

**HISTORICAL PAPERS RELATING  
TO  
KUMAUN 1809 — 1842**



**Banarsi Prasad Saksena**

**U. P. STATE RECORDS SERIES**

**Selections from English Records**

**NO. 3**

**HISTORICAL PAPERS RELATING  
TO  
KUMAUN 1809—1842**

*Edited by :*

**Dr. Banarsi Prasad Saksena**



**Government Central Record Office**

**ALLAHABAD**

**1956.**

**Publication available from the Superintendent,  
Printing and Stationery, U. P. Allahabad.**

**Published under the authority of Government.**

**Price Rs 2-9! n. P.**

**No responsibility is assumed by the State Government  
for the comments and views of the Editor in this series.**

---

**Published by Dr. G. N. Saletore, Keeper of the Records,  
Government of U. P. for the U. P. Government**

**&**

**Printed by Universal Press, Allahabad,**

## GENERAL EDITOR'S PREFACE

Scheme I of the Four Years' publication programme of the U. P. Central Record Office envisages the issuing of "Selections from English records". The present volume containing Historical papers relating to Kumaun (1809-1842), forms the third number in this series, the previous two numbers having been already published in 1955.

The materials comprised herein have been selected from the District and Divisional records of Kumaun, as also those of the Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, all of which are now in the custody of this office.

The volume under review consists of two parts. In the first part are the documents relating to Anglo-Nepal relations during 1814-1816. The second part contains papers relating to revenue administration. Records appertaining to other aspects of administration and civil life have been eschewed, as such materials could not be published due to the exigencies of space.

Kumaun was administered, since its conquest by the British in 1815, as an extra-regulation province. There were several peculiar social and political problems of the Kumaunese. The East India Company's records, together with the vernacular records of Tehri-Garhwal, preserved in the Central Record Office, provide ample materials for a full account of the history and administration of Kumaun in the nineteenth century. It is expected that this volume will create some interest among research workers in the hitherto little known and neglected history of Kumaun.

I must here express my gratefulness to Dr. B. A. Saletore, Director of Archives, Government of India, New Delhi, and to Sri B. Keshavan, Librarian National Library, Calcutta, for the loan of some rare publications. The members of the staff of this office have spared no pains in



( ii )

preparing the manuscript for the press. Sri K. P. Srivastava, M.A., Assistant Keeper of the Records has kindly gone through the original records and Sri Aminud Din Khan, M.A., B.T., Junior Technical Assistant of this office has corrected the proofs.

G. N. SALETRE,  
*Keeper of the Records, Govt. U. P.*

Central Record Office.  
53, Mahatma Gandhi Marg,  
ALLAHABAD-1.  
31 March, 1956.

## INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of the Nepal war is generally attributed to unwarrented violation of the northern frontiers of the British possession by the Gorkahs, and to the lack of response on their part to the remonstrances by Sir George Barlow and Lord Minto. It is asserted that the Gorkahs had seized more than two hundred villages belonging to the British, and that their aggression had a well-defined object viz , the extention of Nepal domination to the banks of Ganges. To avert the impending danger, Lord Minto invited the Nepal Government to send a Commissioner to investigate the claim to the two disputed districts, in association with a British Commissioner Major Bradhaw, The investigation lasted over a year, and in the end when the Nepal Commissioner found it impossible to substantiate the title of his Government to the districts, he was re-called, the Gorkahs stoutly maintaining that they had every right to possess them. Upon this Lord Minto sent an ultimatum intimating to the Gorkahs that if the districts were not restored, they would be recovered by force. The answer to this ultimatum was not received till after the arrival of Lord Hastings, when it was emphatically stated that the districts belonged to Nepal, and they would not be surrendered. The Governor General sent another ultimatum to the Nepal Government asking them to surrender the districts by a certain date. The time limit having expired, a British detachment took possession of the districts without opposition and set up police stations for their protection.

For an objective appraisal of the facts mentioned in the precering paragraph, it is necessary do spread to the political canvas wide and portray the situation in Eastern Asia as a whole, with special reference to China, and to developments which were going on in Western Europe. It has been rightly remarked that the "Sixteenth Century was the

century of the Portuguese, the Seventeenth century belonged to the Dutch, but the Eighteenth and Nineteenth were the centuries of the British. ” The Industrial Revolution had created the impetus and the ambition for overseas expansion. With the ousting of the missionaries from China, Europe shifted its interest in China from culture to commerce. Merchants became the only bridge between the East and West.

The wars against France magnified for the British the importance of the Chinese trade. Accordingly in 1792-3 they sent a mission under Lord George Macartney to seek a commercial treaty with the Emperor of China. After some effort he was able to present a note to the Government outlining the concessions the English wanted to obtain. These were in the form of requests: (1) to open Chusan, Ningpo and Tientsin to British trade; (2) to allow English merchants to establish a factory at Peking on basis of equality with Russians; (3) to cede to the British a small island near Chusan for residence and storehouses for unsold goods; (4) grant storage space and privileges of residence near Canton; (5) to abolish transit duties between Macao and Canton; and (6) to prohibit duties exacted from English merchants over and above those fixed by the Imperial Decree. “The ambassador was received with utmost politeness, treated with utmost vigilance, and dismissed with utmost civility.” None of the British requests was entertained and Ambassador was warned that if “the English should attempt to trade elsewhere than at Canton, they will be expelled.” At Canton they could trade with Chinese Wongs (“shops”) or merchants who belonged to the Co-hong, a kind of Chinese Chamber of Commerce, with membership only sanctioned by the Emperor. The Co-hong was the only means of communication between foreign merchants and any Chinese authority. “Thus in the early nineteenth century, British traders found China as difficult to get out as the Chancery.” But the failure of Lord Macartney was not to damp the spirit of the British traders and politicians. They were passing

through a very critical phase in their history. Every failure was accepted by them as a symbol for greater success and incentive for more sustained effort. They had remitted their attention on China, and they were in search of a path to reach their goal.

Indeed, it was the lure of the Chinese trade which turned the eyes of the British in India towards the north. And Nepal was the link between China across the Himalayas and the British territory in northern India. It was in 1769 that the Gorkah leader Prithvi Narayan had consolidated this faction-ridden land into a single powerful unit by overcoming chiefs of Patan, Bhilgaon and Kathmandu. On the death of Prithvi Narayan in 1771, his son Singh Pratap succeeded him, whereupon his younger brother Bahadur Sah migrated to Betiah in Bihar. Singh Pratap died in 1775, leaving behind a minor son, Ran Bahadur, to succeed him. Eager to exercise power and wield authority, Bahadur Sah returned from Betiah and declared himself to be Regent of the Infant Raja. But being unable to overcome the opposition of the Queen Mother, Bahadur was compelled to seek safety in flight to India where he remained till 1786 when the Queen Mother died. Bahadur once more returned to Kathmandu, took the reins of Government into his hands and during the succeeding nine years worked hard to restore the glory of the kingdom. He extended its dimensions from Bhutan to Kashmir and from Tibet to the borders of the British Provinces.

The Gorkah occupation of Nepal not only put a stop to the one flourishing trade that had been carried on between India and Tibet, it also marked the commencement of border raids which excited the displeasure and apprehension of the authorities of Tibet. In 1791 Bahadur Shah invaded Tibet with the intention of seizing the wealth to be found in the Lamaseries and temples there. The Tibetans were unprepared for war and were not in a position to offer determined resistance to this sudden impact from the

South. The Gorkahs carried everything before them ; and captured the second town of the State, Degarchi, with its vast lamasery of Teshu Lumbo the residence of Tashi Lama, who ranks next to Dalai Lama. The approach of the Gorkah army spread terror in the midst of unwarlike population, and the Tibetans fled helter skelter on all sides. When the report of the Gorkah raids was laid before the aged Emperor, Chien, Ling, in the first instance was reluctant to send any army to distant Tibet. But when it was impressed upon him that the invasion was not only a border raid, but involved the loss of imperial prestige, he ordered that reprisals be made on the Gorkahs. They were chased out of Tibet, and the Chinese entered Nepal breaking every resistance offered to them. They arrived within a few miles of Kathmandu. When the Gorkahs found that they had no alternative except losing their independence as well as their military reputation, they sued for peace. The Chinese General, Sund Fo, granted terms which were humiliating still as favourable as a people who had themselves invited so crushing a defeat could expect. The Gorkahs took an oath to keep the peace towards their Tibetan neighbours, to acknowledge themselves to be vassals of the Chinese Emperor, to send a quinquennial embassy to China with the stipulated tribute, and lastly to restore all the plunder that had been carried off from Teshu Lumbo. The net results of the campaign were to humble the pride of the Gorkahs and to strengthen the Chinese hold on Tibet, the people there being overcome with the feeling that the intervention of China alone could save them from formidable aggression.

In their distress the Gorkahs had applied for assistance to Lord Cornwallis, who sent a mission under Colonel Kirkpatrick. But by the time the latter arrived at Nayakot, the Gorkahs had concluded peace with the Chinese, and the Colonel had to return disappointed. On his return to Peking the Chinese Commander inveighed against the English for their duplicity in assisting the marauders of the

**Himalayas.** Accordingly increased precautions were taken to prevent commercial intercourse between India and Tibet, and the Kathmandu Darbar seconded this object by adopting a policy scarcely less exclusive than that of the Chinese. Naturally such a policy proved to be extremely irritating to the British who ever since the time of Warren Hastings were trying to find a footing in Tibet by the backdoor in China.

In 1795 Ran Bahadur removed from the Regency his uncle Bahadur Sah. During the five years he was in power, he committed the wildest excesses causing widespread discontent among his people. He married a widow from Tirhut, the daughter of Misra and by her was born Geetanjudha Vikram Sah. Unable to face the growing hostility of his subjects, Ran Bahadur abdicated in favour of his minor son and migrated to Banaras. The administration was now run by the Rani assisted by Kirtman Kaja, who was killed by his rivals in the Darbar.

The arrival of Ran Bahadur in Banaras gave a hand to Lord Wellesly to exploit the situation in the best interests of his government and his country. He appointed Captain Knox to open negotiations with the authorities in Kathmandu, with the object of (1) obtaining suitable settlement for the deposed Raja, (2) giving effect to the treaty of 1792 which since then had been a dead letter and (3) accounting for the apprehension and surrender of fugitive dacoits who had for long been giving trouble on the frontiers. The Rani regent agreed to conclude a treaty. Accordingly Captain Knox was accredited to the Court to complete the formalities. The Regent was just on the point of implementing the terms of the treaty, when to her consternation and surprise there arrived at Kathmandu the senior Rani who had accompanied Ran Bahadur to Banaras. She seized the infant Raja and with him the reins of administration. She reversed the policy of her predecessors, repudiated her compacts and compelled Colonel Knox to leave Kathmandu.



Lord Wellesly could ill-afford to put up with this humiliation but he was not in a position to avenge it with sword. In these circumstances, he repudiated the terms of the Treaty of 1801, which in fact had hardly passed the limits of formality, and in token of his resentment permitted Ran Bahadur to return to Nepal. His arrival at Kathmandu signalled the commencement of the reign of terror. He put to death Damodar Kaji and his other enemies. He made new laws and issued many orders, stopped the main roads, confiscated the gift lands assigned to Brahmans, raised money by re-assessment of lands, and from fear of small-pox ordered all the children to be taken out of the city. He became as obnoxious to his people as much to his relatives and in the end he was assassinated by his brother in 1807. He was succeeded by Vikram Sah who appointed Bhimsen Thapa to be the Prime Minister.

By the order of new Prime-Minister every enemy of the Thapa family was put to sword on the charge of being implicated in the murder of Ran Bahadur. Fifty officers of the army were among those executed on this occasion. Nor was the second Rani spared. She was compelled to immolate herself on the funeral pyre of her husband. Bhimsen was now master of the situation, in fact he was the virtual ruler of Nepal. He held under the palm of his hand the infant Raja and the Regent mother whose paramour he was. But the lull in the domestic politics of the Gorkahs was more apparent than real.

In fact ever since the death of Singh Pratap the Court of Kathmandu was overridden with group politics. Ran Bahadur's favourite was Bhimsen Thapa who had accompanied him into his exile at Banaras. His most bitter opponent was Damodar Pande who was the moving spirit of the conspiracy among the Bhardars who were keen to see that Ran Bahadur surrendered the reins of administration and implemented his profession that he had abdicated in favour of his infant son. Bhimsen emerged triumphant

out of the turmoil and Damodar Pande had to pay with his life. He disappeared from the scene, but he left behind him a trail of bitter hatred against the Thapas.

The party, opposed to that of the Thapas or Khusias called Chautra party consisted of the relatives of the former Raja, several Thucqars and Bhardars, most of them either unemployed or drawing meagre pensions or holding trifling commands. Among the leaders, mention may be made of Bum Sah, his brothers Hasti Dhall Chautra, Rudra Bir Shah and Dhal Bhanjan Pande. All of them had been posted to be outside Khatmandu. Pitted against them were Amar Singh Thapa, Bhimsen Kaje, and Amar Singh Kaje everyone of them holding post of trust, honour and responsibility. The Thapa party was more influential because it was in direct charge of the administration. The rivalry between the two parties was being watched with malicious satisfaction by the British authorities in India who believed that if their dissensions could be carried to a great height the total overthrow of the present Nepal dynasty was possible. Information about their dissensions was conveyed to the British by Harsha Deo Joshi (the Earl of Warwick of Kamaun and Garhwal) who had made and unmade many a Raja. The plan of the overthrow of the Gorkahs was drawn up by him, and his advice and suggestions were frequently invited by the British.

There was yet another consideration which urged the British to adopt an aggressive policy. This was the temptation to occupy Garhwal and Kamaun where anti-Gorkah movements were in the offing. It was not merely the love for territorial aggrandisement which set the scheme in motion, but commercial prospects also went a long way towards its prosecution. The mineral resources of Garhwal were the talk of the day, and through Kumaun direct contacts could be established with Tibet. The letter of Moore Croft on Kashmir trade forms an eloquent commentary on this aspect of the military transactions. In the poli-

tical field the scales had now been reversed. Formerly commerce was followed by conquest, but now in the new set up commerce was to follow conquest. It was the era of Napoleonic wars, and the military might was adjusting the balance political, economic and commercial. The English people had now come into their own. Though primarily they remained a nation of shop-keepers, they were steadily and vigorously marching ahead in the race of Imperialism. And this is the correct perspective for understanding the significance of the Nepal war.

Garhwal and Kumaun were two separate states which were frequently at war with each other. In the middle of the 18th century the ruler of Garhwal was Pratap Sah who remained on the throne for about half a century. Though he had lost Saharanpur to Najib Khan Rohilla in 1757, and suffered defeat at the hands of Raja Debi Chand of Kumaun, he had the satisfaction of fighting shoulder to shoulder with Raja Kalyan Chand, the successor of his erstwhile opponent when the latter's territories were occupied by Hafiz Rahmat Khan. The Rohilla chief had the better of the hill confederates, and succeeded in compelling the senior partner Pradip Sah to pay 3 lacs of rupees as indemnity of war. Pradip Sah died in 1772 and was succeeded by his son Lalit Sah, who taking advantage of intrigue and strife in Kumaun occasioned by the weakness of its ruler Debi Chand, placed his son Pradyumna Sah on the throne there in 1779. Thus Garhwal and Kumaun became one single unit; but this proved to be only temporary phase. On the death of Lalit Sah, his son Jayakirti Sah succeeded him. He asked his younger brother Pradyumna Sah of Kumaun to acknowledge his suzerainty, but the latter declined to do it.

Jayakirti Sah would not swallow the insult lying down, and he began to intrigue with Mohan Singh the usurper and the exiled Raja of Kumaun. Incensed by such unwarranted attempt to dominate over the affairs of his master's kingdom Harsh Deo Joshi, the prime-minister of

Kumaun, invaded Garhwal and occupied Srinagar. Shortly after occurred the death of Jayakirti Sah. He was succeeded by his brother Parakram Sah, who was supplanted by Pradyumna Sah of Kumaun, the latter handing over the kingdom of Kumaun to the former. Once more were the two kingdoms united.

In 1791 Ran Bahadur of Nepal launched an attack on Garhwal, but while the protracted siege of Langurgarhi was going on, report was received of Chinese incursion into Nepal. Thereupon the invaders withdrew their forces. Nevertheless the show of force was enough to frighten the Raja of Garhwal out of his wits; and he concluded a treaty of peace agreeing to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 25,000/- and to keep an agent at Kathmandu. The Raja remained loyal to the terms of the treaty for 12 years to come in spite of the intrigues of Harsh Deo who had interested himself in the affairs of Garhwal. He is said to have approached Asfuddowlah of Oudh, who sent him to the Resident at Banaras before whom he went to Raja Sonsar Singh of Kangra to solicit his support, and even contacted Lord Lake in pursuit of his mission to liberate Garhwal. But he could get nothing beyond show of sympathy. Disappointed he returned to Hardwar, from where he opened correspondence with Colonel Frazer. Perhaps in resentment against the intrigues and suspecting the hand of the Raja in them, the Gorkahs launched an attack on Garhwal in 1803. It was impossible for Pradyumna to face the unexpected development. He fled for safety to the plains, his brother Pritam Sah was taken prisoner by the invaders who sent him to Nepal, another brother Parakram Sah fled to Kangra; and his eldest son Sudarshan Sah escaped to the British. Verily Garhwal wore the appearance of an oppressed country, the oppressors being the Gorkahs; its administration was in the hands of Hastidhal Chautra and Bum Sah Chautra.

The political developments in Kumaun were no better. The decline in its fortune dated from the accession of Raja

Debi Chand in 1720. On the one hand the kingdom was a cock-pit of party intrigues on the other its internal chaos whetted the territorial appetite of the rulers of Oudh and Rohilkhand. During the reign of Kalyan Chand (1730-47) whereas the sub-mountain was threatened by Nawab Mansur Ali Khan of Oudh, the capital Almora was subjected to plunder by Ali Mohammad Khan Rohilla who worsted the batch of combined forces of Kumaun and Garhwal. Kalyan Chand was succeeded by his son Dip Chand (1748-77) in whose reign factious strife assumed alarming proportions. The traditional rivalry between the Mares and Phartiyas was intensified further. Shiva Deo Joshi being high in the favour of the Raja, the Phartiyas were consumed with jealousy. They won over to their side Jai Krishna, son of Shiva Deo, and with his help succeeded in persuading Pradip Sah of Garhwal to attack Kumaun. But the invasion proved inconclusive and the parties came to terms. Shiva Deo was murdered in 1746, and his place was taken up by his son Jai Krishna. His recent misconduct could not be condoned by Dip Chand's Rani, who intrigued with Hafiz Rahmat Khan to oust him from power. In sheer disgust Jai Krishna had to leave Almora. This meant the fall of the faction.

Among the new advisers of the Raja, mention should be made of his illegitimate brother, Krishna Singh, who became the prime minister of the Rani's paramour, Parmanand Bist, who was appointed the Viceroy of Jodh Singh, now appointed the Commander-in-Chief. Unfortunately the members of the team could not pull on well together, and very soon Mohan Singh was supplanted by Parmanand. He fled to Hafiz Rahmat Khan and with his help succeeded in occupying Almora, in putting the Rani and her paramour to death, and in reducing Raja Dip Chand to the position of puppet in his hands.

But Hafiz Rahmat Khan had a soft corner in his heart for Dip Chand; he was distressed at the plight to which the

unfortunate prince had been reduced. He sent for Harsha Deo and Jai Krishna, sons of Shiva Deo Joshi, and helped them in ousting Mohan Singh who fled to Oudh. Dip Chand appointed Harsha Deo as his prime-minister and Commander-in-Chief, and Nand Ram as the governor of Kashipur. For the time being peace was restored in the unfortunate kingdom, but soon intrigue was set on foot. It appears that Harsha Deo and Jai Krishna could not see eye to eye with each other, and the latter became jealous of the former. He opened correspondence with Mohan Singh and paved the way for his return on condition that he apologised for his past misconduct. On his way to Almora, he won over Nand Ram of Kashipur, though Jai Krishna was keen to remove him from his post, perhaps because he was a favourite of the elder brother. Mohan Singh warned Nand Ram of the impending danger and encouraged him to resist the plan of Jai Krishna. Nemesis overtook Jai Krishna. He was defeated and put to death by Mohan Singh. A similar fate befell Dip Chand and his two sons in 1777. Mohan Singh now proclaimed himself Raja, assuming the title of Mohan Chand. He assigned the Tarai to Nand Ram, who surrendered it to the Nawab of Oudh.

Mohan Chand let loose a reign of terror. His hand fell heavily on the relations and friends of Shiva Deo Joshi who stricken with fear migrated from Kumaun. Mohan Singh's atrocities attracted the attention of the rulers of Dotee and Garhwal. They opened communications with Harsha Deo who was in prison. At an opportune moment they delivered an attack on Kumaun, taking Mohan Chand by surprise and compelling him to seek safety in the flight to the plains. But his regal career did not end here. The victorious prince of Garhwal, Lalit Sab, placed Kumaun in charge of his son, Pradyumna Sah who assumed the style of Pradyumna Chand.

The new ruler of Kumaun restored the Joshis to power



and Harsha Deo once more gained the upper hand. When after the death of Lalit Sah relations between Jayakirti Sah his successor in Garwal, and Pradyumna Chand his son in Kumaun became strained, it gave a chance to Mohan Singh to fish in the troubled waters. He entered into an understanding with Jayakirti Sah in the hope of recovering the kingdom of Kumaun. When the intrigue leaked out, Harsha Deo on behalf of his master went to Srinagar to demand an explanation from the ruler. Jayakirti refused to be cowed down, but in the struggle which followed the Garhwalis suffered a crushing defeat, the Raja dying shortly after. Pradyumna occupied the throne and joined Garwal and Kumaun; but his preference for Garwal alienated the sympathy of the Kumaunese and by 1786 they threw off the dominance of Garwal, and Mohan Singh once more stepping into his own. It was now the turn of Harsha Deo to seek safety in the flight to the plains.

But Harsha Deo was not the man to sit silently on his oars. He collected a large army, invaded Kumaun and defeated and took prisoner Mohan Singh and his brother Lal Singh. Though he pardoned the latter, he put the former to death. He invited Pradyumna Sah to come to Kumaun; but when he declined, he placed on the throne Shiva Singh a descendant of Udyat Chand. But Kumaun was not destined to enjoy even a brief spell of peace. It was attacked by Lal Singh, and they compelled Harsha Deo to fly to Srinagar. Lal Singh seated on the throne Mahendra Singh a son of Mohan Singh and himself became the prime-Minister. To consolidate his position, he even approached the Nawab of Oudh offering him the Tarai in lieu of the protection which he was to afford to his ally of Kumaun. The result of all these transactions was that Harsha Deo could not even remain in Srinagar. He had to leave that place and seek safety elsewhere. His relatives in Kumaun were severely prosecuted by Lal Singh.

When Kumaun was passing through such a state fo

demoralisation, it attracted the attention of the ambitious ruler of Nepal. He sought the advice and co-operation of Harsha Deo. The Gorkahs invaded Kumaun in 1790, and although Mahendra Singh defeated Amar Singh Thapa; his prime minister, Lal Singh had to suffer the humiliation of a staggering defeat which compelled him to abandon his country, leaving it at the mercy of the invaders. The latter in their hour of triumph were distracted by the reports of a Chinese incursion into their country. They withdraw in a body, leaving Almora in charge of Harsha Deo. But he could not pull on with his new allies and withdrew to Srinagar. To add to the difficulties of the Gorkahs, the exiled ruler Mahendra Singh strove hard to recover his territories. He made two unsuccessful attempts and on one occasion even succeeded in almost involving the Gorkahs and the Nawab of Oudh in the deadly conflict which was only prevented because of the mediation by the British. The Nawab recognised the Gorkahs to be the rulers of Kumaun, and the latter accepted the Nawab's claim on the Tarai

The Gorkahs rule in Kumaun was not without its redeeming features. They restored peace in the faction-ridden State and they took a genuine interest in its administration. During the Subehdari of Jaga Mall many reforms were introduced in the field of revenue administration, and the civil administration was also overhauled. The kingdom began to recover its prosperity in spite of frequent changes of subedars some of them like Kaji Narsingh being very cruel and ferocious. In 1814 Amar Singh Thapa and his son Ranjhor Thapa held the charge of Kumaun; two years later they were succeeded by Bum Sah Chautariya.

In short, the condition in the mountain and sub-mountain regions favoured a forward policy on the part of the British. There was no love lost between the Nepalee governors of Kumaun and Garhwal, the two having diametrically opposed party interests, the latter having affiliations with

the faction in power in Kathmandu, and the former inspite of his ability and merits being a suspect in the eyes of his masters. The British possessed almost detailed information with regard to the internal wrangles in the various semi-independent units of their northern frontiers. They had on their side Harsha Deo Joshi, who was an adept in the political game. Besides him there was at Banaras, Gajraj Misra, the Guru of Ran Bahadur, who was once a power behind the throne in Nepal. On the top of it, even the Banyas (merchants), of Kashipur acted as spies and conveyed to the English valuable and requisite information. Among the disgruntled scions of Kumaun mention should be made of Lal Singh who was keen to recover his lost prestige and if possible his territory. In this context mention should also be made of Prithwipat Sah the dispossessed chief of Dotee, and of Aman Khan who was ever ready to sell his loyalty to the highest bidder. But these were the pieces who could be moved on the political chess-board, and their utility, with the partial exception of that of Aman Khan, was only of secondary importance in the prosecution of military projects.

When Lord Hastings embarked upon his venture, he unfortunately fell a victim to an under-estimation of the probable resistance on the part of his adversaries. He chalked out a comprehensive plan of action with the object of attacking the enemy at as many points as possible and thus of defeating them in detail. Major General Macley was sent to Bihar with 8,000 men, Major General Wood was despatched to Gorakhpur and General Gillispie was directed to enter Garhwal via Dehra Dun. These extensive operations spread over an unmanageably long line, proved inconclusive, and the British officers were not only surprised by the stiff resistance offered by the Gorkahs they found themselves stuck up at the posts they were holding for a pact from each other, force failed to yield conclusive results, recourse was led to diplomacy, its object being to emerge out of the impasse

with as much show of prestige as possible, and with the maximum advantage which could be achieved. And be it said to the credit of the British that even in this hour of their trial they did not lose sight of their main objective, namely, that of acquiring possession of Garhwal and Kumaun and of compelling the Gorkah power to bow to their dictations.

Without minimising the necessity of delivering a military attack on Nepal, serious efforts were made to seize Kumaun and Garwal. Perhaps smarting under a sense of dissatisfaction against his principals in Kathmandu, Bum Sah the subah of Kumaun, had opened negotiations with E. Colebrook to whom he accredited two agents, viz. Hari Krishna Tiwari and Babu Nit Narayan with the ostensible object of mediating between the British and the Nepal Darbar, but with the real object of ascertaining the attitude of the British *visa-vis* his own position in Kumaun. These agents were directed to see Honourable E. Gardner. They did not bring any specific proposals from their masters ; they only conveyed the message that Bum Sah had intended to wait personally on the Governor General but was prevented from doing so by his illness, and that he had the authority of his master (Raja of Nepal) to open negotiations for peace. Underlying this message was the anxiety of Bum Sah to steal a march over his rivals in Kathmandu in the game of diplomacy which was being played by the parties at war with each other.

While Bum Sah's *divan* Major Lakeshwar Upadhya was in correspondence with Harsha Deo Joshi who had joined Honourable E. Gardner, Mr. Rutherford, the surgeon at Moradabad had struck to his own independent sources of information about the state of affairs in Kumaun and Nepal. In this way the British authorities had ample material at their disposal to determine their line of action. They could frame a general idea about Bum Sah and his resources ; and they could count upon the unpopularity of the Gorkahs in the lands under their occupation. This accounts for the

adoption of the two-fold policy, persuasion and pressure in relation to Kumaun. According to Captain Hearsy's estimate, Bum Sah was getting Rs. 12,000/ per annum from the Nepal Government in addition to other advantages which he was enjoying as the Subah of Kumaun; his brother Hushthi Dhall Sah was the Subah of Dotee. Hence the necessity of forming an overall picture of his position before offering terms to him.

The British authorities were clear in their mind that Kumaun needs must be annexed as compensation for what they believed to be the unprovoked war of aggression. Bum Sah was to be given a jagir, and Raja Lal Singh was not to be encouraged in the belief that Kumaun would be restored to him. These delicate negotiations were to be conducted by Mr. Gardner who was given detailed instructions to carry them through. It was made clear that in the first instance Dotee was not to be occupied, though it was to be cleared of the Gorkahs. In case the negotiations with Bum Sah proved to be fruitless, and he could not be won over to the interests of the East India Company, Kumaun was to be occupied by force. In anticipation thereof, a contingent of troops was posted on the frontier, and the offer of Prithwipat Sah, the ex-Raja of Dotee, to raise soldiers for the British service was accepted. To take the advantage of this aggressive plan and to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the local inhabitants orders were issued prohibiting the slaughter of cattle (cow) if goats were available, and for paying due regard to the sentiments of the people at large. Brahmans and other influential persons were to be conciliated. Munsis and pandits were appointed on a salary of Rs. 30/- p. m. per head to be incharge of *harkaras* and guides, and to establish contacts with the masses, and thus prepare the way for the advent of the British.

If the British were on the horns of dilemma, their opponents were in no better situation. Distraction and particularly after the fall of Kumaun, the straightened condi-

tion of the garrison of the Jyatuck, and the extremities to which Amar Singh Thapa had been reduced at Malown. In fact the Governor General directed Major General Ochterlony to offer terms to Amar Singh to the effect that he would be assigned a handsome provision with permission to remain in one of the territories on immediate evacuation and surrender of all posts and possessions of the Gorkahs within the limits of his authority. Amar Singh was compelled to sign a convention on May 15, 1815. There were now these individuals who were keen to carry the negotiations for peace with the British to a successful conclusion : (1) Bum Sah who was not trusted by the authorities of Kathmandu, but who had ingratiated himself into the confidence of the English, giving out all the time that he had the requisite authority from the Darbar, (2) Amar Singh Kaji who had surrendered to the British and whose cousin Bhim Singh Kaji held the strings of authority in Nepal and (3) Bhim Singh who was anxious to get out of the *impasse* without compromising the prestige of the power of his party and losing his hold on the Raja. In short the position of the Nepal Darbar was that of a house divided against itself. In the predicament, Bhim Singh invited Gajraj Misra from Banaras where he had been living in retirement, subsisting on a *jagir* assigned to him by the British.

The arrival of Gajraj Misra at Kathmandu gave a new turn to the negotiations for peace. He along with Chandra Shekhar Upadhyaya was sent to Colonel Bradshaw to settle the terms. After prolonged talks the Governor General found that the virtual acknowledgment of the terms (to be) sufficient for the satisfaction of the British Government, and consequently he did not feel disposed to require from the Court of Khatmandu a more explicit declaration of submission, the exaction of which while it is not demanded for the vindication of one's honour would wound the pride and national feeling of the Gorkahs. The treaty guaranteed to the British an extended frontier safe from interruptions,



occupation of Kumaun and Garhwal, and security for their allies and friends who had helped them in the successful prosecution of the war. In addition it led to the establishment of friendly relations with the State of Sikkim.

Strictly speaking the documents in the first part of this collection do not deal with the Anglo-Nepal war, but they bring out very succinctly the last phase, namely the negotiations for peace. Incidentally they also throw light on the basic causes of the conflict which have been blurred in the midst of the details. They present a very full picture of the methods which the British adopted in their dealing with the States of India. They provide a valuable commentary on the thoroughness with which fundamental issues were treated in those days. The irresistible conclusion to which we come is that the Nepal war was not fought for avenging the murder of a few British *thanehdar*, but that it had a more serious objective which was commercial and economic. Its political significance is only secondary.

## PART II.

Kumaun and Garhwal having been annexed to the British possession the authorities directed their attention to the reform of administrative machinery, particularly revenue. In this respect they followed a cautious policy and the Hon. Edward Gardner was advised that "it would be expedient to adhere to the mode now in usage for the settlement and collection of revenues of the province (Kumaun). ...and to enter into engagements with the headmen of the several *pergunnahs* for the collection and realisation of the revenue in the same manner as has been the practice of the Gorkahs government, pending acquisition of more accurate and detailed information about the resources of the country." The first settlement yielded Rs. 85,191. Two years later in 1817 the second settlement was formed by Mr. Trail who during the following 16 years remained in immediate touch with this specialised branch

of administration and whose opinion was much valued by the government. So that when in 1832-33 the Board of Revenue recommended that the settlement be extended for a period of 20 years, the government refused to sanction the arrangement till they had with them the view of Mr. Trail on the subject. The ninth settlement was made by Mr. Batten in 1842-6 and this was for 20 years.

Both Mr. Trail and Mr. Batten were handicapped by the instructions of the superior authorities prohibiting them from carrying out an actual survey of land, because it would involve much expenditure and would require considerable time. Accordingly, Mr Batten's settlement could be nothing more than a record of rights that was framed for each village, consisting of the past history of assessments, the boundry arrangements, and the engagement papers of the inhabitants. This idea continued to hold the field for a considerable time as is borne out by the observation of Mr. H. Elliot in his letter (dated 2nd July, 1837) to the officiating Commissioner of Bareilly. "The object of measurement he wrote, " is not so much to increase the Jumas, as to settle possessions, liabilities, rights and management." Twenty years later, it was given to Mr. Backet to carry out the actual survey and appraisalment of the produce of the land.

In July, 1815 Garhwal was handed over to the Commissioner of Kumaun who deputed a native officer to collect the requisite information and receive proposals for the landholders for entering into engagements for the payment of the revenue. On 1st August, 1817 Mr. G. W. Trail was appointed to take charge of the settlement as the basis of his arrangement. He supervised the first five settlements till 1825 when he was transferred to Dehra Dun, his place being taken up by Mr. J. Shore, an assistant of his who was ordered to reside on the hills for a certain portion of the year. In 1838-41 Mr Batten made the ninth settlement of Garhwal which represents the first attempt to form a record

of rights and to formulate a reasonable system of assessment based on an estimation of actual assets. The tenth settlement was made by Mr. Becket between 1861-64, its main feature being regular field measurement.

The documents which are included in this collection do not give detailed account of the evolution of the revenue administration in Kumaun and Garhwal. They do, however, throw light on the broad principles which the authorities enunciated from time to time, and which, they directed their officers to act upon. The Sadar Board of Revenue at Allahabad was very careful in indicating the lines on which the revenue settlement was to be made. and the Secretary Mr. Deedes addressed to the Commissioner of Moradabad and Bareilly a very exhaustive letter on the subject. Emphasis is laid on equity and justice *vis-a-vis* the agriculturists and the State. 'It is so obvious' writes Mr. Deedes 'a dictate of justice and sound policy to take the portion to which the government are entitled, as to secure to industry its full reward and to inflict a penalty on neglect and indolence.'

In the course of the settlement operations in general a number of problems arose and the Board of Revenue expressed their unequivocal opinion on them. The position of Muafee tenures is dealt with Mr. I. G. Deedes in his letter to the Commissioner of Bareilly; where as in February, 1887, R. Alexander, the Assistant Secretary, touched the question of 'impolicy and injurious effect of a system of frequent settlements carried through in the most perfunctory manner, and attended always with an increased demand.' He commended the principle of 'long terms founded on fair and acknowledged data preceded by a demarcation of boundaries and accompanied by an ascertainment and adjustment of the interests, liabilities and privileges of the various members of the agricultural community made as far as possible by themselves, but at any rate in conformity with time, usage and with their assistance and consent.' He

also emphasised the importance of long term settlements in Kumaun which the people there were too ignorant to appreciate. He made suggestions for the development of the Tarai area consisting of the territory commencing with a line on the left bank of the Ganges at Hardwar and passing between Chilkeria and Kotah immediately north of Rudrapur to the boundaries of Oudh.' The elements required for its improvement are 'capital and population; the two main obstacles (are) insalubrity and sincerity.' To overcome these latter, the tribes of Boksas and Thoroos stated to be 'honest, simple and industrious' were to be assured of protection to their person and property.' Encouragement is also recommended to be extended to speculators on fair and attractive terms; the Board suggested the term of lease of 40 years.

Very interesting observations have been made in the extracts of a letter dated 10th July 1837 from the Secretary to the Government. It is pointed out that people 'who see a likelihood of deriving benefit from their efforts work willingly and well, and are always ready with their dues.' But once take away hope from the people, and you remove every incentive to exaction. In a subsequent letter it is noted that, 'in those parts it has been customary to tax the really industrious communities, the Jasti particularly, who are proverbially the most industrious cultivators, to the utmost extent,' and indulge with a very light demand 'the idle Syuds, which latter furnish a large proportion of the officers of the Kutcherries, and the Gujars whose wandering and predatory habits are notorious, and also the Rajputs, the former through favour and influence, and the two latter from the supposed impossibility of obliging them to pay.

In August 1838, Mr. Elliot, the Secretary of the Board of Revenue once more adverted to the problems of Muafee tenures and communicated to the Commissioner of Bareilly 'the mode of proceeding which the Governor directs should in future be adopted in conducting the investigation appertaining thereto.' 'All persons who may be in possession of

any Muafee tenure at the date of the cessation to the British Government, will be allowed to continue in possession for their own heirs whether the tenure may be found resumable or otherwise' or again, 'where ever it be known to any Revenue Officer that a party whose free land has been resumed is in a state of destitution on that account, it is the duty of such officer to bring the case through the Commissioner to the notice of the Board and Government.'

The officers dealing with the settlement operation in Kumaun and Garhwal found themselves in a very delicate situation with regard to the position of the Raja of Garhwal. The intriguing issue was whether the Raja in the exercise of the powers and authority conferred on him by his *sunnud* and sanctioned by immemorial usage, may lawfully resume *Jagheers* in default of the performance of the service or conditions under which they are held or whether the settlement approved and confirmed by the Government, has deprived the Raja of this right, which brought to the fore this issue was furnished by the claims put forward by Govind Bisht and his factotum Sibdut who defied the Raja in the hope that they would be supported by the government. It is true that the object of the settlement of Kumaun was to induce the Raja 'to relinquish all oppressive exactions, forego all obnoxious taxes, and to define the amount of assessment so effectively as to protect the people from injustice and oppression and secure their rights and better their conditions.' In view of the consideration that Govind Bisht could have no claim to a hereditary *jagir* in Garhwal and that it was necessary to uphold the dignity of the Raja, the Government gave their decision in favour of the latter. The instructions and directions issued from time to time by the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, or by the Government to the Commissioner of Bareilly Division or to Mr. Batten bring out clearly the anxiety of the authorities to see that the revenue settlement of Kumaun and Garhwal corresponds to the principles, methods and objections which had been

successfully experimented upon and proved successful in the plains. Indeed it is difficult not to credit the British with the genuine desire which they had of creating and enforcing a uniform system of administration; nor is it possible to withhold the need of praise from the officers who threw themselves with single minded devotion into the work which in the long run yielded successful results. Mr. Traill and Mr. Batten were pioneers and the scheme they laid down inspite of their handicaps could subsequently be only improved upon on the basis of additional knowledge and information, the basic principles remaining the same.

### CONCLUSION.

The above is an analysis of the documents which are for the first time being published, some of them undoubtedly very revealing. For their arrangement I am beholden to Dr. G. N. Saletore, Keeper of the Records, Government of U. P. It was indeed a pleasure and privilege to be associated with this work, which I hope would be of use to students and scholars alike.

*31, March 1956.*

**B. P. Saksena.**  
 Professor of History,  
 Allahabad University.





## Section 1.

ANGLO-NEPAL RELATIONS (1814-1816)

1. Captain H. Y. Hearsey to John Adam, Secretary to the Government. Dated 24th August, 1814.

\* \* \* \* \*

I presume it must be known to you that for several years past, there has been a continual ferment in the very core of the Nipaul Government caused by the dissensions of two parties ; the one called the Chountra party consists of the relatives of the former Rajah and several of the Thurqurs and former Bahadurs, the other called the Thappas are risen from the commonalty of the Gorkah Province, and who have now the young Rajah in their power, and under their control, the latter have picked out all the great commanderies and offices and have filled them with Thappas. The Chountras have pensions or some trifling commands and the former Thurqurs and Bharadars are unemployed. They are watching an opportunity of overthrowing the Thappas and getting the reins of Government into their own hands. Ummer Singh Thappa (titled *Kajee*) commanding a force of about 1200 men at Palpa, and his son Bheem Singh *Kajee*, who is at Nipaul, and his Nephew Ummer Singh *Kajee* who commands the Gorkah army beyond the Jumna, are the heads of the Thappa party. Bum Sah who is at Almora (and whom I have reason to look upon as the cleverest politician and best informed man amongst all the Gorkah chiefs) his brothers Hustee Dhull Chountra and Roodurbeer Sah besides Dhul Bunjun Pandey and other wealthy Thurqurs, whose names I do not recollect now, at Nipaul are the heads of the disaffected. I am firmly convinced, if means be adopted, that their dissensions can be carried to so great a height as to cause a total overthrow of the present Nipaul Dynasty.

The knowledge I possess of the interior of the Gorkah conquered countries extend particularly to the Kingdoms of Gurhwal and Kumaon, these I have crossed in two or three times and have much local information of. The information I have received comes from the best authority Hurruck Das Jotshee (the Earl of Warwick of these two Kingdoms, the Rajas of which he has throned and dethroned more than once). This man is a perfect instrument whose name the Gorkahs dread. His connections in Kumaon amount to above 6,000 men. He is now near 68 years old, but active, vigorous and has all his faculties clear ; his influence is great on all the Hill Rajahs even extending beyond the river Suthy. This man I particularly recommend to your notice, this is the same man, who came as Vackeel in 1797 to Lucknow from the Kumaon Raja to Nawab Asophul Dowla and referred by the latter to Mr. Cherry He accompanied Mr. Cherry to Benares when some correspondence took place with Mr. T. Graham. The sudden catastrophe of Mr. Cherry induced him to return and try by arms to stop the progress of the Gorkahs. After various struggles the Gorkahs overcame him and he fell back upon Gurhwal. Here he made a stand of 5 years, but the disaffection of the Sereenugur Rajah's troops threw him into the hands of his enemies from whom he made his escape, but his eldest son was made a prisoner and was sent to Nipaul where he is at this day. H. D. Jotshee's information will be valuable, correct, and direct, and by means of his son, or other Agent he may have at Nipaul, a perfect knowledge may be derived of the interior possessions of the Gorkahs to the Eastward, their force, forts, passes and means of carrying on warfare, he will be able to furnish proper men for guides.

The papers shown in confidence to you by Mr. Moorcroft and the plan I had adopted to overthrow the Gorkahs and drive them beyond the Gogra River, as also of the coalition of the different Rajas to effect this, the outlines were all

given by Jotshee, who for that purpose came to me at Unjunnee from Raja Suncharchund. The ways and means for paying the party I was to organize were given to me by him, many of the disaffected Gorkah chieftains were also included in this revolution and a most clever and very brave man Pulwul Rana a Gorkah (he died in 1813 at Bootwal) undertook the subjugation of Nipaul, this chief was the man who first carried the Gorkah armies beyond the Ganges.

I must beg your attention for a moment towards their Military. Their commanders are ignorant, subtle, treacherous, faithless and avaricious to an extreme, after conquest and victory, are bloodthirsty and relentless after defeat, mean and abject no reliance can be placed on any of their terms or treaties, and hitherto they have kept up a threatening countenance towards the Chinese Government pretending, to be a part of our Government, dressing their troops out in red uniforms, arming them with muskets and aping the name of the subordinate officers. To our Government they have acted with great reserve, imitating the Chinese address and forms and wishing to inculcate in their minds, that they were tributary to the Chinese. These sepoys are badly armed and can bear no comparison to the troops in either Scindeeah's or Holkar's services. Their muskets are infamous, and their gunpowder the same. The made up ball ammunition, I have seen, exceeded 7 inches in length; flints are bad. They have little or no cloathing and very ill paid. They are armed a musket with or without a bayonet, a sword and stick. In their girdles is a crooked instrument called a *Kookurree*. This is very usefull, serving to cut boughs and forming arbors to protect them from the heat of the sun and nightly dews. They are hardy, endure privations and are very obedient, have not much of the distinction of caste, and are a neutral kind of Hindoos eating in mess almost every thing they meet with except beef.

Under our Government and officers they would make excellent soldiers, and numbers would on the event of a

rupture join our standards, for the sake of 6 Rupees per month, and form a proper Corps of Hill Rangers, but who would not serve down in the plains ; the change of climate being so very different.

Gurhwal, the capital of which is Sereenugur, is a very mountainous and difficult country to attack or defend. It is intersected by rivers rushing in torrents over rocks and blocks of stone, excepting the valley in which the capital is built, and 2 smaller ones above. The breadth not exceeding a mile anywhere, and the longest not a mile and a half intersected by the Aluknunda River which here flows gently and admits of canoes being navigated. Besides there is not a spot where you could encamp 1,000 men in a line. The roads and pathways are all suffered to decay by the Gorkahs, traces still remain of the pains taken by the former Rajas to keep them in repair, and formerly bullocks and tattoos found their way from Nujeebabad to the capital, laden with merchandise by the Kotadwarra Ghattee. They could again easily be repaired. From the opposition held out by the farmers after their Raja fled, the Gorkah army was very severe upon this unfortunate country. Upwards of 30,000 males and females have been sold or carried into slavery ; near 80,000 men and women emigrated in 1811 and 12, and the country is nearly depopulated, the villages gone to ruins and a young jungle is already in a thriving condition, where I saw beautiful cultivation in 1808. The Gorkahs still draw a revenue of 3 Lacks of Rupees from it, what in grain and coin. The resources are great if managed under a lenient hand and in 6 years, Gurhwal would yield above 6 lacks of Rupees per annum. The climate of the Northern and North eastern purgunnahs or that's, is perfectly European producing all the fruits in a wild state. The lower people are denominated *Khusseeahs*. The Himachul mountains divide them from Thibet or as its called the Aondeysee.

Kumaon is of less extent, but a beautiful healthy and populous well cultivated country climate, quite a Paradise,

the mountains flat and many extensive plains. As little opposition was evinced by the peaceful inhabitants of this Kingdom, who became indifferent who became their rulers, from the intestine broils, of the reigning family which had lasted some years, private property was respected and all rent free lands granted by their conquerors to the actual possessors, the rents collected, in the customary manner, and luckily it fell to the share of Bum Sah Chountra to be their Governor. All these circumstances have induced it to be in the flourishing state it now is, altho sundry oppressions have since crept in. The capital is Almorah situated on the top of a flat and extensive Mt. with the Cossillah river running at its base. The Gorkahs have erected here a small *pucka* Fort which they call Laul-mundeeka Gurhee. In it they have 4 guns, laying upon the ground near the entrance, it's a place of little consequence and could be carried by escalade. Bum Sah although unemployed enjoys a pension of 12,000 Rupees per annum, and has fixed his residence here where he presides as representative of the Raja, and dictates all letters and answer to the Governor General's Agent at Furruckabad. The revenues drawn by the Gorkahs from this kingdom amounts to about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Lacks of Rupees. And since they have lately attached all the rent free lands from the Bramins, the present amount must be greater or near  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lacks. The Troops stationary here in the different garrisons and on the collections may amount to about 400 men. The road to Almora was once a thoroughfare for horses, camels and elephants, but the Gorkahs in their low policy have suffered it to go to ruin, with a very little expense it could be rendered practicable to those animals but no wheeled carriages could proceed by it. The Dhoon is an extensive pleasant valley formed between the Jumna and Ganges, the Lower Ranges of small Hills dividing it from Saharunpoor and the lofty range of mountains from Gurhwal to which it appertains and yields near 48,000 Rupees per annum in this

Purgunnah. They have two forts, one a small stockaded one near Gooroodwara, the other on a hill near the village of Nugal near the banks of the Sounk river. The former is called Dhaimagurhee the latter Nala Pannee, the whole of this fertile and extensive valley permits of guns, horses, elephants, camels and wheel carriages traversing it in various directions with the assistance of a few Pioneers. A good road leads from Khooshealgurh to the Keeardee valley and a road for elephants to Nahun. The Jumna is not far from Khooshialgurh. Going to Nahun you have to cross it at Timlee Ghaut. To the N. N. W. of the Keeardee valley, lies the valley of Punjore, beyond which is the large town of Pulbassee belonging to Raja Suncharchund and about 8 or 10 coss beyond is the river Sutluj.

About this time last year Colonel Ochterlony applied to Capt. Richards of the 13th Regiment for information respecting the hill forts and country he had been thro' going to Nahan, and Capt. Richards made an application to me to furnish military details. Very likely this information was never forwarded to your office. I take the liberty to give an extract from his letter, about that part of the country he travelled over, and which I have not been in." With regard to the road to Nahan (from Ludhiana) (it) "is passable for all sorts of wheel carriages as far as the pass" by which you enter the Hills at or near Taluckpoor from whence the road to Nahan lays thro the Hills and will not permit of any kind of wheel carriages but an elephant "(which) can travel thro with a very little assistance from Pioneers" I should conceive, we could easily convey a six Pounder "or 4/2 Inch Howitzer unshipt. The road by Mokaund" which leads from Sidhora is the high road generally travelled to Nahun and as Lieutt. Young travelled it, his "account thereof I will give hereafter. The road by which I returned out of the Hills, was by the Kaleysure pass to Khizarabad, which road is eligible for hacknies", and might with a very little trouble be made

such as to admit of 12 Pounders passing. When you enter the Kceardee valley, the road lays thro a plain but intersected with several small water courses, the beds of which are stony", but not so as to cause any impediment to guns. For 8 miles beyond Kceardee, when you have to ascend a pass" in the Hills, which would require a little labour for "the pioneers to widen the road, the descent on the" Nahan side is a very wide and easy one. You may march to the foot of the Mts. on which Nahan is situated with great ease. There are 3 or 4 roads up to Nahan, but I do not believe any of them would admit of wheel carriages. The height of Nahan above the bed of the Marcoondah river, which runs under it, is I should "conceive, about 3,000 feet perpendicular, the distance is stated to be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 coss which is caused by the traverses up the hills, guns cannot be got up without manual labour, or upon elephants. The Gorkahs have only one 6 Pounder and a few 3 pounders, and wall guns, none of which are mounted on carriages, and are in general laid on the ground and fired by a train. These were transported hither on slings by the Hill people. The mode of travelling adopted in the Hills is chiefly on foot, they have a few Tangons which are made use of by the Surdars. As are also a kind of Tangon called a Jupan, besides litters resembling a hammock suspended to a straight pole called a *dandee*. Mornee Tucksal and all the Hill Forts, are built on the summits of Hills. They are built of slates of stone, without any cement and are not above 30 paces square and above 12 feet high, and the stockade which surrounds them is easily destroyed. These forts in general have no springs or tanks of water within them, but the garrison is obliged to fetch it from some distance below by cutting off the necessary article of life. The Gorkahs got possession of them. I presume a shell from a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Inch howitzer would cause the immediate evacuation of them. They can easily be approached by infantry under cover to within less than musket shot. The garrison which seldom exceeds 150 men, are ill supplied with stores or ammunition.



Their army in the field under Ummer Singh Thappa does not exceed 6,000 fighting men, the women followers, swell the number to near 12,000 souls. Out of the 6,000 muskets they have got 2,000 that would go off on a second discharge. Their great ability depends upon their activity in climbing and rolling down stones upon a party advancing against them, but a few Riflemen would soon put a stop to this mode of warfare. Their army is composed of about 18,00 or 2,000 real Gorkahs, on these all their dependence rests. The remainder are Palpah, I—umlees, Kumaoonees, and Gurhwalees. Necessity has induced the latter to enter into their employ, but they are very indifferently attached to their masters. I suspect upon 6 Rupees a month being offered to them, they would join our arms with the greatest satisfaction. The mode they have hitherto employed in defeating the timed troops opposed to them, was by a sudden attack and volley of Musketry. If the Enemy fled, as was generally the case a great carriage ensued, but if they withstood this attack, they commenced fortifying themselves by a stockade, and taking advantage of positions and sending detachments to occupy situations which, cut off supplies, their enemies have been obliged to retreat.

In mountaineers warfare every thing depends upon information, and there are generally 3 kinds of roads or other pathways. The whole of the countries they have conquered on this side the Gogra River. The inhabitants would rise in mass to assist in expunging the Gorkhas, and we should not fail in getting good information as far as the Gogra from the Suttlej. The Gorkahs could be expunged in a month, I am unacquainted how the dispositions of the people to the Eastward of that river are towards their conquerors, for they have been a longer period under their control, but I suspect they are not liked.

The whole of the mountainous country after you have crossed the smaller range which skirts the plains, is healthy, good water in great plenty. The Gorkahs are not aware of

the resources of the country they now hold. In Gurhwal are rich copper mines, iron in great abundance, tar, hemp and masts and yards of fir innumerable, sufficient to supply all the Navy of England. If the country was given back to the former Rajahs, a great flow of commerce would take place, highly beneficial to great Britain and British commodities would by the Bootwal passes of Neetee, Mana, Juade and Tucklakote, find their way into Tartary and even China.

**2. T. Rutherford to John Adam, Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department Moradabad, 1st October, 1814.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I think it my duty immediately to communicate to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the following particulars which have just been received from my Emissaries in Nipaul.

2. The alarm at our preparations is now general throughout all the Provinces on this frontier, and measures are taking to oppose us. There appears to prevail amongst the enemy an idea of our designs being directed chiefly against their possessions in Khyreegurh (doubtless from its having been a subject of representation and remonstrance on the part of this Government) and they are now engaged in constructing a mud fort at Moondheea Ghaut and another at Bumbassa on the Sardha. Hustee Dull, who was lately recalled, has been ordered to continue in his Government of Deotee, and guard the Khyreegurh frontier. Lalla Bekram Sah, the Raja of Deotee (now the farmer) is levying troops at Nalass.

3. Spies on the part of the Nipaulese are at present stationed in the towns of Saharunpore, Moradabad and Bareilly, but who they are I have not yet been able to discover.

4. In the town of Rampoor and in several parts of this and the Bareilly districts, numbers of Puthans have been entertained for the Gorkhalee service and have gone to the Hills. Some months ago Shah Wallee Khan, late farmer of Roodrpoor in this District sent a Vakeel to *Ummer Sing* and obtained from him, in consideration of 1,000 Rupees present and an yearly *nuzzuranna* of 1700 a farm an of the *chokeedaree* of the forests from Hurdwar to Belharee, to the exclusion of the tribes of Heries and Mewatees, who are the aborigines of these tracts, and were confirmed in their rights by Mr. (Archibald) Seton when Commissioner for the settlement of the Ceded Provinces. Shah Wallee is a heavy defalcator, and his agents, (however he may be disposed) are, from their known treachery and lawless habits, objects of apprehension. That is, I have no doubt, but they will give information to the enemy and on the march of our troops into the forests, would perhaps prove troublesome by predatory attacks on our followers by night. I consider it a measure of indispensable precaution to prevent the mischief anticipated, by excluding the Pathans from the situation which they now occupy and reinstating the former tribes under strict engagements to guard our frontier and to preservice the Police of the forests. Shah Wallee's Agent bears the same name with himself.

5. At Nujeebabad the bunyas have been exporting large quantities of sulphur and nitre to the Hills.

*P. S.* Since writing the above a Chapprassee of mine has this instant brought me the enclosed Persian and Hindee letters, which he intercepted, on their way from Almora to Chilkea. They are addressed by Bum Shah, the *Soubah* of Almorah, and by his Dewan Chunder Seekhur Opadheea to Binee Ram, a Bunya of Cossipoor. The latter, an artful intriguing character, was dismissed by my predecessor from an office in the Cossipoor Factory on account of gross frauds and last year in conjunction with Bum Shah

and his Dewan established two fairs within the Nepaul Territory in rivalry of those of Belheree and Chilkeea, and made a monopoly of turmic and some other of the most valuable of the Hill exports. This unjust and oppressive transaction was the subject of a correspondence between the Board of Trade and myself, and the adoption of the same scheme in the ensuing season, is, you will observe attended to in the letter of the Dewan.

A knowledge of these circumstances excited suspicions of this man, and induced me to lay a snare for his detection. The letters from Bum Shah to his address appear to establish beyond a doubt that these suspicions were well founded. By the monopoly above mentioned the man has been suddenly raised from desperate poverty to the possession of 2,000 Rupees, and with this money his son is now engaged in the purchase and exportation of lead, pewter and nitre.

In cases like the present, I feel much at a loss how to act, and know not whether it be His Lordships intention that I should take any measures for the prevention of such instances of treacherous correspondence. I am even under some apprehension of incurring His Excellency's displeasure for having thus unauthorized intercepted the letter now transmitted.

The letter from Chunder Sheekhar to Hurruck Deo Jootsee, being written in the Gorkhalee Bhakha, and the real subjects concealed under fictitious names, its actual purport is not easily discovered. The man to whom it is addressed resides at Hurdwar. He is of the writer caste and is said to be very obnoxious to the Nepaul Government. The enclosed letter however would seem to imply a reconciliation.

**3. John Adam, Secretary to the Government to  
C. T. Metcalfe, Esqr., Resident at Dihlee, Camp  
Rahmutgunge, the 22nd October, 1814.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches No. 341 and 343 of the 10th and 14th instant. The tenor of your instructions to Mr. Fraser for the guidance of his conduct on his deputation to Hurdwar is entirely approved by the Governor General.

2. You will perceive from the enclosed copy of a letter which has this day been addressed to the Adjutant General by His Lordship's commands, that it is intended that Mr. Fraser should accompany the detachment to be employed in the occupation of the Deyrah Doon and of the valley and capital of Sireenugur, for the purpose of assuming the management of the country which may be conquered by the British arms, and of aiding Major General Gillespie in any communications, which he may have occasion to hold with the chiefs and inhabitants of the territories which will be the scene of his operations with respect to the latter branch of his duty. It is neither necessary nor practicable to furnish Mr. Fraser with any precise instructions for the guidance of his conduct, which must be regulated by circumstances and by the occasion which Major General Gillespie may have for his assistance. Mr. Fraser should be informed that it is not the intention of the Governor General that he should assume any authority separate or independent of that which must rest in Major General Gillespie in all points involving the efficient execution of the service for which the force under his command has been assembled, namely, the reduction under the British authority of the Deyrah and eventually the Kaardeh Doon, and subsequently of the capital and valley of Sereenagur. The settlement and civil administration of the country after it shall have been occupied, will fall to the exclusive

province of Mr. Fraser, who is to assume the charge of that Department in all its branches of Police, Revenue and Finance. In the execution of this duty he will receive every practicable degree of assistance and support from the officer commanding the troops towards whom it will be no less his duty than His Lordship is persuaded it will be his desire to observe the most conciliatory and cordial line of conduct which His Lordship has no doubt will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of the commanding officer.

3. The first object of Mr. Fraser's attention after establishing the authority of the British Government by the introduction of an efficient control and of such a Police as circumstances will admit of, must be to ascertain the actual and probable resources of the conquered lands, the nature of the landed tenures, the system of assessment and collection now in force, and the ameliorations and improvements which it may be expedient and practicable to introduce into this and other branches of the public revenue. An early report on these points and on all others connected with the duties assigned to him will be highly desirable.

4. Mr. Fraser will consider himself at liberty to afford to the inhabitants of the lands which may come under his charge every assurance that they will be protected from the power of the Gorkhas but he must carefully abstain from any declaration which can operate as a restraint on the Government with regard to the future restoration of the exiled family or to the eventual annexation of the whole territory to the dominions of the Honorable Company. This reserve will not be so essential with regard to the inhabitants of Deyrah and Kaardeh; as those tracts will under any circumstances at present in contemplation, be permanently retained. At the same time you will perceive the advantage of avoiding any distinction in this respect between the inhabitants of different districts which might tend to excite distrust or jealousy. The consideration above stated will suggest the necessity of abstaining from any immediate alter-

ation of established practice in the management of these territories until the question regarding their ultimate destination shall be decided, which His Excellency trusts need not be long deferred.

5. Mr. Fraser must be authorized to entertain such establishments of Police and Revenue as he may find to be absolutely necessary, but he should be enjoined to observe the utmost practicable economy in this and other branches of his expenditure.

6. You will be pleased to furnish Mr. Fraser with instructions framed in the spirit of the preceding observations with such additions and details as your experience may suggest. It is the desire of the Governor General that Mr. Fraser should act under your general authority and instructions during his employment on this deputation, submitting copies of his reports to me for His Lordship's information.

7. A copy of this letter will be communicated to Major General Gillespie through the regular channel.

**4. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government, to Lieut. Col. Fagan, Adjutant General. Camp Newalgunge, 23rd October, 1814.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I am directed to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the enclosed copy of instructions addressed by His Excellency's command on the 22 instant to the Resident at Dihlee, relative to the deputation of Mr. Fraser which was communicated to you in my letter of the same date and also of instructions of this day's date to Mr. Metcalfe on the subject of the measures to be adopted for expelling the Gorkah power from the Provinces of Kumaon and Deotee and establishing in the former the authority of the British Government.

2. The former document does not suggest to the Governor General the communication of any further observations in addition to those stated in my letter of the 22nd instant, except to request that an intimation may be conveyed to Major General Gillespie of the nature and objects of Mr. Fraser's deputation with instructions to afford to that gentleman every practicable degree of support in the execution of the service assigned to him. His Lordship is persuaded that Major General Gillespie will find in Mr. Fraser a cordial disposition to conform to the extent of his power to the suggestions and wishes which the Major General may communicate to him.

3. The Governor General directs me to request that you will bring under the special notice of the Commander-in-Chief that part of the instructions relative to Kumaon which relates to the advance of that quarter of a force calculated to support Mr. Gardner's negotiation with Bum sah, and to afford to the latter a color for coming over to our interests if he be so disposed His Excellency is also requested to take into his consideration the extent of the force with which it may be practicable to occupy Kumaon, supposing Bum sah to agree to transfer that Province to the British Government. His Excellency is in possession of all the information received by Government of the preparations made by the Nepaulese in that Province and such further intelligence as may be transmitted by Mr. Gardner will be communicated without delay-

4. His Excellency will be pleased to observe that reference is made in the instructions of Mr. Metcalfe to an intention of forming an irregular corps to be employed eventually in Kumaon and previously to the occupation of that Province in such services below the Hills as may be adopted to its constitution and materials.

5. His Lordship proposes that this corps should consist of an efficient and respectable body of Najeebs, to be composed of the Patan inhabitants of the Honorable Com-



pany's province of Rohilcund including the Rompoor Jaggeer. The reports which have reached the Governor General of agents of the Nipaulese having been employed in entertaining considerable numbers of persons of that class in the service of their Government has induced His Lordship to issue a proclamation forbidding the subjects of the Honorable Company or its allies from engaging in the service of the Nipaulese and calling on those who are already engaged in that service to relinquish it before the 30th of November next. The formation of a corps of infantry of the description above stated will besides its direct object tend to promote the purpose of that proclamation by holding out to the persons whose interests it may affect the prospect of an employment equally eligible in the service of the British Government.

6. I am accordingly directed to signify the request of the Governor General that His Excellency the Commander in chief will communicate to His Lordship his sentiments relative to the strength, composition and pay of the proposed corps at his earliest convenience that the order for raising it may be issued without delay.

7. The Governor General proposes to confer the command on Capt. Hearsay, whose local knowledge of the country where it is destined to act will render his services very useful in such a situation.

**5. J. Adam Secretary to the Government to C. T. Metcalfe, Resident at Dihlee, Secret Department. Camp Newalgunge, 23rd October, 1814.**

\* \* \* \* \*

You were apprized by my letter of the 5th instant, of the intention of the Governor General to employ Mr. (Edward) Gardner the Second Assistant to the Residency at Dihlee on a special service. I now proceed to state to you

generally the duty which it is proposed to assign to Mr. Gardner and to convey to you such instructions as it is practicable and expedient to frame for his guidance at the present moment.

2. The plans and views of His Excellency the Governor-General with relation to Kumaon suggest the expediency of employing a special Agent for the conduct of the negotiations which it is proposed to open Bum Sah, the *Soobah* of that province and the management of other affairs of a political nature in that quarter, and eventually for the introduction of the British authority into Kumaon and its dependencies, and His Excellency has thought fit to select Mr. Gardner for the duty.

3. Although more distinct information of the views and dispositions of Bum Sah will be requisite before an overture can actually be made to him, yet the advanced period of the season and the probability that operations will speedily commence both in Serenugur and in the Gorkah possessions beyond the Jumna, renders it desirable that Mr. Gardner should be apprized as far as possible of the views of the Governor-General and be advanced to a position from where he can act with the least practicable delay or interruption, and where he will have the means of obtaining that information which must be the basis of his proceedings. His Excellency has therefore determined not to delay the deputation of Mr. Gardner until the receipt of the information required by my dispatch of the 30th Ultimo, and you will be pleased to signify to him the desire of the Governor-General that he will proceed to Moradabad with the utmost practicable expedition and enter on the duties assigned to him, under the instructions which I now proceed to communicate, to be modified eventually according to the information which may be received hereafter.

You are apprized of the supposed disposition of Bamsah towards the Government of Nepal, on which is

founded the expectation that he may be induced to attach himself to our interests and surrender to us the province under his charge. The first object of Mr. Gardner's attention therefore must be to ascertain the grounds of this belief which is generally entertained and to discover a secure channel of communication with him. Mr. Fraser's report of his communication with Hurruck Deo Jotsee will perhaps lead to some useful conclusion on this subject, and the intercourse maintained by Bamsah with many persons in the Company's Territories in the prosecution of Commercial objects in which he is deeply engaged, will probably afford means of communicating confidentially and securely with him, until circumstances shall render a direct communication expedient.

5. At the same time it will be proper to ascertain the character, connections and views of Raja Laul Singh. The Governor General has every reason to think that an attempt to restore him the possessions heretofore held by his family would be obnoxious to the people in general and the circumstances under which his father obtained the chief authority in Kumaon deprive him of that consideration which the Governor General is disposed to shew the surviving representatives of the family formerly reigning in the principalities of the Hills. He possesses therefore, no claim whatever to the support and encouragement of the British Government whose interests on the other hand would be injured by affording them to him. Supposing his pretensions then to be set entirely out of the question in any eventual arrangement regarding Kumaon, it will be necessary to take precautions against any endeavours which the disappointment of views known to be entertained by him, may lead him to use, in order to counteract our measures, through the means of the influence which he may still possess in consequence of his birth and station. On this point it will be advisable for Mr. Gardner to consult the local civil authorities, and the Agent of the Governor-General in the Ceded Provinces to whom Raja Laul Singh must be well known, and he is

authorized, in communication with those officers, to adopt such measure as may be necessary to prevent Laul Singh from engaging in any proceedings inimical to the British Government.

6. Under the supposition that the enquiries regarding the view and disposition of Bum Sah are such, as to encourage the attempt to open a negotiation with him, it will be necessary to consider the nature and extent of the provision to be offered to that person. The establishment of his independent authority over Kumaon was stated in my letter on the 30th September as possible case. Subsequent information however relative to Kumaon and a more mature consideration of the important position and of resources of that Province have induced His Excellency to contemplate its annexation to the Dominion of the Hon'ble Company as a part of the compensation which the British Government will be entitled to demand for the expense of a War produced solely by the encroachments and violence of the enemy. Under this view of the subject, the provision to be assigned to Bum Sah must be limited to the grant of a suitable Jageer, either in Kumaon or in some other quarter. It might be expedient that he should not remain in Kumaon when his former influence might be hurtful to the interests of the new Government, unless from his personal character, and a correct view of his true interests he may be likely to be converted into an useful instrument in maintaining and supporting our authority in that country. These are points which will depend greatly on the conviction produced on Mr. Gardner's mind by personal acquaintance, and communication with Bum Sah. His exclusion from political weight and power appears to have led him to turn his views to the pursuit of commercial advantages, a circumstance which leads some probability to the supposition that his local influence might be useful.

7. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from a letter from Captain Hearsey which contains

some information relative to Kumaon of which it is proper that Mr. Gardner should be in possession.

If Captain Hearsey's information regarding the amount of the stipend received by Bum Sah from the Gorkah Government, namely 12,000 Rupees per annum be correct, it will afford a rule for estimating the extent of the reward to be bestowed on Bum Sah for the services which he may perform. It is probable however that the advantages of his situation are greater than the amount stated, and the remuneration to be offered to him should exceed in a reasonable proportion the actual amount of his profits. If you shall succeed in opening a negotiation with Bum Sah, there is no doubt that you will easily ascertain the nature and extent of his expectations and will be able to shape your propositions accordingly. It may be necessary to include in this arrangement some of the relations or dependents of Bam Sah, for whom a separate provision will be required.

9. Contiguous to Kumaon and to the east of Gogra lies the Province of Deotee, the *Soubah* of which is Hustee Dal Sah the brother of Bum Sah and himself understood to be a malcontent. It will be advisable therefore to endeavour to open a communication with that person also, for although the permanent possession of Deotee by the British Government is not understood to be an object of any importance, it will of course be desirable to drive out the Gorkhas, and his territory may possibly afford the means of providing for Bum Sah and his family without further charge on the British Government. This is stated as a point for enquiry and consideration, and not as one on which the Governor General has come to any decision.

10. On the whole it will be desirable to reserve as much as possible in the hands of Government the details of the arrangement to be made in favour of Bum Sah and his family, giving in the first instance a general assurance only of protection and an honorable maintenance unless it shall appear that a more specific engagement is necessary

in which case the preceding statement will enable Mr. Gardner to shape his measures in such a manner as to meet the wishes of the Governor General. Mr. Gardner will probably find it advisable to remain at Moradabad for a short time, until he gains some information on those points to which his attention must first be directed but he will of course consider himself to be at liberty to advance to any more convenient position according to his own discretion.

11. The extensive line of frontier against which it has been necessary to direct our operations has rendered impracticable at the present moment to allot a force sufficient to effect the reduction of Kumaon. In the event of opposition, Major General Gillespie will receive instructions, however, to use every exertion to send a force of that description towards Kumaon with the least practicable delay, consistent with the security of the objects to be effected by the division under his command. The difficulty here stated augments the importance of a pacific arrangement with Bum Sah and his brother. The appearance of a British Force near the Frontier will be very desirable to give countenance and support to your negotiations with Bum Sah and to afford him a color for coming over to our interests, if he be so disposed. His Excellency the Commander in Chief will therefore be requested to take measures for giving effect to this limited purpose without delay, such a force aided by a corps of irregulars which His Lordship has determined to raise in that quarter might be sufficient to occupy the District with the concurrence of Bum Sah and to overawe any part of the Gorkah forces which might not adhere to the arrangement. The latter will be cut off from all support by the occupation of Sreenagur on one side, and Palpah on the other. It would appear from the enclosed extract from Captain Hearsey's letter that the force in Kumaon did not amount at the time when he wrote, to more than 400 men. Later accounts state that defensive preparations have been made by the Gorkah authorities

but it is presumed that they cannot be to any great extent.

12. The enclosed extracts from letters received from Mr. Rutherford contain the latest information in the possession of the Governor-General on this subject.

13. The enclosed copy of a memoir drawn up by Captain Raper as supplemental to a paper on the same subject published in the *Asiatic Researches* will also be found to afford useful information relative to Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Deotee.

14. The enclosed lists (in the character used in the Hills) of the principal Zumeendars of Kumaon and Deotee may be useful to Mr. Gardner. They were received from Mr. Rutherford with his dispatch of the 7th instant of which a copy is in your possession.

15. In the event of the accomplishment an arrangement with Bum Sah, for the transfer to the British Government of the Province of Kumaon it is the intention of the Governor-General that Mr. Gardner should proceed into that country with a Military Force sufficient for the purpose and establish there, the authority of the Hon'ble Company. Mr. Gardner is to assume the civil administration of Kumaon in all its branches under instructions corresponding with those which you have been desired to address to Mr. Fraser for his guidance in the management of Sereenugur and of the Deyrah Doon and Kaardeh Doon.

16. If it shall not be found practicable to effect an arrangement with Bum Sah and he shall adhere to the Gorkah interests, it will then be necessary to reduce Kumaon by force of arms. In this event, Mr. Gardner will accompany the troops in a capacity similar to that assigned to Mr. Fraser in another quarter, and will afterwards assume the charge of the conquered country in like manner.

17. Mr. Gardner will be able to obtain useful information on many points connected with the duty now

assigned to him, from Mr. Rutherford, the Surgeon of the civil station at Moradabad, and from Capt. Hearsey on whom the Governor-General has it in contemplation to confer the command of the irregular corps above referred to. Both these gentlemen have transmitted to the Governor-General information of considerable utility in a military point of view and on the political state of the country also, and His Lordship is persuaded that Mr. Gardner will meet with a cordial disposition in both to afford him all the information and assistance in their power. It is proposed to allot the irregular corps or other troops to be raised for the purpose to the service of Kumaon in the event of that Province coming under the authority of the Honorable Company since it will not be practicable to station there any considerable detachment of regular troops.

18. You will be pleased to furnish Mr. Gardner with a copy of this dispatch and the documents enclosed in it together with any additional instructions which may occur to you as necessary for his guidance in the execution of the service on which he is deputed. It will probably become convenient that Mr. Gardner should correspond directly with me for the information of Government. He will however transmit to you copies of all his dispatches.

19. A communication on the subject of this dispatch will be made to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and under His Excellency's orders to Major General Gillespie, and also to Sir Edward Colebrooke who will be desired to afford to Mr. Gardner all the aid which his situation and local influence will enable him to give.

P. S. Copies of letters addressed to the Adjutant General and to Sir Edward Colebrooke as above stated are herewith transmitted.



**6. John Adam Secretary to Government to Sir Edward Colebrooke. Agent to the Governor-General in the Ceded Provinces. Camp. Newalgunge, the 24th October, 1814.**

\* \* \* \* \*

The measures which the Government has been compelled to adopt in consequence of the encroachments and outrages of the Nipalese, comprehending an arrangement for the occupation of the province of Kumaon either by negotiation with Bum Shah the *Soubah* on the part of the Gorkah Government or by force of arms, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Gardner the Second Assistant at the Residency at Dihlee has been selected to conduct the negotiation with Bum Sah and to assume the management of the Province in the event of its falling into our hands either by negotiation or force.

2. Mr. Gardner will proceed in the first instance to Moradabad whence he will be ready to advance when occasion shall require it. He will correspond with you on the subject of his mission and the Governor-General desires me to request that you will afford to him all the aid which your situation and local influence will enable you to give.

**7. C. T. Metcalfe to the Hon'ble E. Gardner. Second Assistant Dihlee Residency, Secret Department. Dated 2nd November, 1814.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to transmit for your guidance the accompanying copy of instructions this day received.

2. You will be pleased to proceed with the utmost practicable expedition on the Mission assigned to you.

3. Mr. Wilder will take temporary charge of your duties in this territory.

4. Should any further instructions occur to me as necessary or useful for your guidance, I shall forward them to you hereafter and if you require additional explanations or information on any points connected with your Mission, I shall be ready to supply any in my power on knowing your wishes.

5. I confidently anticipate that your ability, zeal and judgment will enable you to discharge in a most satisfactory manner the important trust committed to you by His Excellency the Governor-General in sending you for this honorable mission.

**8. Extract from the Instructions to Major P. Bradshaw. Dated the 26th November, 1814.**

\* \* \* \* \*

32. The possessions of the Gorkahs eastward of the valley extending in that direction to the borders of Deb or Dherma Rajah. generally called Bootan, are supposed to comprehend the whole tract between the British territory on the south and the snowy mountains. The knowledge which Government has been able to obtain of the Nipalese possession in that quarter is neither very copious nor precise. The southern portion of the tract comprehending a part of the low countries of which Morung is the most easterly, is understood to have formerly belonged to the Rajah of Muokuanpore. It was subsequently divided among the descendents of those Princes, but the cruel policy of the Gorkahs having effected the destruction of all the other branches of the family Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sein may be considered as the legitimate heir of the whole. According to the plan stated in the 29th and 30th paragraphs, the Governor-General is prepared in the event of this tract

being placed at the disposal of the British Government to restore it, with the exception of Morung and the low land, to the Rajah in like manner as the Western division of the territories formerly composing the Muekwonpore Raj.

33. To the Northward of the tract just referred to, and adjoining Bootan are understood to be the territories formerly subject to the Rajah of Sikem. A small part of territory is still retained by the representative of the former reigning family, but the remainder was conquered by the Gorkahs after some struggle in which the people of Sikem came. This territory at one time extended southerly as far as the low lands adjoining Purnea but these were wrested from them before the Gorkah invasion.

34. The princes of Sikem are closely connected with the Lamas of Lassa and Bootan, and highly acceptable to the authorities in those countries, and induce them to regard our proceeding with satisfaction. With respect to Lassa in particular it will be advisable to endeavour to conciliate that Government as a means of evincing to the Chinese whose power is predominant there the moderation of our views and to show that they are directed to no objects of aggrandizement in that quarter.

35. The distance of your position and the entire occupation of your time by the other arduous duties assigned to you by these instructions has induced His Excellency the Governor General, to adopt the resolution of entrusting the conduct of any communications or negotiations which it may be found practicable to open with the Rajah of Sikem or the authorities at Lassa to Mr David Scott the Magistrate of Rungpore and that gentleman will accordingly be instructed to endeavour to effect the object above stated and encourage the Rajah of Sikem to attempt the recovery of the possessions wrested from him by the Gorkahs and to act against them in any manner in his power as well as to excite other Chiefs with whom he may have influence to do the same. Mr. Scott will also be instructed to endeavour

to communicate with the authorities at Lassa with a view to conveying to them an explanation of the causes of our rupture with the Gorkahs and the general objects to which our arms are directed. Mr. Scott informed of his proceedings and to attend to any suggestions which you may think proper to convey to him.

36. With respect to other countries composing the possession of the Gorkahs lying between the valley of Kathmandhoo and its immediate dependencies on the one hand and Bootan on the other, the Governor General does not deem any particular measures to be necessary. It is indeed only in the event of a War of extremity with the Gorkahs that any communication or connection with them can become necessary. The same observation applies to the countries lying between Gorkah and the Valley of Nipaul and the Himmalah Range.

37. By the number and variety of attacks which the plan of operations conceived against the Nipaulese aided by the insurrections against their Government which may be expected to follow the first successes of our arms, there is just ground of hope that an early impression will be made on them of a nature to induce them to seek a renewal of the relations of Peace, on the only terms on which they can now obtain it.

38. I proceed therefore to communicate to you the resolution and instructions of the Governor General relative to the terms of Peace, which His Excellency is disposed to grant to the Nipaulese in the event of their timely submission.

39. If the actual occurrence of War had been adverted by the early acquiescence of the Nipaulese in those demands which were indispensable to the satisfaction and honor of the British Government, the Governor General would have been disposed to accede to terms of accommodation comparatively favourable. But as hostilities have actually commenced, and a vast charge has been incurred in our

preparations, the sacrifices to be demanded from the Nipau-  
lese must be proportioned to the inconvenience, expense and  
loss which has been thrown upon the British Government by  
their violence, aggression and injustice.

40. The basis of any pacification which can now be  
admitted must be submission and due atonement for the out-  
rage in Bootwal accompanied by the surrender into our  
hands of the officer who perpetrated it, relinquishment of all  
claim to the disputed land, indemnity for the expenses of the  
War, and a recognition of all the engagements which we  
may have made with the Hill Chiefs together with a formal  
and entire renunciation of all claims and pretensions over  
those countries which may through our means be emanci-  
pated from their yoke. The enclosed Draft of Treaty has  
been framed on this principle and contains the stipulations  
on which alone the British Government will consent to lay  
down its arms and on which you are authorized to conclude  
a treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Nipaul or his Vakeel  
duly empowered to treat. They will of course admit of  
some modification in the detail, such observations as occur  
to His Lordships at the present moment respecting those  
modifications are stated in the remarks annexed to each  
article of Draft. In other cases when time will admit of a  
reference to the Governor General's authority, you will exer-  
cise your own discretion, bearing in mind the fundamental  
principles which must be the basis of any pacification with  
the Nipaulese.

41. All the officers employed in negotiating with the  
Hill Chiefs will communicate to you the earliest intelligence  
of their proceedings, in order to enable you to render the  
Treaty of Peace as complete in that respect as possible and  
leave nothing that can be avoided for subsequent discussion  
and arrangement. As however the engagements which may  
be concluded at any period of the War however late must  
be maintained a general clause has been introduced bind-  
ing the Nipaulese to recognize all such engagements what-

ever. The necessary means will be taken for procuring and furnishing that Government means with the prescribed schedule of those engagements at the earliest practicable period of time. It is probable that this claim will be resisted by the Nipaulese negotiations on the ground of its indefinite nature and the unknown extent to which they may find themselves committed to relinquish power and authority, but it is a point on which the Governor General can admit of no relaxation, since it is no less demanded by the obligations of good faith to those to whom we may have become pledged than any considerations of substantial policy.

42. Even supposing the reduction of the valley and of Kathmandoo itself, as well as Gorkah the original seat of their power previously to any submission or supplication for peace on the part of the enemy the Governor General would still be prepared to restore to them those possessions and even such others as may not come within the operation of the 5th and 6th articles of the enclosed Draft. It would not be desirable in His Excellency's judgement to drive the Gorkahs to desperation and hazard a prolongation of the War by excluding the hope of still maintaining themselves as a Substantive power however reduced in dignity, character and resources.

43. It is scarcely necessary to advert to the arrangements which might become necessary in the event of a termination of the War which would extinguish the power and the name of the Gorkah Dynasty. Such a pertinacious resistance on the part of the enemy as should involve that result is not to be calculated on, and if the case were to occur, it must be under circumstances which would require the most cautious and deliberate reconsideration of the whole question, under the altered form which it would assume and an advertence to many points on which further information would be essential to the formation of a correct judgment.

44. A peace founded on the principles expressed in

the enclosed Draft of a Treaty will meet all the objects which the British Government can desire to attain with relation to Nipaul. Such a peace following a successful War must reduce the power, resources and reputation of the Gorkahs so low as probably to prevent them from ever again becoming dangerous or troublesome, to the British Government. It is not to be supposed that they will be able to recover any portion of their former power and resources. Their military reputation will be no less tarnished than their actual strength circumscribing. The restored Chiefs and their subjects having experienced their tyranny and barbarity will it may be supposed strenuously oppose any efforts on the part of the Nipaulese to interfere in their own advantage and the guarantee of the British Government must deter the Gorkahs from attempting to recover their possessions by force. Even if they should have the tenacity to do so, the free access which the British Government will have to these countries will enable it to repel and chastize the invaders without the preparation and expense which has been necessary on the present occasion. The substitution for the overgrown power of the Gorkahs of a body of Chiefs bound to us by the ties of gratitude and interest must contribute greatly to the improvement of our security in that quarter while the access which we shall have through some of those Countries to the Himmalah Range will open to our Commercial and scientific pursuits, not only the interjacent Countries but the vast regions lying at the back of those mountains.

45. The acquisition of the low countries along the whole course of the frontier and of the province of Kumaon may it is hoped in a great measure contribute an indemnification for the expenses of the War while the occupation of these posts in the Hills which Government may determine to retain will materially strengthen our frontier in that quarter, and enable us to maintain that control over the restored Chiefs necessary for the preservation of harmony and tranquillity among them.

**9. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Camp Belawalla, 14th December, 1814.**

\* \* \* \* \*

The tenor of the information conveyed in your recent dispatches and of your verbal communications relative to the actual disposition of the Zemindars and persons of influence in Kumaon, have satisfied the Governor-General of the expediency of taking advantage of that circumstance and of the supposed deficiency on the part of the Gorkahs of the means of opposition in that country to make an effort at the earliest practicable period to establish the British authority in Kumaon according to the plan discussed in my dispatch to Mr. Metcalfe of the 23rd of October, a copy of which is in your possession

2. The effect of this attempt, even supposing it not to succeed to the full extent of the Governor-General's expectations, will be to create an useful diversion on the side of Gurhwal, and to distract the attention of the enemy by adding to the number of points in which he will be at once assailed. The success of the enterprize will materially conduce to the interruption of the communication between Ummer Sing and the Nipaulese territories to the Eastward, and will contribute to augment the impediments to the retreat of his force, should we determine to attempt that operation. It will, moreover, serve to convince the inhabitants of Gurhwal and other countries where our real intentions seem still to be doubted of our determination to expel the Gorkah power and authority from their provinces to the westward of the Gogra, and will consequently stimulate their exertions in aid of the operations of our troops.

In consequence of the urgent calls on the regular troops, it is not practicable at the present moment to allot



a sufficient force of that description for the projected service in Kumaon. His Lordship has every reason, however, to suppose that a body of Irregulars well commanded, to be accompanied eventually by guns, will with the co-operation of the inhabitants be sufficient to overcome any opposition that can be offered by the Gorkah force in the Province of Kumaon.

4. You are apprized that Captain Hearsay is employed in raising a corps of irregular infantry for service in Kumaon and His Lordship hopes to hear at an early period of it being in a state of great forwardness. In addition to this corps the Governor-General has determined to authorize and direct Colonel Gardner commanding the irregular cavalry and at present in attendance at Headquarters, to raise a corps of Patan or Mewatty infantry to the extent of fifteen hundred men to be employed on the same service. His Lordship trusts, that in the course of three weeks from the present date the whole force will be prepared to act.

7. It is His Lordship's intention to commit the execution of the Military branch of this service to Colonel Gardner whose talents, experience and zeal qualify him in a peculiar manner for the conduct of a force of the composition above described.

8. Captain Hearsay will be placed under the orders of Colonel Gardner who, His Lordship is persuaded, will derive great advantage from that officer's zeal and local knowledge.

9. Colonel Gardner will be instructed to comply in all respects with the orders which he may receive from you with regard to the objects to the accomplishment of which his force is to be directed.

10. Measures will be taken for collecting as soon as circumstances will admit a party of regular troops for the

purpose of eventually advancing in support of the force under Colonel Gardner's command.

Colonel Gardner will receive further instructions relative to the formation of the corps to be raised by him, and to the conduct of the service in Kumaon from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

11. The instructions with which you are already furnished apprise you generally of the views and intentions of the Governor-General relative to Kumaon. His Lordship is satisfied of the expediency of establishing the authority of the British Government permanently in Kumaon you will accordingly consider this as the ultimate object of the projected operations. It will be expedient to publish a proclamation to the inhabitants declaratory of this resolution on entering Kumaon, or at such other time as you may judge advisable. I am directed to transmit to you a Draft in English, Persian and Hindoostanee of a proclamation, which you will be pleased to have translated into the language of the country and to publish under your signature and seal.

12. The conduct pursued by Bum Shah, as appears from your dispatches of the 2nd November and 6th instant, although not conclusive of his disinclination to abandon the interests of the Gorkah Government, yet sufficiently proves that no active or material aid will be derived from his influence in favour of our cause. The Governor-General under these circumstances will not consider it necessary to hold out to him those advantages which he was disposed to offer to him under a different impression. It may be expected that if our early operations are successful, Bum Sah will submit in which case you are authorized to assure him of honorable treatment and such further favor as his services may entitle him to, you will form your sure judgement with respect to the degree and mode in which he may be usefully employed in the event supposed. The Governor-

General will not be disposed to establish him in any part of Kumaon.

13. With regard to Laull Sing no further remark is necessary, than to enjoin you to avoid any step which may be construed into an encouragement of his pretensions on Kumaon. It is satisfactory to the Governor-General to learn from your report that no obstacle is likely to be thrown in the way of the accomplishment of the objects of Government by Laull Sing.

14. In addition to the measures which you have been instructed to take in this and former dispatches, I am directed to convey to you the authority of the Governor-General to entertain in the service of the British Government such of the troops now in the service of the enemy (exclusive of Gorkahs) as may be disposed to join you. You will take such measures in concert with Colonel Gardner as you may judge advisable to make known among the enemies troops the disposition of the British Government to employ them. You will exercise your own discretion regarding the rate of pay to be given to these persons. It is particularly expected that this measure will induce the Rohillahs and other warlike classes of the low countries to abandon the service of the Gorkahs. I am directed to transmit to you enclosed the copy of a proclamation which was issued by the Governor-General calling on such persons to quit the service of the enemy. The promulgation of this proclamation at the same time as the intimation of giving them service may have an useful influence.

15. It is scarcely necessary to point out the great importance in a service of the description referred to in this dispatch to be conducted probably by the means of irregular troops alone, of the utmost caution in the undertaking and the greatest attention to the conciliatory demeanor of the troops when they enter the country which is to be the scene of their operations.

16. It is particularly understood that the slaughtering of cattle is highly revolting to the notions of the people of Kumaon. This prejudice should be respected and cattle should not be killed if sheep and goats can be provided for the troops.

17. The Governor-General relies with confidence on your prudence, discretion and judgement for the most strict attention to these objects.

10. G. H. Fagan, Adj. General to Lieutt. Colonel Gardner, Commanding irregular cavalry. Headquarters camp Najeeabad, 21st December, 1814.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief having received intimation from His Excellency the Governor General, that you have been appointed to raise and form a corps of irregular infantry to be employed under your order in an immediate attempt to establish the British authority in Kumaon with the desire of His Excellency that the Commander-in-Chief should issue such orders as he might deem proper relative to the levy of the corps you are appointed to command and to the service upon which you are to be employed, I proceed under the Commander-in-Chief's orders to detail to you such instructions as appear to His Excellency to be immediately necessary for your guidance.

2. In addition to the irregulars you have been already authorized to raise, it was in contemplation to place at your disposal the Corps now forming under Captain Hearsay, and should the state of things at the period of its being complete and fit for service admit of its being so employed that intention will yet be fulfilled, but as it is extremely probable the demand for troops of this descrip-

tion to garrison the provinces of Garhwal and Sirmoor to the Westward, may render it necessary to move Captain Hearsay's corps in that direction, the Commander-in-Chief has with a view to provide against this disappointment as well as to augment the means of affecting in the most complete manner the service entrusted to you under the general direction of the Hon'ble E. Gardner, recommended that the levy of irregulars which the Governor General has already been pleased to authorise shall be increased from fifteen hundred, to three thousand, which His Excellency trusts under your able and active management will be fully adequate to ensure the success of the operations under the favourable circumstances in which it is understood by the Commander-in-Chief to be undertaken. These irregulars may be formed into bodies of *Allyggoles* of the undermentioned strength and composition as suggested by you, a mode of formation well adapted to the proposed service.

The levies to be formed into *Gools*, each *Gool* of 300 to consist of the undermentioned detail :

	Rs.
1 Sardar ... ..	80
8 Jamadars at 15 ... ..	120
8 Nisanchies at 12 ... ..	96
32 Emtiages at 8 ... ..	256
1 Dufflahs Jemadars ... ..	10
2 Dufflahs at 6 ... ..	12
2 Algozahs at 6... ..	12
1 Ungeel ... ..	15
1 Jerrah (Native surgeon) ... ..	15
4 Bhistees at 5 ... ..	20
240 privates at 6 each ... ..	1,140
300 ... ..	2,076

One or more forges will be allowed for repairs of arms while in an enemy's country.

3. His Excellency proposes with the concurrence of the Governor General to attach Captains Butlerfield and Fantome to your levy, and you are authorized to apprise them of the same, and to employ them, at first, in the way you may deem most conducive to accelerate the levy, and subsequently as the good of the service may require.

4. In the event of your requiring any supplies of powder, lead, or any other Military Stores from the Magazine at Futtu Ghur, the Officer Commanding at that station will be instructed to direct an immediate compliance with any application you may make for such articles.

5. It occurs to the Commander-in-Chief, that should you succeed in obtaining an early footing in any part of Kumaon, your position might be materially strengthened by the addition of two 6 Pounder field pieces should the nature of the passes and roads admit of their being conveyed, which His Excellency has no doubt will be found to be the case from the successful experiments that have been made to transport much heavier ordnance in the more difficult roads to the Westward. The Commander-in-Chief will therefore authorize the Officer Commanding at Bareilly to supply you on application, with two of the four 6 Pounders at that station and the necessary details of *Golundauze* and Gun Lascars. His Excellency leaves it at your discretion to take the ordnance with you or to send for it, as you may judge most expedient. In either case, it will be necessary that the interval which must elapse before your levy can be completed and ready to take the field, should be employed in making arrangements for the conveyance of the ordnance, ammunition and stores by men. For this purpose it will be necessary that the ammunition and ordnance stores should be packed in boxes of a size adapted to carriage either by bullocks or men. The common ammunition Bullock Box, such as is used in the lower provinces is of this description, and as these are some in store in the Futtu Gurh Magazine you can be supplied with

them on application to the Commanding Officer of that Station. Otherwise, it will be necessary to prepare suitable boxes at Bareilly with the necessary apparatus of carrying poles, ropes, tackle. As there is no artillery Officer at that station, it will be necessary that these arrangements should be made under your personal superintendence with all the assistance which it may be in the power of the Commanding Officer at Bareilly to afford you and to which effect he will receive instructions from Headquarters.

6. The 6 Pounders must be taken out of their carriages and carried separately, the latter may likewise be taken to pieces and carried separately. I enclose for your information two estimates of the number of men required to carry a 4 and 3 pounder, and a 4  $\frac{2}{5}$  inch Howitzer and Mortar, and then appropriate ammunition, which may be of use to you in forming your calculations and arrangement for the conveyance of the field pieces. And further in the transportation of the ordnance the Deputy Commissary General will be instructed to furnish you with two, and if possible with four elephants. The enclosed plates and memoranda annexed are description of two modes of transporting by means of Elephants Ordnance by draft and carriage. These documents you are requested to return to this office after having taken copies of same.

7. The general outline of the plan for conducting this attempt to establish the British authority in Kumaon, aided by the people of the country, who are believed to be eager to throw off the oppressive yoke of the Gorkahs as approved by the Governor General has been communicated to the Commander-in-Chief and from it His Excellency learns that it is proposed to make two attacks, a faint one by the Chilkea pass and the real attack from that of Timlah, leading from the Peeleebhit frontier and nearly due north of Bareilly, should that pass appear on further and more minute inquiry to be the most favorable to the meditated design. The final determination of the pass by which the principal body

of the troops under your command is to enter Kumaon must be left to your judgement and that of Mr. Gardner formed as it will be on the most accurate enquiries aided by the local knowledge you jointly possess and the means of adding to it, which your present situations afford you.

8. By whatever pass the attempt may be made the first object of your attention should be to secure the full possession of it, and its different *debouchers* leading into and from the enemy's country and this would be best effected by obtaining possession of some strong place near its summit if such there is to be found as His Excellency thinks will generally be the case. If not, the nature of the country which every where presents positions favourable to defence will afford to your sagacity and experience the ready means of establishing such a temporary post, as will answer the above purpose and the additional one of affording protection to such supplies and stores as you may find it necessary to deposit there for future consumption, or in order to lighten your baggage in the event of circumstances requiring a rapid and forward movement to any particular point.

9. If the encouraging reports of the disposition of the principal Zemindars and inhabitants in Kumaon prove so well founded as there is at present reason to expect they will and that other circumstances should combine to render an immediate attempt upon the capital expedient and likely to be attended with success the Commander-in-Chief recommends your establishing previously to your final march upon Almorah an intermediate post between that city and the Head of the pass by which you shall have entered Kumaon, and which the Commander-in-Chief supposes you will have secured in the manner already directed. The object of this intermediate post, you will readily perceive, is to secure your communication with the British Territories, and your safe retreat within their limits, should you be unfortunately compelled to that measure. To the same end you will neglect no means to secure the favourable disposition of



the principal Zamindars and inhabitants on your route, and to induce them to put you in possession of some of their strongholds.

10. Should you succeed in obtaining possession of Almorah either by force of arms, or the revolt and disaffection of its inhabitants or by means of both combined, the first object will be of course to establish the British authority thoroughly in the place, and secure it against recapture. The occupation of the Fort of Lalmandi situated to the Southward of the town, if it could be obtained by any exertion compatible with your means aided by the Cooperation of those among the people who are disposed to favour our case, would probably secure the possession of the capital or at all events greatly strengthen your position in it. Other posts proper to be strengthened and maintained will no doubt be found at and in the vicinity of Almorah and among them the Rajah's Garden and palace at Hawal Bagh, situated to the North West of the city will present themselves for your examination.

11. The Commander-in-Chief could not consider it expedient to carry operations to any distance from the capital of Kumaon, supposing you to have succeeded in obtaining possession of it, until you had thoroughly established the British authority there, and put the troops you might leave to garrison the place beyond the reach of any attempt the enemy might make to recover it.

12. The necessary arrangements being made for the security of Almorah, the next steps to be taken would be in the opinion of the Commander-in Chief to disperse any parties of Gorkahs that might be in the field, or in any assailable position and to intercept the enemy's communication which are carried on by the military road, understood to extend from Kathmandu to the extreme Western limit of the Nipaul conquests. The road passes through Kumaon to Sereenuggur. That object and the general one of establishing the British authority in Kumaon will best be obtained by

extending as far as may be safe and practicable, post on the above line in the direction of Serenuggur North West and Deotee, East. It is the present intention of the Commander-in-Chief if crircumstance should admit of the measure to send a detachment from the Dhoon to Sirienuggur about the time the irregular force under your command will move into Kumaon, and it is probable Captain Hearsay's crops may form part of this detachment, the object of which would have the effect of operating diversion in your favor, of further distracting the enemy and of accelerating the downfall of his power in Gurh-wal and Kumaon.

13. It is only in the Commander-in-Chief's power to furnish you in the present stage of the expedition with the foregoing very general instructions for your guidance. In conducting it, such further instructions as my appear to be requisite in consequence of the acquisition of a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the state of affairs in Kumaon, or of the localities of that kingdom, as well as of any alteration which may take place in the actual condition of the Nepaul War, will be hereafter transmitted you. In a service of this novel nature much must necessarily be left to the discretion of the officer entrusted with the direction of it, and the Commander-in-Chief feels great satisfaction in having to repose in an officer of your experience and talents, that full portion of it, which he leaves you to exercise in you military capacity subject in all general measures connected with the expedition and British interests in Kumaon to the controul and superintendence of the Hon'ble E. Gardner Governor General to confide the general direction of those measures Mr. Gardner is in full possession of the confidence of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief and His Lordship feels assured it is unnecessary to urge you to pay the utmost attention to all instructions and suggestions you may receive from that Gentleman.

14. The Commander-in-Chief understanding it is your wish to be accompanied by 50 select men from your

own corps of cavalry including 4 or 5 officers, is pleased to authorize your taking that number of dismounted officers and troopers with you.

15. The Deputy Commissary General will be instructed to adopt the necessary measures for providing the requisite supplies for the troops on a plan which has lately been extended to the native troops of the line. Mr. Rutherford, Assistant Commissary General who proceeds with the expedition in that capacity, as well as for other purposes of the public service will be especially charged with the details of all commissariat arrangements appertaining to the Kumaon Service.

16. His Excellency recommends a considerable number of *bildars* being entertained and provided with the common entrenching and working tools used in the country. In the event of these latter not being immediately procurable, you can apply for such proportion of pioneers tools as the Futtugurh magazine may be able to spare. A return of the magazine is herewith enclosed for your information and should it contain any stores which may in your opinion be useful on the projected expedition the Commanding Officer at Futtugurh will comply with your application for them, under the authority he will receive for the purpose from Headquarters as already mentioned.

17. You will be pleased to report to me for the information of His Excellency the Commender-in-Chief the progress you make in the levies, in the general preparations for the expedition, the plan, you may form, and subsequently all movements and occurrences of a military nature.

**11. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Camp Asofgarh, 22nd December, 1814.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instructions issued under yesterday's date by order of the

Commander in Chief to Colonel Gardner as relative to the levy of irregular troops to be commanded by him in the invasion of Kumaon for his guidance in the execution of that service under your general control and authority.

You will observe that the Commander-in-Chief in contemplation of the employment of Captain Hearsay's corps in another quarter has recommended, that the corps to be raised by Colonel Gardner should be immediately augmented to three thousand men, a measure which has been sanctioned by the authority of the Governor General. You will accordingly be pleased to signify this intention to Colonel Gardner, and instruct him to complete his levy to the extent stated, and under the rules prescribed in the Commander-in Chief's instructions. You will furnish Colonel Gardner with the requisite advances of cash to enable him to complete his levy, drawing on the Collectors of Bareilly or Mordabad, who have been instructed to honor your drafts, for such sums as you may require.

3. The Officers Commanding at Bareilly and Moradabad have been severally apprized of the nature of the intended service in Kumaon, and directed to aid and assist Colonel Gardner in his preparations to the utmost of their power. The Officer Commanding at Bareilly has also been directed eventually to furnish a guard of regulars to accompany the guns, if Colonel Gardner should deem the measure necessary. The Commander-in-Chief considers it expedient that they should be accompanied by a party of regulars, if the troops at Bareilly should be in state to furnish such a guard by the time it may be required.

4. In the event also of your deeming it advisable to be accompanied by a small personal guard of regulars you are authorized to apply to the Officer Commanding at Bareilly for a native commissioned officers party for that purpose.

5. The necessary intimation has been given to the Deputy Commissary General relative to the supplies to be provided, for

the irregular force is about to enter Kumaon and to other requisite arrangements in that department. Mr. Rutherford, Assistant Commissary General will accompany the expedition for the purpose of superintending the detail of that department and for the more general purposes of the service such as the charge of the treasure, which may accompany the force and its disbursement. The charge of the intelligence and Dawk Department under your immediate control, may also be advantageously entrusted to Mr. Rutherford whose local knowledge, zeal and intelligence will His Lordship doubts not render his services in a high degree useful. You are accordingly authorized if you think proper to place those departments under his charge.

6. Mr. Rutherford has been instructed to transfer to you an establishment entertained by him under the sanction of Government for the purpose of collecting information relative to Nepal. You will be pleased to receive charge of that establishment and to revise it as making such alterations as you may deem proper and submitting the revised establishment for the sanction of His Lordship in Council.

7. The Collectors of Meerabad and Bareilly have been instructed to make to you on your application such advances of money as may be required for Cononel Gardner's levy for the subsistence of the troops when raised and for the ordinary and extra-ordinary services incidental of the expedition.

8. I am directed to inform you that in the event of Captain Hearsey's corps being employed to the Westward, it is proposed that a considerable part of it should in conjunction with such portion of regulars as can be spared at the time form a detachment for the occupation of the Valley and town of Sereenagur, which would, combined with the expected fall of Nahar and seizure of Almorah, go far to the subversion of the Gorkah power west of the Gogra as the capitals of the three principal ancient

states subdued in that quarter by the Nepaulese would then be in the possession of the British troops and a fair occasion be afforded for an open manifestation of the feelings of the inhabitants against their present rulers.

This movement would moreover operate as a powerful division in favor of the projected service in Kumaon.

A copy of this dispatch will be transmitted to the Resident at Delhi.

**12. Major General John S. Wood to the Hon'ble E. Gardner. Camp Simla, 1st. January, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

Agreeably to the instructions I have received from His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General directing me to communicate with you on the proceedings of the detachment under my command, I have the honor to acquaint you that I have this day made arrangements for leaving the supplies and baggage on this ground under the protection of a strong detachment, and for forcing a passage with the remainder of the troops up the Hurryhurple pass which is about five miles west of Bootwul.

The subsequent material operations of this detachment within the Hills shall be duly communicated to you.

**13. J. Adam, Secretary to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Camp Jheend, 10th January, 1815.**

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 2nd instant, to which I have the honor to reply, by order of the Governor General.

2. Since the dispatch of my letter to your address of the 22nd Ultimo, circumstances have rendered it necessary to direct the march of the Battalion stationed at Bareilly to join the division under the command of Major

General Markundele at Nahun, an arrangement which Governor General apprehends will involve the necessity of recalling the party of regulars which had been allotted for the escort of the two six pounders intended to accompany Colonel Gardners force. On this point however as well as on the expediency of taking up the six pounders without an escort of regulars, Colonel Gardner will receive a communication from the Adjutant General's office.

3. The arrangement reported in the 3rd paragraph of your dispatch above acknowledged for placing the intelligence and Dawk Departments under the charge of Mr. Rutherford is approved as well as the tenor of your instructions to Mr. Rutherford.

4. The revised establishment submitted by you is also approved and sanctioned by the Governor General In the case adverted to in the 5th paragraph, a more extensive establishment will be required for the conduct of the duties which will be required for the conduct of the duties which will then devolve upon you, under the instructions with which you have already been furnished, and His Lordship will be prepared to sanction such an establishment as you may deem to be necessary.

5. You will be pleased to transmit to me for the sanction of the Governor General your accounts of disbursements connected with the present service.

6. It is satisfactory to the Governor General to learn that you have been joined by Hurruck Deo Jotshee from whose knowledge and influence, His Lordship hopes, that considerable aid may be derived in the enterprize which you are about to undertake. His lordship approves and sanctions the advances which you propose to make to Hurruck Deo and leaves to your discretion the amount of the future payments which you may judge it advisable to make to him.

7. Your report of the progress of Colonel Gardner's levy is highly satisfactory.

**14. D. L. Gardner to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner.  
Casheepur, 11th January 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

In consequence of the personal communication held with you on the subject of the Rohillas in the service of the enemy and stationed in the Bamorea pass, I sent Ibrahim Khan Dafadar of Infantry Cavalry to them with a copy of the proclamation of Government, and have the honor to inform you that he has returned bringing with him 5 of their Jemedars, on the terms of the new levies. He reports that they pleaded ignorance of the orders and prohibition contained in the proclamation ; but their pay being greatly in arrears they immediately showed their obedience by calling in their outpost and marching to the number of 250 men into our territory. Their Sardar Hafiz Akhtar Bullind was entertained by Saheb Khan. He is a man of some consideration at Rampore, and with his followers wishes to have service, as some recompence for his promptness to obey, and for the loss, he represents he and his men have sustained in not waiting for their arrears. As the levy is now completed, I take the liberty of addressing you to know your wishes on the subject, at the same time I beg leave to suggest that as they are the first body of men who have left the enemies service at our call, that it appears to me good policy to entertain them.

**15. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government, to the  
Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Camp Jheend, 11th January,  
1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 3rd instant, reporting the offer of Pirtheput Sah, styled the ex-rajah of Dotee to raise and bring forward a body of armed men, provided they will be taken into



service by the British Government, for the purpose of making a diversion in that province, and stating the considerations which appear to you, to recommend the acceptance of his offer.

2. The view which you have taken of the question appears to the Governor General to be extremely correct, and His Lordship entertains no doubt of the advantage under present circumstances of encouraging Pirtheeput Sah's attempt on Deotee with the double view of multiplying the points of attack on the Gorkah territory, and of creating a diversion in favour of your operations in Kumaon, which might be seriously impeded if Hustee Dul Sah were left at liberty to act on that direction.

3. You will therefore consider yourself to be authorised to accept the proposals of Pirtheeput Sah, and to encourage him to commence operations immediately or at such period as may be judged most advisable, with reference to the time of the internal movement into Kumaon. The terms on which Pirtheeput Sah desires that the force to be raised by him, should be engaged by the British Government, not being adverted to in your dispatch, the Governor General leaves that point to be settled according to your discretion.

4. You have adverted to this arrangement, as one, which it may be expedient eventually to adopt, but it appears to His Lordship, to be so likely, if successful, to be attended with advantage, that he has no hesitation in authorizing its immediate adoption, if you should judge it to be advisable.

5. You will be pleased to report to me with the least practicable delay, the expences attending the engagement of Pirtheeput Sah's troops in our service and generally the terms which you may conclude with him.

6. With respect to his own expectation of advantage from the repossession of Deotee, you will of course govern

your conduct by the rules prescribed in the instructions to the Resident at Delhi under date the 23rd October, of a copy of which you are in possession.

**16. Collector to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner, Casheepur Bareilly Collectership, 14th January, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant. As Captain Boscawen, the Commanding Officer at this station, has been directed to march with his Battalion for Suharunpore and Nahun, I addressed him on the subject of escorting as far as Moradabad the sum of forty thousand rupees required by your letter of the 3rd instant, a copy of whose reply I have the pleasure to forward for your information. As Captain Boscawen will not march before the 19th or 20th instant, should it not be in your power to depute a party to receive charge of the money from him at Moradabad, permit me to request the favor of your giving me an answer by return of *Dawk*, informing me whether you would wish the money to be sent or detained in this treasury. In the event of my not hearing from you on the subject I shall dispatch the money.

**17. Rutherford to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner, 2nd Assistant Resident, Delhi. Cassipoor, 19th January, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 17th instant.

2. Accompanying is a receipt for Rs. 25,000 which you have placed under my charge.

3. The occasional advances of small sums of money, as intimated in the 3rd paragraph of your letter above

quoted, by enabling me to discharge those petty expences incident to the management of the *Dawk* and Intelligence Department will effectually remove the difficulty at first apprehended. Any permanent establishment can of course be paid regularly at the end of the month by means of a contingent bill.

4. Adverting to the removal of the Head *Pundit* from the Intelligence Department to your office in the distribution of the establishments delivered over to you, I beg leave to represent that I am now left without any servant of this description. A *Moonshee* or *Pundit* to take charge of the Guides and *Hurkaras*, pay them their wages, and to maintain correspondence with such inhabitants of the country as may be disposed to render information, it is an essential part of all establishments entertained for purposes of intelligence, and indispenseably necessary for the due performance of the business. I therefore trust you will be pleased to authorise the entertainment of servant of this description on a salary of 30 Rs. per mensem which is the lowest rate at which I can hope to procure the services of a man of any respectability or efficiency.

18. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble E. Gardner, 2nd Assistant Delhi Residency. Zillah Moradabad, the 25th January, 1815.

I am this morning favored with your letter of yesterday's date and have without the smallest delay forwarded a copy of the Persian description of the Gorkah Messengers to all the Thannahs and Ghauts being to the west and south west of Cassipoor, together with an *Istihar* for their apprehensions with all documents which may be in their possession.

**19. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Camp Nurneela, the 26th January, 1815.**

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 22nd instant with its enclosures.

2. The measure which you have determined to adopt in order to give effect to the exertions of Rajah Pritheep Sah, namely the levy of an independent corps of 500 Men to act in the direction of Dotee, and the instructions with which you have furnished Colonel Gardner relative to their pay and employ have received the entire approbation of the Governor General.

3. The Governor General has further determined to place at the disposal of Colonel Gardner, for the execution of the proposed service in Kumaon, the whole of the corps commanded by Captain Hearsay who will receive instructions from the Commander in-Chief to place himself under Colonel Gardner's orders.

4. The vicinity of Captain Hearsay's corps to the intended scene of your operations will render his services immediately available and it will rest with Colonel Gardner and yourself to employ that corps in the direction in which it will most conduce to the accomplishment of the general object of the expedition.

**20. John S. Wood to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Camp. Sujhiny, 31st January, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your letter of the 23rd instant.

2. I have to apologize for not having sooner acquainted you with the failure of my attempt to carry the *redoubt* of

Futghur all the circumstances attending which enterprize, and doubt not you have learnt from other sources.

3. The result of all my observations and enquiries having satisfied me that the pass of Bootwal and the hills on its right and left, presented difficulties, natural and artificial, unsurmountable by the force under my command, and fell back on Loton, where I have left a detachment of 8 Companies in an entrenched position, reinforced the troops stationed at Gorakhpore and am now moving to the westward, with the view of menacing the enemy's frontier in that direction, and keeping up the diversion which my division has already occasioned in favour of the operations to the east and west though I regret that I have represented of the R. H. Commander-in-Chief that the passes in front of Toolseepore are reported to be more accessible than any to the eastward ; but that without reinforcements could not effectually prosecute offensive operations. I expect in a very few days to receive His Lordship's instructions on this subject. The rumour of my march towards Toolsipoor having reached the enemy, he has sent troops to fortify and occupy all the passes between Bootwal and Toolsipoor.

4. The great numerical strength of the enemy opposed to me estimated from 16 to 20,00 men Regulars and Irregulars, must have a favourable influence on the proceedings of Colonel Gardner of whose success I shall be happy to be informed.

5. I shall not fail to communicate to you every material occurrence in this quarter.

**21. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Honorable E. Gardner. Camp Meerut, 31st January, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 25th instant reporting the state of the prepara

tions for the expedition to Kumaon and the consideration which had induced Colonel Gardner with your concurrence to change the plan of operations originally proposed.

2. The reasons assigned for determining on a direct march to Almorah by the Chilkeeah pass to be favored, if practicable, by a diversion in the eastern part of the province are considered by the Governor-General to be conclusive, and the resolution is accordingly entirely approved by His Lordship.

3. My dispatch of the 26th instant has apprized you that Captain Hearsey's corps has been placed at the disposal of Colonel Gardner and His Lordship trusts that this augmentation will secure the success of the plan now proposed.

4. It does not appear to His Lordship that any instructions are required for your guidance at present in addition to those which you have already been furnished from time to time, by His Lordship's orders.

5. His Lordship approves of the steps taken by you to endeavour to intercept the letters from Bum Sah, of the dispatch of which you have obtained intelligence.

**22. E. Colebrooke, Agent to the Governor General to George Swinton, Persian Secretary to the Governor General. Camp Futtygurh, 9th February, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for submission to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, an original letter to my address from BumSah, the Aumil of Kumaon and Almorah.

2. The two Vakeels who brought the letters inform me that Bum Sah is at Almorah. They will remain with me, until I shall be honoured with his Lordship's orders regarding them.

*Enclosure.*—A letter from the Agent to the Governor General in the ceded and Conquered Provinces, dated 9th February, 1815.

2. Translation of a letter from Bum Sah to Sir Edward Celebrooke, dated 21st Loogh, 1871 Sambut (16 January, 1815).

I.—You formerly gave me a letter addressed to the the Collector of Moradabad on the subject of a settlement of the boundaries of the Zillah of the Kumaon and Garhwal Hills. The aumils of the low country having possessed themselves of some part of the Hilly District in violation of the friendship subsisting between the two Governments, the Collector in conformity to your instructions sent me three *Purwanahs* to the address of Rajah Laul Sing the farmer (*Theekadar* of Keelpooree, Chowdrie Mahtaub the Tuhsildar of Peergunnah Casheepur, and Mirza Mohomed Boollee Khaun the Tahsildar of Najeeabad. I dispatched this *Purwanah* to Rajah Laul Sing in the first place, by the hands of some persons possessed of local knowledge, for the purpose of adjusting the boundary dispute in concert with some persons of experience in his part to be sent by him, but the Rajah for sometime amused my people with promises of sending those on his part from day to day which he never performed and the hot season coming on my people were compelled to return. It was my intention to inform you of the evasive conduct of the Aumils of the low country in not sending Commissioners to meet mine on the spot in dispute, but I fell sick at that time, and on my recovery I heard that you had arrived at Moradabad in attendance on the Governor General, and were coming to Casheepore. I was accordingly preparing to send some of my people with an *arzee* and some presents from the hills for the Governor General to be delivered through you, when I received intelligence that you had taken your leave of the Governor-General at Moradabad and were returning to Farrukhabad and that the Governor General having stopped one night at Cashee-

pore was proceeding towards Hurdwar. The dispatch of my people with the *arzee* and presents was therefore suspended.

II. The system of harmony and friendship subsisting between the Rajah of Nipaul and the British Government was known to all the world. connected as the two Governments were so closely by those ties it was not proper that they should proceed to extremeties on account of a few trifling matters of difference which might arise between them. All the English Gentlemen know that while I was the channel of communication with the British Government the relations of friendship were daily increasing and gaining strength, and no idea existed of any difference or separation of interests. Now that no orders had been communicated to me on the part of either Government, I could not but see with feeling of pain and regret the waste of lives and treasure on both sides. I therefore made a representation on the subject to my Master the Rajah who wrote to me in reply saying you were formerly the channel through whom the relations of friendship and concord were strengthened and improved between this Government and that of the Hon. Company, and you are now also authotized to establish those relations on their former footing. Considering you as desirous to promote friendship between the two states, and regarding you as a friend I have undertaken this office, and I now therefore write to you, observing that with advertence to the firm friendship which has been established between the two Governments, how improper it is that any misunderstanding should exist and be the cause of this waste of blood and treasure and requesting that you will speedily state at length what may serve to re-establish the ties of ancient friendship. This will be extremely kind and obliging. I, on my part am ready cordially to co-operate in whatever may strengthen the bonds of friendship. If any difference or misunderstanding should ever arise, between the two Governments, it should be amicably adjusted by



officers of high rank like yourself in such a manner as effectually to preclude the occurrence of such disputes in future.

I trust that until a happy meeting you will continue to gratify me with kind letters and any commissions which I can execute in this quarter.

P. S. Hurree Kishen Tewarree and Baboo Nil Narain who will wait upon you with this letter will say three or four words to you in person.

**23. Capt Hearsey, Commanding detachment to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner, Agent Governor General for Kumaon, Casseepoor. Camp Bilheree, 15th February, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant enclosing fourteen proclamations, five *Hookuma Ishteehars* and four Hindee notes from Hur-ruck Deo Jotshee to the principal inhabitants of Eastern Kumaon. These will be of great utility and shall be put into immediate circulation.

Having previous to my marching from Bareilly received the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief to raise three additional *Toomuns* for the service of Bareilly and as the men I sent out recruiting were unable to join me previous to my marching and as my detachment from Shahjahanpoor has not been relieved or can I expect them to be relieved on account of the late attack made by the prisoners at Bareilly upon the guard of Burkundosses who were furnished by the Kootwaul whom they murdered and seized their arms broke off the fetters of all the fellows, and took also the arms deposited in the jail, with these they defended themselves till night and then sallied out and made their escape in various directions.

Considering the defenceless state of the country at the foot of the Hills and the Zillah of Bareilly void of troops of any description, I have authorized Aman Khan of Peeleeheet to raise 200 match-lock men, upon the same plan as my own. The principal object in my so doing was to make a real diversion in Dotee-with which country he is well acquainted having during the Nawab's Government reconquered it from the Gorkahs and reinstated the Raja of that place. He is a clever enterprising officer and will be of great service to Government.

Another object in my forming their party is with the view of keeping the report alive of reinforcements following my party I have been necessitated to have 10 men at Peeleeheet to assist the Commissariat Department, 50 at Shahjehanpoor doing the jail duties 16 on command as escort at Futtehghurh and 5 recruiting ; 5 at Bareilly on clothing, and 50 I must have at Bilheree in charge of the Department as conveys to provision and stores to be forwarded as I advanced, and reckoning 12 sick this will take 148 men from my effective force, and as I have a line of 43 *coxs* of river to defend besides threatenng and marking the small forts in Eastern Kumaon, at the utmost I shall never be able to have above 600 men effective in one body with me and this will be all the moveable force I shall be enabled to act on the offensive with.

Hastee Dhull and Bickramah of Dotee are represented to have a force of 700 men, of which he can have a disposable force of 500 men and having only 200 men in Dotee. Aman Khan's attack on them will oblige him to protect his own collections. I have advanced Aman Khan Rs. 200 for subsistence and shall order him to be ready in 8 or 10 days to cross the Sardah and as the Dotee rajah is of no utility to me, he with such adherents as he can muster can accompany Aman Khan and be of service. A few proclamations addressed to the Tharoos and a particular one to Bickram Sah threatening him with the loss of his Zemeendaree and

farm may induce the latter to quit the interests of the Gorkahs, and the collection of money and grain be entirely put a stop to in Dotee. I take the liberty of making these suggestions, thinking they may be useful to the general purport of the service which of course you must be the best judge of.

Dawlut Sing has tendered his services to me with 200 or 300 armed men and has applied to me for gunpowder and lead. As much as I can spare I will give to him, but cash I have not a sufficiency to advance him.

I had a provisional order to increase my battalion to 1500 men of which I required 500 Paharees and as I find fit people I will entertain them as supernumeraries mixing 10 or 12 in every Company. This will fill up effective men for the casualties that may be incurring by desertion, sickness or wounded.

**24. Colebrook, Agent to the Governor General to John Adam. Secretary to Government. Secret Department, Agent's Office Ceded and Conquered Provinces, Futtu Ghur, 18th February, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I have the honor to apprise you for the information of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, that on enquiring of the Vakeels who brought the letter from Bum Sah what verbal communications they were commissioned by him to make, I do not find that they are charged with any specific proposal beyond a general profession on his part of equal attachment to the British Government and to his immediate sovereign and of his earnest wish in consequence to be the means of reestablishing the ties of amity between the two states. In explanation of the delay which has occurred in their mission they allege that Bum Sah had intended to pay

his personal respects to his Lordship at Moradabad, and has ultimately deputed them in consequence of his being himself prevented by sickness. They further state themselves to have been commissioned to assure me that he has been respectfully urged by his sovereign to make use of the friendly intercourse subsisting between him and Governor General's Agent for opening a negotiation which might tend to put an end to the loss of men and money on both sides. But they have no instructions to make any specific proposals with this view.

2 One of the Vakeels, a native of Bengal, who had gone on pilgrimage to Buddree Nauth, and was associated with the Nipaulese emissary as an interpreter, has given me to understand that whenever he can get an opportunity of seeing me, without the knowledge and presence of his colleague, he has some matters to communicate to me privately. What these may be, I shall hereafter do myself the honor to inform you.

**25. Capt. H. Y. Harsey to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner, Agent for Kumaon. Camp Bilheree 19th February 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to inform you that on the receipt of the proclamations and notes from Hurruck Deo Jotshee, I put them immediately into circulation and yesterday, I have the pleasure to inform you that Bishan Sing Phoortial, Jewahir Sing Phoortial, Seerjan Sing Phoortial, Anund Sing Kharkeea, Dhurum Sing Mahra, Dewlut Sing Turakee, Jawahir Sing Turakee, Mehundur Sing Turakee, Jawahir Sing Bhora, Rugonaut Sing Bhora, Jaiah Chowdree Mahra, Nursing Dheik, Golaul Dheik, Oojul Sing Pheerteeal, Hursee Sing Phurkwaul, Sooltaun Phurkwaul, Byresaul Puddum Sing Mundial, Jawahir Sing Joolal and Soor Sing

Hursing Shualleea, Jewat Mahteeab and many others whose names have slipped my memory came and joined me with about 98 matchlockmen and have entered zealously into the cause of the British Government.

On the 16th having received correct information that the garrisons of the Timla forts were inclined to quit those places, on the 17th at night as soon as I was enabled to forward sufficient supplies upon my own camels and tattoos, I advanced a party consisting of my 6th company and 150 men of Kurrum Khan's *gole*, who on the 18th took possessions of the two small forts and the pass called Kailah Ghattee. As the garrison of the forts retired towards Kutoolgurh I ordered my party after leaving a small garrison to pursue them and to take possession of Chumpawat. I have this morning sent them support and supplies consisting of my 4th Company and this evening 150 of the hill people armed with matchlocks who are to push forwards supported by my advanced posts to either Jheel Ghaut or Kutoolgurh as circumstances may occur.

The insurrection is nearly completed and the few Thonker or Puttees inclined towards the Gorkahs will be necessitated to quit them as soon as these Hill people move forwards. I have advanced them in presents and ready money for subsistence Rs. 650, have given them 1 maund of gunpowder and 2000 matchlock balls. They have agreed to furnish 600 hill carriers, have received money from the commissariat and given respective security. I merely wait the return of my cattle and the moving forwards of the supplies upon such conveyance as I can muster to Buchuteea at the foot of the Timla pass to march in full force, having a detachment of 50 men in the small fort of Bilheree which I have cleared out and formed into a depot. Champawat is the next place of consequence being the former capital of Kumaon from hence our supplies can move in every direction with facility.

Some mode must be adopted to forward cash and ammunition to the levy in excess. I have no lead to spare but can furnish two or three more maunds of gunpowder made by my manufacturies whom I have established at this place.

The insurrection in Dotee ought to be immediately organized with a view to prevent Hustee Dhall's crossing the Sardah river. I have written to Aman Khan to be expeditious and if you were to address the Dotee Rajah to collect his adherents and cross at the Moricca Ghaut this would protect our Khyseegurh Pergunnah and keep Hustee Dhall employed.

I have the honor to enclose the copies of 4 Hindee Ishtears issued by me to the different dhuradars of eastern Kumaon.

**26. H. Y. Hearsey Capt. Commanding detachment to Hon'ble Edward Gardner Agent for Kumaon. Camp Kailahghat 1st March, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

The disposition I had made and the plan I have adopted has been attended with success. I attribute the whole to the exertions of the levy on mass of the Kumaonees. A body of 200 with 500 men of my detachment took possession of Chumpawat on the 28th February under the command of the Soubadar of my 4th Company Bahadur Singh.

Kaleedhur, Soubadar of the Gorkahs made a show of resistance at Bara Peepul near Burose, where he had formed a stockade. This Buhadur Singh turned and came on the flank of it on the 26th. The enemy fled leaving a few goats and sheep and some baggage. They were pursued and at one time Bahadur Singh led me to expect that he would be able to intercept Kaleedhur, getting into Kuteelgurh in which place he has thrown himself with about 100 men.

All the Kumaonees who were with him have joined our party. I have ordered Buhadur Sing to invest Kutoolgurrh and cut off their water and I hope in 8 days to possess this strong fort.

Provided Kalee Dhur should wish to surrender or enter into our service you will oblige me by giving me instructions how to act.

The Kumaoneeah levies are superior to any of our troops and I have once more to request you will furnish me with money and lead for them and some match.

Presents will be required for the chiefs of the Dhurrahs, of common Shawl worth 50 Rs. a pair and several fine turbans valued at 4 and 5 Rs. each. These are indispensably necessary to render them zealous and attached, Jotshee Hurruck Das will point out those who are of the most consequence and I will reward those who have exerted themselves most. By their means we have procured 286 hill-carriers and expect 100 more today besides 200 they have promised to furnish when I reach Chumpawat which I hope to effect on the 6th instant. By means of these carriers I hope in 10 days to carry up and form a depot in the Rajah's palace at Chumpawat, of 1 month's provision for 1500 men. From hence my operations can be carried on with vigour on the offensive and I will inform you of the result of my further operations.

Hustee Dhall still threatens to turn me by crossing the Sardah and cutting off my supplies and burning Bilheree. This has obliged me to have near 1/4 of my disposeable force below.

**27. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Camp Bewgong, March 7th, 1815.**

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your several dispatches of the dates noted in the margin and to communicate the following observations of the Governor-General in reply.

2. The successful progress of the force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gardner up to the latest date of the advice received from you has proved highly gratifying to His Excellency the Governor-General, who considers the conduct of the operations to reflect great credit on Lieutenant Colonel Gardner's judgment, activity and skill. The sentiments of the Commander-in Chief will be communicated directly to Lieutenant Colonel Gardner in reply to his reports addressed to the Adjutant General.

3. Your offer of service to that portion of the garrison of Duhlee composed of Kumaonees and the terms on which they were entertained are entirely approved. Your discretion will regulate the extent to which similar offers should be made with a view to detaching the enemy's forces from the Gorkah interests and including them to surrender the posts committed to their charge.

4. The authority conveyed by you to Captain Hearsey to entertain a body of the inhabitants of Kali Kumaon to the number of four or five hundred is entirely approved as well as your instructions in general to that officer. With respect to the levy of 200 men by Aman Khan for the purpose of effecting a diversion in Dootee, the Governor-General is not aware of any objection to the attempt, and Captain Hearsey will be informed that he may permit Aman Khan to continue the levy to that extent and to employ them in the manner suggested by him.

5. By your present instructions you are precluded from offering service to such of the enemy's troops as are real Gorkahs. It has occurred to His Excellency that advantages may be eventually lost by a strict adherence to this rule, and His Lordship accordingly leaves it to your discretion to



deviate from it in cases in which you may have reason to think that the separation from the cause of their own Government of the troops or commanders of the enemy will be serviceable to our interests. It is superfluous to point out the necessity of caution in the degree of confidence to be subsequently reposed in the fidelity of those troops towards the British Government. In any engagement with those people the utmost explicitness should be observed. The Gorkahs should be warned of the probability that for a year or two they may be required to serve at a distance from their own country. But they may be assured that they would not be removed inconveniently far from it, and that there would be a real disposition to restore them to it as soon as a cessation of warfare should allow.

6. The establishment of Thannahs in the posts of Kotah and Khat-ke-now as reported in your dispatch of the 26th ultimo is entirely approved. The Governor-General also fully concurs in the justice of the reasons assigned by you for deferring the adoption of any measures connected with the administration of the revenues of the country which has been occupied by the British arms.

The other points adverted to in your dispatches now acknowledged do not require any particular observation.

**28. Capt. H. Y. Hearsey Commanding detachment to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner, Adjutant Governor General, Kumoon. Camp Kailahghat, 7th March 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th February on the 3rd instant on the same day forwarded by *Dawke* its enclosure to Mr. Law at Bareilly. I have the pleasure to enclose a receipt for the sum of Five Thousand Rupees. The money arriving here by

his channel is not only subject to delay but liable to accident for dacoitees have commenced in the vicinity of Bareilly and the Gorkahs have crossed 300 men at Mooreeaghat who can intercept all communication with Peeleebhit.

You will have heard from Col. Gardner the result of the action between 250 men of Kussum Khan's *Gole* entrenched and Hustee Dhull's force of 700 or 800 men. Kussum Khan is under much alarm as Hustee Dhull has threatened another attack. This has induced me to send the 150 men that were in advance at Kutoolgurh to join him.

Without an attack being made on Dotee and the enemies attention drawn in that direction which ought to have formed a part of the plan of operations, we shall never be able to secure Kumaon, as the enemy can gain as much reinforcement as he deems necessary from the eastward where our armies are lying opposite them quite inert, and acting only on the defensive.

I have to beg your serious attention to this circumstance or else it will not lay in my power to advance towards Almora with a force efficient to be of use in co-operating with the troops under Col. Gardner

I find every assistance from the late Kumaone as who are zealous in their services. Unfortunately they have not matchlocks enough and I have sent to try to procure some at Peeleebhit for them.

Aman Khan has not been able to procure above 50 men as yet, but I have kept him in expectation of an attack on Dotee being made as he is the most capable man to conduct it knowing the country to him.

**29. Capt. H. Y. Hearsey Commanding detachment to the Honble Edward Gardner, Agent to the Governor General for Kumaon. Camp Kailahaghat, 10th March, 1815.**

The delay in receiving cash has obliged me to halt at this place this long and I shall be obliged to remain here some days longer ere I receive it, as I am obliged to send a strong party of Sepoys to escort it here from Pilibheet.

The enclosed copy of the Tuhseeldar's letter will show you the general difficulties thrown in the way of service by these men and as I advance further into the country my difficulties in escorting treasure will daily increase and the force I have under me will not admit of my leaving parties at every place for protection.

I have to beg, you will arrange some mode where by the pay of the troops shall not be so liable to risk either by addressing Mr. Law to give me a standing order upon the Tuhseeldar of Peeleebheet desiring him to retain 10,000 Rs. monthly for the use of the detachment under my command as the pay of my Corps for February amounts to Rs. 9196. 9. 3 and for Kurrum Khan's party to Rs. 2693-0-0 a total of Rs. 11, 889-9-3 allowing 1/3 of this sum to lay over in arrears to settle the accounts of the Commissariat there will be a monthly sum of 7926 6-2 required besides contingencies.

From the agent of the commissariat I was obliged to borrow 250 Rs. to send as *Luckmeeana* to Kurrum Khan's men and he also lent me 400 Rs. which I advanced to the Kumaonees.

**30. Capt. H. Y. Hearsay, Commanding detachment to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner Agent to the Governor General for Kamaoon. Camp Chumpawat, 17th March, 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

Kurrum Khan having made application to me for expenses, I shall advance him 1,000 Rs. from the 5,000

Rs. for the use of the Kumaonees. I have to beg you will forward me an order on Mr. Law for the amount of February's pay due to my Corps and to Kurrum Khan's *Gole*.

I have not to this date received the money from Peeleebheet and have been obliged to halt on that account.

From a letter to my address dated 7th March from the Secretary to the Government Mr. Adam authorizing me to entertain Aman Khan for a diversion upon Dotee, I have informed him thereof but previous to my receiving the letter, I had ordered him to seize the Canoes of the Ownlahghaut over the Sardah river which he had performed and entrenched himself on this side with 52 men, all he could immediately raise.

Bickram Sah was encamped on the opposite side with 4 or 5000 men. Aman Khan informs me that he had offers from all the principal Zemeendars of Dotee to join him, and he requests of me a force of 6 or 800 men and he will occupy Dotee. Without this plan being immediately adopted it will be impossible for me to proceed to Jhool ghaut so long as Hustee Dhull has a superior disposeable force to what I have with me.

The enemy on the night of the 15th poisoned all the conduits and wells at Kutoolgurh. Upwards of 97 men were affected violently 2 of my men have died and 7 of the Kumaonees. The remainder are recovering from the effects. This villianous trick was before played at Bilheree and 78 men were taken sick. The Kumaonees and my men have been under much alarm, this I have quieted as much as possible. The moment I receive the cash for their use, I will push forwards to Kutoolgurh.

**31. J. Adam Secretary to the Government to Sir E. Colebrooke, Agent to the Governor General, Ceded and Conquered Provinces. Futtighur, 17th March, 1815.**

\*

\*

\*

\*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch stating the substance of the communications made to you by the Agents of Bum Sah, the Gorkah *Soobah* of Almora.

2. It does not appear from your report above referred to, nor from the verbal communications received from you since the arrival of the Governor General at this station that those agents have any proposal to make on the part of Bum Sah connected either with the affairs of the Gorkah Government or his own interests. Their further detention therefore appears unnecessary.

3. With respect to Bum Sah's letter transmitted in your dispatch of the 9th of February His Lordship directs me to observe that it corresponds in tenor with letters received from various Gorkah authorities misrepresenting the real grounds of the War between the two states and professing a desire for peace, while it evades any expression of a disposition to afford that satisfaction and security which the Governor General must consider as the indispensable basis of a pacification.

4. You will be pleased to reply shortly to Bum Sah expressing the satisfaction of your Government at the friendly disposition professed by him, and informing him that any communication which he may have to make to the British Government should be addressed to Mr. Gardner who is charged with the conduct of political affairs in Kumaon. You will please at the same time to remark to Bum Sah what I have noticed above respecting the continual misconception which the Gorkah authorities affect of the cause of the war. As it is impossible they can be really ignorant that the British Government has taken up arms to avenge the murder of our *Thanahdars* and not to settle a boundary dispute, their wilfully confounding the case prevents our giving them credit for a particle of sincerity in their overtures.

5. The Governor General understanding from you that Bum Sah's agents have incurred a trifling debt by their protracted residence at Futtehghur, I am directed to desire that you will present them with a small sum adequate to their relief from their embarrassment and the payment of their expenses on their return.

6. His Lordship deems it advisable that they should be accompanied by one or two of your chuprassies to Colonel Gardner's Headquarters, from whence they will be forwarded by Mr. Gardner to Bum Sah.

**32. J. Adam Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Futtly Ghur, 19th March, 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the dates noted in the margin :—

2. The progress of the operations in Kumaon under the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Gardner has been highly satisfactory to the Governor General, and is considered by His Lordship to be equally with his previous proceedings creditable to the judgment, zeal and spirit of that officer. The sentiments of the Commander-in-Chief will be signified to Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, in reply to his regular reports to the Adjutant General.

3. The disposition of the people of Kumaon and the aid which they afford in furnishing supplies for your camp, are circumstances which have given the Governor General great satisfaction, and His Lordship is assured that every effort on your part will be employed to encourage that disposition by a prudent and conciliatory line of conduct especially towards the Brahmins and other classes, whose influence is supposed to have a great sway in the country.

4. The Governor General has received regular reports of Captain Hearsey's operations and proceedings which appear to have been conducted with judgment and spirit. The tenor of your reply under date

the 7 instant to the letters addressed to you by Captain Hearsay is entirely approved.

5. Your proceedings relative to the communication received from Bum Sah, through Hurruck Deo Jotshee, as reported in your dispatch of the 10th instant are entirely approved. The Governor General is disposed to concur in opinion with you that Bum Sah's message was intended to deceive and gain time, an object which was frustrated by your reception of it.

6. I had the honor to inform you in my letter of yesterday's date of the dismissal of Bum Sah's agent who had proceeded to this station.

**33. Extracts from a letter from the Adjutant General to Colonel Nicolls ; Dated the 23rd March, 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

“The Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief having received the instructions of his Excellency the Governor General to collect a regular force for the purpose of supporting the operations now carrying on in Kumaon by the Rohillah levies and the Najeeb Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Gardner and Captain Hearsay, and of ultimately occupying that province, and to nominate to the command of this force, as well as of all the irregular troops in Kumaon, an officer of established character, talents and reputation, I am directed to acquaint you that the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to select you for the above important command.”

2. The only regular force which it is practicable to place at your disposal at the present moment consists of affective firelocks by the latest return including supplementary camps newly raised :

1st Battalion 4th	...	without their	761
2nd Battalion 5th	...	Grenadier camps	764
A detachment ordered from Gurhwal under Captn. Leys of the 15 N. I.			500

Total rank and file ... 2025

with 4 6-pounders attached to the Battalion and 24 2/5th inch mortars with Captain Ley's detachment. There are likewise two 6 pounders at Moradabad available for the service. Two 8 inch mortars with the field proportion of Shells and 2 iron 12 pounders with 500 rounds of shot per gun in the first instance, battering stores, scaling ladders have been ordered from the depot at Kurnaul to Moradabad to be there at your disposal, with event of circumstances requiring them to be advanced into the Hills.'

\*

\*

\*

6th. You are already apprized of the object of the expedition entrusted to the joint direction of the Hon'ble E. Gardner and Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, of the degree of success which has attended it, and of the posture of affairs generally in Kumaon at the period of the latest dispatches received from those gentlemen for your more particular information, I enclose by the Commander in-Chief's desire a copy of the original instructions issued to Lieutenant Colonel Gardner for the general guidance of his conduct of the service entrusted to him. From that document you will perceive the early success of the attempts to establish the British authority in Kumaon was expected to rest in a great degree on the cooperation of the inhabitants who are known to be averse to the Gorkah yoke. This expectation has been realized as far as could be looked for, considering the limited progress yet made in the reduction of the strong posts occupied by the Gorkah troops and that possession of Almorah had not been yet obtained. Enough however has appeared of the spirit and disposition of the inhabitants to evince the decided hatred they bear to the Gorkah power, and that they will eagerly seize every favourable opportunity that our success may present to them of joining in its overthrow. Captain Hearsey has been enabled with the assistance of a levy of Kumaooneeahs to seize Chumpawat the Capital of Kali or eastern Kumaon, only three days march from Almorah, and with the same assistance he has invested



the strong Fort of Kuttoolgurh on the Western bank of the Sardah, or Gogra.

7. Lieutenant Colonel Gardner was, by the latest report received from him dated the 16, instant, before Koompore, a strong position of the enemy on the road to Almorah and about 12 *coss* from that capital. He expected to be joined on the 20 or 22nd by a reinforcement of 800 irregulars when it was, the Lieutenant Colonel's intention to advance upon Almorah and endeavour to establish himself before the forts in the vicinity of that capital.

8. The force of the enemy in Kumaon according to Lieutenant Colonel Gardner's latest information amounted to about 1,500 Immediately on his front, of which about 900 are said to be Gorkahs; about 150 under Beem Sah at Almorah, 60 under Runjeed Khoon; in Chicatah Gurhee about 200, in my Thannah near Palee 200 and at Kutoolgur 200.

9. Hastee Dhal who is on the Eastern side of the Sardah in Deotah can collect it is said 1,000 men, and has it in his power to cross that River. The amount of his force is however, perfectly exaggerated and is known not to consist altogether of Gorkahs. Should Lieutt. Colonel Gardner's intended movement upon Almorah give him possession of that capital though not its forts, and Captain Harsey be able to reduce Kutoolghur, it is not in the Commandar-in-Chief's opinion, unreasonable to expect that the occasion which could be thereby afforded for the people of Kumaon openly and decidedly manifesting their disaffection to the Gorkah cause would in conjunction with the efforts of the irregular troops go far towards establishing the British authority in that province, with exception probably of the fort of Salmandy and such other strongholds as the Gorkahs might be determined to dispute the possession of with a force, they would soon find to be destitute of the effectual means of reducing them.

10 Should such be the state of things in your arrival in Kumaon, the first object to which your attention will be directed the reduction of such places remaining in the hands of the Gorkahs as are necessary to the complete and secure occupation of the province and to place it in a state of adequate defence against any attempts which the enemy may make to recover it.

11. Those attempts are most likely to be made from the eastward and in order to frustrate them the occupation in sufficient strength of the line of the Sardah or Gogra will command your immediate attention after entering Kumaon. Although it is not possible in the actual condition of the enemy's power to the west of the Bughruthy for him to throw any succours into Kumaon from that quarter beyond such small parties as he may withdraw from his posts in Sereenagur, yet the frontier towards Gurhwal will require to be watched and secured, not only with a view to intercept the small parties above mentioned, but to guard eventually against the possible, His Excellency however trusts very improbable, contingency of Umr Sing and his son escaping from the British forces by which they are now nearly surrounded, and attempting to force their way through Gurhwal and Kumaon, or to protract the War by establishing themselves in some of the numerous strong positions with which those mountainous regions abound.

12. To completely frustrate any attempts of the latter description the occupation of a great part of the course of the Aluknunda and Pindar rivers would be necessary, the practicability of which by means of the whole of the force regular and irregular that will be at your disposal cannot possibly be determined until the fate of Kumaon, is but decided, and you shall have had an opportunity of forming your own judgment on circumstances and localities, and thereby regulating the distribution of your force.

13. You are aware of the importance which is attached to the possession of Kumaon, the most valuable of the Gorkah conquests and which it is in the present contemplation of the Governor-General to retain as an integral portion of the Hon'ble Company's dominion. Whether viewed with reference to the immediate influence its loss might be supposed to have on the enemy's counsels, and to the great facility your complete establishment in it would afford for carrying the War at the opening of another campaign into the center of his possessions by turning, instead of attacking in front, the formidable barrier which separates Nipaul from the British Dominions, its reduction in the present season could not fail of producing the most decided consequence in favor of the ultimate success of the War. The Commander-in-Chief places the most entire reliance on your zeal, abilities and experience for accomplishing the object above described, and leaves entirely to your discretion the direction and distribution of the force regular and irregular placed at your disposal for the purpose of effecting it.

14. You are not to risk the above paramount object of undertaking any enterprize beyond the bounds of the province without particular instructions. This limitation, however, is not meant to restrict you from passing the frontiers either of Gurhwal or Dotee and striking against any enemy assembling to attack you, if to your judgement it shall appear that such an anticipation of the contest will render success more probable than would be the case, were you to await within your own boundary the enemy's attack. A remoter possibility of active operations to the eastward being enjoined to you, when Kumaon should be placed in perfect security, it is noticed here only to call your attention to the advantage of obtaining precise information respecting roads, fords, works, in short, obstructions or resources of every kind between the Sardah and Palpah. The reduction and settlement of Sereenuggur would be an earlier consequence of the occupation of Kumaon and might be effected by

combined movements from your quarter and the territories conquered from the Gorkahs, west of the Ganges. His Excellency requests your attention may in due season be directed to this point also.

15. The good will of the inhabitants, is to be conciliated by every attention to their feelings, prejudices and customs, and by a strict observance of discipline. They are peculiarly revolted by the killing of kine. Their prejudices on that head should be rigidly respected and your commissariat must exert itself to secure a proper supply of sheep and goats for the troops. Lieutenant Colonel Gardner will deliver a circular letter upon this subject addressed to officers commanding divisions of troops on service in Nipaul.

16. It is of the highest consequence to obtain the friendship and confidence of those tribes of Tartars with whose villages the great pass through the Himmaleh ridge communicates. Commercial intercourse with them should have every encouragement. You will be vigilant to prevent any measure which can occasion misunderstanding.

17. The Hon'ble Edward Gardner has been from the first formation of the expedition charged with the superintendence and direction of all civil and political affairs connected with the British interest in Kumaon. The powers vested in him for those purposes he will continue to exercise as heretofore, necessarily leaving to you the full undivided and exclusive direction and control of all military measures and operations for which you alone are responsible. You will find in Mr. Gardner a zealous and able coadjutor, and the Commander-in-Chief is persuaded the utmost harmony, cordiality and co-operation will subsist between you in your respective provinces. Mutual good understanding and disposition to consult on all matters connected with the advancement of the joint service entrusted to you, are essential to the public interests, and will, the Commander

in-Chief has no doubt, obtain between you and Mr. Gardner. An honest zeal for the discharge of reciprocal duties will render unnecessary any more specific instructions upon doubtful point which may be supposed to arise, but for which it is impossible adequately to provide by any definition of powers. Mr. Gardner has instruction to take into pay a limited extent of number, such corps of Kumaoneas as he may think expedient. Your suggestions respecting the formation and equipment of those irregular troops will always be attended to by him and such corps as soon as they are once fashioned for the field will become exclusively at your disposal.

**34. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Honble Edward Gardner. Futtu Ghur 2nd April 1815.**

\*

\*

\*

\*

You are apprized by a private communication from me under date the 7th Ultimo, of the resolution of the Governer General to support the operations carrying on in Kumaon by a regular force to be placed, together with the whole of the irregulars now serving in that province, under the command of an officer of established character and approved talents and experience.

2. I have now the honor to transmit to you for your information the enclosed extract from the instructions issued under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to Colonel Nicolls of H. M. 14th Regiment of foot, and Quarter Master General of H. M. Troops, the officer, who has been selected for this important command.

3. Those instructions will apprise you of the objects to which the attention of Colonel Nicolls has been directed and of the means of executing them placed at his disposal.

4. You will observe that the civil and political powers vested in you by the Governer General, are to be exercised

by you as heretofore the full, undivided and exclusive direction and control of all military measures and operations being left to Colonel Nicolls who is alone responsible for them.

5. The Governor General is satisfied that the utmost cordiality and harmony will subsist between you and Colonel Nicolls, and that you will study to promote the service entrusted to your joint management by the most zealous and hearty cooperation in your respective departments.

6. You will be pleased to attend to the suggestions of Colonel Nicolls respecting the formation and equipment of any corps composed of the natives of Kumaon or other troops detached from the service of the enemy who may be entertained by you under the authority already vested in you for that purpose. When fashioned for service, they will of course be placed at Colonel Nicolls's disposal in the same manner as all the other irregular troops.

7. Captain Raper of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry has been appointed to the charge of the Guide and Intelligence Department under Colonel Nicolls's orders. This arrangement will probably supersede the necessity of the further employment of the services of Mr. Rutherford in that department. Unless therefore circumstances (which you will, in that case, state for His Lordship's consideration) shall render it necessary in your judgment to maintain the separate establishment entertained with the sanction of Government for that duty, you will be pleased to discharge it, or transfer it to Captain Raper with the concurrence of Colonel Nicolls.

**35. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to William Fraser. Futti Ghur, 8th April 1815.**

\*

\*

\*

\*

The Governor General having been apprized that Major General Martindell has detached a body of irregulars into Joobul in furtherance of the arrangement for the defence of that and the neighbouring districts, and for the obstruction of the retreat of the enemy if he should retreat in that direction. I am directed to inform you that as the success of the plan will depend in a great degree on the aid and cooperation of the Chiefs and inhabitants of the country, His Lordship is of opinion that it will be materially promoted by your presence.

2nd. You will accordingly be pleased, unless your presence in Major General Martindell's camp shall be necessary for any urgent purpose of which His Lordship is not apprized, to repair to Joobul, and there in concert with the native Chiefs and troops superintend and direct the local arrangements for the accomplishment of which troops have been detached to that quarter.

3rd. You will of course understand that in the execution of this service you are to act under the direction and authority of Major General Martindell, in consonance with whose general arrangements the particular branch of them now entrusted to you, must be prosecuted.

4th. Major General Martindell will be apprized of this arrangement by the Commander-in-Chief and instructed to assist and support you in the execution of the duty assigned you.

5th. Major General Martindell will also be directed to place at your disposal as large a number of irregulars as he can spare from other duties. Tho from his last dispatch it appears he would not be able to do this efficiently without an augmentation to the number of irregulars now employed in the operations against Jytuk, such an addition you are therefore empowered to make. You will, however, consider yourself authorized to engage such further number as you may deem necessary from among the inhabitants of the country in which you are proceeding to act.

**36. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Futtu Ghur, 12th April 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your several dispatches of the dates noted in the margin.

2. The progress of the irregular force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, and the success which has attended its operations, have continued to afford the highest satisfaction to the Governor General, while the judgment, prudence and circumspection no less than the activity, promptitude and resource manifested by Lieutenant Colonel Gardner and yourself, have augmented the claim of both to the approbation, applause and confidence of the Government which you have so ably served.

23rd 26th 27th 29th 31st	}	March	
3rd 5th 6th 7th	}	April 2 years (private).	

3. The tenor of your correspondence with Bum Sah is entirely approved. The result of it tends to show that the impression generally received of his disaffection to the Government of Nepaul was not correct, and that whatever causes of personal dissatisfaction he might have had, they have not shaken his zeal for the Gorkah interests.

4. This opinion is confirmed by the tenor of the intercepted correspondence transmitted with your dispatch of the 5th instant, which, while it shows the distresses and difficulties to which the enemy are reduced, displays both on the part of Bum Sah and of the officers and soldiers of the Gorkah forces in general, a spirit of patriotic zeal and devotion highly honorable to those individuals.

5. The straits to which the enemy is reduced as depicted in those letters and the continued adherence of



the country people to our cause, affords the fairest hopes of the early establishment of the British authority in Kumaon, after the junction of the regular force under the command of Colonel Nicolls shall have afforded the means of reducing the capital and the other strongholds of the enemy.

6. The resolution of Lieutt. Colonel Gardner not to risk the advantage already gained through his advance, by any enterprize of doubtful issue against the enemy's position, is highly commendable and consistent with the judgment and prudence which have distinguished his conduct throughout the present service.

7. Previously to the receipt of your dispatch of the 6 instant authentic intelligence had reached Headquarters of the defeat and Capture of Captain Hearsey and the dispersion of his troops by the force under the command of Hustee Dull Sah.

8. These events are deeply lamented by the Governor General, and might be severely felt in the present critical and important period of the campaign. The Governor General indulges a confident hope however, that the early success of the united force under the command of Colonel Nicolls, aided by the judicious measures adopted by you, as reported in your private letter to my address of the 7 instant, will prevent the enemy from making much advantage of his success against Captain Hearsey, and will speedily secure the principal objects of the operations in Kumaon.

9. The measures set on foot by you for gaining over the tribes of Booteahs inhabiting the country at the foot of the Himmalah mountains appear to be extremely judicious and their accomplishment cannot fail to be productive of the most decisive advantage to our cause. Whatever support herefore, in troops and money it may be found practicable

and expedient to afford them, will be approved by the Governor General.

10. The Governor General perceives with satisfaction, the utility of the Kumaoneea levies, and approves the organization of that force as reported by you together with the rates of pay specified in the return which accompanied your dispatch of the 3rd. You are already furnished with authority to increase these levies to such extent as may be judged advisable.

11. The account for extra disbursements amounting to Rupees 314-8 enclosed in your letter of the 3rd is passed by the Governor General and you are authorized to charge the amount in your public accounts.

12. The contingent bill drawn by Mr. Rutherford for Rupees 776 transmitted with your letter of the 6th instant is also passed. The above documents are herewith returned for the purpose of being transmitted to the Presidency with your accounts. In future Mr. Rutherford's bills may be transmitted directly to the Presidency when they will be regularly audited and passed.

**37. John S. Wood to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner, Agent to the Governor General. Camp Surajpooa, 23 April, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

In consequence of the urgent wish expressed by the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief that I should endeavour to create, in this quarter, as powerful a diversion as possible in favour of your operations in Kumaon, as soon as Colonel Gardner's cavalry joined me and marched from the neighbourhood of Seoraj on the 4th instant, and passing through Lotun, where two 18 pounders joined me, and arrived on the 15th at Munohurpoor distant from Bootwal about 8 miles.

It was my intention to reconnoitre the latter place on the following morning, but having been disappointed by the absence of our guides, I postponed the reconnoissance until the morning of the 17th, when after having made arrangements for the protection of our camp, I marched at dawn of day with 24 Companies of N. Infantry, 200 Horse and a detail of Artillery with 2-18 pounders, 2-6 Pounders, and 2 Howitzers of 4 2/5. They proceeded through a flat country intersected by some deep watercourse which considerably retarded our progress, and then entered a deep jungle, of the advantages of which the enemy fortunately did not avail themselves. At a little after 8 a. m. we took up a position on the left bank of the Jumna opposite to Bootwal, which was only separated from us by that river at the distance of about 400 yards. The enemy commenced by opening a fire from the different posts on the surrounding hills with 2 and 3 Pounders, with no effect. Our ordnance then played upon the houses at Lullitpore and the town of Bootwal. We drove the enemy from two or three of their nearest stockades with which the amphitheatre of hills appears to be studded. Some of my staff with a small party of the 12 N. I. under the command of Lieutt. Campbell in their anxiety to set fire to Bootwal, attempted to cross the river, the bed of which is unequally deep from numerous stones being met with. While struggling to get over these obstacles, an unlooked for fire of musketry from a concealed stockade at the entrance of the town, opened upon them and forced them back. After having remained upwards of three hours in position and having satisfactorily effected the reconnoissance, which convinced me of the strength of these passes the detachment marched back to camp where it arrived about 3 p. m. after having experienced much fatigue and heat, but only the loss of one officer and six wounded.

From the numerous regular troops of the enemy we observed on the hills, I have reason to hope that none have been detached from these parts to your quarter. I have fallen

back about 10 miles to facilitate the replenishing of our supplies but I trust that I may soon have the pleasure to hear of your complete success at Almorah, and that the necessity for the force under my command which is now getting sickly, to remain in the Taraee, no longer exists.

I take this opportunity to thank you for your favour of the 27th ultimo.

**38. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble Gardner. Futtugurh, 3rd May, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

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

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

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

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

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

6. The tenor of the proclamation published by you, declaring the annexation of Kumaon to the dominions of Hon'ble the Company, is entirely approved.

7. As soon as the Gorkah troops shall have withdrawn from Kumaon and the passage of the Sardah be secured, your attention will be directed to the introduction and establishment of the authority of the Government throughout the province. All the maps in possession of this Government are so incorrect, that no satisfactory judgment can be framed from them with regard to what the interests of the Company may require in that respect. To the Eastward, the Sardah appears to present a natural limit. Still the important object of securing the trade with Tartary through the Him-maleh Mountains against the interference of the Gorkahs might not be attained by fixing that river as the boundary. You are, therefore, requested to satisfy yourself on this point ; and should it appear that a frontier beyond the Sardah in the part where it approaches the mountains, would be required for the purpose above-mentioned, the extent of it must be defined, so that the cession of that tract must

be made a stipulation in any negotiation with the Gorkah Government.

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

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

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

11. I am directed by his Lordship to desire that you will assume the official designation of Commissioner for the Affairs of Kamaon and Agent of the Governor-General."

You are authorized to draw a salary of fifteen hundred *sicca* rupees per mensem, exclusively of your established receipts as second Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, and to charge your actual expenses to the Government. Adverting to the arduous nature of the duties on which you have been employed since the preparations of the expedition into Kumaon were commenced, His Lordship deems it proper that this resolution should take effect from the 14th of

December last, the date of the instructions of the Governor General for undertaking that expedition.

12. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your dispatches of the 16th }  
17th } April. dates noted in the margin, which did not  
22nd } appear to require any particular reply.  
24th }

**39. E. Gardner to Colonel Nicolls, Commanding in Kumaun. Camp Peetoragurh 11th May 1815.**

I have the honor to inform you, that early this morning finding that Chountra Bum Shah had not made any preparations to march according to his promise, I sent a message to him to enquire after his health and to mention my intention of encamping tomorrow morning on the height above the Jhool Ghaut.

2. About 3 o'clock this evening he paid me a visit and evidently shewed signs of much uneasiness and agitation. They were so apparant and undisguised that I took an opportunity of asking him the cause at the same time offering the assistance of my advice as a private individual provided he considered me a friend and would make an unreserved disclosure. He answered, that his sole dependance was upon the British Government, that it had been long acquainted with his attachment to it, and his endeavours to maintain a friendly intercourse between the two states ; that the infamous behaviour of the *Kussea* faction had provoked the war which he was using his best endeavours to terminate he looked for His Lordship's support on the arrival of his letters from Nepaul in answer to the statement he had sent of the operations in Kumaon ; that as the moment approached his anxiety increased ; that, his enemy Umer Singh now so closely pressed by General Ochterlony would no doubt eagerly agree to the directions he had transmitted to him to give up Malawn and retreat to the eastern bank of the Kali, that by so doing he would save himself and army from destruction- at the same time he

would inform the Nipaul Government ; that he had been called away at a moment when success was certain and that in consequences of the Chountra's orders he found himself obliged to abandon the fruits of his victories : that however false, the *Kusseas* (Thappas ) at Nipaul would confirm the assertion, and render his life precarious ; that these probable events were still distant, and the immediate cause of his distress was the uncertainty he felt as to the reception which his report of the evacuation of Kumaon would meet with at Nipaul ; that were their councils dictated by wisdom the loss of the territory to the West of the Kali would, after the unprovoked insults given, be purchasing a peace from the English Government at a cheap rate ; but, that the Rajah though much attached to him, was in the hands of his enemies the *Kusseas*, and he should not be surprised if the answer was an order to the troops to put him to death. He therefore was much alarmed at hearing my intention of marching as he wished to remain in Kumaon until the receipt of his answer from Nipaul.

3. I endeavoured to re-assure him as much as possible, brought him from his state of apparent despondency by representing the folly of further resistance at Almorah which could only have ended in a disgraceful surrender by which he and his troops would have been prisoners of War and Dotee immediately conquered, that by his prudent conduct he had preserved his army, his stores, musquets and ammunition and for the present at least the province of Dotee. That should his endeavours fortunately bring about a peace he must have the great consolation of knowing he had saved his country he continued to express his apprehensions of the expected order from Nipaul enquiring his wish to remain with 2 Companies, in Kumaon until its arrival.

4. With some trouble I persuaded, if not convinced him, that if his situation was such as he described, half measures would be his ruin that to act boldly would be his only salvation and instead of quietly submitting his own



head to the sword of his enemy he ought to exert every faculty to destroy him, that in place of desponding he ought not to lose a moment in crossing the Kali and taking possession of Dotee be the first place. To select that part of his army he could depend upon, garrison his forts and places of strength with them, dismissing all those on whom he could not rely, and that provided His Lordship's spirits be induced to listen to his proposals, to assume a higher tone and insist on what he thought would best conduce to the good of his country which his near relationship to the Rajah and his high rank in the state gave him a right to do, that if he neglected the present moment, some of his Thappa Sirdars would on his abandoning his army take charge of it, secure Dotee and by collecting the revenues pay and secure the troops to the interests of his enemies.

5. I fully and repeatedly explained to him, that this was my individual advice, that I was totally unauthorized to enter on any topic, but such as concerned his convenience and comfort during his journey to Dotee and that he must consider what I had said as the private opinion of a person interested in his welfare. After assuring me that he understood this, he asked permission to send for Chammo Bhundaree *Kajee* with whom he wished to consult.

6. On the *Kajee's* arrival he made a fair statement of all that had passed and *ended* by asking what he thought of the advice I had given. The *Kajee* without hesitation advised him to follow it provided the British Government would support him in the event of a rupture with the Nipaul Minister. I again told him that excepting as a private individual I had no authority to enter into any discussion, that these things were the province of the Hon'ble Edward Gardner, and I must refer him to that Gentleman.

7. The result was, a determination to march, and on consulting the astrologer for a fortunate moment the day after tomorrow was fixed upon for leaving this, and on Sunday he proposes crossing the river.

8. In his present anxiety, and the dread he had of the faction at Nipaul, I have little doubt of his inclination to shelter himself under the British protection provided the war should be continued.

9. I hope I have not acted indiscreetly in what I have said. It is highly necessary that he should have in this province to see what effected, you have ordered me on the present duty, and I humbly conceive, Dotee had rather be under the Government of Bum Sah than in the hands of an adherent to the Thappa party. At all events I think it my duty to submit to you the tenor and substance of the conversation such as is passed.

10. The Chountra proposes to encamp at Bythere  $1\frac{1}{2}$  coss from the Jhool Ghaut on the Dotee side and he wishes me to remain on this side till he has consulted with his brother Rhadr-Bux Sah.

**40. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Futtu Ghur, 12th May, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 30th Ultimo and the 1st and 2nd instant.

2. Your report of your conferences with Chountra Bum Sah and with Jusnumdan Thappa, has been perused by the Governor General with considerable interest. The whole tenor of your discourse to those persons and your proceedings founded on their communications, have received the entire approbation of the Governor General.

3. The proposal of Bum Sah that the garrison of Sereenagar and the Gorkah posts on the left bank of Bagirattee might have the option of availing themselves of the terms of the convention, for Kumaon was very properly acceded to by you, and it is His Lordship's expectation, founded on the known difficulties to which that portion of the Gorkah force

is reduced and the hopelessness of relief from any quarter, that they will gladly accept the offer.

4. It appears from Bum Sah's statement to you, that he is not in possession of specific powers to treat for peace, but it is not less evident, that a disposition to peace exists on the part of the Government of Nipaul, and that, that Government is prepared to make considerable sacrifices for its attainment.

5. When the result of Bum Sah's application to the Government for powers to treat shall be known, the Governor General will be prepared to furnish you with instructions adapted to the case, and as the communication by letter, between your position and Headquarters is attended with very little delay, no inconvenience will arise from deferring until the result of Bum Sah's representation to his Government shall be known the communication to you of powers and instructions to enable you to enter on a negotiation with him.

6. As far as appears from Bum Sah's declarations, the extent of the territorial sacrifices which the Gorkah Government is prepared to make is limited to the country in the Hills West of the Sardah. The cession of that country alone will not however be deemed by the Governor-General an adequate compensation to the British Government for the expense and inconvenience of a War forced upon it by the aggression of the Gorkahs. His Lordship has reason indeed to think, that the Government of Nipaul is prepared for further sacrifices since it has, with a general knowledge previously conveyed, of the terms on which the British Government was disposed to treat, recently invited to Cathmandoo Goro<sup>o</sup> Gujraj Misser, who lately proceeded from Benares to the British camp on the frontier of Sarun. Gujraj Misser is known to be desirous of restoring the relations of peace between the two states, and as his presence at Cathmandoo, is likely to be followed by the restoration of the influence which he formerly possessed at that Court,

his invitation thither can have proceeded from no other motive than a desire to obtain peace through his agency,

7. The communications with this person have not assumed the form of a regular negotiation nor proceeded to such a length as to interfere with the commencement or prosecution of a direct negotiation through any other channel, and his Lordship will therefore have no objection to acceding to the wish of the Government of Nipaul to conduct negotiations for Peace through Bum Sah, in which event, it is His Lordship's intention to commit to you the conduct of that delicate and important affair. The Governor-General reserves for a future occasion any further observations on this subject, and I am directed to proceed to the remaining topics adverted to in your dispatches

8. The conditions on which you agreed to receive the letter addressed by Bum Sah and the other chiefs in Kumaon to Umer Sing Thappa and the Gorkah Sirdars in the Western provinces were suggested by that considerate prudence which has formed a distinguishing feature of your proceedings during the course of the present service. The direct transmission of the original to Major General Ochterlony was entirely proper, since that officer should not under the general powers with which he is vested, think it expedient to found any proceeding on it originating from himself, he will yet have the means of availing himself of it in any overture from the enemy or any other juncture in which it will be of use. Your letter of the 30th April to Major General Ochterlony is entirely approved. The Governor General has issued instructions to Major General Ochterlony on this subject with a copy of which, I am directed to furnish you.

9. You will observe that adverting to the straits to which both Umer Sing and Ranjor Sing are reduced by the progress of the operations against their respective positions and the occupation of Kumaon and probably the greater portion of Gurhwal, His Lordship has not judged it to be

advisable to extent to them the full benefit of the convention which their circumstances do not entitle them to expect. They will be permitted therefore to carry away with them private property only. The reservation under which you judiciously agreed to receive Bum Sah's letter enables the Governor General to prescribe this deviation from the terms of the convention of Kumaon without the slightest hazard of an imputation on our public faith.

10. Referring to the 11th paragraph of your dispatch of the 30th April, I am directed to state to you, that the Governor General has the greatest satisfaction in expressing his high sense of the merit and services of Lieutenant Colonel Gardner in the conduct of the negotiation with Bum Sah and the Gorkah Chiefs, which terminated in the conclusion of the convention for the evacuation of the province, His Lordship considers Lieutenant Colonel Gardner's proceedings in the execution of that duty to have been marked by great skill, judgment and discretion and to have augmented the claim which he had previously established to the appropriation of Government.

11. Lieutenant Colonel Gardner's voluntary tender of his services in accompanying Bum Sah in his route to the Sardah and in superintending the arrangements for his march is highly creditable to his zeal and the Governor General is satisfied, that the public service will materially benefit by the delegation of that important duty to an officer of such approved experience, ability, prudence and address.

**47. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to Major General Ochterlony. Futtý Ghúr, 22nd May 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 2nd instant by express your dispatch of the 1st referred to in the former has since been received by the ordinary mail.

2. The Governor General necessarily suspended the preparation of any final and general instructions to you until he should be apprized of the contents of your dispatch of the 1st instant. But I have the honor by His Lordship's directions to convey to you in my private letter of the 8th the resolutions and instructions of His Lordship on those points in which he was enabled at that period to form a decision, referring at the same time to the communications lately received from the Hon'ble Edward Gardner in Kumaon.

3. I now proceed to communicate to you His Lordship's instructions founded on a view of the information and opinions contained in your dispatches above acknowledged, and in Mr. Gardner's already referred to, including for the sake of regularity and connexion the substance of my private letter of the 8th instant.

4. The Governor General considers your reply to the reference made to you by Major General Martindell of Ajumbhur Pant Kajee's propositions to Major Richards, to be marked by your accustomed judgment, prudence and discretion. The different view which the possession of the intercepted letter from Umer Sing enabled you to take of the conduct and supposed resolutions of that Chief, does not render either superfluous or inconsistent with expediency, the course of proceeding suggested by you to Major General Martindell to be pursued towards the garrison of Jyetuck. You will have observed from the private letter of the 8th instant already referred to, and will learn from the sequel of this dispatch that the Governor General is still disposed to permit that garrison as well as the other Gorkah parties to retire to Nipaul with their private property, to which His Lordship understands the condition stated in Major Richard's letter to refer.

5. Mr. Gardner has transmitted to you the letter addressed by Bum Sah and the other principal chiefs in Kumaon to Ummer Sing Thappa, and the Gorkah Sirdars to the Westward, proposing to them as the procedure most

beneficial to their country and conformable to the wishes of their sovereign, to endeavour to obtain conditions similar to those granted to themselves in Kumaon, and to retire across the Sardah, preparatory to entering on negotiations for a National Peace.

6. Mr. Gardner having forwarded that letter directly to you it will be in your power to make such use of it as you may deem proper. Previously to the receipt of these instructions a copy and translation of the letter have been transmitted for the information of the Governor General, and I proceed to state the extent to which His Lordship is pleased to desire that you will permit the Western Sirdars to avail themselves of the terms of the convention for Kumaon.

7. The Governor-General does not conceive that they should be permitted to remove from the forts which may be evacuated by them any part of the public property such as ordnance, ammunition stores grain etc. It is left to your discretion whether to allow the small arms actually in use by the Gorkah troops to be excepted from this stipulation. Should no powerful reason occur for granting this indulgence, it would of course be preferable to extend the restriction to that description of arms also. The security of their private property and a safe conduct to any point of the Gorkah territories beyond the Sardah including carriages and provisions at our charge, during the march is the full extent of indulgence which His Lordship would judge to be entitled to expect.

8. The extremities to which Amer Sing and the garrison of Melown have been reduced by the distinguished success of your operations, and the straitened condition of the garrison of Jyetuck, while every hope of relief to either from the Eastward is cut off by the occupation of Kumaon, render it expedient in His Lordship's judgment to afford to those garrisons and their dependent posts, terms as favorable as were granted to the Gorkah force in Kum-

soon under circumstances less critical to the enemy, and an inferior urgency to us in point of time to the extent above stated therefore and no further His Lordship is willing to allow the Gorkah forces west of the Ganges to avail themselves of the terms granted to them in Kumaon.

9. A just apprehension of the consequences of his direct disobedience to the orders of his Court accompanied with the total failure of his vacillating expectations of a successful resistance to arms, may be expected to indispose Amar Singh to return to Catmandhoo. No adequate compensation would now be made by Amer Singh for such extensive advantages as we were originally disposed to bestow upon him. But an early and entire surrender of his remaining posts and territory, might still give him a title to consideration on a minor scale. His Lordship will therefore consent to assign to him and his family, a handsome provision with permission to remain in our territories, on the immediate evacuation and surrender of all the posts and possessions of the Gorkahs within the limits of his authority. In this case however the garrisons must be bound by oath not to serve against the British Government during the war or must remain in the conditions of prisoners of War receiving their present rates of pay, until the conclusion of Peace.

10. Neither of these conditions are however to preclude any of them from entering our service if they are so disposed.

11. If the condition of surrender shall include their immediate return to the Gorkah territory East of the Sardah, it is His Lordship's opinion that they should not proceed by the route of the Hills, but by the low country.

12. You are authorized to conclude with Amer Singh or the other principal officers of the Gorkah Government, an arrangement on the terms above stated, for the evacuation of the remaining posts and possessions subject to their authority.

13. You will communicate to Major General Martindell such part of these instructions as may be necessary for



the regulation of his conduct in the settlement of terms for the evacuation of Jyetuck and its immediate dependencies. The general conduct of the affair is however vested in you.

14. The Governor General concurs in opinion with you, as to the advantage which you may derive from the possession of Amer Singh's original letter, and I accordingly had the honor to forward it to you with my private letter of the 8 instant informing you at the same time, that Mr. Gardner would be requested to transmit to you the envelope and seals which had not been forwarded to this station. The Governor General leaves entirely to your discretion the use to be made of that letter, and of the letter from Bum Sah, in furtherance of the plans to which these instructions refer, and His Lordship entertains a confident hope that a considerable impression may be made, if not on Amer Singh himself, at least on the other Sirdars by the tenor of Bum Sah's letter and by the discovery of Amer Singh's secret views and opposition to the orders of his Court.

**42. W. L. Gardner to Colonel Nicolls Commanding in Kumaon. Camp Jamar Prnc. May 14th, 1815, 11P.M. 194th *cross* stone from Katmandoo.**

\*                    \*                    \*                    \*                    \*

I have the honor to report, that we marched at 10 O'clock this morning, and between 3 and 4 O'clock P. M. reached the Jhool Ghat. The Chountra and Chamooch Bhundaree *Kajee* repeated to me the substance of our former conversations which I have had the honor of communicating to you as they occurred.

2. They both stated their conviction of the Nipaul Government agreeing to the terms proposed by the Chountra. That, the capture of Almorah and the occupation of Kumaon had not only cut off all retreat to their western armies, but had prevented the junction of the reinforcement sent from Nipaul to Amer Singh, and which the Chountra

had detained for the defence of Almorah, these amounted to 14 Companies, that should this Government refuse these terms they must lose their western four amounting at present, including Sreenugur, to about 5,000 effective men as no force sufficient to oppose as could be spared from Nipaul. The Gorkah sepoys having of late shown a determined repugnance to proceed to the westward on account of the reduction in their pay that tho the terms he had proposed would be most probably accepted, the obloquy of losing to the state a revenue of 8 lacs of rupees would remain with him in circumstances which his enemies the *Kusseas* "would improve to his destruction unless he had the support of the British Government, and the negotiation remained in his hands, or those of Rhudr Bheer Sah his brother, that contrary to wisdom or his expectations should the *Kusseas*'s refuse the terms, he would then require the support of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to preserve his life from the open attempts of the present ministers. He begged me to be the channel of communicating these expressions to you, and the Hon'ble Edward Gardner, in treating the support of both Gentlemen, in recommending his request to his Lordship.

3. Rhudr-Bheer-Sah he observed would arrive tomorrow at Bytheric and on Wednesday we are to be introduced to each other, after which, the Chountra with his army will march to Dhundhee Dhura.

4. The 8 lacs of revenue lost to the Nipaul Government he stated as follows Rs. 1,40,000 Kumaun, Rs. 200,000 Gurhwal, Rs. 4,50,000 the districts between the Jamuna and Sulej.

5. On taking leave he presented 2 letters and two small elephants, one for you, the other for Mr. Gardner. This *Nuzzur* had been the subject of several days discussion during which I used my best endeavours to persuade him to keep them, till a personal interview should take place and that this sort of ceremony was only required amongst strangers.

and totally foreign to our customs. I only agreed, when I found the refusal hurt him and conveyed to his mind doubts of our sincerity.

6. On taking leave he appeared much agitated, and repeatedly recommended his situation to your and Mr. Gardner's best support. I accompanied him across the Jhool. The mountain rises abruptly from the edge of the river and for 2 miles the path is the steepest I have yet seen in the country and no other defence would be required effectually to repel an invasion of Dotee by this road than rolling stones down the ascent. Not content with this the 2 Companies sent by Rhudr-Beer Sah for his first arrival to defend this passage nor erected several lines of Thekadars on the face of the mountain and continued them to the very summit, I cannot convey a more convincing proof of the effect the fall of Almorah has had upon their reinforcement I quitted the Chountra on his reaching the eastern side of the river and after seeing his baggage and troops across, returned to the place, an ascent of about 2 miles about 50 men with a few loads of ammunition are still on this side but will march in the morning.

7. Tomorrow I shall have the honor of forwarding a description of this Ghat but on which this is required to be said as it is accidentally not adapted for the invasion of Dotee on which account, I take the liberty to recommend that it be destroyed.

8. On Thursday morning I propose commencing my march for Chumpawat.

42a.

(Copy)

The Kali River rises from out of the Beanse Mountains between the villages of Boodee and Gurboo in the Hymachal Range. Both the villages are in Beansi, but Gurboo is on the east side of the Kali. It's now 24 years since the Gorkahs annexed Beanse to Kali Kumaon. It formerly was attached to Jumlah.

The road into the Condeyse or Thibet by the Beansi ghat is the best of all the passes and most easy, a loaded man reaches Tucklakote in 2 days and in 2 more Mansurwur, this is the most Eastern Ghat now in our possession.

Beeanse pass Kali  
Kamoon.

To the West N. West of it is the Darmah pass the last village to be met with is called Nangullee which 25 or 30 miles from Border from a Nangullec proceeding to the Condeyse it takes 5 days to go to Tucklakote. This pass is nearly as good as the Beansi one.

Darmah pass  
Kumaon.

To the N. N. W. of Hangullee is the village of Millum which is the last village to be met with, going by the Jooar pass it is about 20 miles from Nangullee from Millum it takes 4 days to go to Khienlung. This is a very difficult pass and the cold extreme.

Jooar pass Kum-  
aon.

To the N. W. E. N. of Millum is the Neetee Ghatee the one by which Mr. Moorcroft and self went in 1812. The Road however from Millum came to Malaree which place is about 20 or 25 miles distant from Neetee. It takes a loaded man 4 days to go to Daba. This pass is an easy one but not equal to the Darmah or Beeanse ones.

Neetee pass in  
Gurhwal.

The whole of the passes are open across the Hymachal into the Condeysee from the 26 of June till about the end of November. After this month all communication is cut off. The Bhooteahs are obliged to quit their villages in Bootan and bring down their families and cattle into Shora, Sheera, Gungolee, Boghesur and Pacenkundee.

Perwa the passes  
are practicable.

**43. Convention or Agreement entered into between Kajee Umer Sing Thappa and Major-General Ochterlony, on the 15th May, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

In consideration of the high rank and character of *Kajee Umer Sing Thappa*, and of the skill, bravery, and fidelity with which he has defended the country committed to his charge, it is agreed.

1. That *Kajee Umer Sing Thappa*, with the troops now in *Raujgurh*, shall march out and retain their arms and accoutrements, the colours of their respective corps, two guns and all private property, which shall be duly respected and preserved, and every person under his authority.

2. In consideration, also, of the gallant conduct of *Kajee Runjore Sing Thappa*, it is agreed that he shall likewise march out of the fort of *Jeytuck* with two hundred men, who are to retain their arms, colours, and one gun, with the *Bharadars* (chief officers and their followers, about three hundred more in number, unarmed, with his own and their private property, which shall be respected, and the sanctity of the *Zenana* preserved.

3. *Kajee Umer Sing Thappa*, and *Kajee Runjore Sing Thappa* with their property and followers, are at liberty to proceed by the route of *Thaneisure*, *Hurdwar*, and *Nujeebabad*, to join the troops eastward of the river *Surjoo*, or by which ever route they determine to proceed to that destination. Conveyance shall be provided for the transportation of their property to the confines of the *Nepaul* territory.

4. *Kajee Umer Sing Thappa* and *Kajee Runjore Sing Thappa*, shall be at liberty to meet wherever they please.

5. All the troops in the service of *Nepaul*, with the exception of those granted to the personal honour of the *Kajees*, *Umer Sing* and *Runjore Sing* will be at liberty to enter into the service of the *British Government*, if it is

agreeable to themselves and the British Government choose to accept their services, and those who are not employed will be maintained on a specific allowance by the British Government, till peace is concluded between the two States.

6. *Kajee Umer Sing Thappa*, on his part, agrees to leave the fort of Malown, whenever bearers and other conveyance is prepared for his private property.

7. *Kajee Umer Sing Thappa* also agrees to send immediate orders for the evacuation and delivery, to persons properly authorized, of the forts of Bhylee (Urkee), *Soobathoo*, Morne, Jeytuck, Juggutgurh, Rowaheen, and all other forts and fortresses now held by the Nepal troops between the Jumna and Sutlej rivers. The garrisons of all which forts, strong holds, etc. shall enjoy their private property unmolested, and the arms and warlike stores in each shall be left in deposit, for the future decision of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General ; with exception to such among them as are related to *Kajee Umer Sing Thappa* by kindred, about eighty-three men, who shall be at liberty to retain their arms and accoutrements.

8. *Kajee Umer Sing Thappa* also agrees to send immediate orders to *Kajee Bukhtour Sing* for the evacuation of the territory of Gurhwal, to deliver over the forts, etc. in that district to the officers of the British Government, and to proceed to Nepal by the Kumaon route, with their garrisons all public and private property including warlike stores, accompanied by a Chuprassie with a pass, on the part of the British Government.

Separate Article:—*Kajee Umer Sing Thappa* wishes it to be understood, that he shall give immediate orders for the instant surrender of the distant forts, in the hope that it may lead to an early renewal of the relations of amity which have subsisted between the two states for these sixty years, and by the advice of Bum Sah and the *Bharadars* of Kumaon.

**44. Colonel J. Nicolls, to C. M. Ricketts, Principal Private Secretary. Chumpawut, 16th May, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to transmit herewith, by express, a copy of a dispatch just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, announcing that the Chountra, his army, and effects (with a very small exception), had crossed the Kali on the evening of the 14th instant, according to the terms of the convention concluded with that Chief and the other Gorkah Sirdars on the 27th Ultimo.

I shall have the honor to transmitting the original of that convention to you to-morrow, with the duplicate of this dispatch. If not now an important, it may be considered a curious instrument.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's dispatch is of very great importance in every view; and I request that in submitting it to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General you will do me the favour to state, that Mr. Gardner and myself would have separated the paragraphs connected with our respective departments but that he, with the same patriotic feeling which directs all his actions, conceives that the important subjects contained in it would lose a portion of their interest by such official division.

I beg that His Lordship will be pleased to honor Mr. Gardner by an early communication of his commands; and I trust that as much of the instructions conveyed to Mr. Gardner (in consequence) of the great light thrown on the enemy's situation by the Colonel's despatches may be made known to me, as may enable me, with more confidence, to conduct the movement of the troops committed to my charge.

It appears to be entirely superfluous to add, that the most cordial harmony, and the best understanding have subsisted between Mr. Gardner and myself since we met at Kataan Mull; and there can be little doubt that an unity of feeling and action will animate us, as long as we direct our

whole attention which we have hitherto done, to promote the welfare, and uphold the honour of the Government, whose commands we have the pride and pleasure of endeavouring to obey.

**45. J. Adam, Secretary to Government to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Futtugurh, 19th May, 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

1. Colonel Nicolls having transmitted to the Governor-General a copy of the letter to his address of the 11th ultimo from Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, reporting his communication with Choutra Bum Sah, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions, arising, out of His Lordship's consideration of that important document.

2. I am directed, in the first instance to express to you the Governor-General's approbation of Lieutenant-Colonels Gardner's conduct, and of the tenor of his share of the conversation with Bum Sah, which appear to His Lordship to be marked with equal prudence and address. The counsel offered by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Bum Sah was wise, with reference to that Chief's actual situation, and the relation in which he may become placed towards the Government of Nepaul, and if acted on, will be beneficial to the British interests, as well as conducive to the security of Bum Sah against the eventual hostility of the ruling party at Cathmandoo. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, by explicitly disclaiming any authority to converse on such subjects and by declaring his advice to proceed merely from his own view of the embarrassments of Bum Sah's situation, has left to the British Government and its agents the unshackled freedom of action on every point connected with it. You are requested to communicate to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner this expression of the Governor-General's approbation of his conduct.



3. Adverting to the whole of the circumstances of the case, the Governor General discerns the prospect of considerable advantage to our interests in affording to Bum Sah and the party with which he is connected, all the support which they can derive from a knowledge of his Lordship's favourable disposition towards them and also in extending to him our assistance and co-operation, in securing himself in the province of Dotee, should he determine to attempt the occupation of it for himself.

4. In explanation of His Lordship's sentiments on each of these points, I proceed to state to you the following observations.

5. The expediency of limiting our direct support of Bum Sah to such declarations as may convey to him a knowledge of our disposition in his favour, with a power of making such use of the knowledge as he may deem advisable, is founded on these considerations. His Lordship is not altogether aware, that any other mode of rendering that support would be consistent with general principles of policy, or conducive to the attainment of the particular object in view. A public declaration to the Gorkah Government of our desire to negotiate with Bum Sah, to the exclusion of any other agent, would naturally excite suspicion of a secret understanding with him, founded on his presumed readiness to make greater sacrifices of the interests of his Government and country, in order to conciliate our goodwill, than any other individual or party. A very powerful and plausible handle would thus be given to his enemies, who still retain their power over the Rajah, for preventing him from getting the negotiation into his hands. If they succeed in this exclusion of Bum Sah from the conduct of the negotiation, we shall by so much excite the opposition and ill-will of the party opposed to him, and not only weaken a party which it is our obvious interest to uphold, but perhaps involve Bum Sah and his adherents in the most serious consequences. The knowledge obtained by Bum

Sah of our real disposition will enable him and his adherents to make their own advantage of that circumstance, in disposing the Rajah to emancipate himself from that party, which by its violent measures has involved the state of Nepaul in imminent peril, and seek the aid of those whose pacific counsels would have averted the war, and may yet save his Government and family from ruin.

6. With regard to the occupation of Dotee by Bum Sah, there is, in His Lordship's judgment, no ground for hesitation on that score. While hostilities continue between the two States, every effort to reduce the means and circumscribe the territories of the Gorkahs is a legitimate object of the war, and our avowed support of an officer of that Government taking a step of the nature, is perfectly consistent with the acknowledged principles of public honor and the practice of belligerent States. It is for Bum Sah to consider whether, by taking this step, he promotes his own security, and augments his chance of effecting the recovery of his ascendancy in the State. In reference to its effect on our interests, there is no doubt that the occupation of Dotee by a Chief independent of the Gorkahs, and necessarily relying on us for support, will be an advantageous arrangement, in the event of peace with that State and more especially so, if the guidance of affairs should not fall into the hands of those, whose general policy and undoubted interests must be to maintain the relations of friendship with the British Government.

7. It will be in your recollection, that in the instructions to Mr. Metcalfe, relative to your mission to Kumaon, the benefits derivable from an arrangement of this nature were adverted to.

8. On the foregoing grounds, therefore, the Governor General has no hesitation in authorizing you to convey to Bum Sah the most satisfactory assurances of our cordial and zealous support to the extent stated.

9. You might take an opportunity of intimating to him, that the substance of all his communications with Lieutenant-

Colonel Gardner has been made known to the Governor-General ; that it will afford His Lordship the highest satisfaction to find that the Rajah adopts his advice, and empowers him to treat with the British Government for the renewal of peace ; that it will also be in the highest degree gratifying to the Governor-General, to see Bum Sah restored to that place in the councils of the Rajah, to which he is entitled by his rank and character to aspire and the influence of which His Lordship is assured would be employed in promoting the genuine interests of the State, by being directed to the maintenance of peace and amity with the British Government. That the Governor-General only awaits information of the actual receipt by Bum Sah of such powers, to furnish you with corresponding authority, and to authorize you to enter on a negociation, without delay, for the attainment of that desirable object. You will offer every encouragement to Bum Sah in this particular.

10. You will set before his mind, however, the possible event of his enemies availing themselves of the actual possession of the person and authority of the Rajah, to procure a disavowal of all his proceedings and to endeavour to sacrifice him to the maintenance of their own power that in the apprehension of such an event, he will do well to secure himself against all risk by adopting the advice tendered by Colonel Gardner, and placing himself in a condition in which his enemies cannot injure him that he cannot be condemned for taking precaution, to secure himself from persons seeking his destruction, or for opposing, by the means in his power, an unprincipled faction, which is placing the interests of his family and the honor and safety of Gorkah State at hazard, for the preservation of their own usurped authority : that this measure, while it will convince his enemies of his resolution not to recede from what he has done, will strengthen his means of effecting their expulsion from the councils of the Rajah and will not, in the event of his success in the least embarrass his future proceedings, nor involve him with those persons, to whom

the measure may appear in its first aspect as the act of an enemy to his country. You are authorized to assure him, that in attempting this object, he shall have every support that the British authorities in Kumaon can give; or that if he should prefer it, we would abstain from any open interference, until such time as the circumstances of his situation should render it desirable or necessary, informing him, at the same time (provided it shall appear to Colonel Nicolls to be expedient on military grounds) that we are prepared openly to countenance his proceedings, by advancing a force into Dotee to support them. That under an issue of the affair which shall render it necessary for him to break with the Court of Cathmandoo and render himself independent of its authority, the British Government will guarantee to him and his family the independent sovereignty of Dotee, and any other territory which he may acquire; and that a negotiation of this independence and guarantee will form a provision of any treaty of peace which may be made with the Government of Cathmandoo. It cannot fail to occur to you, that the opportunity of acquiring an independent sovereignty in Dotee might have temptation for Bum Sah, capable of outweighing the considerations of loyalty, and patriotism, which would otherwise urge him to save his prince and his country by effecting a peace. There is this contingency attending the decision which Bum Sah might make, as to establishing his own sovereignty in Dotee; namely, that the Gorkahs, driven to despair by that further loss of territory, might fly off from the disposition to treat which they before entertained, and might continue a contest, which though ruinous for them would be inconvenient for us. It is thence for our advantage, that the views of Bum Sah should be directed primarily to bringing about a peace. You will, therefore, when you pledge our support for his maintenance in Dotee, not present the opening for rendering himself independent in such a light as may induce him to give it the preference; but you will display it as an ultimate resource, which though essentially ineligible, as

involving him in unavoidable difficulties and distresses, is still a security sufficient to encourage his efforts against the Thappa party.

11. You will be prepared in concert with Colonel Nicolls, who will receive instructions on the subject through the established channel, to act in conformity to the foregoing declaration.

12. I am further directed to convey to you the Governor-General's authority to advance to Bum Sah a sum of money, not exceeding a few thousand rupees, to enable him to keep his troops together. The measure will, His Lordship observes, testify our sincerity; and even if it should ultimately be turned against us, it will not materially obstruct our views.

13. If you should be of opinion that Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's personal acquaintance with Bum Sah, and the confidence with which he appears to have inspired that Chief, will render the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner in the proposed communication desirable, you are authorized to avail yourself on his approved ability and address, provided his services can be dispensed with at the time by Colonel Nicolls.

14. You are apprized, by my letter of the 12th instant, that Gujraj Misser, formerly the *Gooroo*, or spiritual guide, of the late Rajah, Run Bahadur, and much in his confidence, and possessing considerable influence in the administration previously to the confirmed ascendancy of the Thappa, has recently proceeded by invitation from the Rajah and Beem Sing Thappa, to Cathmandoo. Gujraj Misser retired to Benares about the period of the death of Run Bahadur, and has subsisted on the profits of a jageer from the British Government. During the time of his influence, he was always favourable to the connexion between the British Government and the State of Nepaul, and was employed in the negotiations conducted both by Major-General Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant Colonel Knox. He has recently professed the most earnest desire to be instrumental

to the restoration of peace, and a perfect confidence of being able to effect it, and also eventually to accomplish the subversion, or limitation at least, of the power of the Thappas. With these designs he has proceeded to Cathmandoo, after having personally communicated with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and being apprized generally of the terms on which peace would be granted. There is reason to think, that this person's views and Bum Sah's would coincide, although the *Gooroo* may possibly have already obtained authority to negotiate, or may, notwithstanding his knowledge of Bum Sah's situation and proceedings, endeavour to get the negociation into his own hands from personal views. It may be expedient to apprise Bum Sah of the circumstance of Gujraj Misser's visit to Catmandhoo, without imparting to him the whole of his designs, and suggest for Bum Sah's consideration, whether to open a communication with Gujraj Misser for the promotion of their mutual advantage.

15. I am further directed to inform you, that by advices this day received from Major-General Ochterlony, it appears that Umer Sing has surrendered on terms. Umer Sing has expressed to the Major General an earnest desire to treat for peace on the part of his Government, alleging that he is in possession of full powers for the purpose. It is impossible, however, that he can be in possession of powers and instructions adapted to the present condition of the war; and advertig also to the expectation that Bum Sah may be authorized to treat for peace, and the superior advantages of getting the negociation into that channel, the Governor General has desired General Ochterlony to decline, entering on any discussions of the subject with Ummar Sing Thappa. You will probably deem it advisable to inform Bum Sah of the circumstance.

16. The terms of Umer Sing's surrender and any further information which it may be useful to know, will be transmitted to you as soon as they are received ; at present,

the simple fact of his surrender is all that is known to the Governor General.

17. Although Colonel Nicolls has communicated to you a copy of Lieutenant—Colonel Gardner's letter of the 11th instant, and the one addressed to Mr. Ricketts, transmitting the copy of it, his Lordship has desired me to transmit to you the enclosed official copies of those documents, in order to complete the correspondence of your office.

**46. J. Adam, Secretary to Government to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Futtugurh, 21st May 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

1. Since I had the honor to address you on the 19th instant, Colonel Nicolls' dispatch to Mr. Rickets, enclosing a copy of a letter to his address from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, has been received and perused by the Governor-General.

2. The contents of that letter are highly important ; but as my letter of the 19th has conveyed to you full instructions on every point connected with the present condition, and the views and prospects of Choutra Bum Sah and his adherents, as far as they are within the knowledge of the Governor-General, His Lordship has not thought it necessary to communicate any further detailed instructions on those subjects.

3. The tenor of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's last letter confirms the impression made by the perusal of his preceding one and the importance of pursuing the course prescribed by the instructions above referred to, while it affords ground of confident hope that the expectations of His Lordship will be fulfilled.

4. A copy of Colonel Nicolls' letter and its enclosure is herewith transmitted, for the purpose of rendering your correspondence complete. The cordial harmony and unity of action which has prevailed in the conduct of the services committed to your joint charge, has been a source of great

satisfaction to the Governor-General, as well as of eminent benefit to the public, and accords with the honorable and disinterested spirit of public zeal, which has been so conspicuous in every part of the conduct of both Colonel Nicolls and yourself.

5. You will be pleased to communicate this letter, and my dispatch of the 19th instant, to Colonel Nicolls.

**47. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner, Agent to the Governor General in Kumaon, Futtu Ghur, 23rd May, 1814.**

\* \* \* \* \*

You will have observed from the copy of the agreement concluded by Major General Ochterlony with *Kajee Umer Sing Thappa* of which a translation was forwarded to you in my private letter of the 21st instant, that *Buktower Sing* and the *Gorkah* forces occupying *Gurhwal* are to have the option of retiring beyond the *Sardah* by the *Kumaon Road*.

2. Although the proposition conveyed to the *Gorkah* officers in that quarter with your sanction by *Bum Sah* will have prepared you for the eventual passage of those troops through *Kumaon*, His Lordship deems it proper to direct your particular attention and that of Colonel Nicolls to the subject, that all the necessary precautions may be taken by you, to secure on the one hand the due execution of the engagement under which they retire, and on the other the tranquillity of the country and the observance on the part of the *Gorkah* troops of good order and regularity. His Lordship leaves entirely to you and Colonel Nicolls the measures to be adopted for the attainment of these objects.

3. If the *Gorkah* commander can be induced to retire by the route of *Rohilcund*, which in the actual position of affairs in *Kumaon* and *Gurhwal* may be equally satisfactory to them, it would be extremely desirable that an arrangement for that purpose should be formed. The punctual



execution however of the terms of the engagement with Ummer Sing must supersede any consideration of temporary inconvenience.

4. Should the lower route be taken, the arrangement for conducting the Gorkah troops to their destination will still be made by you and Colonel Nicolls, and you will in this case communicate with the magistrates of Moradabad and Bareilly through whose jurisdictions they will have to pass. In this event also the Gorkah forces should be conducted to a point of the Nepaulese territory eastward of the province of Dotee.

5 This precaution has already been adverted to with respect to Ummer Sing Thappa and Runjore Sing and their followers, and instructions have been issued to Major General Ochterlony accordingly.

6. It is almost superfluous to observe that should Bum Sah have actually proceeded to the occupation of Dotee, the precautionary arrangements for the conduct of the Gorkah troops from Gurhwal into the Nepaulese territories beyond the Sardah through Kumaon must not be discontinued until they shall have been conducted beyond the Eastern limits of Dotee.

**48. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Honble Edward Gardner. Fattygurh, 28th May, 1815.**

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 19 instant, enclosing the copy of Lieutenant Colonel Gardener's report of his conference with Chountra Bum Sah, Rooderbheer Sah, and Chamooah Bhundaree *Kajee* on the 17th which was conducted on Colonel Gardner's part with his usual judgment and address.

2. The tenor of Rooderbheer Sah's discourse is considered by the Governor General to possess the importance which you attach to it, Rooderbheer Sah appears to be no less sensible than his brother, that the decided proceeding adopted by the latter at Almorah requires to be followed up by a corresponding course of conduct, in order not merely to recover their influence at Cathmandoo, but to secure their

personal safety, and he appears to be equally solicitous with Bum Sah for what they term the support of the British Government, in obtaining the direction of the expected negotiation for peace. As Rooderbheer Sah appears to possess considerable influence over Bum Sah, both on account of the greater decision and boldness of his character, and his superior intellectual powers, the discovery of his views and sentiments was extremely important and the knowledge that they correspond with those previously declared by his brother is very satisfactory.

3. You have been apprized by my letter of the 19 instant of the favourable disposition entertained by the Governor General towards Bum Sah and his brother, the desire of His Lordship to see the conduct of the negotiation vested in their hands, and their ascendancy in the councils of the Rajah established on the basis of their being the instruments of restoring peace between the two states. You were informed also of the extent to which His Lordship was prepared to aid them in the prosecution of their views, bounded by no other limits than those necessarily imposed by a consideration of the probable influence of our direct interference on the success of the attempt and of the dignity of the British Government which would not permit it to enter as a party into a struggle for power between two contending factions in a foreign and hostile court.

4. Important as the conversation and declarations of Rooderbheer Sah are considered to be for the reasons above assigned, it does not appear to His Lordship to be necessary to furnish you with any additional instructions founded on them, since their tendency is altogether to confirm the propriety in His Lordship's judgment of the course of proceeding already prescribed in my dispatch of the 19th instant.

5. Adverting to the probability that exists of the conduct of a negotiation for peace with the Government of Nipaul devolving on you, by the success of Bum Sah's applications to the Rajah, the Governor-General deems it proper

to put you in possession of the draft of a proposed treaty of peace prepared and transmitted to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw on a former occasion, together with some explanatory remarks and an extract from the Governor General's instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, further elucidating the proposed terms of peace.

6. In the actual circumstances of the case, some of the articles of the draft will admit of modification and others may be excluded from any treaty now to be formed, but the general tenor of the draft is applicable to the present condition of affairs and the relative position of the parties.

7. The Governor-General will be prepared to state to you the modifications and changes which may be admitted, and in the meantime you will be enabled by the possession of the enclosed documents to impart to Bum Sah, the basis on which His Lordship is disposed to treat for peace, and you are hereby authorized, if you shall judge it advisable, to make such a communication. They may be stated in general terms to be :

1st. Renunciation of all the points in dispute between the two Governments antecedent to the War.

2nd. Cession of territory as an indemnification for the expences of the War.

3rd. Security for all chiefs or states who may have aided the British Government during the War, and eventually the settlement of a line of demarcation between them and the Gorkah possessions.

8. Under this head it is necessary I should more specially advert to the Siccim Rajah because there may be less difficulty respecting the points to be stipulated for that chief, if the provision be insisted on in the first instance, than there might be were it in a later day agitated as a matter arising out of a general agreement. The Governor-General will make it an indispensable article, that such arrangement of territory shall be made as will afford complete communication between the British Provinces and the territory of the

Siccim Rajah. This you would intimate to Bum Sah in the earliest stage of discussion.

9. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing your correspondence with Bum Sah, and to inform you that the tenor of your reply to his letter is approved by the Governor-General.

10. His Lordship desired me to convey to you his authority to retain for your own use the elephant presented to you by the Choutra.

DRAFT.

49. TREATY OF PEACE between the Honorable East India Company and Maharajah Bikram Sah (insert titles) Rajah of Nepaul settled between Major Paris Bradshaw on the part of the Honorable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Honorable Francis Earl of Moira, Knight of the Most Noble of the Garter, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honorable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and by.....  
 .....on the part of Maharajah &c. a. (insert titles) in virtue of powers to that effect vested in them by the said Rajah of Nepaul.

Whereas War has arisen between the Honorable East India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul and Whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of peace and amity which previously to the occurrence of the late differences have long subsisted between the two states the following terms of peace have been agreed upon.

ARTICLE 1.

Peace and friendship between the Honorable East India Company and the Government of Nepaul, and hostilities shall cease in all quarters immediately on the receipt

of information of the conclusion of this treaty intelligence of which shall be expended by every practicable means.

#### ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah of Nepaul hereby renounces for himself and his heirs and successors for ever all claims to the disputed lands which have for some time past been the subject of discussion between the two states, and acknowledges the right of the Honorable Company to the Sovereignty of the whole of those lands.

#### ARTICLE 3.

Whereas Munraj Foujdar an officer in the service of the Nepaulese Government stands charged with the atrocious murder in cold blood of the Police officers of the British Government in Bootwal, an act which by precluding further amicable discussion between the two states was the immediate cause of the War, the Rajah of Nepaul hereby agrees to surrender Munraj Foujdar into the hands of the British Commandi officer within..... days from this date. In order that the said Munraj shall be subjected to trial for the alleged offence and to commensurate punishment if the charge be proved against him.

#### ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes to the Hon'ble Company in perpetuity the whole of the territory recently in the occupation of the Government of Nepaul, situated below the first range of Hills from the eastern border of Morung to the Ganges. and renounces all claim or pretension of every description on that territory.

#### ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Nepaul for himself, his heirs and successors hereby renounces all claims and pretensions whatsoever over the countries situated to the West of the River Gogra formerly conquered by the Gorkah arms and engages to

withdraw from those countries within the space of—days from this date any Nepaulese troops which may be still in those countries, and the Rajah hereby binds himself and his heirs and successors never to revive his claims or pretensions on those countries.

#### ARTICLE 6.

Whereas the British Government has entered into engagements of protection and guarantee against the Gorkah power with the chief of several Hill Principalities lying to the eastward of the Gogra and has encouraged the inhabitants to assist in restoring the authority of their ancient chiefs the Rajah of Nepaul hereby recognizes and acknowledges the validity of those engagements and renounces all claim or pretension over the territories of such Hill chiefs as may have entered into engagements to the above effect with the Hon'ble Company, or may have risen against the Gorkah power up to the period when hostilities shall have ceased. A list of all the Chiefs coming within the foregoing discription shall be delivered to the Rajah of Nepaul at the earliest practicable period of time. The Rajah engages never to molest or wage War against those Chiefs who may receive the benefit of this article and who are under the guarantee of the Hon'ble Company, nor to interfere in any manner in their disputes either spontaneously or by molestation, and the Rajah further agrees that all differences arising between the State of Nepaul and any of those principalities shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government which will decide according to justice and right after due examination and the Rajah further engages to abide by its award.

#### ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah of Nepaul hereby engages never to injure or molest nor to suffer the officers of his Government to injure or molest any persons residing within the territory which may remain to him for any part which they may have taken in the present War.

ARTICLE 8.

Whereas the Hon'ble Company has been exposed to a great expence by the preparations which it has been compelled to make for the war now happily concluded the Rajah of Nipaul engages to pay to the British Government the sum of..... according to the following instalments... The following persons shall be surrendered into the hands of the British Government as hostages for the liquidation of the above sum and shall not be liberated until the whole is paid.

ARTICLE 9.

The Rajah engages never to take or retain in his service the subject of any European or American State, nor any subject of the British Government European or native of India without the permission of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

In order to secure and improve the relations of Amity and Peace hereby established between the two states, it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.

ARTICLE 11.

The Treaty of Commerce concluded between the two states in 1792 is hereby declared to be renewed in full force and the contracting parties engage to concert together for the purpose of introducing into that Treaty such alterations and improvements as may appear to be expedient.

ARTICLE 12.

This treaty shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul within.....days from this date and the ratification delivered to Major Bradshaw who engages to procure and deliver to the Rajah the ratification of the Governor General in..... days or sooner if practicable.

Done at.....on & c. a.

## REMARKS ON THE DRAFT OF A TREATY OF PEACE WITH NIPAUL.

49a. Preamble Requires no remarks.

### ARTICLE 1.

Requires no remarks. Every means will, of course, be taken to expedite the conveyance of the information of the conclusion of peace to distant quarters.

### ARTICLE 2.

This article is indispensable, and can admit of no qualification.

### ARTICLE 3.

The object of this article is sufficiently expressed in the body of the draft. The Governor-General holds it to be indispensable, that the Nepaulese shall agree to deliver up Munraj, who is charged with the murder of our officers in cold blood, as the most appropriate atonement for that atrocious outrage.

### ARTICLE 4.

The cession of the low lands along the extent of our frontier so as to make the base of the hills the boundary of our territory, is indispensable. It will be for future consideration, whether to transfer to the Nabob Vizier such part of the Terraie adjoining his Excellency's territory as may belong to the Nepaulese, or to grant it to the restored Chiefs of the neighbouring hill principalities.

### ARTICLE 5.

The total exclusion of the Gorkah influence, power, and authority, from the territories west of the Gogra, is indispensable. This will leave at our disposal Kumaoon, and will greatly circumscribe the resources of the Gorkahs. The Gogra forms a marked boundary, if the limitation should stop there ; but it is probable that Dotee, and other countries East of that river, will have risen against the Gorkahs,



in time to entitle themselves to the benefit of the succeeding article.

#### ARTICLE 6.

Every obligation of good faith and of policy prompt the insertion of an article to this effect. Some observations on its tenor are contained in the body of the instructions to Major Bradshaw. The officers employed to negotiate will transmit, either to Major Bradshaw or to the Governor-General, a list of the Chiefs with whom engagements have been made, or who have risen in arms against the Gorkahs, upto the date of their receipt of information of the conclusion of peace. The latter, as well as the former, must be included, as they will equally incur the resentment of the Gorkahs.

#### ARTICLE 7.

This is indispensable, and cannot be resisted on any valid grounds.

#### ARTICLE 8.

This article rests on the supposition that the Government of Nepaul has the means of making a large pecuniary payment, a point on which information will probably be procurable in a more advanced stage of our operations. The amount and periods of payments must be regulated by information to be received. Major Bradshaw will, however, consider the retention or exclusion of this article to be determinable by his discretion. The hostages must be selected from the Rajah's own family or that of Bheem Sein.

#### ARTICLE 9.

The Governor-General has lately received information that Europeans, and even British subjects, have recently been employed in disciplining the Nepaulese troops. If this proves to be the case, and those persons be still in the service of Nepaul, every effort should be made to seize them and they should be sent down to Fort-William as prisoners.

## ARTICLE 10.

The permanent residence of a British Minister at the Court of Nepaul, if that State shall survive the present war, appears to be a very desirable measure. If a British Minister had been resident there of late years it is probable that the present war would have been avoided. As the object of excluding us from a knowledge of the country, and the passes into it, will no longer be attainable, the residence of a British Minister is not so likely to be viewed with jealousy and alarm as heretofore.

## ARTICLE 11.

The renewal of the Commercial Treaty will perhaps lay the foundation of an improved system of commercial intercourse with Nepaul and the neighbouring countries; but this stipulation is not considered to be indispensable and may be omitted altogether. A stipulation, in general terms, for a free commercial intercourse between the two States, would, however, be a desirable substitute, if the article, as it at present stands, is omitted.

## ARTICLE 12.

Requires no remark. The blanks in this and preceding articles will be filled up by Major Bradshaw according to his discretion. Any delay in the receipt of the ratification by the Rajah beyond the stipulated period, if not satisfactorily accounted for must be followed by a renewal of hostile operations. Major Bradshaw will consider these notes to have the force of regular instructions for his guidance.

**50. J. Adam Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Futtugurh, 5th June, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a dispatch and its enclosures, received from Lieutenant-

Colonel Bradshaw, relative to the deputation to his camp of *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser, empowered to treat for peace on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul, together with an extract from instructions issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw in reply, under this date.

2. The arrival of Gujraj Misser with powers to treat, materially affects the view of affairs under which the Governor-General's instructions to you of the 19th and 21st ultimo were issued; and unless it shall appear that Gujraj Misser's instructions are of a nature to restrict him from making those concessions which the Governor-General is entitled and resolved to demand, His Lordship sees no ground for continuing to indulge an expectation, that the conduct of the negotiation will devolve on Bum Sah, or consequently, that any of the public advantages anticipated from that event will be realized.

3. Satisfactory as it would have been to the Governor-General to have seen the conduct of the negotiation vested in the hands of Bum Sah, and by that means the influence of himself and his part re-established in the ascendancy which they formerly possessed in the councils of the State of Nepaul, it would not be reconcilable with the genuine interests of the Hon'ble Company, or with those principles of policy by which the intercourse of the British Government with foreign States must be ruled, to decline to treat with an agent properly accredited and empowered, for the sake of aiding the personal views of another party, however advantageous might be the consequences of that party's success.

4. After the uniform expression of its readiness to treat with the existing Government of Nepaul, on proper atonement and compensation being offered, it would not be creditable or wise for the British Government to refuse to negotiate with an agent apparently authorized to treat on that footing. In the particular case, the character

of Gujraj Misser, and the circumstances which preceded his invitation to Cathmandoo, strengthen the general argument.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw has accordingly been directed, after ascertaining that Gujraj Misser's powers and instructions are such as to enable him to make those sacrifices on the part of the Government of Nepaul, which are considered indispensable, to enter on the discussion of the terms of pacification.

6. While this resolution has necessarily been taken by His Lordship, the situation and circumstances of Bum Sah and his family have not been overlooked; and you will observe that every means have been taken for securing his interests and supporting him in the independent possession of Dotee, if he should resolve on that line of proceeding under the disappointment of his other views. You will observe, also, that every practicable degree of caution has been observed to prevent the disclosure of his secret, in case he should finally determine against that course of proceedings. This is not unattended with considerable inconvenience, and even some hazard of serious interruption to the negociation; but the Governor-General can have no hesitation in fulfilling, to the utmost extent, the promises and assurances conveyed to Bum Sah, in his name, through you.

7. I now have to state to you the course of proceeding which it will be expedient to pursue towards Bum Sah, under the actual circumstances of the case.

8. It will be proper, if you have not already done so, in consequence of the information which I had the honour to convey to you in my private letter of the 4th instant, that you should inform Bum Sah of the arrival of Gujraj Misser in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp, furnished with powers to negotiate peace; that, under these circumstances, the Governor-General would not be warranted in declining negociation with the selected agent of the Rajah, however gratifying it would have been to His Lordship had

Bum Sah been the negociator ; that His Lordship is not the less prepared however, to fulfil the assurances already conveyed to Bum Sah in the event of his determining to adopt that course which has been contemplated as the alternative of his obtaining the conduct of the negociation ; that he must be sensible that the juncture admits of no delay, since if peace is once signed, no countenance can be given by the British Government to the attempts of any subject of the State of Nepaul against the interests of that State ; that the approach of Ummer Sing Thappa and Runjore Sing and their followers, and of the Gorkah troops lately occupying Gurhwal, will shortly put it out of his power to seize on Dotee, and that apparently he has no choice between an immedate declaration of his independence accompanied by the necessary measures for securing it and a determination to preserve his allegiance to the Government of Nepaul and await the course of events.

9. You will not urge him to the adoption of either measure, but leave him to his free choice, assuring him that whatever it may be, the British Government will continue to regard him its friend and well-wisher. It will be necessary however, to obtain an explicit declaration of Bum Sah's intentions, in order that our proceedings and negotiations elsewhere may not continue to be embarrassed by the present uncertain state of this transaction. Authority for eventually moving a British force into Dotee has been conveyed to you and Colonel Nicolls ; and in the event of Bum Sah deciding to take the part of establishing himself in Dotee, independently of the Nepaulese Government, it will be a point for consideration whether the occupation of a post in that province by a British force will not be requisite, as a test of his security as well as a means of effecting the object. This is a question which must be decided on military as well as political grounds, and is therefore left to the discretion of Colonel Nicolls and yourself.

10. You will be pleased to communicate to me, without delay, and also to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, by express, the determination which Bum Sah may take, and its result.

11. If he determines on seizing Dotee, you will be prepared to act in the manner prescribed by the instructions already in your possession. In this event, also, it will be necessary to take precautions relative to the troops retiring from Gurhwal, and the countries beyond the Jumna. Major-General Ochterlony has been apprized of the probable necessity of directing the march of Ummer Sing, Runjore Sing, and their followers, to some point of the Nepaulese territory beyond the eastern frontier of Dotee, and will have furnished Lieutenant Murray, who has been appointed to escort them, with instructions for his eventual guidance. You will be pleased, as soon as Bum Sah's determination is known, to intimate to Lieutenant Murray the route which it may be necessary for him to take with reference to that circumstance. Should Bum Sah not proceed to establish himself in Dotee, there will be no assignable motive for preventing Umer Sing and his son with their followers from entering that province.

12. You will, of course, in concert with Colonel Nicolls, adopt the necessary measures with respect to the march of the Gorkah troops retiring from Gurhwal, as the circumstances above indicated may render expedient.

**51. Extract from Draft of Treaty enclosed in instructions to Colonel Bradshaw at the 5th June 1813.**

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Nepaul renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim to, or connexion with, the countries lying to the west of the river Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government having authorized its agents in the course of the war, to enter into engagements with

certain Chiefs and tribes subjects of the Government of Nepaul the Rajah hereby agrees to recognize and respect any treaties or engagements which may have been formed with such persons previously to the conclusion of the treaty; and the Rajah hereby engages to make such further cessions of territory (in addition to those stipulated by the third, fourth, and fifth articles), as may be necessary to enable the British Government to fulfil any engagements of the above description which its agents may have contracted. A list of the Chiefs or tribes with whom such engagements may have been concluded shall be delivered to the Rajah with the least practicable delay. The Rajah, moreover, engages never to molest nor disturb, any persons who may come within the operation of this article, nor to interfere in any way, with their affairs and he further agrees, that any disputes which may arise between them and the Gorkah State or its subjects, shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah engages to abide.

**51a. Extract from instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, dated 5th June, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ARTICLE 5.

Requires no remark.

#### ARTICLE 6.

The Governor-General expects that this article will meet with considerable resistance founded on the unavoidable indefiniteness of its provisions and the apprehensions which may be excited, that a compliance with it will bind the Rajah to unknown and ruinous concessions :—

The stipulation is however indispensably necessary to enable us to fulfil any engagements which may have been contracted with chiefs of the Gorkah state, or with any

Hill Chiefs or tribes who may have risen against the Gorkahs and have thus exposed themselves to the vengeance of that Government.

The first alarm, however, which such a proposition will naturally excite in the Gorkah negociators will be considerably quieted by the explanation which I shall presently empower you to give and by the assurance which you may proffer that the Rajah of Nepaul shall have a distinct statement of the concessions required before the Treaty be brought forward for ratification.

I proceed therefore to state to you the particular cases with reference to which the Article has been framed and the course of argument by which it will be proper to repel the objections of the Gorkah negotiator.

You are apprized by my dispatch under date the 12th ultimo of the expectation entertained by Bum Sah of obtaining from his court powers to treat for Peace, and the enclosed copy of instructions issued to Mr. Gardner under date the 19th ultimo will inform you more fully of the considerations which have led the Governor-General to encourage and support Bum Sah either in that pursuit or in his eventual decision to possess himself of Dotee and cast off his allegiance to the Gorkah Government. Should he make this last decision, a circumstance rendered probable by the deputation of Gujraj Misser to your camp and the consequent disappointment of Bum Sah's expectations of obtaining the conduct of the negotiations for Peace, the honor of the British Government is pledged to support him on the independent possession of Dotee. Under the uncertainty however which still exists of the course he may take and the inexpediency of suspending these instructions until his decision, founded on the information which he will receive from Cathmandoo, shall be known, it has been thought necessary to provide for the supposed case, by a conditional stipulation to the effect of the 6th Article of the enclosed draft. As Bum Sah may not finally take the resolution of



establishing himself in Dotee, it would be inconsistent with policy, honor, and humanity to involve him in the consequences of a premature disclosure of the scheme which he has had in contemplation, and the power of fulfilling our engagement to him must be secured under a general stipulation such as that expressed in the Article now under consideration.

Should Bum Sah on the other hand actually establish himself in Dotee and cast off his allegiance to the Government of Nepaul an Article must be inserted in the Treaty binding the Rajah of Nepaul to acknowledge his independence, to respect his territory and to submit all differences which may hereafter arise to our arbitration.

There is reason to believe that some of the Hill Tribes to the Eastward, besides the people of Siccem have taken up arms against the Gorkahs or at least have acted in a manner which while it has forwarded our interests has exposed those persons to the vengeance of the Gorkah Government. It will be necessary therefore in the event of the negotiation being brought to be close before accurate information on this head can be obtained from Captain Latter, to provide the means of securing these persons against consequences of their acts if it shall appear that our public faith is pledged to that extent. In the event of your receiving timely information on the subject from Captain Latter, the names of the Chiefs or tribes may be specified in the Treaty but if there be any defects or ambiguity in that information, it will be advisable to retain the conditional provisions of the Draft. The Rajah of Siccem's case is specially provided for by an article in the Draft, and if you shall be apprized before or during the discussion of the subject that there are no other chiefs to the Eastward whose interests we are bound to provide for, and that Bum Sah has relinquished the intention of establishing himself in Dotee you will either altogether refrain from agitating the question, or give up the point as the case

may be. In the latter event you will of course state as the ground of your proceeding on the fact of your having ascertained that no engagements of the nature referred to have been contracted, and that the necessity of the stipulation is superseded.

Mr. Gardner and Captain Latter will be respectively instructed to keep you informed on the subjects adverted to in the preceding passage.

In reply to the objections which will be made by the Nipaulese negociator you will observe that in the prosecution of hostilities against the Gorkahs the British Government naturally resorted to every legitimate and justifiable means of rendering its operations effectual, that among these the Governor General did not hesitate to encourage and countenance those chiefs or tribes who might be disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity of shaking off their subjection to the Gorkahs and that the British Agents and commanding officers were authorized to convey such encouragement and countenance to all who might adopt that line of conduct, that under these instructions the British Government might have become pledged by the acts of its Agents to certain Chiefs whom it could not abandon; that the distance of your station from some of the points of that extensive line of operations which had been carried on prevented you from knowing with what Chiefs or tribes such engagements might have been formed and rendered indispensable a conditional stipulation to the effect of the Article in question. You will at the same time offer the Gorkah negociators the most positive assurances that this Article shall not be acted on further than is absolutely necessary for the honor and good faith of the British Government, and that it will be the Governor General's earnest wish and study to render it as little injurious as possible to the Gorkah's states. By these observations and others concerned in the same spirit His Lordship hopes that you will be enabled to reconcile the Nipaulese negociator to an Article from

which except under the circumstances supposed in the paragraph the Governor General cannot recede.

### 7. Article

This Article requires no particular remark. If Captain Latter shall be enabled to furnish you with the means of defining the proposed limits of the Siccem territory in the quarter of Nagree they should be inserted in the Treaty, in which case the clause providing for the future adjustment of those limits through Commissioners will be omitted. This will be very desirable on account of the expediency of rendering the Treaty as perfect and definite as possible and leaving nothing for subsequent discussion and altercation.

**52. J. Adam, Secretary to Government to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul. Futturgurh, 5th June, 1815.**

\*

\*

\*

\*

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 28th ultimo, reporting the arrival in your camp from Cathmandoo, of *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser accompanied by Chunder Shekhur Opadeah and enclosing an original letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to the address of the Governor-General, with copies and translations of letters to your address from the Rajah and Beem Syne Thappa, and a translation of the instrument conveying to Gujraj Misser full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with the British Government on behalf of the Rajah of Nepaul. A copy and translation of the letters from the Rajah of Nepaul to the Governor-General are enclosed for your information.

2. Your dispatch and its enclosures having been laid before the Governor-General, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions founded on the contents of those documents.

3. The tenor and scope of the powers granted to Gujraj Misser appear, from the translation transmitted by you, to be perfectly comprehensive and satisfactory; and his declaration, that he is not instructed to make specific propositions, but that the terms of the peace are referred to the generosity of the British Government, although not conclusive of the existence of a sincere disposition to make peace does not warrant any suspicion of an opposite sentiment.

4. It may be questioned, however, His Lordship observes, whether the Government of Cathmandoo is actually prepared to make those extensive sacrifices which we shall require and whether the tenor of the instructions with which Gujraj Misser must be furnished will justify him in agreeing to such terms. This doubt arises from the tenor of the Rajah's letter to the Governor-General and of the letters to your address, which though expressive of a desire to re-establish peace, appear to refer so distinctly to the restoration of the ancient relations in a more extended sense, as to make His Lordship apprehensive that they have formed a very erroneous estimate of the extent of the sacrifices which they must make. At the same time, His Lordship does not fail to remark, that as *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser was apprized, in general terms, of the nature and extent of our demands, he would not, giving him credit for sincerity and good faith in the cause which he has undertaken, have left so important a question unexplained, or have accepted the commission, without authority to make those concessions which he must have known to be indisputable. It is superfluous to observe that these remarks do not call in question the validity of his full power, his employment of which must of course, be regulated by the tenor of his instructions.

5. To ascertain the extent to which he feels himself warranted in complying with our demands, must accordingly be the first object of your communications with him.

6. With this view, you will on the receipt of these instructions, be pleased to invite him to a conference, and proceed to satisfy yourself regarding the purport and extent of the instructions with which he has been furnished.

7. After referring to the circumstances of aggression and insult, which compelled the British Government to take up arms against the State of Nepaul, and to the success which has attended our efforts in a just cause, by the conquest of a considerable portion of the Gorkah territory and the defeat and dissolution of its principal army, you will remind him that the British Government has always declared its readiness to re-establish the relations of peace with the Gorkahs, as soon as the latter should, by suitable atonement and compensation, enable us to lay down our arms with honour and security. That faithful to this declaration, the Governor-General is ready to enter on negotiations for peace, provided Gujraj Misser shall be able to satisfy you on these points ; that you are instructed, therefore, as a preliminary, to require from him a declaration that he is authorised to treat, on the basis of compensation to the British Government for the expense and and inconvenience it has sustained by a war in which it was compelled to engage, and of security against future aggression, and whether he considers his powers to authorize him to treat on that basis, and to agree, on the part of the Rajah, to the sacrifices which may be demanded. You will distinguish between the admission of this basis of negotiation, and the particular amount or mode of compensation and security which it may be deemed necessary to require, and you will not enter on the latter question without a distinct assurance on the former.

8. If Gujraj Misser should not reply to these questions explicitly and satisfactorily, you will be pleased to inform him that you perceive with regret, that the Rajah still conceals from himself the real nature of the differences

between the two States, and the only conditions on which peace can be re-established; that until he acquires more correct notions on this subject all negotiation must be nugatory; and that Gujraj Misser must either return to Cathmandoo to obtain fresh powers, or remain in your camp an unaccredited individual, until he, or some other person, be properly empowered to treat, on the only footing which the British Government can admit.

9. If Gujraj Misser shall satisfy you, first, that he is empowered to negotiate on the basis of compensation and security and secondly, that he is assured that the concession which he may make will be confirmed and ratified by the Rajah, you will signify your readiness to enter on the discussion of the terms.

10. My former dispatches to your address have made you so fully acquainted with the views and principles on which are founded the conditions of peace to be required from the Gorkah Government, that any recapitulation of them is unnecessary. It will be sufficient to point out the variations from the original project enclosed in my dispatch of the 26th November 1814, which His Lordship is disposed to admit or which are required by the actual state of circumstances.

11. As the most distinct and concise mode of effecting this, I am directed to enclose the revised draft of a treaty, and to state the following remarks on such of the articles as require explanation.

## 52a. REVISED DRAFT TREATY

### ARTICLE 1.

Requires no remark.

### ARTICLE 2.

Requires no remark.

## ARTICLE 3.

The latter clause of this article, included between brackets in the draft, may be relinquished, if it be much objected to. In this event, the base of the hills will form the boundary ; but it may be advisable for you to consider whether, upon these terms, possession of the forts, as well as the town of Bootwul, be not worth the contesting for, as the Governor-General is apprehensive that, without them there would be great difficulty in preventing continual inroads of marauders from that quarter. Your local knowledge will best decide whether this stipulation be worth urging pertinaciously.

(12) The cession of the whole of the low lands may be resisted by the Government of Nepaul, on the ground that the possession of some part of that country is necessary for the support of the inhabitants of the hills; an opinion which generally prevails. The information received by the Governor-General leads him to doubt the correctness of the opinion. His Lordship has been informed, that the grain produced in this tract is exported chiefly to the southward, and not carried in any quantity into the hills, and that the rents were collected by the Gorkah Government in money, and not, as has been supposed, in a large portion in kind. Your long residence in the Terrae will have enabled you to ascertain this point, which is easily susceptible of proof.

(13) If the information received by the Governor-General is correct, the objection is easily met ; and in the other case, you will be pleased to state to Gujraj Misser, that the British Government cannot relinquish any portion of the low lands acquired by its arms, and necessary for its compensation for the expenses of the war. That any inconvenience resulting to the Gorkah Government from the loss of that territory is to be attributed to the unjust aggression and violence of its own conduct ;

but that, with regard to the subsistence of the people, the inconvenience will be merely nominal since the liberal principles of the British Government will always enable them to draw from its provinces such supplies of articles produced in them, as can be required for consumption in the hills.

(14) His Lordship understands that it is the habit of the people of a great part of the hilly tract immediately beyond the forest, to resort to the plains at particular seasons of the year, chiefly for the purpose of grazing their cattle, retiring to the hills at others; and this may be urged as an objection to the cession of the whole of the low lands to the base of the hills. The objection cannot be admitted; but the *Gooroo* may be assured, for the satisfaction of his Government that no obstruction to this practice will be offered by the British Government, or invade the rights of its subjects.

#### ARTICLE 4.

The Fort of Nagree was closely blockaded by the troops of the Rajah of Siccim at the date of the latest reports from Captain Latter. Should it have fallen, there will be no great difficulty in obtaining the assent of the Government of Nepaul to the cession. In this case, too, the article must be so modified as to meet the actual circumstances; namely, by omitting the stipulation for its being evacuated within a specified time. Captain Latter will be instructed to communicate with you on the subject of Nagree, and the affairs of Siccim in general; and you will be pleased to act according to the opinion he may state as to the expediency of persevering in the demand for the cession of Nagree. The supposed value of it consists in its importance in securing a good frontier to the Rajah of Siccim, for whose safety we are bound to provide. On this account, also, the cession of the pass of Naggarkote, and the country between that pass and Nagree, is desired by the Governor-General.



## ARTICLE 5.

Requires no remarks.

## ARTICLE 6.

The Governor-General expects that this article will meet with considerable resistance, founded on the unavoidable indefiniteness of its provisions, and the apprehension which may be excited that a compliance with it will bind the Rajah to unknown and serious concessions. The stipulations are, however, indispensably necessary to enable us to fulfil any engagements which may have been contracted with Chiefs of the Gorkah State, or with any Hill Chiefs or tribes who may have risen against the Gorkahs, and have thus exposed themselves to the vengeance of that Government.

(15) The first alarm, however, which such a proposition will naturally excite in the Gorkah negotiation, will be considerably quieted, by the explanation which I shall presently empower you to give, and by the assurance which you may proffer, that the Rajah of Nepaul shall have a distinct statement of the concessions required before the treaty can be brought forward for ratification.

(16) I proceed, therefore, to state to you the particular case with reference to which the article has been framed, and the course of argument by which it will be proper to repel the objections of the Gorkah negociators.

(17) You are apprized, by my dispatch under date the 12th ultimo, of the expectations entertained by Bum Sah, of obtaining from his Court powers to treat for peace, and the enclosed copy of instructions issued to Mr. Gardner, under date the 19th ultimo, will inform you more fully of the considerations which have led the Governor-General to encourage and support Bum Sah, either in that pursuit or in his eventual decision to possess himself of Dotee, and cast off his allegiance to the Gorkah Government. Should he make this last decision a circumstance rendered probable by the deputation of Gujraj Misser

to your camp, and the consequent disappointment of Bum Sah's expectations of obtaining the conduct of the negotiations for peace, the honor of the British Government is pledged to support him in the independent possession of Dotee. Under the uncertainty, however, which still exists, of the course he may take, and the inexpediency of suspending these instructions until his decision, founded on the information which he will receive from Cathmandoo, shall be known, it has been thought necessary to provide for the supposed case by a conditional stipulation to the effect of the sixth article of the enclosed draft. As Bum Sah may not finally take the resolution of establishing himself in Dotee, it would be inconsistent with policy, honour, and humanity, to involve him in the consequences of a premature disclosure of the scheme which he has had in contemplation, and the power of fulfilling our engagement to him must be secured under a general stipulation such as that expressed in the article now under consideration.

(18) Should Bum Sah, on the other hand, actually establish himself in Dotee, and cast off his allegiance to the Government of Nepal, an article must be inserted in the treaty, binding the Rajah of Nepal to acknowledge his independence, to respect his territory, and to submit all differences which may hereafter arise to our arbitration.

(19) There is reason to believe, that some of the Hill tribes to the eastward, besides the people of Siccim, have taken up arms against the Gorkahs, or at least have acted in a manner which, while it has forwarded our interests, has exposed those persons to the vengeance of the Gorkah Government. It will be necessary, therefore, in the event of the negociation being brought to a close, before accurate information on this head can be obtained from Captain Latter, to provide the means of securing those persons against the consequences of their acts, if it shall appear that our public faith is pledged to that extent. In the event of your receiving

timely information on the subject from Captain Latter, the names of the chiefs or tribes may be specified in the treaty ; but if there be any defect or ambiguity in that information, it will be advisable to retain the conditional provisions of the draft. The Rajah of Siccim's case is specially provided for by an article in the draft, and if you shall be apprized before, or during the discussion of the subject, that there are no other chiefs to the eastward whose interests we are bound to provide for, and that Bum Sah has relinquished the intention of establishing himself in Dotee, you will either altogether refrain from agitating the question or give up the point, as the case may be. In the latter event you will, of course, state as the ground of your proceeding, the fact of your having ascertained that no engagements of the nature referred to, have been contracted, and that the necessity of the stipulation is superseded.

(20) Mr. Gardner and Captain Latter will be respectively instructed to keep you informed on the subjects adverted to in the preceding passages.

(21) In reply to the objections which will be made by the Nepaulese negociator, you will observe that in the prosecution of hostilities against the Gorkahs, the British Government naturally resorted to every legitimate and justifiable means of rendering its operations effectual; that, among these the Governor-General did not hesitate to encourage and countenance those Chiefs or tribes, who might be disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity of shaking off their subjection to the Gorkahs, and that the British agents and commanding officers were authorized to convey such encouragement and countenance to all who might adopt that line of conduct; that under these instructions, the British Government might have become pledged by the acts of its agents to certain Chiefs whom it could not abandon: that the distance of your station from some of the points of that extensive line of operations which had been carried on, prevented you from knowing with what Chiefs

or tribes such engagements might have been formed, and rendered indispensable a conditional stipulation to the effect of the article in question. You will, at the same time, offer the Gorkah negotiator the most positive assurances, that this article shall not be acted on, further than is absolutely necessary for the honour and good faith of the British Government, and that it will be the Governor-General's earnest wish and study to render it as little injurious as possible to the Gorkah State. By these observations, and others conceived in the same spirit His Lordship hopes that you will be enabled to reconcile the Nepaulese negotiator to an article, from which, except under the circumstances supposed in the nineteenth paragraph, the Governor-General cannot recede.

#### ARTICLE 7.

This article requires no particular remark. If Captain Latter shall be enabled to furnish you with the means of defining the proposed limits of the Siccim territory in the quarter of Naggree, they should be inserted in the treaty ; in which case, the clause providing for the future adjustment of those limits through Commissioners will be omitted. This will be very desirable, on account of the expediency of rendering the treaty as perfect and definite as possible, and leaving nothing for subsequent discussion and altercation.

#### ARTICLE 8.

This article must be insisted on.

#### ARTICLE 9.

This article also must be insisted on, as essential to the maintenance of peace and good understanding between the two States.

#### ARTICLE 10.

It is considered to be desirable that this article shall be included in the treaty. Should it, however, be objected to on the part of the Gorkah Government, it need not be insisted on, and may either be replaced by an agreement in general terms, that the parties shall concert an arrangement

for the improvement and facility of the commercial intercourse between the subjects of the two States, or be omitted altogether,

(22) These are the only observations which it appears to be necessary to make on the terms of the proposed treaty. Your own discretion, and the circumstances of the moment, must regulate you with respect to the conduct of the discussions with Gujraj Misser, or any other agent of the Government of Nepaul.

(23) It is not judged necessary, on the present occasion to enter into the reasons which have influenced the Governor-General in waiving some of the provisions which it was originally proposed to insert. Those reasons have chiefly reference to the inexpediency of imposing on the enemy terms which must be hurtful to his pride, without securing any essential point of honour or interest to us, the demands of which are fully satisfied, by the ample concessions provided for by the treaty, and the commanding situation is which we have been placed by the events of the war.

(24) If the negotiation which you are now authorized to commence with Gujraj Misser shall terminate in the conclusion of a treaty of peace, you will be pleased to communicate that event by express to Mr. Gardner and to Captain Latter, and to the officers commanding on the frontier between the Gunduck and the Coosah, and in Goruckpore.

(25) A copy of my dispatches of this date to Mr. Gardner and Captain Latter are enclosed for your information.

**53 Paris Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul to John Adam, Secretary to the Government, Futtehgurh. Camp near Soogaulee, 7th June, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

On the 27th Ultimo I had the honor to report the return from Nepaul of Gujraj Misser and Chunder Seekher

Oopadeeah with powers to treat for peace, and in transmitting to you the Rajah of Nipaul's letter to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General entrusted to those persons, I furnished copies and translation of the other documents with which also they were charged.

2. It seemed to be the sole object of those agents in the course of their visits to excite the generosity of the British Government in order to avoid the extent of concession over which the superiority of our arms conferred the right of control. But the outline of the stipulations which I gave them to understand that it would be necessary to yield to obtain peace, gave us ground for hope that any thing short of the conquests made from the Rajah of Nipaul would be considered reasonable or just for that purpose by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and I have reason to suppose that Gujraj Misser and Chunder Seekher Oopadheea are fully sensible that the only expectation of indulgent terms which the aggressive character of the War on the part of the Rajah affords him, is founded in the nature of his propositions and those circumstances connected with them, by which he may enable me to present them in a favorable light for the approbation of the British Government as far as the obscure and ambiguous modes of expression peculiar to the Hills would allow me to judge, I could collect from the discourse of Gujraj Misser and Chunder Seekher Oopadheea, that the Court of Nipaul would prefer any indemnification which it might be obliged to make for the expences of the War to be, by the mode of pecuniary payment, rather than the surrender of Territory. The advantage of my presence at Nipaul was more than insinuated in the seeming hope that easier terms might be obtained by inviting me to Cathmandoo as if negociation on the spot, by satisfying the Ministers distrust, were essential to his personal interests which might not admit of his absence from the capital.

3. Gujraj Misser transmitted to Nipaul on the 1st instant on account of his interview with me and apprized

me of it on the evening of the day his letter was dispatched. Three days afterwards he furnished me with a relation in Persian of the substance of that communication, of which I do myself the honor to forward to you a copy and translation. I have pointed out to the Governor-General the mistake committed in this statement relative to the relation of the Bara Thakoonee tract until the expence of the War should be paid as a proposition which I agreed to refer to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, and I suggested to him the necessity for the sake of correctness, of previously submitting to my inspection such parts of his future reports to Nipaul as might convey his sense of my sentiments. My letters to the Rajah and Bheem Sein were merely complementing. They corresponded in tenor with the contents of those to which they were replies, and possessing no importance have on that account been omitted in this dispatch.

4. I take this occasion to forward a translation of the letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to Chundher Seekhur Oopadheea, with originals in the Persian Hill Language, being one of the papers alluded to in your dispatch under date the 19th January.

**54. From Gujraj Missir to the Rajah of Nipaul 1st June, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

Having taken my leave of you, I arrived on the 6th day at Soogaulee and on the following morning I waited on Colonel Bradshaw to whom I delivered the letters and presents. The Colonel made many enquiries after your health. I again waited on him the next day and stated that having relinquished all worldly concerns and retired to Benares, for the performance of ablutions in the Ganges and other duties of religion, he had kindly invited me to attend him, through Mr. Brooke who enjoined me to repair to the Colonel's camp; that having accordingly joined him, at his

own desire and entered into a correspondence with Nipaul, I was pressinglly invited to repair thither for once only, which having inconsequence resolved to comply with, and being prepared to depart under his sanction, I stated that as I should be asked much, and should have much to return in reply, he being in all respects my master would consider what was due to my honor and credit. After saying this and promising a speedy return, I took leave of him and departed. When I reached Katmandhoo I communicated to you every thing which appeared to me calculated to produce friendship, and agreeably to my promise, hastened back to the Colonel. I told him, he was my master that I was persuaded he would exert himself to promote the friendship and advantage of the two states, and informed him that nothing but sentiments of friendship would appear on the part of the Government of Nipaul and that whenever he should have an interview there, the shyness which existed on both sides would be removed, and mutual friendship be improved and augmented. The Colonel remarked in reply, that I sought to throw all responsibility on him, that the language I used was enigmatical that I ought to speak out, since the Rajah's Baradars to the Westward had surrendered the country and were negotiating for peace, whilst I aimed at the same end without offering any sacrifice of Territory. That crores of Rupees had been expended, and that I seemed to expect that he should agree to the restoration of the conquered territory, for a few unmeaning expressions that artful speeches would never succeed nor in the least promote the interest of Nipaul. He conjured me to consider maturely what I deemed to be the best means for settling on a permanent basis the interests of the two states and to declare it to him, in order that he also should exert himself to give it effect. After hearing this, and seeing that without disclosing some part of our views no accommodation could take place, I replied, that the state of Nipaul was unable to repay to the British Government



the expences of the war, that out of respect of his rank I was ready to use my exertion to give officially to what he should propose that if I consented to any terms I would fulfil them and that if circumstance should prevent the payment of it that the Bara Thakooree country might be given up until such time as the money was discharged after which the country would again revert to the state of Nipaul. To this the Colonel, replied that he would communicate what I said to his Government and would inform me of the answer, as he also would with respect to the suggestion of an interview. All this passed in the most perfect harmony with the Colonel, through whose kindness if God permit, all will end well. The Colonel forwarded to the Governor General the Khereeteh which I brought for his Excellency and I enclose the Colonel's answer to those letters which were addressed to himself. In the meantime an official dispatch was received by the Colonel announcing that Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa and Renudjore Thappa had surrendered to the British troops the country under their charge, and had gone into the English camp when they entered into stipulations for their return home. That the Commanding Officer of the British troops gave orders to that effect, the route of which was to be through Thanehsur, Hurdwar and Nujeebabad to the Surdha and finally that Kumaon with all the Gorkah territory had fallen into the hands of the officers of British Government. I have since had no meeting with Colonel. When I next visit him if any thing important should occur I will inform you of it. If you carry on negociations for peace through the western sardars and also through me, both parties will be disgusted and the object in view will fail. Consider this matter with mature deliberation, and employ those persons through whose means the interests of your Government may be best secured. Inform me constantly of the true state of affairs in the several quarters and likewise apprise me of your intention, I will keep you informed of every thing that happens here.

**54. (a) The Rajah of Nipaul to Chunder Seekhur  
Opudheea sunday 15 Aghun summut 1871, 11 December  
1874.**

\* \* \* \*

Your arzee of the 10th Aghun Budeel 6th December, 1814, was received on sunday the 15th Aghun and its contents have been understood.

As the *Moonshee* took you with him and presented you to the Major, and a conversation in consequence ensued you did right to address an *Arjee* to me with his sanction and at your own suggestion.

You have stated that the present crisis has been produced by the indiscreet conduct observed by those who first came here, and that it appears to you that even now matters might be settled were General Beem Sein Thappa, under my instructions to come to some of the Hills and open a negotiation.

The answer is this. Formerly when any difference occurred with the British Government a person went from this, who adhering to the established relations of friendship enquired regularly into the matter and settled it, the satisfaction of both states. He also adjusted the trifling disputes which arose about boundary, and by such means the hereditary friendship that existed between this state and the British Government was steadfastly maintained. Meanwhile Major Bradshaw who was deputed by the British Government to settle all differences arrived on the boundary, and he being considered among his own countrymen as a person of considerable understanding of mature years and well apprized of the nature of the friendship between the British and Gorkah Governments was moreover acquainted with the manners and customs of Hindoostan, I confidently believed, and was wholly satisfied, that he would do whatever could tend to the increase of friendship, that from the clearness of his

understanding, his discernment and sense, the representations of ignorant people, which had created differences between the two states, would be regularly adjusted, nor did I imagine that from a trifle such evil consequences would spring up and produce war, or that the seeds of mutual injury would be scattered between the two states. It is well what has happened has happened by the will of the Almighty.

Even now, if on a retrospect to passed friendship, a settlement of disputes and differences between the two states, an intention to improve the relations of amity and a regard to the customary interchange of good offices be seriously designed by Major Bradshaw with a view to negotiation, I also am actuated by no other view than that of friendship, since it can be profitable to neither state to prolong the existing differences. Learn the disposition of the Major whether it be for war or peace and inform me particularly.

If the Major wishes to negociate on just and equitable grounds and is willing to close the disputes which have arisen between the two Governments, you are on the spot, at no great distance from hence, and matters might be adjusted by means of correspondence whenever it may be necessary, General Bheem Sein Thappa shall without fail be sent to any spot in the Hills. It is of no consequence orders shall be issued for it at the proper time but explain fully the substance of the letter which you have written, that it may be known what object is to be attained by General Bheem Sein Thappa's departure in order that no other, but that may occur enquire well into this point, and explain it fully.

**55. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Futtugurh, 15th June, 1815.**

\*

\*

\*

\*

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 7th instant reporting the substance of your conferences with Chountra Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah,

and your proceedings generally under the instructions which I had the honor to convey to you in my dispatches of the 19th and 21st instant.

2. The Governor-General directs me to signify to you his approbation of the manner in which you have executed those instructions, and the correctness with which you have seized the spirit in which they were framed. The only point on which His Excellency entertains any hesitation is your having given to Bum Sah and his brother reason to expect that the British Government would not negotiate with *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser. You will have since received communications from this department explanatory of the considerations which in the judgment of the Governor-General rendered it expedient and indeed incumbent on the British Government not to reject overtures of peace conveyed through a proper and accredited channel. Bum Sah in expecting that the British Government would not only refuse to negotiate with a person answering that description, but actually require him to proceed to the camp of the former, has manifested an erroneous conception of the nature of the support which the Governor-General can lend to his measures not warranted by the tenor of any of your communications to him. On the receipt of my dispatch of the 5th instant, you will have explained to him the actual state of the cases, unless the intermediate occurrence of events giving a different colour to the pending transactions shall have appeared to you to render advisable a suspension of the communication directed in those instructions. The receipt by Bum Sah of powers to treat for peace would constitute such a state of things, and as manifesting (coupled with the co-existing authority to Gujraj Misser) a marked spirit of duplicity in the conduct of the administration of Cathmandoo, would necessarily occasion the suspension of all negotiation until the removal of the suspicion excited by such a procedure, and the adoption of measures on their part indicating a sincere disposition to peace.

3. The enclosed copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw contains the latest advices received from that officer. Its tenor does not encourage the Governor General to believe that the deputation of Gujraj Misser will lead to the only conclusion of peace, and his Lordship thinks he can perceive that the *Gooroo* is not prepared to accede to those demands in which you are apprized His Lordship is determined to persevere. Should this be the case, time will be afforded for ascertaining the effects of Bum Sah's representations to Cathmandoo.

4. His Lordship is inclined to think that Bum Sah does not correctly represent the motives and conduct of Gujraj Misser in describing him as having become attached to the Thappa party. With Bheem Syne who directs the councils of the Rajah he is no dobut on terms, since he could not otherwise have been invested with the character in which he has arrived in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp. His Lordship sees no reason to suppose however that he is attached to Ummar Sing Thappa and his immediate connexion. From the tenor indeed of his conversations with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, communicated in private letters from that officer, he rather appears to consider a separation of interests between Bheem Syne and Ummar Sing to have taken place or to be likely to be, in consequence of the issue of the war to the Westward, and he professes his belief that Ummar Singh will not be able to acquire a preponderating influence in the councils of the State. Whatever may be the correctness of this latter opinion, and whether it be a sincere one or not, there is a good deal in the other part of his discourse which confirms the assertion of Bum Sah, that Bheem Syne is not averse to entering into his (Bum Sah's) views and unity against Ummar Sing Thappa. The tenor of the instructions transmitted to Ummar Sing from Cathmandoo, as recapitulated in the intercepted letter from the former, indicates the existence of very diffe-

rent views of policy in Bheem Syne and Ummer Sing with respect to the interests of the State of Nepaul relatively to the British Government, a change in the views of the former which the pressure of the war may well have produced. It is possible that the supposed union of interests between Bum Sah and Bheem Syne may be effected or promoted by the tenor of Roodher Beer Sah's letter to Gujraj Misser, which will be transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to be delivered to the *Gooroo*.

5. Such an association comprehending the actual possessor of the supreme authority in the State and those whose principles and interest lead them to cultivate amicable relations with the British Government, and excluding the faction which is known to be most adverse to us, would appear to promise considerable advantage to the British Government. On this ground it would be satisfactory to the Governor-General to see it cemented.

6. But as already explained the taking of any part in the political struggles and dissensions of parties in the Court of Nepaul would not become the dignity of the British Government, while on the other hand the superiority already obtained by our arms, and the commanding situation on which we stand render the issue of those internal efforts and intrigues a matter of comparatively small consequence to us. The clear line then for the British Government to adopt, is to maintain a dignified neutrality in their struggles for power as far as relates to taking any active part, but to afford that sort of support which is derivable from a knowledge of its position to those whose principles are known to be favourable to the maintenance of friendship, to be prepared to treat with the Government of Nepaul by whatever hands administered, provided that Government assents to the only basis on which negotiations can be admitted, and to fulfil to the letter our promises to Bum Sah and his brother if by being driven to extremities they should be compelled to seek their safety

in throwing off their allegiance to the Government of Cathmandoo.

7. The Governor-General observes with satisfaction that both Bum Sah and his brother justly view this last as an extreme measure only to be adopted if their safety be menaced, and incapable of being secured by other means.

8. There is no doubt that some inconvenience would arise from their rendering themselves independent, and requiring our active aid in the present season, but in the event of a continuation of the war, the occupation of Dotee and Saleeanu cannot fail to prove of infinite utility.

9. There is one point on which I am directed to take the earliest opportunity of stating distinctly His Lordship's views that there may be no misconception regarding it, viz., the appropriation of the low lands of Kyereegurh, which are considered by the Gorkahs to belong to the Government of Dotee; all these usurpations from the Company or the Nabob Vizier, and under the article of the intended treaty which provides for the cession of the lands below the hills they must be left to the disposal of the British Government, and will probably be annexed to the dominions of the Nabob Vizier. Should Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah therefore entertain any expectation of obtaining these lands it will be necessary to take an early opportunity of undeceiving them, resting the measure on the necessity of the British Government, acquiring the whole of the lands, in fact for its indemnification for the expenses of the war.

**56. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble E. Gardner. Futtugurh, 15th June, 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 19th Instant, enclosing the copy of Lieutenant

Colonel Gardner's report of his conference with Chauntra Bum Sah, Rooder Bheer Sah, and Chamooah Bhundaree *Kajee* on the 17th which was conducted on Colonel Gardner's part with his usual judgment and addresses.

2. The tenor of Rooder Bheer Sah's discourse is considered by the Governor General to possess the importance which you attach to it, Rooder Bheer Sah appears to be no less sensible than his brother, that the decided proceedings adopted by the latter at Almorah requires to be followed up by a corresponding course of conduct, in order not merely to recover their influence at Cathmandoo, but to secure their personal safety, and he appears to be equally solicitous with Bum Sah for what they term the support of the British Government, in obtaining the direction of the expected negotiation for Peace as Rooder Bheer Sah appears to possess considerable influence over Bum Sah both on account of the greater decision of boldness of his character, and his superior intellectual powers, the discovery of his views and sentiments was extremely important, and the knowledge that they correspond with those previously declared by his brother is very satisfactory.

3. You have been apprized by my letter of the 19th Instant of the favourable disposition entertained by the Governor General towards Bum Sah and his brother ; the desire of His Lordship to see the conduct of the negotiation rested in their hands; and their ascendancy in the councils of the Rajah established on the basis of their being the instruments of restoring Peace between the two states. You were informed also of the extent to which His Lordship was prepared to aid them in the prosecution of their views, bounded by no other limits than those necessarily imposed by a consideration of the probable influence of your direct interference on the success of the negotiation until the removal of the suspicion excited by



such a procedure and the adoption of measures on their part indicating a sincere disposition to peace.

3. The enclosed copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw contains the latest advices received from that officer. Its tenor does not encourage the Governor-General to believe that the deputation of Gujraj Misser will lead to the early conclusion of Peace and His Lordship thinks he can perceive that the *Gooroo* is not prepared to accede to those demands in which you are apprized His Lordship is determined to preserve, should this be the case, time will be afforded for ascertaining the effect of Bum Sah's representations to Cathmandoo.

4. His Lordship is inclined to think that Bum Sah does not correctly represent the motives and conduct of Gujraj Misser, in describing him as having become attached to the *Thappa party*. With Bheem Syne who directs the councils of the Rajah he is no doubt on terms since he could not otherwise have been invested with the characters in which he has arrived in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp. His Lordship sees no reason to suppose however that he is attached to Amer Sing Thappa and his immediate connection from the tenor indeed of his conversations with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw communicated in private letters from that officer he rather appears to consider a separation of interests between Bheem Syne and Amer Sing will not be able to acquire a preponderating influence in the Councils of the State. Whatever may be the correctness of the latter opinion and whether it be a sincere one or not, there is a good deal in the other part of his discourse which confirms the assertion of Bum Sah that Bheem Syne is not averse to entering into his (Bum Sah's) views and uniting against Amer Sing Thappa. The tenor of the instructions transmitted to Amer Sing from the former indicates the existence of very different views of policy in Bheem Syne and Amer Sing with respect to the interests of the state of Nipaul relatively to the British Government a change in the views of the former which

the pressure of the war may well have produced. It is possible that the supposed union of interest between Bum Sah and Bheem Syne may be effected or promoted by the tenor of Rooder Bheer Sah's letter to Gujraj Misser which will be transmitted to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw to be delivered to Gooroo.

5. Such an association comprehending the actual possessor of the supreme authority in the state and whose principles and interest lead them to cultivate amicable relations with the British Government and excluding the faction which is known to be most adverse to us would appear to promise considerable advantage to the British Government. On this ground it would be satisfactory to the Governor General to see it cemented.

6. But as already explained the taking of any part in the political struggles and dissension of parties in the court of Nipaul would not become the dignity of the British Government while on the other hand the superiority already obtained by our arms, and the commanding situation in which we stand render the issue of those internal efforts and intrigues a matter of comparatively small consequence to us. The clear line then for the British Government to adopt is to maintain a dignified neutrality in their struggles for power as far as relates to taking any active part, but to afford that sort of support which is derivable from a knowledge of its disposition, to those whose principles are known to be favourable to the maintenance of friendship, to be prepared to treat with the Government of Nipaul by whatever hands administered provided that Government assents to the only basis on which negotiation can be admitted, to fulfil to the letter our promises to Bum Sah and his brother, if by being driven to extremities they should be compelled to seek their safety in throwing off their allegiance to the Government of Cathmandoo.

7, The Governor General observes with satisfaction that both Bum Sah and his brother justly view this last as an

extreme measure only to be adopted if their safety shall be menaced and incapable of being secured by other means

8. There is no doubt that some inconvenience would arise from their rendering themselves independent & requiring our active aid in the present season, but in the event of a continuation of the war the occupation of Dotee & Saleeanu cannot fail to prove of infinite utility.

9. There is one point on which I am directed to take the earliest opportunity of stating distinctly His Lordship's views, that there may be no misconception regarding it, namely the appropriation of the low lands of Khyreegurh which are considered by the Gorkahs to belong to the Government of Dotee. All these are usurpations from the Company or the Nabob Vizier and under the Article of the intended Treaty which provides for the cession of the land below the Hills, they must be left to the disposal of the British Government and will probably be annexed to the dominions of the Nabob Vizier. Should Bum Sah and Rooder Beer Sah therefore entertain any expectation of obtaining these lands it will be necessary to take an early opportunity of undeceiving them, resting the measure on the necessity of the British Government acquiring the whole of the low lands in part of its indemnification for the expenses of the War.

**57. Paris Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul, to J. Adam, Secretary to the Government Futtugurh Camp. Seegoulee, 17th June, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

1. I have the honour to forward to you for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, copies and translations of a dispatch received by Gujraj Misser from the Court of Nepaul on the 14th instant.

2. I have been honored by the receipt of your dispatch under date the 5th instant conveying the instructions of His Excellency the Governor-General, relative to the negotiation

for peace under the altered condition of affairs, and I shall immediately invite Gujraj Misser to a conference for the purpose of obtaining a more explicit declaration of the extent to which he feels himself warranted in complying with our demands.

3. Gujraj Misser, as the Right Honorable the Governor-General has remarked, being apprized in general terms of the nature and extent of the concessions that would be required, did not fail, as he assured me in the course of his visits, to obtain authority for making, according to his conception, considerable sacrifices for peace, but as he was either unwilling to discover the extent of that authority, or felt it to be too indefinite, he wished it to be regulated by the course of the discussion of the particular articles. The fairness of the *Gooroo's* proceeding hitherto, induced me so far to trust to his assurances as to warrant some general conversation on the terms, pending the delay of the receipt of our instructions. No objections were urged by the *Gooroo* against the second and third articles of the draft of the treaty contained in your dispatch of the 26th November. To this extent only I had proceeded when your letter arrived.

4. On the subject of the twelfth paragraph of your letter relative to the information which His Excellency the Governor General has received, that the Nepaulese Government collected the rents of the Terrae in money rather than in kind, I have to offer the testimony of my experience in this quarter, in behalf of the information which His Lordship has received, and which all accounts obtained by me on that point state to be perfectly correct.

**57 A. Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul, dated 13th Jeet 1872.**



On the 12th instant I was gratified by the receipt of your letter, apprizing me of the safe arrival of *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser, and Chunder Seekhur Opadheea their interview

with you and the pleasure it afforded you ; that your conversation with the *Gooroo* embraced all that was proper and necessary ; that the honor and interest of the two States, and peace, upon grounds beneficial and satisfactory to both, was, and is the wish of your Government ; and that this State ought to evince a like disposition to improve the relations of reciprocal union and friendship.

2. As it is the anxious desire of this State to augment the ties of friendship between both, so a regard to the establishment of those ties demands, that considering the means by which peace may be settled, you, likewise, suffer no neglect to intervene. The restoration of friendship between both Governments upon the former footing, effected through you, will be ascribed to your goodness.

**57 B. Letter from Kajee Bheem Sein Thappa, dated 13th Jeet 1872.**



Your friendly letter, informing me of the safe arrival of *Sree Gooroo* Gujraj Misser, and Chunder Seekhur Opa-deea and of their having made the necessary communication to you reached me on the 12th instant. The contents of it, bearing the stamp of a mutual sentiment, duly impressed the minds of your real friends, and whilst it also imported to my friendly breast increased joy and pleasure, it apprized me of the meaning which it conveyed. May the Almighty convert your present friendly disposition into sources of engagement and honor to you, events which must always afford gratification to the feelings of your friends

2. Your letter states that you have studied, and still will study, the means by which the former relations may increase, and that you are confident that on my part, that is, on the part of this State, that whatever may be necessary for strengthening the foundation of mutual concord and friendship, will be adopted. As nothing but the increase of a cordial and friendly intercourse between our respective

States, was, at any time, past or present, intended by these States, so it is my anxious desire that friendship between both should increase and flourish on the former footing and I assure myself that you also will not neglect the means of giving strength and stability to those friendly relations. It becomes, accordingly, incumbent on you to exert yourself for effecting whatever may, through your means, promote the object of peace, the accomplishment of which will render conspicuous to both States your reputation and goodness.

**57 C. Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, dated Monday, 13th Jeet Buddee, 1872.**

\* \* \* \* \*

Matters here are very well. From what you have written and from the Colonel's letters, I am circumstantially informed of your safe arrival at Seegoulee, your interview and conversation with the Colonel. His dispatch of my letter to the Right Honorable the Governor-General under cover of his own, your account of affairs in that quarter with the Colonel's letters in reply to those sent from this, all which afford me the greatest pleasure. You have stated that you caused my *khureetah* to be transmitted by the Colonel in a letter from himself to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, and that whatever answer should be returned, you would hereafter forward it to me. This is very well. Bum Sah Choutra has also had an interview with the gentlemen in that quarter. They informed him that instructions addressed to them had been received from the Governor-General, bade him to be under no apprehension whatever with regard to them, that they had applied for and were in possession of a *sannud* of Moktaree and letters from the Right Honorable the Governor-General and stated that they would form a preliminary arrangement upon proper principles, and submit to him a draft of a treaty of peace. Bum Sah had accordingly written repeatedly, and still writes requesting that a *khureetah* for the Right Honorable the Governor-General, letters for the three gentlemen at Kumaon, and a *sannud* for himself, may be dispatched to him.

Previously to your taking leave of me to repair to Seegoulee, you obtained my assurances that I would not negotiate through any other person until I should receive your final answer with regard to peace or the contrary. Conformably therefore with this engagement to you, a letter has been dispatched to Bum Sah, informing him that you have been constituted Mokhtar, and deputed to the Colonel at Seegowlee, and that until a communication shall be received from you and from the Colonel of the negociation being in train or broken off, it is ine peditent to agitate the subject through any one else. That the advices transmitted by you would be considered, and such measures be adopted, as, on deliberation, should appear to be best. A copy of Bum Sah's letter is herewith transmitted for your information.

On the receipt of the reply from the Right Honorable the Governor-General, whatever may be the advice and determination of the Colonel, communicate both to me, together with pleasing accounts of your own health.

**57 D. Letter from Bum Sah to the Rajah of Nepal, dated Byteree Friday with Bysakh 1872, 3rd May, 1815.**

I conveyed to you in my former *arzee* an account of the affairs in this quarter, the condition of which it will have laid open to you.

After the work of crossing and re-crossing the Kali was over Mr. Gardner himself came to the banks of that river and requested me to meet him. I went and we had an interview. In the course of it Mr. Gardner acquainted me that he had written to the Governor-General and received his answer. He asked whether I had received any reply from Nepal and observed that delay would be now prejudicial to our affairs. I then inquired of him whether an answer had been returned to his last dispatch. He desired me to be under no apprehensions on that account, and stated that whatever might happen in the interval which should occur until each should receive his expected dispatches would have

no consequences, but that after they had once arrived, nothing further could be effected ; that we know our own concern best ; that it would require eighteen days for an answer to his letter to reach him ; that a day or two or more might elapse in preparing the dispatch, which would now arrive in four or five. He informed us, that he had been entrusted with full powers by his Government, told us not to believe that the business would be committed to other hands that it was incapable of being executed through the medium of any one else. That a month had elapsed without any account having been received by us from our own Government, and hoped that we had conducted ourselves so as that nothing lessening to his party would follow.

Maharaj, no answer has yet been received from your presence. There is no time for delay ; address letters to the three gentlemen here. Send a *Khureetah* with presents to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, and confer on me credentials with full powers. Issue an order under the red seal to Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, and to his sons who are to the west, and stop their proceedings : instructions to that effect will be productive of good.

**58. J. P. Bradshaw, Pol. Agent in Nepaul to J. Adam Secretary to the Government. Camp Seegoulee, 18th June, 1815.**

I had the honor to acquaint you yesterday of my intention to ascertain at an immediate interview with Gujraj Misser the extent of his authority to concede to the demands of the British Government. Accordingly the *Gooroo*, accompanied by Chunder Seeker Opadheea, having waited on me in the evening, we entered into an investigation of the precise nature of the powers entrusted to Gujraj Misser.

In the course of this enquiry, a view of the relative attitudes of both states at this conjecture led to a conversation as to the probable objects which would be likely to involve discussion. Having on a former occasion apprized Gujraj Misser, that nothing short of the extent of our conquests could be deemed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor



General reasonable, both for indemnification and security it was not to be disguised, nor did it appear to my judgment necessary to conceal that those conquests comprehended all the Nepaulese possessions to the West of the Kali and the low lands East of that river to the Teesta.

This communication was made with an air of seriousness, indicating ability to enforce it and was evidently, by Gujraj Misser unexpected, who, although aware of the right and policy on which it was founded, did not seem to carry views to the absolute relinquishment of so large a tract of country. He observed that to insist upon a dismemberment of so much magnitude would leave nothing for negociation, and that conceiving indemnification likely to be satisfied by a temporary sequestration of territory and security by a portion of Terrae, he confessed that his powers were insufficient to meet sacrifices which the progress of the war so far as the events of it were hitherto known in Nepaul led nobody to contemplate.

It was accordingly agreed that Gujraj Misser should state the substance and object of our interview to the Rajah of Nepaul with the view to the addition of more enlarged authority to suit the altered circumstances of the negociation.

I shall hereafter transmit to you the substance of the *Gooroo's* communication upon this point to his own Court.

#### DRAFT OF TREATY.

**59.—Title and preamble the same as in the original draft.**

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honorable the East India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul.

## ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah of Nepaul renounces all claim to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two States before the war, and acknowledges the right of the Honorable Company to the Sovereignty of those lands.

## ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes to the Honorable the East India Company in perpetuity, all the territories heretofore, or at present in the occupation of the Nepaulese Government, below the lowest range of hills between the Gogra (Kali) and the Teesta, and renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim or pretension of every kind to those territories. (The boundary between the dominions of the two States, throughout the line in which the hills may form the common frontier, shall be the ridge of the lowest range of those hills).

## ARTICLE 4

The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes the fort of Naggree and the lands dependent on that fort, and engages that the fort and lands of Naggree shall be evacuated by the Gorkah troops within.....days from this date. The Rajah of Nepaul further cedes the pass of Naggerkote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and Naggree. The fort and territory ceded in virtue of this article shall be at the entire disposal of the British Government.

## ARTICLE 5

The Rajah of Nepaul renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim to, or connexion with, the countries lying to the west of the river Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

## ARTICLE 6.

The British Government having authorized its agents, in the course of the war, to enter into engagements with certain Chiefs and tribes, subjects of the Government of

Nepaul the Rajah hereby agrees to recognise and respect any treaties or engagements which may have been formed with such persons previously to the conclusion of the treaty ; and the Rajah hereby engages to make such further cessions of territory (in addition to those stipulated by the third, fourth, and fifth articles), as may be necessary to enable the British Government to fulfil any engagements of the above description which its agents may have contracted. A list of the Chiefs or tribes with whom such engagements may have been concluded shall be delivered to the Rajah with the least practicable delay. The Rajah, moreover, engages never to molest nor disturb any persons who may come within the operation of this article, nor to interfere in any way, with their affairs ; and he further agrees, that any disputes which may arise between them and the Gorkah State or its subjects shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah engages to abide.

#### ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah of Siccim having entered into a friendly communication and connexion with the British Government, the British Government has become pledged to secure to the Rajah of Siccim all the territory which he possessed before the war, and whatever part of his former possessions may be recovered from the Gorkahs. The Rajah of Nepaul, therefore, hereby engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Siccim in the possession of those territories. The Rajah of Nepaul further agrees, that in the event of any difference arising relative to determine them on the spot, and each party shall abide by the decision of the Commissioners. The Rajah of Nepaul further agrees, that if any difference shall arise between the State of Nepaul and the Rajah of Siccim, or the subjects of either, such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nepaul engages to abide.

## ARTICLE 8.

The Rajah of Nepaul hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

## ARTICLE 9.

In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two States, it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.

## ARTICLE 10.

The treaty of commerce concluded between the two States in 1792, is hereby declared to be renewed in full force, and the contracting parties engage to concert together for the purpose of introducing into that treaty such alterations and improvements as may appear to be expedient.

## ARTICLE 11.

This treaty consisting of (11) articles shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul within (31) days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah the ratification of the Governor-General, within (31) days, or sooner if practicable.

Done at....., on the .....

**60. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble E. Gardner. Futtugurh, 27th June, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I am directed to transmit you the enclosed copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw under date the 18th instant, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions suggested by the event reported in that dispatch.

2. You will be pleased to communicate the suspension of the negotiation with Gujraj Misser, to Chountra Bum Sah, with a view both to prevent any precipitate measure on his part, relative to the occupation of Dotee, and to enable him to take such steps as he may deem advisable, to obtain the conduct of the negotiation.

3. You have been apprized by my dispatch of the 15th instant, that the Governor General was prepared to expect the result of *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser's Mission which has actually occurred. His Lordship considers it to be probable that in consequence of the suspension of the negotiation at Seegouly, the Court of Cathmandoo will be prompted to transmit powers and instructions to Bum Sah to treat for peace, in the hope of obtaining through his agency, terms more favorable than those which have been imparted to *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser. It is unnecessary to state, that it is not the intention of the Governor General to relax from the terms of peace already determined on after mature deliberation and a conviction, that they are necessary for our interests, and such as the relative position of the two states and the actual circumstances of the war entitle us to demand.

4. If the Court of Cathmandoo should actually adopt the resolution of vesting Bum Sah with powers to negotiate, it is probable that he will be enabled to retain the management of the negotiation in his own hands notwithstanding the disappointment in the first instance of its hopes of obtaining more favourable conditions through that channel, and that it will ultimately accede to the terms proposed.

5. In order to favor this arrangement as much as possible consistently with the limitations which the Governor General has prescribed to himself, Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw will be instructed not to renew the negotiation with Gujraj Misser without express orders. Time will thus be afforded for ascertaining the effect of the interruption of the negotiation at Seegouly, and for enabling Bum Sah avail himself of the circumstance in order to obtain authority to treat.

6. If he should obtain that authority you will be prepared to enter on the discussion with him, and you are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, on the terms and conditions which I proceed to communicate to you.

7. The terms on which the Governor General is prepared to make peace with the Gorkahs are specified in the enclosed draft of a treaty transmitted to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw extracts from which and from the instructions which referred to it were enclosed in my letter to your address of the 5th instant. A copy of the instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw of the same date is also enclosed for your information and guidance. Those instructions combined with the documents already in your possession are so full on every point involved in the proposed negotiation as to render it only necessary to desire that you will be guided by them in the execution of the important duty now confided to you, with the exceptions which I proceed to state.

8. Information received from Captain Latter, subsequently to the date of the instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw above referred to, has enabled the Governor General to determine the line of demarcation between the territory to be regained by the Rajah of Siccim, and that which will remain to the Government of Nepaul in that quarter. That line is formed by the Meitchie Nuddee represented by Captain Latter as a clear and well defined boundary and a wellknown, though not a considerable stream. This line will comprehend all the tract of country designated in the 4th article of the draft and in the corresponding instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, with an addition of trifling extent and of little value further than as it completes the proposed frontier.

9. You will be pleased therefore to replace articles 4th and 7th of the draft by an article stipulating that the Rajah of Siccim shall be put in possession within a specified time of the territories lying to the east of the Meitchie, which

river shall form the boundary of the Gorkah and Siccim possessions. To prevent ambiguity, it may be expedient to include the cession of Naggree and the pass of Naggerkote specifically. It will be necessary also to retain that part of the 7th article which requires the Gorkahs to abstain from all interference with the Rajah of Siccim, and that all differences arising between those states, or their respective subjects, shall be submitted to the arbitration and decided by the award of the British Government.

10. It is proper to observe that, Naggree appears to be of more importance than is ascribed to it in the enclosed instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, and that the possession of it by a friendly and allied power will oppose a formidable barrier to the designs which the Gorkahs appear to have entertained of extending their conquests in an easterly direction.

11. Captain Latter's communication affords reason to believe, that there are no Hill Chiefs in that quarter besides the Rajah of Siccim in whose behalf it will be necessary to stipulate ; and as the very circumstance of your negotiating with Bum Sah will render unnecessary any advertence to his security, all occasion for the 6th article of the draft will be superseded, and it should accordingly be omitted entirely.

12. The omission of this article removes what the Governor General considers to be one of the most serious impediments to the early conclusion of peace, supposing the Gorkah Government to be really desirous of it. The only article under the proposed modification of the terms of peace from which His Lordship expects considerable difficulty, is that which provides for the permanent establishment of a Resident at Cathmandoo. This is considered however to be of such paramount importance both with reference to the permanence of the peace and to the security of our general interests in relation to Nepaul, that it cannot be relinquished.

13. In discussing the subject with the Gorkah negotiators, it will occur to you that, the ground on which the

stipulation is to be urged, is its intimate and natural connection with the establishment of those cordial relations of amity which it must be the desire of both Governments to substitute for that state of contention and complaint which had too long prevailed and ultimately produced hostilities, its direct and manifest tendency to promote friendship and preserve harmony, and the unavoidable doubts which the rejection of such a proposition, by either party, must excite in the mind of the other, of a sincere disposition, on the part of the former to cultivate friendship and cordiality.

14. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw under dated the 17th instant, enclosing translations of a letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser, and of one from Bum Sah to the Rajah's address. You will observe, that in the last mentioned document Bum Sah has greatly misrepresented the tenor of your communication to him, and with a view to promote his own designs has given your discourse a turn which is calculated to lead the administration at Cathmandoo to suppose that we are encouraging a double negociation. This impression will of course soon be removed by events ; but the conduct of Bum Sah, although not unexpected, shows that no great reliance can be placed, in his candour and fairness and His Lordship thinks it right that you should be in possession of these documents. It may not be expedient however to charge Bum Sah directly with this unfair procedure unless it should become necessary, in order to substantiate the correctness of our own. On this point you will be guided by your own discretion and act accordingly.

15. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 17th instant enclosing a copy and translation of the letter which you addressed to Bum Sah, in execution of the instructions of the 5th instant. No particular remark on that subject is necessary now, under the change of circumstances which has taken place.



**61, P. Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul to John Adam, Secretary to the Government. Futteghurh, Camp Seegouli, dated 29th June, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

While Gujraj Misser, habitually slow from long experience in affairs was preparing for his court a relation of his interview with me on the 17th instant, he received on the 20th, our express from Nipaul, where it would appear that impatience prevailed, excited either by the urgency of advices from the Choutra party in Dotee, or by expectation of a fresh expression of the Right Honourable the Governor General's sentiments in reply to the letter from the Rajah of which Gujraj Misser was the bearer. Further deliberation on the part of the *Gooroo* followed the receipt of this letter, until the arrival of that enclosed in your dispatch of the 15th from Roodur Beer Sah, and both have caused the protracted delay which has occurred in transmitting to you the communication promised in my address of the 18th instant.

2. I have now the honor to forward to you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, in English, Persian, and the Hill Language the substance of Gujraj Misser's report to his Court of his conference with me a copy, with English and Persian translations, of the letter received by the *Gooroo* from the Rajah while preparing that report, and a copy with the English and Persian of Roodur Beer Sah's letter to Gujraj Misser, together with the original of the latter's reply, a copy of which he has promised to send me in the course of this day.

3. The above documents being precise with respect to the matter to which they refer have not appeared to require any explanation. Roodur Beer Sah's letter was opened and read in my presence and on my suggesting to Gujraj Misser the propriety of furnishing a copy, he did not hesitate to grant it, observing at the same time that as the original

related solely to the great object in which all were interested, namely peace, he considered it as much addressed to me, as to himself, and could therefore see no good reason for the secrecy which it enjoined.

4. The views, arguments, and remarks contained in the 4th paragraph of your dispatch of the 15th instant, having an important tendency as applicable to actual or prospective operations, judged it expedient to hold some serious conversation with Gujraj Misser on the general subject of that paragraph. Bheem Syne's or as it is named, the Thappa party in the administration of Nipaul was the cause of the death of Gujraj Misser's only son, whose fate and the authors of it, are uppermost in his mind whenever he has occasion to advert to the causes of the present War. From descent, character, habit and principles. he avows, the necessity which must always attach him to the family of his prince, and the consequent likelihood of his being in terms with the Court party by whomsoever it may be guided. Were he desirous to return to Nipaul, he could, he assured me, if personal considerations only were his object, have at any time made such terms for himself as would have satisfied all his mere worldly wishes. But he declares his views to be directed to what he considers to be the advantage of the state, and not to strengthen the hands of any party, for his own exclusive benefit and being firmly persuaded that the true interests and best policy of his Government consist in a cordial union with the British Government he can contemplate in inducements to make that capital his residence under a different system. His late visit to Cathmandoo, where he was received with great distinction, and where Bheem Syne publicly stated his wish to detain him, afforded a favourable opportunity, had he been disposed to return to that City. But he affirms that he will never make it his permanent abode unless, as the active wellwisher to the prosperity of both states, he can do so, in the commanding situation of the Rajah's *Gooroo*, under the protection and ascendancy of a British Residency.

5. Gujraj Misser is rather inclined to doubt than to accredit the existence of any peculiar good posting at Court of the Choutereea Sirdars supposable from the confidence they may repose in the latitude allowed them to treat for peace. He asserts that the Government of Nipaul, such as its summary and sanguinary acts have long stamped it to be has little consideration for its unfortunate commanders. Bum Sah's past career and consanguinity with his prince, will free him from any immediate marks of displeasure for want of success, but Gujraj Misser does not consider that the Choutreeas situation is altogether free from danger. Having been compelled to abandon Kumaon, Bum Sah is known to have lost ground at Court, and although in an extreme case, he might be made the channel of negociation, yet the Gooroo thinks it most unlikely that at this crisis, he can become the instrument of peace.

6. The ill fortune of the War has worked much on the insolence and the pride which provoked it, and revived with aggravated remembrance the passed resentments of the Gorkah chiefs in their contests for power. No peace that can be made Gujraj Misser is of opinion, will restore Umer Singh to his former influence in the state of Nipaul. His personal character which alone raised him to his late elevation has in his progress to it, necessarily caused him to give offence to many persons in power. While extended to limits of the state, the ambition of conquest in the Government silenced the opposition of Umer Singh's enemies at Court. But it is now recollected in addition to other sources of charge against him, that instead of remitting the revenues of the conquered territories to Nipaul, he pretended to appropriate them to the maintenance of his military establishments, while in fact he directed them to promote the aggrandizement of himself and his family. Gujraj Misser assures me in confidence, that if Umer Singh ventures to Cathmandoo his person will in all probability be seized.

7. Upon the supposition that Gujraj Misser's opinions are well grounded and sincerely expressed, it is also to be supposed that both Bum Sah and Umer Singh must be aware of what awaits them, and that a union of interests by establishing their independence would be their surest protection. The former consequence of the Gorkah power must be now considered to be sunk for ever. Its reduction by limiting the sway of these Chiefs affords also a field for their ambition. In the event of Bheem Syen's having recourse to the means of riding himself of either or both of these parties it is not improbable under such a state of things, that he will be disposed, in consequence of the additional enmity he will have provoked, to regulate his subsequent measures with a view to the maintenance of his ascendancy by cultivating the friendship of the British Government.

8. Along with the enclosure contained in this dispatch, I also transmit to you the original with the Persian and English translation of the remaining document of those adverted to in your dispatch of the 19th of January.

**61 A. From Gujraj Misser to the Rajah of Nipaul. Seegoulee, Thursday the 1st of Assar Buddee, 1872.**

\* \* \* \* \*

Your letter, full of kindness, dated the 12th Buddee Jeet, reached me on the 21st, that is to Sooddee of the same month, and apprized me of its contents. I delivered to the Colonel your answer to this letter.

You have observed, communicate to me whatever you may learn on receipt of the reply of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General. The state of that matter is this. Having taken my leave of you and reached this place, two days afterwards, I had an interview with the Colonel, and to the best of my ability, stated to him in the course of a deliberate and amicable conversation every thing that the subject required. The Colonel told me in reply, that the time for overtures of Peace on the part of your Government, was that

when Chunder Seekhur Tuksaree addressed an *arzee* to you on that subject from Burhurwa, that there was a wide difference between that, and the present period, that however, he had written to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General all that was necessary on the occasion, and would enter on the negotiation agreeably to the instructions he should receive. In the meantime I received your letter communicating the accounts from the Westward in consequence of which I had another conference with the Colonel, who informed me that he also received a dispatch from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to this effect, Gujraj Messer is arrived for the purpose of negotiating but the letter which he brought from his own Government contains no open and precise declaration of the views of his state, that half of the Gorkah dominion in the Hills and all the Nipaulese low lands from the Teesta to the Kalee, have been conquered by the British Government, that it should be understood to what extent, the *Gooroo* who is deputed to negotiate is empowered to make sacrifices for Peace, that the *Gooroo* should satisfy the Colonel on this point, in order, if necessary that reference should be made for further instructions. The Colonel has accordingly called upon me explicitly to state the extent to which I am authorized to make concessions and has desired me to apply for fuller powers, if those I possess prove insufficient, and he has further said that no discussion whatever can take place until I shall produce a document which by declaring the latitude of concession shall evince the sincerity of the disposition for peace. When the Colonel expressed himself in this way, I had nothing to offer in reply. No account had reached Nipaul of the events to the West, when I took leave of you to return to this plan, they were communicated to me by the Colonel on my arrival. The low lands having been occupied by British troops, and half of your Dominion in the Hills being now in the possession of the British Government, the demands are high and urged with the air of conquerors, it is therefore evident that without yielding up the territory which

has been consumed, indemnifying for the expenses of the war, submitting to prescribed terms of boundary and establishing the means of security with regard to the future, no peace can be affected. I have accordingly to suggest that some arrangement of a Treaty of Peace may be settled by you, and communicated to me in distinct terms as the basis on which I am to negotiate. The points in reference are now become more difficult than before, and they will proportionally increase, consider this subject and return a reply the more speedy the better.

You have asked "what answer is to be returned to Choutra Bum Shah?" You sent me to the Colonel to negotiate, and told me I was Mukhtar, I have come here agreeably to your orders the Colonel has apprized his Government of it and negotiation has already commenced, what answer, under such circumstances can I advise you to return to the Choutreeas.

It appears to my mind that to negotiate now here, and now there, will have no good tendency, but consult your own judgement, and conduct the negotiation through any channel which promises advantage.

**61 B. From the Rajah of Nipaul to Gujraj Misser. Kanteepoor, Friday Soodee Jeet, 25 1872.**

\* \* \* \* \*

All is well here, you will have been fully informed of matters by my former letter. At present Boodha *Kajee*, Amer Sing writes that: "Such are the events which have happened in Kumaon, and I am desired to make terms, and take measures for retiring beyond the Kallee. His communication was made by the *Bharadars* of Kumaon, and their letter reached me through General Ochterlony. On the authority of this letter a convention was entered into with the General, that I should retire across the Surjoo by the route of Hurdwar and Peeleebheet and accordingly, after concluding that agreement I marched from that quarter on the 6th Jeet.

You were also by the former letter of the Choutreea informed of what he stated, that the Gentlemen of that quarter, told him they had received the Governor General's orders to make peace, enquired whether the Choutreea had received any answer to his *Arzees*, what he had to say and enjoined dispatch, that afterwards, the Choutreea went to shore to visit Mr. Gardner. Your being departed by me to treat for peace, (the Choutreea remarked) was very proper (he added) that the Gentlemen shall say peace cannot be made by any but themselves, who have received orders to that effect, that such was the usage of the British Government, and that he the Choutreea was also a person of understanding. After saying this, they urged dispatch, "whatever terms of peace the *Gooroo* has to settle, let them be quickly concluded and let me know what may have been agreed on that an answer in the spirit of it may be returned to the Gentlemen here. If any delay should occur on the *Gooroo's* part, let me be empowered to act in this quarter, and I will exert myself to the best of my abilities. There is no time for delay."

This also is the substance of the Choutreea's communication. He was before informed that you had gone to negotiate peace. What answer is now to be returned to the Choutreea? To what extent have you carried the negotiation? Inform me of his and of your views, in order that such deliberation may be had, and determination taken as may promise the most advantage.

**61 C. From Choutreea Rooder Beer Sah to Gooroo Gujraj Misser. Dated Champakheea (Illaka shore). Tuesday 14th Jeet Buddee 1872 Sumbut.**

\*

\*

\*

\*

Cashee Ram Oopadheea delivered me your letter couched to the following effect, that "affairs here are of this wise. I wrote one or two letters to the Durbar, but receiving no plain or explicit answer I was patiently waiting

the course of events, when the concerns of our Government wearing the aspect of difficulty, my mind was struck with the obligation of a descent of fourteen generations which I owed to the state, and I recently arrived at this place, with the view of promoting by my best endeavours the restoration of peace between the two states, if such should be in the contemplation of ours, I receive instruction for that purpose after reading and reflecting on this letter, I placed it on my head.

Orders were also received from this Sarkar directing me to repair to Kumaon where the enemy had arrived. I accordingly proceeded towards that quarter, but as soon as I reached Dotee I was apprised by a letter from Bum Sah Choutreea and the other Sardars that our troops having been vanquished, hostilities had ceased and pacific arrangements were on foot. On receipt of this letter I halted at Dundheel Dhora in Dotee. The following is the account of the steps taken for peace. The British Gentlemen in authority here said to our Sardars: "Apply for instruction from your Court, we have applied to the Right Honourable the Governor General to the same effects. This being agreed to, the British army is encamped beyond the Kalee, and our troops are on this side of that river. Orders with full powers have accordingly been received by the British Gentlemen, here, from the Right Honourable the Governor General and on the part of our Government you are deputed for a like purpose, which is a highly proper and advisable measure. But the British Gentlemen openly declare that your *Gooroo* will come, here and negociation on the part of the Right Honourable the Governor General will be conducted through us. I am not thoroughly apprised of the customs of the British Gentlemen, further than that to whomsoever orders are issued for the execution of any duty, such duty is performed by that person, do not therefore delay in coming here. If you come it will be advantageous. When you have read this letter destroy it, there is no necessity for writing much to the wise.



**62. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble E. Gardner. Futtighur, 8th July, 1815.**

o                      o                      o                      o                      o

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 20th, 23rd, and 28th of June with their respective enclosures.

2. The determination of Bum Sah as announced to you by his brother Roodur Bheer Sah not to make the proposed attempt upon Dotee has relieved the Governor General from considerable embarrassment and removed an impediment to the early conclusion of Peace, supposing the negotiation to be resumed. In other points of view also, the decision taken by Bum Sah is satisfactory.

3. It will certainly not be desirable that the burden of maintaining Bum Sah and his family should be imposed on the British Government by his seeking refuge in our Provinces; and such a step on his part ought not therefore to receive any encouragement. Should he determine on it, the Government will of course afford him an asylum and a suitable provision.

4. The tenor of your discourse to Rooder Bheer Sah and of letter to Bum Sah is approved by the Governor General.

5. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, dated the 29th Ultimo with copies of such of its enclosures as refer to the negotiation entrusted to Goo<sup>roo</sup> Gujraj Misser. Among them you will observe a translation of Rooder Bheer Sah's letter to the Goo<sup>roo</sup>. Rooder Bheer has not correctly represented the substance of your communications, but to that deviations from accuracy, His Lordship is not disposed to attach much consequence, since the real truth of the case will ultimately not be... ..I am directed to enclose Gujraj Misser's answer to Rooder Bheer Sah which you will be pleased to forward. The Governor General is not apprized

of the contents of that letter, a severe illness, with which Gujraj Misser was suddenly seized after Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw's dispatch was closed, having prevented him from furnishing Lieutt. Col. Bradshaw with the promised copy at the time of the latest communication from that officer. There is no necessity however for delay in its transmission to Rooder Bheer.

6. The other contents of Lieutt. Col. Bradshaw's dispatch although of an interesting nature do not suggest to the Governor General the necessity of communicating to you at the present moment any observations or instruction to those contained in my late dispatches.

**63. Paris Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepal to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner, Agent to the Governor General, Kumaon. Camp Seegoulee, 11th July, 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

I am this moment honored by the receipt of your express of the 28th Ultó. informing me of the resolution taken by Bum Sah Choutreea to relinquish his views of independency and release the British Government from its engagements to him on that head, expressing your hope that this event would facilitate my discussions for a general peace, and remarking the ruinous consequences to Bum Sah and his family which would follow the disclosure of his former intentions.

2. Had Bum Sah declared his independence in the manner projected, I am of opinion that it would have been more useful to the common cause than his present resolution, in as much as the former measure must necessarily have further diminished the Territory and resources of the Enemy. But since he has finally determined against that proceeding, the Honor of Government requires that his secret should be preserved, and on this point, you may give him every assurance of security and satisfaction from me.

64. ....to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner,  
Almorah. Camp Sireenagar, 21st July, 1815.

o o o o

From the Extract of Mr. Secretary Adam's letter to my address, dated the 28th May which has been forwarded to you, you will perceive that the extensions of the limits of the Province of Kumaun, to the Alaknunda or Bhagirathee Rivers by annexing to it a portion of the country formerly constituting the state of Garhwal is considered indispensable by the Right Honorable the Governor General. On this subject I have been directed to correspond with you.

The point which will be hereafter considered is, whether or not this measure will be extended to the Bagharathee river as a boundry including the tracts to the East of its course. The Districts lying to the East of the Alaknunda river may be called already annexed to the Province of Kumaon, and the earlier the period at which they may fall under your superintendence the better. I have in consequence directed the principal inhabitants of the Divisions forming this tract, to consider themselves under your authority and I enclose a list of their names and the Purgunnahs.

It is my intension to leave Sireenagar on the 24th instant, to proceed towards Dehlee. The Civil Officer of the country will accompany me. But I have directed some of those best acquainted with the country now delivered up to your control, to proceed and join you at Almora.

65. J. Adam, Secretary to Government to the  
Hon'ble Edward Gardner, Futtugurh, 22nd July, 1815.

\* \* \* \*

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your  
4th }            dispatches of the dates specified in the  
5th }            margin.  
8th }  
10th } July  
11th }  
13th }  
15th }

2. The Governor-General has perused with peculiar

interest the reports of your conferences with Chountra Bum Sah and with Rooder Beer Sah and the other Gorkah Chiefs which have terminated in the suspension of the negotiation, in consequence of Bum Sah's decided rejection of the basis on which alone the British Government can consent to treat. This result of the discussion is a subject of regret to the Governor-General but has not created much surprise in His Lordship's mind, as you will remember that it was His Lordship's expectation, that the first attempt of the Government of Nepal to negotiate through the agency of Bum Sah and his immediate connexions, would be directed to the attainment of more favourable conditions than they had been able to procure through the instrumentality of *Gooroo Gujraj Misser*. His Lordship was, therefore fully prepared to expect that the cession of the whole of the Terraie would be vehemently resisted, in the first instance, by Bum Sah and his co-adjutors. His Lordship did not, indeed, altogether expect that their rejection of that proposition would be so peremptory, or that the negotiation would be entirely broken off by them. Even this result, however, does not, in his Lordship's judgment, offer any conclusive ground for supposing that negotiation may not yet be renewed, on a more admissible basis than that offered by the Gorkah negotiators, or rather on the basis recently rejected, but which the Governor-General continues to deem indispensable. If relaxation in this respect be granted, it must be as a boon from the British Government, after unqualified submission of the Court of Cathmandoo to the terms imposed : because, in that case, there might be a sense of liberality of our procedure; whereas in the other, there would be ground for an erroneous supposition, on the part of the Gorkahs, that a respect for their strength had narrowed our pretension, and they might thence draw an encouragement to renewed aggression. If negotiation shall be proposed on that basis, you will be prepared to renew the discussion, and to execute the instructions regarding the conclusion of a treaty of peace with which you have been already furnished.

3. I now proceed to state some observations which have been suggested to the Governor-General by the discourse of the Gorkah negociators in their conferences with you. In the first place however, I am instructed to express to you His Lordship's high approbation of the judgment, firmness, and address, which mark your share of the conferences, and of the tone of decision and resolution, unmixed with warmth or harshness, by which your language was characterized. Your conduct on this occasion confirms the opinion of your ability discretion, and temper, which His Lordship had formed, from an attentive observation of your former proceedings, and augments the confidence with which he anticipates a successful issue of the negotiations, if they shall be renewed through the same channel.

4. The high language which the Gorkah negociators, especially Rooder Beer Sah, held during some part of the conferences, and the sort of defiance which he permitted to escape him, do not tend to alter the opinion above expressed of the probability of a renewal of the negociation on an admissible basis, when the administration at Cathmandoo shall perceive that their rejection of our terms produces no alteration in the intentions of the British Government. Language of a similar import has often been used by the Gorkahs in their communications with us, but has not been followed by corresponding conduct. The proposition thrown out by Rooder Beer Sah in his conference with you, reported in your dispatch of the 13th instant, that the British Government should confine its demands to such parts of the Terrae as had been or might now be the subjects of dispute, is not only inadmissible but its renewal, after repeated rejection, even before the commencement of hostilities, is disrespectful to the British Government. His other proposal, as stated in your dispatch of the 15th, that the Gorkahs should cede the lands of Footwul and Sheoraj, with others which had come into their possession within the last twenty-five years, is equally

unsatisfactory, and inadequate to the just expectations of the British Government, and is, in fact little more than a renewal of the former proposition in a less offensive form. Your refusal to entertain it was therefore, entirely proper and consistent with the tenor of your instructions. Roodher Beer's proposed reservation of the Terraiee of Sulleeana is a gross and unblushing attempt to secure his private interests, under the pretence of supporting those of his Government.

5. The assertion of the Gorkah negotiators, that the greater portion of the Terraiee is allotted in *jagheer* to the chiefs and soldiery, is confirmed by the information which His Lordship had received from those quarters. The personal repugnance to the cession of that tract which must be felt by many of the leading people in the country, is therefore, no doubt, well founded, although its consequences are probably much exaggerated by Roodher Beer Sah. Feeling, however, in some degree, the force of this consideration, and not being in disposed to consult as far as paramount considerations of the public interests will admit, the personal feelings and interests of the chiefs, and contemplating on the other hand some advantages of a political nature, in extending a liberal consideration towards them in the form about to be proposed the Governor General would not be averse, in the event of a compliance on the part of the Nepaulese Government with our demand for the absolute cession of the Terraiee to agree to assign a limited portion of those lands *jagheer* to a certain number of chiefs who might be named for the purpose by the Gorkah Government. The extent of territory which might be so assigned will, of course, fall far short of that now appropriated in the same manner; but it would still form a desirable object of acquisition to those who, under other circumstances, would lose the whole. It would tend to reconcile them, in some degree, to the inevitable dismemberment of the Terraiee, and would render it their interest to maintain the relations of peace between two States, of the

rupture of which one of the first consequences would be, the resumption of the *jagheers*. The value of the lands to be thus allotted might bear some fixed proportion to the estimated value of the whole of the low lands. No accurate calculation of that value has yet been made ; but adverting to their extent and supposed productiveness it might be expedient to assign in *jagheer*, as proposed, lands to the annual amount of two lacs of rupees, or even three, should the former sum appear too narrow. Should it be more palatable to the Gorkah Sirdars to receive an equal amount in the shape of pensions instead of resting on the precarious return from lands, the Governor-General would have no difficulty in putting the matter on that footing. In either case, the Governor-General will be willing to grant to Rooder Beer Sah a pension equal to the yearly income which he draws from his lands in the plain below Sulleena, which lands can, on no account, be exempted from cession ; and the sum so secured to Rooder Beer Sah should be over and above the amount allotted for the other chiefs.

6. You will be pleased to observe, that in the event of a renewal of the negociation, this proposition is not to be made until you shall find that the sacrifice of the Terraiee, although acceded to us, likely to be productive of a spirit of discontent, calculated to endanger the permanence of the peace, or to induce the Gorkahs to resist the other conditions of the proposed treaty some of which it may be supposed will be very unacceptable to them.

7. In either of these supposed cases, you are authorized to hold out to the negociators the adoption of the proposed arrangement, as a mark of the respect and good-will of the British Government towards the Rajah and his principal chiefs, and an earnest of the Governor-General's disposition to renew the old relations of friendship. It would be proper rather to treat it as a suggestion of your own, to which you will employ your endeavours to obtain the consent of the Governor-General, than as a point on which you possess

definitive instructions ; but you are, of course, at liberty to include it, under the considerations stated above in the treaty which you may conclude with the agents of the Gorkah Government. You will, of course, understand that this concession is only to be made in the event of their agreeing to all the other terms proposed. If this arrangement shall be adopted, the lands must, of course, be selected by the British Government but you may make an assurance, that every practicable attention will be paid to the wishes and convenience of the chiefs in making the selection. They must be held, of course, exclusively of the British Government, from which Government they will receive *sunnuds* ; and the tenure must be retained in the *jagheers*, nor any interference of the Gorkah Government be exercised within them, on any pretext whatever ; and the operation of the British laws and regulations must be in full force throughout the *jagheer* lands.

8. The Governor-General has not overlooked the inconveniences which may result from subjects of a foreign state holding lands in the dominions of the British Government ; nor the inefficacy of the arrangement, as far as related to securing the attachment of the Sirdars, under which pensions were granted by the British Govt. to certain chiefs in the service of Dowlut Row Scindia. But if the grounds of the plan now suggested be solid, the apprehended inconvenience must be far outweighed by the advantages of the measure ; and with reference to the latter objection, the circumstances appear to the Governor-General to be so different, as to render it inapplicable to the present case.

9. I am directed to inform you, that the draft of the article relative to the Rajah of Siccim, enclosed in your dispatch of the 10th instant is approved, and you are authorized to substitute an article, expressed in the terms of the draft, for the fourth and seventh articles in the original draft of the treaty transmitted with my dispatch of the 27th June.



10. It occurs to His Lordship as possible, that the Gorkahs may feel a greater reluctance in making the cession stipulated in the proposed article to the Rajah of Siccim by name, than to the substance of the stipulation itself. If this should be the case, the Governor-General would have no objection to the cession purporting to be the British Government. The other provisions relative to the Rajah of Siccim must, however, remain.

11. Except in the cases adverted to in the preceding paragraphs the Governor-General does not see grounds for any alteration in the terms of pacification already determined on, and His Lordship has accordingly resolved to adhere to them, with these eventual exceptions only.

12. Adverting to the plan apparently contemplated by the Government of Nepaul, to depute Rooder Beer Sah to the Governor General's Headquarters, I am directed to desire, that if that proposition be renewed, you will discourage it, by remarking that you are in possession of His Lordship's sentiments and final resolutions respecting the terms of peace, and that object cannot therefore be facilitated by the proposed deputation ; but after peace shall be concluded it will afford His Lordship great satisfaction to receive Rooder Beer Sah, and any of the *Bharadars* whom the Rajah may be pleased to depute to him.

13. While for the reasons stated above the Governor General does not exclude from his expectation the renewal of negotiation and possible conclusion of peace without another campaign ; His Lordship nevertheless considers the state of the question to require the adoption of every previous and preliminary arrangement requisite to enable us to commence the campaign at the earliest practicable period of the ensuing season, and with the utmost vigour and effect ; and those arrangements will accordingly be set on foot without delay.

14. His Lordship has deemed it to be proper to address a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul in the terms of the enclosed

draft in reply to that lately received from the Rajah through the hand of *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser. The letter will be forwarded by that channel to Cathmandoo.

15. In the event of your having any further communication with Bum Sah or the other chiefs in Dotee, you will enlarge upon and enforce the sentiments expressed in the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah, in such manner as to impress them with the serious peril to which they expose themselves, their Government, and their country, by opposing our just, legitimate and moderate demands. You will acquaint them in distinct terms, that the restoration of the ancient reigning families of the countries formerly reduced by the Gorkah arms, will probably form a branch of the policy of the British Government, connected with the renewed prosecution of hostilities, and that it will become necessary, with this view, for the British Government to enter into engagements with the representatives of those families, which its honour will require it to fulfil, and the operation of which will prevent the British Government from indulging any disposition which it may retain, of leaving the Gorkah power in the condition of substantive state.

16. In the actual state of the question, and adverting the number of troops assembled in Dotee, it is probable that it will be thought expedient to destroy the Sangah at the Jhool ghaut, and to carry into effect any other of the arrangements recommended by Colonel Nicolls which were suspended until the communications with Bum Sah and the other chiefs in Dotee were in progress.

17. It may perhaps be expedient that you should proceed to any other quarter of the province in which your presence may be useful; a movement which will evince to the Gorkah negociators and their Government, that any revival of the discussions is expected to proceed from them. You will, of course, be prepared, in the event of such a renewal, either to return to Choupukkea or repair to any other position more convenient for the transaction of the business. These are questions, however, on which it

is the desire of His Lordship that you should exercise your own discretion.

**65-A. To The Rajah of Nipaul, written 22nd July, 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

I had the honour to receive your letter delivered by Gooroo Gujraj Misser to Lieut. Col. Bradshaw and forwarded by that officer to me and I have understood the contents.

It was with regret I learned from Lieut. Col. Bradshaw that Gooroo Gujraj Misser had not received authority from you to make those concessions which are indispensable conditions of the restoration of Peace. My regret has been increased by finding that the powers delegated to Choutra Bum Sah whom you employed to negotiate with Mr. Gardner after you were apprized of the suspension of the negotiation between Gooroo Gujraj Misser and Lieut. Coll. Bradshaw were--equally defective. In this conduct I cannot perceive that anxious desire for the restoration of Peace which is so strongly expressed in your letter and in the declarations of your Agents. No good purpose would be answered by an attempt to obtain through another. The British Government acts on fixed principles and with due deliberation and is not ..... ..to make demands which it does not mean to persist in. I take this opportunity of addressing to you a few words of serious admonition. In your letter now replied to, you express your regret that the ancient friendship should have been interrupted on account of matters of a trifling nature. I must repeat that the acts of the Nipalese Government which caused the war are not trifles in my estimation but outrages and insults of the most aggravated nature. The serious light in which I view them must have been evinced by the extensive preparation made to enforce that atonement which you with-held and the consequence to the Gorkah Government has been already of no small moment. I earnestly entreat you to weigh well the

peril to which you expose yourself, by a further resistence of the just demands of the British Government. I repeat the assurance conveyed in my letter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> March, that I entertain no wish to persevere in hostilities to their utmost possible extremity. It is my sincere desire that your state should continue efficient and respectable; but the British Government never will recede from the right of compensating itself for the expenses of a War, which you have forced upon us, and on that principle I am still willing to admit negotiation. Delay on your part must inevitably force me to seek a higher rate of indemnification, and will compel me to pursue measures which will be matter of regret to me, but fatal to your Government. By an early acceptance of the only basis on which I can admit negotiation these consequences may be averted, and I sincerely hope that this may be your resolution. If however disregarding this solemn warning and shutting your eyes to the dangers which menace you, you persevere in a hopeless contest you are yourself to be responsible for all that may ensue.

**66. P. Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nipaul to J. Adam, Secretary to the Government. Camp Seegoulee, 31st July, 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

Much delay having occurred since the transmission to Nipaul of Gujraj Misser's report of his conference with me on the 18th instant without his receiving any communication in return, and the convalescent state of his health after his late severe indisposition having rendered writing, which is always irksome to him, a more troublesome, tedious and uncertain means of intercourse in consequence of the impediments with which travelling through the Hills of this period of the year is attended, he was induced to propose to his Court the deputation of Chunder Seekhur Oopadheea, in order to explain to the Rajah such sentiments of the *Gooroon* as he might not be so well able to convey to him by letter. An answer, asserting to this proposition, was received

on the 28th instant and Chunder Seekhur departed yesterday morning for Cathmandoo.

2. Gujraj Misser and Chunder Seekhur waited on me three times, after the receipt of the above permission for the latter's return to Nipaul with the view of inducing me to renew the negotiation although they were already thoroughly apprized that I had no authority to do so, the powers which they possessed, being still the same as those, the deficiency of which had occasioned the suspension of business. They next sought to obtain from me, on the ground of private friendly relations some clue to the particulars of those sacrifices, which they knew that their Government must make for peace, and some instructions relative to the preliminary proceeding which would satisfy the British Government. The first point being inadmissible, was promptly refused, but thinking that the suspension of the negotiation did not altogether involve the necessity of the same silence in the latter, I stated that a written declaration under the Rajah's seal submitting himself to the mercy of the conqueror and relinquishing the conquests made by the British Government and its allies, would be sufficient for the renewal of the negotiation. Much conversation of a desultory kind, not of importance sufficient to detail then ensued, which ended in the solemn assurance of Chunder Seekhur Oopadheea that he would exert every means in his power to procure the required declaration. I trust that this deviation under the peculiar nature of it, from the strict letter of my instructions relative to the suspension of the negotiation in this quarter will not be regarded as any violation of the true spirit of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General's intentions.

**66A. From the Rajah of Nipaul to Gooroo Gujraj Misser. Wednesday 5th Sooddee (20th) Savan, 1872, 3rd August, 1815.**

\*                     \*                     \*                     \*

The true state of things in this quarter will have been

made known to you by my former letter under the red seal. Chunder Seekhur Opodheea whom you sent with an account of what you said to Colonel Bradshaw, of the circumstances, arrived here on Sunday the 1st Sooddee Savaan (16) and obtained an audience. He gave me a detailed relation of your conversations in that quarter. My former agents were the sources of those differences which from matters of mere trivial import have brought my affairs to this pass. It was not then, no more than is it now, my wish to prolong disputes. Notwithstanding that it has so happened that events have terminated in the present crisis, still I deputed you for the purpose of re-establishing the ancient relations of friendship by whatever means that object could be effected. In the meanwhile the defeat of my commanders and armies to the Westward, and the views entertained by the former to become the medium of negociation, have for a time suspended your proceedings. Nevertheless, I feel convinced that the result of negociation between the Colonel and you will be such as cannot be effected by any other persons. You wrote to me to try the effect of the discussion agitated at Kumaon. It was in consequence of this intimation that I wrote to that quarter. But no powers to treat were communicated, even the authority then granted has been recalled, and no negociation will take place there. To you what instructions can I send for the regulation of your conduct, and at the present day, what can I write relative to that friendship, such as once existed between the two states. You are, however, arbiter of the negociation on my part for the accomplishment of all points. Nothing whatever but what you advise shall be adopted here. The country towards Kumaon in the West, and the Terraiee, have lately been conquered by the British Government. With regard to those conquests whatever may be the result of your negociation will be approved by me. Do not entertain any doubt on that head, but pursue the course which shall establish friendship between both States. I have instructed and deputed to you Chandur Seekhur Oopadheea who will communicate

such matters as could not be conveyed to you in writing, as to what it is necessary that I should write to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and to the Colonel, let me have a draft of what you deem advisable on the occasion and I shall adopt it accordingly. If the delay which may occur in sending the draft, or in transmitting it back to you in order to be forwarded, should interrupt your Proceedings, you can in such case, act from yourself, and if you desire it, an envelope under the Red Seal shall be sent you from this. Continue to communicate to me details of the negotiation and accounts of your good health.

**66B. From Bheem Sein, Kajee to Gooroo Gujraj Misser. Wednesday 5, Sooddee 20th Savan 1872-3d August 1815.**

\*                     \*                     \*                     \*

The true state of things in this quarter will have been made known to you by the letter under the red seal, and those which accompanied it, formerly transmitted to you by Chunder Seekhur Opadheea whom you sent with an account of your conversation with Colonel Bradshaw, of the circumstances relating to it, and of your own private sentiments arrived here in six days, on Sunday the 1st Doodee Savan 16th and had the honor of an audience with the Maharaja, to whom he gave a detailed relation of your conversations in that quarter, and of your views and intentions. It is by the differences excited by the agents formerly employed that matters have arrived at this pitch. It was not, nor it is now, my wish to prolong disputes with the British Government. Yet it has so happened. Do you nevertheless, exert yourself to re-establish by all possible means friendship between the two States. For this, it was that you were deputed. Five or six letters were received from Bum Sah, soliciting powers to negotiate for Peace. His wish was not complied with, nor was any answer returned. When you intimated that the state of the discussion in that quarter might be attended to, and that it would be proper to write, accordingly a letter was written, but no Moktaree was sent,

and now, even the authority given him is annulled. Orders also are dispatched to stop proceedings in that quarter. To you, what instructions can I send for you to negotiate by this or that rule. The friendship, such as it was, which subsisted between the two States, is well known to you. The sentiments of the *Bharadars* to the West are these. If for the sake of Peace, you will give up to the British Government our Territory, Hill and plain, East of the Sutlej to Kumaon we will not be parties to such a policy. Rather than with our hands and voice, surrender that Territory, we consent to sacrifice our lives in it. But the sentiments in this quarter are, that with regard to our territory West Kumaon, and the Terraiee which have lately fallen into the hands of the British Government, whatever you shall do or say we will advocate the same before the Rajah and obtain a confirmation of it. It is not at this time necessary for me to tell you what this state is compared with what it formerly was. You are in all respects arbiter of the affairs of this State. Nothing but what you advise shall be adopted here. Dismiss all apprehension of that head, and pursue the course which shall establish peace and lasting friendship between the two states. Chunder Seekhur Oopadheea who is instructed and deputed to you will communicate to you such matters as could not be conveyed by writing. As to what it is necessary that I should address to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and to the Colonel, give me a draft of what you deem advisable on the occasion, and I shall adopt it. If from the delay which might occur in sending me the draft, or in transmitting it back to you any inconvenience should be experienced, you can, in such case, act from yourself and if you will write, an envelope under the red seal shall be sent to you from this. I have heard with much concern from the Oopadheea that you have had two attacks of fever. The climate where you are is bad, fall upon some plan to guard your body against its ill effects. Continue to communicate to me accounts of your health and of the Negotiation.



P. S.—The responsibility which I have hitherto borne with regard to the censure or praise of measures, I now transfer to you and the fame or the blame of the present proceeding, accordingly rest with you. You are wise, and have reflected on this subject.

**67. P. Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul to J. Adam, Secretary to the Government. Camp Seegoulee, 6th August, 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the 22nd Ultimo, with the several documents which accompanied it. The letter from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to the address of the Rajah of Nipaul referred to in the 3rd paragraph of your dispatch reached me on the 3rd instant, on the evening of which day it was delivered to *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser, under the observance enjoined in the same paragraph of leaving to his own judgement the tenor of the communication with which he might think proper to accompany it, in forwarding it to Cathmandoo.

2. After apprising the *Gooroo* of the contents of His Lordship's letter to the Rajah, I took occasion to explain the substance of the 4th paragraph of your dispatch, agreeably to the instructions for that purpose which it conveys and I endeavoured to learn his sentiments on that subject, as well as the part which he proposed to adopt under the state of circumstances which that measure involved. Whether Gujraj Misser foreseeing the total destruction of the policy proposed to be pursued for inviting the insurrection of the provinces conquered by that state and the consequent loss of his hereditary dignity and distinction, objects which he might naturally be supposed interested to preserve, or whether long absence from Nipaul by depriving him of that exact knowledge of the disposition of the inhabitants of the

subdued territory requisite for forming a just estimate of the practicability of revolt in the interior of the Hills or that his mind could not, in the first introduction of the subject, embrace the whole extent of the question, his views were indistinctly expressed and he seemed unprepared for any unreserved communication of his sentiments in that proceeding. He avowed however his opinion of the duplicity of the hill tribes, and the consequent caution which that character suggested in prosecuting the object in view. Having never contemplated the total overthrow of the Gorkahs State, he either could not or was unwilling to confess the effect on his personal interest which that event might create. He declared his warm attachment to the reigning family on the Musnud of Nipaul from the diverse acknowledged motives on which that attachment was founded. He at the same time also testified with equally strong expression of grateful feeling the weight of his obligations to the British Government and affirmed his confident hope that whatever might be the issue of the projected measure he would be able to steer a course Hon'ble to the duty which he owed to both states.

3. Gujraj Misser has hitherto received from me every attention due to the respectability of his character and fairness of his proceedings, he is aware therefore that his departure from this frontier whether towards Benares or Cathmandoo will be marked with that degree of respect which he has been accustomed to receive from the British Government and His Lordship's satisfaction at his conduct which I may as eventually have to communicate to him shall be punctually conveyed whenever he shall announce to me his determination to leave my camp.

4. I beg leave to state in reply to the 6 paragraph of your dispatch that all possible attention has been already bestowed by me to restrain the commercial intercourse between the Hon'ble Company's territory and Nipaul, I shall however, concert with the weight among Magistrates

and the Commanding Officer on the frontier such further steps as may seem best calculated for enforcing the proclamation on that head issued by Government.

5. Gujraj Misser, when relieved from the preparation attending the transmission to Nipaul of His Lordship's letter to the Rajah informed me that he had received letters from his Court which he considered to invest him with every power requisite for the conclusion of peace. He has promised to furnish me immediately with a formal declaration of these fresh and enlarged powers which he states to have now received, and I shall, on receipt of it transmit to you without delay for the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General. In the meanwhile I shall regulate my conduct by His Lordship's orders under date the 27th of June, and now repeated in the 2nd paragraph of your present dispatch.

**68. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Futtj Gurh, 9th August, 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 27th ultimo enclosing a copy of a letter to your address from Mr. Rutherford applying for the remuneration lately assigned by the order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council to the officer in charge the Intelligence Department with the several divisions of the army lately acting against the state of Nipaul. I am desired to acquaint you that at the period when the Governor General appointed Mr. Rutherford to be an extra Assistant Commissary General with a monthly allowance of one thousand Rupees, His Lordship considered that allowance, which is the same as that received by Assistant Commissaries General of the highest class, as including a suitable and ample remuneration for any miscellaneous services connected with the operations of the War against Nipaul, which might be performed

by Mr. Rutherford. Although, His Lordship willingly acknowledges the satisfactory and creditable manner in which Mr. Rutherford conducted the duties of the Intelligence Department of the expedition against Kumaon, yet advert- ing to the intention with which the allowance above referred to was originally assigned to Mr. Rutherford, His Lordship feels himself compelled to decline acceding to the Gentle- man's present application.

**69. P. Bradshaw, Pol., Agent in Nipaul to J. Adam, Secretary to the Government. Camp Seegouly, 10th August 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

I acquainted you under date the 6th instant of the in- tention of Gujraj Misser to make a formal declaration to me of the fresh powers which he recently received from his Court to enable him to treat for Peace. He accordingly yesterday sent me extracts from three letters respectively addressed to him by the Rajah of Nipaul by Bheem Sein Thappa and by the five principal Officers of the administra- tion of Cathmandoo. These extracts were accompanied by a letter from himself apprizing me that he considered the increase of his powers which those letters contain to be ade- quate authority for enabling him to conclude a Peace and that he was in consequence ready to enter on the necessary discussion.

2. I have the honor to transmit to you copies in the Hill Language, with Persian translations of the above extracts, and English translations of the whole, and to inform you that in reply to Gujraj Misser's intimation of his being pre- pared to treat, I announced to him the necessity of a refer- ence for instructions to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General on the ground prescribed in the 3rd para of your letter of the 27th of June.

3. Reports have lately prevailed that small parties of Nipalese troops have occasionally appeared in the Central Tuppehs of the Terraiee of Bara Pursa, and the detrimental effects being the same whether such reports be well or ill founded, a detachment of 2 companies of sepoy and 12 Horsemen from the post of Bugwanpooi has marched, on a requisition from me, in a western direction towards Alow, with the view to the support of the inhabitants, the interception or dispersion of the enemies' parties if they should have actually ventured below the forests, and for the apprehension of any persons who from undue motives may have created or circulated false rumours. The detachment is to return to its station by a more southern route, and will perhaps take up nearly the month in executing this duty. I propose that a similar detachment should move from Ameva in the beginning of the ensuing month for a like purpose. Its first direction will be towards Alow, and thence Eastwardly returning by the newly established Thanehs of Kucherwa and Moorlee. The effect of these movements without harassing the troops must be expected equally to repress the incursion of the enemies, (apostrophe) straggling parties and by leaving no ground to either the timid or disaffected for reports of the enemies approach, deprive the cultivators of that plea for breach or evasion of their engagements. I trust that this measure will be approved of by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

**69-A. From Gooroo Gujraj Misser, Dated 9th August, 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

The day you delivered me the Right Hon'ble the Governor General's letter to the address of the Rajah of Nipaul for transmission to Cathmando, I received three letters: one from the Rajah, one from Bheem Sein, and one under the joint seals of Choutreea Run Uddote Sah, Choutreea,

Puran Sah, Bheem Sein, Dul Bhunjun Pandee, and Run Dhuj Thappa in reply to my reference for complete powers for the conclusion of Peace. It was my intention to bring those letters to your notice on that day, but feeling weak after my late illness, from which I am not yet quite recovered, and deeming it indispensable to lose no time in forwarding His Lordship's letter to the Rajah, I had time only to apprise you of their receipt and general purport.

As your negotiation with me is suspended in consequence of your having deemed the powers with which I was vested inadequate to the concessions which you considered to be necessary for Peace, I have now to forward to you extracts from the above letters with Persian translation, notifying the increased powers entrusted to me, and being now perfectly satisfied that the authority which I derive under those letters is fully competent to the conclusion of peace, I hope that you likewise will be of the same opinion in which case I have to signify to you that I am ready to commence the discussion.

**69-B. Thursday 14th, Soodee Asar, 1872.**

\* \* \* \*

Your letter dated Monday the 4th Sooddee Asar, 2nd July, reached me on Monday the 11th (9th July) and its contents became known. I was apprized by the letters dated 15th Buddee Asar (28th June) addressed to General Bheem Sein and Oomakanth Oopadheea and brought by Munkanth Joushee of your conference with Colonel Bradshaw. You have said "Employ the means by which the views of the Government may be best promoted" I do not solicit that your choice for that purpose should fall on me because no good can result from carrying on a double negotiation. Let it not happen that the communications of one party contradict those of the other. Such a measure is in itself highly discreditable and will be productive of

doubt in the view of the British Government. But follow that course of which your judgment shall approve. As a full account of circumstances cannot be made known to you by letters allow me to depute Chunder Seekhur Oopadheea to wait on you.

What you have communicated of the Colonel's statement to you and your own sentiments is fully satisfactory. General Beem Sein and Omakanth Oopadheea have particularly acquainted me with your suggestion made through them, that if the Takavee were to be summoned here he would inform me of the state of things in your quarter and might return to you with my instructions regarding it. Chunder Seekhur agreeably to your wish has been sent for by a letter under the red seal and you will accordingly on receipt of that letter dispatch him immediately to Court. I have every confidence that you will exert yourself to promote the interest of my Government and being the subject to a conclusion. No one can so well as you effectually secure the advantageous settlement of my affairs. You are the best judge whether you can bring the negotiation to a termination beneficial to me by staying where you are or with the advice of the Colonel by accompanying him to the presence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General. Continue to inform me of the particulars of the negotiation and of your health.

**69-C. From Bheem Sein Thappa**

**Same date.**

\*

\*

\*

\*

All our hopes rest on you. This state will agree to what ever you may do, and I charge myself with the ratification of it. The business of this state such as can be effected by you, is impossible to be performed by any one else. Of this I am perfectly convinced. Do not therefore indulge apprehension on any point but freeing your mind from anxiety, bring the subject to a conclusion by whatever means it can be effected, consistently with the public

interest and your own reputation Whether the adjustment, by the advice of the Colonel, should take place on the spot, or whether you should accompany him for such purpose to the presence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General. Inform yourself of the true state of circumstances, adjust the terms of agreement and act with dispatch continue to apprise us here of the condition of your health, the exact posting of affairs in your quarter and of whatever is doing or to be done.

**69-D From Seree Choutreea Runodete Sah, Seree Choutreea Peran Sah, Seree General Bheem Sein Thappa, Seree Kajee Dul Bunjhun Pandee and Seree Kajee Run Dhuj Thappa. Same date.**

\* \* \* \* \*

Your letter dated Monday of 1th Soodee Asar (2nd July) reached us on Monday 11th (9th July) and its contents became known. You have said in the letter sent by the Harkarah "that a double" negotiation would take place and that the "Right Hon'ble the Governor General apprehending it, suspended the negotiation" with you that the wisdom of the British Government is evident to every one" it is now directed to ascertain the extent of your sense and of your views inform me of your determination that I may act according to your directions."

All you have written is just, settle matters with the Colonel with a view to the advantage of this state and of your own reputation. Or if the Cononel should advise it, accompany him to the presence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and settle the matter there. Confer with the Colonel, and speedily execute whatever shall adjust the question. That which you shall judge for the interest of this state shall also be our choice. Act at all events. We repose our confidence in you, do not therefore be uneasy in any point continue to write accounts of the discussion that has occurred in your quarter, and also of your health.



**70. Paris Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul to John Adam Secretary to Government. Camp Seegoulee 23rd August, 1915.**

\* \* \* \*

My dispatch of the 31st ultimo apprized you of the departure on the morning of the preceding day of Chunder Seekhur Opadheea to Cathmanoo, and of the deviation which it appeared to me, that without a violation of my instructions, I might on that occasion have made in zeal for the advancement of the public interest, I have now the honor to communicate to you the return on the 19th instant, of that agent, with letters from the Rajah of Nipaul, Bheem Sein *Kajee*, and the 5 Principal Sirdars in the State, to the address of *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser. Copies and Persian translations of the two former having been delivered to me yesterday, I have the honor to transmit to you transcripts of the same rendered into English for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General. A copy of the letter from the 5 Sirdars has not been sent to me, as it merely confirms the sentiments contained in that received from the Rajah.

2. These documents combined with the tenor of those which I had the honor to forward to you on the 10 instant, leave no doubt in my mind of the sincerity of the Court of Cathmandoo in its overture for peace, or of the competent authority vested in Gujraj Misser to meet the whole of the sacrifices requisite for indemnification and security, as prescribed in the instructions which I have already received the condition which I had suggested to Chunder Seekhur, as a likely preliminary for the renewal of the negotiation in this quarter although not in expression exactly obtained is yet, I humbly presume, in substance admitted. The Rajah's letter to Gujraj Misser while it yields the basis rejected by Bum Sah leaves the tenor of the answer which the Rajah is to return to His Lordship's letter to the discretion of the *Gooroo*, who it is presumed cannot resist the necessity of

urging a declaration of adequate submission to the power of the British Government, as he must see that it is the best foundation upon which the Rajah can build any pretension to the indulgence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

3. Chunder Seekhur, apprized by his visit to the capital, of the true state of affairs at Court seems desirous that the impression which his agency has produced should not be allowed to weaken by delay and as it would appear to be the wish of both him and of Gujraj Misser that the Rajah should solicit an immediate suspension of hostilities, as much with a view to silence the advocates for the prolongation of the war, and to favor the amicable conclusion of the terms of Peace, there is reason to expect that they will advise the Rajah to the adoption of this measure. Matters having been brought to the present crisis, a demand of the above nature on the part of the Rajah of Nipaul, would appear to place the British Government in the situation to receive it under any form or condition most suitable to its policy and views. I am informed by Chunder Seekhur Opadheea that Amer Sing and his partizans still urge the prosecution of the war and a recurrence to the aid of the Chinese. Amer Sing has been called to Court, and his arrival there is shortly expected.

**71. J. Adam, Secretary to the Government to Lieutt. Colonel Bradshaw. Sultanpore, Benares, 3rd September, 1815.**

\*                                 \*                                 \*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 23rd Ultimo reporting the return from Cathmandoo of Chunder Seekhur Oopadeeah and transmitting copies and translations of letters brought by him to *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser from the Rajah of Nipaul and Bheem Syne Thappa expressive of the acquiescence of the Nipaulese Government in the desired basis of negociation and conveying authority to the *Gooroo* to conclude a Treaty of Peace on that basis.

2. I am directed also to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 31st of July and 6th and 10th of August, which reached me in due course but a reply to which was suspended until the result of Chunder Sekhur's Mission announced in that of the 31st of July should enable the Governor General to form a satisfactory judgment of the actual temper and views of the Court of Cathmandoo relative to the restoration of Peace on suitable terms of concession. I now proceed to convey to you, His Lordship's sentiments and instructions founded on the contents of your dispatches above acknowledged.

3. The tenor of the letters from the Rajah and Bheem Syne Thappa communicated to you by Gujraj Misser, and of the verbal assurances conveyed to you by the *Gooroo* and by Chunder Sekhur Oopadeeah affords in the opinion of the Governor General very satisfactory ground of confidence in the existence of a desire on the part of the Government of Nipaul to renew the relations of Peace and to make the sacrifices which that Government has at length been brought to understand are necessary for obtaining it. The substantial admission of the basis of negotiation demanded by us and the virtual acknowledgment of the necessity of complying with the terms which we may find on that basis, are sufficient for the satisfaction of the British Government and the Governor General does not feel disposed to require from the Court of Cathmandoo a more explicit declaration of submission, the exaction of which while it is not demanded for the vindication of our honor would wound the pride and national feelings of the Gorkahs.

4. The distinct declaration by the Rajah and of Bheem Sayne of their exclusive confidence in *Gooroo* Gujraj Misser and their resolution to vest in him alone the conduct of the negotiation is quite conclusive on that point, and the Governor General in consistence with the principles which he has invariably professed, is prepared to negotiate with the Minister of the Rajah's choice without reference to other

considerations. In fact the implicit confidence apparently reposed by the Rajah and Bheem Syne in *Gooroo Gujraj Misser* contrasted with the disinclination to place the conduct of this important affair in the hands of *Bum Sah* and his party and the consequently increased probability of a pacification concluded through the former being acceptable to the Government of Nipaul and thence more likely to be permanent, leave the Governor General no wish to direct the negotiation from the course into which it has been turned even if he felt himself at liberty on other grounds to make the attempt.

5. His Lordship has therefore no hesitation in authorizing you to renew the negotiation with *Gooroo Gujraj Misser* without delay, and you will be pleased on the receipt of his dispatch to signify to the *Gooroo* that the tenor of the communications from his court is satisfactory to the Governor General and that you are prepared to enter on the discussion and adjustment of the terms of Peace on the basis agreed upon.

6. The instructions to your own address and to that of Mr. Gardner already in your possession preclude the necessity of any precise directions for your conduct in the prosecution of the negotiation excepting with regard to the modifications which may be admissible of the demand for the absolute cession of the *Terraiee*. I am directed to state to you the following observations and resolutions of His Lordship on this point founded on a view of the actual state of the question and a comparison of the amount of sacrifice on our part which such modification may involve and the inconvenience and expense of a protracted war or what is more probable of a reluctant and ill observed peace and the consequent necessity of a corresponding state of preparation on our part and the attendant jealousies and dissatisfaction of such a condition of affairs between contiguous states.

7. In my dispatch of the 22nd July to Mr. Gardner I stated the Governor General's readiness to confer on the Gorkah Chief's *jageers* in the Terrarice or pensions to the annual value of two or even three lacks of Rupees per annum. For reasons which will be obvious to you, His Lordship would deem the payment of pensions in money either wholly or to such extent as may be found practicable to be preferable to the grant of *jageers*, but as that arrangement may be presumed to be less acceptable to those whose interests are to be consulted, it may be necessary to offer some additional advantage which shall be calculated to induce the court of Cathmandoo to make choice of the pensions. It has occurred to His Lordship that with this view the grant of a pension for two lives might be held out as an arrangement more advantageous to the family interests of those who are to benefit than a *jageer* which will necessarily be resumed on the demise of the grantee. The value attached by the Gorkah Chiefs to the possession of lands in *jageer* may be diminished by a knowledge that their lands must be subject to the laws of the British Government, a condition which it will be necessary of course to insist on. His Lordship relies on your utmost efforts to adjust this arrangement in the manner desired, and on the most advantageous terms, but you are authorized should you ultimately find it necessary to agree to the grant of *jageers*. In the manner of introducing the subject and the footing on which it is to be treated in the course of discussion, namely as a favour and indulgence on the part of the British Government demonstrative of its desire to render the necessary sacrifices of the Gorkah Government as little injurious to that Government and its chiefs as possible, you will conform to the spirit of the instructions to Mr. Gardner of the 22nd July.

8. I am directed to observe that it is the wish of the Governor General that no *jageers* should be assigned from the territory lying between the Kali and the Rapti, His Lordship being desirous of retaining the whole of that tract

at the disposal of the British Government without encumbrance. If however the desire of any particular chief, Rooder Bheer Sah for example whose good will it may be expedient to conciliate should be urgent for a grant in that tract, it may be conceded if no other arrangement shall be found palatable. His remark is made with reference to the adjustment of the details of this arrangement after the conclusion of Peace an engagement in general terms to confer *jageers* in the ceded lands or pensions or both in specified proportions to a certain amount being all that will require to be inserted in the Treaty.

I am directed to add that His Lordship will not object to a *jageer* or pension being held by the Rajah either in his own name, or for his benefit in the name of another, such *jageer* or pension however to be included in the annual amount above specified.

10. I now proceed to state to you the degree in which His Lordship is prepared to relax in the demand for territorial cession according to the project of the Treaty now in your possession. The cession of the whole of the low lands from the Kali to the Teesta is required, so that either the edge or the base of the lowest range of Hills shall be rendered the common boundary throughout. This would certainly be the most desirable arrangement and His Lordship would wish it to be accomplished if in the course of discussion you should find that the arrangement regarding the *Jageers* and pensions will fulfill the expectations of indulgence and favour from us entertained by the Government of Nipaul and its negociator. It is probable however in His Lordship's judgement, and the impression is strengthened by a passage in Bheem Syne's letter to Gujraj Misser, that although the Government of Nipaul has reconciled itself to the necessity of sacrificing that portion of the Terrarice which has fallen into our hands, it is not prepared, except in the last resort, to forego those parts of the low lands which it still retains that is to say Morung or the tract between the Cosah and the Teestah.

11. If then you shall be satisfied from the language and conduct of Gujraj Misser and from such other sources of information as may be accessible to you, that our persisting in the demand for the cession of the Terraiee is likely to obstruct the attainment of the object for which the Governor General has proposed to admit the modification of our original demands now under consideration namely the conclusion of an early and secure peace, His Lordship will approve and confirm your excluding from the cession required from the Gorkahs, the low lands of Morung East of the Cosah with the exception of that tract which may be necessary for the maintenance of our communication with Siccem. His Lordship is of opinion that it will be proper with this view to require the cession of that part of Morung lying East of the Mietchee River only so as to render that stream already indicated as the boundry between the Gorkah and Siccem territory in the Hills the common limit of the Gorkah and the British territory in the low lands through out its course. You will infer from the preceding instruction that the proposed stipulations in favor of Siccem are in no case whatever to be abandoned. His Lordship trusts that the relaxation now authorized with regard to the low lands of Morung will enable you by a judicious use of that circumstance to overcome any objection that may be made to the desired arrangement relative to Siccem.

12. Since the receipt of your dispatch of the 23rd August, information has been received of the reoccupation by the Gorkahs of a part of the lands in Moruug from which they were driven by Captain Latter during the late campaign. Captin Latter was instructed to refrain from any declaration of a nature implying an obligation on the British Government to render those lands permanently subject to the Hon ble Company, and it is therefore at our option to restore what my still remain in our hands without our implication of good faith or public reputation. It would certainly be desirable to annex those lands to the Hon'ble Company's

territory, but the Governor General does not attach such importance to this object as to wish it to be insisted on, at the hazard of interrupting the accomplishment of the other and more important objects of the negotiation. On the whole then you will consider the low lands of Morung west of the Mictchee to be a subject of negotiation ; to be obtained from the Gorkahs in whole or in part, if practicable consistently with the attainment of other objects, but to be ceded if it shall appear that the accomplishment of those other objects is likely to be materially facilitated by the concession.

13. West of the Cosah to the Rapti, the Governor General will with great reluctance relinquish any portion of the low lands. Such part indeed as has been reduced by our arms and declared by proclamation to be permanently annexed to the British Dominion the Governor General does not deem to be at our disposal with a view to its restitution to the Gorkahs and it cannot therefore become a subject of negotiation. Some tracts there may be which your local knowledge will enable you to indicate, still in the possession of the Gorkahs and these might in His Lordship's judgment be left in their hands, if circumstances shall suggest the expediency of relinquishing any part of the tract in question. The continued possession of Morung and the grant of *jageers* or pensions must however in His Lordship's judgment be considered as an ample concession and one which ought to be fully equal to any expectations the Gorkahs are entitled to indulge.

14. Bootwal and Sheoraj as having been the original objects of dispute must necessarily be retained by us, indeed the Government of Nipaul appears to be aware of this necessity and prepared to give up the point. The proposed demand for the cession of the town and Forts of Bootwal may however be relinquished.

15. I have stated in a former part of this dispatch the desire of the Governor General that the whole tract of



low land between the Rapti and the Kali should be at the free disposal of the British Government and the cession of that tract must therefore be of course insisted on.

16. Wherever it may become necessary under the preceding instructions to fix a boundary other than the Hills it must be stipulated that the boundary shall be regularly surveyed and marked out and durable land marks set up. I am further directed to observe that in proportion to the extent of country left in the possession of the Gorkabs the amount to be assigned in *jageers* or pensions must be reduced. This instruction does not apply however to Morung which His Lordship is prepared to give up without a corresponding deduction from the amount of the pecuniary or landed grants. You will not however fail to employ the contemplated reduction of the amount of those grants as an argument to induce the Gorkah negociator to confine his expectations of the extent to which we shall recede from our original demand for territorial cession.

17. The above is the full extent to which the Governor General feels himself at liberty to relax in the demands contemplated at the period when his former instructions on this subject were framed. His Lordship will confirm and ratify any engagement concluded by you involving concessions to this amount, always observing that it will be your duty to restrict them as much as may be practicable consistently with the due attainment of the primary objects of the negotiation.

18. The manner in which these concessions should be effected has already been pointed out, and the ordinary facilities for introducing them naturally arising out of the progress of discussion will be improved by your established habits of confidential intercourse with Gooroo Gujraj Misser and the sincere desire which his Lordship believes the Gooroo to entertain, for the reestablishment of Peace between the two states on a secure and permanent basis. Wishing that the pacification should be of a tenor to induce a

sincere confidence between the two Governments His Lordship judges it expedient to remove from view every circumstances which could keep alive irritating recollections. He therefore, forbears to insist on the surrender of the persons of Muntraj Fouzdar.

19. The above are the only points on which fresh instructions appear to be necessary, on all others you will be guided by the instructions already in your possession.

20. Referring to the suggestion in your dispatch of the 23rd August relative to an eventual application from the Government of Nipaul for a suspension of hostilities, I am directed to inform you that you are authorized in the event of that proposition being brought forward to assent on the part of the Governor General to a suspension of hostilities extending to any period that may be mutually agreed on not later than the 1st of December next. Should an agreement to this effect be made you will lose no time in notifying the circumstance to the Commanding Officers on the frontier.

**71-B. Copy of a paragraph from the Adjutant General under date the 3rd November, 1815**

\* \* \* \* \*

Lieutenant Colonel Adams, the Officer Commanding in Kumaon is to be directed to prepare for the field the disposable part of the force under his Command after providing for the security of the province, which will be relieved from all apprehension of invasion if as is eventually intended the Gorkah territories should become the seat of War.

**72. W. Patton, Major Commanding, 27th Battallion, 5th Regiment to Lieutt. Colonel Macleod. Camp Chumpawat, 6th December, 1815.**

\* \* \* \* \*

It is with extreme regret, I have again to report to you a further desertion of seven sepahees from the 2nd Battalion 5th Regiment, five of whom were in the Hospital. I have

intimated this circumstance to the Police Officer of Chumpawat, requesting he would use every means for their apprehension, but from what we have already experienced, I much fear we have little to hope for, from his exertions. In the former letter I had the honor of addressing to you, I stated the necessity of applying to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner for his assistance in the very desirable objects of securing some of these men, in hope that example might deter where every other exertion has proved fruitless.

From the second defection it is still more obvious, that such measures ought to be resorted to with all possible expedition to check an evil, which I am sorry to say rather seems to increase.

I cannot attribute this desire to any other cause than the knowledge and strong disgust the Sipahes have taken to the Hills in general and more particularly to the post of Chumpawat, the deleterious effects of which, few have personally escaped, while all are daily reminded of it, by the graves and ashes of their comrades.

Every means has been tried to reconcile them, every argument used. Their comforts have been minutely attended to, of which the improving state of the sick is sufficient conviction, but all has been found unavailing.

I trust I shall be excused in submitting the above to your consideration, and I shall be happy to profit by any suggestions, you may please to make, for the remedy of this distressing evil and likewise forward your sentiment on the subject to the Commanding Officer of the Province.

**73. J. Adam Lt. Col. Commanding in Kumaon to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner, Commissioner in Kumaon. Almora, 8th December, 1815.**

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*

I beg leave to forward an extract of letter from Major Patton to the address of Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, together with a Roll of Deserters from the 2nd Battalion 5th

Regiment in doing which I am fully satisfied that you have given the necessary orders for stopping any persons of a suspicious nature who may attempt to get out of the Hills, but as these orders have not had the desired effect, I have only to hope you will adopt such other measures as may appear to you likely to put a stop to an evil so disgraceful and of such serious consequence at the present crisis.

**74. J. W. Adams, Lt. Colonel Commanding in Kumaon to the Hon'ble Edward Gardner, Commissioner in Kumaon. Almora, 9th December, 1815.**

\*                    \*                    \*                    \*                    \*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant on the subject of one addressed to you by Lieutenant Sir Robert Colquhoun, Commissioner of the Kumaon Local and Provincial Corps, and under the communications which have already passed between us I cannot but request that Sir Robert Colquhoun should have deemed it necessary to make a reference to you in any circumstances connected with the efficiency of his corps, particularly as having been hitherto under the Commanding Officer of the Province he would of course be timely acquainted with the change of authority which is intended eventually to take place.

2. You may rest assured that whenever I receive the necessary information either from you or His Excellency the Commander in Chief of matters having been settled between the British Government and state of Nepaul, I shall immediately consult with you on the measure of recalling the Kumaon corps to Almorah which has been approved of for its Headquarters in a letter from the Adjutant General, a copy of which, I had myself the honor of forwarding to you. Under the present aspect of affairs however and more particularly with reference to a report recently made by Major Aguen of the unserviceable state of his corps, I certainly do not think the adoption of that measure at present would be proper.

**75. Colonel Ochterlony to the Hon'ble E. Gardner, Agent to the Governor General. Camp Valley of Mukwaunpoor, 5th March, 1816.**

\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*

Having this day received the Treaty concluded at Seegoulee on the 2nd December last, duly rectified by the Rajah of Nipaul, I have the honor to inform you that hostilities have in consequence ceased between the state of Nipaul and the British Government.

**76. D. Marshall, Major General Commanding the F. D. Army to Colonel J. W. Adams, Commanding in Kumaon. Cawnpore 6th March, 1816.**

\*                      \*                      \*                      \*

Accompanying I have the honor to send you a copy of a letter I have this day written to Major Richards, Commanding at Moradabad acquainting him that the 1st Battalion 13th is to be at your disposal and I request you will be pleased to send him such orders and instructions as you may deem necessary.

I have also the pleasure to send you a copy of a letter I this day received from Colonel Nicolls Quarter-Master General of the King's Troops and commanding the Seetapore Force to which I have added for your information an extract from the Adjutant General's letter to Colonel Nicolls, dated the 14th of November, 1815 on which subject I have to request you will co-operate with Colonel Nicolls as far as circumstances will possibly admit and correspond with him most freely and direct.

I trust the Hon'ble Mr. Gardner will have taken measures to relieve all your wants of grain carriage. Should any remain I earnestly request you will be unceasing in your endeavour to get them supplied by writing to the Magistrates of Zillahs as well as by urging the members of the Commis-

sarat that documents may remain of no means having been left untried.

**77. J. Adam Secretary to Government to the Hon'ble E. Gardner in Kumaon. Fort William, 9th March, 1816.**

\* \* \* \*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 14th Ultimo, enclosing copies of a correspondence with Lieutenant Colonel Adams on the subject of that Officer proceeding to assume the personal command of the force on the Eastern Frontier, and of the temporary establishment of a *Dawk* between the post of Chumpawat and Chowpukhees and to acquaint you in reply, that his Excellency the Governor General in Council entirely approves you on compliance with Lieutenant Colonel Adam's suggestion.



# HISTORICAL PAPERS RELATING

To

KUMAUN 1814-1816.

## **Section 2 : REVENUE ADMINISTRATION**

**78. J. Adam, Secretary to Government to Hon'ble Edward Gardner. Futteharh, 27th May, 1815.**

\* \* \* \*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 11th instant enclosing a rough estimate of the gross revenues at present available from the province of Kumaon, according to the information which you have been hitherto able to acquire, and offering information and suggestions on several points connected with the improvement of the resources of the province.

2. My letter of the 18th Instant will have conveyed to you the Governor General's sanction of the several Revenue and Police Establishments recommended in your dispatch of the 10th Instant. Your having proceeded to carry those establishments into effect without having waited for the receipt of the authority of the Governor General, is under the circumstances which induced you to adopt that measure, considered by His Lordship to have been necessary and proper. The Governor General is happy to learn that the alterations which you have judged it advisable to make in the several jurisdictions and in their respective establishments have been effected without adding to the expense originally calculated on, and His Lordship will be prepared to give them his sanction on the details being known to him.



3. His Lordship perfectly concurs in the opinion offered by you that during the first year of the occupation of Kumaon by the British Government, it will be expedient to adhere to the mode now in usage for the settlement and collection of the revenues of the Province, and His Lordship accordingly desires that you will enter into engagements with the Head Men of the several pergunnahs for the collection and realization of the revenue in the same manner as has hitherto been the practice of the Officers of the Gorkah Government. When a complete investigation shall have put Government in possession of an accurate knowledge of the resources of the province of Kumaon and of the several local considerations which must necessarily bear on the question, the Government will be prepared to authorize a mode of Settlement of the Province and of the realization of the revenues. Although it is highly probable that a village settlement as suggested by you will ultimately be found advisable, the Governor General reserves the subject for future and deliberate consideration. The prospect held out in your dispatch, of a great improvement being effected in the resources of Kumaon by the permanent operation of a regular and good Government is satisfactory to the Governor General and affords His Lordship ground to hope that that province may ultimately become, with reference to the revenue to be derived from it, a very valuable acquisition, as at the present moment, its occupation is in a political and military point of view highly important.

4. I am desired to request that you will take the earliest opportunity of transmitting specimens of the iron and copper of Kumaon. It is almost unnecessary to urge you to direct your particular attention to the mines in Kumaon, although little advantage has hitherto been derived from them chiefly as His Lordship understands from the erroneous management of the Gorkah Government, His Lordship is not without the hope that they may prove a valuable resources.

5. Every information which can be obtained regarding

the commerce which might be carried on by Kumaon with Tartary or China is considered to be extremely important.

6. The Governor General judges it to be highly expedient on Military and political principles that the limits of the province of Kumaon should be extended to the Westward. I am not however directed to communicate to you at present any final resolution on this point, as the decision must necessarily be affected by several considerations connected with the Settlement of the adjoining Province of Garhwal. The Alknunda and Ganges will probably be found the frontier which will best suit us in that direction. His Lordship agrees with you in viewing the river Kali as a natural and well defended boundary of the Province to the Eastward, that boundary being understood to comprehend within the limits of the Province the Pass of Setec in the Himachul Range supposed to be the easiest and most accessible route from Kumaon to Chinese Tartary.

7. His Lordship will lose no time in complying with your application for the services of an Assistant to aid you in the discharge of your duties.

8. I avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your dispatches of the 15th and 16th Instant which do not appear to the Governor General to require any particular observations.

**79. I. G. Deedes, Secretary to the Commissioner of Moradabad. Suder Board of Revenue W. P. Allahabad, the 2nd September, 1834.**

\* \* \* \*

I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces to transmit for your information and guidance and for the purpose of being communicated to the Revenue Officers of your division, and more particularly to those who are engaged on the revision of the settlement of

their respective Districts, the annexed extracts para 25 and 26 from a report, now under dispatch to Government, submitting for confirmation a large number of cases of settlement recently revised under Reg. VII, 1822 in the district of Bareilly.

2. One extract from the statement of villages is also annexed and the Board desire that a statement in a similar form for each pergunnah may accompany every dispatch of revised settlement proceeding which may be submitted to them from the districts of your division. You are also requested to cause a column to be added to the printed statement No. IV headed assessment on total *malgoozaree* area" (i. e. culturable and fallow) per acre.

3. A second statement is annexed, filled up with suppositious names of villages to show more clearly the object of the form and the Board request that this also might be circulated to the Collectors of your division with instructions that each officer should have before him a similar form previous to commencing on the resettlement of any one pergunnah of a district. The statement to be filled up from the survey returns (professional or otherwise as the case may be) and the Records of the Sudder Office, and to include every village in the pergunnah, whether are revised and reported, or revised but not reported, or now about to come under revision of settlement.

4. With such a table, for a number of villages carefully prepared and properly filled up, and by a careful attention to the points adverted to in the annexed extract from the Board's report it is believed that the difficulties attending the revision of a settlement will be very materially diminished and that all great inequalities of assessment will be remedied and avoided.

**79 (A). Extract referred to in paragraph 1 of Circular No. 28, dated 2nd September, 1834.**

\* \* \* \*

Para : 25th. The way in which the officers now engaged in revising settlements under the superintendence of this Board are expected to proceed, is this : they are first to receive from the officers of the Survey Department statements of the area of all the villages comprised in a purgunnah or Tehseeldaree Division, with a specification of the extent and character of the cultivated and culturable land in each. Being possessed of these statements they are to ascertain by an inspection of the accounts of the Collector's office, which of the villages included in the statements, have been resigned, or have had the *juma* reduced on account over assessment or other causes in any past term of settlement and when and under what circumstances of assumed of the excessive revenue was imposed, which of them have borne the highest rate of assessment relatively to the extent and character of the cultivated and culturable land in this without falling in arrear and which of them have been more or less moderately assessed, the proprietors being well known to be in a condition to bear some increase to the existing *juma*.

26. It may be presumed that in every purgunnah of the temporarily settled Provinces many villages will be found that are now charged with an appropriate amount of *juma* the proprietors being in the enjoyment of neither more nor less of the rent of estates than they are fairly entitled by law the rate of assessment in the villages may be taken as a standard to which the assessment of other villages should be approximated. When a person has before him the details exhibited in the survey papers of the European Officers and has seen from the examination of the former accounts rates of assessment have been found intolerable and what have been borne, but only borne, the proprietors struggling on through difficulties and embarrassment has seen also the next lower

grade of assessment relatively to the extent and character of cultivation and has moreover required that information in regard to the general rate of rent prevailing in a purgunnah and the present state of individual villages and the owners of them which may be obtained through the local officers, and from enquiries on the spot. He will, the Board conceive, be in a better position for determining satisfactorily the extent of the abatement or addition that should be made to the existing *juma* of estates than he would be if he relied solely on results drawn from estimated field rentals. By proceeding in the way here proposed the resettlement of a whole purgunnah may be accomplished in nearly the time that is necessary to revise the assessment of one large estate when the rent payable by each tenant is to be first determined.

**80. I. G. Deedes, Secretary to the Officiating Commissioner, Moradabad. Sudder Board of Revenue, Allahabad, the 21st of April, 1835.**

\* \* \* \*

Government having expressed a desire that the Board should direct their attention to the exclusion of all unnecessary matters of detail, in the revision and record of settlements formed under Regulation IX of 1833, I am desired to convey to you the following orders in modification of certain parts of my letter no. 40 dated the 27th of September, 1833.

2. A Purgannah having been selected and approved, and the form No. 1 exhibiting the cultivated and culturable area of each Mouza with its present *juma*, also the total cultivated and culturable area, *juma*, and rate per acre of the whole Purgannah, having been well considered and the past history and circumstances of the Purgannah, as known to the Collector and ascertainable from the Purgunah and Sadur records, and from the in-

formation of the Tuhseeldar and such other sources as may be available, duly weighed, the Collector should determine, whether the present *juma* should be continued, or whether increase should be taken or decrease allowed, and in the latter case what the extent of increase or decrease, and the future *juma* to be demanded should be.

3. Having fixed an estimate in his mind the Collector should find the average rate on the *malguzaree* of cultivated and culturable area, and compare it with the rate of the present *juma*.

4. This general estimate may then be tested by the abstract Nirasees where obtainable, by applying the known average rates of each to the sum of the irrigated and un-irrigated lands in the Purgunah, or the different kinds of soil and also by comparison of the rate with that of Mouzas known to be fairly assessed.

5. This done, the collector should proceed to apportion the *juma* upon the different Muhals, by applying the rate per acre fixed for the whole Purgunah to the area of each Muhal and again comparing it with the present *juma* of each Muhal.

6. This process will at once bring to notice any striking variations in particular Mouzahs from the General Revenue rate, and enable the Collectors to investigate the causes of such variations.

7. Where the soil and circumstances of the Purgunah are pretty uniform throughout, the above process may be applied to all Mouzas alike. Where there exists any known and marked difference in the soil and circumstances of different portions of a Purgunah, it will be advisable to class the Mouzas in the first instance, bringing those similar in condition together in the statement and separately comparing each class with the general rate.

8. The Board observe that what may be termed the natural variations will arise from different proportions of

superior and inferior soils, or of irrigated and unirrigated surface. The casual differences will arise from abundance or deficiency of capital, and from the habits and condition of the cultivators.

9. The rent rates of different classes of soil or of irrigated and unirrigated land, or both, as the case may be, having been obtained, it is easy to deduce the revenue rates on each of these by the common rule of proportion,

Total Purgh. assets at that rate.	Total Purgh. Juma.	Real assets of any given kind of soil.	Juma of that kind of soil.

so for each kind, and the quotient divided by the number of acres will give the revenue rate for that kind of soil.

And the application of these latter rates to the quantity of each kind of soil in any Mouza, will enable the Collector at once to demonstrate the reason of any variation arising from natural causes, the deduced revenue rates on the different principal kinds of soils, and on irrigated and not irrigated land, where that distinction prevails, should be stated in the Purgunah report as well as the average assumed rent rates.

10. Casual variations can of course only be accounted for by local knowledge or immediate enquiry.

11. It is the Board's desire that every effort should be made to reduce the amount of casual variations to the smallest possible extent. It is so obvious a dictate of justice and sound policy so to take the portion to which Government are

entitled, as to secure to industry its full reward and to inflict a penalty on neglect and indolence, that these are few points to which the Board attach higher importance.

12. As the formation of settlements on the mode now prescribed will exhibit for the information of Government the grounds on which the *juma* of each Purgunah has been fixed, the rate of the *juma* per acre on the whole cultivated and culturable *Malguzaree* area and the reasons for any considerable deviation from that rate, no statement of the distribution of the remaining assets into expenses profits, *Malikana* etc. will be necessary. In the copies of settlement statements which will henceforward be printed, the columns for those entries will consequently be omitted other alterations will also be made to suit these orders.

13. The above omission is of course not intended to set aside the practice prevailing as the Board are led to believe, in many parts of the country in Bhayachara tenures, of fixing and recording a rate of allowance for expenses to be paid by the co-parceners. This practice the Board think it highly desirable to maintain, and the community will of course enter it in their own record of the mode of administration of the Mouza prepared by themselves and presented to the Collector. This rate of allowance is to be recorded opposite the entry "Village expenses" in G. O. II.

14. The Board also desire in addition to the contents of para 42 Clause 7 of my letter No. 40 dated the 27th of September 1833, that provision be always made in the above record of administration for the selection of new Lumburdars, in case of the death resignation or departure of the actual agents.

15. The Board direct me to observe that the general rate referred to is intended as a standard for comparison and explanation, not for assessment, and that they do not of course expect in a matter of this nature any thing approaching to mathematical precision, their object is to combine



the securing a fair and moderate revenue to Government, with due encouragement to industry and skill, and advertence to the principles on which alone permanent agricultural prosperity can be founded. They desire to be able also to demonstrate to Government the actual amount and rate of revenue obtained from each district together with the reasons who have governed the fixing of that amount and the causes of any important variation. They have maturely considered the plan promulgated with the modifications now prescribed, and have carefully noticed its practical operation under the Superintendence of those gentlemen, who have given due attention to understand and execute it, and after comparing the results obtained from different and distant parts of the country, and from a great variety of tenures and circumstances. They consider themselves warranted to draw the conclusion that any officer of diligence and intelligence, who is willing to take the pains to understand and enforce the whole plan in all its bearings, will not be disappointed, or dissatisfied with the issue.

**81. I. G. Deedes, Secretary to the Commissioner of Bareilly, Sudder Board of Revenue, Allahabad. The 1st May, 1835.**

\* \* \* \*

Instances having been brought to the notice of the Board of irregularity in the proceedings of Officers engaged in revising settlements regarding the disposal of resumed *Maafee* tenures, I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to forward for your information and guidance, the following rules of practice to be adopted in such cases.

2. In the case of a whole Mouza or tract previously occupied by an owner which the ruling power has assigned in *Maafee*, on the *Maafee* ceasing, the settlement is to be made with the proprietor.

3. Where a small parcel of ground has been assigned by a Zamindar in *Maafee* or is possessed, cultivated, and

owned by the person holding the *Maafee*, on the *Maafee* ceasing the occupant is entitled to the settlement. In this last case the option of taking a lease of the land will be given to the *Maafeedars*, or their heirs, and the Revenue should be paid through the *Malgoozar* at the common revenue rate of the village, the amount payable being entered in the *Jumabundee*. The dispossession of the occupant can only be effected by a decree passed in a regular suit.

4. The rule laid down in the 2nd paragraph, the Board observe, is not to prevent the settlement being made with the former *Maafeedar* or his heirs, when special reasons may exist for retaining them in possession, the case being submitted for the final sanction of Government as prescribed by Regulation XIII of 1825, section 5, nor under these last circumstances need the Collector delay fixing the jumma pending the orders of Government, which will of course only affect the parties admitted to engage, not the terms of the settlement.

**82. K. H. Scott Offg. Secretary to the Government of Agra to Lieutt. Col. Young, Political Agent, Deyrah Doon. Dated Allahabad, 4th July, 1835.**

\* \* \* \*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo.

2. You express your astonishment at finding the subject of the settlement of the dispute between the Rajah of Garhwal and his subject of Kumaon, still undecided.

3. You refer to certain letters as conveying the final decision of the Government both as regards the settlement made by you, and the complaints preferred against you by the Rajah, and you express your hope that the subject will receive due consideration before the protection which that settlement affords to Gobindoo " Bisht and Sibdut, from the implacable enmity of the Rajah be withdrawn".

4. In reply to the foregoing observations, I am directed to observe to you as follows :—

5. The Governor is perfectly aware that the settlement formed by you has been approved and confirmed and that your explanation in reference to the complaints preferred against you by the Rajah has been considered by the Government of Agra entirely satisfactory.

6. The Governor therefore does not propose to disturb that settlement, to revive the consideration of those complaints.

7. Neither does this Government contemplate any interference with your guarantee of protection to the persons and property of the Rajah's subjects so far at least, as such protection can be afforded without violating the acknowledged rights of the Rajah, or divesting him of his legitimate authority.

8. But the question now under the consideration of the Government, is wholly unconnected with the merits of your settlement, the complaints preferred against you, or the guarantee of protection. It is simply a question whether the Rajah of Garhwal in the exercise of the powers and authority conferred on him by his *sunnud* and sanctioned by immemorial usage, may lawfully resume service, *Jagheers* in default of the performance of the service or conditions under which they are held, or whether your settlement, approved and confirmed by the Government, has deprived the Rajah of this right, which is common to every native state, and the reservation of which appears to be indispensable to the management of his country.

9. The objects of your settlement of Kumaon, were stated in your letter to Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's address of the 2nd August 1833 that object was to "induce the Rajah to relinquish all oppressive" exactions foregoing all "obnoxious taxes" and "defining the amount of assessment" "so as effectively to protect from injustice and oppression the people of Kumaon, secure their rights and better their

condition" at the same time to continue to the titular Rajah of Gurhwal, during the life time of Rajah Soonder Sein Sah, the dignity restored to him by the British Government and you then proceed to explain your principles and plan of settlement, which by the Orders of Government of the 22nd of August, 1833, you were authorized to carry into effect.

10. Referring to those propositions, as well as to the particulars of settlement concluded by you, of which a translation marked A accompanied your settlement report addressed to the Agent to the Governor General at Delhee, dated the 19th of November, 1833, there is nothing to be forced respecting the grant or resumption of *Jagheers*, nor is any restriction therein contained on the exercise by the Rajah of the privilege of granting or resuming, for sufficient cause, either service, stipends or *Jagheers*.

11. You stated indeed that a settlement formed on the principles recommended by you, would give entire satisfaction to the generality of the inhabitants of Kumaon, with the exception of Govindoo Bisht and his *factotum*/Shibdut/ who by its adoption would be reduced to a cypher in the District, as they held no situation independent of the Government under which the family of Govindoo Bisht, which originally came from Sreenuggur, has long acted as Tehseeldar and been entrusted with the general management, but who under the administration of the Rajah is not likely to be continued in it. You add, nor should I deem it advisable to recommend him for the situation of Tehseeldar were the immediate management of the District entrusted to me.

12. In your letter to the Governor General's agent of the 14th of June, 1833, you observe that "Govindoo Bisht still perseveres in his opposition to the Rajah and that with-

out the assistance of the British Government you did not think that the Rajah had power to reduce Govindoo Bisht and the Zemindars of Kumaon to obedience, and again in your letter to the Governor General's Agent of the 1st of November, 1834, you speak of your endeavours to uphold the authority of the Rajah against the faction of Govindoo Bisht.

13. It is clear from the account of the family of Govindoo Bisht contained in your report above referred to, that this person can have no claim to any hereditary *Jagheer* in Gurhwal.

14. The Governor therefore is unable to discern upon what grounds you advocate the claim of Govindoo Bisht to hold his service stipends or *Jagheer* independent of the Rajah's authority or why the services of an individual should be forced upon the Rajah in the management of his estate, whom you have represented to be at the head of a faction opposed to the Rajah, so powerful, that the interference of Government is necessary to reduce them to disobedience, and whom you would not consider it advisable to employ as a Tehseeldar had the estate been placed under your management.

15. If you have formed a settlement of any villages in Kumaon with Govindoo Bisht and Sibdut, not held by them as service *Jagheers*, but which are assessed at the full amount payable by other tenants of the Rajah, of course that settlement must be upheld, so long as they pay their rent with punctuality, and fulfil their engagements, but if this be not the case, and if those individuals claim to continue on the possession and enjoyment of service stipends, or *Jagheers*, independent of the Rajah's authority, the Governor on the most mature consideration, can see no reason for upholding such pretensions or for interfering with the exercise by the Rajah, of his just authority in regard to the resumption of such service stipends or *Jagheers*.

**83. R. Alexander, Asstt. Secretary to the Commissioner of the 3rd Division. Sudder Board, Camp Futtehgurh, 7th February, 1837.**

\* \* \* \*

I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue N. W. P. to draw your attention to the correspondence which has passed with your office regarding the revision of the settlement of Kumaon as noted in the margin.

2. It would appear that the Revenue authorities of that province have actually commenced on a revision of settlement on the principle of demanding a periodical increase on the juma without any reference to your office or to the Board.

3. The Board are fully satisfied of the impolicy and injurious effect of a system of frequent settlements carried thro in the most perfunctory manner, and attended always with an increased demand they are well assured that the same principle of long leases formed on fair and acknowledged data preceded by a demarcation of boundaries and accompanied by an ascertainment and adjustment of the interests, liabilities and privileges of the various members of the agricultural community made as far as possible by themselves but at any rate in conformity with their usage and with their assistance and consent, will be found equally satisfactory and conducive to the prosperity of Kumaon, as it has been found in other parts of the territory.

4. It has been stated in the course of the correspondence that the people in some part of the Kumaun territory are too ignorant to appreciate the advantages of a long lease, the Board believe that this species of ignorance is often imaginary and always easily removed such have been found the case in other places where the same objection had been advanced. At any rate the engagement may be made on the part of Government not to demand an increase leaving

it to the people to appreciate the advantage accruing to themselves from the compact as the lapse of time and increase of cultivation shall render them sensible of the boon.

5. The Board have reason to believe that the alleged objection arises from a personal demand of an increase which the people are doubtful of their power to pay, and that the offer of a renewal of their leases on the present *juma* fairly assessed on the different villages, would be accepted with thankfulness.

6. The Board have endeavoured to acquire such information regarding the different portions of the territory as might enable them to form a judgement in the more detailed information which should be submitted to them by the local authorities, and the general impression which they have derived I am directed to record for your information.

7. A line commencing on the left bank of the Ganges at Hurdwar and passing between Chilkeea and Kotah immediately North of Rooderpoor to the boundaries of Oude will indicate the limit of the plain country attached to Kumaon. The extreme importance to this district lying south of the above line both as regards improved police, increased salubrity and general prosperity of using every proper means to promote the cultivation, population, and improvement in habits and the art of life of the submontane tract referred to need not be pressed on your notice.

8. The Board observe that the tract possesses the advantage of a highly fertile soil and great facility of irrigation, the two main elements required for its improvement are capital and population, the two main obstacles insalubrity and insecurity. As far as the Board can ascertain the tribes of Boksas and Thoroos who are thinly scattered thro the tract live uninjured in a climate which is found peculiarly fatal to strangers who became exposed to its influence.

These people are stated to be honest, simple and industrious in their habits, and to require only the assurance of protection to their persons and property and the aid of moderate advances for food and stocks, to be easily collected into communities and employed in reclaiming the waste. In addition to these, more fixed residents, the people of the lower Hills regularly repair to the Turae in the cold weather with their herds, and are always willing during that period of the year to engage in agriculture.

9. This is not the place I am directed to observe to discuss the question of protection, but the Board propose to urge strongly on the notice of Government the necessity of some decisive measures for ridding the Turae of the formidable bands of banditti by which it is now infested.

10. The question of capital is one more immediately *geomaise* to the matter, the Board are aware that in the immediate neighbourhood of Kotah a considerable capitalist has invested a sum of some magnitude in reclaiming forest land.

11. The Commissioner of Kumaon is believed to be at this moment engaged in measures preparatory to a revision of the settlement of that part of his charge and there is good reason to believe that the question of the maintenance and extension, or of the abandonment of the speculation referred to will turn on the measures now to be adopted.

12. The obvious interest of the Government in such a state of things is by a very moderate, almost amounting to a mere nominal demand, and by holding out every possible encouragement to the speculator to do all that in them lies to promote the reclaiming of this tract.

13. The principles to be adopted would appear to be to secure to the speculator a long lease with an assurance of renewal in any moderate time, abstinence from the demand of an increase at present in consideration of the capital which has been already expended and the influence of the Government Office to effect the arrangement of such time between the capitalist and the cultivator as may



secure to them a sure and free return for their labour and induce them to engage readily and continue steadfastly in his service.

14. This latter point can only be effected by the parties making and recording their own bargain at the time of settlement, both as to the portion of produce to be received by the speculator and as to the mode in which advances are to be given and repaid and the only object of the Settlement Officer should be to have the terms whatever they be which the parties willingly agree upon minutely and carefully recorded for future reference in case of subsequent disputes.

15. For the time to be allowed to the speculator the Board would support and they doubt not Government would authorize a lease of 40 years, on any extent of land which the speculator would covenant and bring into cultivation in half that period with a compact of renewal at similar periods in perpetuity, the demand of Government never to exceed  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the net rental. The rent for the first period to be assessed at a moderate amount on the land now in cultivation.

16. The Board feel well assured that on these or similar terms to these, modified in any way which experience and local knowledge may dictate, sufficient encouragement will be given to induce other persons who may possess the means to employ their capital in a similar mode.

17. In order to prevent any unfavorable effects from measures too hastily adopted, the Board requests you will instruct the Commissioner to continue the present demand for another year giving notice by proclamation, and that he will ascertain and report thro you the quantity of land under tillage, the parties by whom it is cultivated and engaged for, the actual demand, and the extent which the parties now in occupation or any other parties may be inclined to engage for on the conditions above proposed.

18. With respect to the Hill tract the Board understand that the settlement of Kalee Kumaon has been formed

at an increase either general or partial but that the people are dissatisfied with the demand, and that no adjustment of any other matter beyond the mere demand has been effected, the peculiar circumstances of Kalee Kumaon and its position on the border of the Nepal territory render a moderate demand especially expedient, and strongly indicate the propriety of making such adjustments of controverted questions as shall as far as possible insure the future peaceableness and comfort of the village committee.

The arrangement of the Board in directing Mr. B. to form the revised settlement of Gurhwal, was subsequently approved of but it was not considered desirable by the D. Goel, that the authority of the local Commissioner should be set aside, that Mr. B. should be placed in direct communication with the Revenue Commissioner both in the formation of the settlement and the general Revenue administration. The local Commissioner's authority should be maintained through out the province, and he should be kept apprised of all that passes in it. The Board was therefore directed to modify this paragraph so as to issue Mr. B.'s subordination to his immediate superior. (Ex-letter from Secretary to Government dated 10th July 1837 No. 30 to Sudder Board Revenue N. W. P.)

19. With this view you will be pleased to direct the Commissioner in this case, also to continue the present demand by proclamation for another year, and on quitting the Turace to enter on a more deliberate enquiry with a view to adjust by the aid of the people themselves, those questions which now give rise to disputes and confusion. Especial attention should be given to fix the boundaries of villages and award the right of occupation and management and the various immunities and liabilities of the persons composing the community.

20. The Board find that the province of Garhwal has been placed by Government under Mr. Batten as Deputy Collector, and the Board request, you will instruct that

Gentleman to continue the demand of the province also by proclamation for one year, and to form the settlement on the same principles of moderate demand and adjustment of rights and liabilities as has been above indicated. You will be pleased to consider Mr. Batten in direct charge both of settlement and administration of Garhwal, and to correspond with that gentleman accordingly as in other similar cases.

21. The Board will be glad to hear when and by what instrumentality it is proposed to undertake the settlement of Kumaon proper.

22. Any matter of general instruction which may be required by either the Commissioner or Mr. Batten, the Board will be happy to consider and record their opinion upon a receipt of any application from you.

23. The Board are informed that by reason of the great variation in the productiveness of soils similar in all other respects, according as they may be situated above or below the springs on the side of a hill, the standard taken is not that of surface or of soil of the measure of seed, the Board therefore request that in forwarding the preliminary statement No. 1 which you are required to direct the officer employed on settlement to furnish previous to commencing the revision of any tract a column may be inserted for the rate of demand for measure of seed.

**84. K. H. Scott, Offg. Commissioner to Colonel G. E. Gowan, Commissioner of Kumaon. Commissioner's Office. 3rd Bareilly Division, 25th February, 1837.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to forward for your information and guidance copy of a letter from the Sudder Board on deputation.

2. The view of the Board in regard to the subjects which it discusses are too clearly explained to render it

necessary for me to add any remarks of my own or to do more than to request particular attention to the general principle of your future arrangements contained in the first 16 paragraphs.

3. In respect to the detailed measures commencing with the 17 paragraphs request that the proclamation directed may be issued with all practicable dispatch and that you will do me the favor to make the report required in the latter part so soon as you shall have collected the necessary materials.

4. With regard to the Hill tract the principle of arrangement is clearly laid down in para 18 whilst 19 contains the detailed measures necessary for following it out. I beg the favour of your issuing the proclamation noticed and that you will with as little delay as possible commence the more detailed and deliberate enquiry directed by the Board.

5. I have issued the instructions to Mr. Batten noticed in the 20 paragraph.

6. I also request to be favored with your sentiments on the subject of the 23rd paragraph and generally with any questions of interest or difficulty on which you may require the sentiments of the Board.

**85. H. Elliot, Secretary to the Officiating Commissioner of the 3rd or Bareilly Division. Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P. Allahabad, 7th June, 1837.**

\* \* \* \*

The Sudder Board of Revenue N. W. P. direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 133 of the 20th Ultimo submitting a letter from Mr. Batten, respecting the operations preliminary to the settlement of the Province of Garhwal, and to record the following observations on the points referred for their opinion.

Query 1st.—The Board are of opinion that a professional survey on the Hills would be costly and useless. If

Mr. Batten thinks that a measurement is required and is practicable, it had better be accomplished by a *Mootsuddee*, and some *Mirdahs*, and the actual area and estimate in Beesees might be recorded, or the actual area, divided into the low, middling, and high, which would then allow of the adjustment into Beesees by the known rule. Mr. Batten might effect this without much difficulty.

Query 2nd.—The settlement of boundaries is indispensable. When there is no dispute, they may be recorded as in the plains by lines, the nature of the land marks, being noted in writing as along the ridge of such a hill or the bank of such a stream and the permanent marks noted. Where there are disputes they must be decided by the officer or a jury possession should be allowed if of any standing, but where there is doubt the decision should be made and be final and not open to any question in Court. Government would atonce order this, and their order would be law. Where different *thokes* in one Mehal are held separately, the boundaries must be fixed and recorded also.

Queries 3 and 4.—The people should make their own adjustment of possession and liabilities which being recorded should stand, and what is done at this settlement must be considered final so that suits must henceforth be for interests commencing with the settlement not for altering any thing fixed at the settlement. The right of pasturage must be fixed and recorded at the same time as the boundaries, and nothing should be taken for Government from land brought into cultivation during the period of a settlement. The Board remark that this question has already been disposed of in a great degree under No. 1 The *Juma* may be fairly and well apportioned, and of that Mr. Batten must be the best judge, but he should make such enquiries as are needed to prove result, or clear up doubts, where they exist.

Query 6th.—The adjustment of the revenue on each *Thoke* should be left to the people to settle. If the land is

divided, they may divide their responsibility, if not they must keep it undivided.

Query 7th.—A general form, as near to the common one as possible, appears to the Board the most eligible, merely substituting Beesee for acre, and making the Beesee the native measure, and not in accordance with Mr. Traill's adjustment. But if actual measurement of low, middling and high land by a fixed standard be adopted, the area must be set down in one column as measured and the calculation of Beesees in a following column.

Query 8th.—The mines, as proposed, may be reserved for a separate arrangement, and not included in the land settlement.

Query 9th.—The Board do not wish Mr. Batten to trouble himself about the Turace lands, till it is known what Government intend to arrange about them. The Doon lands there appears no use in measuring while they are waste, and no one offers for them. Any part cultivated may be measured, and marked off and settled very moderately. Any person who wishes to take a portion should be allowed to have it on very moderate terms on a clearing lease, like those which have been given for lands in Deyra Doon, and perhaps if it were given out that such lands existed capable of improvement, some Europeans might be induced to make offers.

Query 10th.—The leases should be of one length, and very moderate Jumas should be fixed on the doubtful lands. The Board's opinion is that a measurement of cultivated lands and their distribution into the three classes stated would be very desirable, but they are unable to say whether this is practicable or not at what cost it can be affected. The Form in Acres is not required. The object of the measurement is not so much to increase *Jumas*, as to settle possession, liabilities, rights and management and for this purpose it is obvious that if the record is made at all it should

be a correct one. They will expect to hear from Mr. Batten on the practicability of a correct measurement of cultivated area.

The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

**86- Mr. J. Jurken, Offg. Commissioner to J. H. Batten, Deputy Collector in Gurhwal. Commissioner's Office 3rd Division, Barreilly 30th August, 1837.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to transmit for your information and guidance the annexed extracts from a correspondence noted in the margin regarding the settlement of the province of Kumaon.

**86a. Extract of a letter from the Sudder Board to Government dated 13 June, 1837 No. 212.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I am further directed to submit for His Honor's infor-

Sud. Bd. to Commr. No. 20 dated 29 January, 36 Commr. to Sud. Bd. No. 316 dated 24 Sept. with enclosure annexed.

Sud. Board to Cmmr. dated 17th Feby. 27 (Copy) Commr. to Sud. Bd. No. 62 dated 18th March with enclosure annexed.

Sud. Board to Comm. dated 17th Feby. 27 (Copy) Commr. to Sud. Bd. No. 83 dated 15th April with enclosure annexed.

Sud. Bd. to Commr. No. 73 dated 28th April (copy).

mation the correspondence noted in the margin with the Commissioner of 3rd Division, regarding the settlements of the province of Kumaon.

3. Mr. Batten, His Honor will observe, has been directed to form the revised settlement of Pergunnah Gurhwal, and the Board are of opinion, that it is highly desirable that the entire revision of the settlement of

Kumaon proper and Kalee Kumaon be also committed to that gentlemen, with such aid, either European or native,

covenanted or otherwise as may be found requisite, and should His Honor concur in opinion with the Board in this respect, the Board will direct arrangements to be made for carrying the purpose into effect, and will ascertain and report whether any and what aid may be necessary.

5. They are also of opinion that it is expedient that the Revenue charge of the Turaee, interjacent between the Hills and Rohilcund be annexed to the district, to which it adjoins the collectors of the Districts in the plains possessing greater facilities for giving encouragement to its cultivation and being more conveniently situated generally for its management than the officers stationed in Kumaon.

**86-b. Extract of letter from the Secretary to Government dated 10th July, 1837. No. 30.**

\* \* \* \* \*

Para 1st.—I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30 ultimo regarding the administration of the province of Kumaon.

2. It is considered desirable that the Local Commissioner should stand in the place of a Magistrate, Collector and Zillah Judge in the Regulation provinces. There is no difficulty in this respect in the Revenue branch and it is the light in which he will accordingly be viewed.

3. Mr. Batten has been invested with the power of Joint Magistrate and Dy. Collector in the province of Gurhwal. The arrangement of the Board in directing him to form the revised settlement of that part of the province, is approved. It would appear however from paragraph 20 of Mr. Alexander's letter of February 17 last that the authority of the local Commissioner has been set aside, and Mr. Batten placed in direct communication with the Revenue Commissioner, both in the formation of the settlement and the general revenue administration. This is not considered desirable. Colonel Gowan's authority should be maintained throughout



the province and he should be kept apprised of all that passed in it. The Board are therefore requested so far to modify their former order as to maintain Mr. Batten's subordination to his immediate superior.

4. Such aid as may be found requisite to enable Mr. Batten to perform the duties assigned to him will be granted on the Board's application.

6. The Turæe interjacent between the Hills and the Districts in the plains ought by all means to be attached to the Rohilcund collectorate. The Commissioner of the Division has been already addressed in the Judicial Department regarding the laying down a well defined boundary between the jurisdiction. He may be directed simultaneously with the Police arrangements, which will then be effected, to cause the transfer of this tract of Turæe to the several contiguous collectorates.

**Extracts from letter dated 15 September 1837.  
No. 351.**

\*

\*

\*

\*

Para 4. In paras 3 to 6 of Commissioner's report, there appears to the Board an implication that they are disposed to surrender without real necessity some part of what Government might demand, or in other words to fix too low a standard of assessment. The Board therefore desire me to mark that however moderate the *Jumma* of Rs 1, 17, 610 might have been during the 10 years succeeding the fourth settlement and whatever causes might have subsequently produced deterioration, the fact is broadly stated by the Collector, para 9, that of the average *Jumma* of the last 5 years or Rs. 1, 07, 606 no greater average collection would be realized than Rs. 99, 752. This fact should not, in candour, have been left unnoticed by the Commissioner.

5. The Board are not at all inclined to give up any part of the just dues of Government, but their experience has made them aware, that it is much better to demand

something under than any thing above the just amount and that as a question of profit and loss, putting altogether out of view all considerations of private misery, or comfort, and national prosperity our aims, the actual loss of hard money to Govt. will be found greater in the latter case than in the former. In proof of this, the Board would confidently refer to the shape of the collections under their administration. People who see a likelihood of deriving benefit from their efforts work willingly and well, and are always ready with their dues. But once take away hope from the people, and you remove every incentive to exertion.

6. In paras 7 to 11 the Commissioner refers to an order of the Board, of which I am instructed to state the nature and occasion. The Board have directed the officers employed on settlement of the *jumma* of each Mouza in the pergunna about to undergo revision, with a note of the rate at which that jumma falls per acre on the cultivated and *Malgozaree* land. He is next instructed from such materials as he can command to form a *purgunnah jumma* and then to adopt what has been called the back process of distributing his *Pergunnah jumma* on each of the *Muhalls* of which the *Pergunnah* is composed. It must be observed that the order to form a *Pergunnah jumma* excludes no mode of ascertainment which is practicable and usual. Soils, rates, ascertained results, estimates on information of native officers, personal enquiries from village to village by the settlement officer and his subordinates, references to former *Jumma* and collections, in short, every usual means of ascertaining generally or in detail the amount of a just demand, may be brought into operation, none of the settlement officer have hitherto found in practice any difficulty in assuming from these data a *Pergunnah jumma*.

7. In distributing by the back process this *jumma* upon the various *Mouzas* according to their ascertained soils, any great variations from the amount which any one has hitherto paid, or would naturally pay is immediately brought to light.

8. It then becomes the duty of the settlement officer by a careful enquiry into the details, village by village to ascertain the causes which give rise to the equalities, to test the accuracy of his general rates, to reduce the demand where it presses too heavily, and raise it where it is too low : and where good and sufficient cause is found for any considerable variation from the ascertained average rates, to state that cause succinctly and clearly at the foot of the Tabular village statements, Nos. 2 and 3.

9. The aggregate of the Jummas of each Mouza thus definitively settled, then becomes the new Pergunna Jumma, and may as ( may happen ) either coincide with or be some thing more or less than the assumed Jumma.

10. It is obvious from this statement that the Pergunnah Jumma first assumed is an estimate deduced from a great variety of facts ascertained in detail, and is assumed for the purpose of bringing the whole Purgunnah atonce under revision comparing the aggregate with each of its compounding parts and by means of that comparison acquiring a ready method of detecting and investigating any apparent anomollies or discrepancies. The great utility of the plan rightly understood and applied has been admitted by all ; but the Board never imagined that a Pergunnah Jumma could be fixed in the first instance, which might be safely declared definitive, and not open to variation on proceeding to the detailed village distribution.

11. Having thus, the Boord trust, clearly explained their method, I am now directed to mention that the Commissioner mistaking altogether the Board's interest, required of the settlement officers in his division, that they should fix definitively in the first instance the amount of the Pergunnah Jumma, and demonstrate to him its accurracy before they proceed to distribute it.

12. On a reference to the Board that officer was requested not to insist on this requisition, as they considered

the assumed Pergunnah Jumma open to alteration during the progress of the assessment.

13. This order the Commissioner takes to have deprived him of all due control over the proceedings of the settlement officers. He, therefore, first applied to be relieved from all concerned with settlement proceedings, which the Board having declined, he adopted the course of bringing forward and encouraging a host of objections against the system.

14. I am desired to say that the Board are well aware there is no officer from whom they could have obtained more efficient aid than from the Commissioner, and none will be more willing to acknowledge his extensive acquaintance with Revenue details, and familiarity, with agricultural concerns. But it unfortunately happened, that the plan of settlement brought forward by the Board, superseded that in the formation of which the Commissioner had a considerable share and that Gentleman was certainly never able fully to enter into and fairly to appreciate the Board's arrangements, as will be seen in the request.

15. Thus the statements made in Paras 13 to 16 the Commissioner brings forwards as faults and inconsistencies in the system. But the matters there set down are facts of which no practical man can be unaware, and which the system professedly allows and provides for.

The Collector truly states what the Commissioner appears strongly to approve, that the correctness of a village settlement can only be proved by an examination of details. The object of the Board's system is to bring the settlement of each Mouza, as it is in itself, and by comparison with many other villages, in prominent relief under the eye of the Commissioner and they expect from the Commissioner that where ever *prima facie* cause of doubt appears, he shall test the correctness by reference to detail and shall require of the Collector by induction from details, to prove the accuracy of his proceedings.

18. The Board, I am directed to say, could hardly desire for refutation, of an unfounded objection a more satisfactory statement than that furnished in Paras 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the Commissioner's letter 19 of Mouza Manikpoor No. 1, the former Jumma was Rs. 500 which has been maintained. The deduced Revenue rates on "domut" land for the whole pergunnah would give a *jumma* of 39410. The Collector on observing this, would naturally inquire, is the existing jumma then too high, and is reduction required, and if not, what are the causes which enable this Mouza to pay a *jumma* considerably above the average standard. He finds 1st that all the land is of the very best soil. 2nd that the whole area is irrigated, and the crop therefore sure in all seasons, 3rd, that nearly the whole area is cultivated by tenants at will, and consequently the Malgoozar gets the whole rent without deduction, and may always in due course of law remove a negligent or unskilful cultivator, and supply his place by a better ; 4th that the lands adjoin the country town, and have every advantage therefore, of market and manner, and consequently every encouragement to garden cultivation, which gives the largest profit, and pays the highest rents. For these reasons the rents are far higher than those of other Mowzas of the same class and denomination.

20. The Board cannot help observing I am directed to say that the singular bias which could bring forward in condemnation of a system the statement of this Mouza, in which both the actual discrepancy and the very sufficient persons assigned for that discrepancy, are so prominently forced upon the controlling officer's notice, cannot but provoke a smile.

21. The same remarks may be made on Mouza Tyoolpoor, treated of in Paras 25, 26, 27, 28 of the Commissioner's letter. An inspection of the rate showed a discrepancy between the jumma and the average payments of similar Mouzas, and on a detailed enquiry the Collector

found the *jumma* too heavy, and ascertained no reason for making a demand beyond the average rate and consequently reduced the *jumma*.

22. It was the system which brought the discrepancy to light, and if the Commissioner doubted the correctness of the Collector's deductions, he had only to call for proof in details.

23. There are two cases in which sufficient reason does not appear and they would have been thankful to the Commissioner had he required the Collector to show cause in detail for his proceeding. That he did not do so, is not however, to be attributed to any defect in the Board's system.

24. It is on the contrary, indent that the Board's system brought to his notice, and enabled him to call out of the Mass the instances in which discrepancy occurred, and would equally have enabled him, had he so inclined, to have inquired into each case, satisfied himself that the settlement Officer was right, or corrected him if he had been wrong. This was the very object of the system and the scope of his duty.

25. Had this mode of bringing variations and apparent inequalities of assessment into striking light, for the purpose of their propriety being listed, not been promulgated by the Board, the controlling Officer, puzzled between the exaggerated estimates of the Tuhseeldars, and the fabricated rent rolls of the Putwarrees, would have had no means of aiming the goodness of the settlement but by going over every case after the collector, incurring a degree of labor which might allow of the settlement of one Pergunnah a year, and would have required a century to settle the North Western Provinces.

26. On the contrary, the Commissioner has, by the system now in use, on the discrepancies found his attention. He has but, therefore, if he entertains doubt, to take up a few, and require from the Collector demonstration of their

correctness. If he obtains full and satisfactory explanations of details in those instances, he may be satisfied that the remainder are equally correct.

27. It is in fact a prepossession in favor of the absolute and condemned method alone which gives rise to objections to that promulgated by the Board. It is singular that it should not have occurred to the Commissioner, that the system which he was condemning furnished him with the very arms which he has employed to oppress it, and that the apparent discrepancies brought forward by him, would not have come so easily to his land, had not the very system which he condemns brought them easily within his reach.

28. If the Commissioner imputed to the Board the imagination, that they could invent a scale of assessment which should be invariably applicable even to Mouzas of the same denomination, and apparently of similar condition, he gave them credit for a greater degree of presumption and ignorance than they have yet attained. They have invariably declared their standard to be one of comparison, not of assessment, and its object to be to bring results into view, that the correctness of the deductions on which they were based might be put to proof.

29. If the Commissioner persisted in preventing the Board's intent, and misusing the appliances with which they furnished him, neither they, nor their system can be responsible for his error. A machine may be planned by the ablest artificer but will not produce the results expected, if worked by one who perversely mistakes its uses, or applied it to purposes for which it was never intended.

#### **Extracts from letter dated 10th October, 1837.**

6. Of the four classes formed by the Collector the 4th or Forest, may be thrown out of consideration altogether, its condition and circumstances exempting it from being subject to any rule of calculation.

7. The first and third classes may be said to be in a natural state, that is, there were no particular anomalies to

be allowed for, which should cause any great variations in the demand from that standard which the relative facilities of the soil, and shape of the country, would lead one to expect. In these cases the Collector attained in his calculation to a degree of accuracy which appears to have surprised himself.

8. The Mouzas of the second class are in an anomalous position, and the Collector states the rates which he recorded to be very incorrect.

9. On this the Board desire me to offer two remarks : first they have already explained to Government and as far as plain language can go, to the officers under their authority, that the calculations for the synthetic process are not supposed nor intended to be made with that degree of delicate precision, which would leave no room for subsequent variation. On the contrary, all these rates are to be revised and listed in detail when the distribution of the Pergunnah demand comes to be effected. Secondly : I am directed to remark that according to the Collector's own statement his amount of the rental of the second or Northern class of Mouzas was assumed, not on what he ascertained but on what he imagined and it was therefore, probable he would be wrong, unless he would take into consideration, together with the causes he assigns, all those opposite and compensatory causes which might neutralize the action of those on which he relied. Inquiry, and inquiry alone, would have set him right.

10. So far, therefore, from considering what the Collector has effected as a failure or a proof of impracticability, the Board consider that the Collector has completed in part, and might have completed entirely, what they wished to be done, had he been consented to abide by their instructions.

11. As regards para 9 of the Collector's letter, the Board direct to observe, that Gentleman has taken upon himself to impute to the Board an interest opposite to the



plain letter of their instructions, and upon this imputation to found a condemnation of their system. If the Collector had really doubted of the Board's intent, he might readily have obtained an explanation. The Board's objection to casual variations refers to a practice which prevailed throughout the Northern part of Rohilcund and the Doab, and brought very gross impolicy and injustice.

12. It has in those parts been customary to tax the really industrious communities, the Jats particularly, who are proverbially the most industrious cultivators, to the utmost extent which they can possibly be made to endure, in the belief that their elastic and persevering industry and agricultural skill would enable them to rise under the pressure. At the same time the idle Syuds, which tribe furnishes a large proportion of the officers of the Kutcherries, and the Gujurs whose wandering and predatory habits are notorious, and some of the Rajpoots are indulged with a very light demand, the former thro' favor and influence, the two latter from the supposed impossibility of obliging them to pay.

13. The Board are well aware that the three latter classes could not in their present estate, bear up under any thing like the degree of taxation which the former could support with ease. They also know, that the necessities of the state would not admit of the former class being relieved so as to bring them all to a parity of burden with the latter. Nor is such a measure necessary, for those skilful and iudustrious parties will be far more prosperous under any moderate pressure than the latter under an almost nominal demand.

14. The Board, however, object to permit the former class to be weighed down beyond their powers, that the latter may go free. They desire to see the latter so fairly and moderately taxed as may oblige them to adopt habits of industry and management or to transfer their land to those who will make that use and improvement of them, which is the right and the duty of all good Governments to enforce.

15. This is the Board's intent in the expression of their desire, that the settlement officers should apply themselves, as far as practicable, to the removal of casual variations. They had no intention to force conclusions, or aim at an impossible equality, nor have they been generally to be misunderstood. They have aimed simply to correct by the introduction of a sound principle, the ill effects of former errors.

17. Regarding paras 23 to 26 of Commissioner's and 22 of 24 of Collector's report, the Board observe, that as far as the Revenue Department is concerned, either in its administrative or its judicial capacity, they have reason to believe that the Ryots are now more effectually protected in the possession of their rights than they have yet been. Their system of settlement provides for a regular rent roll being given in by those who have a right to collect rent, and any Ryot who has any objection to make against the statement given, has the right to bring it forward when if not amicably settled, it may be tried by Jury. The absence of all arrears in the summary suit Department, and the rapidity with which cases are decided, gives speedy redress to any person whose recorded rights are infringed on. While the rule of not permitting an enhanced demand without received and recorded written engagements, or a formal decision of a Court of Justice, and the rule for preventing any Ryot from being ousted against his will, except on recorded order from the Collector by reason of an unpaid decreed arrear prevent alike exhortion and violent removal. It is true the Courts have it in their power to decree that a Ryot's rent may be enhanced, or that he may be turned out at will, but that power they have ever possessed. The courts are supposed by some officers to have a bias against the Ryot's and more especially the native judges are considered obnoxious to that bias. If this be so, the remedy can alone be found in distinct legislative enactments, indicating the proof which must be required to warrant an enhanced demand, or giving a final validity to the decisions of the Revenue Department.

18. The Board, however, cannot avoid remarking that there is no foundation in fact for the preference assigned by the Commissioners to the protection which the Ryot obtained under the Settlements made according to Regulation VII of 1822. The fact is, that all the *Pottahs* then granted by the Collectors on their own view of the proper account of rent to be demanded for the term of the settlement, have been found on investigation to be mere waste paper. They never have possessed any actual obligation, nor have given the payments and demands of the parties. There is no object to which the Board's attention was more sedulously given than to that of securing the cultivators their just rights, and enforcing good faith between them and the Malgozaree so far as the Board's power extends.

38. Nothing in the present system can be justly said to be founded on conjecture. There is as the very first slip, as accurate a measurement and classification of the area, as professional skill can prepare, and the utmost attention on the Board's part can effect. This is the first point of opposition between the present and any former mode of settlement. Next, there is a rule of rents as carefully deduced and applied to the area, as the nature of such an operation will admit.

3. There is a classification of different villages formed upon the ascertainment of the rates of rent and productive powers of each class.

4. There is a reference to past records of office and information possessed by those who have long been employed in the revenue administration, and possess the most accurate knowledge of facts obtainable.

5. There is a deduction of rental and *jumma* from the comparison of all these particulars.

6. There is a comparison of this *jumma* with that hitherto demanded, both generally and particularly and,

7. There is the distribution of the newly assumed *Jumma* in detail on each Mouza, after a full enquiry into all

peculiarities and in the first communication with all the principal persons of the Pargunnah by which process all anomalous circumstances may be allowed for, and all errors which can be deduced may be corrected.

39. In one sense every transaction in which the concerns of man are involved, must be said to be based on estimate, because the conclusions drawn must depend on the mental capacity of the agent to investigate, arrange, and deduce consequences from facts. But in no other sense can the process above described be called one of conjecture.

40. The object of their standard, the Board have again and again explained, viz., to force or notice the existing state of things, not to force the introduction of a new state. They have never insisted on general consideration for any other purpose than to assist in the classification of facts ascertained in detail and thereby to render in its way scientific, what were otherwise mere repeated routine and detail.

41. The Board will give one illustration of their use of general consideration. One favorite method of proceeding was to ascertain, by actual facts in some instances, in most by the opinions of practised persons, the grain on the ground. The officer would then deduct the value of the seed, the labor of the plough man, cost of bullocks and in short the wages of labor and profit of stock, by estimate, and then allowing a further portion to the Zemindar, he assumed the residue or its estimated equivalent in money, as the right of Government. When this aggregate was thus made up the people, though they could find no error in the detail, stated their inability to pay the aggregate, and something more was let off. But with all this not one of the settlements could stand.

42. The Board would have taken into consideration the demand for land in that quarter as affected by the thinness or denseness of the population, the salubrity or otherwise of the climate, the plenty or severity of good culturable soil in the vicinity and because it is of little use to form laborious

and, as supposed, accurate calculations of the necessary cost of production, and consequent residue, when no one could be found to accept the field and undertake the task of production for the return offered. The market value of land, like all other market value, is friendly by the proportion of the supply to the demand, and in many most productive parts of the country the rent, and consequently the revenue, is exceedingly low, from the absence of effective demand.

43 What the Board wish to establish is, that it is not a mean ascertainment of insulated facts, however laboriously sought after and accurately ascertained, that will give true results, but those facts must be collected, and the conclusions listed on true statistic and economic principles, before they can afford a safe guide to political arrangements.

44. The Board's latter orders do not repeal any part of the former. They only modify the way of employing and recording the information obtained, continually comparing individual details, with aggregate results, and inventing an index to bring to the notice alike of the executive and the controlling authorities, cases which call for more than usual research. The Board have in their report on Gojhaneer shewed the use which the controlling Officer might and should make of the Index, and how surely he might examine in detail whenever he may think fit. The very nature of the information recorded put it in the Commissioner's power to enquire, if he thought proper, into the circumstances of every knowledge at any rate he might select from the list a number of Mauzas, and after an enquiry in detail, form a judgment by the Collector's acts in the individual instances, of the probable correctness of his proceedings in the remaining cases.

**87. Extract of a letter to the address of the officiating Secretary to Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces No. 377, Dated 29th September, 1837.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue N. W. P. to request that you will submit for the consideration and

orders of His Honor the Lieutt. Governor the accompanying letter received from the Officiating Commissioner of the 3rd Division, dated 18th August, No. 202 with its enclosure from the Deputy Collector of Gurhwal, dated 7th idem respecting the expediency of carrying into effect a Khusreh measurement in the Province under his charge.

2. I am directed to observe that since the Government approved of Mr. Batten's being employed to make the settlement of Kumaon, the Board have been endeavouring to fix the principles which should guide the operation and the process which should be employed. It appears that a measurement would be a work causing great expense and much delay and would be in the present state of the Province of questionable utility. Unless therefore Government should consider a measurement necessary notwithstanding these objections the Board would for the present abandon the attempt. The whole aspect of things in Kumaon is new, and no investigations appear hither to have been made of facts to have been ascertained to guide them.

3. The Board propose therefore to request Mr. Batten to begin leisurely, carefully recording what he finds, and communicating freely as he proceeds. They would have him fix and make boundaries in every case as a preliminary measure.

He should then on such grounds as he can obtain, fix moderate *jumma* and cause the people to make their own arrangements of possession, rights, and liabilities, calling in Jury to settle authoritatively all contested point where requisite.

4. The Board would propose to allow every community having a settled separate habitancy to make their own separate engagement with Government if they desire to do so.

5. They would have all the questions of right of pasturage privilege of breaking up waste, use of waste land, rights of absentees, authority of Malgoozars &c. &c. &c. distinctly decided and recorded, lastly they would recom-

mend that Government should direct that every arrangement ascertained and recorded at the settlement and confirmed by the superior authorities should be considered final and should not be liable to be afterwards reversed or altered by any authority.

6. The Board observe that there has been as yet no attempt to legislate for Kumaon. The decisions called judicial cannot be said to have proceeded on any fixed principle or to have been forwarded on any extensive and careful enquiry into the habits and usages of the people, nor are there any established precedents to guide decisions. In fact an Officer acting with the aid of the people themselves and on the spot at the time of settlement is far more likely to form a correct judgement on any controverted point, than any other person in any other position could possibly be.

**88. J. Davidson Offg. Commissioner to Lt. Colonel G. E. Gowan Commissioner of Kumaun. Commissioner's Office 3rd Division Bareilly, the 8th September, 1838.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to transmit for your information and guidance copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue No. 46 of the 28th Ultimo communicating instructions relative to the mode of proceeding which should be in future adopted in conducting the investigation into *Maafee* tenures and subsequent disposal of those resumed.

**88-a. Circular No. 46 from H. M. Elliod Secretary to J. Davidson, Offg. Commissioner of the 3rd Rohilkund Division, Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P. Allahabad, the 28th August, 1838.**

\* \* \* \* \*

Under orders communicated by the Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General North Western Provinces, I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue

N. W. P. to indicate the mode of proceeding which Governor directs should be in future adopted in conducting the investigation into *Maafee* tenures and subsequent disposal of those resumed.

2. All cases regarding parcels of land not exceeding ten Biggahs which may be included in the list submitted to the special Deputy Collectors appointed to investigate *Maafee* tenures, will be in the first instance laid aside as not requiring separate investigation.

3. All other cases are to be investigated and decided as heretofore, except as to such points as may be otherwise ruled in these instructions.

4. All persons who may have been in possession of any *Maafee* tenure at the date of the cession to the British Government, will be allowed to continue in possession for their own lives whether the tenure may be found resumable or otherwise.

5. When a party may have been in possession for 30 years or upward altho' the last succession may have taken place since the cession, the Governor will be prepared to authorize the continuance of the tenure free for the life of the incumbent should the special Deputy or Special Commissioner trying the case, the Collector or Officer employed in the settlement of the District or the Commissioner, see cause to propose that indulgence.

6. Any party who may be able to establish by sufficient proof, that his ancestors held the *Maafee* tenure under investigation uninterruptedly for two successions prior to 1789 A. D. and that the *Maafee* continued uninterruptedly from a period antecedent to these two successions down to the time of the cession, and since, shall be taken to have established a hereditary tenure.

7. It is the will of Governor that this rule be held equally applicable to Royal and non Royal grants.

8. Government direct, that it be remembered, that stronger presumption of prescription prevails in favour of a



tenure where proprietary occupation is combined with enjoyment of the Government share of the produce, than in the case of a mere assignment of the Government Revenue.

9. As it is requisite for the protection of the just rights of Government while allowing so extensive a relaxation of the strict rule heretofore in use that the best obtainable evidence should be required and that no proof of a lower standard should be admitted while proof of a higher degree can be obtained the following rules are strictly to be attended to.

10. The best evidence as to the maintenance or alienation of the Government demand due from any Mouzah, must necessarily be afforded by the Government Rent Roll and the statement of demand, collections and balances of such Mouzah.

11. These Rent Roll and the exact state of these items in respect of the period previous to the cession are to be found in the pergunnah accounts prepared by the Canoongoes, where these exist complete and authentic.

12. It is believed that the Board of Commissioners caused the Canoongoe's accounts to be collected and arranged and that authentic records of those accounts for such periods antecedent to the British rule as could be recovered, are deposited in the Commissioner's Office of each Division.

13. Whenever a claim to prescriptive free possession for the period noted in para 5 shall be set up the record of the Canoongoe's account shall be consulted, and it shall be ascertained whether the Mouzah in question can be traced therein, and whether it was or was not subjected to the payment of revenue during the period in question.

14. If the Mouzah be found during the whole of that period entered in the list of exempted Mahals/has to Minha/or if there be no record to shew that revenue was demanded and paid during any portion of the period, the prescription shall be allowed without further question, and the party shall be admitted to prove the two successions before 1739, by such evidence as he may have to produce.

15. If on the contrary the Mouzah is not entered in the list of exempted Muhals, if the accounts shew that revenue was regularly demanded and paid either during the entire period or for more than two consecutive years of the period, the claim to prescriptive immunity shall be rejected without further search.

16. If from defectiveness of the record, the Mouzah cannot be traced, or the fact of demand and payment of revenue during the period be not distinctly ascertainable, the party shall be called on proof, and the proof offered by him, whether documentary or oral shall be carefully sifted and examined, and the case be decided on the preponderance of such evidence as is brought forward.

17. If the records in any part of the country tho believed to be authentic and complete do not furnish the information above adverted to the Board request that the circumstance be specially brought to their notice.

18. It is the special duty of the Commissioners to see that the Volume of the Canoongoes accounts are duly furnished to the Special Deputy Collector for the pergunnahs in which the latter may be engaged and that they are returned and replaced in the Commissioner's Office, so soon as the enquiry into the Maafee tenures of each pergunnah shall have been completed.

19. As each case shall be furnished, a copy of the final proceeding shall be furnished by the Special Deputy to the Collector of the Zillah in which the Mauza is situated. In every case in which decision is given for resumption, the Special Deputy shall record his opinion whether the circumstances of the late holders are such as to require support from Government.

20. If a resumed Maafee be situated in a Zillah of which the revision of Settlement under Regulation IX of 1833 have been completed, the Collector shall take no steps for attaching and settling the land until a term of six months shall have elapsed from the date of the decision. After the

lapse of that term if he shall not receive any instructions to the contrary, he shall proceed to make a settlement on the rates of the pergunnah, with due advertence to any peculiarities in the circumstances of the Muhal, for the remaining term of the current settlement, with a proviso of continuance until revision.

21. If the settlement shall be made with any other party to the exclusion of the Maafeedar, the Collector shall, if the Special Deputy has reported such necessity, or he shall himself have ascertained it, forward a report in the usual way to be laid before Government for the grant of a pension.

22. If the Zillah have not undergone revision of settlement, the Collector will take no further step until the pergunnahs in which the resumed Mouzahs may be situated shall come under revision, when the resumed Maafee land will be settled in common with the other lands of the pergunnah, and the assessment will have effect from the date on which the revised settlement will have currency, if not less than six months from the date of the order for resumption.

23. Government propose hereafter to issue some specific instructions as to the party with whom the settlement is to be made until further instructed, the party who has the actual proprietary occupation of the party with whom the settlement is to be made.

24. It will be the duty of the Settlement Officer to furnish a report for the purpose of procuring pensions for all those holders of resumed Maafees who may be excluded from settlement and may need the assistance of Government.

25. The following instructions refer to the parcels of ground under ten Beegahs directed by para 2 to be laid aside untried.

26. It is the wish of Government that these small portions continue exempted, not only in the case strictly falling within the rule laid down by clause 7 Section 2 Regulation

XXXI of 1803 but further in all cases in which the assignment can be considered of a charitable nature in the widest sense of the term.

27. It will be the duty of the Collector to call for and forward all these cases to the officers employed on the settlement whose duty it will be in the course of the settlement to ascertain by whom and for what purposes these parcels are held.

28. Should any of these be found to be actually a part of the Khalseh land having been resumed by the Zameendar or only nominally exempted, but no claimant or owner forthcoming, they will of course be considered as Khalseh and pronounced to be resumed.

29. But in all other cases, whenever they may be found possessed by or belonging to a person whose means of subsistence they form or to whom they have been assigned in charity or for religious uses, they are to remain exempted from demand on the part of Government and will be declared released by the settlement Officer.

30. A list of all such parcels with a statement showing how each has been disposed of, and the reason for resumption or release will accompany the Settlement Report.

31. Wherever it may be known to any Revenue Officer that a party whose free land has been resumed is in a state of destitution on that account, it is the duty of such officer to bring the case through the commissioner to the notice of the Board and Government a statement being at the same time furnished of the amount of revenue assessed upon the land resumed.

32. Where land exceeding in extent 10 Beeghas appropriated to religious or charitable purposes may have been resumed for want of valid title, but the object for which such land may have been held may be of a nature to deserve the favorable consideration of Government, it is the duty of the Revenue Officer to whose notice the case may be brought, to report it for the orders of Government. Such a

detail of facts must be given with the report as to enable Government to decide on the public value of the institution or establishment, the estimation in which it may be held, and the consideration which it may deserve.

You are requested to furnish a copy of the orders to every Collector, Special Deputy Collector and Officer employed on settlements in your Division.

**89. I. G. Deedes to the Officiating Commissioner of the 3rd Division, Sudder Board of Revenue N.W.P. Allahabad, the 6th September, 1838.**

\* \* \* \*

I am directed by Sudder Board of Revenue N. W. P. to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter no. 61 of 27th February last and in reply to state that the Board are prepared to receive the settlement as it is, notwithstanding the difficulty of comparing present and previous accounts of the whole Pergunnah as the lesser of two evils. That the only fair comparison therefore which can be made as a whole will be that of all the Mouzas of Muhals now assessed in Furreedpore which were previously assessed in Furreedpoor, but this will be sufficient to give a clear idea of the Revenue results of the revision for the greater part of the Pergunnah.

2. From a good deal of experience in the nature and circumstances of Ketbut tenures derived from the papers submitted by officers in various parts of the country, and from enquiries made on the subject, the Board are satisfied that the only useful and practicable mode of survey is as has been done in the present instance, to make both the professional and field Map to include all the land comprized within the limits of the Mouza, marking in the field Map the fields possessed by disconnected proprietors or communities with a different color for each and making distinct Khusrehs, or rather distinct extracts from the one general Khusreh to

be kept with the record of each separate Muhal holding fields within such Khetbut Mouza.

3. Thus for instance in Mouza Kusbeh Surae, which is referred to in the Commissioner's report, it was proper that the survey Map and the field Map should contain all the lands comprized within the boundary, as has been done, and that one Khusreh should have been made for the whole as is supposed to have been done. But in the field Map the fields composing the 1764 Beegas of Muhal Kusbeh Surae should have been drawn say with red lines, the fields composing the 80 Beegas denominated Raepoor Gopaulpoor, say with black lines. The fields composing the 23 Beegas denominated Luteefpoor with green lines, and so forth. In like manner in the Khusreh the fields of 1764 Beegas of Qusbah Surae should have been exerpted into a distinct Khusreh, and kept with that Misl, the fields of Raepoor Gopaulpoor with that Misl, and so forth the general Khusreh being kept with the case of the Mouza which contains the largest portion of the land within the Map.

4th. In the same mode the fields composing the 8 acres settled with Muhal Khusbeh Surae, which are contained in the limits of Mouza Pyhlow/No 232 Page 66 Vol. 1 Map and No. 267 Vol. 3 of Forms No. II and III/should have been drawn in a different color in the field Map of Mouza Pyhlow, and an extract from the Khusreh of Mouza Pyhlow containing those fields should have been put with the Misl of Kusbeh Surae.

5. The Collector should also have made a reference in the Book of Maps and in the Forms II and III, stating at the foot of the Map and form in acres and local Beegas, what lands included in the Map of Kusbeh Surae, and what lands, included in what other Map or Maps, specifying number and volume, were comprized in the Muhal settled as Kusbeh Surae. By this means it would have been clearly seen what was the whole area of Muhal Kusbeh Surae, where the lands comprizing it were to be found, what was the whole *jumma*

and what portion of that *jumma* was derived from each batch of fields.

6. Similar references should of course have been made back from Pyhlow to Kusbeh Surae, and so forth. It is hardly necessary to say that the settlement Roobukaree should contain a clear statement of the lands comprized in the Muhal, indicating where they are to be found with numerical references to Maps and statements, and explain the Jumma derived from each batch. The Collector should also make similar references both in the Map and Forms II and III to form A IV and should mark opposite each separate item of land under what number it will be found in the Book No. IV

7. Whatever other arrangement be adopted there should also be in the commencement of every book, whether Maps or Forms a strictly alphabetical index, containing every separate number, and indicating the number..... or page where it will be found in the Book.

8. Where the Board have to deal with complicated holdings of this nature a good deal of attention to arrangement is absolutely necessary to make the statements intelligible. Mr. Conolly's papers are evidently got up in a hurry, and without that degree of care which could alone ensure success. The Board are therefore by no means surprised that the Commissioner was not able to make out the actual Jumma of Kusbeh Surae, on which the Collector's explanations have no tendency to throw any light. The Board would have experienced the same impossibility, had they not lately, as above stated, been conversant with similar holdings, but elucidated by very different statements from those furnished by Mr. Conolly.

9. I am directed by the Board to forward for your inspection a field Map of Mouzas Ismaelpoor &c. in the district of Azim Gurh, in which two separately assessed and pressed and possessed Muhals are included in one boundary line, the fields of each property being marked in

separate colors, which you will be pleased to return after inspection and the Board request you will furnish them with the field Maps of Mouzas Surae Kusbeh and Pyhlow.

10. I am directed to remark that as the Commissioner has justly observed, in tenures, thus intermingled it is essential to have a rule recorded for the future disposal of the waste lands. In fact unless this be done, nothing can be said to have been settled. The Board propose that this omission be supplied, and as the shortest and most ready way of effecting this object, they propose that Mr. Conolly be directed to perfect his proceedings in this respect. On this point further instructions will be subsequently communicated to you. Any other points which may appear to you to require amendment or revisal can be attended to at the same time and the references and indexes which the Board have above described can be prepared.

11. With respect to the question of Jumma, the Board observe that in the particular case which has been examined in detail by the Commissioner, the result of the application of the Collector's Revenue raise to the sums of the various soils taken both on the Malgoozree and the cultivated area is to bring out a Jumma nearly coinciding with that fixed by the Collector. In this case therefore the *prima facie* impression undoubtedly must be that the Jumma is a fair one, and no evidence to the contrary has been given. How far the Jumma of this large Elaka supposing it to have been fairly assessed on the whole is fairly distributed in its component Mouzas with experience to the same test of rates on classes of soil, or to any other criterion is not stated.

12. The Board observe that the general average on a Pergunnah, or extensive tract, except in those rare cases where the powers of the soil, condition and state of cultivation are similar throughout can rarely, they should think be applied as a test by which to judge of the assessment on a single Mouza. The real use of that average is to show the Government here and at home the amount of revenue



derived from different Provinces and Districts, and may be fairly taken as evidence of the relative advance or otherwise of different parts of the country in civilization and the arts of life. But for a practical test to be used for minute division a different scale must be applied, and the most natural resort in the first instance is exactly to that criterion by which the Commissioner has tried the assessment of Talooka Budoulee, viz., the application of the deduced revenue rates to the different classes of soil, and taking the aggregate of the different sums obtained at those rates on the total areas of each kind of soil.

13. As the settlement must of necessity be returned for completion, the Board would wish, that where you feel any doubt, you would both apply this test in addition to any other enquiries you may judge necessary to such other Talookas as you may think fit, and also to the distribution of the assessment of the component Mouzas of those Talookas.

14. It is obvious that if the Jumma on the Talooka should prove correct, the adjustment of its distribution will be a matter comparatively easy.

15. The Board have caused a statement to be subjoined to the Map and to the enteries in No. III. Statement of Mouza Kusbeh Surae and Mouza Pyhlow in elucidation of the mode of record which they have indicated in paras : 5 and 6.

16. The past *jumma* of the summary settled villages and of those settled under Regulation 7 of 1822 entered in column 3 of Book No. 4 ought to have been the former *jumma* existing before the summary or formal revision, not the *jumma* fixed on that revision.

17. The Board much regret that Mr. Conolly should not have given more time and attention to make his records clear and corrected and to avoid such discrepancies as have been pointed out.

18. Should you desire to have the opinion or instructions of the Board on any matters of more minute detail

connected with Muhals of this class, they will be happy to attend to any application from you on the subject. The only general remark they would now make, is, that in these properties the *jumma* of the Muhal is a thing totally different from that of the Mouza.

19. The *jumma* of the Mouza is the amount assessed on all the lands within its boundary and will be found stated in Form No. III the *jumma* of the Muhal will be the amount assessed on so much of the lands in the Mouza under consideration as pay revenue, in this Muhal, and moreover of the amount assessed on all the different fields or batches of land, be they situate in one or many other villages beside that under consideration, which lands are included in the *Durkhast*, and pay revenue with this Muhal. The statement of the sums of these lands and their aggregate *juma*, will be found at the foot of No. III, and the sum of the whole Muhal in No. IV. The details will be found in the extracts from *Khusrehs* kept with the record of the Muhal in question, and in the field Map of the different Mouzas in which the lands of the Muhal are to be found. The general effect is, that the total assessment on each Mouza will be found in No. III, and the total on each Muhal in No. IV, But the sum totals of No. III and that of No. IV will not coincide.

**90. Batten's Instructions to Deputy Collectors, 7th September, 1839.**

\* \* \* \* \*

1. In every Misl hitherto sent to the Deputy Collector, the having of the *jumma* by the settlement Officer has been accompanied by detailed orders as to the management of all matters likely to come forward. Those orders in a collected form are to be considered as the *Dustoor-ul-amal* of the Deputy Collector, who must now be well acquainted with the proper mode of proceeding in every case. It is, therefore, now only necessary to lay down rules to the extent of authority to be exercised by the Deputy Collector.

2. The Deputy Collector will appoint his own Amlah, sending to this office a list of those appointed, and confining his expenditure for establishment to Rs. 50 per mensem. He will put his own name on the badges of his Chuprasees.

3. The Deputy Collector will use the services of the Tehseeldar, Canoongoes and other Revenue officers, in all Revenue matters, and compelling the attendance of Zemindars and others. In case of neglect on the part of these officers, the Deputy Collector is authorized to fine the amount of one month's pay, reporting the same for the sanction of the District Senior assistant, without reference to the Settlement Officer.

4. If any person/not a native official/shall be guilty of contempt to the Deputy Collector, he may be fined by the latter Rs. 10 the same being reported for the information of the District Senior assistant to whom an appeal also will be from such an order.

5. The form no. 1, the *Dowl Book* and other papers preparatory to settlement will be procured from the Tuhseeldar and canoongoes by the Deputy Collector, who will verify them, or return them for amendment. The Deputy Collector must consider himself responsible for the accuracy of these papers, which if correct, will enable the Settlement Officer or the Deputy Collector/as the case may be/to form an estimate of the proper amounts of *jumma*.

6. The Deputy Collector will take *Durkhast* from Purdhans in accordance to the distinct orders of the settlement officer and he will superintend the division of the *jumma* among the shareholders, taking care to use the aid of a Panchayat in cases of a disputed plicant. He will also verify the Asameewar plicant and wherever two or more villages are included in one lease, he will see to the division of liabilities among the villages by means of a Panchayet. He will then forward the *Durkhast* and plaints accompanied by his own Roobukaree to the Settlement Officer.

7. In some Puttees, the Deputy Collector may perhaps be entrusted with the power of fixing the *jumma*. In such

case he must take the Dustur of the Thokdars and Purdhans, and use the aid of the whole Puttee assembled in PUNCHAYUT. After fixing a proper amount of *jumma*, the Deputy Collector will send the *durkhasts* and pliants with his own Roobakarees to this office. The Settlement Officer will issue the Pottahs to those cases approved by him, and will return cases for further investigation where he may disapprove.

8. At the time of taking the *durkhast* of any village the Deputy Collector will verify the Boundary settlement whether shown by a Rozeenamah or the prizilanamah of a PUNCHAYAT. If in any boundary cases there should appear to him any irregularity he will send the papers to the Settlement Officer for inspection with his own opinion. If this office should find that the boundary settlement requires to be cancelled, the matter will be referred for a new decision to the District Senior Assistant.

9. The Purdhans of villages will be elected by the share-holder who, in cases of dispute, must appoint a PUNCHAYAT. The *Durkhast* for the new *jumma* must be received from the elected Purdhan. A written agreement must also in every case be taken from the Shareholders as to the payment of Pudhancharee dues.

10. The Deputy Collector will record the pleasure of the villagers as to the amount of dues payable to the Thokdars, without reference to the amount claimed.

11. The Deputy Collector will receive any petition presented to him and pass an order thereon. If an enquiry should appear to him necessary he will undertake enquiry, and if a decision be necessary, he will record his decision, filing the original petitions and all decisions with his settlement Misl. The settlement officer will approve or disapprove, as he sees reason.

12. If any petition is sent from this office to the Deputy Collector with permission for him to decide the whole matter, he will pass a decision on his own responsibility, and an appeal will be from such an order. If an enquiry only is

ordered in the case of any petition sent to the Deputy Collector, he will after investigation return the petition for a final order to the Settlement Officer.

13. The Deputy Collector will receive petitions from Thokdars as to the amount of *Malikana*, or *Seeancharee* dues claimed by them, and will make enquiries according to the *Dustoor-ul-amal* of this office, but he will make no decisions. After completing the necessary enquiries he will send the papers and his own Roobkaree to the Settlement Officer.

14. The Deputy Collector has no authority to issue either Thokdaree or Pudhancharee Pottahs. Such Pottahs will be issued from the Settlement Office after an examination of Durkhasts, investigations, decisions, and wherever it may appear from the Deputy Collector's proceedings, that a change in the Thokdaree Pottahs may be expedient in order that shares of land and shares of Thokdaree rights may be kept unseperated, new Pottahs will be prepared in this office according to the Hissehdaaree divisions.

15. In Gurhwal the Deputy Collector will be from time to time located according to the orders of the settlement officer, but wherever he may be resident in that district he will obey the orders of the District Senior assistant as to the hearing of summary suits.

**91. Senior Assistant Commissioner Gurhwal to J. H. Batten Esquire, Settlement Officer, Almorah. Gurhwal, Senior Asstt's. Office, the 13th August, 1840.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor in reply to your demi official communication of the 21st Ultimo regarding the re-settlement of Chandee Doon as to the state of the villages in this Talooqua to offer the following observations as far as my own personal visit last January enables me to comply with your request, and from Devec Dutt, the Putwarry send down by me as an Ameen to attend upon the surveyors who came to mark out the boundary and measure the Area of cultivation of the

villages where such existed during the early part of the year. This latter, however I have never been furnished with and the surveyors refused Devec Dutt a copy on the plea that they had no orders to give one, without the consent of Captain Brown, under whose directions the native surveyors made the survey. So that I would suggest your applying to Captain Brown for a copy in case one should be required by you previous to the resettlement of the villages on the present footing of separate Pottahs or on that of the whole Talooqua being farmed for the future by one individual.

No. 1. Chandee Khas—with '*Hujara*' and '*Khara*' lands annexed situated on the bank of the Ganges opposite Hurdwar appeared to have very little cultivation *Khara* land is only cultivated, *Hujara* land being waste. These were annexed as Nyaabad at last settlement and Keysurre Ruttunoo and Doamya were included in the Pottah with the former Malgoozar Hurdial at the wish of the other Share holders. The Jumma of last quinquennial Settlement in 1835 was 51 Rupees and though no note is made to that effect, the Chandee Terry belongs to their Malgoozars from the proceeds above of which they pay their revenue. As ferries are exclusively placed under the Magistrate's Jurisdiction perhaps in this next settlement the ferry will be separated.

No. 2. Sulut Nuggur with '*Jogee wala*' land annexed at last settlement, is on the bank of the Ganges and has a good deal of cultivation about it with few mangoe groves only a part of *Jogee wala* land is cultivated. Half or a very considerable portion of the land which did belong to Sulutnuggar has been washed away by the encroachments of the river. But as the *jumma* at last settlement was only 17 Rupees I do not think it at all too much, nor did the Malgoozar Dusandee complain me of any over assessment, when I passed through his lands last January. The river Ganges, however, is making yearly encroachments on the lands of this estate I was told.

No. 3. Moodal with the following 12 villages or sites of formerly cultivated lands and huts viz-*Kakur, Undher Mujhara, Koarpe, Rinnigur Khissur, Ghatee, Laljeeivala Ghazee-wala, Shujimpoor, Unjoonee Bissunipoor, Doodlya* were leased to Bhawangir goosain at a Jumma of 360 Rs. at former settlements they were leased separately but owing to their being waste the whole with Doodlya were included under our Pottah in the Goosain's name, to whom also the farm of jungle produce was leased. On my visit to Chandee in January I passed through Shampoore or Secjunpoore, Ghazee-wala, Kangree and Unjonee, which are situated near to each other on a branch of the Ganges, which at that season was dry, and on open plain south of the Chandee Pahar opposite "Kurkhul" and with the exception of the first named large populous villages of several lines of huts with flourishing cultivation and the Malgoozar deserves great credit for bringing them into this state which must have been at a considerable expense in collecting and conciliating so large a portion of the Boxas, Chooaus, and Kumpoos who are a class of cultivators in the Turaie of so migratory and capricious a disposition. Moodal and Kakur have but a very small portion of cultivation the former I did not see but the latter I passed thro and is situated near the Ganges where the road strikes off to Bedasnee Munde, Doodlya on the Rawasin, with part of Nokh is well cultivated, I am informed, but I did not see it. Laljeeewala an island in the middle of the Ganges opposite Sulut nuggur has a good deal of cultivated land - All the other old sites of former cultivation are waste viz. "Undhir Majhara" adjoining Jogeewala land above Sulut Nuggur a mere dry bed of the Ganges, sometimes flooded in the height of the rainy season-Salbasa, Chuseerya - Kourya - Gheesinghattee - Pundouesalla, Ladoo-wala Dhaur Ran or Ramnuggur spots in the forest in the vicinity of Moandal and Kakur - Barnedu near Shampoore-Norland in Doodlya on Rawasin and forming the Southern apex of the Doon, Kissanpoore same waste land near Gazee-

wala - but some revenue is raised from the jungle produce on these spots.

No. 4. Kissunpoor, Koonds with Janjee, Jhawa, situated along the left bank of the Ganges in the northern part of the Chandee Doon is a large open grass plain with the small thickly wooded lower ranges of hills adjoining the Puttee of Bhowingir the heir of Imirtgir giving up this part of the Doon on a Jumma of 80 Rs. a small patch of cultivation exists at Koonas but the whole of the revenue is realized from Jungle produce. This plain is well capable of being highly cultivated if *assamee* could be found to settle there and a canal were cut from the Ganges considerably above Koonao-for the small quantity of water from the hill torrents coming from Bedssnee Mundee, if obtainable, would not be sufficient for purposes of irrigation. The stream in January was very small and in the dry months I imagine hardly reaches the Ganges above Kakur nearly opposite to Sukerghat in the Deyrah Doon.

No. 5. Meeteber - with Russoolpoor, Nulas Coalla Kaneya and Beejyanuggur is an extensive clearing near the banks of the Rowasun below Sall Dhauk and had a very large cultivation and is in lease to Goolzaree at a Jumma of 301 Rs. Kunya is waste - As I passed in January the Malgoozar complained of the whole of the Assamees of one of his villages having deserted and gone over to Ahmed Shah the Teekedar of the Nujeebabad Turaie who had enticed them away to carry on his cultivation. On the other side of the Rawasin is Sall Dhauk. - This is a most serious drawback to cultivation in the Turaie, for the Boexa population who alone can inhabit their unhealthy parts the year through are not very numerous, and they are of so fickle a disposition, living in common grass huts and have nothing whatever to bind them to any particular part of the Turaie that even under the most favourable management they often quit without the least cause. Nulaowala land below Meeteber and Ruwasin was included in the old lease and Pundoowalla



land under the hills in the direction of Moondal was struck out. As the prosperity of these villages depend principally upon irrigation when *assamees* are settled in them I would strongly recommend that Byjya Nuggur opposite Sall Dhauk in the gorge of the hills where the Ruwasin issues at Bharee ghatta should always remain annexed to them, for if separately leased and if to any person connected with the Nujeebabad Farmer the whole supply of water from the Ruwasin might be turned off towards the left bank and the present cleared lands of Russoolpoor and Meeteeber would become waste and the whole be again once grown with jungle in a couple of years.

The above observations merely relate to the state of the villages in Chandee Doan but I have not been able yet to ascertain the wishes of the Malgoozars with respect to their being separately leased or the whole Talooqua being formed to same individual, for though I issued orders immediately on receipt of your letter, the late very heavy raise has prevented the men coming up to Paaerr, and their answers have not been received. As, however, these can be transmitted hereafter I have considered it no longer necessary to delay forwarding you the information as to the present state of the villages and land, and as far as my experience goes I should think the Malgoozars would much prefer having separate Pottahs, though it would be desirable if the whole Doon could be leased for a number of years to same one individual in the same manner as the Pattee Doon.

Some offers have been tendered for the whole Talooqua, including the villages considerably in advance nearly double of the *jumma* of last settlement amounting only to Rs. 3,718-0, viz. 809 for land Revenue - 258 Pasturage 2,616 Jungle produce and 25 gold washing and though these offers may be made from a spirit of ill will to the late Teekedar, there is no doubt but the *jumma* might be increased for the *Sayer* Department. The Goosains having held the *Sayer* Farm for so many years, they appear to consider that they have some

right to hold the new lease, but, I have distinctly informed them to the contrary, though I have intimated that in event of the arrangements in the settlement office for a permanent settlement or for any term of years not being completed that the lease will be allowed to run on for another year in case the present Farmer should not wish to resign. No security appears to have been taken from the late Farmer, but this I have informed him will be required for the future, though he has liquidated all balances for Samvat 1896 and I believe has always been punctual in doing so for preceding years.

**92. Secretary to C. T. Lushington, Commissioner of Kumaon Division, Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P. Allahabad, the 25th February, 1842.**

\* \* \* \* \*

In reply to your letter No. 8 dated the 2nd instant, submitting Mr. Batten's Report on the Kumaon Turacee, I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to inform you that he may commence operations in Chandee and other surveyed parts as soon as he finds it convenient.

2. With regard to the unsurveyed country, partaking of highly cultivated spots and extensive wastes, the Board are of opinion that no satisfactory arrangements can be made, until the whole is surveyed. But in order that the survey may be practicably useful it should be projected scientifically, giving the area of Estates, and the amount of cultivation, culturable, and barren waste, together with the streams and other main features of the country, and showing the tracts of forests and waste, the property of Government which are open to settlers.

3. Mr. Batten should lose no time in communicating with Captain W. Brown on the subject, and inform him of the intention of reserving to Government the power to distribute the water of the streams, and make it generally available for the purpose of irrigation.

4. The information to be obtained by a scientific survey will at once shew what is required to be done for regulating the supply of water by Government and the people. The latter will doubtless be reconciled to any well considered plan which will economise time and money and put an end to their disputes.

5. The Board are not at all aware why there should be any difficulty in granting clearing leases for the waste lands in the Kumaon Bhabur. No such difficulty has been experienced in other parts of the country, nor is there any reason why it should exist in the Bhabur of Kumoon.

6. The first object, the Board observe, is to maintain the occupation of the actual occupants, and to grant them proprietary leases on defined boundaries unoccupied lands, on those to which right has been established, should be leased on the terms of clearing leases, which are strictly proprietary lease. In the Kota Zemindaree, the proprietors will of course be allowed to engage for such of the lands of the Mouza as they can beneficially occupy, and the remainder should be left released at the disposal of Government, to be assigned to those who will bring it into cultivation, care being taken to grant the proprietor such *Malkana*, as he may be fairly entitled to receive.

7. The original enclosure of your letter is herewith returned.

**93. W. M. Brown, Revenue Surveyor to M. Elliot, Esquire Secretary to the Sudder Board, Allahabad, Mussooree, 23rd August, 1842.**

\*

\*

\*

\*

With reference to the 1st para : of your letter No. 63 dated the 22nd Ultimo, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter to the Settlement Officer in Kumaon with the detail of a party proposed to be sent to him in November as he has requested, and which will be submitted for the

Board's sanction from the Commissioners Office at Kumaon, and in the mean time beg you will do me the favour to authorize the instruments requiring being made over to Mr. Gould.

2. I have selected the native surveyors in the order of their seniority in the department should any of them decline the service (which I do not apprehend) the situation will be offered in the same gradation with the exception of Esuklol who is incapable of field work although to every other respect deserving. His older brother Kyrattee Ram deceased 4 January 1838 was one of the original native surveyors entertained under Mr. Mackenzie's instructions and Esuklal now a cripple for life, is the only support of a large family and I hope, as he sustained the injury when on duty that some employment will be found for him.

3. Mr. Gould's party is equal to about one fourth of my establishment and I recommend that he should be allowed the same proportion of the contract for contingencies viz. Rs. 20 per month for supplying chains, pins, plays, mallets, country stationery, camp equipage, and house rent.

**94. List of Purgunnahs and their Zemindars delivered up to the charge of the Hon'ble Mr. E. Gardner, Commissioner for Kumaon and Agent to the Governor General.**

No.	Purgunnahs.	No.	Sub-Divisions.	Zemindars	Caste.
1	Ajmeer.			Kulmoo.	... Rawat.
				Dilloo.	... Bisht.
				Bisaloo.	... Initee
2	Oodeepoor.			Kulmoo 1st	... Bisht.
				Ultoo	... Negee.
				Ubdaloo	... Bisht.
				Dhounteriloo	... Negee.
				Patta	... Bisht.
				Kulmoo 2nd	... Negee.
				Bhugwan	... Pyal.
		Chown	... Quanoongoe.		

No.	Purgunnahs.	No.	Sub-Divisions.	Zemindars.	Caste.	
3	Sulan.	1	Dhangoo	Kuleea	Rawat.	
				Bhurtoo	—do.—	
				Sobnoo	Bisht.	
				Pooreea	Rawat.	
				Kumlu	Qunoongoe.	
		2	Kuroundoo	Gouroo	Bhindaree.	
				Uchloo	Rawat.	
		3	Liongoor Gurts	Bugha	—do.—	
				Binoudoo	Bisht.	
				Bilmoo	Rawat.	
		4	Silha	Ruthen Sing	...	
				Ginoohur Sing	Usoul.	
		5	Kondeeri	Bulwant Sing	Routela.	
		3	Chound Cote	...	Bhoop Chand	...
					Ootnoo	Rawat.
Bhoop Sing	—do.—					
Bissuloo	Rawat.					
Purbuloo	Rawat.					
Premoo	Thupleal.					
Kummut Sing	Negee.					
Dhounkaloo	—do.—					
3	Seelan.	7	Budelpoor Gurh	Muhtaboo	—do—	
				Shimseroo	—do.—	
		8	Kreeya Cote	Dhumroo	—do.—	
				Soorjoo	—do.—	
		9	Peynoo	Birshadoo	Gosain.	
				Qulpoo	Negee.	
		10	Boungie	Shinseroo	—do.—	
		11	Goojuroo	Uimtoo	Rawat.	
				Thoba	—do.—	

No.	Purgunnahs	No.	Sub-Divisions.	Zamindars.	Caste.
		12	Khatlee	... Mohun Sing ... Bunchoo ... Man Sing ... Mungal Sing .. & Muddass ...	— do.—   Negee.
	Seelan	14	Bungar Secoon	Sooibt Sing	... Bawat.
	„	15	Dhoundeal Secon	Dusrut	... Bahmin.
	„	16	Meldhar	Bhundaree	... ..
	„	17	Tulaeen	Dhurmoos Anundoo Bishnoo	... Negee. ... —do.— ... Rawat.
	„	18	Colaguddee	Uudaloo	... —do.—
19		19	Seijndhar	Bhuba & Gourl	... Nund, ... Bahmin.
		20	Bijlotes	Sumseroo	... Negee.
4	Buruhseeoon	15	Sub-Divisions...	Munnee Khuntoo Uchloo Pudmoo Oodote Sing Ubdal Sing Dilmunree Mungoo Kuntehoo Dhun Sing Qeeion Reekhoos Nurkoo. Dheerjoo. Nosheearoo. Surbuloo Dilloo. Dhun Sing. Gobindee. Nosheear Sing.	... Chundola. ... Rawat. ... Bisht, ... do. ... do. ... Uswal, ... Bamin. ... Bisht. ... do. ... do. ... Rawat. ... Gosain. ... ... ... ... Kuphola. ... ... ... ...

No.	Purgunnahs No.	Sub-Divisions.	Zamindars.	Caste.
5	Dewal Gudh	Muneeil	... Bunchoo ... Kamasoor ... Mootaroo	... Gosain. ... Bamin. ... Negee.
	Choporaacote		Qysing Sobnoo Nurkoo Kulwa Dirjoo	... Bhundaree. ... do. ... do. ... do. ... Negee.
7	Dhunpoor...	Tamba Khand	Oochboo, Molse	Choudree.
8	Chandpoor		Harak Sing Buhadoor Sing Bughaut Sing... Chunder Munee Bhoop Sing.	... Coour. do. do. Bamin. ...
9	Bundhars		Uzmat Sing Nurut Sing Gopal Sing Dhurmoos Bunchoo	... Rawat. ... do. ... do. ... Negee. ... Muheera.
10	Dusoulee		Mohun Sing Bhunanoo Bhoop Sing Bhuanoo	... Dikola. ... Likhwar. ... Rawat. ... Coteen.
11	Pynkhunda		Bhuwamnee Sing. Dhun Sing	Negee. ... Bhandaree.
12	Kupooree		Deolee. Deet Ram. Jhuroo.	
13	Kuthlee		Moosa.	
14	Nagpoor		Dhunnoo Sumseroo Kidaroo	... Gosain. ... Bhundaree. ... do.

No. Purgunnahs	No.	Sub-Divisions.	Zamindars.	Caste.
24	(Continued)		Beejoo	... Rawat.
			Pattoo	... do.
			Poourn	... Kholee.
			Hurkoo	.. Rawat.
			Poosoo	... Bhist.
			Kodoo	... Uswal.
			Seetul	... Chounduree.
25	Pinkundee		Thurtoo	... Nukhouldaa.
			Chytoo	... Bhandaree.
			Goondha	... do
			Bunchoo	... ..
			Thukoo	... ..
26	Lobha		Soomeroo	... ..
			Lootroo	... ..
			Bunehoo	... ..

**95. List of the ghats on the Kali with the number of Provincials stationed at them, and the names of the Zamindars under whose charge they have been placed, and who are answerable to prevent improper people, popping, and who have agreed to give information of any movement of the enemy near their respective Ghats.**

Muldooab Ghat—Canoe destroyed 5 Provincial under charge of Nakul and of one Zamindar.

Lehrah Ghat—rope cut, 5 Provincial under charge of Nakul and one Zamindar.

Jhool Ghat—Sangah 6 Provincial under charge of 1 writer and 7 Hurcarahs.

On the ridge between Jhool Ghat and Choopukkeea are 2 posts of provinces at Mujeel Kanda 15 and at Mia Lakh 15 4 of the 10 Hurkaras belonging to Jhool Ghat are stationed on the road at Jameel Panee Ghats north of the Jho ol.



Ruttowal Ghat, rope cut 2 Provincials under charge of Puleea Pudan and 4 of his men.

Khumuna Ghat, rope cut, under charge of the Askote Rajwals.

Daudah Ghat rope cut 2 Provincials under charge of Bheer Sing Gosein and 4 of his men.

Kutnoulal rope cut 2 Provincials under charge of Sarung Gosein and 4 of his men.

Tamma Ghat rope cut 2 Provincials under charge of Meindar Pal and 5 of his men.

Buns Teerat Ghat rope cut under charge of Askote Rajwals.

Aunala Ghat, rope cut 2 Provincials of Meindar Pal and 5 of his men.

Joonjeebee, rope cut under charge of Askote Rajwals.

Dattoo Ghat ditto ditto.

Tonnee baggar ko Ghat ditto ditto.

Muttea ko Ghat ditto ditto.

Doobat Ghat, rope cut 2 Provincial ditto.

Dalchoola Ghat, rope cut 2 Provincial. under charge of Soona Pudan and 4 men.

Doonga Ghat, rope cut 2 Provincial. under charge of Lalta Pudan and 4 men.

Bundena Ghat, rope cut 2 Provincial under charge of Deepa Pudan and 4 men.

Sook Lal or Shaol Punt Ghat with all the Ghats in Dharma under the charge of the Tartar Zemundar Kilttee Bora.

(Sd.) W. L. Gardner.

Choopukeea 19th June, 1915.

This writer and Hircarrahs were taken from the Provincial and are included in the abstracts.

---

# INDEX

## A

Adam, John, 1, 9, 12, 14, 16, 24,  
31, 42, 45, 47, 50, 51, 52, 58,  
62, 67, 69, 76, 77, 79, 83, 89,  
92, 103, 110—112, 121, 130, 140,  
146, 150, 154, 159, 163, 168,  
176, 178, 187, 192, 194, 195, 200,  
201, 209, 213, 215.  
Adams, J. W., 210—213.  
Agra, 225, 226.  
Aguen (Major), 211.  
Ahmad Shah, 271.  
Ajmeer, 275.  
Ajumbhur Pant Kajee, 93.  
Aluknunda, 4, 73, 178, 217.  
Alexander, R., 229, 239.  
Allahabad, 217, 220, 224, 225, 235,  
254, 260, 273, 274.  
Almorah, 1, 5, 10, 39, 40—44, 53,  
65, 71, 72, 83, 87, 96—98, 112,  
151, 178, 210, 211, 268.  
Aman Khan, 57, 61, 63, 67.  
Amar Singh Thappa, 94—96, 152,  
173, 201.  
Anund Singh Kharkeea, 59.  
Anundoo, 277.  
Aondeysee, 4.  
Askole Rajwals, 280.  
Asofgarh, 42.  
Aunola ghat, 280.  
Azim Gurh, 262.

## B

B. (Mr.), 233.  
Badoulee, 264.  
Bagirathee, 89, 178.  
Bahadur Singh, 61, 62.  
Bamnedu, 270.  
Bamorea, 47.  
Bara Peepul, 61.  
Bara Pursa, 156.  
Bara Thakosnee, 142.  
Bareilly, 9, 10, 37, 38, 43—45, 56,  
57, 64, 224, 234, 235, 237, 254.

Batten, J. H., 233—236, 238—240,  
255, 265, 268, 273.  
Bedasnee, 270, 271.  
Beeansee, 98, 99.  
Beejaynuggur, 271, 272.  
Beejoo, 279.  
Beem Singh Thappa, 108.  
Beem Syne Thappa, 130, 142, 145,  
146, 148, 149, 152, 153, 156, 169,  
190, 195—203, 205.  
Beesee, 237.  
Belawalla, 31.  
Belharee, 10, 11, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62.  
Benares, 2, 193.  
Bengal, 59.  
Beni Ram, 10.  
Bewgonj, 62.  
Bhabur, 274.  
Bhawangir, 270, 271.  
Bharadars 1, 100, 101, 143, 184,  
191.  
Bheem Singh Kajee, 1.  
Bheer Sing Gosain, 280.  
Bhoop Singh 276, 278.  
Bhuba, 277.  
Bhugwan, 275.  
Bhunadoo, 278.  
Bhundaree, 277.  
Bhundars, 278.  
Bhurtoo, 276.  
Bhuwannee Sing, 228.  
Bhylee, 101.  
Bickram Sah, 57, 115.  
Bilmoo, 276.  
Bijlotes, 277.  
Binoudoo, 276.  
Birshadoo, 276.  
Bisaloo, 275.  
Bishan Singh Phoortial, 59.  
Bishnoo, 277.  
Bissuloo, 276.  
Bissunipoor, 270.  
Boghesur, 99.  
Boksa, 230.

- Boodee**, 98.  
**Bootan**, 25, 26, 99.  
**Bootwal**, 3, 9, 45, 52, 81, 82, 207.  
**Boscawen (Capt.)**, 49.  
**Boungie**, 276.  
**Boxa**, 270, 271.  
**Bradshaw, P.**, 25, 109, 114, 118.  
     120—123, 125, 126, 130, 140,  
     142, 145, 146, 148, 149, 152—  
     154, 159, 163, 165—169, 177,  
     186, 187, 189, 190, 192, 195,  
     197, 200, 201.  
**Brooke (Mr.)**, 142.  
**Brown, W. M.**, 273, 274.  
**Buchuteea**, 60.  
**Buddree Nauth**, 59.  
**Budelpoor Gurh**, 276.  
**Bugha**, 276.  
**Bughaut Singh**, 277.  
**Buhadoor Singh**, 278.  
**Bukhtour Singh**, 101, 111.  
**Bulwant Singh**, 276.  
**Bumbassa**, 9.  
**Bum Sah Chountrea**, 1, 5, 10, 11,  
     17, 19—22, 24, 33, 53, 54, 58,  
     68—70, 72, 79, 83, 86, 89, 90,  
     91, 93, 96, 101, 103—110, 112—  
     115, 122—125, 127, 128, 137,  
     138, 146—154, 157, 158, 164,  
     166, 167, 170, 171, 173, 175—  
     177, 179, 185, 186, 190, 200,  
     203.  
**Bunchoo**, 277, 278, 279.  
**Bundena Ghat**, 280.  
**Bungar Secoon**, 277.  
**Buns Teerat Ghat**, 280.  
**Burhurwa**, 172.  
**Burosle**, 61.  
**Bureihseeoon**, 277.  
**Butlerfield (Capt.)**, 37.  
**Byresaul**, 59.  
**Bythere**, 89, 97.
- C**
- Campbell (Lt.)**, 82.  
**Casheepur (Bareilly)**, 47, 49, 54.  
**Cashee Ram Opadheea**, 174.  
**Cassipoor**, 49, 50, 56.  
**Cathmandoo** 90, 95, 103, 107—109,  
     127, 131, 147, 148, 150, 151,  
     153, 164, 166, 167, 169, 170,  
     179, 185, 188, 193, 200, 202  
     203.  
**Cawnpore**, 212.  
**Chammo Bhundaree Kajee**, 88, 96,  
     112, 151.  
**Champakheea**, 174.  
**Chandee Doon**, 268, 271, 272.  
**Chandee Khas**, 269.  
**Chander Muneer**, 278.  
**Chandpoor**, 278.  
**Cherry (Mr.)**, 2.  
**Chieatah Gurhee**, 72.  
**Chilkea**, 10, 11, 38, 53, 230.  
**China**, 9, 217.  
**Chinese**, 3, 201.  
**Chooau**, 270.  
**Choporacote**, 278.  
**Chound Cote**, 276.  
**Choupukkea**, 185, 279, 280.  
**Choutreea Puran Sah**, 197, 199.  
**Choutreea Run Uddote Sah**, 196,  
     199.  
**Chowdhrie Mahtaub**, 54.  
**Chown**, 275.  
**Chumpawat**, 60—62, 71, 102, 209,  
     210.  
**Chunder Seekhur Opadheea**, 10,  
     11, 130, 141, 142, 145, 155, 159,  
     187—191, 198, 200—202.  
**Chunder Seekhur Tuksaree**, 172.  
**Chuseerya**, 270.  
**Chytoo**, 279.  
**Colaguddee**, 277.  
**Colebrooke, Sir Edward**, 23, 24,  
     53, 54, 58, 67.  
**Colguhoun, Sir Robert**, 211.  
**Conally (Mr.)**, 262, 264.  
**Condeyse**, 99.  
**Cosah**, 205—207.  
**Cossillah**, 5.  
**Cossipoor**, 10.

**D**

Darmah, 99.  
 Dawlat Singh Turakee, 59.  
 Dattoo Ghat, 280.  
 Doudoh Ghat, 280.  
 Davidson, J., 254.  
 Deb, 25.  
 Deedes, J. G., 217, 220, 224, 250.  
 Deepa Pudan, 280.  
 Deet Ram, 278.  
 Delhi, 45, 48, 85, 227.  
 Deotee (also Dotee) 9, 14, 20, 22, 41, 47, 48, 51, 57, 61, 63, 67, 74, 87—89, 98, 104, 105, 107, 112, 119, 123—125, 127, 128, 136—138, 150, 154, 168, 175, 176, 185.  
 Devi Dutt, 268, 269.  
 Deolee, 278.  
 Dewal Gurh, 278.  
 Deyrah Doon, 12, 13, 22, 225, 237, 271.  
 Dhangoo, 276.  
 Dharma, 280.  
 Dharmagurhee, 6.  
 Dhaur Ram, 270.  
 Dheerjoo, 277.  
 Dherma Rajah, 25.  
 Dhoon, 5, 41.  
 Dhoundeeal Seon, 277.  
 Dhounkaloo, 276.  
 Dhounteriloo, 275.  
 Dhul Bunjan Pandey, 1, 197, 199.  
 Dhumroo, 276.  
 Dhundhee Dhura, 97.  
 Dhunpoor, 278.  
 Dhunnoc, 278.  
 Dhun Sing, 277, 278.  
 Dhurnoo, ? 8.  
 Dhurum Sing Mahra, 59.  
 Dihlee, 12, 14, 16, 24, 178.  
 Dilloo, 275, 277.  
 Dilmunree, 277.  
 Dirjoo, 278.

Doab, 248.  
 Doamya, 269.  
 Doobat Ghat, 280.  
 Doodlya, 270.  
 Doonga Ghat, 280.  
 Dowlat Row Scindia, 183.  
 Duhlee, 63.  
 Dundheel Dhora, 175.  
 Durut, 277.  
 Dusoulee, 278.

**E**

East India Company, 18, 19, 55, 75, 115—118, 160, 161, 193, 206.  
 Elliot, H. M., 235, 254, 274.

**F**

Fagan, G. H., 14, 35.  
 Fantome (Capt.), 37.  
 Fort William, 213.  
 Fraser (Mr.), 12, 15, 18, 22, 77.  
 Furrukhabad, 5.  
 Fuddy Gurh, 37, 42, 52, 53, 58, 69, 77, 79, 83, 89, 92, 103, 111, 112, 121, 146, 150, 154, 163, 168, 176, 194, 215, 229.

**G**

Ganges, 3, 5, 75, 95, 142, 217, 230, 269—271.  
 Gardner, D. L., 47.  
 Gardner, Edward, 15, 16—24, 31—36, 39, 41—47, 49—53, 56, 59, 61—66, 68, 69, 72, 75, 76, 79—81, 86, 88, 89, 92—94, 97, 98, 102, 103, 106—108, 110—112, 121, 127, 129, 136, 138, 140, 146, 150, 151, 158, 174, 176—178, 186, 194, 203, 204, 210, 212.  
 Gardner, W. L., 97, 230.  
 Ghazee-wala, 270.  
 Gheesinghattee, 270.  
 Gillespie (Maj. Gen.), 12, 14, 15, 21, 23.  
 Ginoohur Sing, 276.  
 Gobindee, 277.

Gheel, D., 233.  
 Gogra, 2, 8, 20, 31, 72, 73, 116, 117, 161.  
 Gojhanee, 252.  
 Golaul Dheik, 59.  
 Goojuroo, 276.  
 Goolzaree, 271.  
 Goordha, 279.  
 Gooroodwara, 6.  
 Gooroo Gujraj Misser, 90, 108, 109, 122, 123, 127, 130—134, 136, 140—142, 147—149, 152—157, 159, 160, 164, 167—174, 176, 177, 179, 185—188, 190, 192—196, 200—202, 205, 206, 208, 210, 211, 213, 215, 275.  
 Gopal Sing, 278.  
 Gopaulpoor, 261.  
 Gorakhpore, 52.  
 Gorkah, *passim*.  
 Gould (Mr.), 275.  
 Gauri, 277.  
 Gouroo, 276.  
 Govindoo Bisht, 227, 228.  
 Gowan, G. E., 234, 254.  
 Graham, T., 2.  
 Great Britain, 9.  
 Gungolee, 99.  
 Gurboo, 98.  
 Gurhwal, 2, 5, 22, 36, 217, 225, 233, 234, 238, 253, 268.

## H

Hafiz Akhtar Bullind, 47.  
 Hardwar, 10, 11, 12, 55, 100, 144, 173, 230, 269.  
 Harsing Shualleea, 60.  
 Hawal Bagh, 40.  
 Hearsey, H. Y., 1, 16, 19, 20, 21, 35, 36, 41, 43, 51, 53, 56, 59, 61, 63, 66, 69—71, 80.  
 Heries, 10.  
 Himachal, 4, 98, 99, 217.  
 Himalaya, 27, 30, 75, 80.

Hindoostan, 145.  
 Holkar, 3.  
 Horak Sing, 278.  
 Hurdial, 269.  
 Hurkoo, 279.  
 Hurree Kishen Tewarree, 56.  
 Hurruck Deo Jotshee, 2, 3, 11, 18, 46, 56, 62, 70.  
 Hursee Sing Phurkhaul, 59.  
 Hustee Dhull Chountra, 1, 57, 61, 62, 67, 72.  
 Hustee Dul Sah, 20, 48.

## I

Ibrahim Khan, 47.  
 Ismaelpoor, 262.

## J

Jaiah Chowdree Mahra, 59.  
 Jameel Panee Ghat, 279.  
 Janjee, 271.  
 Jawhir Sing Bhora, 59.  
 Jawahir Sing Joolal, 59.  
 Jawahir Singh Phoortial, 59.  
 Jawahir Sing Turakee, 59.  
 Jewat Mahteeab, 60.  
 Jhawa, 271.  
 Jheend, 45, 47.  
 Jhool Ghat, 60, 67, 86, 89, 96, 98, 185, 279.  
 Jhuroo, 278.  
 Jogeewala, 269, 270.  
 Jooaar, 99.  
 Joohal, 78.  
 Joonjeebee, 280.  
 Juade, 9.  
 Juggatgarh, 101.  
 Jumlah, 98.  
 Jumna, 1, 5, 6, 17, 82, 97, 101.  
 Japan, 7.  
 Jurken, J., 238.  
 Jusnumdan Thappa, 89.  
 Jyetuck, 93, 94, 96, 100, 101.  
 Jytuck, 78.

## K

Kardh Doon, 12, 13, 22.  
 Kailah Ghatee, 60, 61, 64, 65.  
 Kakur, 270, 271.  
 Kaleedpur, 61, 62.  
 Kaleysure, 6.  
 Kali, 86—88, 98, 102, 125, 158, 160,  
 161, 172, 173, 204, 205, 208, 217,  
 279.  
 Kali Kumaon, 63, 71, 232, 233,  
 238.  
 Kamasoor, 278.  
 Kaneya, 271.  
 Kangree, 270.  
 Kanteepoor, 173.  
 Katean Mull, 102.  
 Kathmandoo, 27, 29, 40, 96, 143.  
 Keeardee, 6, 7.  
 Keelpooree, 54.  
 Keysurre Ruttunoo, 269.  
 Khat Kenow, 64.  
 Khatlee, 277.  
 Khissur Ghatee, 270.  
 Khizarabad, 6.  
 Khooshealgurh, 6.  
 Khumna Ghat, 280.  
 Khuntoo, 277.  
 Khyreegurh, 9, 61.  
 Kidaroo, 278.  
 Kilter Bora, 280.  
 Kirkpatrick (Maj. Gen.), 108  
 Kissanpoor, 270, 271.  
 Knox (Lt.-Col.), 108.  
 Koarpe, 270.  
 Kodoo, 279.  
 Kondeeri, 276.  
 Koompore, 72.  
 Koods, 271.  
 Kotadwarra Ghatee, 4.  
 Kotah, 64, 230, 231.  
 Kreeya Cote, 276.  
 Kucherwa, 196.  
 Kuleea, 276.  
 Kulmoo, 275.

Kulwa, 278.  
 Kumaon, *passim*.  
 Kumlu, 276.  
 Kummur Sing, 276.  
 Kumpoo, 270.  
 Kuntehoo, 277.  
 Kupoorce, 278.  
 Kurkhul, 270.  
 Kurnaul, 71.  
 Kurroundoo, 276.  
 Kurrum Khan, 60, 65—67.  
 Kusbeh Sarae, 261—264.  
 Kuthlee, 278.  
 Kutnoulal, 280.  
 Kutoolgurh, 60—62, 65, 67, 72.  
 Kyereegurh, 150.  
 Kyrattee Ram, 276.

## L

Ladoowala, 270.  
 Laljeeivala, 270.  
 Lalla Bekram Sah, 9.  
 Lalmandi, 40.  
 Lalta Pudam, 280.  
 Lamas, 26.  
 Lassa, 26, 27.  
 Latter (Capt.), 128—130, 137—140,  
 165, 166, 206.  
 Laulmundeeka Garhee, 5.  
 Law (Mr.), 64, 66, 67.  
 Lehrad Ghat, 279.  
 Ley (Capt.), 71.  
 Liangoor Gurts, 276.  
 Lobha, 278.  
 Lootroo, 279.  
 Loton, 52, 81.  
 Lucknow, 2.  
 Ludhiana, 6.  
 Lushington, C. T., 273.

## M

Mackenzie (Mr.), 275.  
 Macleod (Lt.-Col.), 209, 210.  
 Macnaghten (Mr.), 226.  
 Malaree, 99.

- Malawn, 8, 101.  
 Malikana, 268.  
 Mana, 9.  
 Mangal Sing, 277.  
 Manikpoor, 244.  
 Man Singh, 277.  
 Mansurwar, 99.  
 Marcondah, 7.  
 Markundele (Maj.-Gen.), 46.  
 Marshall, D., 212.  
 Martindell (Maj.-Gen.), 78, 93, 95.  
 Meeteeber, 271, 272.  
 Mehundur Singh Turakee, 59.  
 Meindar Pal, 280.  
 Meitchie, 105, 206, 207.  
 Meldhar, 277.  
 Metcalfe, C. T., 12, 14—16, 24, 31, 105.  
 Mia Lakh, 279.  
 Millum, 99.  
 Mirza Mohomed Boollee Khaun, 54.  
 Mohan Sing, 277, 278.  
 Moira, Francis, Earl of, 115.  
 Mokanund, 6.  
 Molse, 278.  
 Moodal, 270, 272.  
 Moondheea Ghat, 9.  
 Moorcroft (Mr.), 2, 99.  
 Mooreeaghat, 65.  
 Mourlee, 196.  
 Moosa, 278.  
 Mootaroo, 278.  
 Moricca Ghaut, 61.  
 Moradabad, 9, 17, 21, 23, 24, 43, 44, 49, 50, 54, 59, 71, 112, 212, 217, 220.  
 Morne, 101.  
 Mornee Tucksal, 7.  
 Morung, 25, 26, 116, 205—208.  
 Muckwanpore Raj, 26.  
 Muddas, 277.  
 Muhtaboo, 276.  
 Mujeel Kanda, 279.  
 Mujhara, 270.  
 Muldooab Ghat, 279.  
 Muncail, 278.  
 Mungoo, 277.  
 Munkanth Jouohee, 197.  
 Munnee, 277.  
 Munohurpoor, 81.  
 Munraj Faujdar, 116, 119, 209.  
 Murray (Lt.) 125.  
 Mussooree, 274.  
 Muttea Ka Ghat, 280.  

**N**

 Nabob Vizier, 119, 150, 154.  
 Naggarkute, 135, 161.  
 Naggree, 130, 135, 139, 166.  
 Nagpoor, 278.  
 Nahan, 6, 7, 44, 46, 49.  
 Nakul, 279.  
 Nala Pannee, 6.  
 Nalass, 9.  
 Nawab Asaphul Dowla, 2.  
 Neetee, 9, 99.  
 Newal Gunje, 14, 16, 24.  
 Nicolls (Col.), 70, 76, 77, 80, 83, 84, 86, 96, 102, 103, 108, 110—112, 124, 125, 185, 212.  
 Nil Narain, 56.  
 Nipaul, *Passim*.  
 Norland, 270.  
 Nosheearoo, 277.  
 Nosheear Singh, 277.  
 Nugal, 6.  
 Nujeebabad, 4, 10, 35, 54, 100, 144.  
 Nulas Coalla, 271.  
 Nungullee, 99.  
 Nurkoo, 277, 278.  
 Nurneela, 51.  
 Nursing Dheik, 59.  
 Nurut Sing, 278.  
 Nyaabad, 269.  

**O**

 Ochterlony (Gen.), 6, 86, 91, 92, 100, 109, 111, 112, 125, 212.  
 Oochboo, 278.  
 Oodepoor, 275.

Odote Singh, 277.  
 Ojul Sing Pheertecal, 59.  
 Oomakanth Oopadheca, 197, 198.  
 Ootoo, 276.  
 Oude, 230.

## P

Paaerr, 272.  
 Pacenkundee, 9.  
 Palpah, 8, 21, 74.  
 Patta, 275.  
 Pattee Doon, 272.  
 Patton, W., 209, 210.  
 Pattoo, 279.  
 Peeleebhit, 38, 57, 173.  
 Pectoragurh, 86.  
 Peynoo, 276.  
 Pindar, 73.  
 Pinkundee, 278.  
 Pirtheeput Sah, 47, 48, 51.  
 Pooreea, 276.  
 Poosoo, 279.  
 Poourn, 279.  
 remoo, 276.  
 Puddum Sing Mundial, 59.  
 Pudnoo, 277.  
 Pulbassee, 6.  
 Pulcea Pudan, 280.  
 Pulwal Rana, 3.  
 Pundoesalla, 270.  
 Punjore, 6.  
 Purbuloo, 276.  
 Purnea, 26.  
 Pyhlow, 261, 263.  
 Pynkhunda, 278.

## Q

Qeeion, 277.  
 Qulpoo, 276.  
 Qysing, 271.

## R

Raepoor, 261.  
 Ragonaut Singh Bhora, 59.  
 Rahmat Gunj, 12.  
 Raja of Garhwal, 225—228.

Raja Laul Singh, 18, 19, 34, 54.  
 Raja of Muokuanpore, 25, 212.  
 Raja of Nepal, *passim*.  
 Raja Oadee Pertaub Sein, 25.  
 Raja of Sikem, 76, 114, 115, 128,  
 135, 138, 162, 165, 166, 183, 184.  
 Raja Soonder Sein Sah, 227.  
 Raja Suncharchand, 3, 6.  
 Ramnuggur, 270.  
 Rampur, 10, 16, 47.  
 Ranjor Singh, 91.  
 Ranjore Singh Thappa, 100, 11  
 124, 125, 144.  
 Rapar (Capt.), 22, 67.  
 Rapti, 204, 207, 208.  
 Rajgurh, 100.  
 Rawasin, 270, 272.  
 Reekhora, 277.  
 Rhadr Bux Sah, 89.  
 Rhadr Bheer Sah, 97, 98, 150, 151,  
 154, 174.  
 Richards (Maj.) 6, 63, 212.  
 Ricketts, C. M., 102, 110.  
 Rohilcund, 16, 111, 239, 240, 248,  
 254.  
 Roodurbeer Sah, 1, 112, 113, 146,  
 153, 168, 176, 180—182, 184, 205.  
 Roodrpoor, 10, 230.  
 Rowaheen, 101.  
 Run Bahadur, 108.  
 Run Dhuj Thappa, 197, 199.  
 Rungpore, 26.  
 Runjeed Khoon, 72.  
 Russoolpoor, 271, 272.  
 Ruthen Singh, 276.  
 Rutherford, T., 9, 22, 23, 42, 44,  
 46, 49, 77, 81, 194, 195.  
 Ruttowal Ghat, 280.

## S

Saharanpore, 5, 9, 49.  
 Saheb Khan, 47.  
 Salbasa, 270.  
 Sall Dhauk, 271, 272.



Sangah, 185, 279.  
 Sardah, 61, 62, 72—74, 90, 92, 94.  
     112, 114.  
 Sardha, 9.  
 Sarun, 90.  
 Sarung Gosain, 280.  
 Scindeeah, 3.  
 Scott, David, 26, 27.  
 Scott, K. H., 225, 234.  
 Seeancharee, 268.  
 Seegoulee, 154, 157—159, 168, 171,  
     177, 187, 192, 195, 200.  
 Seelan, 276.  
 Sereenugur, 2, 4, 12, 22, 41, 44, 73,  
     74, 89.  
 Seetul, 279.  
 Seijndhar, 277.  
 Setec, 217.  
 Seton, Archibald, 10.  
 Shahjahanpur, 57.  
 Shah Wallee Khan, 10.  
 Shampoore, 270.  
 Shibdut, 227, 228.  
 Shimseroo, 276, 277.  
 Shora, 99.  
 Shujunpoore, 270.  
 Shool Punt Ghat, 280.  
 Sheera, 99.  
 Sheoraj, 207.  
 Sidhora, 6.  
 Silha, 27<sup>r</sup>.  
 Simla, 45.  
 Sirmoor, 36.  
 Sobnoo, 276, 278.  
 Soobathoo, 101.  
 Sooibt Sing, 277.  
 Sook Lal Ghat, 280.  
 Sooltan Phurkwaul, 59.  
 Soomeroo, 279.  
 Soona Pudan, 280.  
 Soorjoo, 276.  
 Soor Singh, 59.  
 Sounk, 6.  
 Suder Board of Revenue, 217, 220,  
     222—224, 229, 232—254, 257,  
     259, 260, 262, 264, 273, 274.  
 Sujhiny, 51.  
 Sukerghat, 271.  
 Sulleena, 182.  
 Sultanpore (Benares), 201.  
 Sulut Nuggur, 269, 270.  
 Sumseroo, 278.  
 Surbuloo, 277.  
 Surjoo, 101, 173.  
 Sutlaj, 6, 97, 101, 191.  
 Suthy, 2.  
 Swinton, George., 53.

## T

Taluckpoore, 6.  
 Tamba Khan, 278.  
 Tumna Ghat, 280.  
 Tangons, 7.  
 Tartary, 9, 217.  
 Teesta, 160, 161, 172, 205.  
 Terraiee, 83, 155, 181, 206, 240,  
     270, 271.  
 Thaneisure, 100, 144.  
 Thappa, 1, 88, 89, 109.  
 Thoba, 276.  
 Thoroos, 230.  
 Thukoo, 279.  
 Thurqurs, 1.  
 Thurtoo, 279.  
 Tibet, 4, 99.  
 Timlah, 38, 60.  
 Timlee Ghat, 6.  
 Tonnee Baggar Ko Ghat, 280.  
 Toolseepore, 52.  
 Trail (Mr.), 237.  
 Tucklakote, 9, 99.  
 Tulacene, 277.  
 Tyoolpoore, 244.

## U

Ubdaloo, 275.  
 Ubdal Sing, 277.  
 Uchloo, 276, 277.  
 Ulmtoo, 276.  
 Ulmtoo, 275.  
 Ummer Singh Thappa, 1, 8, 10, 31,  
     73, 91, 93, 100, 101, 109, 111,  
     112, 124, 125, 144, 148, 149,  
     159, 170, 171.  
 Undaloo, 277.  
 Undher, 270.  
 Unjoonee, 270.  
 Unjunnee, 3.  
 Urke, 101.  
 Uzmat Singh, 278.

## W

Wilder (Mr.), 25.  
 Wood, John S., 45, 51, 81.

## Y

Young, 6, 225.

