

Revenue (189) Department.

ROUTINE SERIES.

G.O., No.

DATED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Performing Mr. Hughson is a. that
cannot be appointed as Deputy Collector
and also as a Deputy Collector
to post service as a Deputy Collector
age but 20 years of age.

[illegible]

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Depart.
CA	8490	1977				

செப்பலிபுவதற்காக எடுத்த
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 13.1.98
செப்பலிபு குடித்த நாள் 19.1.98
சுற்பாத்தலம் குறாந்தி
உதவியாளர்
கொள்ளப்பட்
19.1.98

CURRENT No.

From
 Mr. Mughnuddin, P. O.
 No 3 White Road
 Madras.



Dated 30th March 1898

Received 3. 18

Registered in

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Furnishing certain information
 regarding his application
 for a Dep. Collector's post

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
60	690R	R. W.	24-3-97

FURTHER PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Recd
 No. 690R
 24-3-97
 The reference to the
 Premium and Order to 690R
 dated 24th March 1897 I beg
 to advise the following of the
 notice of the Government
 after taking the
 degree I joined the
 office and the value
 of my time to the Government
 was then just completed the
 order. Consequently I have
 not found the special order

[illegible]

family in Southern India.
My late father, the late Mr.
James Macleod for 30 years in
entering zeal in measuring
and mapping, honesty and
the best appointment in the
State has yet left to his
of a Minister of State in the
President's Magazine of the
of India on a salary of Rs.
2,000. My late father
founded a school at
of the noble family of
is the family of
Munira Khan Bahadur

2
Wahab of Bahawalpur, the son of
the Military Department for
his and fifty years and had
a distinguished career and
had known him since his
aspirant at the hands of the
Government and with his
father, a noble lord of the
is a son of a family that
has rendered signal services
to the State and furnished honest
and faithful servants to the
Government and possessing the
educational qualifications
I hope to submit that I

in relation to every kind
of privilege and special ex-
emption at the hands of the
Government. I am sure that I
am not alone in feeling that
it is a very large part of the
of any nation or principle to
which I am bound to be true.
The Government of the United States
is a great one and on a high level
as far as the laws of the land
are concerned.

I hope to remain

For most truly
Yours
Miss Mary Ann Davis

Address.

Miss Mary Ann Davis, B.S.

Son of Mr. Lake

Miss Mary Ann Davis, B.S.

B.S. H. M. L.

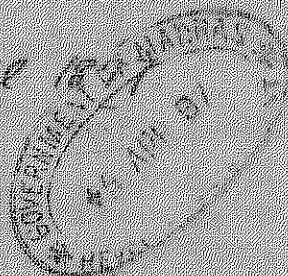
President, Mary Ann

Grade

6
GOVERNMENT HOUSE

GUINDY.

3rd April 1854



My dear Stephen,

The enclosed document
for you, so I pass it on.

Yours sincerely,

W. A. G.

The Hon^{ble} Mr. G. A. G. A. G.

March 1st
Dear Sir
I have received your letter of the 27th inst.
and in reply to inform you that I have
been very busy lately and have not had
time to write you more fully. I am
very sorry to hear that you are
not well and hope you will soon
be better. I am writing you now
and hope you will find it interesting.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. [Signature]

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the purchase of the land for the purpose of the establishment of a school for the education of the children of the colored people of the city of New York. I am glad to hear that you are so interested in the cause of education and that you are so anxious to see that the children of the colored people have the opportunity of receiving a good education. I am sure that the Board of Education will be pleased to hear of your interest and will do its best to see that the children of the colored people have the opportunity of receiving a good education. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours very truly,
 John A. Dix

for his my classical education
he wants to be on merit and
not to receive the support of
of my family. I have a very
much to do and have to
write a book in the hands
of the publisher.

I hope to finish
in

for the publisher

for the publisher

for the publisher

for the publisher

for the publisher

for the publisher

11

(12)

Recd C. No. 2778 of 1897

C.O. No. 20704/22nd Apr 1897

Def 22/4/97

The applicant will be informed that he cannot be appointed as Dy Collector for sometime to come. As he will be 25 years of age before he can be appointed as Dy Collector. He will be advised to seek admission to the Govt service as a sub-divisional Dy Collector (25 years) should be against him.

17/4/97

From member

To the petitioners No. 27-4-97

2/5/97

*File in the War Services of the
M.A. for the year 1914*

DIARY

OF THE

WAR SERVICES

OF THE

SUBADAR-MAJOR NCOROODEENKHAM,

BAHADUR SUJA JUNG,

Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief

OF THE

MADRAS ARMY.

MADRAS:

WEST AND COMPANY

ADAPTED FROM A. D. I. & J. WEST 1890

1914

THE SERVICES

OF

SUBADAR-MAJOR NOOROODEEN KHAN
BAHADOOR SHOOJA JUNG.

THE Lord God is a Supreme Being, and has created this world according to His likeness, and is the Creator of causes. The Lord God has created whatever He desired, and still does create. His praise and description can be performed by no human being, His divine worship can never be forgotten by His creatures. His Divinity, power and goodness, being; absolutely infinite, no human tongue can ever presume to express his sublime wonders.

The Lord God has given kingdoms and riches to Kings and Nobles, as well as honor and respect to his beloved.

And in these days the Lord God has promoted greater and above Emperors to the honor of the Skies and dignity of the Pleiades, Her Majesty Queen Victoria that she may rule over the Universe.

We pray the Lord will be pleased to prolong her days, to rule over her kingdoms, nations, and army in the room of an Emperor, with long life, happiness and prosperity, the bestower of abundance in this world, the successor of Alexander and Darius, of Furruddeen and Jemshaid, Ruler and Protector of the world.

When those magnificent gentlemen, the Right Honorable John Lord Elphinstone, Governor, and His Excellency Sir Jasper Nicolls, Commander-in-Chief, were in India, and had the sovereignty of Madras and other countries, as well as armies, I had then an earnest desire and wish to write the following circumstances, to let the sublime gentlemen know when I entered the Honorable Company's Service, and the Battles I have fought, besides the services of my late Father and Grand-father, &c.

செ. சா. வ. க. ப. ன்
செப்பனிருபவர் பெயர்
செப்பனிருவதற்காக எடுத்த
கொள்வெப்பட்ட நாள் 12.1.98
செப்பனிரு குடித்த நாள்
13.1.98
சுரீபார்க்கும் ஆராய்ச்சி
மு. பா. எ. உதவினாள்
கையொப்பம் கையொப்பம்

My intention in this is that by these Illustrious Gentlemen knowing my state, I shall be exalted and promoted, but, should there be any inadvertency or error observed by the magnificent perusers, I beg to be forgiven.

My late Grand-father Meer Hossain Khan, served in the Darbar of Nawab Moorthoora Khan of Nellore, amongst the relations and attendants of the Nawab, as a confidential servant, to keep the orders of the Darbar and country, and also was honored with a Felankeen, &c., from the Siccar.

And as for the rest of my progenitors, they were employed as Janmishars of the Meghalay Horsemen, by the Tanjore Rajah, Parthab Sing, and through the bounty of the Rajah, they also obtained respectable salaries.

After some time, my late Father, Meer Mahomed Synd entered the Honorable Company's Service as a Soobadar, in the 12th Battalion, and was present at the Siege of Pondicherry at the time of Monsieur Francois Billoand, and at many other battles also. This is what I have heard from him, and after a short time, my Father died. Moreover, a few days after, I entered in the 12th Battalion as a Private, and at the desire of some of my friends, I was removed to the 2nd Battalion.

The War with Hyder Ally

The 12th Battalion and some sepoys of different corps, Pioneers, Lascars, &c., were stationed at Nagore, and my father was with the Battalion then as a Soobadar, and all the rest of his relatives were in the Tanjore Fort, and after some time I left Tanjore and went to Nagore to see my father, and after some days there was a report that Hyder Ally's force was coming there. On account of which, a Battery was created on the sea-side between Nagore and Negapatam, and two Companies of the 12th Battalion, and some Pioneers and Lascars, together with

some sepoys, from the different corps, held that Battery, and after some days, all of a sudden, Hyder Ally came down and plundered all the country surrounding Nagore and Negapatam, and then attacked Nagore. The 12th Battalion repulsed Hyder Ally's Force in Nagore, and he, after that, returned to the Battery on the sea-shore between Nagore and Negapatam, and after some days, the 12th Battalion was ordered to embark for Madras. At that time my father and I went and paid our respects to Captain Godfrey, commanding the 12th Battalion; and that gentleman asked me how I intended going to Tanjore to join my relations, the country on every side being set on by the Mysore troops, and offered to take me on board a ship, and I told that gentleman that I would be glad to follow him. After that, in the midst of Nagore and Negapatam, Hyder Ally came and attacked the Battery, after which, we and the other men of different corps together with some Pioneers, Lascars, &c., were ordered to embark, and I also proceeded with my father, &c., and the remainder of the force that was in the Battery left it, and likewise embarked, and when the ships were leaving the roads the French fleet attacked us, during which engagement, some ships of war approached our ships, but no sooner had the French espied those vessels, than they hove out of sight, and then we arrived at Madras. I was not then in the service of the Honorable Company.

The Battles of Shoolangur and Port Novo in the Time of General Sir Eyre Coote.

General Sir Eyre Coote having assembled the army near Cuddalore, marched on Port Novo. Hyder Ally had a picket of his men on every place in the roads, and we fought a battle with them on our way, after which our army arrived at Port Novo, and the army of Hyder Ally and the Meer surrounded and attacked it, and they began firing at us with cannon, and we did the same from board a ship which belonged to us.

In this battle, Hyder Ally's brother-in-law, the Meer was struck down, mortally wounded, while charging our army at the head of his cavalry when the Mysore horsemen turned and fled. Hyder Ally then encamped in Mount Pallana, but having heard of our army coming against him, Hyder Ally and his force retired, but many were killed on both sides, and although Hyder Ally had a body of men larger than ours, he could do nothing. If the Meer had been living, we would have had greater difficulty in overcoming them. Hyder Ally after that went and encamped at Shoolangur, and we having heard of it, marched from Port Novo, and arrived at Shoolangur in the course of some days. We fought a battle there and they again ran away, and we went after them, through Shoolangur, Thopul, Cuddalore, and some other villages, and arrived at Madras. After a few days, we heard that Hyder Ally died, after which General Sir Eyre Coote also died. At this time I was a Private in the 2d Battalion, but afterwards Captain Wyger, having been acquainted with my father, took me in the 24th Battalion, and I have done duty there.

The Siege of Seringapatam by Lord Cornwallis.

Lord Cornwallis having arrived at Madras on his way from England, two Battalions and Troopers of the Body-guard were brought from Bengal, and remained sometime at Madras. Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows then went to Seringapatam to make war with Tippoo Sultan. The 24th Battalion did not go with Lord Cornwallis, but remained in Madras. Lord Cornwallis besieged Seringapatam (the Nizam's and the Mahrattahs were assisting us) but on nearly taking the Fort concluded a peace. Then the army returned to their stations and brought Tippoo Sultan's sons down to Madras, and kept them some time in the Fort, and after a short time, Lord Cornwallis

returned to England, and Tippoo Sultan's sons were sent away to Seringapatam. Two Companies of the 24th Battalion accompanied Lord Cornwallis with the stores, &c., and I likewise proceeded with them. At that time I was an Havildar.

The Mutiny during the reign of Nawab Oom-doot Ool Omrah at Madras.

Nawab Ameer Ool Omrah and Nawab Wallajah having died, Nawab Oom-doot Ool Omrah was proclaimed Nawab. Ameer Ool Omrah and Nawab Oom-doot Ool Omrah are the sons of the late Nawab Wallajah. The Army of Nawab Wallajah at this time raised a mutiny, and broke into the stores of the Nawab, and took guns, powder, &c., &c., and was very troublesome, and in that sedition Nawab Oom-doot Ool Omrah was hurt in his finger with a bullet by his own men. One corps of the European Regiment, and one corps of the 24th Battalion, Native Infantry, were sent to Triplicane for the care of the Nawab, and a band of sepoys and soldiers from the above-mentioned Regiments were stationed at the Nawab's Palace at Chepauk to prevent further disturbances. After order had been restored, the soldiers and sepoys returned to their stations. After the death of Nawab Oom-doot Ool Omrah, Nawab Ameer Ool Omrah succeeded to the Throne, and a guard of soldiers and sepoys were sent to Chepauk to prevent any disturbances which might be created. General Bower, then a Colonel, was in command and he remained a long time in the Nawab's Garden, and after having made all arrangements for the prevention of disturbances, the Troops returned to their garrisons, and General Bower also left Chepauk. I was present at this time with my regiment.

The Siege of Pondicherry.

I was with General Bradford when our Army arrived

at Pondicherry. While the European Officers were looking for a place to erect a Battery to open fire on the Fort, Major Mall of the Engineer's Department got into his palankeen and went near the walls to look for a place for the Battery, with a lighted lantern, about half past six in the evening, and the French seeing a lighted lantern, discharged a cannon from their Fort, by which shot Major Mall was killed, and the bearers leaving the palankeen fled. The tomb of that gentleman is now outside the Fort. After some days, our army commenced the attack on the French from the Batteries that had been erected and we began firing at their Fort, and they were firing at us with cannons and shells. We had a great battle, and many of our men were killed and wounded. The Commander of the Battery was Colonel Geills, and we fought with the French two or three months, and breached the walls by our cannon and by degrees approached the Fort, and they shewed a signal, and as soon as we had seen the signal, our whole force marched into the Fort, and having made all arrangements, the French surrendered to us and we imprisoned them in a place out of the Fort. After two or three months, our army broke up by the order of General Bradford, and after all arrangements had been made retired to their respective garrisons.

But after having taken Pondicherry, our army was attacked with fever, and ague, and swelling in the hands and legs, and many died by that complaint. I served as Havildar during the siege, in the 24th Battalion, and was wounded by a shell in my leg.

The assemblage of the Army to invade the Mauritius.

After the Siege of Pondicherry, the 24th Battalion was on duty in the garrison of Tanjore. The Commanding Officer of the 74th European Regiment at Tanjore was Colonel

Maxwell, and Sir Alexander Campbell, Commander-in-Chief, was then a Captain in the 74th European Regiment. One Havildar, one Naigue, and twelve sepoys mounted guard daily at Colonel Maxwell's, and I also one day mounted guard at the Colonel's place. That day, the Tanjore Rajah, Ameer Sing, Shevarow Devan, Rahmat Khan Karbaroo, and some other noble attendants of the Rajah came and paid their respects to Colonel Maxwell, in the small Fort of Tanjore. The Rajah, after having visited the Colonel, on their return, spoke in my behalf to the Colonel, telling him of my relations, for the Rajah was acquainted with them, and knew me also. Within a couple of months, I was ordered by my Commanding Officer to go and do duty at Colonel Maxwell's, and I accordingly did duty at the Colonels and after some days, Colonel Maxwell received an order that he should assemble the army at Wallajah to go to the Mauritius for war. Then Colonel Maxwell made himself ready, and left Tanjore for Madras, and took me also with him. We arrived at Cuddalore, and after two or three days' illness, Colonel Maxwell expired at that place and the next day a Regiment of Europeans came from Pondicherry, and buried the Colonel in Cuddalore. After eight or nine days, Captain Douglas, the Secretary of Colonel Maxwell, brought me down to Madras, and from Madras sent me to Wallajahad, to Major Snow, who after the death of Colonel Maxwell, was the Commanding Officer of the 74th European Regiment. All the army was then assembled to go to the Mauritius, but after two or three months, the expedition was abandoned and so the army broke up and went away to their garrisons. I then went and joined my Corps at Tanjore, and General Baird was then a Colonel, and was attached to the garrison of Tanjore, in succession to Colonel Maxwell, and was Commanding Officer at Tanjore. After a few days, General Baird came to know that I had been on duty at Colonel Maxwell's, so he sent for me and kept me with him, and I did duty at Gene-

ral Band's. After some time my Battalion being ready to start for the garrison of Attoor Annajery Fort, General Band recommended me to my Commanding Officer, and when I was going with the Battalion to Attoor Annajery, I was promoted to a Jemadar. We arrived at the Fort of Attoor Annajery, and I was on duty there, to prevent disturbances among the Cullerans, for they were very troublesome there.

The disturbance of the Cullerans at Attoor Annajery.

Our Battalion was garrisoned at the Fort of Attoor Annajery near Salem, and Colonel Melrose was Collector at that time there, and Captain Horton was there to prevent disturbances with two companies of sepoy and some Harkars and Tahars and he took these men with him to the mountainous places of Salem at Attoor Annajery, to prevent the Cullerans from plundering and disturbing the inhabitants. Three Havildars, three Nalgues and fifty sepoy, were placed under my command as Jemadar; we were detached from the Fort of Attoor to go two days' march for the protection of the village. Some misunderstanding having happened between the inhabitants and the Cullerans of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, one Havildar, one Nalgue, and twelve sepoy were sent to that village to prevent any disturbances, and the remainder of the men, together with myself, were engaged in reconnoitering the other villages. After two or three months, a wedding took place in a large village, and two or three thousand Cullerans of Tanjore and Trichinopoly took the opportunity of coming over the hills to that village, where the wedding took place. About one or half past one in the night, the Cullerans attacked our sepoy and I, having heard of it, went with my party there, which was two miles distant from us; the Cullerans having

surrounded the village, our men engaged them and about ten Cullerans were killed and some wounded; one Nalgue and three Sepoy were killed on our side and four wounded, and the Cullerans ran away over the mountains, and took away with them the wounded Cullerans. I sent information to Captain Horton, who resided at a distance of one day's march, and Captain Horton having heard of it, arrived at the spot where the riot took place, and enquired all that passed from me. Having ascertained every thing he sent the Harkars and Tahars that were with him, all around the jungle and mountains to enquire who they were that created the disturbance, and to give him quick information, and the Harkars and Tahars obeying the command went away, and in the course of ten or fifteen days, they came and informed Captain Horton, that the disturbance was created by the Cullerans of Tanjore and Trichinopoly and Captain Horton immediately wrote off to the Courts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. At that time Tanjore belonged to the Rajah, and Trichinopoly to the Nawab. I remained there for six months and when another party came to my relief, I went and joined my corps at Attoor Fort. In that war I was wounded with an arrow. After some time, the 24th received an order and joined the left wing in another Battalion. I am forgetful of the name of that Battalion, and the right wing joined the 2nd Battalion, to which wing I then belonged. At that time the 2nd Battalion was at Dindigul.

The War of Keelad and Madnad near Madurai.

My corps was garrisoned at the Fort of Dindigul, and Mr. Hardis was Collector of that place, and all the surrounding countries. At that time some of the Polligars not having paid tribute, sixty or seventy respectable Polligars were brought from Keelad and Madnad and confined in the Caswall's Chavdee, in the prison out

of the Dindigul Fort. These Polligars being long in confinement, the Cullerans found an opportunity and came and killed the Peons of the Cutwall's Churdee one night. They were in number about two or three thousand, and took the prisoners also away with them, breaking their fetters; and those whose fetters could not be broken, were taken away on cots, which were brought by them for that purpose. On their way to Cullerpettah they plundered all the Polligars that were in peace with the Honourable Company, and wounded and killed them also, and then went away, to Cullerpettah, near Madura, after eight or nine days. Mr. Hardis took with him about two thousand Peons, and five Companies from the 2nd Battalion with two or three guns and Colonel Stewart also was with them, and all the army was assembled and encamped in the limits of Madura near Cullerpettah, and after two or three days, Mr. Hardis ordered our Force to enter into their villages, which was about eight or nine miles from our Camp, and issued directions to burn their Villages, and kill the Cullerans who should be found, and when the army was going to Cullerpettah, Mr. Hardis kept for his protection, as well as that of his Outcherry, two Havildars, two Naigues, thirty Sepoys and thirty Peons. I was then a Jemmedar in that party, and the rest of the party went to Cullerpettah. Four or five thousand Cullerans assembled and came over the mountains, that were opposite Mr. Hardis's place, and at a mile distance from him. It appeared, that the Cullerans held an intention to come over and attack Mr. Hardis, and Mr. Hardis enquired who they were on the hills, and I told him that there were no other persons here but the Cullerans, and it appeared that their intention was to come where we were, and I told him that if I was permitted, I would go and see who they were: then Mr. Hardis told me, that, if I went away there was no one to watch the place. I told Mr. Hardis, that I would leave there ten Sepoys, one Havildar, and one Naigue, out of my party, and take ten Peons but

of his thirty Peons, and he might retain twenty Peons to take care of the place. Mr. Hardis accordingly sent me with one Havildar, one Naigue, twenty Sepoys, and ten Peons, and I took my party and ascended the hill in the jungle, when the Cullerans seeing our body of men, broke up through fear, and I seeing them out of order, I began to chase and fire at them, and they ran away and two Cullerans were arrested by us, and I asked the prisoners where the Cullerans were that were just assembled there, and I was told, that they hid themselves in a thick jungle on the hill. I took them both with my party and approached the jungle where they were hid, when they began to discharge arrows at us, and hit us with slingstones, and some of the Sepoys of my party then as quick as possible came on the other side of the hill, and fired at them, when the Cullerans ran away; and in the jungle on those hills, three or four thousand sheep were hid, and I drove all those sheep out of the jungle and brought them to our Camp, thinking, that it would be hard for us to get provisions. Besides this we arrested five respectable Cullerans, and ten of the lower class, and we brought and left the sheep, and the fifteen prisoners in the presence of Mr. Hardis, and he laying hold of my hands, spoke to me with great favor, and was much pleased with all the Sepoys. In a short time, the army that went to Cullerpettah returned to our camp. Mr. Hardis and the European gentlemen distributed the sheep to the camp, and after having made all arrangements with the countries of the Cullerans, Mr. Hardis and Colonel Stewart, with the force, returned to Dindigul. I was wounded with an arrow in that engagement.

The War of Volokondapah Naick, Polligar.

There was a Polligar named Volokondapah Naick near Dindigul, and that Polligar was against the Company and he always looked for an opportunity and attacked the Polligars that were in peace with the company, and

also plundered them, and took away their property, and this Polligar always from a long time disturbed the Company's Polligars. Mr. Hardis told the Company's Polligars, that they must in any manner seek for an opportunity to arrest Volokondapah Naick, and those Polligars did wait for an opportunity, but Volokondapah Naick never allowed himself to be arrested by them. He had an army of two or three thousand men, and Peons who had matchlocks about five hundred, and all the rest had swords, spears, and pikes, and never paid tribute to the company but plundered and were troublesome. On account of which, Mr. Hardis wanted to arrest Volokondapah Naick. I was then a Jemadar. Mr. Hardis sent me with one Havildar, one Naigue, and eighteen Sepoys, and told me to go to Volokondapah Naick, who was amongst the hills, which is thirty-five miles from Dindigul, and arrest him in any way whatsoever, and if he should resist that we must kill his men, and apprehend the said Volokondapah Naick. According to the order of Mr. Hardis, I set off at three o'clock from Dindigul and arrived at the village of Volokondapah Naick, at gun fire next morning, but the said Volokondapah Naick was not in his village, but left some Peons, and took away the rest with him, and went to some other place. The Peons that he left in his town village, fired on us, but ran away and twenty were arrested by us, and we found there fifty or sixty matchlocks loaded, and nearly sixty or seventy swords, some spears and pikes, and also two horses belonging to the Rajah, which were taken up by us, and I took all these things and the prisoners, and set off from that village, and arrived between the mountains. Volokondapah Naick having heard of it, came and surrounded us amongst those mountains, and the jungle was very thick. We arrived in the limits of the Company's Polligar, whose name I am forgetful of, and he was ready in his village waiting for us with his men, but Volokon-

dapah Naick could not come into the limits of the company's Polligar, and after my arrival at his village, the chief Polligar was a great help to us. Volokondapah Naick halted in his limits, and our Sepoys in consequence of having no meals and water for two or three days were not able to march. The company's Polligars gave us every assistance and provisions, and they told me, that they four or five persons were the chief Polligars, and that Mr. Hardis told them secretly, that they should by any means try and arrest Volokondapah Naick, but Volokondapah Naick did not allow them an opportunity, and it was very wonderful that eighteen Sepoys, one Havildar, and one Naigue should go to his village, and attack him and escape from him.

I brought all the things that were taken up by us, and the twenty prisoners also to Mr. Hardis, and that gentleman asked me why I did not kill them but I told him, that I brought them to his presence, and that he may do as he pleases. Then Mr. Hardis was much pleased with all the Sepoys, and told me that he would recommend me to my Commanding Officer, and after two or three days, Mr. Hardis sent for me, and presented me with a horse, and gave me a testimonial. I also took them to Colonel Dallas, who was then a Captain, and he was much pleased, and presented me with a pair of pistols. At that time Colonel Brown was the Commander of our corps, and after that he was promoted to a General, and he also was much pleased and praised me and my guard. I was hurt by a sling-stone in my chest in that fight.

The Siege of Seringapatam.

At the time of General Harris, we went to Seringapatam, and remained a few days with Colonel Brown, and after the army assembled with Colonel Dallas (then a Captain) we set off for Tippoo Sultan's country, and took

the small forts at first storm; after which, we went against the fort of Caroor, and in that fort, there were about three or four thousand men of Tippoo Sultan's, and we fought them and took that fort also. After which, we took Brode fort, and Seringapatam was surrounded with pickets of Tippoo Sultan's men. We having fought with them, were going to Seringapatam, and Meer Kunmoorodeen Khan with a large body of men came forward with an intention to give battle, but seeing our force, he made no attempt, and after some days, we took the fort of Seringapatam. At that time the army of Tippoo Sultan's were out of the fort, near the mount called Curicut, and Tippoo Sultan's Sons, Sultan Morathason, Pathay Hyder, &c., were with their army. But Tippoo Sultan was in the fort lying dead in the wicket gate, killed by a shot, but, if Tippoo Sultan was out of the fort with his army, there would have been a great battle. Meer Sadak, Head Kadaroo of Tippoo Sultan's army and of all his countries, came by the gate, near the guard, and the Head Duffadar of the Poors, &c., questioned Meer Sadak, where he was going, and Meer Sadak told him that he was going to his army, and ordered them to open the door. The Duffadar, being quite vexed, told him, it appears, that he behaved treacherously to Tippoo Sultan, and to escape, wanted to go out, and killed Meer Sadak with his sword, and dragged his body, and threw it near the gateway, and I saw Meer Sadak lying dead. Then Poornayah having told something to Tippoo's Sons, they made peace with us, and after some days, Poornayah became the guardian of Mysore and Seringapatam and all its Territories, and Tippoo's children were sent to Vellore, and our Regiment remained some days at Seringapatam, with General Wellesley, and went from there by Palghat and Coimbatore, and arrived at Bangalore, and was doing duty there. At that time Colonel Reid was our Commandant and Governor Munro (then a Captain) was living with him at Bangalore. After that, our

Regiment left Bangalore, and went by Secrah, and arrived at Chittledroog and was doing duty there for some time, and from there set off by Herryhar, &c., and arrived at Seringapatam, and was doing duty there. After which, I was promoted to a Soobadar on the 1st January 1800, and when drafted, I left my corps, and was attached to the 1st Regiment, which corps was raised at Trichinopoly.

The War of the Polligar of Poolloor in the limits of Chittoor.

The army was collected in Chittoorpallam, and commenced a War with the Polligar of Poolloor, at the time of Collector Cockburn. That Polligar rose against the Company, when Colonel Dady was with us Commanding the Force. The Polligar assembled his army, and went over the hills and made war with us, and the war lasted for many days. At last our army arrived in his country, and that Polligar took his army over the hills of Poolloor and used to come down in the nights and make war with us, and also used to send robbers in our camp to rob everything from us. In this manner they were in war with us always. After which, our army surrounded the hills of Poolloor, but that was a very thick jungle, and those Polligars when they fired at us from the hills, many of our men were killed, but our musket shots could not reach the distance they were, and if we wanted to carry our guns over the hills there was no road. And then with great hardship we took three or four canons upon the hills, of six pounders each, and commenced firing at them, and they began firing at the Artillery Soldiers with singal shots by which many Artillery Soldiers were killed and wounded, and it became hard for us to fire. On account of which we were obliged to divide our Company, and thus surround those Polligars. Then we had a great war, after that, the Polligars of Poolloor went and joined the Polligars of Narganty, which is a different place and

at a great distance from Poolloor. The Polligars of Poolloor and Narguntly joined together and were ready to war with us. And our army marched to Narguntly, and those Polligars made war with us. And it became hard for us to get provisions, on account of which, our Sepoys were hard up for meals. And if any provisions should come for us, the Polligars did plunder them. After all we took the pettah of Narguntly, at that time many of our men were killed and wounded. But we got plenty of provisions in that pettah, which was taken by us, and war lasted for many days. After which, those Polligars ran and hid themselves very far in the jungles, and after some days they came and made peace with us, and I was a Subadar in that War.

The War of Bungarpalliam, Polligar.

The Polligar of Bungarpalliam also had some enmity with the Company. On account of which, our army went to Bungarpalliam, and the Rajah of Bungarpalliam also made himself ready for war, and sent word to us, that they were poor people, and why did we come against them. They said they would pay the Company the tribute as is customary, and where could they go for more; in this manner a discourse continued between Collector Cockburn and the Polligars, but the Collector did not consent to their discourse, in consequence of which we had a war, and Mr. Cockburn pitched his tent on one side of our camp. The Polligars finding an opportunity, came one day to Mr. Cockburn's tent with an intention of killing him, but Mr. Cockburn having heard of it secretly, left his tent and came into our camp, and the Polligars came that very night to the tent of Mr. Cockburn, and enquired if he was there, and if Mr. Cockburn was in the tent he would have surely been killed, but not being there, they killed and wounded some of his Peons, and went away, and then we had a great war with them in the mountains. This war also continued for a long time, and our army became very

much fatigued by fighting in the jungles and mountains, and those Polligars called for peace, and Mr. Cockburn granted them peace. I was present at that War also.

The War of Moothramappah Naid, the son of

Chenderchokappah Naid, Polligar.

Our army went to Chenderkondah hill, and had some conversation with Chenderchokappah Naid. He had a large body of men (peons), and Chenderchokappah Naid agreed with us and made no war, but his son Moothramappah Naid was there, and would not consent neither took the advice of his father. Moothramappah Naid then took his father's army, and left the country and went into a very thick jungle amongst hills, and in that jungle, there were tigers, bears, and other wild beasts, and there was a large mountain there called Yedor Kondah, and the said Moothramappah Naid took all the army which were about four or five thousands and got upon the hills. Then Major Armstrong was desired by Colonel Dally to go and have a combat with Moothramappah Naid, and Major Armstrong took his army, and went searching for Yedor Kondah. Those Polligars broke the trees and branches of the jungles and covered the roads, and our army became very much fatigued by not finding the road two or three days. After great hardship and hesitation, we found the road, and arrived near the hills, and we saw upon the hill a large force of Moothramappah Naid's, so we rested a little near the border of the hill, and after two or three hours, we were ordered to ascend the hill, and make war with those Polligars. Our army ascended the hill and made war with Moothramappah Naid, and many of our men were wounded and killed. Our army descended the hill in consequence of our army being insufficient, and the next day we came and joined the army of Colonel Dally, and after two or three days, all the army of Colonel

Daily assembled, and went to Yider Kondah again, but that Polligar took his army and went away somewhere else. In this manner we continued the War with five or six other Polligars on the hills, in consequence of which many of our men were killed, and I also was wounded with a matchlock bullet in my leg by which I fell and hurt my hip. After some days, Colonel Moneyppenny joined our camp and commanded it; some of the Mysore army also joined our force, and Colonel Moneyppenny commenced war on some other hills, and the army of Moodramappah Naid, it appears, received a secret letter from Chender-chokappah Naid, the father of Moodramappah Naid. In consequence all his army left him in the jungle and went away, and Moodramappah Naid seeing his army flee, was left by himself with three or four men in the jungle on the top of the hills, and they hid themselves there. After two or three months, Moodramappah Naid with his four men were apprehended by the men of Mysore, and was delivered to Colonel Moneyppenny, who ordered a Court of European Officers to be assembled to enquire into the case of Moodramappah Naid. They decided that he should be hanged together with his three men, and made our army surround them, but one was released. I was present at that Court Martial as an interpreter.

The War of a Polligar Rajah of Mogaraul.

After two or three months, the Polligars of Mogaraul commenced war with our army, and that Polligar Rajah took his army over a hill, called Mogaraul. He built a battery there, and one below, about the middle of the hill; that was a very high mountain and also in a thick jungle. Having heard this, Colonel Moneyppenny took our army with him, and ascended hill over hill, near the middle battery, and the whole of the Polligar's army was ready there. Our army went up and surrounded the battery, but the Polligar, by incessantly firing at us,

would not allow our force an opportunity to ascend the hill. Our force ascended the hill very early in the morning, and remained there till three or four in the evening, but could do nothing; Captain Goller belonged to Colonel Moneyppenny's European Regiment, and he brought with him two Sergeants and thirty or forty Soldiers, near my picket, where I was posted on the hills. Captain Goller was well acquainted with me, and he told me, that the Polligars did very much fatigue us, and we were not able to take the battery on the upper hill from them, even up to this time. Therefore, he said he would go and settle these Polligars. No sooner I heard this, I begged of Captain Goller not to be too hasty, for the war was with the jungle Polligars, and more so, on a hill; therefore, we should first consider, and work out our plans cautiously. He did not listen to me, but took thirty or forty Soldiers, and approached the Polligars near the middle battery, and Captain Goller, two Sergeants, and some Soldiers were killed by these Polligars with spears, who climbed over the battery wall for that purpose. As soon as Colonel Moneyppenny heard of it, he brought the whole army down, and buried Captain Goller that evening near the mountain, but the next day, Colonel Moneyppenny took the whole of the army, and ascended the hills with cannons but the Polligars left that place the same night that Captain Goller was killed, and went away somewhere else with their army in the jungle. In the same manner we had war in Chittoor, with ten other Polligars, for about two or three years, but overcame them all, and they submitted to the Company.

The State of Godee Wadah near Masulipatam.

There was a country named Godee Wadah, which belonged to Rajah Shobanadaree Row, and he had a

brother named Venkat Row, and both the brothers were at variance. Venkat Row ran away to Badrachellum Palooncha, to the jungle towards the mountainous places, and assembled there some peons and cullerans to the number of about two or three thousand, and waited for an opportunity, and when obtained, he got into his brother's country and plundered it. In consequence of which, two Havildars, two Naigues, and forty Sepoys, were sent with me for the care of Rajah Shobanadaree Row's country; I was a Seobadar when we went and did duty there. General Croker was then Commander of Masulipatam, and we were ordered by General Croker, that, if there should be in any village any disturbance created by the said cullerans and peons, I should go and make war with them. I accordingly took my guard, and went for war wherever I heard the cullerans created a disturbance. There were some villages near the river called Kolar, at a little distance from Masulipatam, and Venkat Row, the brother of Shobanadaree Row, went into those villages with one or two thousand men, and wounded some of the inhabitants, and Shobanadaree Row took his peons and our party into the jungle where they hid themselves for war. The Rajah's peons and our army were in search of the cullerans in the jungles for two or three days, but those cullerans did not come forward, and when on our return we perceived some cullerans in the jungles, we commenced a war with them, and fighting went on in the jungle, and those cullerans, in no time, disappeared. In this manner the cullerans found an opportunity, and went and disturbed the inhabitants, and as soon as we heard that report, we ran and made war, and Rajah Shobanadaree Row took us with him wherever he went for war, and we often did chase the cullerans into the jungles. But the climate of that country not agreeing with the Sepoys, they changed guard and joined

our Regiment in Ooppee Nellore. At that time the Commander of the Garrison was Colonel Fletcher.

The war and chase of Moyapatram of the Nizam's Service.

There was a very great man named Moyapatram, who was in the Durbar of Hyderabad, and he was the Proprietor of Sholapoor. He was in the service of Nawab Secunderjah, and there was some variance between them. On account of which, Meer Allam, the Dewar of Nawab Secunderjah, sent with Mr. Gordon and many Native chiefs, an army of ten thousand men, both horse and foot, from Hyderabad, to apprehend Moyapatram of Sholapoor. Moyapatram also had a large body of men made up of Syeks, Jhats, and Arabs, &c., and they commenced war, but the army of Moyapatram overcame the army of Secunderjah, and many were killed, and the army of Hyderabad retreated. Mr. Gordon also was killed by the men of Moyapatram, and, after a fortnight the company's force was ordered to go to Sholapoor from Secunderabad to arrest Moyapatram, with Colonel Montresor who was then commanding the Secunderabad force; Deputy Adjutant-General Conway also was with the force. In the road, many of the Hyderabad force were lying dead and wounded. When our army arrived near Sholapoor, Moyapatram took Saroopatram his cousin with his army and guns from Sholapoor and went towards Chindwa pass, and we went after the army of Moyapatram. His army was about fifteen or twenty miles distance from us, and in that chase our men became fatigued and tired for they had not their meals at their proper time, but withal, we approached them about ten or eleven miles, and arrived near the pass of Chindwa, by the banks of the Taptee river. This was a difficult pass, and there were thick jungles also and plenty of robbers over that pass, called Bhedsa, who always are armed with bows

and arrows, spears and matchlocks, and Moyapatram's army through fear, I heard, bribed the chief of the robbers, and passed the Chhindwa pass, and our army having heard of it went to the pass of Chhindwa. All of a sudden five or six thousand thieves came from the jungles and made war with us, and killed and wounded some of our men. When we also made war with them, they ran away upon the hills. After two or three days, we left that pass, for we heard that Moyapatram arrived at Hoollur's country, and we returned from that pass to Secunderabad about four or five months after, for we had no orders to go to Hoollur's country. I was then present at that chase as a Soobadar.

The chase of Nirmul on the side of Hyderabad.

The Grenadier Company and 1st Regiment Native Cavalry assembled and left Secunderabad for Nirmul, with Major Neil, Commander, 1st Regiment Native Cavalry. Having heard that three or four thousand Pindaries consulted together to come against the Fort of Nirmul, our army marched both day and night and arrived at the Fort of Nirmul. The Pindaries having heard of our arrival at Nirmul, made no attempt at war, but they went and took all the small Forts all around Nirmul which belonged to the Nizam Ally Khan. Our army went after the Pindaries, wherever they intended to plunder and make war, and our men became very much fatigued by chasing the Pindaries. The Pindaries ran away to their villages, and after two or three months, having made all arrangements at Nirmul, we returned to Secunderabad. I also was present at that chase as a Soobadar.

The State of the country of Baroda.

The Nizam having heard that Rajah Moyapatram had an intention to plunder the country of Baroda, Colonel O'Reilly was ordered to take our army to that place, with

three or four thousand horsemen, and two or three thousand footmen of Hyderabad. They encamped at the town of Basson, in the country of Baroda, and both our armies had guns, and Rajah Goin Buksh, the brother of Rajah Chundoolal, was commander of the army of Hyderabad. We remained at Baroda about two or three years. The jungles of Baroda abounded with marking ants, and the air of that jungle not agreeing with many of our Sepoys, they were attacked with fever and ague, and did suffer a great deal with bowel complaints also, and by that means, many of our Sepoys and camp-followers likewise died.

It happened one day that two of our Sepoys of the 9th Regiment went to the camp of Rajah Goin Buksh, with their Regimental jackets on, to purchase something, for all was to be had cheap at his camp. While both these men were purchasing something, three or four hundred men of the Rajah's assembled, and wounded our two Sepoys with their swords, and our men having heard of it, went into the Rajah's Camp Bazaar, and brought away the two wounded Sepoys. One of them died immediately and the other after a few days. The mother of one of the attacked Sepoys also had gone along with them, and she also received a sword cut, and likewise died. As soon as our two men were wounded, all our Sepoys made ready with their muskets, &c., and filed in a line. Seeing our army ready, the army and nobles of the Rajah Goin Buksh loaded their camels and elephants with their baggages, thinking that we wanted to make war with them and began to run. The European Officers of our army wanted to know from us, by whose orders we filed the line. Our Sepoys answered, that our two men were unmercifully wounded and killed by the men of the Rajah; therefore, if we were ordered, we should take our satisfaction by making war with them. Then our European Officers consoled our men and told them that they would give them satisfaction, and ordered them to go to their places and Colonel O'Reilly

was quite annoyed with the army of the Rajah, and that Rajah immediately came to the Colonel's tent, and apologized to the Colonel very much. And as long as Colonel O'Reilly remained in the Camp of Baroda, he would send for me and enquire if any thing extraordinary happened in our camp; and in the same manner, Colonel O'Reilly sent for me that day, and told me to enquire privately, how this misunderstanding happened, and how these Sepoys were killed. Accordingly, I went to the Rajah's camp, and enquired privately from them, and I was told by his men, that they heard that some of the European Officers of our camp had large cancers on their backs, on account of which the Company's Sepoys came as spies in the day time with the intention to lay hold of their men in the night, and kill them, and take their livers for application on the boils. I brought this information to Colonel O'Reilly, and he having heard everything, was very much astonished, and told me that no such thing could happen, but perhaps the men of Moyapalram wanted to create a war between our camps; therefore, they spoke such falsehoods. Such traitors should not be retained in the army, and after two or three months the Rajah having apprehended seven or eight men, sent them to our Camp, informing, that they were the men who created the annoyance, and that they had been confined for four or five days. After five or six months, General Doveton arrived at Baroda, in lieu of Colonel O'Reilly, and took the command of the Force, and supplied us with every thing that was necessary from other stations. Our army was increased all necessaries, and after six or seven months, our corps returned to Hyderabad on account of our Sepoys falling sick, and we did duty in Secunderabad.

The State of the Army of General Doveton.

Our Regiment from Secunderabad was attached to Jaunab, and General Doveton was the Commander of all the Army of Jaunab. The Army of General Doveton

went all around Ellichpore, the dominions of Nawab Salabath Khan, and came again to Jaunab, and after that, our Regiment was attached to the army of Colonel Walker, 5th Regiment Cavalry, at Nagpore. Then Colonel Walker's army was in war all around Nagpore with the Marutah Pindaries, and from there Colonel Walker's army went after the Pindaries, near the river Nurbudda, and arrived in a village near Nurbudda. That day the army of the Sectoo Pindaries, about two or three thousand, arrived on the other side of the river, beating naggarah or drums, through a thick jungle, and their apparel was better than fine Cashmere shawls. They had very fine horses, and on the river, where the ground was dry, were practising arms on their horses, with swords and spears. The Pindaries were on the other side of the Nurbudda river, and the army of Colonel Walker was on this side of the bank of the river, and we were looking at each other, but there being much water in the Nurbudda, we could not make war with them, although the Officers had an intention to fire at the Pindaries with cannons. They did not do so, however, but wanted to cross the river and make war with them. But there was no way, and those Sectoo Pindaries, after having given their horses drink, went away in the jungle, beating naggarah or drums, and while they were going, they left a picket of ten or fifteen men on the bank of the other side of the river, and those picket Pindaries did shoot at our men when they went for water in the river. So we were hard up for water, the Pindaries being well acquainted with the course of the river, and the country through which the river ran. After a short time, some horsemen of the Pindaries all of a sudden crossed the river, and came into our camp, and plundered our men and grass-cutters, &c., and ran away in the jungles. Then one Roden of the 5th Regiment of Cavalry and one company of the 31st Light Infantry, were made ready

and went after the Pindaries. Though the Pindaries wanted to make war with us, they found no opportunity; out of the Pindaries that disturbed us, some were killed, and the others run away. Afterwards, we removed from that place and our camp arrived at a village called Kutturah, and the Sectoo Pindaries from all sides plundered us, and when we chased them, they hid themselves in the jungles. The place where we were encamped was a thick jungle, and Mr. Bolton mounted his horse, and went about half a mile from the camp, with a dog to hunt. A Pindary, by the name of Fakeerah, attacked that gentleman, and killed Mr. Bolton with his spear. Then Mr. Bolton's horsekeeper mounted that gentleman's horse, and galloped over and informed us, and immediately our European officers, sepoy, &c., and one Koden of the 5th Regiment of Cavalry went after them; but the Pindaries were not to be found. Mr. Bolton was lying dead under a tree in that jungle, and we brought his corpse, and buried him opposite our line that evening, and his tomb is now in Kutturah. From thence we set off and arrived at a place where there was a thick jungle and hills, about three or four days distance from the Nerbudda, and encamped there. And a road broke off from there to Boorhanpore, and there was a village named Haradja, and the Tahsildar of that village informed us that ten or twelve thousand Pindaries crossed the Nerbudda, and went to Boorhanpore plundering in all that country, and that they in a short period would come that road again, so, if the army should go half-way towards the Boorhanpore jungles, perhaps we would meet them. Having heard that, we proceeded towards the jungles of Boorhanpore, waiting for the Pindaries, and after the plunder, the Pindaries returned that side where we were, and we had a war with them in that jungle, and many Pindaries were killed, and after twenty days, another party of the Pindaries came towards

us from Boorhanpore, and we had another war with them likewise. In this manner we had war with the Pindaries three or four times, and we remained in that jungle for about two or three months, and then set off from thence, chasing the Pindaries through Baroda and Nagpore, and after some days three Companies from the 31st Regiment of Mr. Walker's army were sent to Budhcesur (a village) with Captain Cully, and I also was with that company. Budhcesur is on the bank of the river Nerbudda, and there is an image there called Budhcesur. Our sepoy thought that Budhcesur would have been a fine city, and so they were glad; but, on arriving at that place, they were quite disappointed. There was only a thick jungle and every tree was so high, that I cannot express the condition of the jungle crowded with millions of trees. When we got through those trees, we used to hear different sounds; same also in the night. And in the midst of those trees, there was grass grown three or four feet high, and there was no place for the sepoy to rest. All were in confusion, also the European gentlemen, and there was no village for a great distance, but more jungles, and we had Harkars who could bring no intelligence whatever. There were tigers, bears, and monkeys which had black faces, and of a large size; we saw tigers and bears run about in the evening between five and six, at one or two hundred feet distance from our camp. On account of these trees, our sepoy had no place to pitch their tents. One day the sepoy and lascars cut down some trees and placed them round as hedges, and pitched tents there for the sepoy, and in the night we were on our guard. After a month, a man came to our camp from the river to sell fish, as an inhabitant, but he was a sepoy, sent by Chandranee. We having bought fish from him, he appeared to be confused, on account of which we confined him, and

having enquired from him, he told us, that there was one Chandranee about four or five miles distance, and that she had an army of five or six thousand thieves under her command, and she told him to enquire why this army encamped in such a wilderness, and if we came to make war with her. We asked him who this Chandranee was, and he told us, that she was a commander of the thieves, and when the thieves go any where to steal, she dresses herself like a man, and accompanies them on horseback, and we enquired from him, if there were any more thieves beside her, and then he told us that we were surrounded by them. He related that one Bheem Sing had one thousand five hundred men, and Kaser Sing had three thousand men, and there were three or four other commanders who had such armies, which made a sum of about ten or twelve thousand men, and they were hid in the marshes in several places of the said river. Once in four or five months they set off to Hoelkar's country, and at other times to the Nizam's Dominions to plunder, by which means they got their livelihood. There was a nobleman, named Doonsah, in the service of the Nizam who came and encamped in this jungle, with elephants, camels, and horses, and all these thieves joined and plundered him, and also made war, and Doonsah, with great difficulty escaped from them. It was many years ago since this place was a large village, but now it is a jungle. Captain Caffy hearing all this, was very much astonished, and told me to write to Chandranee to let her know, that we came here merely to fight the Pindaries, but not to disturb her, and we have no provisions at present, so, if she will send us some rice, &c., she shall be paid for it and if she has got any thing to inform, she must write to us, and I wrote to her accordingly, and despatched the letter by her man. One of our men also accompanied

him to the other side of the Nerbudda, and Chandranee having perused the letter, she, in answer, wrote to us as follows, saying. "Why did you undergo such troubles to make war with the Pindaries, we thought that you came to make war with us; if you wish to fight the Pindaries, we shall make war with them instead of you all, and you may see the war. Many Pindaries are gone towards your dominions, and in a few days, the Pindaries will arrive where you are encamped, and we ourselves are short of provisions, so if you will be so good to send us some provisions, it will be a favor. I shall send my Vakeel to you in two or three days more, who will inform what my intentions are. Notwithstanding all this, there are many besides me, of my caste, all around you, so you must be on your guard." And according to her letter, she sent her Vakeel after two or three days, with ten or twelve men to our camp, and we pitched a tent separate for her men, and they resided in it and Captain Caffy went and visited the Vakeel, and enquired all the particulars from him, and the Vakeel told our officer, that Chandranee presented her compliments, and that she was ready at any time to make war with the Pindaries, and that there were many others of her caste men all around; and that they were in fear, so we must send for them, and comfort them, or if we wished, they would send word for them, and then they would visit us, and Captain Caffy agreed to the Vakeel, and gave him and his men, three or four sheep, rice, ghee, &c., and some new clothes, and despatched them. They went away quite pleased, and besides this, when the Vakeel was going away, he told us, that they would be ready when they were required, and after two or three days the other commanders, two or three persons, came to our detachment (their caste was Chackoo) and they lived on the bank of the river. They also paid their respects to Captain Caffy, and when he

presented to them some things, they went away to their Stations, and after that, we heard that the Pindaries were coming on that side, and there was no country on that side but jungles, on account of which we knew nothing, and had no Hurkars to bring us any intelligence. In consequence of which, we kept two sepoy on the top of each tree of the jungle, on four sides, making in all eight sepoy to watch and acquaint us, that if they should see any dust fly at a distance from the jungle, they must immediately inform us of it, and we were on our guard in that jungle, and after a month, our sepoy that we kept on the trees, informed us, that they saw a dust flying afar off, and as soon as we heard that, we made ourselves ready, and in a short time, two thousand Pindaries came and halted at a hundred yards distance from us, but we were covered with the hedges that we made, so that they could not see us, and they began to say one to another, "Brother, brother, this jungle is haunted, and man cannot come here, who then must have cut down these fresh trees from the jungles? there is some suspicion here." After having said so, they turned back to go to the road they came, and we seeing that, proceeded from the jungle and made war with the Pindaries, and we had a great war in that jungle, and those Pindaries ran away, and some with their horses crossed the river to go to their country. Then Chandrasea's robbers killed those Pindaries, and plundered them also. In this manner, we had war with the Pindaries in that wilderness two or three times; and our sepoy underwent great difficulty in that jungle, and after three or four months, there came from Bengal three or four companies of sepoy and changed guard with us, and we returned to our stations. Colonel Scott also was in that Army.

The annoyances of the Bees.

Our army marched two or three days in that jungle,

and halted in a place, and that place was surrounded with hills and very large trees, and we pitched our pickets on all sides that day, and I also pitched my picket on one side. Our field Officer was Colonel Dickens, (who is now a General in England); the said Colonel Dickens having shewn where we were to fix our pickets, retired to his tent in the camp, but no one knew that there were honeycombs on those trees, each of which, was as broad as one or two handy-wheels. All of a sudden a few bees, at first, came flying towards our pickets, and went away; they were red and of a large size, and again, after some time, about two or three hundred bees came and went away, but after a short time, they came by thousands, and began stinging our sepoy. More than one or two thousand bees, I suppose, attacked each sepoy, and they, by beating all over their bodies to defend themselves from the stinging of the bees, knocked their turbands off, as well as their muskets, and began to run like mad men on all sides, and when I called out to them to return, they would not listen to me, and one of our men, through pain, entered into a tank in the thick jungle, which was four or five feet deep, and the bees began stinging him, if he should raise his head from the water. And he often dived and raised his head from the water, and no sooner he raised his head from the water, the bees began stinging him, on account of which, he got out of the tank, and ran into the jungles, but the bees did not even then leave him. In this way the bees were troublesome to half a mile distance from our pickets, and all the sepoy were in confusion and ran in the jungles, and became senseless and helpless, but ten or twelve sepoy went and stood at half a mile distance from the place where we were encamped, and they did not care for any person, on account of the annoyance of the bees, and two or three sepoy struck their flints and set fire to the dry

branches of the jungles, and then the bees afraid of fire, left chasing our men. I sent word to Colonel Dickens that we were half a mile distance from where we were posted at our pickets, on account of the bees' disturbance, and he sent word to me, that I should pitch the pickets where I thought proper, and the sepoya that were dispersed in the jungles came one by one, and about half after five. Colonel Dickens came to us where we fixed our pickets, and was astonished to see our sepoya' faces, hands and legs swollen by the sting of the bees. So he ordered our pickets to come and join the army about three in the night, that we may march the next morning, and then went away; and we joined the army at three in the night, and marched the next morning and all the officers were astonished to see our men with their swelled faces, &c. They who marched in the night escaped from the bees, but those who marched in the day were not left without being stung. A female was on horseback with the baggages, the bees attacked her and the horse; the animal became ferocious, ran away in the jungle, and threw the female down. That day the bees wounded our camp followers and sepoya unmercifully; we made war with our enemies sensibly but through the torment of the bees, we became senseless, and our soldiers' bravery could not overcome the battling of the bees, for, as they chased us, we began to run.

The War of Maniam near Rajahmundry.

The Polliger of Maniam always plundered and made war with the villagers all around Maniam; on account of which, four companies went with Major Bowen from Samulcottah to Maniam and there was a great number of hills in that place. If we drank the water of that jungle, the hands and legs of the sepoya did swell, and they also were attacked with the bowel complaint. The people of Maniam were very wicked. Some years ago, a large army

I us assembled and made war with these Polligars and many of our sepoya and officers were killed, and there are eight or nine officers' monuments to this day. I also went between these hills, and these Polligars hid themselves in the jungles, and began firing at us, and we got in the jungle and made war with them, and that was in the night, and at break of day the war abated. Then Major Bowen sent a Hukkar to those Polligars, to enquire, why they plundered and killed the inhabitants of the company, and to ask them if they would submit to the company or not. Then those Polligars told the Hukkar, that they would accordingly submit to the company, and that they have explained their circumstances to the company, and we would soon come to know of it in a few days. But still they continued making war with us in the nights, and after a month or two, an order was issued from Rajahmundry, that we should leave Maniam and we accordingly set off from thence, and arrived at Samulcottah, and by drinking the water of Maniam, our sepoya were taken ill.

The Chase of the Pindaries by General Doveton.

After a short time, our regiment went to Jaulnah, and was attached to the army of General Doveton, and after a year or two, the army of General Doveton left Jaulnah and arrived at Hukholah, on a chase with the Pindaries. General Doveton had a large body of men, and after having remained sometime at Hukholah, went to Basson, having heard that the Pindaries had an intention to make war: so General Doveton's army proceeded by Basson, and went to Baroda. Wherever General Doveton heard the Pindaries were, he went after them, and after great difficulty, we arrived at Basson, but the Pindaries took care not to come there, and they plundered all around that place, in Baroda. Afterwards General Doveton, having made all arrangements, went to Hukholah, and remained there some days, and proceeded

again to Jaulnah, and we were doing duty there, and after ten or twelve months, the army at every station made themselves ready to go to the Deccan for war. And General Doveton took care to supply the army with every thing that was requisite for the said campaign, on account of which, all our men were much pleased with that gentleman.

The Battle in the Country of Hoolkur, by General Hyslop, Commander in Chief.

I was with my Regiment at Jaulnah, and an order was issued from Madras, that I should do duty as Aide-de-camp to General Hyslop, and the officers of my corps told me to go and be Aide-de-camp with that General, and I accordingly left Jaulnah, and went to the army of General Hyslop, which was assembled on the borders of the Nerbudda, near Handya, and I went and paid my compliments to the Adjutant-General, Colonel Conway, and that Gentleman took me the next day to General Hyslop, and General Hyslop told me that I should remain with him, and gave me a horse from the fourth Regiment of Cavalry, belonging to the Honorable Company. Wherever the General went, I was with him, and after some days, a large army assembled, and marched by stages to Hoolkur's Dominions for war, and when our army arrived near, Hoolkur's great Dewan, named Gumpates Row came to General Malcolm and had some conversation with him, and went away, and after some days, he came again to our army, and spoke something to the said General, and went away again. After two or three days there was an uproar in our army that there would undoubtedly be a war with Hoolkur, and our army then marched, and halted at Hindore, near the river Sipparat, and the army of Hoolkur was ready on that side of the river, for we could see one another plainly as we almost approached the army of Hoolkur, and two or three thousand

horsemen belonging to Hoolkur came by our side and our Officers ordered two companies of the 31st Light Infantry to be ready, and sent them to hinder Hoolkur from disturbing our camp followers, and these two companies made ready and stood in the paddy field. The horsemen came one or two hundred feet in front of our company, and began practising arms, and the Commanding Officer of our Light Infantry gave the word "fire!" and the sepoys immediately discharged their muskets, by which some of the horsemen were wounded and killed, and the rest fled to their Camp and after that, two or three thousand horsemen came near and on one side of our army; and General Malcolm seeing them, obtained leave from General Hyslop, and took three or four cannons and fired at them. Some of them were wounded, whilst the rest went away to their own camp and our army by degrees approached Hoolkur's territory, and arrived near the river Sipparat. Hoolkur's Army began to fire at us with their cannon, and our army fighting, crossed the river. But they had a large body of men, and many tents and we also began firing at them unmercifully. Bhoem Row's army was also with us, which belonged to the Rajah of Mysore, and they also did fire at Hoolkur's troops. Roshun Beig was a commander of thirty thousand footmen, and he had many guns also; and Guftoor Khan had an army of fifty thousand horsemen, and they both consulted, that Roshun Beig with his infantry should be in the front, and begin war with us and Guftoor Khan with his fifty thousand horsemen should form a line in the rear, and all of a sudden charge into our army and kill our force: that is what we had heard. In the same manner Roshun Beig with his force and guns were in the front, and Guftoor Khan on the back with his horsemen and we had a battle with Roshun Beig. Many were killed on both sides but the horsemen

of Guffoor Khan gave no help to Hoshun Beig but retreated towards Mandasoor; and the Rifle Corps and Light Infantry, and Colonel Conway with the Cavalry, charged and took away the guns from the army of Hoolkur; and General Hyslop with great care and wisdom made war with Hoolkur's men and Hoshun Beig having no assistance, ran away with his army. We thought that Hoolkur's troops would overcome us, but through the wisdom and contrivance of General Hyslop, we overcame them and our army remained three or four days there on that ground, and then went to Mandasoor, and our camp remained in Mandasoor a few days. The army of Hoolkur encamped seven miles from us and Gunpattee Row came from the army of Hoolkur to our camp, and desired peace; and General Malcolm, General Hyslop, and Gunpattee Row consulted together, and concluded a peace and our army began firing guns of joy. After having remained for some time in Mandasoor, General Malcolm and General Hyslop took our army to Hoolkur's country, and made all arrangements; and after having settled all affairs, General Malcolm went away with his army, and General Hyslop with his force arrived at Thalwar. There was a large fort there, and in that fort lived an army of Sikhs, Jhats, and Arabs, who were above a thousand; and the said fort was connected with Hoolkur's rule and they were ordered by our men to leave the fort, and take their arms with them. But the Hindoo Killadar of the fort would not consent to do so and these Arabs &c., made war with us, and did fire at us with cannon and muskets from the fort and we did fire at them also, and thus fighting we approached the fort gate, but the gate was shut, so we began to fire at the gate with canon and our army by degrees went in. The gate broke and at that time, an Arab, with a dagger, wounded Colonel Murray near the wicket gate, and we went in the fort and attacked

the Arabs, and all of them were killed; there was a Hindoo Killadar commanding the fort, on account of which the Arabs made war with us; if it had not been for that Hindoo, the Arabs would not have attempted war. After having made all arrangements, we hung the Killadar and went to a village called Vellorah, and on those hills, there were different kinds of images engraven in the stones of the hills—there were eight or nine hills of the like description, and General Hyslop and the Head Quarters Staff were quite astonished to see them but we did not understand the meaning of those images. It appears that those images were engraven many centuries ago; that is, about one or two thousand years since. From thence, we arrived at Rozah, where there was a monument of Alenghaer Padshah, which was like a poor man's monument, for there was no extra work in it; and General Hyslop and the Head Quarters staff stood for a long time there, and we came to know from the inhabitants, that there were many other kings, nobles, and saints buried there, on account of which, that place was called Rozah. From there we went to Dowlatabad, and that fort is upon a very fine hill, and many guns in the fort. On the point of the hill, there is a very large cannon the name of which is "Dhool Dhan," and houses fall and other damage is done through the shock, when they do fire the gun. And after that, we went to Arungabad, and from thence viewing the other countries, came to (Goad Nulhee) a river, and arrived at Poonah, at which place Mr. Elphinstone was Resident. And Bazeo Row having made some disturbance, burned all the houses of the army of Mr. Elphinstone, and that gentlemen showed General Hyslop all the damages that were done, as well as the palaces, and houses, and city, belonging to Bazeo Row, and that city was an excellent place. We remained some days in Poonah and from thence went to Bombay, and staid there for some days, and Gene-

ral Hyslop and the other gentlemen &c., and I embarked, and landed at Cannanore, and saw that place, and from thence we came by the jungle of Manantoddy (commonly called Elephant Jungle) and arrived at Mysore, at which place Mr. Cele was Resident. We remained there for eight or nine days, and General Hyslop got acquainted with the Rajah of Mysore, and the said Rajah was very much pleased with him, and from thence we came through Bangalore and Vellore, and arrived at Madras. General Hyslop remained for some months in Madras, and then returned to England. I was with the General, as an Aid-de-camp, until his embarkation.

The Administration of Governor

Sir George Barlow.

I was in Hyderabad with my Regiment, and came to Madras with leave of absence to visit my family. General Gowdie was then Commander-in-Chief and Colonel Conway was Deputy Adjutant General of the Army of Hyderabad and he first knew me from that time. On account of which I paid my respects to Colonel Conway on my arrival at Madras and he told me that it was very good I came on leave and desired me not to go again without informing him and that I must frequently come to his office. I always did as he bade me and he one day told me that all the army had disobeyed the Honorable Governor in Council and told me to write to all the Soobadars, Jemmadars &c. and warn them that they should submit to the Honorable Government and if not, they will undergo a punishment, as all the orders are issued from the Government, and so they should not listen to the bad counsel of others and they must, as usual, obey the Government. He told me to advise them in this very manner. I also received some Hindoostanee papers from the Government, through the

means of Colonel Conway which I enclosed in my letters, and dispatched it to my acquaintances in the different corps.

The 3rd and 5th Regiments of Cavalry, and two Regiments of Infantry, were encamped at Sydapet, at the time of Governor Sir George Barlow, and I went by myself secretly to Sydapet, and told them what was necessary and advised them, that they should not listen to another's counsel, but cheerfully to submit to the Governor in Council; and if any should tell them not to obey the Governor in Council, they must not listen to their bad advice but, as usual, obey the orders of the Governor in Council. I advised some of the Soobadars, Jemmadars and sepoys, in many other ways also and they agreed to obey the said orders of the Governor in Council and I went there for two or three nights. Some one or other informed the European officers the following morning, that I came secretly and advised the sepoys &c. and those troops were ordered by their commanders and European officers, that if I should come to them they would kill me with a bullet; and a friend of mine sent word to me, that they were ordered to kill me if I should come there again and told me not to interfere with them. Colonel Conway also came to the knowledge of it and he told me not to go again to Sydapet; and after two or three days, the Governor in Council sent for all the European Officers belonging to the Cavalry and Infantry of the Sydapet troops into the Fort, and they there held some conversation and the officers left their corps and went away to Chaddalore and some other places, according to their wish. After that, Government sent for the Soobadars and Jemmadars of the same corps, and enquired of them, if they would obey the orders of the Government or not; and the Soobadars and Jemmadars answered, that they were ready to submit to the rules of Government, and they got into the favor of the Governor in Council, and were

ordered to go and join their corps again and they went and joined their Corps, and did duty with pleasure. In consequence of the European Officers of the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry having left their corps, Colonel Conway succeeded them as Commanding Officer, and Colonel Blacker Quarter Master General, was attached to the 8th Regiment of Cavalry as Commanding Officer, and the European Gentlemen of the Staff were attached to the other Regiments of Infantry, and were doing duty in Sydapet for some time and I also was then at Sydapet. After some days, some new officers were attached to the Regiments at Sydapet; and Colonel Conway and Colonel Blacker returned again to their former duties. And after some days, I received a letter from a friend at Hyderabad, saying, that Derood Khan, Soobadar of the 2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment, had shown the letter that was sent from me to his Commanding Officer, and that Officer gave the Soobadar a horse, sword, and cash, and was much pleased with the Soobadar; and the European Officers being quite vexed, assembled a Court of Enquiry, and declared me guilty, and wanted to kill me if I went to Hyderabad. I told all these circumstances to Colonel Conway and he told me that he also received a letter on the same subject from Hyderabad and desired me that I need not be afraid; but that I shall be placed in the hands of Government and besides that, he told me some other favorable things and I remained with Colonel Conway two or three years. After some time all the army became peaceable with the Government and after some days the 31st Regiment of Hyderabad was attached to the army of General Sir Barry Close, who was going to make war with Meer Khan, towards Secoonjee Bazar. Then Colonel Conway told me, that my Regiment was going with General Close for war, against Nuvab Meer Khan, and that I also should go and join the army with the General and that if I did not join my Corps, I might remain

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with General Close. Having given this advice, he dispatched me from Madras, and I went to Hyderabad. Colonel Gore was in the European Regiment, and I paid my respects to him, and he belonged to the King's Service, and was very much pleased with me, and he told me that I had done every thing very right, and if I were going to General Sir Barry Close, he would give me some things to carry to that gentleman; and Colonel Gore gave me two hundred tents, one hundred and fifty carts with stores, accompanied by forty sepoys, and one jamadar, and a few havildars and maignes. We went to General Sir Barry Close, and delivered the things to him, and he was very much pleased with me and in a short time our army broke up, because peace was made between us and Meer Khan and General Sir Barry Close left the army, and went away, and I joined my corps, and all my regiment officers were displeased with me, and used to say, why has the Government Soobadar come again to our Regiment. They were finding an opportunity to kill me, and all the army also was against me, because I wrote to them, and a day was a year to me, as the whole army took me to be their enemy, but through the favor of some European officers I escaped from being killed. After that, on account of the animosity of the Army, I was sent to General Hyslop, Commander-in-Chief, to be his Aide-de-Camp, and I did duty at General Hyslop's. If Colonel Conway were living, he would relate to Government all the troubles that had passed over me during the time of Governor Sir George Barlow, by which occasion, the Government would be more favorably inclined towards me, and perhaps Colonel Conway may have related these circumstances to some of his friends.

Translation of a Persian letter written by Soobadar Noor Saib 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment, Native Infantry, enclosing the Hindustanee Letter from Government, to the Native Army at different Stations.

Kind Sir, may you always continue your favor on us and that Almighty may always keep you in safety. I am very anxious to hear of your welfare, and wishing to meet you soon. By the favor of God, I arrived safe at Madras on leave from Hyderabad; I am always wishing for your good health; as soon as this letter reaches you, let me know your welfare, that I may rest myself happy. As soon as I arrived at Madras, I paid my respects to Colonel Conway Bahadoor. I feel quite happy in seeing that valuable gentleman every day. I think that Colonel has great favor towards all the sepoys in the army, may God preserve always such a good gentleman with long life and safety. Now the news in Madras is, that there are three Battalions doing duty now in the Garrison, two Regiments of Cavalry from Areeb and two Battalions of Native Infantry from Wallajahbad, encamped in Sydapet, and near Madras. The Government sent for all the European officers of these Corps and enquired something from them, after which the European officers were removed from the two regiments of Cavalry, and two Battalions of Infantry, and kept separate. Afterwards, Government sent for all the Native officers, and asked them if they would obey the orders of Government or not. The Native officers were very happy in answering that while they were supported by Government and eating their bread, they were all disposed to obey with all their hearts. Then the Government was quite pleased with the native officers, and desired them to go and do duty with their corps with great joy. There is also other news, that is, Colonel Lang, Commanding Vellore, also sent for all the Native officers there, and asked them if they would obey the orders of Government Bahadar or not. To which they replied, that from their youth they were living on the bread of Government, and therefore they were always willing to obey the orders of Government. Then Colonel Lang was much

pleased with all the native officers and sepoys and ordered them to do duty with their corps the same as before. Accordingly all the Native officers and sepoys are doing duty with their corps in the same manner as the Native officers and sepoys in Madras. I have expressed all the news that has passed here; there is another thing I have to inform you that is the Government Bahadar have ordered a force to be encamped at Sydanet, I believe, to punish any one that should disobey the orders of Government. I trust you will explain the above news to all the Sobadars, Jemnadars, Havildars, Sepoys &c.

My kind friend, we are all from our youth maintained by the Government, and ought to be faithful to the English Gentlemen. We have been supported until now and will be hereafter also; therefore we must all behave the same as formerly, that is, be faithful, loyal, well-wishing and trustworthy to the Government. I trust that all the Sobadars, Jemnadars, and sepoys will never disobey the orders of Government, as it would be better for us to be obedient to Government, and those that wish bad to Government and give bad advice to the Sepoys will be kept distant. I enclose in this my letter a Hindoostanee paper from Government. I trust all the Native Officers and Sepoys will follow the advice in that paper and show faith and trust on our part. I give you this as a caution to be careful. So I have nothing to say further.

17th August, } From Sobadar Noor Saib,
1800. } 1st Battalion 10th Regiment N. I.

Translation of a Hindoostanee Paper from Government, circulated to the Native Army, in a Persian Letter of Sobadar Noor Saib.

The Governor in Council thinks proper to inform the army of the following facts.

1st That some of the European Officers in the service of the Company have disobeyed the apparent orders of Government; therefore we thought proper to remove them from their situations and keep them separate for some days.

2nd In doing this, the situation of the Native Army may be apprehensive of fear, but it must always think firmly to obey the Government, because it is serving under them, and all the orders are issued by Government.

3rd The good conduct of the Native Army towards the English Sircar, will receive the same encouragement and support, as formerly experienced from the Governor in Council.

4th We have never intended to make any reductions in the status of the Native Army; we expect that on this declaration, the sepoys will always shew faith to the Company, and whatever gentlemen the Government shall place over this army, must obey their orders. The reports given by the common people, who start fear in the army, and make their confidence lessen towards the Government, such reports are never to be trusted or given heed to. If anything wrong is said, never consent to it.

5th The Madras Sepoys, St. Thomas's Mount Army, Trichinopoly Sepoys, and Vellore Sepoys, at this time, have all shewn a good disposition, which the Government have much approved of, and are very much pleased with. The Governor in Council expects in like manner the sepoys at the other stations also will be faithful to the Government.

3rd Decr 1808.

A Statement of Service under the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, as aide-de-camp.

At the time of General Hyslop, Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Alexander Campbell, Commander-in-Chief, General Bowser, Commander-in-Chief, General Doveton, Commander-in-Chief, General Sir George Walker, Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Robert O'Callaghan, Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Peregrine Maitland, Commander-in-Chief and General Sir Jasper Nicolls, Commander-in-Chief, who had the command of the Force of the Settlement of Madras, I acted as Aide-de-Camp to their Excellencies, and did duty with them and the above mentioned Honorable Gentlemen, through their good will, gave me testimonials, which are entered in this book, and will be perceived by the respectable readers; and besides them, General Baird, Generals Sir Barry Close, Colonel Maxwell, General Brown, Colonel Floyd, Colonel P. Dallas, Colonel Halliburton, Colonel Garnett, Major Armstrong, Mr. Hurdie, Collector, Colonel O'Reilly, and Colonel Walker of the 5th Regiment, Cavalry, gave me also characters, and when we were going for war in the Deccan, I was robbed of my property and the testimonials given by the above mentioned gentlemen were likewise lost with the said stolen property and Captain McIntosh, Commissary, took much trouble in searching for those things, but they could not be recovered.

This is to certify that the bearer hereof Soobadar Major Noor Saib has served me in the rank and capacity of my native Aide-de-Camp, from the commencement of the campaign in the year 1817, to this date and that he has never ceased to prove himself a brave, zealous, and intelligent officer, and as such I beg to recommend him to the notice of my successor in the Chief Command of the Madras Army.

MADRAS,
1st June 1821.

(Signed) T. HYSLOP,
Lt. General.

Madras, May 13th 1831.

My dear Sir Robert,

Noor Saib, Soobadar Major of Artillery, is one of my native Aide-de-Camp, whom I recommend to your protection and favor. He is a most distinguished officer, and a most excellent man, and is one of those I have already recommended for the Nobut, to which I most earnestly request your support. He has been Aide-de-Camp already to my two predecessors and deserves all the favor you can bestow upon him. He as well as Sheer Ally speak English fluently, and may be trusted with anything you wish done for you. He is the bearer of this and will await your orders, and believe me much yours.

(Signed) G. WALKER,
Lt. General.

A true copy

(Signed) G. S. FITZGERALD,

Lt. General A. D. C. to

The Honorable Sir George WALKER.

Sir Robert O'CALLAGHAN,

&c. &c. &c.

Soobadar Major Noor Saib having been Aide-de-Camp to my three predecessors and above five years with me, it is but due to him to certify to his inviolable attention and excellent conduct during all that period, and he has previously received the highest eulogiums, for his distinguished conduct in the field; I consider him deserving the highest rewards in the service, and have accordingly recommended him to Government, for the honor of the Nobut, and shall feel much interested in his success.

Madras,
July 14th 1831.

(Signed) G. T. WALKER,
Lt. General.

On the occasion of my relinquishing the command of the Madras Army, I have much pleasure in giving to my native Aide-de-Camp Soobadar Major Noor Ooddeen Khan

Bahadar Shooja Jung, this testimonial of my high sense of his good and faithful conduct during the period he has been attached to me which has been from my arrival in India in May 1831. He has always evinced every readiness in the discharge of his duties, and has given me great satisfaction. His gallant and meritorious Services during the long period he has been in the Army are recorded in the 2nd Para of the General Orders by Government, dated the 5th October 1832, and I have much pleasure in strongly recommending him to the favor and protection of my successor Sir Peregrine Maitland.

Fort St. George, } (Sd.) L. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
15th October 1836. } Lt. General.

I entirely concur in all that Sir Robert O'Callaghan has recorded respecting my native Aide-de-Camp, Soobadar Major Noor Ooddeen Khan Bahadar Shooja Jung, and I have great pleasure in recommending him to the favor and protection of my successor, Sir Jasper Nicolls.

Madras, } (Signed) P. MAITLAND,
January 3rd 1839. } Lt. General.

Madras, 7th January 1829.

I have known Soobadar Major Noor Saib for a period of twenty five years. His great respectability of character and general good conduct, as a Soldier and a Gentleman, have given me the most favorable impressions of his worth, and I consider him one of the most deserving and meritorious native officers now in the Service, and as such recommend him to all his superiors.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adj. Genl. of the Army.

During the periods that General Sir Alexander Campbell, Lt. General Bowser, and Major General Sir John Doreton commanded the Madras Army, Soobadar Major Noor Saib was Native Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-

Chief, I had the best opportunities as Military Secretary, of becoming acquainted with his character, which was always that of an Officer and a Gentleman, and I have reason to know that he was esteemed as such by them respectively.

BANGALORE, } (Signed) G. A. WETHERALL, }
26th July, 1830. } Lt. Colonel The Royal.

Madras, January 24th, 1819.

This is to certify that I have known the bearer hereof Soobadar Noor Saib since the year 1806, at which time he was promoted to the rank he now holds, and his Commanding Officers have borne testimony to his superior character, and since the year 1806 he has been under my immediate command, and invariably conducted himself to my satisfaction. He has been engaged in constant fatiguing services for the last few years, and was selected for an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in 1817, since when he has continued in that Situation, and was present at the battle of Mahalpoore, and has since received a Medal of distinction from Sir Thomas Buxton for his conduct on that occasion.

(Signed) CHARLES DEACON,
Lt. Colonel 16th Regiment.

A Brief Statement of my Services, when in Garrisons and Camps, at the time I was appointed as a Commissioned officer.

Besides the foregoing circumstances, from the time I received my commission as an officer, whenever I was with the sepoys either in garrisons or in camps, if I heard of anything privately, that the Sepoys or any other persons in the garrisons or in the army did commit any wrong towards the Honorable Company, on hearing of that privately, I immediately apprized our Commanding Officers of it, and obtaining their orders, I settled every thing as was

proper, so that there should be no misunderstanding with the Company, and I used to advise them in a proper manner, and settle every thing without the least disturbance. All these circumstances will be well known to the old European Officers, with whom I had the honor to be, and on account of which, those officers were very fond of me.

Statement when I entered the Honorable Company's Service.

I entered the Honorable Company's Service as a Private in the year 1779. Promoted to a Naigam in 1782. In the year 1784 I was promoted to Havildar, and in 1785 to that of a Jemadar at the time of the Right Honorable Lord Hobart. In the year 1806 I was a Soobadar during the Administration of the Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive, and in the year 1819, at the time of Major General Sir Thomas Munro, I was promoted to a Soobadar Major.

After the Battle of Mahalpoore, I came to Madras with His Excellency General Sir Thomas Buxton, Commander-in-Chief, as an Aide-de-Camp. (Which time, the 4th Glendane Battalion of Artillery, was increased at Lord Thomas's Mount, and I was transferred from the 31st Presidency Light Infantry, to that of the aforesaid corps of Artillery as Soobadar Major, and by the Grace of God I was enabled to write all the foregoing Pattlees, &c.

Noor Gossien Khan

Bahadur Shogga Jung,

(which Title was granted by
Government) and late Soobadar

Major of the 4th

Glendane Battalion of

Artillery, formerly called

NOOR SAIB

MADRAS,
1st July 1830.