

HISTORY
OF ALL
THE EVENTS AND TRANSACTIONS

WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN

I N D I A:

CONTAINING THE

NEGOTIATIONS

OF

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT,

RELATIVE TO THE

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE LATE WAR.

Addressed to the Honorable **SECRET** COMMITTEE of the Honorable COURT OF
DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE

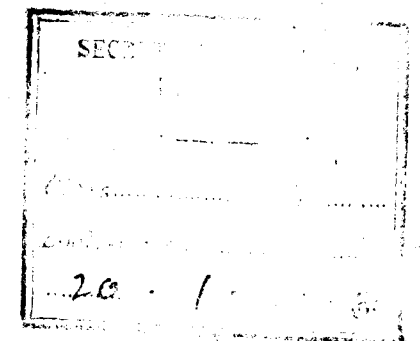
MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

Es. Es. Es.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, PICCADILLY.
1805.



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T. Gillet, Printer, Salisbury-Square.

PREFACE.

I CANNOT feel an apology necessary for submitting any thing to the British Nation with the signature of the noble Author of the following Sheets. It would be a reflection on the National Sense to suppose, that the observations of a mind so comprehensive, and abilities so transcendant, should require an apology for being submitted to the Public. It is, however, necessary to account for his Secret Dispatches having obtained this publicity:—It will be in the recollection of every one, that his Lordship's dispatches fell into the hands of the French government, by the capture of the Hope East-Indiaman. Why they were not sunk, as is usual on such occasions, is, assuredly, a subject proper for the enquiry of higher powers. Napoleon Bonaparte, who has assumed the government of France, has thought these dispatches sufficiently important for publication in the *Moniteur*, his official paper. They were contained, in supplementary sheets, to the journal of the 5th June, 1805, No. 256; so that they appear under the great disadvantage of the translation of a translation. No one, however, who is acquainted with the Marquis Wellesley, or his diction, will attribute any deficiency, in that respect, to the noble Governor. I believe I may claim the credit of having rendered it faithfully into intelligible English, and beyond that my ambition does not extend. His excellency's former production, giving an account of the military operations of the Mahratta War 1803, introduced by the most enlightened sketch of Indian History that has ever hitherto appeared, will be absolutely necessary in the perusal of this work, which has been printed uniformly with it. It contains also the Treaty of Bassein, upon which the whole of the subsequent disputes and negotiations are founded, and may be

considered as inferior, in interest, to no publication that has ever been submitted to gratify public anxiety and information.

There is a chasm in the following narrative of nearly seven paragraphs, contained in two sheets of his Lordship's MS. which were most probably mislaid after they were taken possession of by the French. The loss does not appear to be of very great moment, except as it leaves a chasm in any narrative by such a writer.

It was the Publisher's intention to have prefixed a Map of Indostan, but as it would have occasioned considerable delay, he relinquished it, as far as relates to the present occasion. He is, however, preparing a general Map, of sufficient size for the purposes of reference; it will be published in the course of the present year. He promises that its accuracy shall not be inferior to any Map of India, on whatever scale, which may have preceded it; and he wishes particularly to recommend it to the attention of those who peruse the following sheets, to which it will form a very desirable and requisite companion. It is not my intention to detain the Reader with any remarks, to which I feel wholly incompetent, upon the policy of the Governor-general's arrangements. They will speak for themselves, for nothing can exceed them in clearness and perspicuity. Any further observation would only tend to delay the consideration of what must excite the greatest interest; and I shall, therefore, take my leave, after requesting the Reader's attention to a work which is not unlikely to command it.

JOHN JOSEPH STOCKDALE.

LONDON,
22d August, 1805.

TO THE HONORABLE
SECRET COMMITTEE

OF THE HONORABLE
COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Fort William, 12th April, 1804.

GENTLEMEN,

THE dispatches of the Governor General, and those of the Governor General in council, addressed to your honorable committee, under date of the 24th December, 1802, and the 10th February, 19th April, 20th June, 1st August, 25th September, 31st October, and 28th December, 1803, contain a general report of the events which have taken place in the Mahratta Empire, and which brought on the conclusion of a treaty of defensive alliance between the British government and the Peishwah. He now, in like manner, transmits what has succeeded that event, and the measures which have been adopted by the British government for the security and advantage of public affairs in all the changes of circumstances which have subsequently occurred. He acquaints you with the progress and brilliant success of the war which the British government has been compelled to enter into, by the violence, injustice, and ambition, of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and the rajah of Berar.

2. It has been impossible to transmit to your honorable committee detailed information on the subject of the events which have happened to the close of the war, as well as of the transactions and operations of the British government, which it was the duty of the Governor Ge-

neral in council to submit to your honorable Committee by the most favorable opportunity; not only because the urgent and multiplied public affairs have made it impossible for us to prepare and digest the necessary papers, but because it was requisite for us to know the result of the various measures and transactions which were then about to be put in execution, to enable us fully to appreciate their importance, and to explain them so that they should be rendered clear and intelligible to your honorable Committee.

3. The Governor General in council considers that it now becomes his duty to comprehend, in a regular series, all the events and transactions which have occurred in India, together with the measures and operations of the British government, relative to the glorious successes of the last war. He at the same time feels himself bound to submit to your honorable Committee the details of those successes, as they are registered in the minutes of government: the Governor General in council consequently has the honor to transmit to your honorable Committee the detached series of the labors which have taken place in the secret department, from the 3d February 1803, to the 12th April 1804.

4. The conclusion of the treaty of defensive alliance between the British government and his highness the Peishwah must be considered as connected with the primitive causes of the last war with the confederate chiefs of the Mahratta Empire. For this reason, the Governor General in council thinks it proper to commence his report by a general view of the negotiations and transactions whereby this treaty was brought about.

5. Your honorable Committee is not ignorant of the efforts and the various means which the Governor General has long employed, under the sanction and approbation of your honorable Company, to main-

tain the alliance which subsisted between the honorable Company and the state of Poonah, in obtaining the consent of his highness the Peishwah to contract a subsidiary and defensive treaty with the British government. The negotiations of the resident at Poonah on this subject, have been repeatedly renewed and suspended, according as the bad state of his highness's affairs, and a sentiment of jealousy, worked upon that prince's weak and undecided character.

6. On the 30th November 1801, the Peishwah, who then exercised an authority merely nominal, limited, and precarious, in his states, under the ascendancy of his subjects, and of the members of his public administration, declared that he would consent to certain specific propositions founded on the basis of a general defensive alliance; but that he had not made up his mind with regard to several essential points contained in the propositions, which the Governor General had at first laid before him, so as to accede to them.

7. On this occasion the Peishwah consented to keep up, at his own expense, ~~six~~ battalions of British troops; provided they were not to remain in his highness's states, and that they were always ready to march at the requisition of the Peishwah. His highness further proposed to assign a territory in Indostan, for the support of the auxiliary forces. The propositions of his highness in respect to the decision of existing differences between his highness and the court of Hyderabad, and on the subject of excluding all Frenchmen from his service, differ in some points from those of the Governor General.

8. The acceptance, refusal, or modification, of these propositions, required the most mature reflection, and did not appear to demand an immediate decision. The Governor General consequently thought that it was material to wait the result of events in the Mahratta Em-

pire, before he came to any final decision upon the treaty of defensive alliance with the Peishwah.

9. With this view the Governor General delayed sending his instructions to the resident at Poonah, on the negotiation in question, until the month of June 1802. The Governor General in council then communicated, to the resident, his final determination with regard to the propositions of his highness the Peishwah, and furnished him with detailed instructions to regulate his conduct in the negotiation for an alliance between the British government and the state of the Peishwah.

10 In these instructions the Governor General entered into the detail of all that had passed between the British government and the state of Poonah, examined the conduct and policy of the latter towards the British government from the arrival of the Governor General in India, and concluded that, from the Peishwah's general conduct, his highness had not only shown himself uniformly and progressively jealous of the power of the British nation in India, but even an active enemy to its prosperity, in the greatest possible degree compatible with the safety of his highness's government, and always with that irresolution and timidity which characterised it; that, consequently, unless the Peishwah was compelled, by the critical situation of his affairs, to have recourse to the protection and assistance of the Company, he could never be engaged to enter into any accommodation, from the fear he had of furnishing the British government with the means of likewise acquiring an ascendancy over the Mahratta Empire. The Governor General therefore concluded that if the Peishwah's last propositions were sincere, they were only suggested by the hope of obtaining the assistance of the British power to re-establish and maintain his authority, without wishing to risk the foundation of that degree of British influence which it was the interest of the government to introduce into the Mahratta state, for the permanent security of the

Company and its allies, and for the general tranquillity of India, as well as for the entire exclusion of the influence of France.

11. The Governor General in council has therefore deemed it expedient to consider the propositions of his highness in this point of view; and the result of a discussion, which he has had on the subject, is, that, in his excellency's opinion, to accede to the Peishwah's propositions would be rather prejudicial, than advantageous, to the British interest in India: thus the Governor General has determined to reject the propositions, such as they were, of the Peishwah.

12. Certain considerations, however, relative to the state of affairs in Europe and India, dispose the Governor General in council to relax from the conditions which his excellency had hitherto considered and declared indispensable to the conclusion of any subsidiary and defensive treaty with the Peishwah, rather than abandon the hope of establishing a closer connection with the state of Poonah. The Governor General resolved, in consequence, to acquiesce in the restriction proposed by the Peishwah, in regard to auxiliary forces, provided that the Peishwah would consent to furnish the subsidy in a manner more advantageous to our views and interests than an assignment of territory in Indostan would have been, against which the Governor General had, at that time, every kind of objection to make.

13. The resident at Poonah was charged to renew the negotiation with his highness the Peishwah, on the basis of the foregoing observations, for the purpose of concluding a treaty, subsidiary and defensive; but, at the same time, to use every effort to bring it about on the conditions originally proposed, by the Governor General, to his highness, and not to accede to any others less beneficial, until he saw that there was no hope that the Peishwah would enter into the first proposition of the Governor General.

14. In the constitutions of the 23d June 1802, No. 95, will be found registered the instructions, a copy of which was comprised in the separate dispatch from the Governor General to your honorable Committee, dated the 24th December, 1802.

15. After having received those instructions at the end of July, the resident made known to the Peishwah, that the final determination of the Governor General upon the propositions communicated to the British government in the month of November preceding, had come to his hands.

16. This information was received by the Peishwah without his manifesting any desire to know the determination of the Governor General, and he deferred to another time the communication which the resident wished to make to him. Although Jefwunt-Row-Holkar, at the head of a numerous body of troops, then occupied a formidable position near Malligong, and had commenced a system of operations which threatened the Peishwah's power with imminent danger, his highness nevertheless appeared in no wise disposed to make a closer alliance with the British government. This circumstance may be, in some respects, attributed to the councils of Scindeah and the rajah of Berar; whose vakeels seriously dissuaded his highness from forming a more immediate alliance with the British government, and assured him of protection by the combined arms of those chiefs, and of the rainy season, which would not yet permit Holkar to undertake any important operation.

17. Notwithstanding, on the 1st August, Ruggonaut-Row, one of the Peishwah's ministers, waited upon the resident to make himself acquainted with what the latter was charged to communicate, on the means of establishing a more intimate alliance between the two states. The resident began his conference by saying that the Gover-

nor General was surprised that the Peishwah would not accede to the conditions which had been proposed to his highness; conditions fraught with generosity, and dictated by the desire of consolidating the existing connection between the two states: the resident added, that the Governor General had taken into consideration his highness's proposals on the subject of a defensive alliance, agreeably to the communication made to the late resident Colonel Palmer, in the month of November 1801, and had desired the actual resident to acquaint his highness the Peishwah with the final sentiments of the Governor General in regard to those propositions.

18. The resident further informed the minister, that the Governor General was perfectly of opinion, that the principles on which the defensive alliance with the state of Hyderabad was concluded, would form the most desirable basis of that which it was the intention of the Governor General to make with his highness the Peishwah. The resident afterwards specified the number of troops which his highness must engage to have constantly ready, and which the Governor General had judged necessary to attain the object of the defensive alliance.

19. The resident afterwards observed, relative to the manner of providing for the expences of the auxiliary forces, that the offer which his highness the Peishwah had made, to appropriate such a territory of Indostan as would produce an annual revenue of 25 lacks, was absolutely inadmissible; but he proposed the assignment of a territory northward of the Kokum, or on the southern frontiers which border on Tungbuddra.

20. The resident added, that as the offer of his highness could not be accepted, it became absolutely requisite that his highness should accede to this modification, before he made any communication of

the determination of the Governor General on the other articles contained in the Peishwah's propositions. The minister, however, insisted on the necessity of the previous communication of the sentiments and resolutions of the Governor General in respect to all the articles contained in the proposed arrangement; and, after some discussion on this point, the resident acceded to the minister's desire, and informed him of the first article, observing that the Governor General was disposed to relax from his first demand of the entire exclusion of all Europeans from the Peishwah's service, confining it to that of the subjects of all European states at war with the British government.

21. The resident gave the minister to understand, that the Governor General was firmly of opinion that the article concerning the change of the chout of Surat was equally to the interest of either party, and consequently that article might be concluded: that in regard to article 6, whereby the rajah of Berar was left at liberty to become a party in the defensive alliance; his highness having shown some disinclination thereto, the Governor General would consent to withdraw it.

22. The minister, in his answer to the resident, alluded to two other articles relating to the permanency of the auxiliary forces in his highness's states, and to the decision of the differences betwixt his highness the Peishwah, the Nizam, &c. After having noticed the resident's explanations on the subject of every article, he withdrew.

23. These explanations were communicated (21st February 1803, No. 20.) to the Peishwah; who, it is said, had repeated conferences with his ministers, during which the proposed defensive alliance was amply discussed: but the information obtained by the resident, in

regard to the real sentiments and resolutions of the Peishwah, justified the opinion of the idea which his highness was supposed to have, of not wishing to contract any alliance with the British government, so long as the least hope remained of his being able to avert the danger which menaced his government by the operations of Jeswunt-Row-Holkar.

24. The troops of Jeswunt-Row-Holkar were reinforced on the north bank of the river Bheema, and his highness the Peishwah relied wholly on the detachment of Scindeah's troops posted southward of the river Japtee to oppose the projects of Jeswunt-Row-Holkar. The only forces of the Peishwah which were at this juncture assembled for the protection of his highness, consisted of a detachment of 4000 cavalry and 1000 infantry, posted at Gardoon, on the river Bheema; and the refusal or the impossibility on his highness's part to advance the necessary funds, prevented the augmentation of his forces, which were thereby reduced to absolute inactivity; but the troops of Futteh-Sing-Mannia, an officer commanding a considerable part of the army of Jeswunt-Row-Holkar, who occupied a position north of the Bheema, attacked those of the Peishwah, and compelled them to retire. His highness, owing to the general alarm occasioned by that event, ordered money to be advanced to the different chiefs commanding corps in his service, which engaged them to march under the standard of the empire, and to join the detachment which had fallen back from Gardoon.

25. The Peishwah's aim was to effect a junction of this detachment with the troops of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, commanded by Suddasher, then stationed in the province of Candesh, at some distance to the south of Japtee. His highness hoped that these combined troops, joined to those which he expected from the south, would be sufficiently strong to repulse the enemy.

26. On the 30th August (consultation 21st February, No. 28.) the resident was admitted to a conference with his highness the Peishwah on the subject of the propositions which had been communicated to him on the part of the resident through his highness's minister. From the result of this conference, a detail of which is inserted in the paper noted in the margin, it was obvious that the Peishwah was desirous of preserving the amity of the British government, but refused his consent to a defensive alliance upon the terms proposed by the resident; and that his highness's object was to prolong the negotiation, so as to be at liberty either to accept the aid of the British power, if occasion required it, or to give a definitive refusal to the proposed terms of alliance, when the stability of his highness's affairs would appear to render the succour of the British power unnecessary.

27. Whilst this negotiation was pending at Poonah, Scindeah and Jefwunt-Row-Holkar were getting in readiness for active operations, so soon as the rainy season was over. At the beginning of the month of September, 1802, Scindeah's troops took possession of a post on the northern bank of the Godavery, near Peyton, a town situated on the frontiers of the Nizam's states, and had begun to cross the river. Jefwunt-Row-Holkar advanced towards Suddasher's army: Bhou de Chandore, Meer-Khan, and Shad-Admed-Khan, who commanded considerable detachments of the army of Jefwunt-Row-Holkar, waited its junction between Ahmednaggur and the Godavery. Futteh-Sing-Mannia continued ravaging the Peishwah's districts north of the Bheema, fifty miles from Poonah, but the Peishwah had thought of no measures to reinforce the detachment destined for the defence of the city.

28. Notwithstanding this hostile step of Jefwunt-Row-Holkar, his vakeels continued to visit his highness the Peishwah at his durbar,

and, on the part of Jefwunt-Row-Holkar, to make demands which his highness could not condescend to grant.

29. They demanded that Kundeh-Row, son and heir of the late Mulhar-Row, the second legitimate son of the late Tuckojee-Holkar, who was kept in prison by Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, should be set at liberty and put in possession of his family territories, to the prejudice of Cushy-Row-Holkar, the eldest legitimate son and successor to Tuckojee-Holkar, and that Jefwunt-Row-Holkar should be acknowledged guardian and divan of Kundeh-Row. It could not be expected that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah would accede to such unjust and degrading terms, except his affairs were extremely embarrassed, and that the Peishwah, supposing he were disposed to concur in these arrangements, had sufficient authority over Dowlut-Row-Scindeah to compel him to accept them. Scindeah's troops, under the command of Suddasher-Bhow, on which the Peishwah principally relied to defend his empire against the violence of Jefwunt-Row-Holkar, appeared by no means in a state to stand against that enterprising chief; and the Peishwah was destitute of military force, energy, and resources, sufficient to repel, effectually, the dangers to which the existence of his authority and his empire seemed exposed.

30. Those dangers increased from day to day. Jefwunt-Row-Holkar, after having sacked the city of Nassich, about the beginning of September, advanced south of the Godavery on the road from Poonah. Futteh-Sing-Mannia crossed the river Bheema, and succeeded in levying contributions in the neighbourhood of Punderperen; at the same time the conduct of Amrut-Row, the Peishwah's brother, who lived a short distance from Poonah, made his highness apprehensive lest his brother might take advantage of the critical situation of affairs at Poonah, and, owing to the progress of Jefwunt-Row-Holkar's arms, might become favourable to his elevation.

33. The forces commanded by Suddasher-Bhow were to cross the river Bheemah, and continue their march to the environs of Poonah. These troops, after having reached Choomargoondah, changed their direction, and, advancing along the northern bank of that river, met Holkar's army, composed of detachments commanded by Meer-Khan and Shah-Ahmed; and on the 3d October, 1802, an engagement took place, the result of which was reported to be somewhat equivocal. Another detachment of Holkar's troops, under the command of Futteh-Sing-Mannia, occupied a post south of Poonah; and a body of troops of his highness the Peishwah, commanded by Nana-Poorrunduzzeh, and accompanied by Zuzzec-putkah or standard of the empire, was so disposed as to prevent the junction of the troops under Futteh-Sing-Mannia's orders with every other division of Holkar's troops. The army under the personal command of that chief then occupied a post about forty miles behind these troops.

34. The Peishwah in this situation continued to augment his troops, by requiring the assistance of the distant Jaghirdars and Suddasher-Bhow, who was expected soon to be reinforced by 5000 cavalry from Boorhampore, under the command of Gopaul-Bhow.

35. While the affairs of his highness the Peishwah were in this critical state, the resident continued to use every means of making known to his highness's ministers the advantage of acceding to the liberal propositions made by the British government. The resident laid hold of the opportunity to make the ministers of his highness remark that at the moment in which considerable progress had been made in a negotiation with the British power, the end of which was to re-establish his highness's authority and the tranquillity of his empire, his highness had, after mature reflection, adopted measures which could not but lay another burthen on the resources of his government,

and do away every hope of extricating himself from the present embarrassment of his affairs. The resident observed that the contending armies, dispersed over his highness's territory, friends or foes, were alike destructive to his resources, which were already inadequate to satisfy the immense necessities of the corps his highness had called in from the northern countries; that his incompetency to pay the troops would make yet more enemies, and add to the dangers which it was his interest to avert. The ministers answered that a prompt and advantageous negotiation should be concluded between his highness and the British government, and represented the situation of his highness's affairs in a more favourable point of view; adding, that they confidently expected the speedy reduction of Holkar's power, and the removal of the dangers and embarrassments which the resident had pointed out.

36. On the 8th of October, an action was fought, about forty miles from Poonah, between the troops of his highness the Peishwah, commanded by Nana Poorrunduzzeh, and those of Futteh-Sing-Mannia, in which the former were defeated with the loss of all their artillery and baggage.

37. This news greatly alarmed the Peishwah, and made him apprehensive of his personal safety. His highness gave immediate orders for the infantry on guard in his palace to be ready to march; but his real project in issuing the order was to have these troops for his escort in case they should be forced to abandon his capital. His highness directly sent his jewels to Sevaghur, a well-fortified place on a mountain near Poonah; and in the night of the 9th October, his highness made all the females of his family enter that fortress.

38. The resident did not fail to take advantage of this disaster, for the purpose of calling to the mind of his highness's ministers, with double

Row-Holkar, with some propositions for accommodation, which that chief refused; and in the morning of the 25th, an action took place between the two advanced armies, which terminated in a total defeat of the combined troops of the Peishwah and Dowlut-Row-Scindeah.

45. Holkar's troops consisted of twenty-eight battalions, fourteen of which were commanded by European officers, 500 Rohillas, 25,000 cavalry, and 100 pieces of cannon; Scindeah's forces were but four regular battalions, which had been raised and disciplined by Deboigne, twenty guns attached to those battalions, and 10,000 horsemen of the Rajah Ambagee: the precise number of the Peishwah's troops was not known.

46. The Peishwah, willing to be prepared against every occurrence, went out at the commencement of the battle, accompanied by Zurrec-pattah, or standard of the empire, and all his other troops; and at the same time sent his minister to the resident with a writing sealed by his highness's own seal, containing his highness's consent to the terms of taking into his pay the proposed number of British troops, and to the engagement to cede, to the honourable Company, for the subsistence of those troops, a territory in Guzzarat, or in the southern part of his highness's territory, (21st February, No. 96 or 49, A,) bringing in an annual revenue of twenty-six lacks of rupees. The minister at the same time assured the British resident in the most positive manner, that it was the Peishwah's intention to conclude a defensive alliance with the honourable Company on the basis of the treaty of Hyderabad.

47. In consequence of this transaction, the English resident judged it expedient to suggest to the right honourable governor of Fort St. George, and the honourable governor of Bombay, the necessity of

holding in readiness a body of troops under the respective authority of those presidencies, for the protection of the Peishwah's government, and the support of his authority.

48. The resident at Poonah transmitted a similar demand to the resident at Hyderabad, for him to hold in readiness a considerable detachment of troops which were stationed near his highness the Nizam.

49. At the conclusion of the battle between the two armies of Holkar and Scindeah, the Peishwah retired, with a small corps of cavalry, into a fortress in the environs of Poonah.

50. The town was left in the care of an officer of the Peishwah. No extreme violence was committed: his highness's minister and the English resident yet remained at Poonah, after having settled the plan of communication with the Peishwah in the Kokum, whereto his highness had retreated. The detail of these events will be found in the minutes (21st February, No. 56).

51. This critical state of affairs seemed to hold out a very favourable opportunity for establishing, in the most complete manner, the interests of the British power in the Mahratta empire. The Governor General was not deceived in his attempt when he reckoned on the peaceful issue of this important affair, towards which the attention of the British government had been so long since directed, and which was so material to the perfect respect for the British government in the East.

52. The Governor General, in consequence of this, determined to confirm the engagements concluded between the Peishwah and the resident at Poonah; and his excellency instructed the resident and charged him to signify to his highness the ratification of the Governor,

vanced detachment, and to maintain the internal tranquillity of the Company's territory.

- 3d. That the advanced detachment should go from Hurry-haul with the Mahratta forces which might join it there, either to Merritch, or to any other place where the Peishwah might unite with this detachment, and that the one from Hurry-haul should form a junction with the combined army of the Nizam, and the auxiliary troops of the British government, on the frontiers of the Nizam's empire.

98. The instructions, at length, of the Governor General, 2d Feb. 1803, No. 247, founded on the preceding observations, are registered in the minutes of the 21st February 1803.

99. Copies of those instructions were transmitted to the residents at Poonah and Hyderabad. The resident at Poonah was charged to follow, for the future, in his operations, the spirit of the resolutions and intentions described in those instructions, as far as they should be applicable to the different situations in which he might be placed. The Governor General left it to the judgment of the resident at Poonah to determine the period proper for the advance of the army from the place which it occupied on the Nizam's frontiers towards Poonah; and the resident at Poonah has been advised that the officer commanding the auxiliary forces would be obliged to conform to his suggestions either as to the time at which he should begin his march from the frontiers of the Nizam's state towards Poonah, or to any other point, which might have reference to the destination of that force.

100. The detailed instructions of the Governor General to the resident at Poonah, dated 3d February 1803, are registered in the minutes 21st February 1803, No. 208. Instructions were at the same time given to the resident at Hyderabad, whereby he was charged to obtain

the consent of his highness the Nizam, to permit all the army of the auxiliary forces to pass through his highness's domains, in going upon the frontiers to join his highness's forces stationed in that part, agreeably to the plan of operations communicated to the government of Fort St. George. The resident at Hyderabad was, besides, enjoined to concert with the resident at Poonah the position which it would be the most advantageous for the united army to occupy on the Nizam's frontiers, before it advanced towards Poonah, and the resident at Hyderabad was charged to order the officer commanding the auxiliary forces to conform to all the orders which he might receive from the resident at Poonah.

101. The instructions of the resident at Hyderabad, the substance of which is stated in the preceding paragraphs, are registered in the minutes of the 21st of February 1803, No. 269.

102. The governor now continues his report to your honorable committee, of the measures adopted by the right honorable Lord Clive, according to the instructions of the 2d February, the substance of which is related in the 92d and following paragraphs.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

103. By those instructions the right honorable Governor General of Fort St. George, aided by the judgment of Lieutenant-general Stuart, and directed by the events which might occur, was authorized to determine the time at which it would be best to advance the British troops towards the Mahratta frontiers, and in like manner to point out the number of the forces which were to be detached from the first body of the army on that service.

