SHĀH 'ALAM II.

Oct. 9: Safar 29, H. 1174. Sadāshiv Bhāu removes Shāh Jahān II. and installs Mīrzā Jawān Bakhš, grandson of 'Alamgīr II., as Emperor, with the title of Jalāl-ud-dīn Shāh 'Alam, appointing Shajjā' ud-daulah as 'masīr. Sadāshiv captures Fort Kunjpā, puts to death 'Abdūs-Samad Kān B'dāli and Qub Kān and imprisons other zamīndārs. Ahmad Shāh orders his troops to cross the Jumna. Nov. 29: the Abdāls are defeated in an action, where, however, the Marāthā loss is 1,000. Dec. 25: after another conflict, in which Balwantrāv is killed, the Marāthās retire to Pānpat.

Nov. 20: Firing resumed more continuously at Pondichéri. Major Allen at Tiyāgar is joined by Visajī Pandit the Marāthā, also by a body from Tranquebar.

Dec. 4: The Rāja of Mysore enters Kātur; his forces are beaten off at Narsingpur. A revolt in Madura occurs.

Dec. 34: The Rāja of Sunda (Malabar) grants a farsad to Robert Gambier for the purchase of pepper produced in the country.

Dec. 31: A severe hurricane at Pondichéri has serious effects on the English forces, siege-works, and ships.

Ishwāri Singh, of Jaypur, dies. Mādhū Singh, his brother, succeeds.

1761

Jan. 1: Great earthquake in Arakan.

Jan. 5: A body of Marāthās issues from camp at Pānpat in
A.D. 1761

desperation for food, but are cut to pieces by the Afghans. A
decisive battle resolved on.

Jan. 7-9: On the subsidence of the river, renewed attacks on
Pondicherry are made. Fresh cannon and stores arrive from
Madras. Jan. 10: Coote's aide-de-camp, Duespe, is killed while
speaking to a messenger from Lally. The Hanover battery pours
fire into the town. Jan. 14: A deputation advances from the town
and offers terms of admission, and on Jan. 16 the English take
possession. The government is vested in the Madras presidency
and the fortifications demolished by order of Mr Pigot, the
Governor.

Jan. 12: Ananda Ranga Pillai, diarist and chief dobbashi
(interpreter) at Pondicherry, dies.

Jan. 12: Jumada II. 6, H. 1174. The Marathas advance on
the Durtan camp and join battle, but sustain a terrible defeat.
Sadashiv Bhau, Vishvasrav, the Peshwa's eldest son, with many
other chiefs are slain; Holkar and Damaji Gaikwad escape. Forty
thousand prisoners are said to have been slain. The Peshwa, on
his way north, returns again to Poona—dies June 12: (Zi-H qa'da 9).

Jan. Jaswantrav of Dhar having fallen at Panipat, Khande-
rav Pur succeeded at the age of two and a half. Dhur is de-
spoiled by Holkar and Sindia.

Claude Martin, to avoid Lally's severity, deserts to the British
for whom he raises a company of French cavalry.

Jan. Major Carnac arrives at Patna, in succession to Col.
Calliaud, engages the Emperor's troops, in Mirkasin's interest,
and defeats the imperial forces at Gaye Manpur. Jan. 15. M.
Law, who had taken service with the Moghals, is taken prisoner.
The Emperor gives himself up to the English.

Jan. 21: Clive, in a dispatch, intimates the dismissal by the
Court of Directors from the Company's service of Messrs Holwell,
Pleydell, Sumner, and Maguire.

The Sikhs assume greater power, and elect a certain Chintia as
their Emperor at Lahor; they are defeated by a Durtan invasion.

Feb. 3: Fortress of St George, to the right of Jinji, taken
by Capt. Stephen Smith. Feb. 4: Tyagar taken by Capt.
Presston after a sixty-five days' blockade. Feb. 8: troops from
England encamp at Mahé. M. Louet's allies failing, he capitu-
lates to Major Hector Munro. By April the French power in
the peninsula is obliterated.

The Nawab Mir Kasim ‘Ali, impatient with the English, seeks
to plunder the wealth of Ramnariyan, his deputy at Patna, for
funds to oppose them. But Ramnariyan solicits the help of
Major Carnac, and then of Carnac’s successor, Col. Eyre Coote;
buts were forbidden by the Council to protect him, and he
became a victim to Mir Kasim ‘Ali’s rapacity.

The Jaipur army repulsed at Koti by the genius of Zalim
Singh, Chatrali’s prime minister.

Suroj Mal Jat succeeds to the absolute sovereignty of Bharatpur.
Maddhavraj Sindia becomes ruler of Ujjain, and the ally of
the regent Raghubanath against the Jats of Bharatpur and the Rohillas;
he annexes the fort of Gwalior and consolidates his power.

March 13: Col. Eyre Coote embarks from Madras for Bengal.

June: Raghubanath, as regent of the Maratha dominions,
opens negotiations with the English at Bombay, in view of Nizam
at Toka, and so alienates many possible adherents; Mir Mughal,
youngest son of Nizam ul-Mulk, deserts to the Marathas. An
accommodation takes place, by which the cessions of Aurangabad
and Bedar revenues are relinquished by Raghubanath.

June: Haidar ‘Ali enters on the government of Mysore, all
power being taken out of Nanda Raja’s hands. He is invested
by Basat Jang with the Nawabship of Sira.

July 18: Nizam ‘Ali imprisons Salabat Jang, and invests him-
self with the Subahdari of the Dekhan.

Sept. Maddhavraj, second son of the late Peshwa, invested
at Satara as Peshwa by the nominal Raja, who remains under the
restrictions of Tarabat.

Sept. 14: The British at Bombay come to an agreement with
the Peshwa, adjusting disputes which arose from Maratha attacks
on the Siddis of Janjira their allies.

Dec. Tarabat dies at Poona. The Raja of Satara’s position
improves, and he is allowed the town of Satara to live in.

Mir Kasim ‘Ali challenges the privileges claimed by the
Company’s servants under the farmas of 1757 and the late
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1761</td>
<td>treaties, and begins to organise troops under Mughal officers, and removes to the fort of Mongir.</td>
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<td>1762</td>
<td>The small state of Samthar, separated from the Datiyā territory, claims independence of the Marāṭha suzerainty.</td>
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<td>Jan. The Governor of Taungu rebels: his nephew, the Burmese king, blockades his city, which surrenders.</td>
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<td>April: Great shocks of earthquake in Arakan.</td>
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<td>April-May: Messrs Vansittart and Hastings, sent to the Nawāb at Mongir, endeavour to modify the former treaties under which the enormities complained of from the private trade of the Company’s servants were carried on. The Calcutta Council rejected the proposed terms, to the Nawāb’s great annoyance.</td>
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<td>Siddī Yaqt Khān succeeds to the regentship at Janjiā, in prejudice of Siddī ‘Abdul Rahim, the real heir, who, however, in 1772, receives Danda Rājpur, with the prospect of succession to Janjiā on Siddī Yaqt’s death: thenceafter ‘Abdul Rahim’s second son is to be Siddī.</td>
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<td>Rānā Gaj Singh of Udaypur dies. During his reign Marāṭha oppression increases. Rānā Arsi, his uncle, succeeds.</td>
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<td>The chief of Manipur appeals to the Bengal Government for protection from the Burmese. Sept., a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance is negotiated—ratified 1763—but meanwhile Manipur is invaded.</td>
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<td>Nov. Mir ʻAlī renews his remonstrances against the private trade of the Company’s servants. An agreement is concluded, allowing the benefits of the Company’s pass to bona fide imports and exports, but prohibiting evasions of duty by private persons: the duties to be fixed at 9 per cent.</td>
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<td>Mādhnārāv leads an insurrection against Raghunāthārāv, who retires to Aurangābād, but returns supported by Mughals. Mādhnārāv submits, and a reconciliation is effected.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Oct. 12: The Nawāb of the Karnātak, attempting to exact arrears of tribute from the Tanjor Rāja, appeals to the Madras Government and obtains by its mediation twenty-two lakhs as arrears, and an annual tribute of four lakhs.</td>
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The Philippine Islands taken by an expedition fitted out from Madras.

Jijibai, widow of Sambhaji, Raja of Kolhapur, adopts Shivaji Bhosle as heir, and conducts the affairs of State in his name.

Haidar 'Ali obtains the Nawabship of Sira for three lakhs of rupees, and exacts tribute from the palaqars of Chhota Balapur, Raidurg, Harpanhalli, and Chittaldurg.

Jan. Haidar 'Ali conquers Bednore, which he makes his capital. The Rana and his adopted son are taken prisoners.

Jan. 28: Mr Vansittart returns to Calcutta, where his negotiations with Kasim 'Ali produce dissatisfaction in the Council. It is determined (Hastings and Vansittart dissenting) that the imperial firman gives a right to internal trading duty free. March 7: it is resolved that Messrs Amyatt and Hay be sent on deputation to the Nawab. Feb. 19: the Nawab had seized some arms and refused to deliver them, and Mr Ellis is authorised to use force. The Nawab's order to remit all transit dues—thus putting the British on an equal footing with the country merchants—is treated as a declaration of war. June 24: Ellis surprises and takes the Nawab's fort at Patna, but it was retaken next day, and all the English at Patna were seized as prisoners.

July 7: The Calcutta Council again instal Mir Ja'far as Nawab, deposing Mr Kasim. July 10: Zil-hijja 18, H. 1176, Mr Amyatt and several others murdered by the Nawab's orders, on their way to Calcutta. July 11: by a treaty with the new Nawab, all existing treaties with the Company are confirmed and other advantages granted. Major Adams proceeds against Mr Kasim, whom he defeats, July 19, between Calcutta and Murshidabad. July 24: Adams storms and takes Murshidabad. Aug. 2: at Gheria near Gaur, Mr Kasim's army is again defeated. Sept. 5: after another defeat at Udha-Nala, Mr Kasim flees to Mongir and thence to Patna, where, by means of Walter Reinhard (Samru), he murders Messrs Ellis, Hay, Lushington, and others, and 125 English prisoners. Nov. 6: Patna taken by storm, and the Nawab flees into Aundh.

Surajmal Jat of Bharatpur, now master of Agra, makes an attempt to capture Dehli; while hunting he is killed by a party of Mughals. His son, Jawahir Singh, succeeds, and forms an
A.D.
1763

alliance with Holkar. According to the Seir Mutahharî, Sûrajmâl was killed in battle against the Rohilkâ Najib-ud-daula in December.

Peace between England and France concluded by the Treaty of Paris, signed Feb. 10. All factories taken from France since 1749 to be given back. France to erect no fortifications and keep no troops in Bengal, to renounce all acquisitions on the coast of Coromandel and Orissa, and to recognise Muhammad 'Ali Khân, son of Anwar-ud-dîn Khân, as Nawâb of the Karnâtâk.

Muhammad Yutuf, sipâhi commander in Madura, in consequence of having paid no tribute, is confronted with a force in August; he holds out against all their efforts.

Oct. 16: The Nawâb of the Karnâtâk by sanad confers on the English certain districts dependent on the Sûbah of Arkat, including most of the Chingalpat district.

Oct. Raghunâthırâv inflicts a severe defeat on the Mughal army, under Nizâm 'Ali and his diwân, Râjâ Pratâtpûrânt, at Rakshâshbûrun on the Godâvârî. Peace is concluded at Aurângâbâd.

Nov. Naungdongyi, King of Burma, dies. His next brother, known as Hsengbyusheng, succeeds. He prepares to invade Siam.

Nov. 14: Robert Fulk succeeds Mr George Pigott as Governor of Madras, till Jan. 25, 1767.

The Marâthâs capture a Portuguese vessel, on which war is declared by the Portuguese, together with the King of Sunda and the Râjâ of Kolhâpur, who, however, fail to co-operate. Mandângurb capitulates to a Portuguese attack.

Muhammad Reza Khân, son of Chanda Sahib, claims and obtains Haidâr's protection.

Miyân Achan, Nawâb of Surat, dies. Of four competitors, the British support Mr Qutb-ud-dîn, who is installed as Nawâb.

Dec. The hill country of Sunda taken by Haidâr 'Ali. The râjâ and his family take refuge at Goa.

1764

Jan. 16: Major Adams dies when about to sail for home.

Feb. 11: The European battalion of the English army mutinous, also the sepoys, till Feb. 28, when order is restored. Major Carnac takes command. The contemplated campaign into
A.D. 1764

Audh is abandoned, and the army marched to Pātna. May 3: Nawāb Shuja‘ud-daula and the Emperor, joined by Mir Kāsim, threaten Pātna, and are beaten off by Carnac. Major Hector Munro, who arrived from Bombay in May, superseding Major Carnac, restores discipline by severe measures.

Sept. 15: The troops leave Pātna, and, Oct. 23, completely defeat the Vāzir’s army at Bakṣār. This leaves the English masters of Bengal. Terms are granted to Shāh ‘Alam, but on Nawāb Shuja‘ud-daula’s refusal to give up Mir Kāsim and Samru, negotiations are stopped with him, and the army advanced to overrun Audh.

May 3: Clive arrives in India as an Irish viscount, and head of the Bengal Government.

Rāja Nand Kumār made Mahārāja by Shāh ‘Alam, is also appointed collector of Burdwan, Nadiya, and Hāgil.

Oct. 19: The Portuguese vicēroy-elect having died on the passage, a commission, viz., Dom Antonio Taveira da Nieva, archbishop; João Vaz Pereira, Chancellor of State; and Dom João José de Mello, Comptroller-General, take office by succession patent.

Fazl Ullah Khān establishes Haidar ‘Alī’s posts as far north as the Krishnā. Mādhavrāv, by judicious generalship, defeats Haidar at Rattihali, and requests Raghunāthrāv to join in command.

Oct. Muhammad Yusuf is seized in Mādura and delivered to the English attacking force. His subjection had cost the Company and their ally, the Nawāb of the Karnātak, a million of money.

Dec. Shāh ‘Alam proposes to confer on the English Ghāzipur and Benares, and to retain the rest of the Vāzir of Audh’s possessions. This is condemned by the Court of Directors as burdensome and profitless.

Kāsim ‘All escapes into the Rohilla country with some friends and a few jewels which he had saved from the clutches of his late ally, the Vāzir of Audh.

1765

Jan. Boundary differences between the Nawāb of the Karnātak and the Rāja of Tanjor settled in favour of the latter.

A.D. 1765

His son, Mir Phulwari, with the title of Najm-ud-daula appointed Nawab. Feb. 20: a treaty with the new Nawab commits the entire military defence of the province to the Company; a Nahib Stubah, to be chosen by the Nawab and approved by the Governor and Council, to have entire control of the civil government.

Feb. The Marathas retire from the Mysore territory on the restoration of all places taken from Morari Dev of Gotti and Abdul Hakim of Savantur. Sira is left in Haider's hands.

Jawahir Singh of Dig, the Jat leader, defeated by the Jaypur Raja, and murdered at Agra in 1768.

The Peshwas and the Nizam, disgusted at the treacherous vacillation of Jangir Bhonsla, unite against him, burn Nagpur and force him to give up the money he had received from each for his assistance.

March 12: By a resolution of the Court of Directors Clive is reappointed President of Bengal, with command of the Company's forces in the province. He dismisses Nand Kumar, Najm-ud-daula's prime minister, and forbids him to leave Calcutta. Muhammad Reza Khan's influence now begins to be felt.

March 23: An agreement is concluded between Ravivarna, regent of the Chirakal, and the Tellichari chiefs for the cession of the province of Kandatara (Malabar) to them.

May 3: Clive arrives at Calcutta, and on the 7th declares the Select Committee formed, with Messrs Sumner and Sykes as members. He enforces the Company's covenant against the receipt of presents.

May 3: A skirmish with the Vazir of Audh and with the remnant of the Maratha force takes place near Kor. May 19: General Carnac receives a letter from the Vazir, who agrees to come into the British camp, and a conference takes place, resulting in the restoration of the Vazir's dominions. Private trade or factories in Audh not insisted on, but Allahabad and Kor were retained for the Emperor.

June 25: Clive proceeds up country to arrange with the Nawab for the government of the province, and to conclude a treaty with the Vazir Shuja'ud-daula.

Aug. 12: The forman of the districts of the provinces of Bengal,
Bihar, and Orissa is granted by Shāh ‘Alam to the Company, and all territory previously held by the Company is confirmed to them.

Rāja Aī Singh of Patialā dies. Amar Singh succeeds.

A British expedition dispatched to Mālvaṇ to put down the continued plunder of the Kolhāpurī. This suppressed, the Rānī agreed to permit the establishment of a factory, with the monopoly of cloths from Europe, and to pay seven and a half lakhs of rupees. None of these promises were fulfilled.

An expedition from Bombay, under Major Gordon and Capt. John Watson, captures the fort of Yestwāntagār. It is agreed to restore it on suppression of the piracies so long practised on the British.

René Médac, a Frenchman in the service of the English at Bombay, forms a company of French and sipāhs, and leads an adventurous career, till 1777.

A dāk (postal service) established between Calcutta and Murshidābād.

Jan. 1: The Select Committee issue an order that “double full batta” for the officers in Bengal, formerly paid by the Nawāb, is to cease. Much indignation felt, and in May a mutinous outbreak occurs. Almost every officer resigns. The sipāhs remain in sufficient numbers to overawe the European troops. By a court-martial some officers are cashiered — among them, Sir R. Fletcher was dismissed for not repressing the combination at first.

Jan. 20: The Burmese army encamps before Ayutthia.

Feb. 4: Negotiations entrusted by Mādhavāv to his uncle, Rāghuṇathrāv, result in a treaty at Bednār with Haidar ‘Alī, who gives up all claims on Sāvanṭ, and retires across the Krishnā.

Feb.: Shab’an, H. 1178. The Nawāb of Bengal and his family retire from Lucknow to Bāreilly. He fails to gain over the Rohilā and Afgān chiefs.

Feb. 14: A treaty is concluded between the King of Kandy and the Government of Colombo, defining the position of the Dutch authorities in Kandy.

Feb. 16: By a secret treaty between Mādhavāv and Haidar ‘Alī, the districts ceded by the Nizām on the 4th Feb. are partially restored. Jānōji Bhānala is compelled, on an invasion of the united armies, to sue for peace.
April: Ava reoccupied as capital by Hyengbyusheng.

May 3: Count Lally is beheaded at Paris.


Aug. 30: Rabii' II. 13, H. 1179. Shuja-ud-daula reinstated by the British Government as Nawab of Audh.

Sept. 8: A Trade Committee was formed to put into execution the laws regarding private trade. Dec., letters from the Court of Directors absolutely forbid inland trade by private individuals to be carried on.

Oct. 24: The East India Company concludes a treaty with Khem Sawai of Sawaiwadi. The fort of Vingoria is ceded for thirteen years.

Nov. 12: Col. Calliaud, on the part of the British Government, negotiates a treaty with Nizam 'Ali, by which, for the Sarkars of Elinz, Chikakol, Rajamandri, Musafinagar, and Guntur, the British Government agree to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force when required, and to pay nine lakhs a year when the assistance of their troops is not required. Two battalions join the Nizam for the reduction of the fort of Bangolur, now in possession of Haidar 'Ali.

Chikka Kishn, titular Raja of Maistr, dies. Nanja Raja Raja Udayar is placed on the throne by Haidar 'Ali, but subsequently deposed.

Malharav's son, Khandera, dies. His widow, Ahilyabai, acts as regent for her son, Malhar, with Tukaji Holkar, a tribesman of her husband, as commander of the army.

H. 1179. Raghoba besieges Gohad and demands tribute from Jawahir Singh of Bharatpur, who sends two envoys to treat. These are bribed, and promise to betray Jawahir, but their treachery is discovered.

Haidar 'Ali invaded Malabar and seized Calicut.

Jan. 15: Lord Clive intimates his intention to resign, and leaves India. Feb. 17, Henry Vereust succeeded as Governor of Bengal, till Dec. 1769.


Jan. 27: Thomas Hodges, Governor of Bombay, till Feb. 23, 1771.

Presents having been forbidden by the Directors, Lord Clive gave up a legacy from Mir Jafar of five lakhs, adding to it three lakhs from Safi-ud-daula, the successor of his brother, Najm-ud-daula, and formed "Lord Clive's Fund," for invalided officers and soldiers of the Company's service, and their widows.

Ahmad Shah Durrani again invades the Panjáb. He confers on Amar Singh of Patiala the title of Rājī Rājīgan Bahādur, and the insignia of flag and drum. He overran several Sikh districts towards Delhi, and returned to his own country.

April: The garrison at Ayuthia yield to a general attack by the Burmese besieging army. The city is destroyed by fire, and the king, Ekādatha Rāja, killed. The Burmese are at once recalled to deal with a Chinese invasion which is successfully repelled, and the eight Shān states in the basin of the Tapeng river are reunited to Burma.

Mahārāja Fath Shāhī Bahādur, ninety-ninth of the line from Bir Sen of the Hutwa (Husainpur) Rāj, rebels against the British Government.

The Newār chief of Khātmānū applies for aid against the Gūrkās. Capt. Kieloch, despatched with a small force, is compelled by the deadly climate of the Terai to retire. The Gūrkās overrun Nepal, and their chief is eventually recognised by the British Government as Rāja.

Nizām 'All obtains the aid of two British battalions to aid him in the siege of Bāngalūr, held by Haidar 'All. Haidar persuades the Nizām to desert the English alliance for his own; he also bought off the Marātī invaders by a payment of thirty-five lakhs of rupees.

Aug. 25: Haidar 'All's and the Nizām's forces descend the Ghats to invade the Karnātak and attack Col. Joseph Smith, who retreats on Trinomāli till reinforced, and Sept. 26, inflicts such
A.D. 1767

loss on the enemy that they desire to negotiate, but their terms being inadmissible, Smith again defeats them, Nov. 8, near Ambūr, after which they retired above the Ghātā.

Oct. Jawābir Singh, son of Sūrajmal Jāt, overruns the country near Ajmir, belonging to Mādhav Singh Kachhwāhā who, declining to lead the Rajputs against him, they are headed by Dalī Sing and totally defeat Jawābir Singh.

1768

Jan. In consequence of Nīz̑m ʿAlī's breach of the treaty of 1766, a force under Col. Peach had advanced from the Northern Sārkārīs as far as Worangal, when, Feb. 26, the Nīz̑m signed a new treaty, revoking all samāds granted to Haidar ʿAll by the Subahdārī of the Deccan; agreeing to hand over the administration of the Karnāṭak above the Ghātā; not to interfere with the possessions of Muhammad ʿAll, the Nawāb of the Karnāṭak; and to accept a reduced payment for the Northern Sārkārīs.

The Madras Government sent out two bodies of troops—one under Col. Wood to secure the fortified places in the south, and Shingarikota was taken Feb. 12, and Salem March 20; the other, under Col. Smith, entered Mysore proper, but lost much time in taking Krishnapurī, May 7; then ascended the Ghātā, took Venkatagiri, June 10; Mulbagal, June 28; Kolār and Hosur, July 11.

March 12: Dom João José de Mello appointed Governor at Goa. He effects several economies in Government, the governor's salary being reduced to 20,000 sefarins per annum.

March 21: The King of Portugal issues an order for the expulsion of all Jesuits from India.

May: Haidar marches on Mangalore, where an insurrection had broken out. A British officer from the Bombay garrison, with 1,500 men, sent to support the town against Haidar, departs by sea, leaving 240 of the sick and wounded.

Raghunāthrao, discontented with the power allotted him by the Peshwa, creates internal dissensions among the Marāthās, and, supported by Holkar, Jānnāb Bhonsla, and Dāmāji Gaikwād, rebels against his nephew, but is surprised at Dhodāp by Mādhavrāo, and imprisoned at Poona.

Dāmāji Gaikwād dies, leaving four sons. The eldest, Sayaji, being an idiot, the second, Govindrāo, secures recognition as
successor by a large masar to the Peshaw, who, however, subse-
sequently accedes to Fath Singh's representations of Sayaji's claims.

June: Safar, H. 1182. Jawahir Singh of Bharatpur assassi-
nated by a degraded soldier. Ratan Singh succeeds.

Aug. 4: Haidar arrives back from Malabar. The two Madras
forces met at Hoskot, where a Maratha corps under Morari joined them. Haidar 'Ali made a desperate but unsuccessful
attempt to surprise Morari's camp. He then went off, collected
reinforcements, returned towards Kolar, and proposed terms of
peace, which were refused.

An action at Mulbagal costs Col. Wood 8 officers and 229
men killed. Nov. 14: Col. Smith is recalled to Madras: Col.
Wood, his successor, twice defeated, is deprived of the command.

The Chinese with a powerful army invade Burma a fourth
time.

Jan. Haidar 'Ali, eluding the main British force, takes Kârîr
and Erode, and marches down the Kâveri. March: Haidar reaches
St. Thomas Mount, near Madras, with 6,000 cavalry, and proposes
terms of peace, viz., mutual restoration of conquests and prisoners;
assistance of each contracting party in case of the other's being
attacked; the terms to be made obligatory on the Bombay presi-
dency. March 27: this treaty concluded and ratified on April 4.
This ends the First Mysore War.

April: An Act passed, allowing the territorial revenues to be
held for five years by the Company, and to pay £400,000 per
annum into the exchequer.

April 10: A Junta of the exchequer of Goa is created.

The exclusive privileges of the French East India Co. are
suspended by the king's decree. The Company was afterwards
abolished by the National Assembly of 1796.

Sept. A Commission, consisting of Messrs Scafton, Vansittart,
and Francis, appointed to inquire into Bengal affairs; these all
perish in the wreck of the "Aurora."

Dec. 13: The Chinese army in Burma being defeated, and the
remnant surrounded, a convention for peace, friendship, and
commerce is agreed to, and signed by a Commission of fourteen
Burmesse and thirteen Chinese.
It was proposed to send out a naval commander-in-chief, with full political powers, on the part of the king. The measure was carried after much opposition, but proved very inconvenient during the short period it was tried.

For revenue purposes Bengal is divided into six divisions: Calcutta, Bardham, Rajshahi with Murshidabad, Dhaka, Dinajpur, and Azimabad. Native officers are to be superintended by servants of the Company, called supervisors, in the collection of revenue and the administration of justice.


Dec. 24: Mr. Verelst resigned in Bengal. John Cartier succeeded as Governor of Bengal, Dec. 26, till April 13, 1772.

Jan. 31: Josias Dupré succeeds Mr. Charles Bourchier as Governor of Madras, till Feb. 2, 1773.

Feb.: Shawwal, H. 1283. Great hurricane at Calcutta. This year Bengal is visited by severe plague and famine. A fifth of the population said to have perished: Mill says more than a third.

March 10: Saifuddaula, Nawab of Bengal, dies. His brother, Mubarakuddaula, aged twelve, succeeds, with a stipend reduced from thirty-one lakhs odd from the Company to sixteen lakhs, during his minority.

July 26: Sir John Lindsay arrives at Madras as King's Commissioner Plenipotentiary, with powers to negotiate and conclude arrangements with Indian sovereigns in general. This appointment is made without the Company's assent, and the latter, feeling superseded, decline to co-operate. He favours the pretensions of the Nawab of Arcot against the Company.

The East India Directors send their first expedition under Capt. Kinloch to establish trade with Nepal. Owing to sickness and the difficult nature of the country the enterprise is abandoned.


Sept. A Revenue Council appointed at Murshidabad.

Oct. Najibuddaula, Nader Shah's deputy at Delhi, dies. His son, Zābita Khan, succeeds to his Indian possessions and the government of Delhi.
Nov. Mādhavrāv Peshwa sends a large body of Marāthā horse, under Gopālārv Patwardhan and Malārāv Rāstīa, and follows himself with more troops to punish Haidar for misappropriation of tribute, and rapidly reduces forts and villages. In June 1771 he is forced by illness to return, leaving Trimbakrāv Māma to carry on the war.

A Marāthā force defeats the Jāts at Bhatapur.

Nanjā, Raj Udiyar, of Muisur, found intriguing with Trimbakrāv, is strangled by order of Haidar ‘Alt, and his brother, Bettada Chāma, is placed on the throne.

H. 1184. The Fakhru-l-Nawshin of Muhammad Kān written.

Feb. Muhammad ‘Alt, Nawab of Arcot, seeks help from Madras against the Rāja of Tanjor; being refused he dissuades the presidency from further movement. Sept. 9 to Oct. 27: Tanjor is invested by an army under General Smith and the two sons of the Nawab. Peace is signed between the Rāja and Nawab ‘Umaid-ul-Umrid. This peace is much resented at the presidency.

Feb. 26: William Hornby succeeds Mr Thomas Hodges as Governor of Bombay, till Jan. 9, 1784.

March 5: Haidar, attempting to escape from the Marāthā invaders, is attacked and defeated at Chinkuli, and flees to Seringapatam, which is invested till June, when Haidar binds himself to pay them thirty lakhs of rupees.

April 23: The British Government makes over to Momin Kān, Nawab of Khand, on payment of 75,000 rupees, the fort of Talāja, now taken from the piratical Koli.

May. The Emperor Shah ‘Alam, with 15,000 troops raised by Mughal nobles, marches from Allahābād to Nabiganj, where he cantons. The Marāthā vaktī, Mahādājī Sindia, presents the demands of his masters: the balance of ekauthe due from the time of Muhammad Shāh must be discharged; plunder taken to be shared equally by Mughal and Marāthā troops; Marāthā leaders to be confirmed in their jāgirs; and five lakhs of rupees must be at once advanced to the Marāthās from the imperial treasury. These imperious demands being complied with, the Emperor enters Delhi in triumph on Dec. 25.

Sept. 2: Sir Robert Harland arrives at Madras, as successor
to Sir J. Lindsay, the King's commander; like his predecessor, he takes the side of the Nawāb against the presidency.

Pratībī Nārāyaṇ, ruler of Nīpāl, dies. His son, Pratīp Singh, succeeds.

Oct. 24: The Marāthās move on Bangālor, Haidar remaining at Serīngapatam. He applies to the Madras presidency for help, but on the advice of the Nawāb is refused, in spite of the treaty.

The British Government sends an expedition to Bharoch to enforce the payment of arrears due to the Surat Agency. The expedition fails, but before another is sent, the Nawāb makes overtures, and a commercial and inter-political treaty is concluded, Nov. 30.

An order issued that the administration of the Custom House at Goa should be carried on for and on account of the State.

The Parliamentary restriction on the dividends ceasing, in 1769, the Court in March and September again raised the dividend to 13½ per cent.

Jan. The Marāthās hurry the Emperor into the field to plunder the country of the Rohilas; and they invaded the Sahāranpur jāgr of Zābitā Khan, the son of Nājīb-ud-daula, who was forced to escape to Shujā‘-ud-daula, Nawāb of Audh. The Marāthās then wholly seized the rich booty of the province.

Jan. 20: The Sābāhdār of Audh confers with General Sir Robert Barker at Faizābād regarding the Rohila persecution by the Marāthās, and the danger to Audh, with a view to the formation of an English offensive treaty. The Rohilas object to a proposed division of their territory: their lands continue to be plundered.

March: The Nawāb of the Karnātak again applies for help from Madras. A force of Europeans and Sipāhsis with the Nawāb's cavalry, marches from Trichinopoly, and by June 15 all the chief forts in Great Marawar are in their hands.

April 13: Warren Hastings appointed Governor of Bengal, in succession to Mr. Carter, till Feb. 1, 1785.

The Revenue business and Treasury removed from Murshid-ābād to Calcutta. The law courts are also transferred, under the name of Sadr Diwān ‘Adilat, composed of governor and two
councils for civil cases; and Șadr Nizamat 'Adilat for criminal proceedings, composed of native law officers, exclusively subject to review of the governor and council. Under these were District Courts, and the collectors have revenue and judicial authority. These were continued till 1793.

Muhammad Raza Khán deposed from his office as Nāib Diwán and Nāib Sābah at Murshidabad, and arrested. Gurudās, son of Mani Kūmar, succeeds as Ḍīwān. The former post is abolished. Rāja Chitab Rād, who held the same post at Pātra, is also arrested—the latter is honourably acquitted. Manī Begam, originally a dancing girl, takes charge of the young Nawāb and the control of the Murshidabad palace.

April: The Bombay Council resolve to appoint a resident envoy to the court of the Peshwa. Mr Thomas Mount arrives at Poonah in this capacity; in Nov.—a few days before the death of Madhavāvā.

May: After a futile attempt at an alliance with the Marathás, the Rohillas come to terms with the Subahdar of Audh. July 12, a treaty is formally concluded in which the Marathás consented to retire on a promised payment of forty lakhs of rupees by the Rohillas, and Shujā-uddaulā having made himself responsible to the Marathás, they quitted Kuthar.

May 14: The East India Company resolve to abolish the system of dual government, and "to stand forth as Diwān," and to take upon themselves, by the agency of their own servants, the entire care and administration of the revenues.

In 1769 civil servants were appointed as supervisors of the native revenue officers; they were henceforth to be styled "collectors." The lands to be let for five years.

June: The Marathás, having abandoned their designs on Bednur and Sunda, conclude a treaty with Haidar 'Alī;—they to retain Shivaji's ancient possessions, with Mudgiri and Gārām-konda, Haidar to pay thirty-six lakhs of rupees, as arrears and expenses, and fourteen as annual tribute.

War breaks out between Raghunāthrāvā and Nīdām 'All, who is compelled to give up territory, but who cajoles Raghuṇāthrāv into restoring the whole.

Nov. 18: H. 1186. Madhavāvā, the Peshwa, dies at the age
of twenty-eight, having commended his brother Nārāyanśrī to
the care of his uncle Raghunāthśrī.

Nov. 18: In consequence of the Nawāb’s ill-treatment of the
British factory agents, a British force takes Bharoch by storm.

Dārendra Nārāyan, Rāja of Kuch Bihār, a minor and prisoner
in the hands of the Bhūtās, offers to pay half his revenue to the
E.I. Co., in return for help against his oppressors.

Rānā Anśi of Udāypur is murdered; Rānā Hamir succeeds.
Six districts in each reign are severed from the kingdom.

Fath Singh Gaikwād, regent of Baroda, seeks alliance with the
English, which is declined.

The Rān of Kolhāpur dies. Plunder and mismanagement
continue in her kingdom.

John Morrison, formerly a servant of the E.I. Co., takes service
with Shāh ‘Alām about 1772, and receives the titles of “General
and Commander-in-Chief of the Great Mughal’s forces,” and
“Ambassador and Plenipotentiary” to George III.; he went to
England with a proposal to invest the King with the absolute
sovereignty of Bengal, Bihār, and Orissa, in exchange for a body
of troops to defend the throne of Dehli. René Madec, a French
adventurer, also took service and was made a Nawāb.

The Dutch East India Company purchase Nagar from the
Rājā of Tanjor. The town is surrendered.

First public courts of the Portuguese instituted in India.

Dec. 22: The Emperor, besieged by the Marathās in Dehli,
unable to resist longer, opened the gates to them. He was now
entirely under their control, and they extorted from him a grant
of the provinces of Korkā and Allahābād.

Jan. 13: The Governments of British India and Baroda enter
into a short contract in which the British agree to pay the Gaikwād
his share of the revenues of Bharoch captured by the English.

Feb. 2: Alexander Wynch succeeds Mr Josias Du Pré as
Governor of Madras, till Dec. 11, 1775.

April 5: A treaty is signed by the Bengal Council and
Dārendra Nārāyan, Rāja of Kuch Bihār, by which protection is
accorded by the former in return for a moiety of the Rāja’s
revenues.
The imperial deputy of Allahabad and Kozã applies to the Company for leave to place them under British protection. The districts are sold to the Vazir of Audh for fifty lakhs of rupees.

April 11: Râghunâthrao again imprisoned by order of the Peshwâ Narayanrao, for fostering dissensions.

May 10: The E.I. Company applied to His Majesty's Government for a loan. The Government, acting on the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Company, brought in the important "Regulating Act" (13 Geo. III., c. 63), appointing a Governor-General and four Members of Council, for five years, to Bengal: Mr Warren Hastings to be Governor; Mr Richard Barwell, senior Member; and Lieut.-General John Clavering, Colonel the Hon. George Monson, and Mr Philip Francis. To the Court of Directors, to consist of twenty-four, an annual election of six new members for four years was ordained. The nomination of Governor-General was in future to be by the Directors, subject to the approbation of Government. The other presidencies were made subordinate to Bengal. A supreme Court of Judicature was instituted at Calcutta, with judges appointed by the Crown. All territorial correspondence to be laid before the Ministry.

May: Jânoji Bhosula dies. Mudaji's son, Râghoji, is appointed heir. Mudaji defeated by his brother Sabaji.

May: The Marathás in Audh return south, fearing the united armies of the Vazir and the British.

June: Another Act of Parliament is passed lending the Company £1,400,000 at 4 per cent., restricting the dividend to 6 per cent., foregoing the annual payment of £400,000 until the debt be discharged, and continuing the retention of territorial possessions until the expiry of the Charter.

June 9: The arsenal at Goa and much shipping destroyed by fire.

June 25: Rabî' I. 25, H. 1187. Muhammad Raza Khan is acquitted, but not reinstated in the Naibship. He joins the party of General Clavering, and is made Faujdar of Murshidabad.

June: Ahmad Shâh Durânî dies. His second son, Taimûr,
succeeds by testament, but is compelled to put down the faction of his elder brother, Simalan Mirza. The title of capital is removed to Kabul.

June: The Madras Government anew open war with the Raja of Tanjor, in the interests of Muhammad 'Ali, Nawab of Arcot, who was dissatisfied with the terms obtained in 1771. Aug., the army leaves Trichinopoly, and Tanjor falls, Sept. 16, when the Raja Tuljaji and his family are captured. A treaty is concluded by which the Raja binds himself to do nothing contrary to the Company's interests, to receive an English garrison, to contribute four lakhs of pagodas, and to grant to the Company 377 villages.

The English take Nagar, purchased by the Dutch from the Raja of Tanjor.

Aug. 30: A tumult of Maratha infantry arising, Narayanrao is murdered in his palace, in presence of Raghunathrao, who did not attempt to prevent the deed. He is proclaimed sixth Peshwa.

Aug. Warren Hastings convenes with the Nawab of Audh. He promises aid, and makes over Allahabad and Kora to the Nawab for £500,000; and withholds Shah 'Alam's tribute.

Sept. 6: Jumada II. 18, H. 1177: Nawab Shuja-Uddaula, on compulsion by the British Government, grants a sanad of succession to Chait Singh, Raja of Benares, son of Balwant Singh, who died 1770.


Nov. 18: The Nawab writes demanding the help promised by treaty in 1769, in the subjugation of the Rohillas. This demand is later acquiesced in.


Nawâb Singh of Bharatpur dies in Dîg fortress. His brother, Naval Singh, succeeds, but Ranjit Singh, a younger brother, with Mughal aid, opposes the succession and captures Bharatpur.
The office of "Intendante da Marinha e dos Armazenas" (Superior of Marine Dockyards) established at Goa.

In Bengal in 1773-74 the revenues were £2,481,404; and the civil and military charges £1,488,435. The army consisted of five companies of artillery; one troop of cavalry; three regiments of European infantry; twenty-three battalions of native infantry; and twenty-eight companies of invalids,—total, 27,000 men.

Madras (Fort St. George) had in revenue and subsidies, £887,302; and charges £814,992. The army (1773) consisted of European infantry, 3,486; European cavalry, 68; artillery, 581; Sipāhīs, 15,845;—total, 19,975.

Bombay (1773-74) had revenues, £109,163; and charges, £347,387. The army—artillery, 434; European infantry, 1,620; Sipāhīs, 4,346;—total, 6,400 men.

Jan. 18: Dom João de Mello, Portuguese governor, dies. Philippe de Valladares Souto Maior succeeds by Patent of Succession till Sept. 24, when Dom José Pedro de Camara takes office as "Governor and Captain-General," the title of Vicerey being now disused. The Court of Judicature at Goa is abolished.

Raghunāthāvar in the Karnātak, is obliged, for financial reasons, to come to terms with Haidar, who thus regains three of the Marāthā districts. The ministers conspire against him. March 4: he gains a complete victory over Trimbakār Māna at Kasīgton. He proceeds to Burhānpur, gaining men and levying contributions, when on April 18, the birth of a posthumous son of Nātrāyānāvar makes his recognition as Peshwā an impossibility.

April: The English troops under General Champion enter Rohilkhand. April 23, they defeat the Rohillas at Miranpur-Katra, near Bareilly. Hāfiz Rahmat, the Protector of Rohilkhand, dies of his wounds. The Nawāb Vāzīr kept aloof during the battle; but after this victory he plundered and despoiled the whole country.

April 25: A treaty of peace with Bhutan is signed at Fort William by Hastings and his Council on the representations of the Teshub Lama of Tibet. May 13: George Bogle is appointed by the Governor-General to lead an embassy to the Teshub Lama of Tibet, to open up trade and friendly relations with that country. He visits the Lama and returns, 1775.
Aug. The Nawab of Aundh and Fasulla Khan, Rohila Jagirdar of Rampur, conclude a treaty known as that of Lal Dang. The war with the Rohillas now terminates.

Sept. 6: The Bombay Council receive a proposal from Raghunath for treaty and alliance, to enable him to resume the government at Poona, he promising to make over Salsette and Bassein, but they refuse this cession. Oct., the Portuguese attempt to retake Salsette. Dec. 9: the Bombay Council resolve to anticipate them by taking thana, which falls Dec. 28, Commodore John Watson being mortally wounded on the third day of the siege. The island of Karanjat, and all Salsette reduced by Dec. 31.

Oct. Collectors' courts are abolished and Provincial Councils established at Calcutta, Bardwain, Dacca, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, and Patna, to superintend the joint Departments of Revenue, Trade, and Administration of Justice—as sanctioned in 1769.

Oct. 19: Philip Francis, Clavering, and Monson arrive in India.

WARREN HASTINGS, FIRST GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Oct. 20: The new régime for the Government of India begins. Warren Hastings, now Governor-General, and Mr. Barwell are opposed by the other three Councillors, Francis, Clavering, and Monson.

Nov. 22: Clive, under the strain of ill-health and persecution, commits suicide, aged forty-nine.

Jan. 6: The Rani of Bardwain lodges a complaint against the English Resident, who, she said, had supported her sister in withdrawing her son from her guardianship. A compromise is effected.

Jan. 28: 23rd of January, 1775. Shuja-uddaula, the Nawab Vazir of Aundh, dies. His son, Asaf-uddaula, succeeds: with him a treaty is concluded May 21, confirming him in possession of Allahabad and Korah, and ceding to the British Government Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and the possessions of Chait Singh. Falling into arrears with the British, Shuja-uddaula endeavours to deprive his mother, Bahu Begum, and the mother of Shuja-
uddanis of their property. Oct. 15: an agreement is signed, by which the Vazir engages not to make further claims on the Begum's properties. This is guaranteed by the supreme Government.

Feb. Intelligence of the capture of Thana reaches the Bengal Government, which had required the Bombay Council to give an account of its proceedings. Their action is censured as being inconsistent with the relations with the ruling powers at Poona.

Feb. Raghunath Ram, deserted by Sindia and Holkar, renew negotiations with Bombay, and after many delays, on March 6, concludes "the treaty of Surat," of sixteen articles, confirming all former treaties. The Bombay Government promise help to the number of 300 men of all arms, Raghunath making over as security for payment Amod, Hansot, Versal, and part of Anklesar, besides ceding in perpetuity Bassein and its dependencies.

March 17: Raghunath's army, with the contingent from Bombay under Col. Keating, lands at Khandy, and after some minor actions, engages the army of the Poona regency under Hari- pant Phadki, when the British and their allies, after much loss, finally defeat him at Aris on May 15. July 3: an accommodation between Fath Singh Gaikwad and Raghunath is brought about.

March 30: A charge is preferred by Maharaja Nand Kumar against Warren Hastings for acceptance of part of the salary of a native official. In spite of Hastings's protests against the Council's assumption of judicial power, the official is dismissed and another appointed at one-half the salary.

April: Nand Kumar is prosecuted along with Joseph Fowke, by Councillor Barwell, Mr Vansittart, and native officials for conspiracy, and Nand Kumar and Fowke are held to bail.

April: The captive King of Peshwa, found guilty of inciting the Talising people to rebellion, is publicly executed at Rangun.

May 6: Nand Kumar was arrested under a warrant of the Supreme Court at the suit of Mohan Prasad on a charge of forgery. June 6: he is tried before Sir Elijah Impey, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 5.

June: The Bengal Government, now supreme, interfered with the Bombay Government, disapproving of their connection with any of the Maratha powers, and insisted on the cancelling at once of the treaty with Raghunath (by which Salsette, Bassein, and
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part of the revenues of Bharuch had been ceded to the Company),
and on the withdrawal of all the British troops furnished for his
assistance. The despatches of the Court of Directors approve
of the acts of the Bombay Government, at the very time they
were ordered to be annulled by the supreme authority at Calcutta.

Bettada Chama Raja, titular Raja of Maisur, dies. Haidar
‘Alí places a child on the throne with the title of Khasha Chama
Raja.

Murdoch Brown, a Scotchman, arrives at Calicut as Consul
for Maria Theresa of Austria, engages in trade, and in 1792 is
spoken of as the most considerable of any British subject on that
side of India. He lost eleven ships, each of 1,000 tons or more,
in the war with France.

Sir Robert Fletcher (Commander-in-Chief 1772, but removed
for obstruction) returns to Madras as Commander-in-Chief.

Dec. 11: The Right Hon. Lord Pigot, Governor of Madras
till Aug. 24, 1776, is sent with powers to reinstate the Raja of
Tanjor.

Dec. 28: Lieut.-Col. John Upton sent from Calcutta as
Envoy Plenipotentiary to arrange a treaty with the Marathas,
arrives at Purandhar.

1776

Jan. 22: Mr. Francis enters a Minute disapproving of the
quinquennial lease, and proposing the levy of a fixed land tax
on the Zamindars.

March 1: The Treaty of Purandhar concluded by Col. Upton,
supersedes the Treaty of Surat, still leaving Salsette to the
Company, but not so favourable as the latter. Raghunath
is required to disband his army and retire on a pension.

May 22: a supplementary agreement modifies these terms, and a despatch
from the Court of Directors of April 5 confirms the Treaty of
Surat, “under every circumstance.” This being tantamount to
a renewal of the war, Raghunath again takes the field, no longer
supported by the Bombay Government.

March: Safar, H. 1190. Sayyid Murtaza Khan, prime
minister at Lucknow, killed by the eunuch Basant ‘Alí Khan,
who was jealous of his influence with the Nawáb ‘Asaf-ud-daula.
Basant ‘Alí is killed the same day by the Nawáb, and Iraj Khan
appointed prime minister, dies shortly after. Hasan Raza Khan succeeds, with Haidar Beg Khan as active deputy.

March: The Tirthi-Fais Bakhsh of Sheo Parshad finished.—Compiled at the desire of General Kirkpatrick, it forms a history of the Afghans of Rohilkhand.

April 11: Lord Pigot reinstates the Raja of Tanjor, thus offending the Nawab of the Karnatak, at whose instance the President’s actions are hindered. May 29: the Madras Council reject but afterwards support the claims of Paul Benfield (who had large money dealings with the Nawab) to an assignment on the revenues of Tanjor. Lord Pigot suspends two members and orders the arrest of the Commandant, Sir Robert Fletcher.

June: Haengbymbon, King of Burma, dies. His son, Singguss, succeeds.

Haidar ‘Ali overruns Cochin and exacts tribute from the Raja Verulam Tampuran: Tipi, Haidar’s son, overruns Anegundi and dispossesses the chief Timmappa.

Aug. 24: Lord Pigot is arrested and imprisoned at St Thomas Mount, where he dies May 11, 1777. Four members of the Council were afterwards tried in England and fined £1,000 each. George Stratton succeeds as Governor of Madras, till Aug. 31, 1777.

Oct. 10: Mr Macleane informs the Court of Directors that Warren Hastings authorised him to tender Hastings’s resignation of office. This was formally accepted by the Court, but repudiated by Hastings; and Mr Edward Wheeler appointed a member of Council to take the place of General Clavering, who, as senior member of Council, was to be Governor-General ad interim.

Sept. 25: By the death of Col. Monson, Hastings, with the aid of Berwell and his own casting vote, reverses the measures of the majority of the last two years.

A Roman Catholic bishop was appointed to Pondichery.

March: Lieut.-Col. Upton is recalled from Poona, and Mr Mouiy appointed as Resident Envoy. A French merchant ship arrives at Chaul with cargo, and M. St Lubin with several other Frenchmen proceed to Poona, at which the English are alarmed.

April: The quinquennial leases in Bengal expire. Neither Hastings’s nor Francis’s schemes being sanctioned, the annual leases are again put in force, and were continued for four years.
June 10: A Commission of the Directors restores Lord Pigot to office; he had died May 10. They then nominate Sir Thomas Rumbold to succeed him, John Whitehill to be second in Council, and Major-General Hector Munro, Commander of the Forces, to be third.

June 19: Intelligence of the reported resignation of Hastings reaches Calcutta, where great confusion arises from his disavowal of such resignation. The Supreme Court support Hastings in his resolution to retain the government.

Aug. 30: General Clavering dies. Mr Wheler succeeds on the Council. Hastings had denied his resignation, and carried all divisions by his casting vote.

Aug. 31: John Whitehill arrives at Madras, and acts as Governor till Feb. 8, 1778. George Stratton, acting Governor of Madras since Aug. 23, 1776, is suspended from the Company's service.

Oct. Mr Hornby, Governor of Bombay, in a Minute of Council, expresses the necessity for decisive action in Maratha policy, and complains of the fettered control of the Bombay Government.

Nov. In consequence of complaints from Bengal of the encroachments of the Supreme Court, who sought to extend their jurisdiction over all classes of natives, though legally restricted to the Company's servants, the Directors appeal to the Ministers for relief.

St Lubin, the French adventurer, received at the Poona court as on a mission from the King of France.

Dec. 12: Rām Rāja, the puppet prince of Satara, dies, and Sabā, surnamed Abba Sāheb, the adopted son of Rām Rāja, succeeds.

Jan. 5: The Marathās under Haripant Phadikī and Parshurām Bhalo defeated in the Adoni district by Haidar.

Feb. 8: Sir Thomas Rumbold takes up the Governorship of Madras, till April 1780.

March 19: The Bombay Council estimate the expenses of the expedition on behalf of Raghoba or Raghunathrav and of money paid to him or expended on his account at rupees 22,29,652.
March: The Bengal Council consider the complaints of the Begams of Audh, against the Nawab, who would neither pay them their maintenance allowance, nor furnish the Company’s tribute.

March 24: Sir T. Rumbold proposes to bring the Zamindars to the seat of Government, instead of a committee visiting the Northern Sarkars, for the settlement of business. Of the thirty-one Zamindars sent for, thirteen did not obey the summons. Discontent is produced by appointment of Sitarum Ræ to the director of his brother, the Raja of Vizianagaram.

Moroba Phadnavis proposes to the Bombay Government the restoration of Raghunathrao. The Bengal Government approving, Col. Leslie is sent with a subsidiary force. Nana Phadnavis’ party retire to Purandhar, and pretend acquiescence.

June 8: With the return of Haripant Phadki and Mahâdevji Sindi, the faction of Moroba is crushed. The Bombay Government, however, resolve to reinstate Raghunath, and on Nov. 22 an advance force occupies the Bor Ghat, and encamp at Khandala. Mr Carnac, by his casting vote as President of the Field Committee, becomes virtual Commander of the Army. Desultory skirmishing follows till the end of the year.


July: Hearing that war with France was declared, the Bengal presidency capture the French settlements at Chandanagar, Masulipatam, and Karikal. Aug. 10: the English fleet under Sir E. Vernon and the French under M. Tronjolly engage, the French ships drawing off, and sailing away on Aug. 21. Aug. 8: Sir Hector Munro took post before Pondicherry; Aug. 21: the boundary hedge is seized; Oct. 17: in view of an assault, M. Bellecombe proposes a capitulation, and the garrison were allowed to march out with the honours of war. Oct., Mahé invested by the English, although Haider’s flag flew side by side with the French. Haider threatens the British. Nov., Basalat Jang sends a proposal to cede Guntur for a fixed annual payment, to dismiss the French, and to accept English troops for defence.

Rânâ Hamir of Udaypur dies. Rânâ Bhim Singh, his brother, succeeds.
A.D.

1778


Mādhav Singh of Javpur dies. Pithri Singh, a minor, succeeds, but dies within a year. Pratāp Singh, a brother, succeeds.

Count Bénolc de Boigne joins the E.I. Co.'s service; but imagining himself neglected by them, he joins Mādhavavān Sindia, who utilises him to train his troops.

Walter Reinhard ("Samru") dies, and is buried at Agra.

1779

Jan. 4: Capt. Stewart, leader of the advance of the British force, dies at Kārle; the army creeping forward less than a mile daily, affords Nāna Phadnavis and Mahādajī Sindia time to collect forces. Jan. 6: Col. Egerton resigns the command to Col. Cockburn. Jan. 9: the Marāthās retired from Talegan Dābhāde when the British army arrived. Mr Carnac, with the Committee, against the opinion of the officers, now proposed to retreat; and, Jan. 11, throwing the heavy guns into a pond, and burning the stores, 2,600 British troops retreated before the Marāthā forces of at least sixteen times their numbers. Next morning they were attacked, but successfully resisted, and reached Vadgāon, where, Jan. 13, Mr Carnac agreed that the British should resign to the Marāthās everything acquired since 1773 with the revenues of Bharoch and Surat, stop the advance of the Bengal army and pay 41,000 rupees to Sindia's servants. The authority to make such a treaty is repudiated by the Bombay Council, and the officers responsible are dismissed the service.

Jan. 27: A treaty is concluded with Basālat Jang confirming the cession of Guntā; a resident is appointed, and a force under General Harpur sent to protect his territory.

Jan. 30: The British force sent from Bengal under General Thomas Goddard to aid against the Marāthās, arrives at Burhānpur after a march of nearly ten months; leaves Burhānpur Feb. 6th, and arrives at Surat 26th. He was now, Feb. 26, invested by the supreme Government with full powers to treat with the Poona ministry, but in vain endeavours to negotiate with them.

March 19: Mahā, the last of the French possessions, with its surrounding territory, surrenders, and is occupied by Col. Braithwaite and a British garrison till Nov. 29, when, on his
March 25: Sir Eyre Coote appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal army in succession to General Clavering, and member of Council in April, till April 26, 1783.

April 6: Mr. Holland arrives as resident at Haidarabad from the Madras presidency: Nizám 'Ali objects to the English force with Bashtāt Jang, but had himself taken over the dismissed French force. The Bengal Council censures the action of the Madras presidency in the matter of Gustār, from which province the peshkhān (quit-rent) had been withheld.

An attack, instigated by Sindia, was made on Bānkot, to excite the English to hostilities.

June 12: Raghunāth, with his sons, Amritrāv and Bājrāv, escapes from Sindia and arrives in General Goddard's camp, and receives from him a lavish allowance. Negotiations with Nāna Phadnavis continue, but are stopped in October, the surrender of Salsette and the person of Raghunāth being demanded as preliminaries. Goddard opens negotiations with the Guīkwādd, Fath Singh of Baroda, and discovers a treacherous correspondence between Nāna Phadnavis and the Dutch factors at Surat.

June 13: The garrison at Damar, being destitute of money and clothing, revolt. The governor, anxious because of the proximity of Raghsobā and the English, procures sufficient to pay them up to May 13.

The supreme Government disapproved of Sir T. Rumbold's acts at Fort St. George: he indignantly repelled the interference.

The missionary Schwarz is deputed by the Madras presidency to treat with Haidar. His mission proves unsuccessful.

Haidar 'Ali and Nizām 'Ali unite to prevent Bashtāt Jang receiving British protection, and invade Gustār.


The supreme Government notify to the Zamindārs, &c., that they are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and forbid provincial chiefs to aid them with military force.
Jan. 1: General Goddard resumes hostilities against the Marathas, marching on Dabhoi. Mr. Boddam occupies the Peshwa's districts near Surat: Mr. Gambier with an irregular force, occupies Ankolear, Hansot, Dabera, and Amod. Jan. 20: Dabhoi is evacuated, and Jan. 26, Fath Singh concludes with General Goddard an offensive and defensive alliance: he was to receive the Peshwa's share of the territory north of the Mahi in lieu of his south of the Tapri, and supply a force of 3,000 horse. Goddard marched on Ahmadabad and captured it, Feb. 15. Feb. 29: Sindia and Holkar crossed the Narbada, but on Goddard's advance to Baroda they retired to Pavangarh and attempted negotiation. This proving futile, Goddard surprises Sindia's camp, April 3. The Marathas again attacked, April 19, and skillfully evade a second action.

Khandrav Pukur of Dhâr dies. Anandrâv, a son born posthumously, succeeds nominally, Rangârâv Urekar, minister, acting as ruler.

Feb. Mr. Gray, sent from the Madras presidency, offers renewed alliance with Haidar 'Ali,—an offer which is rejected.


April 11: The business of the courts at Calcutta is now divided into two parts, one relating to revenue, the other to individuals. A separate court, called the Sadr diwan 'Adâlat, is established for the cognisance of disputes arising between individuals.

May 8: Col. Hartley is sent from Goddard's camp to the Konkan to prevent the Marathas from cutting off supplies from Bombay.

June 12: The Supreme Court command the Guntur Sarkâr to be restored to Basâlat Jang.


Aug. 3: Gwallar fort surprised and captured from Sindia's officers by Capt. Popham in a night attack, without the loss of a single life.
Aug. 27: Hastings having accused Sir Philip Francis of faithlessness and breach of trust, is challenged to a duel, in which Francis is badly wounded; he left India Dec. 9.

Aug. 25: Sir Hector Munro leaves Madras for Conjivaram. Haider prevents Col. Baillie’s junction with Munro by cutting in between the armies.

Sept. 10: Lieut.-Col. Baillie advancing from Pullaith is overpowered at Perumbalum by an overwhelming force under Haider and Tipu. Of eighty-six British officers only sixteen survive. Munro, learning of the disaster, throws his guns into the tank of the temple at Chingalpat, and retreats to Madras.

Sept. 22: The Governor-General enters a Minute expressive of the inconvenience of the arrangements of the new courts.

Sept. 25: The Bengal Council determine to send relief to Madras, to suspend the Governor, Mr Whitehill, and to appoint Sir Eyre Coote to recover authority. Nov. 8: Mr Charles Smith is appointed Civil Governor at Madras, till June 22, 1781.

Oct. 24: It is passed in Council that the Chief Justice, Sir Elijah Impey, be asked to undertake the office of Judge of the Sadr Diwani ‘Adalat.

Oct. 31: Arkat falls before Haider’s troops, and the fort surrenders. Nov. 3. Haider from this base invests the chief strongholds in the Karnatak.

Nov. 5: Sir Eyre Coote arrives at Madras.

Jan. A. Hicky’s Bengal Gazette started—contains scurrilous attacks on Hastings and Sir Elijah Impey. Its circulation through the Post Office was stopped in Nov. He was twice arrested and punished, and in 1782 the paper ceased. Hicky, though a worthless man, was the pioneer of the English press in India.

Nov. Vastr of Audh, at the instance of the Council, demands 5,000 horse cavalry. Fairulla Khan, the Rohilla chief, as “the quota arranged by treaty for the service of the Vastr,” but the treaty having stipulated for troops not horse, Fairulla Khan represents his inability to comply.

The Government conclude a compact with the Rana of Gohad. The envoys take possession of the castle.

Darindar Nasyan, Raja of Kach Bihâr, dies. His father,
AD 1780

Dhujindar Nārāyana, who had been carried off by Bhutias, succeeds till 1783.

Pierre Cuillier, afterwards known as General Perron, arrives in India as a petty officer. He deserts his ship to take military service under the Rānā of Gohad.

1781

Jan. General Goddard besieges Arnāla, a fort on a small island ten miles north of Bussein, which capitulates Jan. 18.

Jan. 17: Sir Eyre Coote marched from Madras and proceeded to Pondicherry, recaptured by the French, where he disarmed the inhabitants. The French fleet fearing the expected English squadron, sailed, Feb. 15, to Mauritius.

Feb. 8: General Goddard's advance force penetrates the Bor Ghāt, and encamps at Khandālā. Nana Phadnavis brings up his forces, attacks under Haripant Phadki, and sends skirmishing parties to the plains, but pretends to treat, March 15. Two corps attacked by Parshuram Bhau Patwardhan, who sustains a reverse, but who attack the main body and drive them back with heavy loss. Goddard is obliged finally to retreat, and arrives at Pānvel with heavy loss, April 22.


Oct. 15: these culminate in a treaty by which the territory conquered on the farther side of the Jamnā is to be restored to Sindia; he is not to claim any part of the territory the English had added to Gohad, and to endeavour to effect a peace between the English and Haidar 'Ali and the Pathūrās.

The English fleet attacked Haidar's new shipping, destroying it at Calicut and Mangalūr. June: Sir Eyre Coote suffered a partial repulse in attacking Chidambaram; and, July 7: Haidar risked a general engagement near Porto Novo and was completely routed. Haidar now abandoned his designs on the southern provinces; his son, Tipū, raised the siege of Wandawālah, and both retired to Arkut.

Mudājī Bhonsla of Nagpur sends an army into Katak. The
Governor-General purchases its retreat, detaches Mudder from the Maratha confederacy, and turns him against both Haidar 'Ali and the Peshwa. April 8: the treaty formally concluded.

Feb. 20: Establishment of the Board of Revenue. April: Dewani courts increased from sixteen to eighteen. Faujdars abolished.

April 9: Lord North brought before Parliament proposals restricting the Company, and bringing their affairs under the control of the Secretary of State. These were afterwards made the basis of three principal provisions of Mr Pitt's East India Bill. Lord North's suggestions were modified into the Act 21 Geo. III., c. 63; and all former privileges were granted to the Company till March 1, 1791. But all despatches on Revenue or Civil and Military matters were, by this Bill, to be submitted to the Minister. The Company pay down £400,000, and are allowed a dividend of 8 per cent.; three-fourths of any surplus to be paid to the Government.

June 19: Bill passed by Parliament restricting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in India. The Governor-General and Council, with all matters of Revenue, all Zamindars, Native-Farmers, and Collectors of Revenue, were exempted from its jurisdiction.

June 22: Lord Macartney arrives at Madras as Governor-General. At the head of the militia he immediately, on the breaking out of war with the Dutch, attacks their settlements at Pulicat and Safras, which surrender.

June 26: A petition for the renewal of the East India Company's charter is presented from the Directors.

July 7: Warren Hastings leaves Calcutta for Benares and puts under arrest the Raja Chait Singh for evasion of an increased tribute, refusal to supply three bodies of Sepoys, and alleged disrespect on the part of his people to British officers. Aug. 20: Chait Singh is rescued in a revolt of the Raja's people, in which most of two companies of Sipahis and their officers were destroyed. An officer is killed in an attack on the palace at Ramnagar. The Governor-General assumes command of the province, and the Zamindari is bestowed on Mahip Mar'yan Bahadur, a nephew of Chait Singh, a minor, in September.
Aug. 25: The Portuguese Captain-General captures Bicholim fort from Mudaji Bhonsla in lieu of arrears of tribute and in consideration of acts of piracy.

Aug. 27: Battle between Sir Eyre Coote and Haidar 'Ali, at the place where Baillie was defeated; the result was indecisive, but Sir Eyre Coote occupied the posts that had been taken up by Haidar. Sept. 27: Haidar suffered severe loss at the Pass of Sholanganh. Oct. 26: Haidar's fortress of Chittor capitulated to Sir Eyre Coote. Nov. 21: the Madras army returned to cantonments, having lost one-third of their force in the campaign.

Sept. 19: The Nawab Vazir of Audh, Aasafuddaula, by the treaty of Chunarah, is relieved of his debts to the Company, being allowed to recover the wealth illegally retained by the Begams—his mother and grandmother—who by their resources, armed followers, intrigues, pretensions, and temper were injurious to the Vazir's government. The Begams, against Hastings's advice, had been assigned the wealth of Shujah-uddaula amounting to about twenty million rupees; this was now paid to the Company in discharge of the debt, and the Begams received handsome pensions.

Sept. The Raja of Benares was defeated at Laturpur in Bundelkhand: Major Popham captured Sipri, and Patna near Chunarah. Nov. 9: his stronghold of Bijaigarh capitulated and his family are plundered. The Rani and her attendants left treasure amounting to 15,17,813 rupees. The Raja found an asylum at Gwalior for twenty-nine years and died there, March 29, 1810.

In Bihar a concentration of troops is made to harass the English. Oct., Akbar 'Ali Khan of Narhat and Sanaoy, imprisoned at Patna for arrears, escapes and joins Chait Singh's revolt; he is driven from his position with loss.

Nov. 12: Negapatam capitulated to Sir Hector Munro, who now commanded a force under the orders of the Governor, and with it fell all the Dutch settlements on the coast; shortly afterwards those in Ceylon shared the same fate.

Hastings founds the Muhammadan Madras at Calcutta: the first Government-aided educational institution in India.

The adventurer, George Thomas, lands in India as a quartermaster. He serves as a soldier among the Madras púligara.
Dec. 2: A treaty is concluded between the British and Muhammad 'Ali, Nawab of the Karnatak, recognising him as the hereditary sovereign of the country. An agreement is executed by the Nawab assigning the revenues of his country to the British Government for five years.

Col. Hartley travelled via Baghdad to England, the journey taking about a year.


Jan. 2: The army in the Karnatak march to relieve Vellore. Haidar's obstructions are evaded, and Vellore is provisioned.

Jan. 7: Major Abingdon, besieged in Tellicherry by a superior force of Haidar's army, made a sally and drove off the enemy.


Jan. The French fleet under M. de Suffren arrives on the Coromandel coast. He fails to surprise Madras, and engages in four indecisive actions with Admiral Hughes.

Jan. The palace at Faizabad stormed by the Nawab of Audh, and the resisting Begams have to surrender treasure to the value of a million sterling. Hastings recalls Mr Middleton, the Audh Resident, and appoints Mr Bristow.


Feb. 16-18: Col. John Braithwaite with about 1,900 men, of whom only 100 were British, attacked at Anmagudi on the Kolamun, by Tippu at the head of 20,000 men, aided by Lally with 400 French. Braithwaite bravely and perseveringly withstood incessant attacks, but was at length forced to surrender. Tippu treated the prisoners with humanity.

Feb. 14: The French fleet under M. Suffren passed Madras in line of battle to the south. Sir E. Hughes followed, and on 16th he retook from the French convoy five vessels that had
been captured on the coast, and a large transport. Late on 17th
an indecisive action took place. Suffrein contrived to land
2,000 men at Porto Nuovo on 19th, who were joined by part of
Haidar's army.

March: Badun Mung, fifth son of Alaungpaya, by a conspiracy
against Singusāl, succeeds to the throne of Burma. He is known
by the title of Bodoahpā. Singusāl and his family are sent to
the capital and burnt to death. Plots against the king give rise to
indiscriminate slaughter.

April 3: Kadalār yields to the combined forces of Lally and
Tipū Sultan.

April 8: Sir Edward Hughes, proceeding with reinforcements
and stores for Trincomalee, comes in sight of Suffrein's fleet, which
follows his; on 12th, Suffrein attacks, and after a desperate action
both fleets were so disabled that they lay seven days within sight
of each other, preparing themselves to sail.

Haidar loses French aid, and is beaten at all points by Sir
Eyre Coote. Malabar, Kūrg, and Balas revolt.

April 22: H. 1169. Mirza Najaf Khan (Zulfiqar Khan)
Amir-ul 'Umara at Dehli dies without issue. Disputes arising as
to succession between his nephew, Muhammad Beg Hamdānī,
and a public servant, Afāsīyāb Khan.

All the Jāt territories, including Bharatpur, fall into Sindia's
hands. Eleven districts are restored to Ranjit Singh.

May 17: A treaty is concluded at Sálbāi between the East
India Company and the Poona branch of the Marāthās. Each
side agrees to withhold all help from the enemies of the other.
The Bombay Government retains Salsette, the Marāthās receiving
back Ahmadābād and Gujarāt for Fath Singh Gaikwād, and
Bharoch for Sindh.

May: Major Abingdon relieves Tellicherry, besieged by
Haidar's troops, holds the place and masters the surrounding
districts.

May 17: Treaty between the Government of India and the
Marāthās, by which Ahmadābād, Bassein, and other acquisitions
were ceded to the Marāthās, they agreeing to allow no nation but
the English to have intercourse with them.

May: Haidar's force carries Permakoil before Sir Eyre Coote could relieve it.

June 2: Sir Eyre Coote marches on Arat, but is attacked in rear by Haidar's force; a division under Tipu dexterously carried off his treasure, and reinforced the garrison. After an indecisive skirmish, the English army retires to Madras.

June 29: Lord Macartney is informed by the Governor-General of the treaty of May 17. A negotiation was opened by Sir Eyre Coote independently with Haidar, who again outmanoeuvred the general, and was only prevented from reducing Negapatam, in combined operation with M. Suffren, who was attacked by the English admiral, July 4, and in a severe battle both fleets suffered seriously. The French proceeded to Kudalur to refit.

Aug. 30: Admiral Suffren takes Trinkomall from the English. Sept. 1: Admiral Hughes arrives, and, Sept. 3, a great and well-fought action follows between the fleets, in which the French, on darkness falling, had the advantage; the proximity of Trinkomall preventing a complete victory; and Suffren broke six of his captains for not supporting him.

Oct. 15: The Bombay fleet, under Admiral Hughes, sails from the Coromandel coast, in spite of protests from Madras; next day a storm sunk or stranded the craft containing 30,000 bags of grain, and Madras suffers severely from famine. Twelve hundred persons said to die weekly for some weeks.

Oct. 28: The Tanjor Resident concludes a treaty with Tirumalur, Rana of Muisur, for the payment of the tribute to the Mughal emperor through the British Government, and for the restoration of the ancient Hindu family to Muisur.

Nov. 28: In consequence of the representations of the India Council, the Directors order the Governor-General and Council to resume the jurisdiction of the Sadr divan 'Adilat.

Nov. Tipu, assisted by Lally's corps, crosses from Kardur to the Malabar coast, but is defeated in an assault on Ponnani (Panian) by Col. MacLeod. Nov. 29: Admiral Hughes, passing next day, left 450 men to strengthen the garrison.
Dec. 7: Haidar 'Ali dies in camp near Chittur. His death concealed by the minister, Purnaiya, until the arrival of Tipu from Malabar. Tipu, in a few days, joined the main army, and was established on the throne of Mysore (Mysore).

Dec. 7: Mādahavji Bhonsla forced by the Portuguese to retire from Sanquelim.

Basālat Jang, son of Nizām-ul Mulk, dies.

H. 1196. The Tarikh-i-Mamālik-i Hind compiled by Ghulām Bāsīt, a former landlord, later in the service of the English.

In Parliament, Mr Dundas moved the recall of Mr Hastings: it came to no result; but, May 3: an address to the King was carried that His Majesty would be pleased to recall Sir E. Impey, to answer for his conduct in accepting a situation under the Bengal Local Government.

Jan. 4: General Stuart, after undignified wrangling with the President, took the field against Tipū, who had been joined by a strong French force from Kudāli. Stuart marched Feb. 5, and offered battle Feb. 13, which was declined. Feb. 18: Tipū evacuated Arcot, and withdrew his army from the Kannātak to defend Bednār, now invested by General Mathews from Bombay.

Jan. 13: The Government of India, who had approved of the assignment of Kannātak revenues made by the Nawāb to the Madras Government in December 1781, now order the assignment to be returned; the Court of Directors had already approved of the assignment, and ordered the Supreme Government to aid that of Madras.

Feb. 16: Bednār capitulates to General Mathews; Anantapur was carried. Feb. 14: Honāwar and Mangalān had also fallen. General Mathews was superseded in command by Col. Macleod.

April 7: Macleod, with two other officers, captured off Viṣṇübalī by the Maratha fleet, in defiance of the treaty of Salbāi, and almost every man on board put to death.

March: Suffren lands Bussy with a reinforcement of French troops at Kudāli, and General Stuart, advised to recover possession, delays to march till April 21, and then proceeds extremely slowly.

April 9: Tipū returns before Bednār; takes Kavalaḍurug and Haidurgār, also, with another division, Anantapur.
1783

April 28: Sir Eyre Coote dies at Madras.

April 30: Bednur capitulates to Tippu on honourable terms, but the officers and men are marched in irons to Seringapatam.

May 4: Tippu invests Mangalore.

May 10: The Burmese court moves to its new capital, Amarapura. This year a complete register of the kingdom is finished. The conquest of Arakan is determined on.

June 7: General Stuart, refusing to co-operate with General Mathews against Tippu, attacked M. Bussy at Kudalur, June 13, and failed with great loss. June 14: Hughes and Suffren with their fleets arrive at Kudalur; 20th, the fleets engage about 4 p.m., and are parted by night, and Suffren sailed for Porto Nuovo, where the British admiral offered battle, which seems to have been declined, and then he sailed for Madras. Suffren immediately landed reinforcements at Kualur. 24th: in a sally, Bernadotte (afterwards Charles XIV. of Sweden) was taken prisoner. General Stuart is recalled to Madras, and sent home under arrest by Lord Macartney for repeated acts of disobedience.

July: News of peace between France and England leads the Madras Government to propose peace to M. Bussy, who invites Tippu to participate. Aug. 2: an armistice agreed to, but Tippu's army remains before Mangalore.

Aug. Reinforcements from Kudalur are sent to reduce the pâligars of Madura, Tinevelly, and Tanjor to obedience. Col. Fullerton, to divert the troops from Mangalore, takes Karur, Aravakkurichi, and Dindigul.

Pondicherry is restored to the French and Trinkomali to the Dutch.

Nov. 4: Plighâtcheri surrounded by Fullerton's troops. Fire opened, Nov. 13, and the fort surrenders, Nov. 26. Fullerton captures Coimbatur; marches on Seringapatam, but is ordered to treat with Tippu and restore the captured forts.

Nov. 18: Charles James Fox introduces his Bills for the better government of India. By the first, he proposed to establish a Board of Commissioners to hold office for four years, and have absolute control over the Patronage and Government of India, with a Board of eight assistant Councillors to administer the commercial affairs of the E. I. Co. By the second, restric-
tions were imposed on the free action of the Governor-General. The first Bill passes the Commons, but on Dec. 17 is thrown out of the House of Lords.

Sir Elijah Impey recalled, at the instigation of Francis, through Burke, to answer six charges of illegality.

Samuel Turner sent to Tashilhunpo in Tibet by Warren Hastings on an embassy to congratulate the young Teshu Lama on his incarnation. He returns by Bhutan, March 1784.

Raja Dhujsandar Narayan of Kuch Bihar dies; his infant son, Harindar Narayan, succeeds, till 1789.

Mr. Fath Khan, first of the Talpur line, establishes himself as Raja of Sind, and obtains a farman from Shah Zaman of Qandahar for the government of Sindh by the Talpurs. The new dynasty splits into several branches, each throwing off allegiance to the head of their house at Haidarabad.

Sir Thomas Rumbold, late Governor of Madras, was arraigned before Parliament, but the charges against him, including those of corruption and oppression, were defeated and he was acquitted.

Dec. 31: After complaints from the Vazir of Audh, and explanations from Mr. Bristow, it is determined to withdraw the resident from Audh on receiving security for the Nawab's debt to the Company.


Jan. 8: The Queen of Kanpur becomes tributary to the English.

Jan. 23: Lieut.-Col. Campbell, besieged in Mangalore since May 23, 1783, capitulates to Tippoo, and is allowed to march with arms and the honours of war to Tellichery; he dies Feb. 25.

Feb. 17: Warren Hastings sets out for Benares, where he imprisons the native deputy appointed on the deposition of Chait Singh, for maladministration. The Begam's jaghirs are partially restored, and the English detachment on the Audh frontier withdrawn.

March 11: Peace concluded with Tippoo on the basis of mutual release of prisoners and restitution of conquests. No mention
being made of the treaty of Salbati, the Marathis take offence. Tipu continues to make hostile demonstrations.

April: Chimmaji Appa, posthumous son of Raghoba, born. A faction supports his claims against those of Bajirao, the Peshwa.

June: The "Commutation Act" passed, by which the duties on teas were reduced from 50 to 13½ per cent.

Aug. 13: Pitt's second India Bill passed. It establishes the Board of Control whereby the Home Government of India nominally passes from the Company to the Crown, large powers still remaining to the Court of Directors. Viscount Sidney is appointed President of the Board till 1790.

Oct. Afzal-yar Khan, adopted son of Mirza Najaf Khan, Amir-ul-Umar, assassinated in camp near Agra. Mahadaj-i Sindia receives promises of support from the chiefs, and obtains from the Emperor two patents, one nominating the young Peshwa vice-regent of the empire, and one himself as supreme deputy, with a grant of the management of Dehli and Agra provinces.

Dec. The Burmese army in three columns and flotilla occupy Sandoway and the island of Ramri. At Laungkrek the fleet is defeated, and Mahb Thawna submits.

'Abdur Rahim Siddi of Janjira dies, having bequeathed Janjira and Danda Rajpuri to his son, Babu Miyā. But Siddi Yaqut's will had bequeathed the estate to 'Abdur Rahim's second son, under the guardianship of his friend Siddi Johar. Babu Miyā and his brother flee to Poona.


In 1779 the revenues under Bengal were £2,375,650; the
1785

Civil and military charges, £4,705,979; the debt in India was £1,350,166; and in England, including capital stock, &c., £12,950,166. In 1785, the receipts under Bengal had increased to £5,315,197; the expenses were £4,312,519. But the debt in 1786 was £15,443,249; and in India and China £10,464,955. During his administration he had also to provide for the charge of the other two presidencies during ruinous wars.