army, I was promoted Captain.

In 1826, Sir Charles, the late Lord, Metcalfe was re-appointed our Political Resident and Commissioner at Delhi; Bhurtpore was besieged and taken, and a termination put to the war with Ava, which restored peace and tranquility, and re-established the opinion of our ascendancy.

Early in the following year, namely, 1827, when Earl Amherst made the tour of his Government, and visited Simla, Ranjeet Singh sent a complimentary Mission, to manifest his respect for his Lordship, and to conciliate, through him, the friendship of the Government which he represented.

Among the usual presents brought by the Maharaja's Envoys, was a magnificent Shawl tent for George IV., King of England, of which Lord Amherst took charge, and conveyed to its destination, on his return to Europe, as a specimen of the manufactures of Cashmere.*

* Conquered by the Sikhs from the Afghans, in 1818-19.

By direction of the Resident at Delhi, I had the honor of conducting the Sikh deputation to his Lordship, whose friendly reception of its members proved highly gratifying to the Maharaja, in fulfilling his wishes.

When they were about to take their departure, Lord Amherst deputed me to accompany them, with presents and a suitable retinue, to the Court of His Highness at Amritsir.* His Lordship's instructions, in deputing me, were, to reciprocate the friendly disposition which had been evinced by Ranjeet Singh, on the approach of the Governor General towards his frontier, and in my intercourse with them, to improve our connexion with his government and people. I accordingly endeavoured to impress these new Allies with the sincerity of our good will towards them, and to promote the confidence of their restless and ambitious chief in our friendship. On my return to Lodianna, I was thanked by Lord Amherst for the satisfactory manner in which I had discharged that duty, and for the information contained in the reports of my interviews with a Court, then but little known to us.

In proof of his Lordship's satisfaction, I was, a few months afterwards, invested with the entire

* The Holy City of the Sikhs, around which it was customary for Ranjeet Singh to assemble his Armies during some of their annual festivals, and to perform certain religious ceremonies, preparatory to his expeditions, in conformity with the ancient usage of the Sikhs, when they formed a confederacy of numerous Chiefs, and had not been absorbed in the general Government of their formidable rival.

charge of our Political relations with the Maharaja, connected with his territory South of the Sutledge, in addition to the duties on which I had been previously employed, an office which required the cognizance and settlement of a variety of intricate disputes between our protected Sikh States, and those of His Highness, relative either to their own territorial claims and privileges, or the rights and interests of their respective subjects, the accession of which charge while it added greatly to my ordinary labours and official responsibility, involved negotiations to define the extent of his possessions on our side of the river, which chiefly occupied my time in 1828-29.*

* By the Treaty of 1809 with Ranjeet Singh, the object of which was to restrict his conquests to the right bank of the Sutledge, we acknowledged the independence of his authority in his own territory on the left bank, although we omitted to ascertain its limits, or enumerate the Districts of which it consisted; an omission which had frequently proved the cause of irritating disputes, subversive of the confidence of the two States towards each other. The intermixture of his Cis-Sutledge lands with those of the Sikhs on the same side, whom we took simultaneously under our protection, together with the disturbance of property, and change of masters which had followed the irruptions of Ranjeet Singh on our side of the river, had occasioned a liability to those discussions, which would have been completely obviated, by a specification of his lands, or those of his dependents, when the Treaty was negotiated. While the general superintendence of our relations remained vested in the hands of our negotiator, the late Lord (then Mr.) Metcalfe, i.e., from 1809 to 1825, these disputes were of rare occurrence, and when referred to Delhi by the local Agents of either Government, were readily decided by that distinguished Statesman, without disturbing that good understanding which he knew to be the sincere desire of our Government, and always felt the obligation, as much as he studied the means, of preserving; but, on his removal, the same state of things did not last. An intrigue was commenced by Mae Satta Kouner, the artful and ambitious Mother-in-law

It may be mentioned, that at the period of my arrival at Lodiana, our communications with the Ruler of the Punjab were extremely limited. They were confined merely to the exchange of a ceremonious letter of enquiry once or twice a year. When appointing me to Lodiana, Mr. Adam particularly directed my attention to the importance of improving our relations with His Highness, and from the documents appended, it will be seen that I neglected no opportunity of fulfilling the declared policy of Government, in promoting perfect harmony between the two States, during the term of seventeen years in which I held the appointment of Political Agent at Lodiana. In the early part of it, I applied myself also in collecting every information respecting the Punjab, its civil and military Government, and the foreign policy of its Ruler, which I considered likely to be of use to Government, or myself, in my official connection with the Sikhs. These enquiries, which could then only be conducted with great

of the Maharaja, which led to a case of interference on our part in their quarrels; in the exercise of which we shook his faith in the sincerity of our professions, and deeply mortified his pride. Such was the temper in which I found him on my arrival at Lodiana. The re-appointment however of Sir Charles Metcalfe (whom he justly regarded as his best friend) as Resident at Delhi, and the first journey of a Governor General towards the frontier, encouraged Ranject Singh to appeal to the equity and justice as well as to the friendship of our Government, and the result was the revocation of the obnoxious act, which, when brought to the notice of Sir Charles Metcalfe, he did not hesitate to declare as an interference with the domestic affairs of the Maharaja with which we had no political concern.

secrecy and precaution, by intelligent natives specially despatched by me to Lahore and Amritsir, as well as to Bhawlpore and Multan, and to the banks of the different rivers of the Punjab, at my own expense, gave me a complete knowledge of the country and its productions, and inhabitants, which was not then to be acquired from any other source. Mr. Adam encouraged me in the pursuit, and my various journies to the Punjab, from which, at that time, our Officers were jealously excluded, afforded me the means of comparing and verifying the information of those employed by me, in a manner which none of my predecessors in office had enjoyed, and thus imparted the value of actual observation to the reports which the exigencies of the public service occasionally required me to make to Government. *

The additional charge assigned to me, although it had made my duties laborious (without any augmentation of salary), could not but be gratifying, as affording a greater facility than I had hitherto possessed, of strengthening the alliance of the two Governments, by bringing me into frequent communication with our important Ally, and increasing his confidence in its stability.

In 1830, some horses arrived in Bombay, intended as a present from His Britanic Majesty to Ranjeet Singh, in return for that which had been conveyed to England by Lord Amherst, who, in his intercourse with the Sikhs, had become acquainted with the Maharaja's extravagant fondness for horses, and his

desire to possess a specimen of every breed, in his stable.*

As we knew little at that time, from the surveys of our own officers, of the geography of the river Indus, or of the countries lying along its banks, and the navigation of it had then begun to attract the notice of our Authorities, both in England and India, it was proposed to send them by the route of the Indus, in charge of Lieut. (the late Sir Alexander) Burnes, of the Bombay establishment, and a correspondence ensued between the Supreme Government and that of Bombay, on the expediency of such a mission. It was thought by some impolitic, as likely to excite the jealousy and alarm of the native States, through whose territories it would have to pass, and involve us in hazardous consequences; but these objections were overcome, and it was resolved by Lord William Bentinck, who had then recently succeeded to the Government of India, to despatch Lieut. Burnes by the Indus.

* He often waged war with the Afghan Chiefs of Peshwār to compel them to yield their best horses; for one of which (the celebrated "Liclee,") he continued his hostilities for three successive years, with a sacrifice of life and treasure totally unworthy of the object in view, but they served to employ his troops, and gratify his own military ardour; at the same time, these demands furnished him with some semblance of a plea for subduing the authority of the Afghans on that part of his frontier which was most exposed to their incursions. Negotiation at length effected what the Sikh arms had failed to enforce, and the horse "Liclee" was delivered to General Ventura. Some months afterwards, in Lord William Bentinck's interview with Ranjeet Singh, at Ropur, the latter offered "Liclee" to him, as the strongest proof of friendship he could give, but his Lordship declined the offer.

With that view, separate instructions were issued to Lt.-Col., now the Rt. Honble. Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. and G.C.B., (then Resident in Cutch, and in charge of our Affairs with Sindh), as well as to myself, holding the same charge at Lodiāna, with respect to the Punjab.

Lieut. Burnes himself having, at the same time, been directed to take the present of horses (to which a carriage was added afterwards at Bombay, on the part of the Governor General), to Mithankot, (a Port on the confluence of the rivers of the Punjab with the Indus, and where the frontier of the Sikhs then commenced) I was desired to relieve that officer of his charge on his arrival at that place, and to convey the present by the Sutledge. Looking exclusively however to the public interest, and to the additional opportunities of surveying the interior of the country, which would be secured, if Lieut. Burnes were allowed to proceed to Lahore by the Ravee, I recommended that he should perform the whole journey up that river also. My suggestion was approved, and, as is now well known, that route was finally adopted.

On the occasion of Lieut. Burnes' Mission, I was instructed by his Lordship to reconcile the Ruler of Lahore to the project; inform him of the actual departure of Lieut. Burnes; and get His Highness to facilitate the progress of that officer. I exerted myself accordingly, and the extent to which I secured the Maharaja's co-operation, may be gathered

from the papers in the Appendix, including a letter which I received from the Secretary to the Right Honble. the Governor General,* on the conclusion of my negotiations, better than anything which I can say on the subject.

When Lieut. Burnes made his appearance at the mouth of the Indus, the Ameers of Sindh, who then commanded the entrance of that river, peremptorily repelled him from their shores, and refused to let him pass; in consequence of which, I received a letter stating that the intention of sending the horses by the Indus had been abandoned; that in due season they would be sent by land, and that I was to explain the impracticability of adopting the other route, in the mode which might seem to me to be best.

The Maharaja, agreeably to my instructions from Government, having already been informed of the approach of Lieut. Burnes, and having a contemptible opinion of the power of the Ameers, I deemed it prudent to withhold the communication, pending a further knowledge of his sentiments on the subject, the improved state of my intercourse with him having encouraged me to rely on his assistance, in which I was not disappointed.

A demonstration of His Highness' Force, under General Ventura, from the neighbouring Sikh frontier of Dera Ghazi Khan, together with the personal expostulations of Ranjeet Singh, with the Envoys

* H. T. Prinsep, Esq.

of the Ameers of Sindh, then present at his Court, induced these Chiefs, as they afterwards avowed, to withdraw their opposition, and allow Lieut. Burnes a free passage, by the river, through their territory.

At that time we had no Resident Agent in Sindh, and the success of the enterprise, together with the additions made in the course of it to our scanty stock of geographical and political information respecting those countries, was consequently almost entirely owing to the sole concurrence of the Sikh Court.

While these transactions were going on, Lord W. Bentinck had quitted Calcutta, on a tour to the North-Western Provinces of India, and early in 1831, he approached the Sikh frontier, and arrived at Simlah. Ranjeet Singh again became anxious to evince those marks of friendly attention to His Lordship, which he had shewn to Earl Amherst on a similar occasion, and with that object, he sent him also a suitable Deputation. I proceeded with it, as I had with the former, to Simlah, and was, in like manner, deputed on a Mission to Lahore in return.

Before leaving Simlah, Lord W. Bentinck sent for me, and imparted to me his wish for an interview between himself and Ranjeet Singh. His Lordship desired that I should accomplish the object without leading the Maharaja to suppose that it had originated with him, and accordingly, on my arrival at

the Sikh Court, I availed myself of a favorable opportunity of ascertaining the inclinations of His Highness, and found that he was equally disposed for such an event. I reported the result to Lord W. Bentinck, and in a second Mission on which I was despatched, during the same year, to meet and introduce Lieut. Burnes to the Maharaja, at Lahore, I had the good fortune to arrange the preliminaries in perfect conformity with his Lordship's own views and wishes.

The interview between the Governor General and the Sikh Chieftain took place on the banks of the Sutledge, near Ropur, on the 25th of October following. I had again been deputed to the Court of Lahore, to conduct His Highness to that place. The two parties encamped on their respective sides of the river, and the interchange of visits and ceremonies lasted a week. My mediation throughout imposed a delicate and arduous duty upon me, not only in the negotiations necessary to bring about the event on the terms prescribed, but in other incidental matters, in which I was also fortunate enough to succeed, to the complete satisfaction of both parties.*

It was the first instance of a meeting between

* Ranjeet Singh was accompanied by the élite of his Army, amounting in Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery, to 15,000 men; the Governor General by an escort of between 4000 and 5000; there were also present several Native Chiefs with their numerous retinues. Including camp followers, the numbers, on both sides, were estimated to be less than 100,000 men.

Ranjeet Singh and the head of the British Government in India, and its moral and political influence on the minds of the Rulers of Ava and Nepal, and the Rajpoots, Mahrattas, and Afghans, who were looking with anxiety to the issue, was such as to convince them of an unity of purpose and identity of interests between the two States, which made them more zealous of conciliating the good will and friendship of our Government. The Raja of Jodhpore, though a tributary of our own, refused to meet the Governor General, and the other Powers had maintained a reserved and haughty tone in their intercourse with our Government and its Officers, which was subdued by the unexpected event.

For the approbation expressed of my services on that occasion, vide ¹the Appendix. ²I can only add, that such was the sense entertained by Ranjeet Singh himself of their successful result, in promoting the harmony of our relations with him, that, in accordance with the custom of his Government (to which parallel cases are found among European States), he offered me an estate, or Jaghir, as it is called in the language of the country, in his Cis-Sutledge territory, yielding a revenue of Rs. 25,000, or £2,500, per annum, which I informed him, that I was precluded from accepting; but, as it was a high proof of his consideration, and marked in a manner, of which I might fairly be proud, the extent to which I had happily been the means of carrying out the intention of my original appoint-

ment to Lodiana, I reported the circumstance to Government.

If the meeting at Ropur be viewed as to its effects, in conducing to the interests of the two States, my exertions in effecting it, and laying the foundation of that close and intimate alliance between them which ensued, (not only to the envy and jealousy of neighbouring Courts, but to the vexation and disappointment of other parties) may not be deemed fruitless.* Had it not been for the personal influence which I was enabled to exert with the Maharaja, His Lordship's wish of holding an interview with him would, there is no doubt, have been disappointed, for when Ranjeet Singh found that it could not take place on his own terms, he was disposed to break off the negotiations, and would have done so, had I not used my endeavours

* Raja Dhian Singh regarded me with the jealousy of a rival, as sharing with him the confidence of the Maharaja, and in being consulted by him on almost every subject of importance, in the course of which I gave my opinion as the friend of both parties, which did not at all times accord with the ambitious views of the reigning favorite and his partizans, but as the intermediate Agent of the two Governments, and enjoying equally their confidence, my path of duty was clearly marked out. I used my best endeavours to follow the example of Lord Metcalfe, in balancing the interests of the two States, and identifying their policy, as paramount to every other object. In India, it is essential to the proper care and preservation of our system of alliances, that the British Agent should be regarded as a friend of the Chiefs among whom he resides, rather than as a mere instrument for conveying the instructions or enforcing the policy of their foreign masters. Our rigid rule is not congenial with their national habits, and a softening agency may wisely be exercised to inspire the confidence of our Indian Allies, without losing sight of the views and interests of our own country.

to renew his desire for it, after he had been strongly advised against the measure by his Sirdars. In their ignorance and inexperience of European manners and customs, they regarded such a meeting as humiliating to his dignity, and dangerous in its consequences to the independence of his country. He said that every one of his Sirdars was opposed to it, a fact, which was borne out by the testimony of General Allard, who was at the ceremony, and subsequently, on his return to Europe, in the confidence of his Lordship.

Encouraged by the progress which had been made of late years, in improving our relations with the Maharaja, Lord W. Bentinck, immediately after the interview, determined to commence negotiations with the Ameers of Sindh, for opening the navigation of the Indus ; but, as such a scheme could not be effected without consulting the Sikh Ruler, and obtaining his cordial acquiescence, it was thought due to the friendship subsisting between the two Governments, as well as to good policy, to communicate to the Maharaja our designs and intentions, with respect to Sindh. I was again, therefore, deputed to his Court, in the beginning of 1832, to reconcile him to a new measure, which was calculated, in the end, to interfere with his own ambitious projects in that quarter, and known to be viewed, by his Sirdars, with the greatest distrust and jealousy, coming, as it did, so soon after the voyage of Lieut. Burnes, with the avowal of no

other object than the conveyance, to him, of the Royal present.*

Following out the above design, in which the President of the Board of Control† at that time had also expressed a lively interest, late in the same year I was despatched on another Mission : in the first place, to Lahore, to fix with the Maharaja the preliminaries of the Treaties for opening the navigation of the Sutledge, as well as the Indus ; and in the second to Bhawlpore, for the purpose of surveying the course of the former river, in order to ascertain its navigable capabilities, and to conclude with Bhawl Khan, the late Nawab of Bhawlpore, an engagement similar to the one proposed to be executed with Ranjeet Singh.

Without entering into a detail of the onerous duties which devolved upon me on these important occasions (as well in concluding the required Treaties as in effecting a tranquil settlement with the various

* After Lieut. Burnes had performed his voyage by the Indus and reached Lahore, he applied for permission to visit Cashmere and Afghanistan on his way to Bokhara, to enable him to do which, the consent of Ranjeet Singh again became necessary. The Maharaja was averse to the proposition, with respect to Cashmere, from an idea that we coveted his possession of that province, and only yielded reluctantly to the other. Government acceded to Lieut. Burnes' request, and an account of his travels is before the public. Though furnished with a general passport to ensure his personal safety, he had ostensibly no diplomatic character in that journey. He was received with hospitality and kindness throughout. The people of those countries observing, however, the accredited form in which he had passed through Sindh and Lahore could not, in conjunction with other circumstances, divest themselves of a belief in his official connection with Government.

† The Earl of Ellenborough.

predatory tribes, dwelling on the immediate banks of the river, of their numerous feuds and quarrels, arising out of a lawless system of reprisals, which had produced a constant state of warfare between them, destructive alike of the freedom of trade and safety of travellers), suffice it to say, that, zealously supported by Ranjeet Singh's officers, and ably assisted by those employed under me, I was enabled peaceably to accomplish the objects of Government, and to secure better terms for the navigation of the two rivers, within the Lahore and Bhawlpore territories, than were then attainable, from the habitual jealousy and declared aversion which the Ameers of Sindh had shewn to the project, with respect to the lower part of the Indus, which flowed through their territory.

I procured also, in the same Mission, the concurrence of the Courts, to which I was accredited, to the establishment of a British Agent on the Indus, near its confluence with the rivers of the Punjab, a locality which, it should be remarked, had not been occupied by any European on the part of our Government since the expulsion of our Agent from Sindh, many years ago, such was the fear of the Sindhians of our encroachments, and the impunity with which they had for a long time been allowed to defy our authority, and resist our demands.

The new Agency was made subordinate to my Office, and besides protecting the navigation, gave

us a commanding influence in the countries on the Indus, which proved of great use to us in opening and improving an intercourse with them, without which, it is universally admitted, that we could not have subsequently made those preparations in Upper Sindh, which ensured the peaceable progress of our expedition to Afghanistan. For proofs of the importance of the negotiations in which Sir Henry Pottinger and myself were then engaged, and their satisfactory result, in the opinion of Government, vide the Appendix, ^{to} and Extracts from Papers laid before Parliament, in March, 1839.

Besides these services on foreign Missions, since my nomination to Lodiāna, it may be noticed, that in attention to the growing interest evinced in the countries beyond the Indus, and the declared views of Government, I cultivated a good understanding with the whole of the Afghan Chiefs, with whom I had been in friendly communication sometime before the journey of the late Sir Alexander Burnes, particularly with those of Herat and Cabul. When engaged in my Mission to Bhawlpore, I received a letter from both these Chiefs expressive of their desire for our protective alliance, and inviting me to proceed to their Court.* Existing circumstances,

* Lieut. Burnes's journey, together with the ineffectual attempt made by Shah Shuja, about the same time, for the recovery of his throne, were, without doubt, the origin of the overtures which I received, and of the increased vigilance shewn by Russia and Persia in the affairs of Afghanistan. Before the arrival of Lieut. Burnes, there had not been a single Emissary in that country from those powers, although Bokhara had been visited by Mouraveif, the Russian Envoy, and by several of our countrymen, namely, Moorcroft, Stirling, and Wolff.

and the policy of Government, did not then, however, encourage the idea of extending our connection so closely with them, though the preservation of a friendly intercourse, for commercial purposes, by means of the correspondence which had hitherto been maintained, and the appointment of Agents of our own selection for transmitting intelligence of passing events, were deemed advisable, Russia and Persia having then also commenced shewing an interest in the affairs of those countries which it became politic and expedient to watch.*

While at Lahore, and on my return to Lodiana in 1833, I submitted Reports on the trade of those countries, and of my voyage down the Sutledge, together with a Journal, kept by Lieutenant (now Major) F. Mackeson, C.B., who accompanied me on that occasion, as my assistant, containing the only information which had hitherto been collected of the state of the country on each bank of the Sutledge, illustrated by a Map of the course and depths of the river from Ropur to Mithankot, which formed another valuable addition to the records of Government, in connection with the surveys of our Officers on the Indus, in the Mission of the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone to Peshwar in 1809, and of Captain Boileau, of the Bengal Engineers, in Jyssemere, and other parts of Western Rajpootana.†

* The voluntary contributions of needy and irresponsible news writers, whose reports were more often false than true, had been our only precarious sources of information.

† My Report on the trade of these countries referred chiefly to that of Cashmere and the Punjab, from which, and other sources, a very minute

In 1834, it was thought desirable to substitute a Toll on the boats proceeding by these rivers instead of a scale of *ad valorem* duties on the different descriptions of merchandise with which they might be laden, as the people of these countries were inexperienced in the latter system of levying duties, the operation of which could not fail to give rise to mutual misunderstandings and reclamations, which would be effectually prevented by the substitution of the other. Supplementary Treaties were accordingly concluded to that effect, by Lieut.-Colonel Pottinger and myself, with the several States on the Indus and Sutledge, early in 1835.

During the same period, my assistant (Lieut. Mackeson) was employed in settling some intricate questions between Bhawl Khan and the Sikh Authorities in Multan, relating to their respective claims to the Ferries and Islands on the Sutledge, and also in laying down boundaries between the Bhawlpore State and its neighbours, the ~~Raj~~ Rajpoots, on the borders of the desert, and the British-pro-

and valuable document was drawn out by Mr. Trevelyan, now Secretary to the Treasury, who then held the situation of first assistant to the Political Commissioner and Resident at Delhi. In the course of his official duties in that quarter, Mr. Trevelyan had made himself perfectly acquainted with the state of commerce on the North Western frontier of our Indian Empire. He gave his earnest attention to the subject; exposed its abuses, and succeeded, in the end, by his exertions and reports to Government, in seeing the people of that part of India relieved of a harassing system of transit duties, which tended only to interfere vexatiously with the natural growth and progress of their commercial enterprise, without yielding an adequate revenue.

tected Sikh States, on the side of Bhatnere and Ferozpour.* An amicable settlement of these matters was essential to the safety of the land routes leading to the banks of the Sutledge, from the remote parts of Hindostan and the Punjab, and proved highly conducive to the peace, as well as to a permanent recognition of the just rights and interests of bordering States, who now, for the first time, looked to the British Government as the arbitrator in their fierce and long-standing disputes.

In consequence of the additional duties imposed upon me, and in testimony of the continued satisfaction of Government with my services, I was now appointed to the exclusive charge of our relations with the Court of Lahore, North as well as South of the Sutledge, and with the States across the Indus. It will not be out of place, if I here give an Extract from the Minute (to be found in the Appendix) recorded ^{on the 3rd Decr. 1815} by the Right Honorable the Governor General, in Council, to give effect to these gratifying proofs of his consideration. “The ratification and “publication of the Treaties with the Ruler of “Lahore and the Chiefs of Sindh, have, at last, “established the free navigation of the Indus; and “the Superintendence of this important arrangement “has, on the part of the British Government, been “confided to Lieutenant Colonel Pottinger and

* In the latter object, Lieut. Mackeson had a zealous and able coadjutor in Captain (now Major) H. W. Trevelyan, who was deputed on the same service by the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana.

“ Captain Wade. When the affairs of Sindh were
 “ committed to the charge of Lt.-Col. Pottinger, he
 “ received an addition to his salary. It appears to
 “ me equally proper that an addition should also be
 “ made to that of Captain Wade, whose negotiations
 “ for the same object, with Ranjeet Singh, obtained
 “ for him the entire approbation of Government,
 “ together also with the zealous endeavours he has
 “ used to overcome all obstacles, and to promote the
 “ measure.” I may add, that, in their despatch in
 reply to the above proposal, the Court of Directors
 were pleased to observe: “ With reference to the
 “ increased and encreasing importance of the Lodi-
 “ ana Agency, and the necessity of its being filled
 “ by a person of tried judgment, and high diplo-
 “ matic ability, we sanction the augmentation which
 “ you have made to its emoluments.” They declared
 also, on the same occasion, that “ With respect to the
 “ negotiations carried on, and the Treaties concluded
 “ with the various States on the Indus, by which
 “ the important object of opening the navigation
 “ of that great channel for commercial communica-
 “ tions, has been attained, we have only to express
 “ our great satisfaction with the result, and the
 “ strong sense we entertain of the merits of those
 “ whose exertions have contributed to its attainment.
 “ The moderate amount of the duties which have
 “ been fixed on the trade of the Indus, the security
 “ against disputes and delays afforded by levying
 “ those duties, not by a Tariff, but in the form of a

“Toll of so much on every boat of whatever burden
 “and whatever the nature of its cargo, and the
 “limitation of the places where the Toll is levied to
 “three, namely, Hurreekie, Mithankot, and the
 “mouth of Indus, at each of which a British Agent
 “is stationed (though hitherto, except at Mithankot,
 “not a European), are circumstances highly favor-
 “able to the success of the objects which the
 “Treaties have in view.”

In the course of the same year, two important
 events occurred, which involved us in a new series
 of negotiations with Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, rela-
 tive to our own and his territorial rights on the left
 bank of the Sutledge, namely, the deaths of Raja
 Sangut Singh, of Jeendh, and Sirdarnee Lutchman
 Kouner, the female Chief of Firozapore. They both
 died without issue, and, according to the usage in
 such cases, their estates became escheats to their
 respective Sovereigns. The former, having been
 one of the four principal Sikh Chieftains of the
Phoolkian race, who formed the States on the left
 bank of the Sutledge, which had originally invited
 us to protect them from the recurring invasions
 and conquests of Ranjeet Singh, out of respect to
 the position of the family, and their attachment
 and services to the British Government, on several
 occasions, it was considered politic to preserve
 the ancestral possessions of the Jeendh State in
 the descendant of a collateral branch. Besides
 these, however, the Raja had held various grants

of territory on both sides of the river, on condition of military service, or otherwise, from Ranjeet Singh, the adjudication of which to the rightful parties led to a discussion of their claims which terminated in the districts thus acquired, South of the Sutledge, being assumed by our Government, and those on the North by the Maharaja.* Of the former, the town and territory of Lodiana were a part, and were wholly transferred to my local charge, which had hitherto combined a conjoint jurisdiction, in the town only, with the Raja's officers.

Lord William Bentinck had now retired from the Government of India, and was succeeded, for a time, by the late Lord Metcalfe, whose intimate knowledge of the state of our relations, and those of our *proteges*, with Ranjeet Singh, together with the implicit reliance of the Maharaja in his decisions, enabled him to determine these questions with facility.

The settlement of the Ferozpore estate was a more complicated affair. It turned out that, excepting the town and fort of Ferozpore, every portion of the land was held on a disputed title with other Chiefs, mostly subject to Lahore.† When authorised to take possession of that which actually belonged to the late Sirdarnee, and to manage it on

* They had, for the most part, been conferred on Bhag Singh, the grandfather of Sangut Singh, and uncle of Ranjeet Singh.

† One of them was Baghail Singh, a grand nephew of the Sirdarnee, whose cause the Maharaja was disposed to support.

the part of the British Government, I was required to make “ a Report of the nature and extent of the “ rights which we had acquired by this escheat, and “ the manner in which they were connected with “ those held or claimed by Ranjeet Singh, and “ also to suggest such arrangements as might seem “ best calculated to secure the proper administration “ of the new territory, without giving umbrage to “ His Highness.”

In order to ascertain these points, I found it necessary, on my arrival at Ferozpoore, to institute a complete survey of the territory, which proved that, including the two paramount States, there were no less than eleven claimants, between whom, not only the revenue of the villages, but their civil and criminal jurisdiction, were divided. Such a confusion of claims, founded on violence and usurpations, which had already been a source of the greatest disorders, as well as of bloodshed, and frequent discussions between our Government and Ranjeet Singh, was obviously incompatible with the interests of both, and ~~the~~ the peace and prosperity of the miserable and doubly oppressed inhabitants of the place.* I accordingly suggested that

* There was not a vestige of cultivation, excepting near a few villages where watch towers were erected to protect it ; the limits of agricultural industry were defined by the range of the matchlock ; might had constituted right, in the course of which, nearly the whole territory had become a waste of grass and jungle, and the inhabitants almost entirely pastoral, but equally a prey, on the one hand, to the exactions of their double rulers, and on the other, to their own violence, and a jealousy of the cattle of the one encroaching on the pasturage of the other.

“ a demarkation having been made of the lands
 “ immediately dependent on the town and fort of
 “ Ferozpoore, the remaining portion of the territory
 “ should be equally divided between our Govern-
 “ ment and that of Lahore, the partition being so
 “ arranged as to secure the integrity of our boundary,
 “ with the command of one or more of the estab-
 “ lished Ferries, or if a greater extent of territory
 “ than this were thought desirable, that the Lahore
 “ share of it should be farmed by the British Govern-
 “ ment, on an average of the five preceding years’
 “ revenue.”

The Government of India had now devolved on Lord Auckland, who, approving of my suggestion, I was directed, by His Lordship, in Council, in the beginning of 1836, to negotiate the matter on that basis ; and while, therefore, I remained at Ferozpoore, to introduce and establish our authority, I deputed my Assistant, Lieut. Mackeson, who was personally associated with me throughout these enquiries, to Lahore, with a view to shew the Maharaja the map of the territory, and to explain verbally to him the intricate manner in which it was divided, and the expediency of adopting one or the other of the modes proposed to settle present claims, and prevent future collisions. His Highness preferred a partition of the territory, but made some objection to the cession of any of the Ferries in our favor. Having hitherto possessed a permissive, rather than a rightful control, over those near Ferozpoore, as

well as many along the whole course of the river above it, which we had never thought of questioning, he evinced a jealousy of our interference with them, which was kept alive by his officers, in consequence of our occupation of a territory so near his capital, and from which they had been constantly urging him, by every art of diplomacy, to exclude us.*

We finally gained our point: and in reporting the result of these negotiations, for the information of the Authorities in England, the Governor General, in Council, observed, "The intricate and laborious investigation in which Lieut. Mackeson was engaged to ascertain the rights of each State, confirmed the propriety of the suggestion originally offered by Capt. Wade, that a compromise of the claims of both parties was the most convenient, and at the same time, the most just and equitable mode of procedure, and from a perusal of the documents, now transmitted, it will be gratifying to your Honorable Court to find that the objects contemplated by the Government in the settlement of the case on that basis, have been secured in a manner alike conducive to its own interests, and indicative of the consideration which the British Government has already been disposed to evince in regard to the rights of its ancient Ally," to which, the

* We also secured a Ferry opposite to Lodiana, by the acquisition of that territory, and it was by possessing the command of that acquired with Ferozpoore, that we were enabled to form the bridge of boats, by which a part of our Army outflanked the enemy, and crossed the Sutledge, after the battle of Sobraon.

Court of Directors responded, by expressing their entire approbation of the "very satisfactory manner" in which these claims had been compromised.* Vide Appendix. *See 7.*

Before these discussions were brought to a close, the ambitious views of Ranjeet Singh, with respect to Sindh, and his progressive conquests in Afghanistan, were found to be so directly at variance with the intentions of our Government, in opening the navigation of the Indus, and promoting peaceful relations of commerce with the Afghan Chiefs, as to compel us to an interference with his designs, by which we obliged him to relinquish the former, and fixed a limit to the latter, which almost entirely circumscribed his power.†

* In a record of my services, I should not omit to mention, that shortly before the period to which I have been referring, the Maharaja, actuated by an enlightened policy, and a cordial desire to amalgamate the administration of his neighbouring districts with our own, was induced by me to abolish in them the traffic in slaves, which had, in some places, been carried to a great extent, and also to introduce a more regular system of transit duties through the Punjab than had hitherto existed, to meet our own. The town of Lodiana was a great mart for slave girls, before it came into our possession. In one of its villages resided a set of dealers, whose agents used to kidnap children from the hills across the Sutledge, where the natives are celebrated for their beauty. Cruel cases of the barbarous practice were brought to my knowledge, in which I had the satisfaction of restoring to parents their long-lost offspring. With regard to the change in the transit duties, it consisted in a classification of articles, and fixed rates, and places of collection; whereas, having formerly been farmed out to speculators, without restriction in these points, and every petty Chief assuming a right of collection, the duties were everywhere arbitrarily exacted, which had weighed heavily on the overland trade between India and Central Asia, especially in horses, of which the Punjab had been once the great thoroughfare.

† When yielding his grasp of Sindh, Ranjeet Singh had no idea of

These events followed each other in such rapid succession that it would be difficult to explain them, or the critical negotiations in which I was now

the approach of those events, by which we were very soon afterwards led to curb his ambition on the side of Afghanistan also. That frontier had been the constant arena of battles between the Sikhs and Afghans for a quarter of a century, which had resulted in the former establishing their dominion over numerous tribes of the latter on both banks of the Indus, and finally in the annexation to the Maharaja's Government of the province of Peshawr, which had previously been thrice conquered, and as often restored to its Chiefs. On that side of the Punjab, His Highness had indeed, *till then*, been perfectly free to follow his own warlike inclinations. His soldiers had been trained and nourished in their contests with the Afghans, and had partaken so long of the pride and licentious gratifications of such a life, as to unfit them for a state of peace. The Maharaja, however, was growing old, and his increasing infirmities could not keep pace with the military spirit of his people, or the desire of some of their leaders to aggrandise themselves, by leading the troops to new conquests, but during the inactivity of his master, Raja Golab Singh was not idle. He had already subjugated every petty Chief around Jummoo, and saw that the Tripartite Treaty, about to be concluded by the late Sir W. Macnaghten, would close his hopes of aggrandisement on the Peshawr side. Fearful that the motives of our interference in Sindh and Afghanistan might be used as a pretext for stopping his farther conquests in Tibet, having already taken Ladakh, he succeeded, a few months after the conclusion of that Treaty, through the influence of his brother, Dhian Singh, then at Court, in obtaining a declaration from our Government that its restrictive stipulations did not apply to the progress of Sikh dominion on *that* side,—that the Sikhs were there left to act as they pleased. Our first expedition to Cabul, and other causes, prevented the Jummoo family, for a time, from renewing their own aggressive line of policy; but the death of the Maharaja, who had on more than one occasion, in consultation with me, discouraged their designs, removed every restraint, and a year had not elapsed before they passed the Himalaya, and extended their conquests—Eastward, so as to overlap our frontier, and connect their own with Nepal, and came in contact, Westward, with the Chinese, until they were checked by the latter, and their army overwhelmed in the intense winter of those snowy regions. At that time my responsibility, as Agent at Lahore, had ceased.

again engaged with our faithful Ally, without lengthened details, into which I do not wish to enter, further than may be absolutely necessary to a statement of my services. The printed Papers laid before Parliament will afford an explanation of the origin and progress of those events, in addition to the documents in the Appendix, which have been liberally furnished to me by the Honorable the Court of Directors. For the rest—I might refer to my correspondence, and to the living testimony of the Noblemen, under whose different Governments I have served. They will shew the arduous part which I have occasionally had to perform, and the manner in which I fulfilled every instruction of my superiors, by seeking only to do my duty to them.

Towards the end of the year, the Maharaja despatched a large Army, under the command of his son, Kour Khurruk Singh, to demand a tribute of the Ameers of Sindh, and, in case of refusal, to invade their territory. Dreading the aggressions of Ranjeet Singh to enforce a demand, which he had long been in the habit of making on them, and which they had only been able to evade by the occasional mission of Envoys to his Court with valuable presents, the Ameers had, in the previous year, sought our protection, which, at that time, we were not prepared to give: but now that the designs of the Sikh Chief had become fully developed, and were clearly subversive of our objects, in desiring to lay open the navigation of the Indus to commer-

cial enterprize, I was instructed, by Government, “to endeavour, by any means short of actual menace, to deter the Maharaja from advancing against Shikarpore.”*

The Sikh Force had already advanced and captured Rojhan, the chief town of a tribe nominally dependent on Sindh, taking a fort, and expelling a garrison of the Ameers’ troops, which brought them in contact with the Shikarpore territory, where they remained making preparations to prosecute hostilities on a more extensive scale.

Instructions were sent, at the same time, to Col. Pottinger, to proceed to Hyderabad, and to proffer to the Ameers the mediation of our Government to arrest the progress of the Sikhs, “on condition of the reception of a British Agent, and of course of all the relations between Sindh and Lahore being conducted solely through the medium of British Officers, and of the expence of any temporary deputation of the British Troops, which might be found requisite, being defrayed by the Ameers.”

In order to be prepared for such a requisition, the Government of Bombay were directed to adopt the necessary measures for holding a Force in

* In the preceding year, Capt. Burnes having returned from England, and resumed his appointment of Assistant to the Resident in Cutch, had been deputed to the Ameers of Sindh for the purpose of obtaining their consent to a survey of the Indus, and to the abolition of the practice of plundering stranded vessels; on which occasion, they also expressed their willingness to permit the residence of a British Officer in Sindh, if we would undertake to protect their country against foreign invaders, but Lord Auckland’s predecessor declined the offer.

readiness to act, and, at the same time, that of Madras to attend to any application for troops which might be made by the Bombay Government. Corresponding instructions were also sent to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Lieutenant Governor of Agra, requesting their opinion as to the course of operations to be pursued in the event of our Government being forced into hostilities with the Ruler of Lahore.*

As I had generally relied on the effect of my personal interviews with Ranjeet Singh for my influence with him, and the means of overcoming the resistance of his Sirdars, who, I knew, would be strongly opposed to me on the present occasion, I recalled Lieut. Mackeson to Ferozpoore, and proceeded myself to Lahore, to communicate with the Maharaja at that place. He received me in a

* The Commander in Chief, the late Sir H. Fane, was then on his tour of military inspections. As he approached the frontier, Ranjeet Singh was persuaded by Raja Dhian Singh and others, inimical to my influence, to invite both him and the Lt. Governor, then Sir C. Metcalfe, to Lahore, in order to join in the celebration of the marriage of his grandson, Nao Nehal Singh. The Maharaja thought the presence of such visitors would exalt him in the eyes of his neighbours, but the real object of his Sirdars was, if possible, to transfer from myself to these high functionaries the conduct of my negotiation. With that view, they induced His Highness to make a reference to Sir C. Metcalfe to ascertain my powers, and express a desire to communicate directly with him; but Sir C. M.'s reply was decisive, in discouraging their hopes of superseding my authority, and recommending them to rely entirely on my advice, as the constituted Agent of our Government at his Court, and one whom he knew to be as much interested in the Maharaja's welfare as himself. Sir C. M. did not attend the nuptials, but the Commander in Chief came over, and contributed, by the judicious tenor of his conversations with the Maharaja, to support my influence.

churlish mood, and his Officers and Chiefs, as I had previously heard, were incensed with us for interposing our authority to check the triumphant career of their master.* For sometime he tried to evade my communinations, but, at length, I succeeded in securing his friendly attention to them, and in reconciling him to the views and wishes of His Lordship, in Council. He promised to stop the invasion, sent orders to his troops for the evacuation of Rojhan, and acceded to our mediation for the settlement of the disputes between himself and the Ameers of Sindh, which had led to that event, but “he manifested extreme reluctance to any open abandonment of his claim to Shikarpore, not so much from any hope of its admission, as from an anxiety for the preservation of his dignity, in the eyes of his own people, and those of neighbouring States.”†

* Their manner, as well as his, was cold and repulsive. Immediately after my first interview, he ordered his tents to be struck, mounted his horse, and marched away from Lahore, without sending me any message. In 1809 also, when the late Lord (then Mr.) Metcalfe, announced to him the resolution of our Government to prevent his incursions on the left bank of the Sutledge, he had recourse to the same petulant manner to evince his displeasure, and avoid coming to negotiations which were disagreeable to him.

† About the same time, an affair occurred which had a considerable influence in the Maharaja's Councils. General Allard (the French officer in the Sikh service) who had proceeded to Europe on leave of absence, and met with a distinguished reception from Louis Philippe, wrote to Lahore that the French nation were the sincere friends of the Sikhs, and desirous of establishing intimate relations with them. Soon after, the General returned to the Punjab, bearing a letter and present of a valuable gold casket, with his miniature encircled by diamonds, from the King of the

To form a just idea of the delicacy and importance of the task which was assigned to me, on that occasion, I may refer to the actual posture of affairs, at the time of our intervention ; to the galling measure of checking an ambitious conqueror in the midst of his triumph, and to the condition of the instructions issued to me, namely, that I was to effect the *object* of my negotiations, without a diminution of confidence or cordiality on the part of the Sikh Ruler in the friendship of the British Government.

The Sindhians were not satisfied. They expected more than they had a right to demand. In our desire however to serve them, it was not intended that we should sacrifice our duty to an Ally who had never failed in the constancy and fidelity of his conduct to us. Our alliance with the one had

French. It was ostensibly given to General Allard, to invest him with the privilege of a diplomatic Agent, *in case* of any revolution in the Sikh Government, or threatened danger to his life, and to be used only in that event, but, in reality, accrediting him to the Court of Lahore with assurances of the attachment of the French to the Sikhs ; expressing a desire to cultivate a friendly intercourse ; and pointing out the course of the Indus, and its confluence with the rivers of the Punjab and the Sea, as a channel, formed by nature, to promote that object. The General delivered the letter and present in his first interview with Ranjeet Singh, who was flattered by such marks of favor from one of the great Sovereigns of Europe, and at once openly avowed his intention of making use of the Indus for the purpose of procuring the munitions of war. Louis Philippe also offered to facilitate the passage to Lahore of any number of Frenchmen he might wish to entertain in his service. The Maharaja knew that he could not encourage such overtures without the risk of compromising himself with our Government, and when I had regained his confidence, he consulted me, and abandoned the project, leaving the letter of the French King without a reply.

survived the test of *many* trials, while that of the other was *new* and *experimental*, and, as events have memorably proved, not of the same comparative value.*

In the following passage of a despatch from the Government of India, to our distinguished negotiator in Sindh, will be found an explanation of the position in which we stood in relation to both parties. “The Maharaja is a powerful and independent Chief. He has been a most faithful and consistent Ally to us, and deserves to be treated by us with the greatest consideration. We have never been in the habit of interfering with his foreign relations on any side of his dominions, except that which immediately joins our own frontier. He had no reason to suppose that we should interpose to procure indemnification for any losses, which he might suffer from the Ameers and their dependents, and therefore he could not be expected to refrain from endeavouring to redress himself, if real provocation had been given. Under these circumstances, although it was the interest and just policy of the British Government to dissuade Ranjeet Singh from the invasion of Sindh, and the annihilation of its

* The formidable army brought against us by the Sikhs in the late battles, shews what they might have done had they opposed us during our disasters in Afghanistan, or at a time when they were led by a Chief of the energy and ability of Ranjeet Singh, to whom they owed their fame, as a military nation, and were enthusiastically devoted, and to whom opportunities of breaking with the British Government had not been wanting, in the course of some of my negotiations.

“ political independence, he appeared undoubtedly
 “ warranted in his advance into the Mazaree country.
 “ In inducing him to check his further progress, His
 “ Lordship, in Council, considers he went as far as
 “ an equitable consideration of the rights of inde-
 “ pendent States would permit, but to pursue the
 “ opposite course ; or, in other words, not only to
 “ assume our right of disposing of the tract which
 “ Ranjeet Singh had conquered, previously to our
 “ interference, but to take it for granted, without
 “ instituting any investigation, or consulting more
 “ than one party to the case, that he had no just
 “ ground for his original attack, and to desire him
 “ forthwith to deliver over possession to the
 “ Ameers, would, in His Lordship’s opinion, not
 “ be consistent with justice to Ranjeet Singh, or
 “ with the respect that is due to his sovereign and
 “ independent character. It would also be incon-
 “ sistent with our offer to investigate and mediate
 “ the subject in dispute between him and the Ameers,
 “ of which this” (the seizure of the Mazaree terri-
 “ tory) “ is the chief.”

These principles of policy had scarcely been
 avowed, with respect to the views and expectations
 of the Ameers of Sindh, than, as I said before, we
 were required to enforce them in another direction,
 where, in consequence of the intrigues of other
 Powers, it was found difficult to carry them out with
 equal success.

At the same time that the instructions for arrest-

ing the conquest of the Sikhs in Sindh were issued to me, I received a despatch from Government announcing the selection of Capt. Burnes "to conduct a Commercial Mission to the countries bordering on the Indus, with a view to complete the re-opening of that river, on the basis of the Treaties lately concluded with the Powers possessing territory on its banks," and early in 1837, when at Lahore, explaining its objects, I was desired to invite the Maharaja's cooperation in them; especially as to the establishment of annual Fairs, or entrepôts of general resort for merchants on the Indus, near Tatta, towards its mouth, and Mithankot, on the confluence of the rivers of the Punjab.

In the instructions to Capt. Burnes, he was informed that while he remained within the limits of Sindh, and the dominions of Ranjeet Singh, he was to act in subordination to Col. Pottinger and myself, and "not to consider himself vested with any authority, as a political officer, out of the limits of Sindh."

The provisions of our late Treaty with Lahore did not extend, as regarded the main stream of the Indus, higher than Mithankot. Capt. Burnes's present Mission included the whole course of the river, and a visit to Peshawr and Cabul, and eventually to Candahar, I was directed, therefore, to procure the permission of the Maharaja to his passage by the Indus from Mithankot to Attok, the

navigation of which had never before been performed by any European.*

His Highness readily acquiesced in the scheme, and I sent my Assistant, Lieut. Mackeson, to join Capt. Burnes, with an Agent from Lahore, to facilitate his progress, which continued prosperous until he entered the Punjab,† but on his arrival within its limits, the war which had been raging between the Sikhs and Afghans was renewed, which compelled him to stop for sometime at Dera Ghazi Khan, and endangered every chance of peace. Mahomed Akbar Khan had advanced through Khyber with a large Force to retake the fort of Jumrood, the key to that Pass, which had, only a short time before, been captured from the Afghans.‡ He laid close seige to the place, and the Sikhs, not being prepared for such a sudden descent, were at first overpowered. A severe action ensued, in which the Afghans were ultimately defeated, but the Sikhs lost many men, and among them, their General, Hurrce Singh, a great favorite of their Ruler, and one of his ablest men.

* On his arrival at Cabul, Capt. Burnes sent Lieut. (the late Major) Leech to Candahar, but the Sirdars (brothers of Dost Mahomed Khan) at that place, taking alarm at the designs of the latter, had, in the meantime, resolved on an independent course of action, and accepted the overtures of Persia.

† Col. Pottinger and myself were directed to accompany Capt. Burnes, if we thought it necessary, throughout the respective Provinces of our charge, but the nature of the negotiations in which we were engaged, required our presence at the Courts to which we stood appointed.

‡ Seized by the Sikhs, in 1834, when Dost Mahomed quitted Cabul to oppose Shah Shuja, at Candahar, when also they finally took possession of Peshawar.

The Maharaja wished to take immediate revenge, and made active preparations for completely subjugating the Afghans in that quarter, but the interest which we had in preventing further hostilities, induced His Lordship to propose a suspension of arms. I was desired to declare to Ranjeet Singh that we could not view his preparations with indifference, or permit them to be carried out, as long as there was any hope of effecting a reconciliation, and with his usual deference to our Government, *His Highness* acceded to its views on that occasion also.* Capt. Burnes was then allowed to proceed on his voyage, with instructions to inform the Ameer of the state of our negotiations with the Maharaja; and to point out to him the expediency of conciliating the Sikhs, should the former refer to his quarrel with them.

A letter had been written by the Governor General to Dost Mahomed Khan shortly after the

* He was not well disposed to listen to me in the first instance; and, on discovering the extent of our object, persisted, for sometime, in denying our right of interference with him beyond the Indus; that the course of the Sutledge had been laid down in the Treaty of 1809, as the boundary between the two States; that if not independent *below*, he was *above*, Mithankot; and that he did not know where we were going to stop. Conciliation was the spirit in which I had been directed to discuss the matter, and, as the best means of subduing his irritation, and of awakening his attention to the importance of his decision, as regarded his future prospects, I asked him to consider well, if it were better to await the intrigues of Dost Mahomed Khan with Russia and Persia, the tendency of which would be to bring a host of enemies to his own frontier, or co-operate with us in keeping it at a distance. He emphatically took my hand, and replied, "You speak the truth: I see the right course, and am ready to identify my policy with that of your own Government."

breaking out of the affair of Jumrood, in reply to one which had been addressed to his Lordship through me, on his arrival in India, communicating his intention of deputing, ere long, an officer to his Court “to discuss certain commercial topics” of mutual advantage, observing, with reference to the Ameer’s hostilities with the Sikhs, “My Friend, “you are aware that it is not the practice of the “British Government to interfere with the affairs of “other independent States, and, indeed, it does not “immediately occur to me how the interference of “my Government could be exercised for your bene-
 “fit. I shall be happy, however, to learn from you “by what means you think that I can be of any “assistance; and, in the meantime, I have only to “hope that you will be able to devise some mode “of effecting a reconciliation with the Sikhs, it “being not only for your own advantage, but the “advantage of all the countries in the vicinity, that “two nations, so situated, should preserve the rela-
 “tions of amity.”

In the letter to the Ameer, of which Capt. Burnes himself was the bearer, the Governor General had confined his observations *exclusively* to the interchange of commercial benefits, referring to the Treaties which had been made for that purpose with the Powers on the Indus. The letter of instructions to Capt. Burnes treated also only of the same subject; but Dost Mahomed Khan, who had been making overtures to Persia, now heard of the

approach of an Envoy from that Government, and also of a Russian Officer, to form an alliance with him against the Sikhs. Captain Burnes had, however, then arrived at Peshawr, from which he continued his journey to Cabul; and it was in one of his first interviews with the Ameer, that the latter, finding himself courted also by our Government, and misled by reports made to him, which had no foundation in fact, “that the Maharaja “intended to make some change in the management “of Peshawr,” seized the opportunity of proposing to hold that Province himself, tributary to Lahore—a measure in which it was not only impossible for us to assist him, without violating every principle of political justice, but *the proposal of which* had, in the *further* instructions furnished to Capt. Burnes, to meet these events (before he had passed the Sikh frontier), been declared beyond the power of the Governor General to entertain.*

Nothing less than the cession of Peshawr would now, however, satisfy the Chief of Cabul, although

* On the departure of Capt. Burnes for Cabul, Lieut. Mackeson remained, by my orders, at Peshawr to maintain the armistice. While there, he was joined by Dr. Falconer, the superintendent of the Government Botanic Gardens at Saharⁿapore. This gentleman had applied to me, some years before, to assist him in his desire to explore the natural history of Cashmere, but Government would not, at that time, sanction my applications to that effect. As several foreigners had subsequently been permitted, through our mediation, to visit that country, I submitted to Government that our own Officers should no longer be excluded, and in compliance with my suggestion, Lieut. Mackeson, accompanied by Dr. F., visited Cashmere, and furnished valuable reports of the geographical, political, and botanical state of that Province.

the place had never belonged to him, but to Sultan Mahomed Khan, and other brothers of his family, who had been the tributaries of Ranjeet Singh for many years, and had expressed no desire to change their relation to him, for that of a relative, who, at the same time that he advanced the claim, did not hesitate to declare that "Peshawr might as well continue in the hands of the Sikhs, as in those of Sultan Mahomed Khan."

The Ameer was informed that the extent of our mediation was, simply to prevent further aggressions on the part of the Sikhs, and to preserve to each the limits of their *actual* possessions: a basis of negotiation to which I had secured the consent of one party; but it did not suit the *present* views of the other, although he had sought and professed a wish to be guided by our advice.

Acting in the spirit of his original instructions to Capt. Burnes (the whole tenor of which I had been desired to communicate to the Sikh Ruler), Lord Auckland *now* saw no other course left, than that of declaring the inability of his Government to comply with the Ameer's demand, and withdrew the Mission from Cabul, in April, 1838.

The result is well known; it has been discussed in Parliament, and is before the judgment of the world, which renders it needless for me here to enter into a detail of the Tripartite Treaty which followed. From the turn which that Mission took, my part in ~~them~~ (ostensibly the first) had now become

secondary, and the probabilities of success or failure were placed beyond *my own* absolute control. The present President of the Board of Control, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Honble The Court of Directors, as well as their colleagues, Sir Richard Jenkins, and Mr. Bayley, then filling those offices in the Court, are aware to what extent I am fairly responsible for the consequences. From first to last, I neglected no precautions, which were properly within *my own province*, to guard against them, as may be seen in the views and opinions, recorded by me, in the course of my correspondence, published and unpublished. I look, with confidence, therefore, to Lord Auckland, and every other official Authority, *for an impartial verdict.*

The Government of India, when deputing Capt. Burnes, having decided on the adoption of a plan of policy towards the Afghan Chiefs, which had popular opinion, as well as some influential advocates in its favor, and had not before been tried, I was bound, as a servant of that Government, to carry its orders into full effect, as far as depended upon me; and, subsequently, to act on the same principle, in the prominent part, which was allotted to me, in the expedition to Cabul, in 1839, for the restoration of the Ex-King. As affects my credit, in the previous issue, without shrinking from my just share of responsibility, I ask only for that measure of justice which has never been withheld from those ^{on whom} ~~have~~ devolved the execution of public services of

similar magnitude, and who, devoting themselves zealously to their duty, have had the good fortune to perform them so as to have secured, from time to time, in a long course of years, the strongest proofs of the satisfaction of their employers.

To convey a complete knowledge of the operations in which I was engaged to force the Khyber Pass, and to create a diversion in favor of the "Army of the Indus," by which Dost Mahomed Khan was prevented from leaving Cabul to oppose the advance of Sir John (the late Lord) Keane, by the route of Candahar; and (with the exception only of three Chiefs closely allied, either by marriage or personal friendship, with the Ameer) every tribe between Peshawr and Cabul was gained over by me to the cause of the Shah (after a variety of trying negotiations, in which I had not only to contend with the national ignorance and prejudices of the Afghans, but the secret opposition of some of the Sikh Authorities), would involve a prolixity of detail which, however desirable to a just appreciation of the difficulties of that enterprize, as regards my own interests, would I apprehend be tedious to the reader, and I shall, therefore, dispense with the narrative of it, trusting again to a review of the documents in the Appendix, to shew the importance attached to my services on that occasion, and the sense entertained, both by the Government of India and the Authorities at home, of the successful manner in which I executed my arduous task.

The Military means which I had to effect the object, consisted of a Mahomedan Force of 5000 auxiliary troops (selected from every corps of the Sikh Army), which that Government was bound to furnish, besides a small Detachment of our own Native Infantry and Horse Artillery, with levies of Afghans, amounting to about 5000 men, which were formed and organised, as far as time and such rude materials would admit, into three regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry. The Sikh auxiliaries were almost all regular troops. They formed three battalions of Infantry, armed and equipped like our own, with twelve pieces of Horse Artillery, one regiment of Cavalry, and two Najeeb, or Provincial battalions.

It is difficult for those who were not present to form an adequate idea of the labour and trouble I experienced in the preparation and equipment of an Army thus hastily collected and miscellaneously composed, but the proximity of Lord Auckland to the scene of my operations, and his daily communications, at the time, with the Court of Lahore, enabled his Lordship to judge of the extraordinary efforts which I made to complete the Force, and I am confident that he will be as ready to bear his testimony to them, as others have done who had the same opportunities of observation.

By Treaty, the Sikhs had been required, nine months before, to have their Force in readiness to act, on my arrival with the Shahzada at Peshawr ;

and in the conference held by the Governor General with Ranjeet Singh, at Lahore, before I proceeded on the expedition, the necessity of that measure had been strongly urged on the Maharaja's attention; yet, when I arrived at Peshawr, my mortification may be more easily imagined than described, to find that not a single exertion had been made to collect these troops, nor had any instructions been issued to General Avitabile, then Governor of Peshawr, for our reception. I at once saw the helpless situation in which I was placed; the illness of Ranjeet Singh, who had intended to have accompanied me, had laid him prostrate at Lahore; I was aware of the secret opposition of his immediate advisers to the success of the enterprise; I felt my inability to avert the delays and evasions to which I was exposed, from the want of that personal communication which had been the principal source of my influence with His Highness; and considering the case as one which demanded not only promptitude of action on my part, but the sacrifice of every *personal* consideration to the one sole object of neglecting nothing in the performance of my duty to Government, I remonstrated with the Sikh Court on the failure of their engagement, and wrote to Lord Auckland proposing, that Mr. G. R. Clerk, (the present Governor of Bombay, who had been left in charge of my office at Lodiana, during my absence on Foreign Service) should be immediately sent to Lahore, to enforce the stipulations of the Treaty,

and to aid me in carrying out my requisitions on the Sikh Government.

To enable me to equip the Afghan levies, I was without any Magazines of our own from which to supply their wants, and was accordingly obliged to indent for powder and shot on that of the Sikhs at Peshawr, and to establish manufactories of my own for arming and clothing them. In these preparations I was detained at Peshawr for nearly three months. I then encamped near the entrance of the Pass, where I remained about two months, negotiating with the Khyberies, and engaged in hostilities with such of them as continued in the interest of Mahomed Akbar Khan (the eldest son of the Ameer) who was opposed to me in that quarter, and a Detachment of whose Force garrisoned the Fort of Ali Musjid.

Late in the month of June, and in the midst of these operations, I received intelligence of the death of the Maharaja, an event which, while it added greatly to the difficulty of my position with the Sikhs, encouraged the hesitation of the wavering, and the resistance of the disaffected, among the Afghans. Other causes concurred also, at the same period, to embarrass me in the execution of my plans, with which the parties with whom I was in official communication are so familiar, that it would be superfluous in me to dwell ^{on} them here, although I deem it necessary to refer to them, in order to shew that the numerous obstacles with which I had to contend were of no ordinary nature.

The command of the whole Force having now devolved upon me, I employed the time in establishing posts on the heights, in front of the Pass, in which, to supply the place of discipline, I stockaded a portion of the troops until I received information of the advance of the Army from Candahar, by which my own was to be regulated. I entered the Pass on the 23rd of July, the day of the capture of Ghaznee, and, after a series of operations to force our way, in which we were vigorously opposed by the enemy, and suffered a loss, in killed and wounded, equal to that of the "Army of the Indus," before Ghaznee, I attacked and captured the Fort of Ali Musjid.

In his Report of these transactions to the Court of Directors, The Right Honble. The Governor General of India thus wrote: "I have deemed this "the most expedient occasion for taking some direct "notice of the Military operations of Lieut.-Col. "Wade, who, having been deputed with Shahzada "Tymur, eldest son of Shah Shuja, to the Khyber "Pass, succeeded, on the 26th of July, in taking the "fortress of Ali Musjid, and in opening that impor- "tant Passage, with the miscellaneous troops at his "disposal, in a manner to afford me much satisfac- "tion."

From its situation, "the Fort of Ali Musjid had long held the Sikhs in check," and, as observed by His Lordship, "it is not on record, that the cele- "brated Khyber Pass had ever previously been "forced."

In further allusion to the importance of the capture, in opening the Pass, Lord Auckland stated, in the same despatch, "The success of the Troops "under Lieut.-Col. Wade, and the consequent "abandonment of the Fort of Jelalabad by Mahomed Akbar, have given full effect to the views "with which, at the commencement of the Campaign, "this movement was planned. They have given a "rallying point to the cause of the Shah, in the "country to the Eastward of Cabul; they have "opened an avenue of infinite importance for communication with the Army, and, from the precise "moment at which it took place, they cannot but "have created impressions highly favorable to the "main operations."

Although the value of these services has been superseded by the brilliancy of those subsequently performed by Major-Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B. in forcing the same Pass, with a British Indian Army of 10,000 men, yet, with reference to the opinions expressed of the importance of mine, by the Authorities under whom I was then acting, I may be permitted to hope, without presumption, that my own claims will not be thought less deserving than others of that special consideration which has not, to my knowledge, been denied, *in a single instance*, to any Officer who has combined, in a long course of official employment, similar Military and Diplomatic services. In the Appendix will be seen a list of those who have been thus employed and rewarded.

The following extract of a letter to my address, from an eye witness, and a party actively engaged in both operations, I here also insert, as not being out of place : “ I now more fully appreciate than I “ formerly could do, your exertions in the public “ service, and your aptitude for conducting the “ onerous and responsible duties with which you were “ charged. The manner in which you struggled “ against the difficulties opposed to you, at Peshawr, “ and, after surmounting them *all*, your triumphant “ passage of the Khyber, have been hitherto ill “ appreciated ; but a time will come when the world “ will do you full justice. At home, your services “ have already met with some notice ; and recent “ events, which have shewn others baffled by the “ obstacles you surmounted (namely, the failure of “ an attempt to force the Pass, by Col. Wild), will “ give to your success its full value, and, I trust, “ secure the well-earned reward of successful enter- “ prise.”

In the present place I cannot omit also inserting an extract from another letter, addressed to me lately, by a distinguished officer in the Army with Lord Keane, who now fills a high office in India, in support of the estimation in which my passage of the Khyber is held, by competent judges of the professional merit of that operation. “ The part you “ so prominently acted in our first advance into “ Afghanistan, and which was executed with so “ much zeal and ability, merits to be recorded by a

“faithful and able narrator: Government knows, from its own records, the distinguished and arduous part which you had to perform, and your documents mark its approbation.”

To these testimonies, I might add those of many other officers, strangers to me, who, having seen the Pass, after it had been forced by me, and knowing the hostile character of the people, have expressed their surprise that I should have been able to accomplish the enterprise with such heterogeneous materials, in the shape of a Military Force, as I had to work with; but I must again trust, that the evidence which I have offered will be regarded as sufficient to justify me in reposing, with confidence, on the discriminate justice and impartiality which have characterised the acts of those in whom is vested the power and patronage of the British Indian Government.

My duty having terminated, in conducting the Shahzada to Cabul, and the transfer to the Shah's Government of the Afghan levies (one of which, the corps of *Jazai*^{chies}, it will be recollected, often elicited the applause of our General Officers for their gallantry, on several conspicuous occasions, and were the only Afghan Troops who remained faithful to the last in the service of our Government), I returned to India in the hope of resuming my appointment at Lodiana with renewed satisfaction, or of being allowed to return to Europe; but the death of Ranjeet Singh led to changes in the Government of

Lahore, which induced those who were ambitious of usurping its power, to desire a change in the Agency of our relations with them, and, actuated by a system of policy, which the Governor General thought just and expedient, as well as inevitable, to a cordial attainment of the views and wishes of our Government at the time, my place was supplied by the junction of my office with that of the Political Agency at Amballa, then held by the officer whom I had recommended to be sent to support my influence at the Court of Lahore, during my absence on a separate and remote Mission ; and, by His Lordship's wish, I was appointed Political Resident and Agent to the Governor General in Malwa. It will be seen in the Appendix, that it was the original intention of Government to have united the Amballa to the Lodiana office, instead of the latter to the former.

When I recalled to mind the circumstance, that the late Sir Thomas Munro and Sir John Malcolm had, in a like extensive sphere of War and Diplomacy (the one in the Deccan, and the other in the Province to which I had now been appointed), been raised to distinction in the field of their respective employments, although I could not help feeling, that, after a term of seventeen years' service on that frontier, thus attended with success, my removal was a fair and honest cause of regret and disappointment to me, in which I knew that Lord Auckland^{*} fully participated, and that in conceding, in this respect, to the views and wishes of the predominant party at

Lahore, he felt, as he assured me at the time, that the pressure of a temporary exigency demanded the sacrifice; yet, observing only the dictates of my duty to Government, I promptly devoted myself to my new duties, and strove, in the discharge of them, to obtain the same approval with which I had hitherto been fortunate enough to satisfy the expectations of Government in every other employment.

I subjoin a note, with a scale of salaries drawn by different Officers who held situations of similar diplomatic importance to that which I filled at Lodia, together with the amount of that which I myself drew, while in that appointment, namely, from the 28th of February, 1823, to the 31st of March, 1840, without a day's leave of absence.*

* List of Salaries drawn by Diplomatic Agents, in 1838.

Resident at Hydrabad, per annum.....	Rs.66,000
Ditto Lucknow	60,000
Ditto Nagpore	60,000
Ditto Indore, Rs.60,000, but reduced on my appointment, to	50,000
Ditto Gwalior	60,000
Ditto Kutch, increased, in 1833, from.....Rs.30,000 to	36,000
Ditto Kathmandoo	42,000
Governor General's Agent at Moorshedbad.....	36,000
Ditto at Delhi.....	50,000
Ditto at Rajpootana	66,000
Commissioner in Kamaon.....	30,000
Political Agent at Amballa, Rs.30,000, but raised on my appointment to Indore to	60,000
Political Agent at Lodia increased in 1838, from Rs.18,780 to	24,000

From 1823, the date of my appointment, to 1835, when the increase granted to the Resident in Kutch, in 1833, was extended to me, my salary only amounted to Rs.12,000 per annum. After the negotiations for opening the navigation of the Indus, my office had become a substantive one, directly subordinate to the Supreme Government in the same manner

A reference to these statements will not, I hope, be deemed unnecessary to shew the position in which I stood, with respect to my contemporaries in a pecuniary, as well as an ostensible and relative, point of view. However painful it is to enter into details of such a personal nature, yet my perfect reliance on the conscientious sense and liberal spirit of those whom I am addressing, in their judgment of my claims, prompts me to state, that my ex-official expenses, during that period, exceeded the salary of my office, as I brought to the notice of Government on more than one occasion. My nomination to Malwa, on a reduced salary from that of my predecessor, did not, in personal emolument therefore, compensate me for the losses I sustained. The additional allowance, which was granted to me by the Minute of Council of the 3rd of January, 1835, on the *same grounds* as my colleague in Sindh, namely, our extended duties, in consequence of the ratification of the Treaties for opening the navigation of the Indus, was not carried into effect in *my case*, for three years after it had been conferred on him, and, it will be seen by the Appendix^{P. 8}, that I

as those which I have enumerated (except Amballa which was subject to the authority of the Governor General's Agent at Delhi). I was then charged with the conduct of our relations with the Courts of Lahore and Bhawlpore and the States across the Indus, which brought me into communication with foreign Missions, including that of Persia, and, in reality, made the duties of my office as delicate and responsible, in every respect, as those of any Diplomatic Agent in India, and connected it even with European Diplomacy.

only benefitted, by the consolidation of my allowances, in 1838, to Rs. 2000 per mensem, for two years and three months before quitting Lodia.

The principal objects of my Mission to Malwa, were the pacification of that extensive Province, in consequence of a relaxation, of late years, in the policy which had formerly been pursued towards the native States composing it. The predatory system, put down by the Mahratta war, in 1817, 18, & 19, was revived, and had seriously disturbed the social, as well as political, condition of that country, divided into so many jurisdictions and contending interests, as to render a unity of purpose, in the common support of good order, an extremely difficult operation, which is best described in the following passages of letters received by me from Lord Auckland, shortly after I was appointed to that Province. “ I have
 “ every reason to feel that you may materially assist
 “ us in our endeavour to place upon a good and
 “ permanent footing the Military and Political
 “ system of the many States within your charge. I
 “ am aware that you take a just interest in this
 “ most pressing object, and am satisfied that you will
 “ not relax in your efforts to accomplish it, as far as
 “ it may depend upon you. I have, ever since I have
 “ been in India, had a strong feeling upon the
 “ obstacles which oppose themselves to the estab-
 “ lishment of tranquility in Malwa, from the manner
 “ in which jurisdictions are intermixed, and from
 “ the necessity which has occasionally been assumed

“for appeal to distant Durbars (Courts) even in cases in which the most direct and immediate interference has seemed to be necessary.”

In drawing a distinction between my former and latter appointments, His Lordship observed: “The interests of Malwa are far more complicated, and the Supreme Authority (that of Sindhia) who, next to ourselves, is most concerned in them, is distant, and loosely as well as jealously managed. I think that the Court of Gwalior should” (as I had myself suggested) “have a representative, armed with great powers, residing and co-operating with you, and that upon your joint authority, Indore being also represented, and, in a minor degree, the inferior States, measures of vigor, for the general pacification of the country, should, wherever necessary, be instituted. Even here, however, the difficulty will occur, that in India peace and disturbance are greatly dependent on questions of revenue and internal administration, and as you may approach to interference with them you will find distrust and opposition in your way, and it will be your care to deal with these with gentleness and delicacy, as well as with firmness.”

In the measures of pacification, to which his Lordship has adverted, should be mentioned also, the settlement of the Bheel Tribes, more numerous in Malwa than in any part of India, besides the introduction of a uniform system of organisation and discipline into the loose levies which had

hitherto constituted the local Force in Malwa, together with other pacific objects which, although of less importance, required my constant care and vigilance, and which I executed without once incurring the necessity for the employment of military means, an aid which happily I *never* had occasion to use *in the whole course* of my Agency at Lodiāna. The formation of local Courts for the trial of international offences; the establishment of Schools for the education of the people; the construction of the great road, uniting the Presidencies of Agra and Bombay (which I saw completed); and investigations into the state of the trade in Opium and Cotton, with a view to the restriction of the one, and the improved culture of the other, in a Province celebrated for the production of both; were among some of the measures to which my attention was directed.

With what success I discharged my duties in Malwa, during the period of Lord Auckland's Government, may be gathered from the following extract of a letter received from His Lordship, a few days before his departure from India: "I have much of good service to thank you for, and in the many excellent measures which you are carrying through, I trust that India will be indebted to you for the permanent peace of Malwa."

With reference to the opinion entertained by His Lordship of the manner in which I had conducted the affairs of our Government with that of Lahore,

I may draw attention to the observations contained in his reply to a note which I delivered to him, on the 25th of December, 1838, when about to take leave of His Lordship, at Lahore, to proceed towards Khyber: "The note which Major Wade put yesterday into my hands, gives a very unassuming account of his Diplomatic services, and claims less merit than I should at once be disposed to allow to them.

"I well know how the station which he fills has, during his occupation of it, grown up from comparative insignificance, into being one of the highest importance, and know also on how many occasions of difficulty, the State has been indebted to him for the ability, and for the firmness, tempered by conciliation and discretion, with which he has promoted the public interests.

"I may say also, that the high opinion which I had previously entertained of his qualities, has been confirmed by my observations, during my visit to the Punjab, and by the consideration and regard which are exhibited towards him by the Maharaja and the Chiefs amongst whom he has had so frequently, on trying occasions, to represent the British Government."

During the Government of Lord Ellenborough, I exerted myself with equal zeal and devotion to fulfil his objects and instructions, which at one time, involved a reference to me, for my opinion, on a subject of great responsibility and importance; and for the manner in which I endeavoured to execute

his wishes, as well as to deserve the high confidence which he reposed in me on *that* occasion, I venture to think, that his Lordship will not withhold his approving testimony.

Soon afterwards, when a desire to revisit my home influenced me to apply for leave to resign my appointment, and return to Europe, I had the satisfaction of receiving a letter from ^{Mr. (now Sir F.)} Currie, then Secretary to the Government of India, from which I subjoin an Extract.

“I am directed to state, that, while the Governor General sanctions the leave of absence requested by you, for the purposes specified, His Lordship cannot but regret, that circumstances should render it necessary for you to retire from an appointment, the duties of which you have performed with so much benefit to the interests concerned, and so much satisfaction to the Government of India.”

On my arrival in England, and in the course of my official visits to every Authority connected with the Government of India, I met with expressions of a recognition of my services which were highly gratifying to my feelings personally, added to which, I have to revert to the honorary distinctions which have been graciously conferred on me by our Sovereign.*

* By the general Brevet of 1838, I was promoted to a majority. The honor of Knighthood and the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Afghanistan, having been granted about the same time, to Capt. Burnes, and that of

Now, after an *uninterrupted* lapse of thirty-four years' arduous service, nearly twenty-two of which have been passed in the diplomatic line, I find myself in the position of the Cadet who left England at the same time with myself, and with whom I have only acquired a pension from mere length of service.*

Major to his Assistant, Lieut. Lecch, the former being ten, and the latter twenty-two years, my juniors in the service, I wrote to Lord Auckland, that, as I was about to proceed on a foreign Mission, to the same quarter in which the co-operation of the Sikhs was an important object, I thought it would be gratifying to the Maharaja, and not be without its effect on his people, if the officer accredited to them were also to receive some corresponding proof of the confidence of Government, and on that subject, from the letter of instructions, dated the 29th of December, 1838, deputing me to Peshawr, I give the following Extract: "To mark his "sense of your approved services, and to give due weight to your office "in the new duties on which you are entering, the Governor General "has been pleased to confer upon you the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel, "to be held by you while serving across the Indus." On my return to Lodiana, in November, 1839, I reverted to the rank of Major. My colleagues in Afghanistan continued to retain their local rank, but, on the 16th of the same month, His Lordship, mindful of my feelings on the subject, immediately on his receipt of the despatch, announcing the honors which had been bestowed by the Crown on Sir John Keane and others, prominently engaged in the expedition, conveyed my participation in them, in the following terms: "I have to congratulate you that the services rendered by you in the late Campaign have been acknowledged "by the Queen and the Authorities at home, and the Gazette of December "4th will announce, that the Order of Knighthood and Companionship "of the Bath, have been conferred upon you. I assure you that I "cordially rejoice in this event." At the same time, I received, in common with others, the Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel.

* Although a severe attack of illness, caused by my exposure in tents at all seasons of the year, during my Missions to the Punjab, and a voyage down the Sutledge, induced my medical adviser, in 1834, to recommend a change of climate, and I expressed a strong desire to

The opportunities of serving the Government in the various high and responsible situations which have devolved on me, and the testimonies I have received of their value, have been detailed above. They comprise *nine* Missions, and the successful negotiation of several *important* Treaties, which have never fallen to the lot of any officer without securing for him some substantial mark of reward. I may, in conclusion, be further allowed to refer to the distinguished employments and pensions granted for diplomatic and other services, by the Crown, as well as by the East India Company, to encourage me in the hope of receiving a similar reward, if the measure of my success, and the approval of my superiors, in a long course of such services, can be urged in recommendation of my claims, or be regarded as a test by which they may be fairly tried *on their own merits*.

benefit my health, as well as to revisit England, after my return from Cabul (as had been allowed to my colleague, Col. Pottinger), yet, making these objects subservient to the obligations of my public duty, I remained at my post the *whole period* of my service in India, a circumstance which will be found to mark my career distinctly from that of every one of my contemporaries, with the exception of the late Lord Metcalfe.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Dated 3rd July, 1828.

Having reason to believe, that the Deputation of a British Officer in return to Ranjeet Singh's Mission, with a complimentary letter and presents, would be viewed by the Raja of Lahore as a highly gratifying mark of friendly attention, His Lordship resolved accordingly to employ Capt. Wade's services for the purpose, jointly with one of his Aides de Camp.*

We beg to refer your Honorable Court to the Papers recorded for a knowledge of the instructions furnished to Capt. Wade, on proceeding to the Court of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, and the subsidiary orders issued in connection therewith. The Mission found the Maharaja at Amritsir, where they spent about three weeks, and experienced a highly friendly and honorable reception. On their return to Lodiana, Capt. Wade furnished a Report of his proceedings and intercourse with various persons of the Maharaja's Court, which your Honorable Court will find to be an interesting and valuable document.†

* I was then young in office, and only Local Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, Sir C. T. Metcalfe, who recommended me to Lord Amherst, as the fittest person on the frontier, to conduct the first Mission to Lahore since that of his own, in 1809. The Sikh deputation was received by His Lordship at Simla, in 1837. In deputing me in return, His Lordship congratulated me on the opportunity it would afford of bringing me into future distinction.

† The year after I arrived at Lodiana, I received a letter from the late Mr. J. Adam, G. G., drawing my attention to the importance of a Report

FROM THE CT. OF DRS. TO THE G. G.

Dated 10th November, 1830.

The reception which the late Governor General gave to the Mission from Ranjeet Singh, which met him in the Hills, was

on the affairs of the Punjab, and, as the tenor of it will explain its objects, and his reasons for asking it, as well as his *prophetic* views of events which have actually come to pass, I subjoin an Extract from the letter in question :

“ I have frequently been on the point of writing to you, to ask a favor, but have, from one cause or other, always put it off. I am desirous of receiving some authentic account of the condition of Ranjeet Singh’s power and government, of which no statement that I have lately seen has been at all satisfactory. Your own judgment will direct you to the points of enquiry on which information will be most useful. I will, therefore, merely state, that, besides any procurable information, though not critically exact, of his military Force, regular and irregular; his Revenue, and his revenue system, (at least so far as to shew whether his collections are made by his own officers, or the lands generally granted in Jaghir or Jaedad, for the maintenance of troops or otherwise) an account of the progress of his arms beyond the Indus; his relations, friendly or hostile, with the different Tribes on the banks of that river, including the people of Sindh, and his foreign relations and policy generally; are subjects on which anything you can send me will be very interesting. The character and supposed views of the members of Ranjeet Singh’s family, and of his principal officers; the part they are likely to take in the event of his death; his own probable views regarding the succession to his possessions; and the probable consequences of his death, both on his old and lately acquired possessions; are all points to which your attention has, no doubt, been directed, and on which your information and opinions will be useful to me.

“ My object in seeking this information, besides the gratification of my own curiosity, has a view to public questions, which may at any time arise, although there seems no immediate probability of such an occurrence. The progress and condition of Ranjeet Singh’s power must always be a subject of great interest, and has been, rather unaccountably, too much overlooked. I believe we cannot have a better neighbour while he survives, but his death might open a scene which we, perhaps, should not be able to regard with indifference; and looking to *more distant*

appropriate, and we approve of his having deputed Capt. Wade, the Political Agent at Lodiāna, on a similar Mission to the Court of His Highness.

Dr. Murray's communication during his stay at the Rajah's Court, and Capt. Wade's Report of his Mission, are highly interesting, and contain information which may eventually be valuable.*

No. II.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lt.-Col. H. POTTINGER, Resident in Kutch, to H. T. PRINSEP, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Dated the 24th February, 1831.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 31st of last month, with its accompaniment from Capt. Wade, a copy of which letter has been sent to Lieut. Burnes for his guidance. The horses did not reach Mandavie (the chief Sea-port of the Province, whence the expedition finally sailed for the Indus) until the 18th of last month, but as every thing had been previously prepared, Lieut. Burnes embarked instantly, and got to Sindh in five days. He there met with such uncivil treatment

"quarters, the state of the countries affected by his arms and policy may become a matter of serious consideration for the British Government."

I complied with Mr. Adam's request, as the further Extracts I subjoin will shew :

"I have the pleasure to receive your letter, and am very much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in complying with my request, and which has, I fear, imposed much more labour on you than I anticipated. The comprehensive plan on which you have framed your paper will, I imagine, embrace every requisite point of information. I hope you will continue the work. Rely upon it, that it will be very useful to Government, and gain you credit, and, I hope, promote your interest."

* Doctor Murray was deputed by me to attend the Maharaja at Lahore in a dangerous illness, which induced him to apply to me for the attendance of an European Medical Officer, and I requested Dr. Murray, while so employed, to record and transmit to me, for the information of Government, his observations on the Court of His Highness.

from the local Authorities, that he was obliged to come back part of the way, to give time for orders for his reception being sent from Hyderabad, and he took his departure, the second time, on the 10th of this month. Most unfortunately his fleet was dispersed on the 14th, by a very violent gale of wind, and two (out of four) boats have since come back in distress to Mandavie. I have, however, given orders for their departing again to rejoin Lieut. Burnes, and I trust, should no unforeseen obstacle occur, he will begin to ascend the Indus by the 1st of March. They have been earnestly requested, both by the Bombay Government and by myself (as the general medium of communication with the Sindh Government), to afford Lieut. Burnes's party a safe escort through their territories, and with whatever small degree of good will they regard us (and ever have done) I can hardly think they will refuse so moderate a request, though at first they declared to our native Agent, that *that* was their fixed intention. Their apprehension, however, of offending their Lord Paramount, Ranjeet Singh, would alone, we might fancy, deter them from declining to allow the Mission a passage, there not being one armed man with it.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lt.-Col. H. POTTINGER to Capt.
C. M. WADE.

Dated the 27th February, 1831.

I have the pleasure to forward you a copy of a demi-official letter, which I sent to Mr. Prinsep on the 24th Inst. Since this letter was despatched, I am sorry to say, Lieut. Burnes and his Party have all returned to Mandavie, having been peremptorily refused permission, by the Government of Sindh, to pass through that Province on their way to Lahore. I have reported the fact both to the Supreme and Bombay Governments, and you will, I doubt not, hear very shortly after you receive this, from the Governor General's Secretary, on the subject.

EXTRACT of a Letter from H. T. PRINSEP, Esq., to Capt. C. M. WADE.

Dated 19th March, 1831.

I am sorry to have to report that the Ameers of Sindh have finally determined on refusing to allow Lieut. Burnes to proceed up the Indus with the dray horses for Maharaja Ranjeet Singh. They have further behaved with much incivility to the said Lieut., and the horses have returned to Mandavie, and will be kept, for the hot weather, at Rooj, the season being too far advanced to allow of their being sent by land this year. You must explain this *contretems* to Ranjeet Singh's Agent the best way you can.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Lord W. BENTINCK to RANJEET SINGH.

Dated the 27th April, 1831.

This Letter will be delivered to your Highness by Capt. Wade, the Officer through whom the communications with your Highness are usually made, and who will proceed to your Highness' Court for the purpose. He will make known to your Highness the sincerity of my feelings towards you, and will represent *other matters*† more explicitly.

* Having kept no copy of my reply to Mr. Prinsep's demi-official letter, I may refer to the *actual* result, and to the testimony of that Officer, for the grounds of my hesitation in making such a communication to the Maharaja, and the means by which I felt assured that I could, through my agency, as implied by Col. Pottinger, overcome the obstacles which had been thrown in the way of Lieut. Burnes's immediate progress, by the jealous Ameers of Sindh. A comparison between the dates of Mr. Prinsep's letter, and mine, announcing Lieut. Burnes's arrival at Hyderabad, will shew the effect which the remonstrance of the Maharaja with the Envoys of the Ameers (then at his Court) had on them, in conceding the point.

† To effect a meeting between the Governor General and the Maharaja on the banks of the Sutledge, on the terms of the former.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Capt. C. M. WADE to H. T.
PRINSEP, Esq.

Dated the 21st May, 1831.

I have the honor to inform you that Maharaja Ranjeet Singh has received intelligence from his officers at Multan, of Lieut. Burnes and his party having passed Hyderabad, and that the Sindhian Agents at His Highness's Court, confirm the information.

EXTRACT of a Letter from H. T. PRINSEP, Esq., to Capt. C. M.
WADE.

Dated the 27th May, 1831.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 21st Inst., and in reply to express the Rt. Hon. The Governor General's entire satisfaction at the intelligence therein reported to have been received from the officers of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, at Multan, relative to Lieut. Burnes and his party having been allowed, by the Ameers of Sindh, to pass Hyderabad, and to desire you will express to His Highness, the Governor General's acknowledgements for the orders issued by His Highness to his officers at Multan.*

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lieut. A. BURNES, Assistant to the
Resident in Kutch, on a Mission to Lahore, to Capt. C. M.
WADE.

Dated the 20th June, 1831.

I had the pleasure to receive your communication of the 26th of May, with the various accompaniments attached, yesterday, and have to offer you my best acknowledgement for your atten-

* About the same time that the Ameers of Sindh objected to the passage of Lieut. Burnes by the Indus, the Maharaja had occasion to send a large Force, commanded by Mon. Ventura, towards the Western frontier of Bhawlpore, for the purpose of collecting his tribute from that State. It was afterwards advanced to Dera Ghazi Khan, where, from its proximity to the Sindhian territory of Shikarpore, its presence tended mainly to induce the Ameers to allow Lieut. Burnes to pass.

tion in furnishing me with so much local information, and, at the same time, for the kind offer which you made of assistance in the course of my present deputation.*

EXTRACT of a Letter from H. T. PRINSEP, Esq., to Capt. C. M. WADE.

Dated the 8th of August, 1831.

I am directed by the Rt. Hon. The Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 1st inst., with its enclosures, reporting the result of your negotiation with His Highness the Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, on the subject of an interview between the Governor General and the Maharaja.

In reply, I am directed to express the satisfaction of His Lordship at the ready acquiescence given by His Highness to the propositions with which you were charged. The conditions arranged by you have His Lordship's entire approbation, with exception to some part of Article 9th.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Dated the 30th August, 1831.

It is evident, from the terms of His Highness's reply to the Note upon the 9th Article, that he has conceded the point with some reluctance; but to His Lordship's mind, the expectation entertained by His Highness that a Mission of this character would be deputed at such a juncture, seems to be a little unreasonable. His Lordship is well pleased that, by your explanations, His Highness has been brought to see the thing in a proper light, and the successful issue to which the negotiation has been brought, entitles you to His Lordship's approbation.

* For the Governor General's sense and acknowledgements of my exertions to promote the Mission of Lieut. Burnes by the Indus, instead of Overland, vide the Governor General's letter to the Court of Directors, dated April 2nd, 1832, which, being an exact repetition of Mr. Prinsep's letter to myself, dated 1st October, 1831, a copy of the latter is not inserted.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lieut. BURNES to Capt. C. M. WADE.
Dated the 4th November, 1831.

While in the Punjab with you, for the five weeks I resided at Lahore, your occupations were continued and laborious, from the incessant attention which the Maharaja's wishes required, and the very great delicacy of such a duty, which is imposed upon ^{at} Lodiana, as well as Lahore. I may add, that it appeared to arise chiefly from the great influence which you possess with Ranjeet Singh, and which I had good opportunities of witnessing.

H. J. Wade FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.
Dated 15th December, 1831.

Recorded will be found a Letter from Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, of Lahore, which was conveyed by the Mission sent by His Highness.

It being found impossible to send a similar deputation to His Highness on the part of the Governor General, on account of the prevalence of the hot season, His Lordship directed Capt. Wade to accompany the Mission on its return to the Court of His Highness, and to be the bearer of His Lordship's reply to the Letter. Capt. Wade was, moreover, instructed to assure the Maharaja of the good will that prevailed towards himself and his Government in the mind of the Governor General, and in particular, to explain to His Highness the circumstances which rendered it impossible that the compliment of a Return Mission, with suitable presents, should be paid, until the season should permit.

On the 22nd of May, Capt. Wade reported his arrival at Adinanuggur, where he was received by the Maharaja. The particulars of this, and several subsequent interviews with His Highness, during his stay at this place, will be found detailed in the Despatches. They are considered by the Governor General to be interesting in a high degree, and to exhibit traits of His Highness's character and sentiments, at once curious and instructive.

The expression of His Lordship's satisfaction at the manner of Capt. Wade's reception, was conveyed to that Officer in reply to his communications, and the footing on which his intercourse with the Maharaja had been conducted, was also noticed, with His Lordship's approbation.

In the Despatches recorded, Captain Wade submitted a Report of his final audience with the Maharaja, on the 7th June, and his subsequent return to Lodiana. He also forwarded a Letter from His Highness to the Governor General, conveying a request that Capt. Wade might be permitted to go over again to his Court at the time of Lieut. Burnes's arrival with the present from the King of England, which was expected to take place in the early part of July.

FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated 2nd April, 1832.

On the occasion of Lieut. Burnes's arrival at Lahore, with the presents from the King of England to His Highness, Capt. Wade has referred to that Officer's Reports, as affording the most satisfactory information on the subject of his reception by His Highness.* He observed, that when the Maharaja was informed of the Despatch of the Mission by the Indus, he betrayed no feelings of jealousy, notwithstanding the many attempts that were made to persuade him that its passage by that route militated against his interests; but that, on the contrary, he shewed himself disposed to offer every facility to its progress, and co-operated in the most hearty manner with Government in inducing the

* In order to give the distinguished honor of a present from our Sovereign every weight in the opinion of the Maharaja, and that of his people, I transferred to Lieut. Burnes the letter addressed by Lord Ellenborough, as President of the Board of Control, to Ranjeet Singh, acknowledging the receipt of His Highness' present, by Lord Amhurst, and announcing the despatch of the Horses, in return. The document in question had been originally committed to me for delivery to the Maharaja, but I did not wish to deprive Lieut. Burnes of the importance of delivering a letter which was necessary to give full credit to his Mission.

Sindhians to yield a passage, after it had been peremptorily refused.

It was stated to Capt. Wade, in reply, that the successful accomplishment of the hazardous journey of Lieut. Burnes, and the manner of his reception at the Court of His Highness Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, had given the Governor General the most lively satisfaction, and that His Lordship ascribed much of His Highness' favorable disposition, and of the very proper sentiments which he had displayed, as well during the progress of the Mission, as subsequently to his arrival, to his (Capt. Wade's) influence and explanations, which had always been directed to remove impressions of an injurious tendency, and to improve the confidential intercourse which so happily subsisted with His Highness.

No. III.

FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated 2nd July, 1832.

In the 30th paragraph of my letter dated the 7th of December last, I informed your Honorable Committee, that, as soon as I learned that Col. Pottinger was on his route to Sindh, I should communicate my intentions to Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, who has as yet received no intimation of the nature of my designs in that quarter. Accordingly, on the 19th of the same month, I transmitted a letter to Capt. Wade, for delivery in person, to the Maharaja, and, in order to enable him to make the requisite explanations, I enclosed for his perusal, extracts from the instructions addressed to Col. Pottinger on the subject.

I informed Capt. Wade, that I considered it to be due to the friendship which subsists between the British Government and that of the Maharaja, to admit him to an unreserved participation in the councils and designs entertained at present in respect to Sindh (more especially, as the prosperity of His Highness's

dominions, and the interests of his Government are even more concerned than our own in the success of the measures which have been instituted), and I directed him to exert himself to remove from the Maharaja's mind any suspicion that the British Government, under the cloak of commercial objects, was desirous of extending its influence, and prosecuting views different from those stated in my letter to His Highness's address. I observed that His Highness could not fail to see, that the benefit to his dominions, and to his revenue, would be immediate, from the success of the measures proposed, and I hoped, therefore, that he would find the Maharaja prepared cordially to second the views of Government; and I desired him to receive and submit, without delay for my orders, any propositions on the subject His Highness might desire to make through him.

The necessity of the measure which had been adopted, was shortly evinced by a letter from Capt. Wade, dated the 7th of January, from which it appeared that the Maharaja had been making anxious enquiries respecting the nature of the objects which the British Government was meditating on the side of Sindh, and the idea appeared to be prevalent at his Court, that Military operations were meditated by us against that country.

On the 27th of December, Capt. Wade communicated to the Maharaja the receipt of his instructions, and intimated his intention of proceeding to his Court, as soon as orders were issued for his reception. He set out on his Mission on the 13th of January, and, on his arrival at Filore, on the opposite bank of the Sutledge, received the Maharaja's reply. The only passage in it worthy of note, was one intimating that this was the time of the year in which he (the Maharaja) was in the habit of making excursions for business and pleasure, and that, after Capt. Wade had taken his leave, he intended to proceed to Rawel Pindce (and his Agent also mentioned the Derajat), which Captain Wade attributed to a distrust of the objects of his journey, and a desire that His Highness's well-known designs in respect to Shikarpore should be proclaimed, before Capt. Wade announced the nature of the communications with which he was charged.

Capt. Wade, on his way to Lahore, received a very kind letter from the Maharaja, by the hand of Sirdar Jowala Singh, intimating that he had deferred his hunting excursion, until he could arrive and join in the sport, and Capt. Wade subsequently discovered that this letter was written to palliate an expression in his first letter, to which attention has already been drawn. Capt. Wade arrived at the Court of the Maharaja on the 25th January, and found him encamped at Meeance, on the left bank of the Ravce. The two or three first days were spent in hunting excursions, after which the Maharaja returned to Lahore, and Capt. Wade then entered on the object of his Mission.

Fakeer Uzzeez Uddeen and Capt. Wade were the only persons present, besides the Maharaja, and my letter was read by the Fakeer, who prefaced the subject in a judicious manner, by saying it was replete with good will and friendship. His Highness received the communication, and the explanation which Capt. Wade offered, apparently in a favorable manner, and Capt. Wade left him, after a conference of two hours and a half, to digest the subject, and His Highness said, at parting, that he would send a reply in a day or two.

The next despatch which arrived from Capt. Wade, was dated 13th February, and it is of so much importance, that it is better to furnish a transcript of it, as well as of the communications which I considered it necessary to make, in consequence, to Capt. Wade and the Maharaja.

On the 7th of March, Capt. Wade reported that he had received my letter and its enclosures on the 25th ultimo, and had immediately requested an audience of the Maharaja for the purpose of delivering them to him, and explaining to His Highness the contents of my letter to his own address. These explanations, and the strong assurances conveyed in my letter, could not fail, Capt. Wade said, to relieve the apprehensions which the Maharaja had previously entertained, and he left him highly gratified with the result.*

* These apprehensions related to a passage in the instructions to me which I construed, and led the Maharaja to suppose, applied to his con-

Capt. Wade took leave of the Maharaja on the 12th of March, and returned to Lodiana on the 19th, and His Highness promised to send after him his replies to the letters which he had delivered from me.

On the 29th of March, Capt. Wade forwarded the Maharaja's reply to my two letters, copies of which accompany, as well as of the reply which I made to it.

In reply, I received a friendly communication from the Maharaja, expressing his satisfaction at the confidence I had reposed in him, in communicating to him a copy of the preliminary Treaty which had been agreed on with the Ameers of Sindh, and the assurance he felt in the friendly nature of my intentions.

It appeared to me that the time was now come for inviting the Maharaja's active co-operation for the purpose of opening the navigation of the Sutledge and Ghara, or united streams of the Sutledge and Biah, and thus completing the line of communication between the countries more immediately under our influence, and the main stream of the Indus, and, with this view, I addressed a letter, in continuation of the correspondence which had already taken place.

The only remaining Chief whose co-operation it was necessary to secure, was Bhawl Khan, and, as this is one of the families who seem to consider a faithful attachment to the British Government as an essential part of their hereditary policy, I had no reason to expect anything but the most cordial assistance from him, in the promotion of the object I had in view. Accordingly, I addressed a letter to Bhawl Khan, and despatched it on the same date as the one to Ranjeet Singh.

As soon as replies to these letters are received, I shall issue instructions to Capt. Wade to drop down the Sutledge and

sent being required to the navigation of the *whole* course of the Indus, instead of the *lower part* of it. I had gained the Maharaja's acquiescence however reluctantly to the former; but, although then declined by Lord W. Bentinck, the concurrence of His Highness to that measure was soon afterwards required by his successor.

Ghara, to Bhawlpore, for the purpose of exploring the navigation of those rivers, and of making arrangements, in concert with Maharaja Ranjeet Singh and the Nawab, for securing the safety of the boats in their progress up and down the stream. It will also form part of his duty to settle with the Chiefs about the collection of the Customs, which will be regulated in the manner pointed out in my letter to Col. Pottinger, and, as there is at present no navigation, and, consequently, no revenue arising from duties on these rivers, no difficulty is to be apprehended in the settlement of this part of the question. With a view to acquire a survey of the river, and country bordering upon its banks, I have directed the employment of a qualified draughtsman to accompany Capt. Wade on his voyage.

The only remaining point connected with this part of the general plan for opening the navigation of the North Western frontier of India, is a proposal made by Maharaja Ranjeet Singh in February last, through the channel of Capt. Wade, for forming a reciprocal arrangement with Nawab Bhawl Khan, with a view to prevent freebooters from the country of either Chief finding a refuge in the territory of the other. The circumstance which elicited this proposal was, an inroad which had been made by some Zemindars from the neighbourhood of Pakputtun, a town belonging to the Maharaja, situated on the right bank of the Ghara, into the Bikanere territory, and the Maharaja was apprehensive that, if he sent a Force to coerce them, they would cross the river, and take refuge in the Nawab's country. The plan proposed by the Maharaja appeared to me to be well calculated to establish tranquility and good order in the country, on both banks of the Sutledge and Ghara, and to keep in check the predatory tribes who inhabit that quarter, and who might otherwise be tempted to insult the navigation of the river, and I, therefore, not only directed Capt. Wade to do all he could by his friendly mediation with both parties to see that it was properly carried into effect, but I also myself addressed a letter to Nawab Bhawl Khan on the subject.*

* From Hurreekie to the confluence of the rivers at Mithankot, a dis-

1379 /
FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated the 13th March, 1834.

On the 25th of December, 1832, Capt. Wade reported that he had completed the arrangements connected with the opening of the Sutledge, in connection with Maharaja Ranjeet Singh.

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Political Department.

The ratification and publication of the Treaties with the Ruler of Lahore and the Chiefs of Sindh have, at last, established the free navigation of the Indus, and the superintendence of this important arrangement has, on the part of the British Government, been confided to Lieut.-Col. Pottinger and Capt. Wade.

When the affairs of Sindh were committed to the charge of Lieut.-Col. Pottinger he received an addition to his salary. It appears to me equally proper that an addition should also be made to that of Capt. Wade, whose negotiations for the same object with Ranjeet Singh, obtained for him the entire approbation of Government, together also with the zealous endeavours he has used to overcome all other obstacles, and to promote the measure.

In consequence of the additional duties imposed upon him, and in testimony of the satisfaction of Government, an increase

tance of 300 miles, the banks of the Sutledge and Ghara are covered with an almost continuous belt of jungle, which favors the predatory habits of the pastoral tribes, who occupy them, and living in tents, or temporary sheds made of reeds, move about from place to place in search of fresh pasturage for their numerous flocks of camels and buffaloes. The heads of these Tribes met me, by invitation, in congress, at Pakputtan, where, in consultation with the local Officers of Lahore and Bhawlpore, and the Agents of those States present with me, reciprocal engagements for the settlement of past causes of dispute, and the future prevention of them, were amicably arranged.

of salary is proposed. I have to recommend that the sum of 500 Rs. per mensem may be assigned to him.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,

Jan. 3rd, 1835.

I concur in the above proposition,

(Signed) W. BLUNT,

5th January, 1835.

(Signed) W. MORRIESON,

8th January.

(Signed) A. ROSS,

13th January.

FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated 5th March, 1835.

While the negotiations of Lieut.-Col. Pottinger with the Ameers of Sindh for throwing open the navigation of the Indus have been attended with complete success, your Honorable Committee will be gratified to learn that the result of the efforts made by Capt. Wade to secure the co-operation of the Ruler of the Punjab and of Nawab Bhawl Khan, of Bhawlpore, in the scheme for placing the trade in the upper part of that river, and on the Sutledge, on a satisfactory footing, has been equally favorable, by the conclusion of Treaties with those Chiefs, whereby the free navigation of the Indus and Sutledge, within their boundaries has been conceded.

A transcript of Capt. Wade's despatch, under date the 24th August, 1833, enclosing the Treaties finally concluded with Maharaja Ranjeet Singh and Nawab Bhawl Khan, together with copies of the letters addressed to the Governor General on the occasion, is forwarded for the information of your Honorable Committee.

The receipt of the communications was acknowledged by His Lordship in suitable terms, and copies of the ratified Treaties, under his Lordship's seal and signature, were transmitted to those Chiefs.

We took the opportunity of intimating to Capt. Wade, that

the manner in which he had conducted these negotiations was considered creditable to him, and that his conduct had met with the approbation of Government.

On the 23rd April last, Capt. Wade forwarded to us, *Khu-reetas** from Maharaja Ranjeet Singh and Nawab Bhawl Khan, acknowledging the receipt of the ratified Treaties concluded with them, for opening the navigation of the Indus and Sutledge.

On the subject of the rate of toll to be levied, we stated to Capt. Wade, that, as the entire toll from the Sea to Ropur was fixed at Rupees 570 per boat, of which, the share of the Ameers of Sindh was to be Rupees 240, there would, consequently, remain to be divided the sum of 330 Rupees, on each boat, between the Maharaja and the Nawab. We trusted that Capt. Wade would be able to obtain the Maharaja's consent to the substitution of a toll in the place of an *ad valorem* duty, and that that Officer would experience no difficulty in making an equitable distribution between His Highness and the Nawab of their respective shares of the toll. We added, that on obtaining the Maharaja consent to the principle of the toll, and the assent of His Highness and the Nawab to the proportions to which Capt. Wade might conceive them respectively entitled, the mode and place of collection would be determined.

A Report of the negotiations and proceedings adopted by Capt. Wade in the execution of the above Instructions, together with a draft of the Supplementary Treaty, having in view the substitution of a fixed toll upon boats, for the duties upon merchandise formerly proposed to be levied, which was submitted by him to Nawab Bhawl Khan for his acceptance, will be found in our proceedings.

We approved generally of the tenor of that instrument, and directed Capt. Wade, after its ratification by the Nawab, to open a negotiation with Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, for the formation of a corresponding arrangement with that Chief, subject however to a slight alteration in the terms of the Treaty.

* The silken bags, in which letters are sent from one Chief to another.

After some further negotiations with the Maharaja, Capt. Wade, having at length forwarded to us copies of the revised Indus and Sutledge Toll Treaties, duly ratified by Maharaja Ranjeet Singh and the Nawab of Bhawlpore, the contents of those Instruments were immediately promulgated for general information.

FROM THE CT. OF DRS. TO THE G. G.

Dated 20th September, 1837.

With respect to the negotiations carried on, and the Treaties concluded with the various States on the Indus, by which the important object of opening the navigation of that great channel for commercial communication has been attained, we have only to express our great satisfaction at this result, and the strong sense which we entertain of the merits of those whose exertions have contributed to its attainment. Capt. Wade, Lieut. Mackeson, and especially Lieut.-Col. Pottinger, deserve the warmest commendation.

The moderate amount of the duties which have been fixed on the trade of the Indus; the security against disputes and delays afforded by levying those duties, not by a Tariff, but in the form of a Toll of so much on every boat of whatsoever burthen, and whatever the nature of its cargo, and the limitation of the places where the toll is levied, to three, namely, Hurreekce, Mithankot and the mouth of the Indus, at each of which a British Agent is stationed (though hitherto, except at Mithankot, not a European); are circumstances highly favorable to the success of the objects which the Treaties have in view.

FROM THE CT. OF DRS. TO THE G. G.

Dated 20th September, 1837.

With reference to the increased and increasing importance of the Lodiana Agency, and the necessity of its being filled by a person of tried judgment and high diplomatic ability, we sanction the augmentation which you have made to its emoluments.


No. IV.

FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated 25th July, 1836.

The Political Agent of Lodiana has reported the death of Sirdarnee Luchman Kouner, of Ferozpoore, and offered suggestions for the management of her Chiefship.

Presuming, with reference to the observations contained in the 3rd paragraph of the letter from the Political Secretary to Government to the address of the Resident at Delhi, dated the 14th November, 1828, that the property of the late Sirdarnee had become an escheat to the British Government, Capt. Wade was authorised to take possession of the Fort and Town of Ferozpoore, and such portions of the estate as were actually in her possession, at the time of her decease, and to manage them, at present, under the direct orders of the Supreme Government.

Capt. Wade was further desired to collect the necessary information for making a Report of the nature and extent of the rights which the Government had acquired by this escheat, and the manner in which they were connected with those held or claimed by Ranjeet Singh, and also to suggest such arrangements as might seem best calculated to secure the proper administration of the new territory, without giving umbrage to His Highness.

The officers of the former administration were to be retained in their situations in every case in which there did not exist any strong reason for pursuing an opposite course.

A copy of the letter addressed to Capt. Wade on this occasion was forwarded to the late Government of Agra, with a request to apprise the Political Agent at Amballa,* that, for the present,

* Ferozpoore, as one of the *protected* Sikh States, had been subject to the Political Agency at Amballa, then held by Mr. G. R. Clerk, to whom Bahadurpoore, another portion of the Rancee's estate, contiguous to Amballa, was at the same time transferred.

the management of the Ferozpoore domain had been entrusted to the Political Agent at Lodiana.

In his subsequent communications relative to Ferozpoore, Capt. Wade reported the appearance there of Bhagail Singh, a grand nephew of the late Sirdarnee Luchman Kouner, with the view of asserting a right of inheritance to her estate, but it appeared that the withdrawal of this intruder was effected without a resort to coercive measures. The contents of these Despatches did not call for any instructions, in addition to those already communicated to the Political Agent regarding the Ferozpoore domain.

24/11

FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated 28th November, 1836.

We are happy to learn that Maharaja Ranjeet Singh had relinquished all intention of pressing his claim (so destitute of foundation) to supremacy over the Ferozpoore domain, and we saw much to approve in the mode in which Lieut. Mackeson (who had been deputed by Capt. Wade to wait on His Highness with a view to ascertain his sentiments in regard to our occupation of the territory in question) conducted the negotiation confided to that officer.

For a detail of the measures adopted by the Political Agent, on the assumption of the Town and Fort of Ferozpoore, as well as the orders issued by us on the several points noticed in Capt. Wade's communication of the 25th February last, we beg to refer your Honorable Court to the documents to which your attention has been already drawn.

Adverting to the considerations stated in the 11th paragraph of Capt. Wade's letter of the date above-mentioned, we were decidedly of opinion that it would be the most beneficial course for all parties that, as suggested by the Political Agent, a demarkation having been made of the lands immediately dependent on the Town and Fort of Ferozpoore, the remaining portion of the territory should be equally divided between our Government and that of Lahore. the partition being so arranged as to secure

the integrity of our boundary, with the command of one or more of the established ferries; or, if a greater extent of territory than this were thought desirable, that the Lahore share of it should be farmed by the British Government, on an average of the five preceding years' revenue.

Capt. Wade was, accordingly, authorised to propose to the Maharaja this method of settling the pending claims.

We approved of Capt. Wade having requested the Political Agent at Amballa to take charge of Bahadurpore, with reference to the comparative vicinity to Amballa of that part of the late Sirdarnee's possessions.

The Political Agent at Lodiana has reported the death of Bhagail Singh, the grand nephew of the late Sirdarnee of Feroz-pore, whose rights in that quarter, Maharaja Ranjeet Singh had evinced a disposition to advocate.

E. A.

FROM THE CT. OF DRS. TO THE G. G.

Dated the 24th January, 1837. *Y*

The proceedings of Capt. Wade in taking charge of Feroz-pore, seem to have been very judicious.

As it appears that, with the exception of the Town and Fort of Feroz-pore, every portion of the estate is held on a disputed title, other Chiefs, mostly subject to Lahore, having rival pretensions, we shall be glad if you succeed in concluding an arrangement with Ranjeet Singh, as you propose, for either dividing the disputed territory equally between the two States, or purchasing the claims of his dependants for an annual payment.

E. A.

FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated 10th April, 1837.

We approved Capt. Wade's having refrained, for the present, from interfering with the customs of Feroz-pore, and also with the course suggested in the 6th paragraph of his letter, dated

12th December, for providing for the expenses of the Temple and Tomb at that place, namely, by confirming to the adopted children of Sirdarnee Lutchman Kouner the grant made by her in their favor, on condition of their supporting those establishments, and keeping them in repair. The garden, with a small piece of ground adjoining, might, we observed, be farmed, and the rent appropriated to defray the expense incurred for the care and preservation of it, as well as the *Baradaree*; and, in the meantime, the Political Agent was desired to prepare the accounts with the adopted sons of the late Sirdarnee, on the principle laid down in the 7th paragraph of his letter, already referred to.

The deputation by Capt. Wade of Lieut. Mackeson, to confer with Ranjeet Singh's officers on the affairs of Ferozpoore, received our approbation.

FROM THE CT. OF DRS. TO THE G. G.

Dated 31st of May, 1838.

The most important transactions recorded in these advices is your interposition to prevent Ranjeet Singh from prosecuting the hostile designs which he meditated against the Amcers of Sindh.

Those designs were manifestly inconsistent with the interests of the British Government in India, and the tendency of a war on the Indus, to defeat the purposes of the Treaties for opening the navigation of that river, was an obvious and natural motive on which to found your declarations to Ranjeet Singh, that his prosecution of schemes of conquest in that direction, would not be permitted.

The communications with Ranjeet Singh on the subject were very skilfully conducted by Capt. Wade. The Maharaja appears to have received them with the good sense which usually characterises him. Though he has not renounced his claim on Shikarpore, he has recalled his troops, and given positive assurance that they shall not again move in that direction, without the

concurrence of your Government. He has consented to an investigation by Capt. Mackeson of the frontier disputes, and has apparently abandoned all serious thought of prosecuting an enterprise by which he now knows that he would forfeit the friendship of the British Government. His chief concern now seems to be, how to withdraw from it, without loss of dignity in the eyes of his own subjects, and you will shape your proceedings in the manner best calculated to facilitate this object.

1841 FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated the 20th December, 1838.

Noted (in the Despatch) is the correspondence which passed between the Political Agent and Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, (Engineers) on the estate of the Fort of Ferozpoore, and the best means of putting it, as well as the Town, in a defensive condition.*

The Governor General authorised the execution of such repairs and works as may be necessary to clear and to restore the present defences of the Fort of Ferozpoore, but His Lordship did not deem it, at present, requisite or expedient to incur any expense for the proposed defences of the Town.

1841 FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated 12th June, 1839.

Recorded, is a continuation of the correspondence between Capt. Wade and Lieut. Mackeson, together with a Report by the latter officer, regarding the completion of the duty entrusted

* On the expedition to Afghanistan being projected, it was proposed to convert Ferozpoore into a magazine, or place of arms, and on the advance of the Army, it was occupied by a division of it as a reserve; Lieutenants Mackeson and Cunningham proceeded with me to Peshawr, and on our departure, Captain (now Lieut.-Col.) Lawrence was appointed to the temporary charge of the place, under my *locum tenens*, Mr. Clerk.

to him of settling the claims of the Lahore Government on the Ferozpour territory.

The result of the intricate and laborious investigation in which Lieut. Mackeson was engaged to ascertain the rights of each State, confirmed the propriety of the suggestion originally offered by Capt. Wade, that a compromise of the claims of both parties was the most convenient, and, at the same time, the most just and equitable, mode of procedure, and, from a perusal of the documents now transmitted, it will be gratifying to your Honorable Court to find that the objects contemplated by the Government, in the settlement of the case on that basis, have been secured in a manner alike conducive to our own interests, and indicative of the consideration which the British Government has already been disposed to evince in regard to the rights of its ancient Ally.

The demarkation of the Ferozpour boundary has been fixed by Lieut. Mackeson, in concert with the Lahore Agent, and substantial boundary pillars have been erected at proper intervals.

Lieut. Mackeson reported, at the same time, that the arrangements for taking possession of the territory acquired by the late settlement from the Lahore feudatories, and for making over charge of what has been relinquished, had also been carried into effect.

7/4

 FROM THE CT. OF DRS. TO THE G. G.

Dated 29th January, 1840.

We are glad to find that the claims of Lahore, on the estate of Ferozpour, have been compromised in a very satisfactory manner, by the division of the territory.

1/24/1

 No. V.

FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated 26th September, 1836.

We have the honor to forward a Minute by the Rt. Hon. The Governor General, concurred in by the other members of the

Council, containing a summary of past events connected with the navigation of the Indus, and describing His Lordship's views on that important subject.

In accordance with the proposal contained in His Lordship's Minute,* it was resolved to depute Capt. Burnes on a commercial Mission to Hyderabad, Mithankot, Cabul, and Candahar, and to empower Col. Pottinger to proceed to Hyderabad, and to take upon himself the immediate management of the negotiation with the Ameers, should he be of opinion that his doing so would be conducive to the public interests. The copies of letters to Capt. Burnes, Col. Pottinger, Capt. Wade, and the Government of Bombay, which are included in the packet, will be found to contain full information on the subject of this Mission, and of the subordinate arrangements connected with it.

FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated 28th November, 1836.

In our letter, dated the 26th of September last, we had the honor of informing you that we had taken the opportunity offered by Maharaja Ranjeet Singh's applying to be furnished with 50,000 stand of arms, by the Indus, to remind His Highness of the peaceful nature of the objects for which the Indus had been re-opened, and to make him acquainted with the sentiments entertained by the British Government with respect to the aggressive line of policy which he was pursuing towards his neighbours.

Soon afterwards unequivocal proofs were afforded of its being the Maharaja's intention to carry into immediate effect, the hostile designs which he is known to have long entertained against Sindh. The payment of a tribute of twelve lacs of Rupees was demanded by him from the Ameers. A Force was sent in ad-

* The instructions issued to Capt. Burnes, in deputing him on his Mission to Cabul, may be found in the Parliamentary Papers, headed, "Correspondence relative to Sindh," 1836-38.

vance, which captured Roghan, the chief town of the Mazarcees, a tribe nominally dependent upon Sindh; and carried, by assault, a Fort, garrisoned by the Troops of the Ameer, in the neighbourhood of the commercial town of Shikarpore, and preparations were in progress for opening the Campaign on a more extensive scale at the commencement of the cold season.

The Honorable Court has, on several occasions, expressed its sense of the injury to British Interests which is to be apprehended from the extension of the Sikh power along the whole course of the Indus. Fully concurring in this opinion, and foreseeing that the struggle, which was about to take place, would postpone, for an indefinite period, the attainment of the objects for which the navigation of the Indus has been re-opened, we considered it our duty to endeavour to induce the Maharaja to lay aside his hostile intentions.

With these views, we instructed Capt. Wade to endeavour, by any means *short of actual menace*, to deter the Maharaja from advancing against Shikarpore.

The SECRETARY to the Government of India to Capt. C. M.
WADE.

Fort William, September 26, 1836.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of 19th, 29th, and 30th ultimo.*

His Lordship in Council, having maturely considered the several circumstances detailed in the above communications, has desired me to convey to you the following orders.

His Lordship in Council entertains the conviction, that the Government of India cannot view with indifference any disturbance of the existing relations of peace between the several States occupying the banks of that river. The first effect of hostilities between the Governments of Lahore and Sindh must be to postpone, for a period, the limits of which cannot be foreseen, the

* These letters reported the preparations of the Maharaja to invade Sindh, and seize the Town of Shikarpore.

attainment of the object to which the British Government attaches so much importance, of again rendering the Indus the channel of a safe and extensive commerce. The position, likewise, of Sindh, in reference to the British territories, to Afghanistan, and the Punjab, and to the share it possesses in the command of the Indus, must ever induce the Government of India to watch the political condition of that country with anxious attention, and dispose it to cultivate a close connection, on terms which may be beneficial to both parties, with the Sindh Government.

It is, at the same time, the anxious desire of the Governor General in Council, that the important object of maintaining tranquility, and the present distribution of power, along the line of the Indus, should be attained by recourse to no other means than those of amicable negotiation.

The advance of Ranjeet Singh's army towards Shikarpore, is an event which calls the immediate attention of the Governor General in Council to this subject; and you have already been authorised by my letter of the 22nd ultimo, to use all your influence with the Maharaja, in the way of friendly remonstrance, with a view of inducing His Highness to abandon any hostile intentions, which he may have entertained towards the territories of the Amcers of Sindh.

His Lordship in Council will be rejoiced to find that your remonstrance has been attended with success; but as the result may have been different, I am now desired to instruct you to use every means in your power, short of actual menace, to keep His Highness at Lahore, and to prevent the further advance of his army for a period sufficient to admit of your receiving a communication from Lieut.-Col. Pottinger, to whom I have this day addressed a letter by order of His Lordship in Council, a copy of which is, herewith, sent for your information and guidance.*

* The Maharaja remained at Lahore, but his son, Kour Kharak Singh, had, on the pretence of levying the annual tribute from the tribes on the Indus, actually subject to Lahore, which usually required a Military demonstration, had already approached the Sindh frontier by a circuitous route.

Should you be of opinion that, pending the communication from Lieut.-Col. Pottinger, by which your ulterior proceedings will be guided, your influence is likely to prove more efficacious if exercised in person than by letter, you are authorised to repair to the Durbar of the Maharaja, making over the temporary charge of your duties at Lodiana to the commanding officer of the station.

You will be pleased to report to Lieut.-Col. Pottinger, and to the Lieut.-Governor, North Western Provinces, direct, and without loss of time, the result of the measures which you are now authorised to adopt, and the effect which may have been produced by them on the movements of His Highness's army.

In all your communications with the Maharaja, you will maintain the most friendly tone towards himself and the Sikh nation, and you will afford him every assurance that the British Government scrupulously adheres to all its pledges, of totally abstaining from interposition in regard to the acknowledged dominions of His Highness. It will be the spirit of your negotiations, that the British Government thinks itself entitled to ask from His Highness, that he will shew to neighbouring States, with whom it is intimately connected, the same tenderness by which His Highness is well aware that it is itself uniformly guided in the conduct of its external relations.

It is probable that His Highness will urge, that he has received provocations from the Rulers of Sindh, which demand redress. If, in the issue of the negotiations now authorised, it should be your duty to announce to him, that the Ameers have formally placed themselves under British protection, it will, of course, be an obligation attaching to the Government of India, to obtain for him redress for real wrongs. In any event, you will state that the British Government is ready to interpose its good offices for the equitable settlement of all matters which have given rise to differences between the two States.

It is reported that the troops of His Highness have occupied the country of the Mazarees, a predatory tribe, nominally subject to Sindh. In repressing these plunderers, His Highness has

effected an object of general benefit. To that measure, therefore, the British Government makes no objection. The arrangements to be made for the further control of the Mazarees will become a subject of future negotiation.

His Lordship in Council will await with much anxiety the report of your proceedings under the instructions above conveyed to you.

W. Wade

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The SECRETARY to the Government of India to the Governor General's AGENT for the affairs of Sindh.

Fort William, September 26, 1836.

I am directed by the Governor General of India in Council, to forward to you the accompanying copies of three letters, to my address, from Capt. Wade, bearing date the 19th, 29th, and 30th ultimo, and of the reply this day written by order of His Lordship in Council, together with a copy of a letter addressed by me to that officer, under date the 22nd ultimo.

Since the date of my letter to your address of the 18th January last, the Governor General in Council has frequently and anxiously deliberated upon the state of our relations with Sindh, and the result is, a conviction that a closer union than at present exists is, if it can be effected without forcing such a connection on the Ameers, in every respect, and on general grounds, highly desirable.

From my communication to Capt. Wade, you will observe, that a new occasion has arisen, demanding the immediate attention of the Governor General in Council to the affairs of Sindh, in consequence of the reported advance of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh's army towards Shikarpore.

It is possible, His Lordship in Council conceives, that, however inclined the Ameers may be to appeal to the British Government for protection, in the crisis which appears to be impending, they may be deterred from doing so by the tenor of the communication which you were instructed to make to them on the 18th

of January last. Should you deem this probable, you are authorised to make such an intimation to them as may lead to negotiations being renewed, with a view to their own protection, and to the improvement of the relations now subsisting with them.

You will, in treating with the Ameers, communicate with them, without reserve, in reference to the dangerous position in which they stand, and you will apprise them, that this Government is sensible how essential it is, not to their interests only, but to their very existence, that the ties by which they are connected with the British Empire, should be strengthened.

Whether the communication which you may make to the Ameers, in pursuance of these instructions, shall end in no new result, or in the mere reception, at the Court of Hydrabad, of a British Agent, or in the advance of a subsidiary force, for the protection of the Sindh territories, will probably depend upon the conduct of the Maharaja, and the course of events.

The Governor General in Council sincerely desires, that the extension of British influence in the direction of the Indus, should be effected by the pursuit of commercial and peaceful objects alone.

In interposing for the protection of Sindh from imminent danger, the British Government may justly expect to receive, in return, some corresponding advantages. His Lordship in Council would not, without your deliberate advice, and a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the position of Sindh, enter into a general engagement to defend that country from all external enemies; but he does not hesitate to authorise you to promise his mediation, in all disputes between the Ameers and the Government of Lahore, if a reasonable equivalent be assented to. As one condition of this mediation, and with a view to enable this Government readily to give effect to it, it would be advantageous, if the Ameers would consent permanently to receive a body of British troops, to be stationed at their capital, the expense of the detachment being paid from the Sindh revenues. His Lordship in Council would not insist upon this, as an indispensable part of any arrangement, but he empowers you (reserving

all points of detail), to agree to it on his part, should the Ameers not persist in opposing it under any circumstances. Short of this, the present mediation of the British Government with Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, may be promised, on the condition of the reception of a British Agent at Hybrabad, and, of course, of all the relations between Sindh and Lahore being conducted solely through the medium of British officers, and of the expense of any temporary deputation of the British troops, which may now be found requisite, into Sindh, being defrayed by the Ameers.

If the Ameers should evince a disposition to place themselves in entire political dependence upon the British Government, permanently receiving its troops, and having its protection against all external enemies, you will merely receive their overtures to that effect, and state that you will submit them for the consideration of the Governor General in Council. In forwarding such overtures, you will explain, in the fullest detail, your views of the advantages or disadvantages of acceding to them, informing yourself minutely of all points of probable difference between the Sindh Government and the neighbouring States, other than Lahore.

Under any form of alliance, the British Government will be anxious not to afford its guarantee to the Ameers on points of merely internal administration.

If you should be of opinion that your presence at Hydrabad is likely to give greater efficacy to your negotiations, than if they were conducted by letter, or through your assistant, Capt. Burnes, you are authorised to proceed immediately to that city, making the best available arrangement for the conduct of your duties in Kutch during your absence. You will not neglect the necessary means of keeping Capt. Wade constantly and accurately informed of the result of your negotiations with the Ameers. You will perceive that Capt. Wade has been instructed to apprise you of his proceedings, in reference to the movements of Ranjeet Singh.

Should events require, and the Ameers agree on reasonable terms to, the mediation, and, if necessary, the armed interference of the British Government, with a view to their protection, you

will lose no time in making a communication to this effect to the Governor in Council of Bombay, who will be requested to comply with any requisition which you may make for military aid ; and, in that case, Capt. Wade, with whom you have been already told immediately to communicate, will make a formal intimation to Ranjeet Singh, of our having taken the Sindh State under our protection. It will be proper that you should, at the earliest date possible, report to the Governor in Council at Bombay, the extent and description of any Force which will be required, as well as all other particulars essential to be known, in the event of the advance of troops into Sindh being found ultimately necessary.

In conclusion, I am directed to state, that His Lordship in Council indulges a confident expectation, that the remonstrances which Capt. Wade has been authorised to make, will have the effect of checking the advance of Ranjeet Singh. In that case, the Ameers will, in all probability, regain confidence, and be indisposed to enter into any alliance with us on terms than those submitted with your letter of the 25th of December last. As His Lordship in Council has no desire to force any new measures upon them, matters will then revert to the state in which they have latterly been. But you will understand that the establishment of a British Agent in Sindh, is a point to which His Lordship in Council attaches importance, and you will not neglect to avail yourself of any favorable opportunity for securing that object, which may offer itself.*

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FROM THE G. G. ~~IN COUNCIL~~ TO THE CT. OF DRS.
Fort William, January 2, 1837.

In continuation of our despatch to your address, under date the 28th of November, 1836, we have now the honor to forward

* A perusal of these instructions will shew the delicacy of the negotiations which I had to conduct, not merely to preserve our alliance with Ranjeet Singh, but in aid of Col. Pottinger, our Agent in Sindh, to enable him to effect the objects which our Government desired to secure from the Rulers of that country, in consequence of the invasion of their territory by the Sikhs.

for your information some further documents connected with our negotiations in Sindh.

The first of these documents is a despatch from Lieut.-Col. Pottinger, dated the 25th of November last, reporting his arrival at Hyderabad, and the nature of his intercourse with the Ameers.

The second is a despatch from the same officer, reporting his having entered into a provisional agreement with Noor Mahomed Khan, for the residence of an Agent, on behalf of the British Government, at Shikarpore, and for other objects of an important nature.

The third is a minute by our President, the concluding portion of which was written subsequently to the receipt of the second despatch from Lieut.-Col. Pottinger.*

The correspondence concludes with the instructions which we have issued to Lieut.-Col. Pottinger and Capt. Wade, and the letter which our President has addressed to Maharaja Ranjeet Singh. You will perceive that our negotiation is now narrowed to two objects; the improvement of our relations with the Ameers of Sindh, by stationing a British Agent at their capital; and the adjustment, with the consent of both parties, of the present differences of the Ameers with Ranjeet Singh; should these objects be attained, of which there is every probability, the preservation of tranquility along the whole course of the Indus will be the natural consequence; and we trust that you will agree with us in thinking that, whatever may be the result of our negotiations, it would not have been consistent with sound policy to make no effort for securing those advantages which were contemplated when the navigation of the Indus was opened, and which would certainly have been exposed to imminent hazard by hostilities between the Powers occupying the banks of that river.

FROM THE G. G. IN COUNCIL TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated 10th April, 1837.

We have the honor, in continuation of our letter, dated 2nd

* These three documents may be found in the printed papers laid before Parliament, to which I have already referred.

January last, to forward the correspondence on the subject of Capt. Wade's negotiations at the Court of Lahore, and other matters connected therewith.

It will be seen that, although the Maharaja consented to withdraw his troops from the Sindh frontier, and promised not to recommence hostilities in that quarter contrary to the wishes of the British Government, he manifested extreme reluctance to any open abandonment of his claim to Shikarpore. He appears to have been actuated to this line of conduct, not so much by any expectation of obtaining an admission of his right to Shikarpore, as by an anxiety for the preservation of his dignity in the eyes of his own people, and in those of neighbouring States, and the same motive, as he frankly confessed, led him to object to the prompt decision of the matters pending between him and the Ameers by a local investigation, to serve as the basis of a mediation by the British Government, and made him wish that the settlement of the question should be deferred to a meeting which, he hoped, might shortly take place between him and the Governor General.

Under these circumstances, Capt. Wade was instructed by us, to abstain from provoking discussion, and not to seek, if the Maharaja was willing that the agitation of his claim should cease for the present, to bring him reluctantly to any formal abandonment of it. Capt. Wade was also informed, that we had no wish to precipitate the settlement of the questions pending with Sindh; that the terms upon which the Ameers were willing to repose upon the good offices of the British Government were not yet settled; and that, if the Maharaja should repeat his wish to discuss these subjects at a personal interview with the Governor General, the idea was not to be discouraged, but, on the contrary, the Maharaja should be informed that, if public affairs admitted of His Lordship's leaving the Presidency in the course of the present year, he should look forward to no object with greater earnestness, than to that of meeting His Highness, and entering personally with him into an amicable discussion of all the points on which any difference of opinion may exist, and

of evincing to him the cordial feeling of regard and esteem which he entertains for His Highness.*

FROM THE G. G. IN ~~COUNCIL~~ TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Fort William, February 21, 1838.

Our last communication on the affairs of Sindh, Lahore, and Afghanistan, was dated the 27th of December, 1837, and comprised a narrative of transactions and proceedings on that frontier, extending to the end of September last. We have now the honor to forward copies of our subsequent correspondence, regarding the progress of events in that quarter, down to the close of the year 1837.

The negotiations with the Ameers for the establishment of a British Resident at the capital of Sindh, are still pending. Noor Mahomed Khan affected to be surprised at the observations made to him by Col. Pottinger, regarding the altered tone of His Highness's last communication on this subject, and, agreeably to the recommendation of that officer, requested the return of the letter which he had addressed to the Governor General, the tone of which was considered objectionable. An account of the conference which took place between the Ameer and our native Agent, in reference to this matter, is contained in the documents noted in the margin. From this report it appears that, while Noor Mahomed Khan professed to be actuated by feelings of friendship towards the British Government, and expressed an ardent wish for an adjustment of his differences with the Sikhs, through our mediation, he had great hesitation at this period

* In the course of Sir William Macnaghton's negotiations to form the Tripartite Treaty, Ranjeet Singh renewed his claim to Shikarpore, but, as the Ameers of Sindh had, in the meantime, seen the necessity of accepting our protection on the proposed terms, his views on that territory, and our resolution to preserve the independence of Sindh, were compromised, by allowing Ranjeet Singh to retain the Mazaree territory, and requiring a payment from the Ameers of ten lacs of Rupees, in lieu of Shikarpore and every other demand, on condition of their adhesion to the policy of the parties to the Treaty above-mentioned.

about receiving a Political Agent at his capital. Col. Pottinger was, therefore, instructed to warn His Highness that, unless this point was conceded, the British Government could not exert its influence, or use its good offices, with Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, for the restoration of the Mazaree districts, and the abandonment of his designs against Sindh. Our Agent was also desired to discourage for the present, the intention entertained by the Ameer, of deputing a Vakeel (an Agent) to Calcutta.

In the communications subsequently made by the principal Ameer to Colonel Pottinger, a desire to accede to our proposition for the reception of a British Agent, was distinctly expressed, and an intimation conveyed therein, that Ranjeet Singh had left the question of the restoration of the Mazaree districts, and the removal of the Sikh garrison from Rojhan, to the determination of the British Government.

Immediately on the receipt of this information, Capt. Wade was called upon to state whether any communication, as to withdrawal of the garrison of Rojhan, depending on the pleasure of our Government, had been made to him by the Maharaja; and, if so, what reply he might have made to it. Capt. Wade was, at the same time, reminded that, however anxiously the Governor General desired the maintenance of tranquility along the banks of the Indus, he should deem that important object dearly gained, if its attainment were attended with any diminution of the long subsisting friendship between the British Government and Maharaja Ranjeet Singh. Capt. Wade was, therefore, instructed, in all his negotiations, to adopt a most conciliatory tone towards His Highness, and by no means to urge him to the adoption of any measure which might shew undue preference to the interests of the Ameers of Sindh. Consistently with this primary principle of action in these transactions, in a spirit of perfect justice and consideration to both parties, Capt. Wade was desired to promote, as far as might be in his power, the success of Col. Pottinger's negotiations for the reception of a British Resident at Hyderabad.*

* Lord Auckland is able to bear testimony to the manner in which I

In the annexed letter, the Political Agent at Lodiaua offered some observations with reference to the terms which were considered to be equivocal in the conditions which the Maharaja was desirous of imposing on the Sindhians for the release of the Mazaree territory, and concurred in the policy of Government not to become a party to any arrangement that might subvert the independence of Sindh.

1274
FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Simla, April 23, 1838.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a Treaty with the Ameers of Sindh, whereby the British Government engages to use its good offices for the arrangement of present differences, between them, and the Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, and they agree to receive a British Resident at their Court.

No. VI.

COPY of a Letter from Sir C. T. (the late Lord) METCALFE, Lieut.-Governor of Agra, to Capt. C. M. WADE, relative to his negotiations with Ranjeet Singh, to arrest the invasion of Sindh by the Sikhs, and to suspend the prosecution of his hostilities against the Afghans, in 1836-37.

Dated the 23rd of July, 1837.

I return with many thanks the papers enclosed. I congratulate you both on the prominent and important post that you occupy, and on the reputation and satisfaction which must attend the ability and success with which you perform its duties.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Same to the Same, on the departure of the former from India.

Dated the 17th of February, 1838.

I leave you in a very important position, the importance of

attended to these objects, and the spirit in which he recorded his opinion of my intercourse with the Maharaja and his Chiefs will be seen in another document.

which is increasing, and must soon be acknowledged. I trust that success will attend you, and that, after your honorable and distinguished career in this country, you will return to enjoy every thing that you deserve at home.*

EXTRACT of a Letter from H. Torrens, Esq., officiating Secretary to the Government of India with the Rt. Hon. The Governor General, to Major C. M. Wade, Political Agent, proceeding on special duty to Peshawr.

Dated 29th September, 1838.

To mark his sense of your approved services, and to give due weight to your office in the new duties on which you are entering, the Governor General has been pleased to confer upon you the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel, to be held by you while serving across the Indus.

NOTIFICATION by the Rt. Hon. The GOVERNOR GENERAL of India.

Simla, 11th of October, 1838.

With reference to the notification, under date the 1st Instant, the Rt. Hon. The Governor General of India is pleased to promulgate the following arrangements.

Capt. C. M. Wade, Political Agent at Lodiana, will proceed, at the proper season, to join the army of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh at Peshawr, and will be charged, under such instructions as shall be furnished to him, with the superintendence of all affairs of the British Government connected with the dominions and troops of His Highness.

Capt. Wade will be assisted at Peshawr by the following officers :

* The only reference I can make to the negotiations connected with the late Sir Alexander Burnes's Mission to Cabul, and to those which form the basis of the Tripartite Treaty, concluded at Lahore on the 26th of June, 1838, is to the printed papers laid before Parliament, by Her Majesty's command, on the 20th of March, 1839.

Lieut. F. Mackeson, British Agent for the navigation of the Indus.

Lieut. J. D. Cunningham of the Bengal Engineers.

By order, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor General.

EXTRACT from a Minute by LORD AUCKLAND, in reply to a Note delivered to His Lordship, by SIR C. M. WADE, C.B., at Lahore, on the 26th December, 1838.

The note which Major Wade put, yesterday, into my hands, gives a very unassuming account of his diplomatic services, and claims less merit than I should, at once, be disposed to allow to them.

I well know how the station which he fills has, during his occupation of it, grown up from comparative insignificance into being one of the highest importance, and I know also, upon how many occasions of difficulty the State has been indebted to him for the ability and for the firmness, tempered by conciliation and discretion, with which he has promoted the public interests.

I may say also, that the high opinion which I had previously entertained of his qualities, has been confirmed by my observation, during my visit to the Punjab, and by the consideration and regard which are exhibited towards him by the Maharaja and by the Chiefs amongst whom he has so frequently, upon trying occasions, to represent the British Government.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

FROM THE G. G. TO THE CT. OF DRS.

Simla, 29th August, 1839.

[After reporting the capture of Ghaznee, &c., by the "Army of the Indus," His Lordship observes—]

I have deemed this the most expedient occasion for taking some direct notice of the Military operations of Lieut.-Col. Wade, who, having been deputed with Shah Zada Taimur, eldest son of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, to effect a diversion by the Khyber Pass, succeeded, on the 26th of July, in taking the fortress of

Ali Musjid, and in opening that important passage, with the miscellaneous Troops at his disposal, in a manner to afford me much satisfaction.

The small fort of Ali Musjid has, from its situation, long held the Sikhs in check; and it is not on record that the celebrated Khyber Pass has ever previously been forced.

The success of the troops under Lieut.-Col. Wade, and the consequent abandonment of the fort of Jalalabad by Mohamed Akbar, a son of Dost Mahomed Khan, have given full effect to the views with which at the commencement of the Campaign, this movement was planned; they have given a rallying point to the cause of the Shah in the country to the Eastward of Cabul; they have opened an avenue of infinite importance for communication with the Army; and, from the precise moment at which this took place, they cannot but have created impressions highly favorable to the main operations.

EXTRACT of General Orders by the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Dated 11th November, 1839.

His Lordship has much satisfaction in adding, that the best acknowledgements of the Government are due to Lieut.-Col. Wade, who was employed on the Peshawr frontier, and who, gallantry supported by the officers and men of all ranks under him, and seconded by the cordial aid of the Sikh Government, an aid the more honorable because rendered at a painful crisis of its affairs, opened the Khyber Pass, and overthrew the authority of the enemy in that quarter, at the moment when the advance of the Troops of Shah Zada Taimur could most conduce to the success of the general operations.

EXTRACT of a Speech by the President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India, The Rt. Honble. Sir JOHN C. HOBHOUSE, Bart., on the Motion for the Vote of Thanks to the Army employed across the Indus in the Campaign of 1839.

The operations of Colonel Wade, on the side of the Punjab, have been equally successful, having made himself master of the Khyber Pass, and succeeded in inducing nearly all the Chiefs around him to tender their submission to the Shah. The pos-

session of the Khyber Pass is of the greatest importance, as it enabled the Governor General, from Simla, to keep up a regular and speedy communication with the Army, in which the new Court of Lahore lends the most friendly assistance.

FROM ~~THE G. G. TO~~ THE CT. OF DRS.

Dated 19th November, 1839.

We are much pleased to have again brought to your notice the Military proceeding of the Shazada Taimur, conducted by Lieut.-Col. Wade, the reduction of the fortress of Ali Musjid, and the opening of the important Khyber Pass, which led to the abandonment of Jelalabad. We highly approve of the conduct of Colonel Wade.*

No. VII.

For a list of the Officers in the East India Company's service specially rewarded by the Home Authorities, whose employments in India have been either entirely Diplomatic, or combined *Military* with *Diplomatic* services similar to my own, within the period of my residence in India, I beg leave to refer to the records of the India House, and for a list of "Distinguished Service Pensions" granted to Officers of Her Majesty's Service, to the Parliamentary lists.

No. VIII.

FROM THE CT. OF DRS. TO THE G. G. IN COUNCIL.

Political Department, 17th October, 1838.

We now reply to the Political Letter of the President in Council, dated 7th April, 1838, forwarding an application from Capt. Wade, the Political Agent at Lodianna, for an increase of allowance, with a strong recommendation from your Government that his request be complied with.

Capt. Wade's allowances were originally fixed upon a scale suited only to a subordinate Officer entrusted with the performance of local duties, under the immediate control of a superior ;

* I am not in possession of the Despatch of the Court of Directors, acknowledging the Report made by Lord Auckland of the *final* execution of the service on which I had been despatched.

and it appears that his aggregate emoluments, civil and military, amount only to Rupees 18,780 per annum, which we agree with you in considering as not commensurate to the political importance and responsibility now attaching to the office, which is the main organ of communication with Lahore, Bhawlpore, and Afghanistan; while the zeal, judgment, and talent with which Capt. Wade discharges his important duties entitle him to our favorable consideration.

We, therefore, willingly grant to the Agent at Lodiana, as you recommend, a consolidated salary of Rs. 2000 per month; and we are glad to learn, that the reduction which you will be able to make in the salary of the Political Agent at Amballa, when that office shall be vacated by Mr. Clerk, will effect a saving equal to the increase of expense now sanctioned.

Capt. Wade's increase of salary may take effect as you recommend, from the 1st January, 1838.

We are, Your affectionate friends,

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
R. JENKINS,

LONDON, 17th October, 1838.

&c., &c.

No. IX.

EXTRACT of a Letter from F. CURRIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Lieut.-Col. Sir C. M. WADE, C.B., Resident at Indore.

Dated 14th February, 1844.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th Instant, requesting the permission of the Governor General to resign your Appointment from the 1st of May next, with leave to visit Bombay for that purpose from the 1st of April.

I am directed to state, that, while the Governor General sanctions the leave of absence requested by you for the purpose specified, His Lordship cannot but regret that circumstances should render it necessary for you to retire from an Appointment the duties of which you have performed with so much benefit to the interests concerned, and so much satisfaction to the Government of India.

RYDE :
Printed by G. BUTLER, Colonnade.