SIR JOHN MACPHERSON.

Sir John Macpherson, senior member of Council, becomes acting Governor-General; Lord Macartney was nominated by the Directors, but declined the appointment in June. Macpherson held office till Sept. 1786.

Mahādāji Sindia gains over Muhammad Beg Khān Humadānī’s army with its leader, whom he despatches to take Rāghugarh. March 27: Agra surrenders to Rāyajī Patel, and is placed under the nominal charge of Prince Akbar. The Governor-General refuses a demand for.flush in Bengal, and encourages the Bombay Government to prosecute the alliance with Madhavji Bhonsla.

March: Tipū besieges Nargund, though his seais had been sent to Poona. A premature skirmish raises hostilities; Nargund submits and Tipū breaks the terms of capitulation. July: Nāna Phadnavis fails to obtain co-operation from the Supreme Government against Tipū, and believing a new alliance had been concluded between the French and Tipū, applies to the Portugese. Aug., he rejects a proffered force of three battalions for the defence of the boundary, and on Dec. 1, his army of conquest leaves Poona.

June 3: Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, resigns the governorship and leaves from Calcutta for England; 18th, Mr Alexander Davidson is acting-governor till April 6, 1786.

June 28. A preliminary treaty with the Nawab of the Karnātak concluded, assigning territory in lieu of payment of his debts due to the E. I. Co.

Sept. The Burmese army occupies Siam, the king making a heroic defence. Bodoahpa orders a retreat to Martaban.

Bābu Mahesh Datt, heir to the Hutwa Rāj, dies. A
posthumous son, Chatrachari Shahi Bahadur, is recognised as heir.

H. 1199. Mir Hasan, a Hindustani poet of Lucknow, dedicates the *Masnavi Mir Hasan*, a novel in Urdu verse, to the Nawab Asaf-ud-daula.


April 6: Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B., Governor of Madras till Feb. 7, 1789, also Commander-in-Chief. He takes up the question of the Carnatic revenues.

May: The Marathas under Hari Pant, with Nizam 'Ali's forces under Tohawar Jang, attack Badami and capture it, after a siege of about four weeks, on May 20. Adoni is relieved, but abandoned and re-occupied by Tipu. Aug., Tipu forms a junction with the Bedur division, and crosses the Tungabhadra. The allies retire from Savantur.

Aug. 11: Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, formally taken possession of by the British, from the Raja of Qued, the negotiations being conducted by Capt. Francis Light. Further treaties concluded in 1791 and 1800.

EARL CORNWALLIS.

Sept. 12: Earl Cornwallis enters office as Governor-General, being also Commander-in-Chief, till Oct. 10, 1793.

Rao Râyadâr III. of Kachh, becoming insane, is placed in confinement. A struggle for power ensued; ultimately, in 1793, a soldier, Jam'âdâr Fath Muhammad, succeeded to the administration.

Madras Board of Revenue instituted.

Nov. 3: Francisco de Cunha e Menezes succeeds Dom Frederico Guilherme de Souza as Governor and Captain-General at Goa, till May 22, 1794. About this time the Court of Judicature at Goa is restored.
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A.D. 1786

H. 1021. The Tarikh-i-Brakium Khan written—valuable for its clear account of the Marathas.

Acts of Parliament passed (26 Geo. III., c. 16), giving to the Governor-General power of acting in opposition to his Council. Another (26 Geo. III., c. 25) giving the King the power of recalling the Governor-General. A third (26 Geo. III., c. 57), relieving servants of the Company, returning from India, from producing a statement of their fortunes. And a fourth (26 Geo. III., c. 62), enabling the Company to sell £7,207,559. 15s. of their loan of £4,200,000 to Government, and to add £800,000 to their capital.

1787

Feb. 7: Richard Brinsley Sheridan brings forward in Parliament the charge against Warren Hastings, touching the spoliation of the Begams of Audh.

Feb. 10: After prolonged negotiations the Marathas conclude an armistice with Tippu. April: Peace concluded, the Marathas obtaining the retrocession of Badami, Kittur, and Nargund, with forty-five lakhs of rupees from Tippu, who on his return treacherously seizes Harpanhalli and Raydurg from the Pailgars.

April: Tulaji of Tanjor dies. His half-brother, Amir Singh, succeeds, an adopted son, Sarofji, being set aside by the Madras Government through the misrepresentations of Amir Singh. April 10: Amir Singh engages to pay four lakhs of pagodas towards the defence of his country.

April 15: Lord Cornwallis secures for the Nawab of Audh a mitigation of his grievances, the annual payment being fixed at fifty lakhs of rupees a year to cover all claims; a large part of the balance due being remitted.

The Rajas of Jaypur and Jodhpur unite against Sindia and defeat him and Muhammad Beg, in whose army De Boigne held a command, at Lalsot after three days’ fighting. Muhammad Beg is killed, 14,000 of his infantry then desert to the Jaypur Raja, Isma’l Beg’s cavalry and foot desert, and Sindia falls back on Alwar.

Ghausam Qadir, son of Zabias Khan, expels the Maratha garrison from Dehli, reduces Aligarh, and joins Isma’il Beg before Agra.
Rājasingh succeeds his father, Gajasingh, on the throne of Bikanir. He is poisoned after thirteen days’ reign. Suratasingh, another son of the late Raja, assumes office as regent for his two nephews, but on the death of one, he strangles the other, and proclaims himself Raja.

Vijayasingh of Jodhpur sends a gold key to Shāh ‘Alam, inviting him to Ajmir, Pratāpsingh of Jaipur being a party in the invitation.

George Thomas, an Irish adventurer, arrives at Dehli, receives a commission, and subsequently the command of the army of Begam Samru of Sardana, for whom he fights against the Sikhs.

The old city of Mysore is partially destroyed by order of Tipū, and a new city, Nazarabad, begun.

Overland communication between England and India established with some regularity.

Jan. 9: Mr Andrew Ramsey, senior member, of Council, succeeds Rawson Hart Boddam as Governor of Bombay, till Sept. 6, when Sir W. Medows arrives as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, till Jan. 31, 1790.

Jan. Shāh ‘Alam leaves Dehli for Ajmir, but on the way lays siege to Gokalgarh, held by Najaq Quil Khan, who is forced to yield; Shāh ‘Alam returns to Dehli on April 16.

Jan. 29: Madhujī Bhonsla agrees to cede Alorna, Bicholini, Sanquelim, and part of Purnem district in return for Portuguese aid against the Raja of Kolhapur. The Portuguese recover Karim, Vingorla, and Neutm for Madhujī, who endeavours to evade the terms of agreement, but is forced to sign a treaty on the terms proposed.


The Raja of Chirakkal, in debt to the E.I. Co., takes possession of Randatanna, and drives away the English guard.

April 24: The Jats, having obstructed the siege of Agra, are joined by Sindia, and defeated near Bharatpur by Isma’il Beg and Ghulam Qâdir. June 18: in a second battle, at Agra, Isma’il Beg is defeated by De Boigne.
A.D. 1787

June: Capt. Kennaway sent to the court of Nizām 'All to enforce the cession of Gantir Sarkār, which is voluntarily surrendered in September. Engagements are entered into, by a liberal construction of the treaty of Feb. 1768, to aid the Nizām with troops.

July 15: Isma‘īl Beg and Ghulām Qādir enter Dehli, and set up a puppet emperor in the Prince Bedar Bukhār, son of Ahmad Shāh and grandson of Muhammad Shāh. Plunder and outrage are perpetrated on the royal family, and on Aug. 9: Zīl qa‘da 7, H. 1202, Ghulām Qādir blinds the emperor.

Oct. 11: Ghulām Qādir, deserted by Isma‘īl Beg and threatened by Rānā Khān, fled to Mirat, whence he escapes, Dec. 21, but is captured, mutilated, and killed by Sindā.

Sept. 6: Major-General Sir William Medows arrives as Governor of Bombay, till Jan. 21, 1790.

Madhuji Bhonsla dies and is succeeded by Rāghoji II.

1789

Feb. 9: Mr John Holland, acting Governor of Madras, in place of Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B., till Feb. 13, 1790.

June 20: Srinivasarāy, Jagir-dār of Arni, has the estate restored, and executes an agreement engaging to fulfil the terms of the former treaty of 1762.

July 4: A treaty of offensive and defensive alliance concluded by the Supreme Government with the Nizām and the Peshwa against Tipu Sultan, providing that they should send a contingent of 10,000 horse into Tipu's territories to be paid for by the Company's Government; conquered lands to be divided.

The Rājā of Travankor re-purchases from the Dutch K.I. Company the forts of Kranangūr and its outpost of Ayakota, which Tipu now claims. Dec. 14: he encamps 25 miles from Travankor territory and sends a mādīl demanding the surrender of refractory subjects of Mysore, the withdrawal of troops from Kranangūr, and the demolition of the lines of defence crossing Kochin; these terms are rejected, and on Dec. 29, Tipu's army breach the lines, but receive a severe repulse.

Dec. 21: Puth Singh Gaikwād, the Sena khān kheyl, dies. His brother, Mānāji, assumes charge of the Baroda Government
for Sayaji, and is recognised by the Peshwa. Sindia recognises Govind Rao as ruler. Manaji applies to the British Government for protection under the treaty of 1780, but interference is declined on the ground that the treaty is superseded by the treaty of Sathai.

De Boigne quits Sindia's service, and enters into trade at Agra.

M. Raymond, calling himself Haji Mustafa, publishes his translation of the Siyar-ul-Matikhirin of Ghulam Hussain Khan Tiba Tiba.

Lord Cornwaliis's revenue reforms and decennial settlements (afterwards perpetual) are commenced.


Feb. Tipu requests Commissioners to be sent to his presence. Such compliance objected to by the Madras Council. The army of General Medows, 15,000 of all arms, takes the field, and a letter from the general, April 7, declares the peace cancelled.

March 23: Qutb-ud-din of Surat dies. It is proposed to ask a sanad from the Emperor investing the British Government with sole administration of Surat. This is thought inexpedient, the Emperor being then in the hands of Sindia.

April 4: Dharwar besieged, under Parashurnath Bhau Patwardhan, from Sept. 16, 1789, capitulates after a protracted blockade. The Nizam's forces takes Kopil, Kusagal, and other places.

April 15: Tipu carries the Travankor lines.

May 4: The Supreme Government grants deeds to the Rajas of Chirakkal, Kadathanad, and Kottayam, promising to include them as allies in any treaty which the Company might make with Tipu.

May 8: Col. Hartley, with reinforcements, having arrived at Krangan far, dismantles the fort, and withdraws the troops to
A.D. 1790

Alikkotta on Tipu's flank, who busies himself demolishing the Travankor lines; May 24: he retires to the north.

May 24: General Medows takes command, and leaves Trichinopoly on 26th to march northwards; the plan of campaign being to take Koimbattur and Palghat with the main division, and invade Baramahal with another force.

June 15: General Medows takes Karur, Dharapuram, and other places on his route to Koimbattur.


June 21: The Government of India see it necessary to resume the revenues of the Nawab of Arcot, which had been restored by command of the Board of Control.


Oct. 26: The Bombay Government conclude a treaty with Pritaraja of Coorg, who engages to support the English against Tipu in return for the protection of the British Government.

Dec. Tipu invades the Karnatak, devastates Trichinopoly district, and levies contributions as far as Tiagar, but fails to take this fort from Capt. Flint.

Dec. 10: Col. James Hartley defeats Tipu's generals, Hussain 'Ali, and Martab Khan at Tirukkallur, near Calicut. Hussain Khan, two sardars, and 900 men are made prisoners.

Dec. 12: Lord Cornwallis arrives at Madras and takes command of the army.

Dec. 17: Kanbanur surrenders to General Abercomby and a force from Bombay; and 5,000 of Tipu's troops lay down their arms, and the Malabar coast is freed of Tipu's troops.
1799

"Ali Bahadur, a grandson of Bajirao, the Peshwa, receives the investiture of Bundelkhand from Nana Pharsalia, and, in spite of the opposition of Nana Arjun, obtains the Raj of Banda and Panna."

The Raja of Sunda, being a refugee at Goa, desirous of regaining his kingdom, promises to become a vassal of Portugal, and expresses fears lest the English or Marathas should occupy Piro; the Portuguese hurriedly conclude a treaty with him, in which he assigned to them his rights in Phonda, Zambolin, Panchmal, &c.

Rammohan Rai, in a treatise antagonistic to Hindu idolatry, lays the foundation of a prose literature in the Bengali vernacular.

1791

Jan. 6: Rama Varma, Raja of Kochin, executes a treaty for the payment of tribute to the British Government, in return for assistance in recovering districts seized by Tipu.

Jan. 21: The confiscated estate of Husainpur, conferred by Government on Chatttradhari Shahi, is placed under the protection of the Court of Wards.

Jan. A Maratha army under Hari Pant leaves Pooma, and at Pangaal he agrees with Nuaim Ali to observe the treaty with the English only so far as might humble Tipu, without annihilating his power.

March 5: Lord Cornwallis, with the main army, having outmanoeuvred Tipu, invests Bangalor, which is carried by storm.

March 21: Devanahalli and Chick Ballapur surrender, and several pilgrims tender submission.

May 1: Capt. Light concludes a treaty with the Raja of Quedah providing for supplies from the mainland, for the payment to the Raja of 6,000 Spanish dollars, and for the exclusion of other Europeans from the country.

May 15: Lord Cornwallis meets and defeats Tipu at Arakere, 9 miles from Seringsapatam, but the allies failing to come up, and from scarcity in camp, a retreat is begun on May 26. General Abercromby ordered to return to Malabar. May 26: on the march the Maratha armies under Parasbhum Bhaiv and Hari Pant join Cornwallis's force, and the combined army falls back on Bangalor, proceeding on June 6. Cross the Madura river, 19th;

June 6: The Siddis of Janjira promise to relinquish their right and title in favour of the Peshaw. to certain lands granted to 'Abdul Khairul Khan or Bālu Mīyā in Gujarāt; but Janjira was never reduced.

Oct. 31: Extensive reinforcements having been sent from England, a detachment under Col. Maxwell arrives at Fort Pennagaram, in Salem district, the chief retreat of predatory bands. The flag being fired on, the fort was taken, and Krishna Giri and other forts captured.

Nov. A Maratha detachment left at Madgiri is routed by a force under Kasur-ud-din, one of Tipu's generals. Nov. 15: Koimbattūr, after a brave defence for five months, surrenders to Tipu, and the garrison is marched in chains to Seringapatam in violation of the terms of capitulation.

Dec. 10: Col. Stuart proceeds against Savandurg fortress, which is stormed by Lord Cornwallis, Dec. 21. Dec. 24: Uttara-durg taken by Col. Stuart. Dec. 29: Capt. Little forces a strong position of the army near Simoga without the assistance of Parashurām Bhāū, who remains inactive, to plunder the enemy's camp.

1798

Jan. 3: Parashurām Bhāū and Capt. Little lay siege to Simoga: the garrison surrender only on obtaining the English guarantee of safety. Jan. 22: General Abercromby, under orders from headquarters, marches from the Sidasirghat to join the main army. Jan. 25: Lord Cornwallis leaves Haliyadurg, accompanied by the Nizam's force under his son, Sikandar Jāh, and a party of Marathas under Hari Pant. Feb. 5: encamps 6 miles from Seringapatam. Feb. 6: attacks at night, carries the pettah of Shahar Ganjam with all redoubts and batteries. Feb. 8: Tipu sends Lieuts. Nash and Chalmers, prisoners from Koimbattūr, with letters to the general, but at the same time directs a cavalry attack on the English rear.

Feb. 16: Abercromby joins the besieging force. The siege is continued, together with negotiations. Feb. 27: the confederacy's ultimatum is placed before Tipu, viz., the cession to the allies, from the country adjacent to theirs, of one-half the dominions he
possessed before the war; the payment of three karors and thirty lakhs of rupees; the release of all prisoners from the time of Haidar; and the delivery of his two sons as hostages. Feb. 23: the preliminary articles signed and returned, and on Feb. 26 the two sons of Tipu, aged ten and eight, received into the British camp. The English retain Baramahal, Dindigal, Malabar, and Coorg: the Maratha boundary is extended to the Tungabhadra: Nizam 'Alī recovers his possessions north of this river, and Kadapā to the south. March 19, the treaty is signed and delivered, and the army returns to Madras.

March 1: Rajab 5, H. 1206. The Gurkhas of Nepal open negotiations with the British Government through Jonathan Duncan, Resident at Benares, which result in a commercial treaty, the original purpose, i.e., protection against the Chinese, having been frustrated by a treaty signed with the Chinese general.

April: New arrangements are made with the Nawāb of the Karnātak: in time of war the E.I. Co. to have the entire management of his revenues, and be to recover them in time of peace. July 12: a further treaty stipulates that the Nawāb should contribute nine lakhs of pagodas (31,50,000 rupees) yearly for the maintenance of a force in his territory.

June 11: Sindia arrives at Poona, and (20th to 22nd) invests with great ceremony the young Peshwā with the insignia of Vakil-i-mullah, in spite of the opposition of Nāma Phadnavis.

Aug. 1: Sir Charles Oakley, Bart., succeeds General Medows as Governor of Madras, till Sept. 7, 1794.

Isma'īl Beg, preparing to revolt with Najāf Quli Khān’s widow at Kanaund, is met by Sindia’s general, Col. Perron, defeated, captured, and imprisoned at Agra till his death in 1799.

Sept. 18: The Gurkha Regent of Nepal had written to Lord Cornwallis asking military aid against the Chinese, who had invaded his country; this was refused, and Col. Kirkpatrick was sent to Nepal too late to be of any service, and his mission is sent back, reaching Pātna, March 1793.

Sept. 30: Holkar’s army of 30,000, with four battalions under du Dreneec, defeated by Sindia’s general, de Boigne, at Lakhairi, after a hotly contested battle.

Nizām ud-dīn Khān is installed by order of the Company’s
AD

1792

Government as Naváb of Surat. He expresses his desire to be solely dependent on the British, declining to accept a sanad from Dehli.

Jam'udar Fath Muhammad makes himself master of Kachh.

George Thomas leaves Begam Samru's service, and takes office under Appa Khandherâv, who gives him the parganas of Tijâra, Tapokâra, and Firûzpûr in Mewût.

An armament is prepared against the Râja of Kolhâpur to repress continued acts of piracy, but the expedition is put off by a treaty of Nov. 25, wherein the Râja engages to give compensation for losses sustained by British merchants, and to permit the erection of factories at Mulwán and Kolhâpur; but the system of piracy still continued, till 1812.

Sanskrit College instituted at Benares.

1793

Jan. 28: The Râja of Travankor enters into an agreement (known as the Pepper Contract) to supply pepper for ten years to the Bombay Government, in return for arms and European goods.

Feb. 11: Lord Cornwallis, by a minute, institutes Zilâ and City Courts for primary jurisdiction. Four provincial Courts of Appeal established at Calcutta, Pâtra, Dâhâ, and Murshidâbâd. A Court of last Appeal—the Sadr Diwân ‘Adâlat—is set up at Calcutta. Judges' fees abolished. Criminal Courts established, and circuits arranged. Assizes to be held at the four provincial Courts monthly, and at the Zilâs twice a year. A Supreme Court of Criminal Justice, called the Nizâmât ‘Adâlat, is formed at Calcutta.

Feb. 25: Mr Henry Dundas defended the Government of India in favour of the renewal of the Charter of the E.I. Company. A new Charter granted for twenty years. The regulations of this Act were chiefly as before: salaries to be allowed to the Commissioners of the Board of Control, to be paid by the Company, and no longer to be taken exclusively from the Privy Council. The Company to provide 3,000 tons of shipping annually for the use of private traders.

March 16: Francisco de Menezes restores to Típú Sullân the fort of Firo and adjacent provinces.

May 17: Shawâl 7, H. 1207. Taimûr Shâh of Afghanistan dies. The succession is disputed among his sons. Zamân Shâh,
1793

his fifth son, elected at Kâbul, while Humâyûn Shâh proclaims himself at Qandahâr, and Mahmûd Shâh at Harât.

June 11: A treaty is concluded with the Râja of Tanjûr, for garrisoning his country with British troops.

June-July: The E.I.C. invested with civil and criminal jurisdiction on the Malabar coast. Small cause Courts are established in the Palghât, for Kongâd, Mannûr, and Edattam districts.

June 22: Viscount Melville, president of the Board of Control, till April 25, 1801.

Vijeya Singh of Jodhpûr dies. His grandson, Bhîm Singh, usurps the throne, defeating Zâlim Singh; he poisons or assassinates his four remaining brothers. His nephew, Mûn Singh, is besieged in Jhâlûr.

Aug. 1: Manûjî Gaikwâd dies. The family quarrel among the four sons of Dâmûjî is thus terminated, and the succession of Govindráv recognised on payment of a large sum to the Peshâvâ.

Aug. 12: Lord Cornwallis, against the advice of Sir John Shore, carries into effect his Permanent Revenue Settlement, by which the zamindâr pays a fixed sum to Government, and levies this from the tillî by his own agents. He also reforms the jurisdiction of Bengal, and establishes Zilà Courts for primary cases.

Sept. 15: War having broken out between France and Britain, Col. Braithwaite besieges Pondicherry, which capitulates. The other French settlements are also taken for the third time.

A formal cession of part of northern Borneo seems to have been made to the Company by the Sultan of Sulu.

Râja Gaurinâth of Asâm, deposed, appeals to Lord Cornwallis for protection. Capt. Welsh, with 1,100 sipáhis, reinstates the Râja, who, however, is imprisoned, and a youth named Kinarâm placed on the throne by the ministers.

Sept. 28: Mubârik-ud-daula, Nawâb of Bengal, dies, his eldest son, Nâzîm-ul Mulk Wazîr-ud-daula, succeeds with the title of Bâbûr Jang.

SIR JOHN SHORE, LORD TEIGNMOUTH.

George Thomas attempts to rescue Begam Samru, is defeated by the Mewatis, rallies his troops, and again offers battle, but concludes peace on favourable terms. At Appa Khandertv’s command, he reduces the rest of Begam Samru’s villages.

Nov. 11: Dr William Carey, the first Baptist missionary, lands in India.

Abu Tālib London writes the Lubbas Sijur.

Jan. 1: Sir John Kennaway, Resident at Haidarābād, reports Nizām ‘Ali to be ready to form engagements favourable to the English in consequence of his threatened annihilation by the Marathās. The English offer mediation, but decline to give military assistance.

Feb. 12: Mahadāji Sindhia of Gwalior dies suddenly of fever at Wanauli. His grand-nephew and adopted son, Daulatrāv Sindhia, succeeds, till March 21, 1827. The influence of Nana Phadnavis with the Peshwā is now paramount.

March 29: Tipu pays the war indemnity due under the treaty of 1792, and receives back his sons.

George Thomas antons his legion at Tijara, and effects a junction with Appa Khandertv, now a prisoner in Kuteputli fort. Thomas is adopted as Appa’s son, and proceeds to his jagirs. Appa, having visited Sindhia’s camp, is laid under a contribution which necessitates the mortgage of most of his property to Bāpu Phadnavis.

May 22: Francisco Antonio Vego de Cabral succeeds Francisco da Cunha e Menezes as Governor and Captain-General at Goa.

Sept.: Sa’far, H. 1209. Faizullah Khan, the Rohila chief, dies. His eldest son, Muhammad ‘Ali Khan succeeds to the jagirs at Rampur, but is assassinated a few days after by his brother, Ghulām Muhammad. The English Government support the cause of Ahmad ‘Ali, infant son of the murdered prince. Sir Robert Abercromby at Bithaura defeats Ghulām Muhammad, who is imprisoned.

Sept. 7: Lord Hobart succeeds Sir Charles Oakley as Governor of Madras, till Feb. 29, 1798.

The Marathās make extensive claims on Nizām ‘Ali of Haidar-
SIR JOHN SHORE.

1794

ābād, who prepares to resist their demands and takes the field with a large army in Dec.

H. 1209. Sarup Chand Khatri compiles the Suhlu'i Akhbar, a general History of India, dealing in particular with the administration and revenue affairs of Bengal.

1795

Jan. The Peshwa leaves Poona with 130,000 troops, Maratha and Gujarati, for Berar, with Sindia and Holkar's cavalry, to meet Nizam 'Ali, who, with 110,000, was marching from Bidar—the infantry under M. Raymond. March 15: the Marathas defeat the Mughals in the battle of Karda. Nizam 'Ali is surrounded in Karda fort and capitulates on March 15, promising to cede large tracts of country, to deliver his minister, Mahrul-Mulk, and to pay three karors of rupees.

Abhyabai, widow of Khandera Holkar, dies, after a rule of thirty years. Tukaji Holkar now becomes sole ruler.

April 25: Warren Hastings acquitted on all charges; the proceedings had lasted seven years, and the trial had occupied 145 days, and cost him £70,000: the Company gave him a grant of money.

June: Nizam 'Ali, offended at the neutrality of the British, dismisses the battalions lent him for defence, but on the insurrection of his son, 'Ali Jah, is compelled to recall them. M. Raymond, with the French brigade, suppresses the rebellion, and captures the prince, who, to avoid disgrace, takes poison.

Aug. 1: An expedition is fitted out by Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, to wrest Ceylon from the Dutch.

Sept. Capt. Symes, deputed to the court of Ava, effects a treaty which leads only to permitting a British Agent to reside at Rangin.

Oct. 12: Mr Robert Andrews concludes a preliminary treaty with the King of Kandy for friendship and alliance.

Oct. 13: Muhammad 'Ali Khan, Nawab of the Karnatak, dies, aged seventy-eight. His son, 'Umdat-ul-Umrā, succeeds. Lord Hobart attempts to reform the abuses by assuming the collection of revenue and internal administration, but the Supreme Government refuses to consent. Tinevelly district is taken over as payment for the cavalry loan.
A.D. 1795

Oct. 20: Kochin city and Tangasseri surrendered by Mr. Vanspall, the Dutch governor, to Major Petrie.

Oct. 25: Mādhavān I. Peshwā, wearied by the dominance of Nāna Phadnavis, throws himself from the palace roof and dies two days later, requesting that his cousin, Bājirāv, should be his successor; but Nāna suggests in council that Yashodabai, the Peshwā's widow, should adopt a son. Bājirāv meanwhile pushes his claims with Sindia.

Nov. 17: A treaty of perpetual peace and friendship is concluded with the Rāja of Travancor, who engages to pay a subsidy for troops stationed in his country.

A squadron under Peter Rauier from Madras reduces the Dutch settlements in Ceylon, Malacca, Bandia, and Amboyna. The Cape of Good Hope also falls to the English.

Rana Bahadur of Nepāl orders his uncle, the regent, to be starved to death in prison, and reigns for five years with intolerable cruelty.

Chāma Rāja, the titular sovereign of Mysore, dies. Tīpū determines to have no more puppet kings, and despoils and imprisons his family.

Begam Samru's troops under Legois, a dismissed commander, mutiny, and take the oath of allegiance to her stepson, Zafar Yab Khan. The Begam with Levassault, her husband and commander-in-chief of her army, in flight are overtaken, Levassault, on a report that the Begam had killed herself, shoots himself. George Thomas obtains the release and restoration of the Begam.

Dec. 25: The Bengal officers form a Board to enforce restoration of the privileges removed by Lord Cornwallis. The commander-in-chief, Sir Robert Abercromby, proceeds to Cawnpore, and the mutiny is temporarily quelled.

Burman troops enter Chittagong district in pursuit of three robbers. They retire on explanations from General Erskine, and after trial and conviction the fugitives are restored.

Dec. 27: Jonathan Duncan succeeds the acting Governor, John Griffith, as Governor of Bombay, till his death, Aug. 11, 1811.

Feb. 4: The British force in Ceylon takes Negambo. Feb. 12: A treaty is concluded with the King of Kandy for the erection
of forts and factories in Ceylon. Feb 16: the Singhalese army at Colombo capitulates, and Ceylon is placed under the political control of the Madras governor.

May: New regulations for army administration arrive in Bengal, but aggravate the spirit of dissatisfaction. Sir John Shore is compelled to modify them and practically to concede the demands.

May 26: Against his will, Chinnaji Appa, Bajirav’s younger brother, is invested in camp as Chinnaji Madhavrao Peshwa, by Parashuram Bhau and Babarav Phadke. Nana Phadnavis, at Wai, suspects treachery and plots against the new administration, espouses the cause of Bajirav, bribes Sindia, and, Oct. 8: arranges terms with Nizam ‘Ali at Mahad, the latter engaging to send 15,000 men with a train of artillery to unite with those of the Nana and Raghoji Bhonsle for the restoration of Bajirav, while Nizam ‘Ali’s territory and promised payments, wrested from him at Kardaj, are to be restored, and his right to certain districts near Delhi continued, and Bajirav to be advised to relinquish the payasik of Bidar.

Oct. 20: The Bibi of Kamanar executes an agreement surrendering her rights to the Company.

Oct. The Company’s Government deputes Capt. Hiram Cox to be the resident at Kangar under the supposed treaty of 1795; after a friendly reception he is neglected, and after nine months returns to Bengal.

Oct. 27: Sindia arrests Balsoa Tahya, one of Nana Phadnavis’s opponents; Chinnaji Apa, with Parashuram Bhau, flees to Siwnari, but is captured. Nov. 25: Nana Phadnavis secures a declaration of friendship from Bajirav, and returns to Poona.

Dec. 4: Bajirav is invested as Peshwa.

Sir R. Abercromby defeats the Rohilla Patans at Fathganj.

The Andaman Islands declared to be too unhealthy, and the English settlement withdrawn.

Feb. 1: Lord Cornwallis re-appointed Governor-General, but does not proceed to India.

Zaman Shah Abd Allah marches on Lahore, conciliates the Sikhs, and threatens Hindustan.
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March: Sir John Shore proceeds to Lucknow to induce the Vazir to reform his administration, and to pay part of his cavalry establishment, but with indifferent results.

Sixty Frenchmen form a Jacobin club at Seringapatam and plant a “tree of liberty” before Tipu’s palace. April: Capt. Ripaud and two Muslim envoys ordered to Mauritius, but embark only in October.

Shámli fort capitulates to George Thomas, acting for the Marathás. Lakhnauti is also taken. Appa Khandéřav drowns himself in the Janná. Fighting follows between Thomas and Vafonráo, Appa’s nephew.

Aug. 15. Tukáji Holkar dies. Anarchy begins at Indor. Malhárav, Tukáji’s second son, assumes command of the army and state. Sept., Kashi Ráo, the elder brother, raises an army with Sindiá’s aid, and attacks the army of Malhárav, who fails. Yassánt or Jaswantrip Holkar, an illegitimate stepbrother, poses as the champion of Malhárav’s infant son, and ravages Sindiá’s territory.


Rána Bahádur returns to Nepal, but is murdered by a half-brother.

Dec. 31. Nána Phadhnavís, induced to pay a state visit to Sindiá, is seized and imprisoned by Michel Filóre, a Neapolitan in Sindiá’s service. His retinue are attacked, and Ghátgé sends soldiers to plunder the Nána’s house and those of all his adherents. Poóna becomes the scene of much bloodshed. Nána Phadhnavís is imprisoned at Ahmadnágar.

Mayors’ Courts abolished at Madras and Bombay, and Recorders’ Courts substituted.

John Collins resident at the court of Daulárav Sindiá till 1803.

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Jan. Vaziráli, on account of his conduct and alleged illegitimacy, is complained of, and Sir John Shore, after personal inquiry, deposes him, and deports him to Calcuttá. Jan. 21: Sa’ádat ‘Ali,
brother of Ḍaśāf ud-daula, is proclaimed Nawāb Vazir. The fort of Allahābād is made over to the Company, and the permanent maintenance of 10,000 troops agreed to.

Feb. 21: Lord Harris made a lieut.-general, and appointed commander-in-chief at Madras, with a seat in Council and the right of nominating officers to military appointments, previously held by the civil power. Acting Governor in succession to Lord Hobart, till Aug. 21.

George Thomas defeats the Sikhs and concludes a treaty. Breaking with Bāpū Sindia, he aspires to independence, is checked at Kanhorī, but overcomes it and occupies all Harāna, Hissar, Hānsī, Sirsa, and Rōhtak. He makes Georgegarh near Hānsī his capital.

March 25: Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth) leaves India: Sir Alurōd Clarke, the commander-in-chief, acting Governor till May 17.

March 25: Michēl I. Raymond, commander of Nizām All's forces, dies suddenly.

March: Sindia marries Sākhārūm Ghātīg Shirīzī Rāv's daughter: —in straits for funds, Sindia appoints his father-in-law his diwān. Ghātīg extorts money from the people of Poonā with the utmost violence and torture.

Bājīrāv instigates his brother Amritrāv to murder Sindia, but when Sindia visits Bājīrāv his irresolution discovers the plot.

May: The widows of Mahādājī Sindia revolt, disown Daulat Rāv, are imprisoned in Amritrāv's camp. Sindia declines the mediation of Col. Palmer, but subsequently accepts it in view of a treaty between Bājīrāv and Nizām All. Sindia and Bājīrāv reconciled.

May: Tīpū having-sent ambassadors to the French authorities at Mauritius, the embassy returns to Mangalore, accompanied by fifty volunteers under Col. Chappuis and a naval colleague Dubac, who proceeds to Paris.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

May 17: The Earl of Mornington (Marquis Wellesley) arrives at Calcutta as Governor-General in succession to Lord Teignmouth, till July 29, 1805.
June 18: Lord Macartney, from the Cape of Good Hope, corroborates the fact of Tipu’s embassy to the French, and the Governor-General resolves on war against him, and to deprive him of Mangalur, his port on the coast.

Aug. 21: Lord Clive arrives at Madras to succeed Lord Hobart as Governor and Lord Harris acting Governor, till August 30, 1803.

Sept. 1: Lord Mornington concludes a treaty with Nizām ‘All, who promises to dismiss his French officers, disband the infantry raised by M. Raymond, and maintain instead six battalions of English sepoys, paying 24,171,100 rupees annually. The exchange is effected by Sir John Malcolm without disturbance.

Oct. Zamān Shāh marches from Kābul, but is met and checked by the Sikhs near Amritsar. He makes over Lāhor to Ranjit Singh as a fief and returns to Qandahār.

Nov. 8. The Governor-General writes to Tipu remonstrating about his proceedings with the French, offering to depute Major Doveton to explain what might lead to a better understanding.

Dec. 10: a second letter written, requesting a reply at Madras.

Dec. 31: Governor-General arrives at Madras. Tipu’s reply attempts to explain away the embassy to Mauritius, and considers further measures for preserving friendship superfluous. Warlike preparations are prosecuted at Madras.

An attempt to introduce some changes in the fiscal system into the Ceylon settlements nearly results in a revolution. The conquered settlements in Ceylon are transferred to the direct government of the Crown; the Hon. Frederick North nominated first Governor.

Great numbers of Arakanese having taken refuge in Chittagong from the usurping Burmese, the Governor of Burma writes Lord Mornington demanding that the fugitives be given up.

Jan. 8. Nawāb Nizām ud-dīn of Surat dies. The Government, compelled to interfere in order to prevent further corrupt administration of the native Darbār, recognise the Nawāb’s brother, Nazir ud-dīn. The entire administration of the city and its revenues is vested in the E.I. Company’s government, the Nawāb to receive a lakh of rupees yearly and one-third of the revenues.
Jan. 14: Mr George Frederick Cherry, resident at Banares, with Capt. Conway and another Englishman, murdered by Vaxr 'Ali, who flees to Bhotwal territory and enters Audh at the head of a band of disaffected zamindars. His force scattered by a British contingent, he flees to the Rajputs, but is handed over in Dec. and imprisoned at Fort William. May 1877: he died at Vellore.

Jan. 27: General Harris reaches Vellore, to command the Madras army. Feb. 3: Lord Mornington, having learnt that Tipu Sultan had sent 9000 on a mission to the executive Directory of France, orders General Harris to enter the territory of Mysore. The E.I. Company intimated to be at war with Tipu.

Feb. 21: The Bombay column, under General Stuart, reaches Kanahur. March 5: the advance guard, under General Hartley, attacked at Periyapatna by Tipu, but with the aid of General Stuart's force, defeats the Mysore army.

March 27: General Harris with the main army attacked at Malvali, drives off the enemy with loss; 30th: he crosses the Kaveri at Sosile.

April 5: General Harris begins the siege of Seringapatam. April 14: Bombay army joins.

April 20: Tipu proposes a conference, and, 22nd: is furnished with the draft of a preliminary treaty which is declined. 28th: it is determined to begin the assault of Seringapatam.

May 4: Sir David Baird leads a storming party at 1 P.M., and in seven minutes the British flag was hoisted over the walls of Seringapatam; Tipu wounded, and finally shot by a grenadier. May 6: Fath Haidar, Tipu's son, and Purnaya, the minister, surrender.

April 5: Col. Brown's detachment takes Katur fortress, and, 23rd: in conjunction with Col. Reade, takes Kaveri puram.

June 28: Partition treaty of Mysore, between the Nizam and the Government, is ratified. The Company take the southern portion and the city of Seringapatam, by which accession their territory reaches across the peninsula. The Nizam takes an equal portion on the north-east; in the districts of Gutt and the country lying along the line of the forts of Chitaldurg, Siru, Nandidurg, and Kolar, but without the forts. Districts to the
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north-west—Harpanahalli, Sunda, Anagudi, and other districts—yielding from half to two-thirds the revenue of each of the other portions, are offered to the Marathas, who refuse them, and they are divided between the Nizam and the Company’s Government. The remainder formed the kingdom of Mysore under Krishna Raja Udyar, dependent on the British.

June: Col. Scott proceeds to Lucknow with the Governor-General’s proposed scheme of army organisation for Audh. The Nawab temporises with the resident. Nov. 12: he proposes to abdicate in favour of his son.

June 30: Krishna Raja Udyar, the infant descendant of the former Hindu rajas, placed on the masnad with Purnaya as minister.

July 8: Subsidiary treaty of Mysore, settling the arrangements between the new state of Mysore and the Indian Government.

Zamán Shah of Afghanistan, about to invade Hindustán, is distracted by a threatened invasion from Persia, instigated by the British. A conspiracy in Afghanistán to raise Shuja Mirza, a brother of Zamán, to the throne, is discovered to the Vastr, who takes extreme measures for its suppression, which leads to the rebellion of the Barikhazis.

A commercial mission is sent to Sindh, to conduct business between the Indian Government and the Talpur Mirs, but fails, and the agent receives orders to quit Sindh.

Oct. 4: Thanks of Parliament voted to the army for the success of the Mysore war.

Raja Wanjí Baula Perumál of Travankor dies. Raja Rama varma Perumál succeeds.

George Thomas, now before Fathpur, is deserted by his Maratha allies, but with his own troops gains a victory over the Rajputa. Distress supervenes in his camp, when terms are offered by the Raja and accepted. After an unsuccessful attack on Jhind, Thomas agrees to serve with Ambaji Inglia, and proceeds to Udaypur against Lakwa Dada.

Oct. Dr Joshua Marshman, Baptist missionary, arrives at Serampur. Dr Carey, prevented by the E.I. Co. from establishing a mission in British territory, settles at Serampur under protection of the Danish Governor, Colonel Eie.
Oct. 25: Raja Sarfoji of Tanjor cedes the state to the E.I. Co., receiving in return an annual income of a lakh of pagodas—about £40,000, and one-fifth of the revenue—together about £118,350, with the fort of Tanjor and a small territory.

Nov. 4: Great storm at Bombay, the shipping in the harbour more than a hundred craft—driven ashore and shattered; the “Resolution” warship dashed to pieces; more than 500 lives lost.

Dec. 2: Lord Mornington created Marquis Wellesley.

Dec. 29: Sir John Malcolm leaves Bombay as ambassador to Persia, makes a treaty of alliance with the Shah, and induces him to attack Zaman Shah in order to withdraw the latter from invading the Panjab. The Persians also agree to allow no Frenchman to remain in Persia.

Jan. 5: General Perron, at Bijaigarh, defeats Lakwa Dada and the Brahman who had taken up the cause of the Saints, or ladies of the late Sindia's family. Lakwa Dada holds out within the entrenchments, but, May 5: the works are stormed, and the confederates dispersed.

George Thomas, having established his state of Hansi, had made inroads into Jaypur, and into the Sikh country, returning with considerable booty.

General Macdowell ordered on an embassy from Colombo to the court of Kandy: the minister Tolawé intrigues for the removal of the king. The troops are stopped and the embassy becomes formal.

Feb. The Nawab Vazir of Audh agrees to disband his own battalions and to accept those of the Company.

May 13: Nazir-ud-din, brother of the late Nizam-ud-din, Nawab of Surat, receives the title with an annual revenue of one lakh of rupees and one-fifth more of the surplus revenues of the city—the entire government, civil and administrative, to vest in the Hon. E.I. Co. In 1817 he commuted the variable one-fifth for half a lakh of rupees—altogether about £15,000.

March 13: Nana Phadnavis, ex-minister at Poona, dies. Disputes occur between the Peshwa and Sindia, over his estates. The Peshwa seizes Nana's widow and family and imprisons them in hill forts.
Yashvantrav (Jeswant) Holkar, son of Tukaji and brother of Kashirav of Indor, increases his power in Malwa. He is secretly encouraged by the Peshwa to oppose Sindia, whose Malwa estates are soon attacked.

July 21: Purandar, long kept in disturbance by the Sawaias, recovered by the Portuguese.

Aug. 7: Marquis Wellesley made Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in India.

Aug. 12: Fort William College, Calcutta, is established—abolished 1854.

Aug. 26: The Indian Government conclude an agreement with the Nawab of the Carnatic, by which the right of collecting certain fees in Tinnevelli is ceded to the Government.

Sept. 9: Dhundia Wagh, released on the capture of Seringapatam, having rallied some of Tipu's troops, ravaged the Carnatic, both British and Maratha, and killed Dhondur Pant Gokhaile, is pursued by Col. Wellesley and killed at Kondal.

Sept. 19: Govindrao Gaikwad of Baroda dies. His son, Anandrao, of weak intellect, deposed by his half-brother Kanhaji, who is in turn ousted by a ministerial party under Ravi Appaji.

Oct. 12: The Nizam of Haidarabad cedes to the Company the territory acquired by him from Mysore, in return for the protection in every case of a British force. Thus Kedapa, Karmil, and Belliri come into the Company's hands.

Oct. The Barakhwas revolt and declare for Mahmod, a brother of Zaman Shah. Mahmod's army takes Qandahar, but sustains a reverse at Ghazni.

Oct. The Peshwa leases to the Gaikwad his share in the Gujarat revenues for five years for five lakhs per annum.

Muhammad 'Ali Khan writes the Tarikh-i-Musaffari.

Feb. 14: Major-General Baird leaves Bengal to command forces ordered for service in Egypt. These are transported from Bombay and arrived at Qoair, June 6.

April 11: Vitthoji Holkar, brother of Yashvantrav, taken prisoner and cruelly executed by the Peshwa. Other executions follow at Poona.
April 4: Supreme Court instituted at Madras.

May 4: Lieut.-George Bridges Bellasis, in a duel at Bombay, kills Arthur Forbes Mitchell, of Forbes & Co., for which Bellasis is sentenced to fourteen years' transportation to Sydney, Australia: pardoned June 4, 1802.

June: Sir George Leith, Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, concludes a treaty with the Raja of Quedah for the cession of a district on the mainland, now named Wellesley Province. Treaty confirmed, Nov. 1802.

June: Holkar cuts off a detachment under Capt. M'Intyre, and then totally defeats Sindia's army under John Hessian at Ujjain. July: Holkar menaces Sindia's main force, but is checked with severe loss by Capt. Brownrigg.


July 13: 'Umdat-ul-Umar, Nawab of the Karnatak, dies. The Company wishes to take the government into their own hands. 'Ali Hussain, the son of 'Umdat-ul-Umar, refuses the terms offered, and 'Azim-ud-daula, the nephew of the late Nawab, agrees to renounce the powers of government, and is raised to the nominal throne.

Aug. 15: The Governor-General sets out on a tour through the northern provinces.

Sept. 4: Supreme Court instituted at Madras, and Charter read.

Sept. Daulatrāv Sindia endeavours to secure George Thomas's co-operation with M. Perron, but Thomas refusing Perron's demand to give up Jayjar to the Marathás, the negotiation is stopped, and a desultory campaign follows. Desertions from Thomas become frequent, and at Hāstī he capitulates to Perron.

Oct. 14: Daulatrāv Sindia sends Ghāţe against Indor with a force under Col. Sutherland, who defeats Yashvantrāv Holkar at Indor, but fails to follow up his victory. Ghāţe plunders mercilessly there.

Nov. 9: Brigadier-General John Carnar, the friend and associate of Clive, dies at Mangalur on a sea voyage, aged eighty-four.

Nov. 20: The Peshāh informs Sir Barry Close of his readiness
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to accept part of the Governor-General's conditions of support, but refuses to part with territory or dismiss Europeans of nations not then at war with Britain.

Nov. 14: The Nawab Vazir of Audh cedes to the English Government lands in Rohilkhand and the Doab in lieu of subsidy and all future expenses of defence, also providing for the reduction of troops, and the free navigation of the Ganges and other boundary rivers.

Fath 'Ali Khan of Haidarabad, Sindh, dies, leaving half his territory to his brother, Ghulâm 'Ali, and half to other two brothers, Karam 'Ali and Murād 'Ali. By this arrangement Fath 'Ali's son, Sobhdār, receives no power.

Ran Bahādur of Nepal is compelled to abdicate in favour of Gīrvānyuddha Vikrama Sīh, his son, and retires to Benares, where Capt. Knox is appointed to attend him as political agent.

Pondicherry restored to the French under the treaty of Amiens.

Jan. 1: Lord Wellesley sends home his resignation of the Governor-Generalship, but on an appeal from the Court of Directors, consents to remain till 1805.

Jan. George Thomas, declining service with Sindia, is besieged, and surrenders at Hānest to a strong combination of troops under Major Bourquim. Aug. 22: he dies at Burhānpur.

Feb. Malhārāv Gaikwād, acting on behalf of his cousin, Kanhōly, Govindrāv's son, raises an army. Major Walker, with a small force, attempts pacific measures, but finds Malhārāv treacherous. Many of the Gaikwād's troops desert to him. March 17: he attacks Major Walker, but is repulsed. April 12: all available troops summoned from Goa and Bombay, under Col. Sir William Clarke, land at Khambay. April 30: Kari carried by the British troops. Malhārāv surrenders, and is settled at Nānād with an allowance of 1,25,000 rupees. The resident reorganises the civil administration, and reduces the Arab military force in Baroda.

April: Several merchants in Kandy are seized by the Prime Minister. Compensation is refused and war declared.

April 10: Hon. Sir Benjamin Sullivan is officiating Recorder at Bombay till 1804.
Ship-burning becomes prevalent in Bombay, the "Scaleby Castle" being the first case.

May 11: The Ghilzais, defeated already in three engagements, receive a final defeat at Malah, and accept Durânt rule. June: Mahmud Shah Durânt, now at the height of his power, gives way to indolence and loses Khorasan. Dissensions among the chiefs follow.

Col. Symes proceeds to the court of Ava as envoy, and obtains from Bodohprâ a verbal assurance that no more demands for Arakanese fugitives will be made. He is treated with discourtesy, and returns to Bengal in Jan. 1803.

June 4: A treaty is concluded by the Nawâb of Farukhabâd by which his territories are ceded to the Indian Government, a fixed sum of 1,08,000 rupees per annum being settled on the Nawâb.

July: Modified proposals again offered to Bajirâv, who refuses to pledge himself to the acceptance of the same terms as those which governed the defensive alliance with Haidarâbâd. He next turns to Sindia for protection.

Oct. 8: Vashvanârâv advances on Poona, and an encounter takes place. Oct. 25: Sindia's army with its European brigade under Col. Dawes is defeated by Holkar's army near Poona. The Peshâwâr flees to Singarh, and thence to Bassein and Bombay.

Dec. 3: Col. Close arrives at Bombay from Poona, and on the 8th advises the minister in attendance on the Peshâwâr that a formal treaty must not be delayed.

'Alt Bahâdur, Nawâb of Banda, dies at the siege of Kalinjar. His second son, Zulfiqar 'Ali, in violation of the title of his brother, Shamshir Bahâdur, is proclaimed Râja, but is expelled.

Dec. 15: Col. Blair, with a native force, invests Bhagvant Singh, a rebellious zamindâr, at Sâsni in Rohilkhand. Siege operations begin Dec. 27; a sortie is repulsed, Dec. 30.

A revolution breaks out in Kachh, in which Bhaiji Bawa, brother of Râo Roydhan, expels Jamadar Fath Muhammad. The latter recovers part of the territory and establishes an independent state at Anjâr.

Dec. In Baroda the Arab mercenaries revolt and suffer Kanhaji Gaikwad to escape. Dec. 28: Major Woodington takes Baroda after ten days' siege.
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Dec. 31: The treaty of Bassein is concluded between the Peshwa and the Indian Government, represented by Sir Barry Close; the Peshwa to receive a subsidiary force of sixteen battalions with guns, and to cede territory to the value of twenty-six lakhs of rupees for their payment; to refer to the Indian Government all disputes with the Nizam and the Gaikwad, and to be restored to power at Poona.

1803

Jan. 1: A detachment under Major Holmes pursues Kanhoji Gaikwad; defeats him at Saur, Feb. 6, and again at Kapadvanj, March 25. He flees to Ujjain.

Jan. 3: The Sasni garrison makes a sally on Col. Blair's force, but is driven back. Jan. 14: He unsuccessfully attacks the fort.

Jan. 31: Lord Lake joins the besiegers. Feb. 8: The town is taken, and Feb. 11: Fort Sasni evacuated, and Raja Bhagwant Singh flees to Bijaigarh, which surrendered Feb. 28.

March 1: Col. Collins proposes to Sindia at Bhranpur to be party to an alliance similar to that concluded with the Peshwa at Bassein; but Sindia, in agreement with Perron, postpones a decisive reply.

March: Capt. Knox, ambassador at Khattmndu, withdraws from Nepal in consequence of the aversion of the Gurkhā Government to his presence, and evasion of the terms of treaty.

March 12: The Zamindar of Kachaura, after continued resistance, surrenders his fort.


June 3: Sindia receives an ultimatum from the Governor-General, intimating that (1) a march on Poona would be equivalent to a declaration of war; (2) an attack on the Nizam would be repelled; (3) that the Governor-General was prepared either to include Sindia in the treaty of Bassein, or to conclude a separate alliance with him.

June 4-6: Disturbances break out in Afghanistan between the Sunnis, under Sher Muhammad Khan, and the Shi'as, under Mahmūd Khan. July: The Amir and his faction are driven to
the hills. July 15: Fath Khan Barukhzi defeated, Shuja Mirza, son of Taimur Shah, proclaimed Amr, with Sher Muhammad Khan as prime minister. Shuja's haughty demeanour alienates many of his subjects.

July 4: Major Arthur Wellesley interviews Sindia and the Raja of Berar, both of whom refuse definite alliance, proposing to depart if the Governor-General's army were disbanded. Aug. 3: Col. Collins quits the camp at Burhanpur, this being tantamount to a declaration of war.

Aug. 6: Nizam 'Ali dies at Haidarabad. His son, Mirza Sikandar Jah, succeeds to the Sibah of the Dekhan.

Aug. 12: Ahmadnagar is captured and occupied by General Wellesley.

Aug. 28: General Lake defeats Sindia's force, under M. Perron, at Koil, near Alligarh, and M. Perron leaves Daulat Rave Sindia's service and retires to France. Sept. 2: A force of Marathas, under M. Fleury, attacks the British cantonment at Shikohabad, and, after a repulse, the garrison capitulates on condition of not serving against Sindia.


Sept. 4: Alligarh fort is stormed by Col. Monson. Sept. 11: Lake's army, proceeding to Delhi, is attacked at Jeha Male, 6 miles from Delhi, by M. Louis Berquien with a large force, who is defeated with great loss, after which M. Berquien gives himself up as a prisoner. Sept. 14: General Lake enters Delhi at the invitation of Shah 'Alam.

Sept. 11: Pondicherry and the other French settlements are again seized.


Sept. 30: Lieut.-Col. Guthrie, stationed in at Titya fort in Bundelkhand, sends to Col. Dalston for assistance, who, on arriving, obliges the Marathas to evacuate the fort.
Sept. 23: Battle of Asaíi, in which General Wellesley, with only 4,500 men, attacks the armies of Sindia and Rághojo Bhonsla of 50,000 men of all arms, and gains a complete victory, though losing one-third of his force in killed and wounded, the enemy's loss being about 12,000 men.

Oct. 15: Búrhnápur is taken by General Wellesley; 21st, Astírgarh taken.

Oct. Gossín Himmat Bahádur, with a considerable force, offers his services to the British, and joins Col. Powell, aiding in subduing the province of Bundelkhand, which is severed from the Máratha dominion.

Oct. 18: Agra fort capitulates to General Lake after a ten days' siege.

Nov. 1: At Laswári (properly Náswári) Rája Ambájí proceeds to take command of M. Perron's army, with seventeen battalions of infantry and 5,000 cavalry with artillery. General Lake, in a hardly contested battle, with less than 3,000 cavalry in the morning, aided in the afternoon by his infantry, gains a decisive victory. All Sindia's possessions north of the Chambal come under the British power.

Nov. 1: Bhimsingh of Jodhpur dies, and is succeeded by Mán Singh, a cousin, till 1843. Feud for Krishná Kumári, the Udáypur princess.

Nov. 23: A truce is granted by Wellesley to Daulátráv Sindia on condition that he should remain 20 league east of Élichpur; he does not observe the terms.

Nov. 29: At Argón, in a decisive battle, Col. Stevenson's column, co-operating with General Wellesley, attack the army of Sindia and Rághojo Bhonsla, in which the Márathás suffer great loss.

Dec. 15: Gáwilgádh fort, escaladé by Capt. Campbell, capitulates.

Dec. 17: By the treaty of Deogáhn it is agreed that Rághojo Bhonsla should give up Katak, including Bálásor, with territory and shares of the revenue west of the Wardá, the forts of Gáwilgádh and Námála to be retained by Rághojo, all differences between the Nízám, Peshwá, and Rághojo to be arbitrated by the
British Government. No individual of a nation at war to be harboured without the consent of the British Government.

Dec. 16: Ambaji Inglia, having thrown off his allegiance to Sindia, joins the British forces, and agrees to surrender Gwalior fort and certain districts to be conferred on Kirat Singh, the Rana of Gohad.

Dec. 30: By the treaty of Surji Anjangaon, Sindia gives up to the British his territory in Hindustan and south of the Ajanta hills, except some hereditary villages; Bharoch, Ahmadnagar, and his forts in the Junib; and resigns his claims on his former feudatory Rajas, with whom the British had made treaties.


Khem Siwanto of Swantwadi dies. Lakshmibai acts as regent. Kolhapur troops besiege Fort Wadi. With the aid of Visweswar Ghate and Appa Desai the siege is raised.

Capt. Canning, envoy at Rangun, is subjected to such ill-treatment from the officials that he has to leave in a few months.

Lalji Lal, by the advice of Dr. John Gilchrist, writes his Prem Sagar, in a dialect based on Urdu.

Jan. 1804. Ceded districts made over to the Rana of Gohad except the city and fort of Gwalior.

Jan. 24: Lord Wellesley formally dissolves the alliance with the Nepalese. By the able management of the Rana, Ran Bahadur is restored to power. The Nepalese commence a series of aggressions on the frontier.

Raja Himmat Bahadur Gosain dies. The lands, from Allahabad to Kalpi, assigned to him in 1803, are resumed, and jagirs and pensions are granted to his family.

Jan. 29: Yashwant Rav Holkar called upon by the Governor-General to take away his troops, and to cease from demanding tribute in Hindustan. He refuses, except on terms which are regarded as extravagant.

Feb. 2: Shamsher Bahadur, Nawab of Banda, unsuccessful in attempting to re-establish his authority, accepts a provision from the Supreme Government, and permission to reside at Banda.

Feb. 5: Yashwant (or Jashwant) Holkar sends vakhils to open negotiations with Sindia.
Feb. 6: A treaty of friendship concluded by Col. Baillie with Shivâv Bhau, Sûbahdâr of Jhâushi.


Feb. 27: By the treaty of Burhanpur Sindia agrees to become a party to the defensive alliance concluded at Surji Anjangaon, and accepts a subsidiary force of 6,000 infantry with their artillery.

March 15: A treaty is entered into with Râo Râja Parikshít of Dâliyâ, according to the usual terms of protection.

April 16: The Governor-General, after several remonstrances, declares war on Holkar, and on April 23 Col. Monson drives Holkar south from Jaypur.

April 28: By the partition treaty of Haidarahâd, Sikandar Jâh, Nizâm of the Dekhan, receives the cession of the territories conquered from Sindia and the Râja of Berâr.

May 14: Safar 3, H. 1219. The treaty of Poona concluded between the British Government and the Peshwâ for the partition of the territories conquered from the Râja of Berâr and Sindia.

May 16: A detachment of Lake's army, under Lieut.-Col. Don, storms and takes the fort of Tonk-Râmpura. May 22: in Bundelkhand a detachment of British sipáhis is cut off by Amir Khân, who is, however, attacked and routed at Kâlpi by a party of horse.

July 2: Hinglajgarh fortress, in Central India, taken by a detachment under Major Sinclair, but Monson, for want of supplies and the heavy rains, is obliged to retreat. Bâpuji Sindia, with a detachment sent by Daulatârâv, deserts to Yashwant Holkar. July 10: Monson reaches Mukandwâra Pass, where Holkar summons him to surrender; refused, he attacks the force, but is repelled. July 15: Monson abandons his guns; reaches Râmpura, 27th to 29th. Aug. 14: is reinforced, and Aug. 22, leaves, and is attacked on Aug. 24, in crossing the Bânas, when he abandons the baggage and flees to Khusâlgarh, thence to Hindaun, and, Aug. 31, reaches Agra.

Aug. 24: Col. Murray, with the Gujarât army, takes Indor, Holkar's capital in Mâliwa.

Sept. The Râja of Khûrdhâ in Orissa rebels and ravages Pipl district. The rebels hold out at the fort of Khûrdhâ till November.
The Dutch settlement at Palakol, Godavari district, transferred to the English.


Oct. 8: Holkar attacks Dehli unexpectedly with an army of 20,000 men; after a siege of nine days he is repulsed by the efforts of Lieut.-Cols. Burn and Ochterlony. Oct. 16: General Lake drives Holkar to Bharatpur.

Oct. 8: Lasalgam fort, in Nasik district, after a desperate resistance, is taken by a detachment of Col. Wallace's force from Farukhabad. 13th: Chandor taken; 14th: Dhurb taken; 25th: Galsa taken, completing the reduction of Holkar's possessions in the Dekhan.

Nov. 13: Major-General H. Frazer attacks Holkar's infantry and artillery between Dig and Govardhan, and in a severe action defeats them and takes eighty-seven guns. General Frazer mortally wounded. Nov. 17: General Lake overtakes and surprises Holkar with his cavalry at Farukhabad, and defeats them with great slaughter.

Dec. 13: Lake lays siege to Dig, to which Holkar and his force had fled. Dec. 23: Dig is stormed and taken by night, and the fort evacuated next night. Dig belonged to Ranjit Singh, Raja of Bharatpur, who had been specially favoured by the British in Dec. 1803, yet his troops opened fire on General Frazer's troops on Nov. 13.

Bajirav, refusing personal intercourse with the British Resident at Poona, appoints Sadashiv Bhu Mankeshwar to conduct negotiations.

Umed Rao of Bundi dies. His grandson, Bishen Singh, succeeds.

Jan. 2: Lord Lake begins the siege of Bharatpur where Holkar had found protection. Insufficient forces and guns render four assaults unsuccessful.

April 2: Amir Khan, an officer of Holkar's, is beaten by Lake near Bharatpur.
April 10: Raja Ranjit Singh of Bharatpur proposes terms, and agrees to pay, by instalments, a fine of twenty lakhs of rupees and cede back to the Company the additional territories granted to him in 1803, delivering up his son as a hostage. The army leaves, April 21.

April 11: Holkar, 14th, Bapuji Sindia, and 15th, Amir Khan join Dhaulatрав Sindia’s camp at Wer, south west of Bharatpur—Sindia had marched thither with a large army. 28th: the chiefs retire before Lake’s army to Kota, and in June towards Ajmir.

April: Sháh Shujá' of Afghanístán marches to Pesháwar, for the conquest of Kashmir, but is recalled by Barakhzái rebellions.

April 21: By a treaty with Baroda, the auxiliary force there is made permanent, and certain territories assigned to the Company for its maintenance.

May 6: The Raja of Travankor signs a treaty acceding to the request of the British Government for an additional regiment. The subsidy payable by the Raja is eventually fixed at eight lakhs of rupees per annum.

LORD CORNWALLIS—SECOND VICEROVALTY.

July 30: Lord Cornwallis arrives at Calcutta as Governor-General, and he begins to reverse the “forward” policy of Lord Wellesley, and in pursuance of the new course, the alliance with the Raja of Jaipur is ordered to be annulled.

Sept. Holkar moves from Ajmir to the Panjáb. Lord Lake stations three forces of infantry to check his movements, and with the cavalry proceeds from Mathurá to pursue Holkar’s march. Sept. 19: Lord Lake receives instructions to abandon the Raja, but delays acting upon the instructions.

SIR GEORGE H. BARLOW—ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Oct. 5: The Marquis Cornwallis dies at Gháziápur. Sir George Barlow, senior member of Council, acts till July 31, 1807.

Nov. 23: A new treaty, under the immediate direction of Lord Lake, concluded with Sindia, in which the latter, renouncing all claim to tribute from Bündi, is confirmed in the sovereignty
of Gwalior and Gohad, the Gohad Rani to be granted an establishment.

Dec. 5: By the treaty signed at Rajpur Ghat on the Bidas, Sinda agrees to dismiss Shirji Ravi Ghatge from his councils; Ranjit Singh is to withhold help from Holkar.

Dec. 24: Holkar signs a treaty in which he renounces all right to Tonk-Rampura, Bundi, and other places; engages to entertain no Europeans in his service. The British engage to refrain from interference with the possession of Holkar south of the Chambal, and to restore certain forts and districts in the Dekhan, retaining Chandor, and the districts of Amber and Shevgton, till his pacific intentions should be proved.

Ran Bahadur of Nepal killed by his half-brother, Sher Bahadur, in a conspiracy. General Bhimacorn Thappa, countenanced by the chief Rani, assumes the government as premier.

Penang is constituted a separate presidency.

Jan. 6: The treaty with Holkar ratified. Sir George Barlow adds a supplementary article, leaving the allied Rajas at the mercy of Holkar and Amir Khan.

Feb. 25: Sir George Barlow is formally appointed Governor-General. March 7: the Ministers determine to supersede Sir G. Barlow in favour of the Earl of Lauderdale. The Directors refuse to cancel the appointment, and by a warrant under the King’s sign-manual Lord Minto is nominated Governor-General.

July 10: The sipahis at Vellore, instigated by the Mysur princes, massacre the European officers and hoist Tipu’s flag. Col. Rollo Gillespie from Arakat blows open the gates, slays 500 mutineers, takes prisoners the Princes of Mysur, who are, Aug. 28, deported to Calcutta.


Holkar’s army, in arms, swears allegiance to Khande Ravi, Holkar’s nephew. The sedition is crushed by the payment of arrcara by means of a large sum exacted from the Raja of Jaypur. Khande Ravi murdered by order of Holkar, who also orders the death of Khaisirav, his stepbrother.

Oct. Ranjit Singh crosses the Satlaj to assist the Raja of Nabha against the Raja of Patiala, and dictates terms of agreement.
Nov. 19: Ramazán 7, H. 1221. Shah 'Ālam dies. His son, Abul-Nasr Mu'in-uddin Muhammad, succeeds as Akbar II., as titular emperor, till Sept. 1837.

Amir Khan of Tonk enters the service of Jagat Singh of Jaypur, but is then won over to Jodhpur.

Nov. 3: Lord Wm. Bentinck, Governor of Madras, having charged Rev. Dr. R. H. Kerr, senior chaplain, to inquire into the state of the native Christians in Cochin and Travancor, Dr. Kerr reports—on the St. Thomé or Jacobite Christians using the Syriac language in their service, and then under Mar Dionysius as metropolitan; the Syrian Roman Catholics, using Syriac, but under the Archbishop of Cranganor and Bishop of Virappoli; and Latin Roman Catholics under the primacy of the Archbishop of Goa. Nov. 24: Dr. Claudius Buchanan, patronised by the Marquis Wellesley, also visits the Syrian churches in Travancor, and meets Mar Dionysius. He collects important MSS.

Jan. 29: The Raja of Maisur enters into a treaty for the maintenance of a body of 400 horse.

Ranjit Singh makes encroachments on cis-Satlaj territory.

Feb. The Rájas of Jaypur and Jodhpur contend for the hand of the Udaypur princess, Krishná Kumárt, when Mán Singh of Jodhpur defeats the Jaypur Raja, Jagat Singh. Her father poisons Krishná.

Yashwant (Jarwânt) Ráy Holkar becomes insane, and makes extravagant military preparations.

May 30: Bernardo José de Lorena, Conde de Sarzedas, succeeds Francisco Antonio da Veiga Cabral as Viceroy and Captain-General of Portuguese India.

G. ELLIOT, EARL OF MINTO.

June 20: Earl of Minto, Governor-General in succession to Sir G. Barlow, arrives at Madras, where he gives assistance in determining the disposal of the Vellar prisoners. July 31: he enters office at Calcutta, till Oct. 1813.

July 24: Mirza Jahangir, the Emperor Akbar's third son, causes alarm in the palace at Dehli by his armed guards. The
Companys ships take possession of the gates, and after a skirmish disperse the guards, and Mirza Jahangir is sent a state prisoner to Allahabad.

Oct. The tribute in Kathiavard due to the Gaikwad is levied by a military detachment under Col. Walker. The Talukdars engage to pay a fixed tribute to their overlords, to keep the peace toward each other, and to maintain order within their own limits. The evils of the usulkiri system are thus averted. Col. Walker forms engagements with 153 states.

Sept. 11: Lord William Bentinck recalled by the Directors as partly responsible for the Vellore mutiny. Mr. William Petrie becomes acting governor.


Col. John Baillie, political agent in Bundelkhand, succeeds in establishing British authority there and transferring to the E.I. Co. large and valuable tracts of land.

Nov. 19: Major-General Dickens, having invested Kamona, the fort of the rebel Dandi Khan, in Bulandshahar district, attempts to storm it, but loses severely. Nov. 24: the fort is evacuated, and Dandi Khan makes his escape.

Burmese intrigues with the natives of India are entered upon. A mission, ostensibly for the acquisition of books, proceeds to Benares.

Dec. 24: Sir George Hilary Barlow succeeds Mr. William Petrie, acting Governor of Madras, till May 21, 1813.

Appa Desal Nipanikar, desiring to establish his supremacy in Sawantwadi, with the concurrence of Lakshmibai, widow of Khem Savant, and of Phond Savant, the next heir, causes the young prince to be strangled.

Feb. 22: Col. Montresor marches against Raja Mahapat Ram, a minister and late favourite of Sikandar Jah, the Nizam, now in revolt. The Raja is pursued from Shapur to Berar, and thence to Indore, where most of his followers desert. Mahapat Ram is assassinated in camp by the party of Tulsibai, Holkar's wife.

March 3: Sher Muhammad Khan, having proclaimed the Shah Shuja's nephew king, is defeated and slain by Shah Shuja on
Peshawar plain. Later, Muhammad Shah, who had taken Quetta, is defeated there.

April: Sir Harford Jones arrives at Bombay to proceed with the Company’s agent, Sir John Malcolm, on an embassy to Persia. The latter, however, had left. French influence rendered those embassies unproductive.

Sir George Barlow institutes a trial of Mr Sheriff, a civil servant, and Mr Smith, on a charge of fraud. They are suspended, but acquitted and restored to office.

May 3: Shahin Raja of Satara dies. His son, Pratap Singh, succeeds.

July 18: Capt. Seton, on the part of the Bombay Government, concludes an offensive and defensive alliance with Ghulam ‘Ali of Sindh. This the Bengal Council refuses to ratify, and sends Mr N. H. Smith to make new negotiations.

Aug. A mission to Lahore is conducted by Mr Metcalfe to secure the concurrence of Ranjit Singh. Sept., boundary questions cause Ranjit to break up camp. A further meeting at Amritsar produces no results.

Oct. 13: Mountstuart Elphinstone leaves Delhi on an embassy to Kabul, in view of the designs of France and Russia upon India.

The Gorkha Governor of Morung seizes the samindari of Ilmnamgar, on the frontier of Purniy.

The Sikhs of Sarhind send a deputation to beg the protection of the British Government against Ranjit Singh.

A “Carnatic Commission” is appointed to inquire into the genuineness of bonds, in possession of citizens, left by the late Nawab of the Karnatak. Reddi Rao, late accountant, tried three times, poisons himself, and is found to be deeply implicated in the issue of fabricated securities.

The Raja of Travankor is suddenly called on to dismiss his Karnatak Brigade in order to pay arrears of tribute, appeals to Madras and Bengal. Incited by the Diwan and assisted by the Cochin Diwan, the resident’s house in Cochin is surrounded by the Nayar, Dec. 28, and the resident, Col. Macaulay, obliged to flee to a vessel. Dec. 30: troops arrive from Malabar under Col. Chambers, and near South Kollam (Quilon); the insurgent
Travancor forces are defeated, and another body at Anjuncha, Dec. 31.

Sir John Cradock, at Madras, suggests the abolition of the Tent Contract, an allowance to officers to provide tents for the men; the abolition is approved of by Col. John Munro, Q.M.G., and by Lord Bentinck, but resisted by the officers, who procure Col. John Munro's arrest, Jan. 20, and demand a court-martial.


A further mission from Badonlpasa of Burma proceeds to India, on a greater scale than that of 1807. At Pātāla they divided: most of the officers went to Bodh-gaya to make offerings, and take a complete plan of the temple, its courts and holy tree; the mission collected books at Banaras, Delhi, &c., but they had probably a political object.

Jan. 6: Ranjit Singh, hearing of the approach of Col. Ochterlony, recalls his garrison from Ambala, and proceeds to Amritsar, making promises but concluding no treaty. An apparently accidental attack by the Sikhs is vigorously repelled by the envoy's escort. In face of two British forces advancing, Ranjit signs a treaty on April 25, in which he agrees neither to commit nor suffer encroachments on the possessions of the chiefs to the south, while the British engage to have no concern in the territories of the Raja to the north of the Satlaj.


Jan. 31: Col. John Munro, having appealed to the supreme Government, is liberated, and General Macdowall suspended
from his post as Commander-in-Chief of Madras. Major Boles
suspended for having circulated the order censoring his Q.M.G.

Feb. The motion carried in the House of Commons to
appoint a committee to inquire into the existence of corrupt
practices in the distribution of patronage in the Court of Directors
of the E.I. Co.

Feb. 11: Col. Martindell proceeds against Lakshman Dawa,
a turbulent chief holding out at Ajaygarh. Feb. 13: the com-
mander surrenders the fort, and Lakshman, who escaped for the
moment, gave himself up, and is allowed to remain on parole at
Naushahr. He died in 1828.

March 5: Mountstuart Elphinstone reaches Peshawar, and
confers with Shah Shuja'. An alliance against a possible Franco-
Persian invasion is not realised, the envoy not being authorised to
offer assistance against Shah Shuja's immediate enemies.

May 2: The Madras Government by a general order suspends
or supersedes a number of commanding officers who had
disapproved of the actions of Government in connection with
the Tent Contract abolition, among whom were Cols. St Leger,
Chalmers, and Coggart. The officers of the regiments at Jálá
and Haidarábád urge the restoration of the removed officers.

the Seringapatam officers occupy the fort, and seize the public
treasure. Those of Chitaldurg had also seized the military
treasure, and marched towards Seringapatam, but, Aug. 11, are
dispersed by Col. Gibbs and his dragoons.

May 6: A treaty is concluded between the E.I. Co. and the
Raja of Cochin.

June: A British detachment sent to Bhúnmagar with orders
to reduce the suzamddari. The Gurkhas evacuate the lands
in 1810.

June 17: Treaty between the British Government and the
Sháh of Kabúl.

June: An expedition leaves Madras for the protective occupa-
tion of Macao. Sept. 11: the Portuguese resist, but the English
admiral, having the Gou Viceroy's sanction, lands. The Chinese
Viceroy now refuses protection against the French, and on
Dec. 13 the Madras division, with a detachment from Bengal,
re-embarhs and returns to India.
June: Viranāja of Kurg dies. Devamaj is recognised as Rāni, but a few months after is deposed by Lingarāja, brother of Viranāja.

Aug. 11: The Haidarābād officers address a penitential letter to Lord Minto, and from their example the other mutinous officers submit by Aug. 23, and sign the “Declaratory Test of Allegiance,” with reference to the “Tent Contract” agitation.

Aug. 22: A treaty is concluded with the British Government by the surviving brothers of the Sindh Haidarābād family, providing for the exclusion of the French from Sindh.

Aug. 29: Reduction of the fort of Bhawāni in Hariāna, the chief of which had plundered a British settlement.

Sept. 11: Lord Minto arrives at Madras, and on Sept. 25 issues an order reprobating the officers’ conduct, and in the proceedings which followed; four officers are cashiered and the rest offered the alternative of court-martial or dismissal. For their example, those of Haidarābād were pardoned.

Muhammad ‘Azīm Khān, Governor of Kashmir, wrests his province from Kabul.

Aug. 4: Rodrigues island occupied by Col. Keating as a base for the conquest of the “French Islands.”

Oct. Threatened by an incursion of Muhammadan fanatics, Diwān Hānsraj of Māndvi seeks protection from the British Government, engaging, Oct. 28, to pay the expenses of the military assistance, and six annas per rupee of revenue.

The Rāja of Tehri solicits admission among the protected allies of the British. This application is not entertained, in view of the policy of non-intervention.

Oct. Amīr Khān of Tonk, pretending to act for Holkar, invades Berār; a force under Col. Close marches against him; but Sādīq ‘Alī, the Berār general, approached him at Jabalpur, and, his Pendhārī allies not having rejoined after the rains, Amīr Khān retreated towards Bhopāl. Nov. 17: Sādīq ‘Alī following him inflicts a severe defeat on him at Jabra Ghat. Joined by Vāzīr Muhammad and the Pendhārīs, Amīr Khān follows Sādīq ‘Alī back to Chaurāgarh, where he was severely defeated, and retired again into Bhopāl, and, Dec. 1, Col. Close had arrived at Amarāvati.
Nov. 12: Ras al Khima occupied by a Bombay force sent for the suppression of piracy on the Persian Gulf. Nov. 13: at Shinas a determined resistance is made, but safety to commerce in the gulf is secured.


The province of Haratnā settled by the assistant Dehlī Resident; the Hon. E. Gardner, who is resisted at Bhawānī by the Bhātī chief, Khan Bahādur. Aug. 27: Bhawānī besieged, and stormed, Aug. 29, by Col. Ball.

Ambajī Inglia dies. Daulatrāv Sindia reduces his territory in Gohād.

Feb. 17: A small expedition from Madras captures Amboyna from the Dutch governor, who was shot in Java by order of Marshal d'Aendels, the governor acting for Napoleon. This capture is followed by others.

Feb. 27: Rām Singh of Rājpūtra invests his reputed son, Pratāp Singh, with the government by a sanad which the Bombay Government promise to guarantee; but in consequence of the death of Rām Singh the guarantee is not affirmed.

March 11: The Rāja of Māndvī is reinstated in office by a British force. In consideration of the exhausted state of the country, the Rāja is released from the expenses of the expedition as well as his arrears of tribute.

May: Sir Samuel Auchmuty arrives at Madras as Commander-in-Chief.

June: Sir John Malcolm reaches Teheran on his second embassy, but simultaneously Sir Gore Ouseley arrives from London as King's Envoy to Fath 'All Shāh.

June 23: The Duncan Dock, Bombay, is completed.

June 26: Gopal Singh is surprised and defeated by Col. Brown at the Dhowānī Pass. Sept. 7: Capt. Watson carries the fort of Kāhirgān. Later (1811), Gopal Singh tendered submission, and was granted a jagir in the Panwāri district.

June 29: Shāh Šujaʿi defeated at Nima by Māhmūd Shāh, his brother, and, driven from Afghānīstān, becomes a British pensioner at Ludhiana.
G. ELLIOT, EARL OF MINTO.

July 8: The island of Bourbon (Réunion) attacked and taken by Col. Keating.


Aug. 23: Mauritius attacked, but the British fleet is defeated with a loss of five frigates; Mauritius blockaded. Sept. 12: An action fought in which General Abercrombie's ship is captured, but retaken later in the day.

Nov. 29: A force of 12,000 landed on Mauritius. General de Caen offers a stout defence, but after an action, Dec. 9, Port Louis surrenders, and Mauritius is taken.

March 4: The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves in Parliament that the East India Company's commercial privileges should cease on April 10, 1814.

March: Mountstuart Elphinstone now Resident at Poona. Exercising authority directly, he incurs the ill-will of the native agent, Khurruji, who influences Bajirao against the Resident.

June 14: A Bill passed in the House of Commons granting to the Company a loan of a million sterling.

July: A treaty is concluded by the British Government with the Raja of Alwar, who agrees to submit negotiations with other powers to the supreme Government.

Aug. 11: Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, dies. George Brown, senior Member of Council, is acting Governor till Aug. 12, 1812.

Aug. 4: A large expedition under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Lord Minto accompanying it, lands at Batavia, which is occupied on Aug. 9, and on Aug. 10 Weltevreden, an unfortified cantonment, is taken. Aug. 26: The entrenched post at Cornelis carried by assault, and 6,000 prisoners taken. Sept. 15: Auchmuty defeats Janssen near Samarang, where a treaty of surrender is signed. Mr (afterwards Sir Stamford) Raffles appointed Governor, Col. Gillespie being in charge of the military administration.

The Diwan of Travankor having usurped excessive power, Sir John Munro takes on himself the administration at the Raja's request. Raja Rama Varma dies; his sister, Lakshmi Rani, succeeds, but died in 1814; her sister, Parvati Rani, succeeded, till 1829, Col. Munro still acting as resident till late in 1814.
The Peshwa makes extensive claims on the Southern Maratha jagirdars, who appeal to the British. The latter enforce the service of troops, but advise the Peshwa to guarantee them in their lands.

Capt. Canning, on an embassy to Ava, regarding an attack of the Burmese conquerors of Arakan, is ordered to be detained as a hostage for the delivery of the rebels. Capt. Canning being on board a man-of-war, escapes. He left Rangoon, Sept. 1817.

For the suppression of piracy, and to afford harbour for vessels, Malwa is secured to the British from the Peshwa. Oct., the Deesti of Sawantwadi makes over Vingora, and agrees to allow free trade with Britain, but on his death, his widow, Durghabai, disregards the treaty and sustains a continuous warfare till 1819.

Oct. 20: Jaswantwar Hoikar dies insane. Malharwar, a boy of four, adopted by Tuljibai, succeeds under her regency at Indor.

Krishna Raja of Miser proclaims himself independent ruler, dismisses Purnatiya, his minister, but proves incompetent.

In consequence of Gurkha seizures in Bhotwal and Bettiya, the first skirmish between Nepalese and British troops occurs. Encroachments taking place along the frontier, an investigation commenced by commissioners, jointly chosen, results in favour of the British, who post detachments along the frontier. Those being withdrawn in the rainy season, the Nepalese make attacks on the stations, inflicting much loss.

Nov. 6: Sir Alexander Anstruther appointed Recorder at Bombay;—died July 16, 1819.

Thomas Manning reaches Lhasa by Rangpur, Bhutan, and Parijong—the first Englishman to enter Lhasa. April 12, 1812: left under orders from Pekin.

The Pindhars come into prominence about this time; they were bodies of freebooters, who had occasionally been in the hire of Maratha chiefs, to whom they paid a sort of turbulent obedience.

Jan. A large body of Pindhars penetrates into Bundelkhand and Rawal, destroys villages under British protection, and menaces Mirzapur.

Jan. 19: Kalinjar fort invested by Col. Marindell—the Killaddar, Darya Singh Chaubé, confirmed in its occupancy, Dec. 8, 1866,
having proved contumacious. The assault, though unsuccessful, 
leads to a surrender on Feb. 1. The fort was dismantled, 1866.

March 28: Purnaya, the aged minister at Muisur, dies. 
Flatterers and parasites now consume the revenues.

April 2: For conspiring with Jām Jēsāji of Nawanagar to 
secure his own elevation to the Baroda state, Kānhōji Gaikwād 
is arrested; he is afterwards removed to Madras.

April 12: Rāja Sivāji of Kolhāpur dies. His elder son, 
Sambhū or Abā Sāhib, succeeds.

June: An application for the loan of two and a half millions to 
the E.I. Co. is complied with by the House of Commons.

The Raja of Alwar seizes the forts of Dhoibti and Sīkāwā, 
refusing to restore them till compelled by an armed force.

July 16: An engagement made between the E.I. Co. and the 
Raja of Māchāri or Alwar, defining the treaty of Nov. 14, 1803.

July-Aug. Mr Elphinstone, in the name of the British Govern-
ment and on behalf of the Feshwā, enters into agreements with 
the Southern Marātha jagirdars of the Patwardhan family for 
their protection. This is commonly called “The Agreement of 
Pandharpur.”

Aug. 17: Sir Evan Nepean, Bart., landed at Bombay as 
Governor, till Nov. 1, 1819.

Sept. Capt. Canning, Resident at Rangūn, escapes from 
the attempted arrest by the King of Burma.

Oct. 1: The Raja of Kolhāpur signs a treaty by which, for the 
cession of certain forts, he is guaranteed against the aggression 
of foreign powers. He engages to abstain from hostilities with 
other states, and to refer all disputes with external powers to the 
arbitration of the Company’s Government.

Oct. 3: Phond Sāwant of Sāwantwādi concludes an agreement 
with the Company for the suppression of piracy. He cedes 
Visgarla, and the battery of Gūnaramo Tembe, and promises to 
cede Rant and Nivti should further piracies be committed. All 
vessels leaving Nivti to be liable to search by the British 
authorities.

Oct. The Pendihrīs having entered Rewā with the Raja’s 
connivance, and penetrated to Mirapur, Jaysingh Dev of Rewā 
agrees to a treaty with the British Government, by which, in return
for recognition of his rank and title, he will refer all disputes with
neighbouring states to British arbitration.

The chiefs of Mahi Kanta bind themselves to pay the
Gaikwād’s dues on the average of what had been collected during
the last ten years.

The Rāwal of Bānswāra offers to become tributary to the
British Government in return for aid in expelling the armies of
Sindia and Holkar, but no arrangement was made till 1818.

Firuz Khān, Diwān of Pahānpur, murdered by a faction of
Sindh Jamadārs, who seize his young son, Fath Khān, and place
Shamscher Khān, his uncle, in power. Through the Indian
Government Fath Khān was recognised as heir, Dec. 1813.

Dec. Bikramjīt Mahendar of Urchha concludes a treaty for
aid against the Pendhāris.

The Peshwā forms a brigade of infantry officered by British
soldiers, with Capt. John Ford as commandant.

Kusruji Modhi, being required to resign his post at the
residency, or his governorship of the Marātha Karnāṭak, he
gives up the latter, and is replaced by Trimbakjī Dengia.
Kusruji has afterwards to leave Poonā, but dies of poison.

June 2: Jaysingh Dev, Rāja of Rewā, having attempted to
starve out a military force posted in his state, is about to be
attacked by an expedition sent to compel fulfilment of the terms
of treaty of 1812; he enters on a new treaty confirming the
previous stipulations, and engaging to pay the expenses of military
operations. He also abdicates in favour of his son, Bishnāth
Singh.

Durgābāī, regent at Sāwantwādi, seizes Bharatgarh and Nar-
singhgarh, two forts under British protection. Sāwantwādi is
declared to be in a state of war, and internal anarchy prevails.

June 4: The Governor-General in a letter to the Rāja of Nepal
demands redress for depredations of the Nepalese.

July 21: By Act of Parliament (53 Geo. III. c. 155), the
Company’s privileges are renewed for twenty years. Territorial
and commercial affairs are now distinct, and accounts are rendered
separately. The trade of India is now opened to all British
subjects, that to China alone remaining exclusively in the
Company's hands. The King is empowered to create a Bishop of India and an Archdeacon for each Presidency, to be paid by the Company.