

# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO

# S I N D E .



Supplementary to the Papers presented to Parliament  
in 1843.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,*  
1844.

LONDON:

(11.)

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## ERRATUM.

In the "Notes by Major Outram, of his Conferences with the Ameers of Sind," No. 468 of the Papers presented to Parliament in 1843, for "Would I resign my birthright of my own free will? I did not write that letter," read, "Would I resign my birthright? Of my own free will, I did not write that letter."



## CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO

## S I N D E.

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Supplementary to the Papers presented to Parliament in 1843.

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No. 1.

*The Governor-General to Sir C. Napier.*

(Extract.)

*Simla, September 28, 1842.*

YOUR first political duty will be, to hear all that Major Outram, and the other Political Agents may have to allege against the Ameers of Hyderabad and Khypore, tending to prove the intention, on the part of any of them, to act hostilely against the British army.

Received in England, Nov. 6, 1843.

That they may have had hostile feelings there can be no doubt. It would be impossible to believe that they could entertain friendly feelings; but we should not be justified in inflicting punishment upon the thoughts.

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No. 2.

*The Governor-General to Sir C. Napier.*

(Extract.)

*Simla, October 8, 1842.*

IT appears that the assembling of men by the Khypore Ameers was only for the settlement of a quarrel amongst themselves, and had nothing in it of hostility to us. The Sikh Government acts in the most friendly manner, and the successes obtained in Afghanistan secure the continuance of the aid we have hitherto received from it.

There is, therefore, no longer any necessity for holding a considerable force together at Sukkur. The army marches from Cabool to-day, and the last column of Major-General England's troops will probably arrive to-day at Dadur.

Under these circumstances, unless events should have occurred before you receive this letter, which lead you to suppose that a continued assemblage of a considerable body of troops will be required at Sukkur, beyond the force which it may be advisable to leave, for the present, for the occupation of that town and of the Island of Bukkur, I request that you will direct the 19th Bengal Native Infantry to return to Ferozepore.

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2

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land Oct. 23.

No. 3.

*Meer Ali Moorad Khan to Sir C. Napier.*

October 8, 1842.

I WAS very much pleased when I heard of your arrival in this country; God has been great in his kindness to send such a wise and just man here as you are. As soon as I heard of your arrival in Sukkur, my desire was to write to you but I heard that a Lord arrived with you, and I did not know to whom I ought to write. Yesterday I sent my vakeel to Sukkur, to inquire who commanded in Sinde; he has returned, and given me the intelligence required, and now I write. I am very much grieved that I should have delayed writing so long; I have heard that you are always to remain in this country, at which I am much pleased; I will always obey strictly the orders of the Government, and trust you will always have cause to be pleased with me. I send Ali Hoossein, my vakeel, with this letter to give to you, and he will be able to inform you how anxious I am to meet you.

No. 4.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Ali Moorad.*

I AM much pleased to receive your Highness' letter. I am come here to live in this country, and to take care that all the English people observe the Treaty between the Governor-General and their Highnesses the Ameers of Sinde, whom God prosper and make happy; and I am ordered by the Governor-General to take especial care that all people do exactly observe the Treaty in Sinde and Beloochistan, that the friendship between the Governor-General and their Highnesses may last for ever. I shall have great pleasure to meet your Highness, because I know that you are a friend to my nation, and that we should know each other.

C. J. NAPIER.

Gul Hayat Institute

No. 5.

*Sir C. Napier to the Ameers of Upper (and Lower) Sinde.*

December 1, 1842.

I HAVE received the draft of a Treaty between the Ameers of Khayrpore (and Hyderabad) and the British Government, signed by his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India, whose commands I have to present it to your Highnesses, for your Highnesses' acceptance and guidance.

In obedience to the commands of the Governor-General of India, I shall proceed to occupy Roore, and the left bank of the Indus, from the latter town up to the Khayrpore frontier, including the whole of the district of Khoong Bhara and Subzulkote, as set forth in the said Treaty. The minor arrangements will be entered into by my aide-de-camp, Captain French (and Lieutenant Stanley), with those whom your Highnesses may appoint for that purpose, to the end that the Treaty may be speedily brought to a conclusion.

C. J. NAPIER,

## No. 6.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Roostum Khan of Khyrpore.*

December 3, 1842.

I HAVE sent my Commissioner to wait upon you, and to agree upon the day and hour of the ensuing week, on which your Highness will receive a new Treaty, which the Governor-General has ordered me to place in your hands, and to carry into immediate execution.

C. J. NAPIER.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

## No. 7.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Ali Moorad.*

Sukkur, December 11, 1842.

IT is said that you possess two villages in the territory which I am ordered by the Governor-General to occupy. Do not be alarmed. The friends of the British Government will not suffer, for the principle of the Governor-General is to reward them. But to arrange the details requires time. You shall have all your rights secured to you; be confident in all I have said to your Highness.

C. J. NAPIER.

## No. 8.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Roostum Khan of Khyrpore.*

Ameer,

THE men you sent to Roree are robbing you. They will tell you that they are bribing my soldiers, and they extract money from your Highness under that pretext. If they were really bribing my soldiers to desert, I would punish them, but they are doing no such thing; your Highness is robbed by your servants. However, if you are not robbed, and that, as they pretend, they were bribing my soldiers, it was high time to turn them out of Roree, which I have done; and if I find them attempting to disturb the loyalty of my troops, it will be worse for them. Ameer, I have received my orders, and will obey them. I laugh at your preparations for war. I want to prevent blood being shed: listen to my words,—consult with your brother, his Highness Ali Moorad. Your own blood will not deceive you—your servants will. These men were four days in Roree, and did not deliver your letters to me; had I not sent for them, they would still have kept them from me to gain time, that they might rob you. Eight days have passed, and I have not heard that you Highness has nominated a commissioner of rank to arrange the details of the Treaty. I expect to have in writing your full acceptance of the draft thereof, by the return of the bearer. Your Highness is collecting troops in all directions, I must therefore have your acceptance of the Treaty immediately,—yea or nay. I will not lose the cold weather. Your Highness must be prompt, or I shall act without consulting your Highness; my time is measured, and I cannot waste it in long negotiations.

Your Highness' letter is full of discussion; but as there are two sides of your river, so are there two sides to your Highness' arguments. Now the Governor-General has occupied both sides of your Highness' river, because he has considered both sides of your Highness' arguments. Many of your Highness' family have taken the same view of the case that the Governor-General has; and the respect which they have shown to the British Government is repaid to them by the Governor-General. But I cannot go into the argument,—I am not Governor-General; I am only one of his commanders. I will forward your letter to him, if you wish me to do so.



4

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

the mean time, I will occupy the territories which he has commanded me to occupy. You think I am your enemy,—why should I be so; I gain nothing for myself; I take no gifts; I receive no jagheers. What is it to me whether your Highness, or any other person, occupies the land? The Governor-General has given to you his reasons, and to me his orders; they shall be obeyed.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 9.

*Proclamation by Sir C. Napier.*

December 18, 1842.

THE Governor-General of India has ordered me to take possession of the districts of Subzulkote and of Bhoong Bhara, and to re-annex the said districts to the territory of his Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore, to whom they will immediately be made over, his Highness guaranteeing all contracts made between the Ameers and private individuals, not within the said districts, in such manner as shall be hereafter arranged in fulfilling the details of the Treaty.

It is hereby also made known, that if the Ameers collect any revenue in advance, after the 1st of January, 1843, or shall impose any new tax upon the ryots of the above-named districts, the said Ameers shall be amerced to that amount in arranging the new Treaty, and this amercement shall be enforced to a larger amount than the Ameers may have so levied upon the people of the said districts.

C. J. NAPIER,  
Major-General.

No. 10.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Roostum Khan of Khyrpore.*

Highness,

Sukkur, December 18, 1842.

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 11, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

MY own belief is, that, personally, you have ever been the friend of the English. But you are helpless among your ill-judging family. I send this by your brother, his Highness Ali Moorad; listen to his advice; trust yourself to his care; you are too old for war; and, if battle begin, how can I protect you? If you go with your brother, you may either remain with him, or I will send an escort for you to bring you to my camp, where you will be safe. Follow my advice, it is that of a friend; why should I be your enemy? If I was, why should I take this trouble to save you? I think you will believe me, but do as you please.

C. J. NAPIER,  
Major-General.

*Why is the letter to Ali Moorad in which this was enclosed not given*

No. 11.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Roostum Khan of Khyrpore.*

Ameer,

December 18, 1842.

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

MY letters have been stopped near Khyrpore; this has been done either by your order, or without your consent.

If by your order, you are guilty; if without your consent, you cannot command your people. In either case, I order you to disband your armed followers instantly. I will go to Khyrpore to see that this order is obeyed.

C. J. NAPIER.



No. 12.

*Treaty written in the Koran by Meer Roostum.*

December 20, 1842.

Praise be to God, and blessings on the Prophet and his family.

MEER ROOSTUM KHAN TALPOOR has made a compact, and formed a treaty with Meer Ali Moorad Khan Talpoor, to the following effect: —At this time, during the supremacy of the powerful and exalted English Government, and from the autumn of 1253, I, Meer Roostum Khan, of my own free will and pleasure, according to the rule and custom of the chiefs of Hyderabad, present to Meer Ali Moorad Khan (who is worthy of the chiefship), the Turban of the chiefship and brotherhood, with the control of the whole of my country, with the [Sur Shumari] capitation-tax, [Meer Buhuree] river-dues, and [Jaziya] tax on others than Mahomedans, and farms, and tolls, and fisheries, as specified below, so that during my life-time, having occupied the seat of the chiefship, he may take into his entire possession the countries specified below. No one of my sons or nephews has, or shall have, claim or entry in this same Turban, and this same country, which I, of my free will and pleasure, bestow in gift. If any one advances a claim, he is a liar. The administration of affairs, the control of the army, the negotiations with the English, all now depend on the will of Meer Ali Moorad Khan. In this compact the oath of the Koran is used; there shall not be the variation of a hair's breadth. God is a sufficient witness. Written on the 17th of Zekiad, 1258, A.H. (December 20, 1842.)

Received in England, Nov. 6.

Pergunnas Khobara, Chehoor, Abbeerea and Kutteera.  
 Pergunna Nowshera, Peroze.  
 Pergunna Kundbarra, with Cherpore and Lohuree.  
 Pergunna Lud Kokun.  
 Pergunnas Meerpore, Manhulas, and Kunoorkie.  
 Sandy territory in Renee and Nara.  
 Forts Shahgurb, Sirdargurb, and other forts.  
 Pergunnas Obāra, Khyrpore, and Hurkee.  
 Pergunna Imamwah.  
 Pergunna Buhoonuck and Burah.  
 One-third of Subzūl, and Pergunna Moozurka.  
 Pergunna Shikarpore, Mor. Ali.  
 Pergunna Roōpa.  
 Pergunna Bulbudka.  
 Pergunna Chuck Moozarjah.  
 Pergunna Kushmoor.

Gul Hayat Institute

No. 13.

*Sir C. Napier to the Ameer of Hyderabad, Nusseer Khan and Meer Mahomed Khan.*

Ameers,

December 21, 1842.

I HAVE to request that your Highnesses will protect our posts coming through your country. Two of our mails have been stopped in the territory of Khyrpore, and I am going to inquire into this matter, and put a stop to such aggressions. Wherever my posts are stopped, there will I march with my troops, and your Highnesses will have to pay the expense, if this happens within your territories.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

C. J. NAPIER.

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

## No. 14.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Ali Moorad of Khyrpore.*

December 23, 1842.

I THINK your Highness will do well not to assume the Turban, for the following reasons. People will say that the English put it on your head, against the will of Meer Roostum. But do as you please. I only give you my advice as a friend who wishes to see you great and powerful in Sinde. This is the wish of my Government. The Governor-General has approved of all that I have said to you. If to be the chieftain gives you power, I should say, assume the Turban. But it gives you none. You are strong without it. No one in Sinde can oppose you, no one out of Sinde can oppose you. The British Government will secure you against all enemies. It is not true that we want to injure the Ameers. You know, and I know, that the Ameers have tried to form a conspiracy against the English, and for this the Governor-General has punished those who were guilty. His Highness Meer Roostum has been betrayed by Futteh Mahomed Ghoree; but if a ruler gives his power to another, he must bear the consequence. The chief has now given his seal to your Highness, who will not betray him; because his honor must be your honor, for you are both Talpoors, and the family of the Talpoors will grow great and powerful in Sinde, under your auspices. Look at Sattara and others; have we taken their territories, though we surround them on all sides? No. But we do not surround Sinde. It is our frontier; we wish to see it great, and rich, and strong against those on the other bank of the Indus, that they may not attack the Ameers, but for this we must have friendly rulers like yourself and Meer Sobdar. Woe attend those who conspire against the powerful arms of the Company. Behold the fate of Tippoo Sultan and the Peishwa, and the Emperor of China. Highness, you will rule Upper Sinde with glory and power, if you are true to the Treaty made with the Company. You know, for I had it from your own lips, that the Ameers of Upper and Lower Sinde were in league against us,—all, except his Highness Meer Sobdar and yourself,—therefore have they suffered.

C. NAPIER.

## No. 15.

*Proclamation by Sir C. Napier.*

Ameers, and people of Sinde, *Camp, near Khyrpore, January 1, 1843.*

HIS Highness the Ameer Roostum Khan sent a secret messenger to me to say, that he was in the hands of his family, and could not act as his feelings of friendship for the English nation prompted him to do, and that if I would receive him he would escape and come to my camp. I answered his Highness that I would certainly receive him, but that my advice was for him to consult with his brother, the Ameer Ali Moorad Khan. He took my advice. He went to the fort of Dejee to his brother. When I heard of this I was glad, for I thought that Sinde would be tranquil; that his Highness would spend his last days in honor and in peace. I moved with my troops towards Khyrpore to force his violent family to disperse the wild bands that they had collected. I sent his Highness word that I should visit him; I wanted to ask his advice as to the arrangements for the new treaty; I thought that he had again become the friend of the Government that I serve. That night I heard that he had solemnly conferred upon his brother, the Ameer Ali Moorad, the Turban of command over the Talpoor family, which brother is the heir to that honor. I thought this a very wise proceeding, and it added to my desire to meet his Highness, that I might hear from his own lips all about these things, and report the same to the Governor-General, being assured that these acts of his Highness would recover for him the good opinion and friendship of the Governor-General of India. My feelings towards his Highness were those of friendship, honor, and peace. I even advised his



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Highness' brother, the Ameer Ali Moorad, not to accept the Turban, but to assist his brother, the chief, in the care of Government. I laboured for the honor of the Talpoor family. What then was my astonishment to find, that when I expected to meet the Ameer Roostum Khan, I heard that his Highness had departed from the roof of his brother; thus insulting and defying the Governor-General, whose commander I am. But my surprise is greatly increased by hearing that his Highness has joined his family with their armed bands, who have cut off our communications, and stopped our mails. These things have surprised me, but my course is plain, and I thus publish it to the country, that all may know it, and conduct themselves accordingly. I will, according to the existing Treaty, protect the chief, Ameer Ali Moorad, in his rights, as the justly constituted chieftain of the Talpoor family. God willing, I mean to march into the desert. I will disperse the armed bands that have stopped our mails. I will place the killadars of the chief, Ali Moorad, in command of every fort, and I will act towards the Ameers of Hyderabad as I shall find their conduct may deserve.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

C. J. NAPIER,  
Major-General.

No. 16.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Nusseer Khan of Hyderabad.*

Ameer,

January 2, 1843.

I HAVE received your letter, dated . . . When a man's actions and his words do not accord, I am greatly distressed to know how to act. The Government of the Ameers is one of many heads; all speak and act after a different, and a strange, manner. I cannot judge afar off. I came to Khyrpore to see how matters stand, and I mean to go to Hyderabad to do the same. I cannot distinguish friends from enemies, at 200 miles distance; and as you say you are the friend of the Company and the Governor-General, you will rejoice to see me. I hear of troops collecting in the south. Armed men shall not cross the Indus into Sind; therefore I take troops.

C. NAPIER.

No. 17.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Roostum Khan.*

January 2, 1843.

YOUR Highness' letter obliges me to speak with a language which I regret; but the honor of my country, and the interest of your's, leave me no alternative. The gist of your Highness' letter amounts to this,—that I advised you to be guided by your brother, his Highness the Ameer Ali Moorad, and that he advised you to fly from a meeting with me, as a conspirator who wished to make you a captive. Ameer, such a subterfuge is unworthy of your Highness' rank; you know it is not truth; you know that you offered to come to my camp, and that I advised you to go to your brother's fortress, instead of coming to my camp; you, therefore, well knew that I had no desire to capture you, nor to interfere with your family arrangements: yet you now pretend that, when I asked to meet you, you flew from me, not from any desire to avoid a meeting with me, but because I advised you to be guided by your brother's advice, and that he advised you to fly! I will not allow your Highness to take shelter under such misrepresentations. You make submission to me as the representative of his Excellency the Governor-General; you have solemnly resigned the Turban, and you now avow that you looked upon this,—the most solemn and important act of your life—as a farce and a mockery!



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Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

Ameer, I do not understand such double conduct. I hold you to your words and deeds; I no longer consider you to be the Chief of the Talpoors, nor will I treat with you as such, nor with those who consider you to be the Rais.

C. NAPIER.

No. 18.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Ali Moorad.**Camp, Emam Ghur, January 12, 1843.*

I HAVE resolved to blow up Emam Ghur, for the following reasons:—

1st. The expense of maintaining it would be very great, and without an object. The only use of Emam Ghur would be as a refuge; now you can never require a place of refuge, because your fort at Dejee is impregnable; and, if it was otherwise, we, who are your allies, and who are resolved to make you master of Upper Sinde, can always send troops to your assistance.

2nd. The fate of Emam Ghur will show all Sinde that there is no refuge in the desert for those who dispute, either your authority, or that of the British Government.

3rd. Should an enemy ever possess himself of it, your Highness or the British would be forced to take another inconvenient march for its destruction.

4th. No Beloochee chiefs can dare to disobey you, your power will be too great.

5th. For these reasons I had always considered the destruction of this fort to be a matter essential to your security; and your Highness' observations this morning confirmed my opinion. I have therefore resolved to destroy it, as a place that can only be of use to rebels against your power.

C. NAPIER.

No. 19.

*Meer Ali Moorad to Sir C. Napier.**January 12, 1843.*

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 3, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 9.

I HAVE received your letter, pointing out several reasons why you think it would be better to blow up Emam Ghur. As far as the value of the property goes, I am quite indifferent; and I fully concur with you in the reasons which make it necessary to destroy it. Therefore, considering me joyfully willing, by all means, blow up the fort, and consider me always your well-wisher.

No. 20.

*Meer Roostum Khan to Sir C. Napier.**No date. (Received January 13, 1843.)*

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 16, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

AT this time Meer Ali Moorad sent me this message, that all the country at this side, and all the fortresses in the Desert, had been given to him by the British, and requesting me to send orders to the people in charge of the fortresses, to evacuate them, and to give them in charge to his people. O! kind friend, I have always been under submission to the British, and never have done anything but to please you; and I now even will do what you wish me. Your Excellency knows very well that I have made over all my country, together with all my forts in the Desert, to my son Mahomed Houssein, and he has the forts in his charge; and his own men and my son have ordered the people in charge of the forts, that if any of his father's people may go and ask for evacuating any forts, so they (the killadars) may refuse: and I am quite sure my men, who have gone with orders for evacua-

ting these forts, will meet with a refusal from Mahomed Hoossein's people; and Meer Mahomed Hoossein himself is not with me, although I am not under his orders, and if I was so, I should have followed him; but without his order, no forts will be given up by his people in charge of them; therefore I beg to say, that if that is your pleasure, then your Excellency may allow me twenty days or one month's time to write to my son (Mahomed Hoossein), and get an order from him; then Ali Moorad's men could go and take possession of all the forts; and the fort of Emaum Ghur, for which your Excellency's order was to evacuate, my son Meer Mahomed made it over to Ali Moorad's people.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 16, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

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No. 21.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Ali Moorad.*

*Camp, Teejub, January 14, 1843.*

I UNDERSTAND from Major Outram, that he thinks your Highness has not clearly understood what has been interpreted to you, and which makes me greatly regret not being able to speak with your Highness myself, that I might make myself understood by your Highness personally. The next safe thing is to put my meaning in writing. The Governor-General has ordered me to support your Highness as the lawful possessor of the Turban. As Rais, your Highness has certain privileges and certain lands, which appertain not to the individual, but to the Turban. These must be given to you with the Turban, but the rights and possessions of the other Ameers must be maintained, as prescribed in the draft of the new Treaty; and I endeavoured from the first to have it explained to your Highness, that no portion of their estates can be transferred to you. If they resist the arms of the Company in war, and if a shot be fired by them at the troops under my command, then I have orders to take all their estates, in the name of the Company, and they would not be made over to your Highness; at least such, in my belief, is the intention of the Governor-General. I hope, therefore, that your Highness will explain to your relations what great loss of power and territory would fall upon the Talpoor family, if any of them commit hostilities upon the troops under my orders.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

C. NAPIER.

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No. 22.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Roostum Khan.*

*Camp, Emam Ghur, January 15, 1843.*

I HAVE received your letter, and I think what you say is very reasonable, because as you have voluntarily resigned the Turban to his Highness the Ameer Ali Moorad, and placed yourself under his protection, it would be unjust in me to hold you responsible for the conduct of the other Ameers. I beg of you to be perfectly tranquil, and to feel secure that you shall be treated with all due respect. I send this to you by Major Outram, who will assure you of the truth of what I say, and how much I regret, for your sake, that evil-disposed men should have persuaded you to fly from me; but I now forget all that has passed in that respect.

C. NAPIER.

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No. 23.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Ali Moorad.*

*Camp, Emam Ghur, January 15, 1843.*

I ENTIRELY concur in all that you say, which is just. But you must not think that the British Government will allow you to be harassed by such



Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

petty rebellions as you seem to fear. It will so signally punish the first that takes place, that none will ever again occur. I cannot at this time enter with your Highness into the arrangements which I mean to propose, because I must have the concurrence of the Governor-General, before I could promulgate them; but your Highness may feel assured that I mean to take such measures as will not merely secure the safety of your Highness, but also secure you the power of putting down any attempts that can be made upon you within the sphere of your rule in Upper Sind.

C. NAPIER.

No. 24.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

*Camp, Dejee, January 17, 1843.*

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

I FOUND Meer Roostum in his old camp, and with a larger assemblage of followers, apparently, than he had on the former occasion, which, together with the circumstance which I observed, of his being guided by the chiefs who met you at Choonkie (whom we know to be now in Ali Moorad's interest), and from what passed, leads me to fear that they have been further deceiving the old man, with a view to cause him to keep out, and so forward Ali Moorad's object, which the long letters he (Ali Moorad) wrote you the other day, show that he has not really lost sight of, notwithstanding your repeated assurances, that we cannot allow him to rob his brethren, or take from them beyond what rightfully appertains to the Turbanship. The deceiving party will now be further strengthened by the Moonsee whom Meer Roostum sent to our camp at Emaum Ghur the other day, and whom also we know to have been bought over by Ali Moorad\*, and who will of course misrepresent everything that passed at Emaum Ghur. Under these circumstances, I think it very probable Meer Roostum may be dissuaded from meeting me at Khyrpore, notwithstanding he promised to march to-morrow, and to make that place in three stages,—halting one day intermediately, as his strength is not equal to three marches consecutively; this will bring him to Khyrpore on the 21st; and as I can do nothing there before, I propose going on the 20th to Khyrpore, the date I put in your circular summoning the chiefs or their vakeels. I find that Mahomed Hoossein, Nusseer Khan, and Mahomed Khan, cannot receive the circular under three days—not before the day specified for the meeting; so I have written to them, to say that I shall make due allowance for the distance they have to come after that date, otherwise they would suppose we had purposely required of them to perform an impossibility, on failure of which to ground a quarrel. To the Hyderabad Ameers I have written, that I do not expect their Highnesses to come so far, personally (which of course they would not do), from their own territory, but that I expect them to send full powers to their vakeels, without loss of time.

I alluded to what passed between Meer Roostum and myself, after reading your letter and circular to him, and pointing out the necessity for sending orders to his son Mahomed Hoossein, and to his nephews, to attend at Khyrpore without loss of time; otherwise that you would certainly send troops to take possession of their estates, in the name of the British Government. To this the Meer replied, he would write, as directed, but recommended my writing also, to give them confidence. He then asked me to intercede for the release of Futteh Mahomed; to which I replied, that I had not spoken to you on that subject, which had not been mooted at our former interview, but that I well knew he owed all his misfortunes to that person's evil counsel; however, that I would convey any request he (the Ameer) had to make to you (and if he does make a point of this man's release, I think you might safely grant it, on the condition that he and his family are banished from Sind, and return to their native country). Roostum then alluded to the transfer of the Turban to Ali Moorad, while he was still alive. I replied, that that had been his (Roostum's) own act, which, and the new Treaty,

\* I had no proof of any such thing.—C. J. NAPIER.



could not be departed from; that I was merely empowered to arrange the details of the Treaty, but only on the grounds which had been laid down by the Governor-General, and which had already been communicated to His Highness. This, and the circumstance of my observing, on Meer Roostum's proposing a private interview, that I had nothing to converse about beyond what I had openly stated, and my desiring Ali Hoosein to remain who had got up on the Ameer's hint), I having no secrets with, or bias towards, any party, desiring simple justice to all,—evidently caused Meer Roostum to think that I also had turned against him, doubtless supposing that I had been operated on by Ali Moorad's deceit (or perhaps he may have thought, by his gold), for he looked very dejected, and abstained from pressing his own cause any further, as if he thought I also had ceased to be his friend, my motive for avoiding the private interview being two-fold: first, lest he should bring points on the *tapis* which had better not be discussed before all are assembled; and next, that Ali Moorad should see that my grounds for opposing his extravagant demands are strictly impartial; and it is my intention to discuss every matter in future in the presence of both parties, with that view, and thereby to check in some measure the bare-faced lying they have recourse to behind each other's backs. I am apprehensive that Meer Roostum may now, in consequence, have less confidence in me; and it is possible that the blackguards about him may turn his mistrust to Ali Moorad's advantage, and deter him from coming to Khyrpore, but I hope not; however, should you learn that he has not marched as he proposed, by the time you arrive at (I forget the name, one march from Choonkie), I think it would be advisable to send Brown to the old man, to bring him to you on your arrival at Choonkie next morning.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

I am, &c.,

J. OUTRAM.

No. 25.

*Major Outram to Meer Mahomed Hoosein Khan, Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Nusseer Khan.*

IN sending the inclosed circular letter\* from Major-General Sir Charles Napier, I write to say that it is much preferable that you come personally to Khyrpore; otherwise, send your vakeels, intrusted with full powers to act on your behalf. I shall be at Khyrpore on the 20th January, 1843, or 18th Zil Hijjee, 1258, and Meer Roostum Khan will also be there, with the chiefs who accompany him.

J. OUTRAM.

P.S.—To-day is the 17th January, and this cossid will occupy three days beyond that time on his journey; and you cannot, therefore, I am aware, arrive at Khyrpore by the 20th instant, but you must make the utmost dispatch you can.

No. 26.

*Major Outram to the Durbar of Hyderabad.*

January 17, 1843.

THE inclosed circular letter\* from Major-General Sir Charles Napier, I forward to your Highnesses. I shall be at Khyrpore on the 20th January, 1843. As it would be a great inconvenience to your Highnesses to come so far, therefore I shall not expect your personal attendance; but your vakeels

\* No. 458 of Papers relating to Sind, presented to Parliament in 1843.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

must have full powers to arrange the new Treaty on your behalf. I trust you will cause no delay in this, for the plea that they are not fully empowered will not be listened to.

J. OUTRAM.

No. 27.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

*Dejee, January 18, 1843.*

AFTER writing to you yesterday, I went with Wyllie to open your desk, from which to take the papers relating to the Treaty, which I found put up together in the pigeon-hole allotted to the Governor-General's correspondence; having extracted which, I gave the key to Wyllie to keep till your arrival. The papers I have taken are notes to Meer Roostum Khan, and Nusseer Khan, and to the Ameers of Hyderabad, and the two draft Treaties. I observe that Article III of that with the Ameers of Khyrpore gives latitude for the arrangement I proposed regarding Shikarpore: thus, "The Commissioners, &c., &c., shall appropriate the surplus tribute from which the Ameers of Hyderabad will be relieved by that Treaty, of which an account will be rendered to the Ameers of Khyrpore," [N.B.—This I cannot understand the object or meaning of—J. O.] "or lands of equal value in lieu thereof, first to the indemnification of such Ameers of Khyrpore, other than Meer Roostum Khan and Nusseer Khan, as may make cessions of territory under this Treaty," &c., &c.

There are two points to which I beg to draw your attention in the proposed arrangements: first, the inutility and mischief of appropriating Tatta, my objections to which I find noted in the accompanying paper, which I wrote the other day, when coming up in the steamer; and next, impressing the Queen's image on the coins of Sind. The Mahomedan religion prohibits the use of such emblems;—so that Article is tantamount to prohibiting the privilege of coining to the rulers of Sind altogether. Either the Article should be altered to that effect (*i. e.* depriving the Ameers of the right of coining), or should be modified to an English inscription on one side (to which there could be no objection on the score of religion), and Persian by the Ameers on the other. Perhaps his Lordship might be referred to on these points, and his answer received before our negotiations close, which I fear will neither be so easily or so speedily brought to a conclusion as we could wish.

Should the Governor-General relinquish Tatta, or indeed, whether he does or not, I think it would be advisable to alter the following words in Article VII of the Treaty with the Ameers of Hyderabad:—"And moreover the right of free passage over the territories of the Ameers between Kurachee and Tatta," to "between Kurachee and the Indus," or "between Kurachee and such point of the Indus as may hereafter be decided on;" otherwise we may have difficulty hereafter, should you find it necessary to alter the route of communication.

It may be necessary, by the bye, to obtain sanction of the Governor-General to mulcting Nusseer Khan of Hyderabad, of his share of Shikarpore, or at least such portion of it as may not be paid for by the relinquished tribute, that is, to the value of his share of Kurachee, which is all that is besides taken from Nusseer Khan, his share of Shikarpore being valued exactly at one lac, equal to his share of tribute. The fourth share of Kurachee being 25,000 rupees, is all Nusseer Khan would suffer in addition to his share of Subzulkote; altogether not equal to what Roostum and Nusseer (of Khyrpore) suffer in the shares of Bukkur, and the territory between that place and Bhawul Khan's boundary, even should Ali Moorad relinquish his territorial claims on them, in consideration of obtaining Shikarpore (*i. e.*, two lacs of annual revenue).

Very truly yours,

J. OUTRAM.



Inclosure in No. 27.

## MEMORANDUM.

*Objections to the Occupation of Tatta.*

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, Aug. 12, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Nov. 6.

1. ITS unhealthy site precluding its occupation by troops; but where, should we take possession, a European officer and some establishment must be located to carry on the Government, and to collect revenue.
2. The cost of thus maintaining so decayed a town, the recovery to prosperity of which is incompatible with our interests at Kurachee, which must soon absorb all the manufacturing population of Tatta, if that city continues under the Government of the Ameers. The manufactures heretofore confined to Tatta can be as well carried on at Kurachee.
3. The interference with the Ameers' managers of the country surrounding Tatta, which our possession of that isolated city must involve, causing much heart-burning to the Ameers, and constant discussion between the Governments.
4. The large sum which would be demanded, and in fairness must be paid, for the transfer of Tatta (probably remission of tribute to the amount of half a lac of rupees annually; I understand Meer Hoossein Ali has fixed its valuation at 57,000 rupees per annum), whereas the mere free transit of commerce between Kurachee and the Indus can be obtained for little or nothing.
5. The probability that Jerruck will eventually be adopted for the bunder on the Indus, in which case Tatta will be altogether abandoned as the line of communication.
6. The objectionable grasping appearance which thus seizing on Tatta, the ostensible, though not really so, principal support of the State, where no necessity can be shown for its occupation, as in the case of Sukkur and Kurachee, the sites of our cantonments.

J. O.

No. 28.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

(Extract.)

*Camp, Baukia, January 20, 1843.*

I HAVE your two letters. With regard to Roostum, he seems such an imbecile old man, that I do not know what to do with him. He has written to Ali Moorad to join him, who has refused. He says he is supposed to influence him, and tries to do so; but that the next person who speaks changes him; and therefore he (Ali) prefers to stay away, as all his family say he is their ruin. This may be true or false; but as it has no sort of concern with my proceedings, I do not much care to enter into their labyrinth of intrigues. My letter will show the young Ameers the true state of the case. Your character is well known to them. You were very right to give them a longer day; but I think you had better name a particular day, or we shall open the door to procrastination. As to Futeh Mahomed Ghoree, the Governor-General has written to me, to say he is very glad he is a prisoner, and fears Ali Moorad will let him go. It is, as everything else, in his Lordship's hands,—and I cannot interfere; but, if I could, I would not let him out now, till we get a little daylight, and the Treaty settled; then I could have no objection to asking the Governor-General to send him about his business. The Moonshee says, I think, that Futeh has robbed Roostum of immense wealth, and that it is now at Mithenkote; do you believe this?

Now for your second letter. I am very glad that the Third Article gives latitude for your proposed arrangement. When the Doctor joins you, make him copy the new draft and the notes, and let me have the originals back to refer to. I long ago took upon myself to tell the vakeel of Hoossein Ali, that I would not take Tatta from him; and I did so precisely for the same reasons as

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

those stated by you. I consider that this draft Treaty gives me authority to do this. I also entirely concur with you as to the alteration of the wording relative to the route of communication between Kurachee and the Indus. I consider that all these points, depending on local knowledge, are left to my decision; of course, subject to the Governor-General's approval or rejection. With regard to what you say about the coining, it is clear that he does so peremptorily and advisedly, not accidentally. As I recollect the draft Treaty, the upshot is this:—"You shall not coin; but whatever silver you choose to give me, I will coin for you; and you shall use my money, receiving it from me in return for bullion, without any charge for the coinage, or any deduction from its value in weight or fineness." Now, as this is a decided measure adopted by the Governor-General, I should not like to say anything upon the subject;—nor do I think it necessary, because the coinage will not be the coinage of the Ameers, but of the Queen. We have no news here, except that we are glad to get out of the Desert; we march to-night to Pir-Abu-Bukkur,—a long march. There I shall halt for a day or two.

No. 29.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

*Khyrpore, January 22, 1843.*

I RECEIVED your letter dated 20th, last night, and I have this morning written to the Upper Sinde Ameers, telling them that I shall not wait for them beyond the 25th; that after that date I shall proceed to business, with, or without, them or their representatives. I have inclosed to Brown copies and translations of my previous letters to them and to the Ameers of Hyderabad, Nos. 1 and 2, as also of the present, No. 3, which I shall be glad if you can look at. As we have not too much reason to trust any of our native establishments, I should wish to be furnished with copies of your previous letters to the Ameers on, and since, first tendering the Treaty, that I may compare them with those actually sent to the parties, occasionally, because it being our custom only to compare the rough draft Persian copies with your English version, and then to sign the Persian fair original without further examination (being at the mercy of the moonshees, in our ignorance of Persian writing,) it is very possible the letters actually sent might differ from the drafts previously approved by us.

I am positively sick, and doubtless you are tired, of these petty intrigues,—brother against brother, and son against father,—and sorry that we should be in any way the instruments to be worked upon by such blackguards; for, in whatever way we act, we must play into the hands of one party or the other, unless we take the whole country to ourselves. Ali Moorad recommended the new route for your return, solely to prevent Roostum obtaining an interview with you. He basely lies in saying that Roostum sent any such message as he (Ali Moorad) represented to you\*. Ali Moorad is the last person on whose tender mercies or liberality Roostum would rely. I trust the old man is now on his way here, though I have not heard anything about him since I left Dejee, the day before yesterday. Until the parties are here, face to face, I cannot expect to hear a word of truth, every soul about me being bought by Ali Moorad. In the mean time, I am endeavouring to ascertain the actual value of the possessions we have appropriated from Upper Sinde, those left to each Ameer, and what appertains to the Turban. If none of the parties attend at the specified time, I can only proceed to detail what I can ascertain to be the fairest arrangement for all parties, and submit the same to you, to be enforced, or otherwise modified, as you see proper. My idea is, that, having defined the respective shares of the remaining property, and such portion of the territory of the Lower Sinde Ameers as it may be just to transfer to Upper Sinde, in lieu of the larger slice of the latter which has been

\* All the abuse of Ali Moorad in this letter is assertion. Major Outram gave no proof of its correctness.—C. J. N.



made over to Bhawalpore, the parties concerned should be left to take possession, or not, as they please, proclamation being made that if they do not do so by a certain period, the territory so unclaimed will be attached by the British Government, or made over to the Rais, as you think best, but the former should positively be resorted to; under any circumstances, however, I should not wish Ali Moorad to expect to appropriate the estates forfeited, the hope of which induces his villainy.

I do not advocate the above arrangement as just on our part, but as the only one that appears to me practicable under the circumstances in which the Ameers have been placed, should they neither yield to the conditions, or fight, merely contenting themselves by keeping aloof, and protesting against our proceedings, which I think probable some of them will do.

Ali Hoossein met his master at Shojee last night, and I learn has gone to you this morning to break the egg they hatched together last night, —full, doubtless, of lies and mischief, as usual.

All the Lower Sinde vakeels are here, but I shall have little to say to any of them regarding Upper Sinde affairs, beyond requiring Nusseer Khan's vakeels, and those also of Meers Shahdad and Hoossein Ali, to make over their masters' shares of Shikarpore, should you decide on that arrangement, on receiving my reasons for recommending the transfer. The other matters to be settled with the Lower Sinde Ameers cannot well be done without putting them personally face to face, and doubtless would be facilitated by your march in that direction, should such be your intention; in which case, after doing what I can here, if detained too long to overtake you by land, I might drop down the river, so as to meet you there; I dare say such a movement would also cause Meers Mahomed Hoossein and Nusseer Khan of Khyrpore to bestir themselves. I hardly think you will effect any satisfactory arrangement for Lower Sinde, without electing a Rais, or that the person you do place in power as such could venture to assume the Turban, without your presence to set the machinery of the new Government in motion.

If you are likely to remain any time in your present neighbourhood, I shall be happy to ride over to receive any further instructions you may wish to give me, should you prefer doing so verbally, to the bother of writing, or reading my long scrawls.

Very truly yours,  
J. OUTRAM.

No 30.

*Major Outram to Meers Mahomed Khan, Nusseer Khan, and Mahomed Hoossein Khan, of Upper Sinde.*

MY letter of the 17th instant inclosing a circular ditto from Major-General Sir Charles Napier, required you to meet me at Khyrpore, or to send your vakeels fully empowered to act on your behalf, for the purpose of arranging the details of the new Treaty; and expressed my expectation that no delay should occur in your doing so. I now write to say that the General has directed me not to wait for you beyond the 25th instant, on which day I shall commence the settlement, and you will have to agree to whatever may be arranged with the parties present, because, should you yourselves not appear, in person or by proxy, it will be your own fault that you have no one to advocate your interest.

J. OUTRAM.

P.S.—I send, for your information, the copy of a letter addressed by the General Sahib to Meer Ali Moorad on the 14th instant\*.

\* No. 21, page 9.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.



Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, Aug. 12, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Nov. 6.

No. 81.

Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.

Khyrpore, January 22, 1843

My dear Sir Charles,

MY misgivings as to Meer Roostum have proved well founded. He has fallen into the snare Ali Moorad laid for him, and, instead of marching to join me here, has gone off, I am informed, to consult with the other fugitive Ameers, who are somewhere near Kohera, between Dingee and Hyderabad, or thereabouts\*.

Should this prove correct, there can be little expectation that he and they will meet me here, so I beg your orders in that case.

I almost despair of saving these misguided chiefs from destruction now; but, so far from feeling any irritation towards them for baulking all my earnest endeavours to avert their fate, I only experience deep regret that they should thus be sacrificed to the acts of their unprincipled relation†. I am not the less desirous, therefore, to follow any course you may deem proper, with a view still to rescue them, and am ready to proceed to them once more on my camel, and without escort, if you please. Pray recollect that they were misled into flight; that they had agreed to subscribe to the Treaty, and would have done so, had it not been Ali Moorad's policy utterly to sever them from us, that he might obtain their confiscated estates; that they were innocent of the acts laid to their charge, (robbing dawks, &c.,) which led them to fly, and you to pursue; that they had not armed to the extent that was represented, and that whatever rabble soldiery they had assembled, was solely with a view to self-defence, in misapprehension of our real objects, misrepresented as they were to them by Ali Moorad, and much more that may be urged in excuse for such suspicious people, who have had little reason, heretofore, to estimate our good faith very highly. At least, if you are not satisfied on these points, as I hope you are, I shall not fail to prove them to you, opposed although I am by the bribed tools of Ali Moorad who surround me.

Should you, however, consider that enough has been done to prevent these people breaking their own heads, perhaps you will deem it but fair to make some attempt to save the Ameers of Hyderabad from a similar fate, if it can be done by fair means; and as I am confident I can prevent the latter committing themselves, by my personal appearance among them before they are too far pledged to the runaways, I deem it my duty to offer to go down to Hyderabad for that purpose; and, should I do so without much delay, and by the river, so as to enable me to shake off the creatures of Ali Moorad, by whom I am beleaguered, I have no doubt that, not only shall I prevent the Lower Sinde chiefs from giving aid or refuge to the fugitives of Upper Sinde, but, possibly, through the means of the Hyderabad Ameers (with the exception of the traitor, Nusseer Khan), may cause their submission or capture.

If you please, I can run over to you for your personal instructions, while my kit is being sent off to a steamer; or, should you direct me to accompany you by land (if the information proves true, and you purpose marching southward), I can soon overtake you.

Yours, &amp;c.,

J. OUTRAM.

P.S.—I have heard from Stanley, to-day, that a body of Ali Moorad's troops demanded a passage in our boats at Sukkur, across the Indus, the other day; that they proceeded to Shikarpore, and then attacked the people of some of the other Ameers; that some lives have been lost, &c. This requires confirmation, but, if true, shows what a pitch of assurance the countenance we have shown to Ali Moorad has brought him to; he not having your authority for this transgression, the Government of Shikarpore having heretofore been

\* Meer Roostum had with him two or three of the members of his own family, sons or nephews, I forget which. Ali Moorad was in my camp. Meer Roostum went off with a large body of troops and two pieces of cannon; such at least was the information which I received at the time, as nearly as I can recollect.—C. J. N.

† There was no proof that they were sacrificed by Ali Moorad.—C. J. N.

‡ The attack upon the Residency is sufficient comment upon all this.—C. J. N.



exercised principally by the Lower Sinde Ameers, who own four-sevenths of the city, and no portion having ever belonged to Ali Moorad, or being the exclusive right of the Turban, I believe. Upon my word I am apprehensive of that chief playing the deuce throughout the country, under cloak of British apparent sanction and support, if unchecked\*.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

## No. 32.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

(Extract.)

*Camp, Pir Abu Bukkur, January 23, 1843.*

I HAVE just received yours of yesterday. I have desired Brown to send you the copies of all my letters to the Ameers, and am persuaded that all you say is right, as to what you propose doing. The intrigues of these people are very silly, and like a tangled skein of thread. I came here because I wanted to get upon the Hyderabad road; and we find (as Ali Moorad said) that it is five miles shorter than by Doome, and a capital road; I think if he was anxious to prevent a meeting with Roostum he would have brought us this way on our way down. I hear this minute that Roostum has gone the wrong way after all you said to him! Why did he doubt you? However, his movements signify nothing. We walk over his folly, and Ali Moorad's intrigues, and all the others; going our own road. I entirely concur in your view of proceeding, in case the parties do not attend on the 25th instant; indeed I see no other left for us. I have clearly told Ali Moorad, in my letter, that if any of the Ameers fight, or refuse to join you personally, or by vakeels, their lands shall be forfeited to the Government. I am resolved to march towards Hyderabad; it will facilitate all operations, and shorten my march, in case that becomes necessary. I am sure there must be a Rais at Hyderabad, and have told Lord Ellenborough so. The only difficulty is to find the man. Lord Ellenborough (and I too) inclines to Sobdar, but events will turn up and give me more daylight. I therefore requested him to give me time to see what happens, and reflect upon this matter. I have no instructions to give you, beyond what my letter contains. I am of your opinion, I believe, on every point of a general nature, and the details are in your hands. I have sent Brown to you, for the following reasons:—

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, October 23.

1. If the negotiations are spun out beyond the time you can remain, or if you should be ill, I must have some one trained by you, and up to the affair, to carry on the work. I can only have such a successor in one acting under your instructions; and in this serious affair I do not know any man but him, that I would confide this matter to.

2. If we should find it necessary for you to go to Hyderabad, which I earnestly hope may not be the case, Brown can keep all straight in your absence.

3. Moving about with me keeps back his accounts sadly; with you he can work at them; and at meals, and in the evening-chats, pick up all your views and system of work, in respect to this Treaty.

4. I think the work will turn out so heavy that you will require an assistant Commissioner, and I think one in whom we have both such ample confidence is the best.

5. I think this will be agreeable to you in every point of view, for in work so tiresome and harassing, a man wants to have some one whom he can talk with confidentially, and depute to execute part of his work.

I had just finished this when your second letter arrived. It will be impossible for you to leave Khayrpore; we must open our Treaty on the 25th, or we should give just cause of complaint of our vacillation, and Lord Ellenborough would have reason to find fault with me. Besides, Roostum has a right to go where he likes, and I have none to take offence. My letter gives

\* All this is a picture of imagination.—C. J. N.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

him his choice of attending personally, or sending his vakeels, which he, perhaps, will do; I therefore propose to halt here till I hear what passes on the 25th, and then act as circumstances dictate.

You can write to the Ameers to assure them safety by going to you at Khyrpore, or sending vakeels, but a personal attendance is best, and their danger will be great if they refuse. This letter, however, must be from yourself privately, as I have written so positively, and I do not think it would be dignified in me to assume that they deem me a liar, and try to persuade them I am not. Make the Doctor send me a copy of the Treaty and notes, or rather keep his copy, and send me the original. Brown goes to-night, and will take this.

No. 33.

Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.

My dear Sir Charles,

Khyrpore, January 24, 1843.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

BROWN has arrived, and delivered your letter of yesterday. I had hoped that, by the transfer of the Hyderabad Ameers' four-sevenths' share of Shikarpore, we might have provided the means by which the chiefs of the upper country might have been enabled to support themselves and their followers; but a better knowledge of the resources of this country and the extent of what we have confiscated,—which the investigation, which I have just been engaged in, has given me,—shows that a satisfactory arrangement is impossible, or any which we can expect the other parties willingly, if at all, to accede to, after, in addition to what has been appropriated of the Ameers' territory, assigning to Meer Ali Moorad, what has been pledged to him, viz., one-fourth of the remaining territory of Upper Sindh as his perquisite as Rais, besides his fourth as co-heir of the former Sovereign, Meer Sohrab (with Meers Roostum, Gholam, Hyder, and Moobarick Khans; the two latter deceased, but their heirs in possession of their estates).

The accompanying schedule\* prepared under my predecessor, Mr. Bell, and which I have since tested by every information I could obtain, gives a very fair estimate of the revenues of Upper Sindh, showing a total, rupees 20,39,500, which, at the time we entered Sindh, and became guarantee for the possessions of each chief, was thus divided, viz.:—

Meer Roostum Khan	- - -	Rs. 11,13,000
Meer Ali Moorad	- - -	2,95,500
Sons of Meer Gholam Hyder	- - -	1,54,500
Sons of Meer Moobarick	- - -	4,76,500
		<hr/> 20,39,500

I inclose an abstract, also taken from the schedule, giving the possessions which have now been taken from the Ameers, i. e., Sukkur and Roree, and the country on the eastern side of the river above Roree, amounting in value to rupees 6,10,500.

The balance which now remains to the Ameers of Upper Sindh, is rupees 14,29,000, and you are bound, I believe, to make good to Ali Moorad his share of the ceded country which he claims to the value of 1,50,000, for territory which was ceded to him it appears by a late treaty†, and which, in addition to his original territory of 2,95,000, gives him rupees 4,45,000, added to this, you are, I believe, pledged to give him one-fourth of the remaining property of Upper Sindh, or of rupees 14,29,000=rupees 3,57,250. Total, rupees 8,02,250.

Consequently, all that will remain for the support of the other Ameers

\* See printed statement, entitled "Schedule, showing the names of the villages and districts possessed by the Ameers of Khyrpore, the revenue arising therefrom, and the names of the Jagheerdars among whom they are distributed."—No. 253, Sindh Parliamentary Papers—1843.

† I was pledged to nothing, except to support him in his rights as Rais.—C. J. N.



and their families, and feudal chiefs, and dependants, as well as most of the Belooch chieftains, who have hitherto enjoyed jagheers in the portion of the territory to be made over to Meer Ali Moorad, (who will undoubtedly eject them all, sooner or later, to make room for foreign mercenaries, relatives and countrymen of his minister, Ali Hoossein, and Affghans whom Ali Moorad particularly patronizes,) will be rupees 6,26,750,—who formerly enjoyed rupees 17,44,000,—the revenue shared among them previous to our entering the country (exclusive of Ali Moorad's portion).

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

For the support of only Ali Moorad, and his three sons, and of foreign mercenaries who have no tie to the country, territory to the amount of upwards of eight lacs,—how is it possible that the other Ameers enumerated below, and their Belooch chieftains and retainers (who, however they may have been interlopers originally, are now naturalized among, and intermarried with the people of the country in which they have resided several generations\*) can exist on little more than six lacs, where seventeen and a-half lacs were heretofore required? They cannot, and will not, starve, and have nowhere else to go to; we afford no opening now in India, as far as their employment as foreign mercenaries; and Afghanistan and Beloochistan are now desolated; they may be forced by dread of our power to succumb for a time, but they never can become reconciled to the degradation and privation they suffer at our hands, and will only be deterred from any organized outbreak by the presence of a large body of troops; but will fail to preserve the country from the rapine and disorder which will arise from so many discontented characters being let loose on the country, unchecked, as they will be, by such a Government as Ali Moorad's, or as any native chief could establish.

The following is a list of the Ameers and their sons who are now rendered desperate. It is impossible to calculate the number of the Belooch and native chieftains and feudatories, but the latter are estimated to have enjoyed one-half the territory of their masters, the Ameers, in jagheer, and on other tenure, i. e.:—

1. Meer Roostum Khan; sons of ditto.
2. Mahomed Hoossein, and four sons.
3. Ali Akbar, and six sons.
4. Ali Murdan, and one son.
5. Moorad Hyder, and two daughters.
6. Shere Mahomed,
7. Gholam Mahomed, } unmarried.
8. Ali Buksh,
9. Dost Mahomed.

#### Sons of the late Meer Moobarick.

10. Nusseer Khan, and two sons.
11. Mahomed Ali, and one daughter.
12. Ali Mahomed, and one son.
13. Wallee Mahomed, and one son.

#### Grandsons of the late Meer Moobarick.

14. Ali Buksh, } sons of the late Fazil Mahomed, whose
15. Ameer Buksh, } estates they now divide.

#### Sons of the late Meer Gholam Hyder.

16. Meer Mahomed Khan, and five sons.
17. Meer Ahmed Khan, and nine sons.
18. Meer Mustapha Khan, and one son.

Total, 18 chiefs, possessing estates, with thirty sons, besides daughters, to provide for.

Under the arrangement which is pledged to Meer Ali Moorad, every one

\* The Sindians and Beloochees are perfectly distinct to this day, the former being the slaves of the latter; and up to the hour of our conquest, the Beloochees might kill the Sindians with impunity.—C. J. N.



Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, Aug. 12, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Nov. 6.

of these eighteen landed proprietors must be dispossessed of some portion of their property, to the value, in the aggregate, of 11,17,250 rupees (out of 17,44,000). I hoped, by the transfer of the Hyderabad share of Shikarpore, to meet this loss in some measure, but when I find it so disproportioned, (the whole value of the Lower Sindh share of Shikarpore, at the extortionate estimate of the Ameers themselves, when they were negotiating the transfer of that city, including a calculation of one-fifth in excess of what they had heretofore derived, being under two lacs,) and seeing that there is nothing more which we could transfer from Lower Sindh without equal injustice to the Hyderabad Ameers, I am reluctantly compelled to confess that I utterly despair of effecting any satisfactory arrangement\*: could I accomplish any that would offer a prospect of stability, I would submit it to you, with a recommendation that it should be proclaimed for the parties concerned to accept, or not, as they please, since they have not chosen to attend to advocate their own interest personally, or by proxy, as invited, (at least as I have yet heard nothing of them, I conclude they will not come now at all;) but on the basis to which I am restricted, I can suggest no arrangement, which has the slightest chance of being acceded to by any individual in this country, except Ali Moorad; it would be a waste of time therefore to attempt it, should none of the parties concerned (besides Ali Moorad) make their appearance by to-morrow, the last day allowed to them.

None of the Upper Sindh Ameers being present on the day specified, to whom are we to open the Treaty? Ali Moorad has already accepted; the vakeels of Hyderabad are present; but as far as I can ascertain, none but Sobdar's representative has powers to confirm any arrangement. Sobdar has sent a commission, with his seal, to be applied as I think proper; also Ali Hoossein; but as only the details of the arrangement between the Upper Sindh Ameers themselves, and all concerns between them and the Lower Sindh Ameers could well have been settled here, and whatever remains to be settled between us and the chiefs of Hyderabad, can be more speedily and satisfactorily arranged with them at their own capital, especially facilitated, as my negotiations would be, by your approach, I think, after having done all we can for the Upper Sindh Ameers, by waiting beyond the time granted for the meeting here, I might do more good by proceeding or accompanying you there, than any good I can do here, under the circumstances I have represented.

By going to Hyderabad, I should afford one more chance to the fugitive Ameers, for doubtless the Ameers of Hyderabad will intercede for them; and perhaps, should the latter promptly accede to your terms, you might then, without any compromise to your dignity, receive their overtures on behalf of their relations.

By going to Hyderabad, I should prevent those chiefs also bolting, and so adding to our embarrassments.

I have already written to the Ameers as you suggest, to ensure their safety in coming here; and so by writing again, I might perhaps defeat our objects by the appearance of over-anxiety for their submission.

Very truly yours,  
J. OUTRAM.

P.S. - I have sent the original draft of Treaty and notes and schedule under a separate cover, and have kept the Doctor's copy.

I fear I bother you with such long letters, but I know not how to curtail my communications on points of so serious a nature.

Second P.S. - I forgot to remark, that one reason for my giving up hope that the Ameers would ever willingly accede to the terms, was Roostum's evident despair, when I told him at my last interview, that they could not be

\* 1st. The giving lands to the Turban, was an act of the Talpoor family's own doing. We had no hand whatever in this division, or in the transfer of the Turban.

2nd. I was pledged to nothing, except to the rights of the Turban, whatever those rights might be.

3rd. I was so pledged because I was bound by the existing treaties, and had, therefore, no choice. The law of Sindh gave the Turban to Ali Moorad after Meer Roostum's death; and as he was eighty-five, all these horrors must take place in a few years, in course of nature.



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departed from in any way; he had hitherto hoped, I imagine, that I might obtain some modification for him, and after my distinct declaration that I had no power to alter those terms, (i. e. the new Treaty as it stands, Ali Moorad's supremacy, and assignment to him of the same proportion of territory formerly made over by Meer Sohrab to the Turban,) those about him in Ali Moorad's interest could have no difficulty in persuading him of the uselessness of coming to me.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

In giving the same portion of the territory that Meer Sohrab did for the support of the chieftainship, we forgot that there were then but four chiefs to share: now there are eighteen, each with separate establishments; then, the head of the State had to guard against foreign foes—now, the British Government protects it.

No. 34.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

*Without date.*

I RODE over to see Mr. Robertson yesterday, and returned in the evening. At Sukkur I met Captain Nott, to whom I mentioned the probability that I might soon be going down to Hyderabad; he is anxious to visit the lower part of the river, where his steamers would then all be in that case, and begged of me, should I receive the order to go down, (or indeed, whether or not,) to forward the inclosed to you.

I have answered your letter of yesterday, which Brown is copying, as I found on reading it over, that it is so illegibly written, that you could scarcely make it out.

Very truly yours,

J. OUTRAM.

26th.—By-the-bye, in answer to your remark, that had Ali Moorad brought you back from Emaum Ghur by the other road, in order that you should avoid an interview with Meer Roostum, he would not have taken you the road we went to Emaum Ghur, I forgot to mention, that in going he relied on causing Roostum to fly, and doubtless he would have done so, had I not anticipated him by riding over to the old chief's camp, before he had time to effect his purpose. Recollect that very morning, just before I told you Roostum was there, Ali Moorad had told you he had fled to a distance.

J. O.

No. 35.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Sobdar Khan of Hyderabad.*

*Camp, Ali-ka-Tanda, January 27, 1843.*

IT is with great pleasure I hear of your loyal and true conduct to the British Government, in sending your vakeel to Major Outram. I am also well pleased to hear that the other Ameers of Hyderabad have refused to join the Ameers of Khyrpore. I wish those Ameers would act in the same wise manner.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

C. NAPIER.

No. 36.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

(Extract.)

*Bellaree, January 28, 1843.*

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, Aug. 16, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Nov. 6.

I HAVE now waited long enough for the authorized vakeels, and I think you may proceed to Hyderabad, if you think so doing likely to prevent bloodshed, and to reconcile the Ameers to the draft Treaty, as far as being amenable to it can be called reconciliation. I am most anxious that they should not resist; I am sure they will not resist by force of arms, but I would omit no one step that you, or any one, think can prevent the chance of it.

I think you may possibly do good, and not the less for my movements in that direction.

Tell Brown that I will make the statement he mentions to Lord Ellenborough, but first let me refer to his Lordship's instructions. Article I of the draft is positive, and unmanageable, except by the Governor-General, but I will let him know the value\*. I have ordered my circular† to be sent to-day to the Ameers, and I wish you would write to Roostum, to say that I will receive him at any time, with every attention to his comfort, if he comes to my camp.

No. 37.

*Sir C. Napier to Meers Nusseer Khan, Mahomed Khan, and Shahdad Khan.*

Ameers,

*January 30, 1843.*

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

I AM glad that you have at last sent your deputies, because I was marching fast upon Hyderabad. Now, I am your friend, and I have desired your deputies to return to Hyderabad, and I will order Major Outram to meet you there, that the Treaty may be arranged quickly. I hope the Ameers of Khyrpore, Meer. Roostum Khan, Nusseer Khan, and Meer Mahomed Khan, will go with your deputies to meet Major Outram at Hyderabad; if they do not, I will treat them as enemies.

C. NAPIER.

Gul Hayat Institute

No. 38.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

My dear Outram,

*Beerja, January 30, 1843.*

I HAVE seen the Hyderabad deputies. I have ordered them to meet you there on the 6th of February; and you are to tell me directly, whether or not, they have brought the deputies of Meer Roostum and the others, with the prescribed powers. If they have, I wait the result of negotiations. If not, I march against them, as an enemy, on the 6th. I by no means feel authorized in granting this delay, but I am willing to do all I can to save the mischief that will fall upon these Ameers, if they will not meet you.

Believe me, &amp;c.,

C. J. NAPIER.



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No. 39.

*Memorandum from Sir C. Napier to the Vakeels of Hyderabad.*

January 31, 1843.

I HAVE received the deputies of the Ameers of Hyderabad, and have desired them to meet Major Outram at Hyderabad on the 6th of February. They have promised to take with them the Ameers of Khyrpore, and I will not commit any act of hostility against those Ameers, till I hear from Major Outram; but I shall march more near to Koonhera, in case the Ameers of Khyrpore do not proceed to Hyderabad, where they must be on the 6th February; and if the Ameers of Khyrpore do not dismiss their soldiers, I will attack them. This is an extension of the time given by the proclamation, viz., the 1st day of February. If I do not receive a letter from the deputies of Hyderabad on the 5th of February, I will march against Meer Roostum on the 6th.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 40.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

Khyrpore, January 31, 1843.

My dear Sir Charles,

I HAVE been anxiously waiting your orders, and think some previous letter from you must have gone on to Sukkur, as in this you make no allusion to public matters. But as Brown has just received a letter from you, dated the 29th, in which you appear to expect that we all should now be on our way to Hyderabad; and Wyllie also writes that you have sent back the Hyderabad vakeels in that expectation, I take it for granted you intend me to go there, so shall go over to Sukkur to-morrow, embark our kit, and send it next morning, unless I should receive any orders to the contrary in the mean time. I presume you intend Brown and the Doctor to go; the former is staying with me for the reasons you sent him to me, and the latter really requires to move about a little before he returns to his desk at Sukkur, being far from well.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 26, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

If I hear of your being at Nowshera, or anywhere near the river, I shall make my way to your camp, to receive any instructions you may wish to give me.

I send translations of letters I have to-day received from the fugitive Ameers, in answer to my last summons.

I am, &amp;c.,

J. OUTRAM.

I presume you would wish the horse escort to join you, so shall order them to march to overtake you to-morrow. Should you wish me to take any escort to Hyderabad, I might ship them at Nowshera; but I see no occasion for any, unless you consider it proper for appearances.

No. 41.

*Meer Roostum Khan to Major Outram.*

Without date. (Received January 31, 1843.)

AS it would be in your recollection that I had promised to meet you at Khyrpore, and I wished to do so; but on account of my sons being at Khoogara having obliged me to proceed towards them, for preventing them from raising any disturbances. I had various hopes from the British Government and yourself, and I am sure that if you look at the friendship, and whatever you will do, it will be all right, as it is very surprising that the chieftainship has been granted to Meer Ali Moorad Khan (who is my younger brother), and I have great hopes in you.

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No. 42.

*Meer Mahomed Khan to Major Outram.*

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, Aug. 26, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Nov. 6.

*Without date. (Received January 31, 1843.)*

I RECEIVED your letter with inclosures (viz., the circular from Major-General Sir C. Napier, and the copy of his letter to Meer Ali Moorad Khan), and I fully understand the contents therein you have mentioned. Sir, it is evident, like the light of the sun, that we most humbly and faithfully discharged our duties to the British Government, from the commencement of the British arrival in Sindh (i. e., for five years ago). In the Treaty which the British Government granted to us, it has been confidentially written, that the British Government will not interfere with our country; and we, having understood that the Government's writing is as permanent as if engraved on stone, therefore, with great pleasure, we passed our days; and, through the kindness of the British Government, and ever since, we did not withdraw our leg from the British service, and now, of our territories and household property we have been deprived, and, therefore, in a distressed state we came on this side of the world, and our intention is to cultivate the ground for our livelihood; and with hearing your coming to Khyrpore we are much overjoyed, for you are a very good gentleman, and so you will act according to the Treaty, and, having considered our services, you will not fail to do our good. In your letters to me you do not mention about the Treaty and our consequences, and, therefore, we are greatly disappointed; and having no power to move from one side to another, although we have full confidence in your doing good for us.

[The same as above from Meer Nusseer Khan and Mahomed Hoossein Khan.]

No. 43.

*Information received from Major Outram.**February 1, 1843.*

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, Aug. 12, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Nov. 6.

THE cossids who came yesterday informed me last night that Meer Mahomed Hoossein has collected about 7,000 men at Kohera, and that they intended to fight against Meer Ali Moorad, after the 10th of Moharem, or 10th of February; all the chiefs of Beloochees have promised Meer Mahomed Hoossein, &c., to join them on the occasion. Banians of Sukkur got information from their Hyderabad agents, that the Ameers of that place have privately agreed to the Ameers of Khyrpore, if the Ameers of Khyrpore will not be the friends of the British Government, the Ameers of Hyderabad will never be the friends of the Government.

Last night two Sindians were robbed by three robbers, near Obree, one coss that side of Buberlow.

The people say, that if the Ameers of Khyrpore will not meet the General, a great disturbance will take place in the whole of Sindh.

No. 44.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

(Extract.)

*Sukkur, February 2, 1843.*

WE all came in here yesterday morning, and should have started for Tatta early this morning, had we the means, but it appears the "Meteor" is under repair, and cannot be used for many days. Nott expects, however, the "Comet" back to-day, and we purpose leaving as soon after her arrival as she can be got ready.



If I find it practicable to get to your camp from Nowshera, I shall give you a call, to receive any further instructions, provided it will cause no detention; otherwise, as you wish me to acquaint you, without loss of time, whether the deputies are all at Hyderabad, and fully empowered, I shall make the best of my way there, that as little delay as possible may occur in sending you the information. I grudge much the detention forced on me here, for it will take at least two days to communicate with you from Hyderabad, I fear, unless you are on the post-road. I only received yours of the 30th late last night; and as I have received no other letter from you, since that of the 27th (short note), except your private note alluding to your English letters, I suspect a packet has miscarried, as in your note of the 29th, to Brown, you appear to allude to some previous authority for my proceeding to Hyderabad.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

No. 45.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

(Extract.)

February 4, 1843.

THE miscarriage of the mail is a strange affair; I am very suspicious of this matter. I think Ali Moorad may have stopped it, but who could have read my letters to you? Only the one person, whom you suspect of being in his pay! I have sent to Ali Hoossein to insist upon its being found. It is most vexatious, as I calculated on your being at Hyderabad now; I fear another mishap has impeded you. We fear the steamer with treasure is aground somewhere; however, the party sent to meet her at Collore is there, and she is not; but if arrived is at some other Collore. Well, if not gone, as I hope, pray take the light company of the 22nd with you, and if you have sufficient means of transport, 100 more of the 22nd, who are convalescent, and will benefit by change of air; of course Brown and the Doctor go with you. I hope Richardson will not delay at Kurachee; I have told the Ameers, and they have promised to meet you at Hyderabad. I also promised not to move from this before the 6th, in order that Roostum should not refuse to go to Hyderabad from fear. On the 6th, I shall march to Mora, sixteen miles off, on the route to Hyderabad; we are now fourteen miles from the river. Report says that Sobdar has joined the others, and his vakeel told me it is true; "but," said he, "he means only to join them in appearance, and, if there is a fight, all Sobdar's men will join your side." I told him to take my advice, and not to mix up with his family, if they mean to fight, as I did not want his help or his treasure; that I knew he was the friend of the English, and he had only to remain quiet; but, if I found him and his 5,000 men (?) in the field, I would treat them as enemies. What stupid people to suppose that every one could not see his cowardice; he is afraid of the vaunting chiefs prancing round him, and wants to appear to be their ally, and, if there was a fight, he would take which ever side was strongest, of course. This is just like them. I respect Ali Moorad, and Roostum's sons and nephews, more than the rest; they have all taken a decided part, and will stop at nothing to carry their points. Well, I shall be very curious to hear from you from Hyderabad; do not stop to get to my camp, it would only lose time, which is now (from this mail being stolen) most precious. I will find out about it if possible, and put the delinquents into prison. Kind regards to Brown and the Doctor. Clibborn has intercepted letters from the hostile chiefs to Moyadeen, your moonshee, thanking him for his letters of information, and another was from his brother or some relation with something of the same kind, but as I could not show them to our moonshee, I do not know; however, as you know him, you can guard against his tricks; I may as well send them to you.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

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Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

No. 46.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

(Extract.)

*Nowshera, February 5, 1843.*

I THINK you are fairly off to-day, and will be at Hyderabad to-morrow. The deputies have sent me promises that Roostum will go to Hyderabad; my conditions were, that he, or his representatives, should go, not promise to go. I know what an Ameer's promises are, and especially his. I therefore march to-morrow for a village named Mora, sixteen miles on the road towards Hyderabad. I cannot delay; the hot weather will be upon me. If they do not disperse their troops, they must suffer for it; I shall therefore continue my march, and hope to hear from you immediately. I fear we have made a mistake in removing the meeting to Hyderabad; it will delay proceedings.

No. 47.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

*Off Nowshera, 5th, noon.*

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, Aug. 12, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Nov. 6.

THE "Satellite" having arrived the night before last, I took advantage of her, instead of waiting longer for the "Comet," and left Sukkur yesterday, so soon as we could get the vessel prepared, after landing the 22nd detachment. I find your camp is twenty-four miles off, so have given up the idea of making my way to you, which would delay my arrival at Hyderabad beyond the day you appointed; as it is, barring accidents, I shall I trust be there to-morrow evening (6th), and so keep tryste.

On meeting the "Comet," we have taken on board the detachment which Colonel Roberts made over for my escort,—Lieutenant Wells and thirty men.

From what I can learn, it would appear that Meer Roostum's party have gone to seek refuge with, and assistance from, Shere Mahomed of Meerpore; and it is likely they will assemble numbers of Beloochees, and that the Meerpore man may join Roostum, also that some of the Hyderabad Ameers might do so; also, if you march down in that direction, we may look out for disturbances, and possibly you may meet with opposition; but if they do go to extremities, rather than submit to our terms, their mode of warfare would be, I should suppose, laying waste the country, looting your camels, and cutting off your foragers; this would be the utmost that they would dare; to which end the Ameers might let loose their Beloochees, while they themselves fled in different directions.

However, I shall know better to-morrow what to expect, and shall send off instantly to Shere Mahomed of Meerpore, to prevent his joining the fugitives, and, I trust, keep the Hyderabad Ameers from committing themselves also; and I shall be able to ascertain at Hyderabad the extent and nature of the opposition that may be looked for, if the Ameers are prepared to go to extremity.

The 41st left Sukkur yesterday at noon.

If I arrive at Hyderabad to-morrow night, I shall dispatch a cossid to you next morning, should I ascertain that you are off the dawd road.

Very sincerely yours,

J. OUTRAM.



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No. 48.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

(Extract.)

*Sudojee, 8 miles from Nowshera,  
February 6, 1843.*

THE vakeels wrote to me, that Ameer Roostum would go to Hyderabad. They have not said that he is gone; so, to keep my word, I have marched thus far. I am sure you are now at Hyderabad (barring accidents), and I am impatient to hear from you, for the heat comes on rapidly. A confidential man of Jacob's has just joined me here; he says Roostum is gone to Hyderabad, and that about 1,500 men are at Kohera or Koonhera; that a great number had gone to their homes in the neighbourhood, within a few miles, but are ready to join on being recalled; that they have six pieces of cannon at Koonhera. All this will not do; my orders are positive to disperse their troops, and I have no time to lose, unless I want to disperse my own by the heat, and lose all the cool weather, and get "called over the coals" for not obeying my orders. I therefore request of you to inform the Ameers of two things: the one is, that they must disperse their bands instantly; the other is, that if the Hyderabad Ameers allow these bands to be assembled in their territory, I will treat them as enemies, and especially if they permit any to go to Omerkote; if the latter, I will first attack Hyderabad, and then Omerkote. If I hear from you that all goes smoothly, I will halt at Halla, and there abide the progress of the Treaty.

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-General,  
July 18, 1843.  
Received in England,  
Oct. 23.

No. 49.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

Sir,

*Sudojee, February 6, 1843.*

YOU are requested to inform the Ameers of Khyrpore—

1. That the orders which I received from the Governor-General were to disperse their troops. I informed them of this in my letter dated 18th December, 1842; instead of so doing, they have maintained their troops up to this day. The approaching hot weather leaves any further delay incompatible both with the orders I have received, and with the safety of the soldiers under my command. I shall, therefore, move upon their troops and disperse them.

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-General,  
July 11, 1843.  
Received in England,  
Oct. 23.

2. You are also requested to inform the Ameers of Hyderabad, that to receive the Ameers of Khyrpore personally as relatives, and with a view to their reconciliation with the British Government, is one thing;—but their admitting their troops into Lower Sinde, and allowing them to recruit within the territory of the Court of Hyderabad, and among the Beloochee chiefs, their vassals, is a very different affair, and inconsistent with the orders which I have received. I therefore call upon them to eject the forces of Khyrpore from Lower Sinde, and admit merely those Ameers, and their personal servants.

3. To secure obedience to this order, I shall move upon Koonhera immediately, or upon any part where a body of troops may be assembled, and disperse them by force of arms.

4. If the Ameers of Khyrpore take refuge in Omerkote, I shall march upon Hyderabad first, and then upon the desert fortress.

5. No communication can be received by me from their Highnesses, except through you.

I have, &c.,  
C. J. NAPIER.

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No. 50.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

*Off Sehwan, February 7, 7 A.M.*

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, Aug. 12, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Nov. 6.

WE unfortunately grounded here at this hour yesterday, and lost the whole day. We are at last off again, and, barring accidents, should be at Hyderabad this evening; but the river is lower than ever was known, so we may fear grounding again. I sent off a cossid yesterday to the Ameers, informing them of the cause of delay.

I can learn nothing authentic as to the proceedings of the Ameers, but shall report to you on arrival at Hyderabad.

I send this off by cossid (to follow up your line of march, should you have advanced), lest you should think something wrong from the delay in hearing from me from Hyderabad.

Very truly yours,  
J. OUTRAM.

No. 51.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

(Extract.)

*Dowlutpore, February 8, 1843.*

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

I HAVE had a letter from Lord Ellenborough, warning me about the hot weather; however, I cannot go on faster than I do, and no one can be more aware of the necessity than you and myself. He perfectly approves of blowing up Emaum Ghur, and thinks it will save bloodshed. I have written to him about the land between Roree and Bhoong Bhara, and asked him to let me offer a detailed arrangement. I expect an answer every day. I hope he will concede this, and I shall make a hard fight for it. I have sent you the light company of the 22nd, as a guard of honor and safety, though I do not apprehend any danger.

No. 52.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

*Hyderabad, February 8, 1843.*

AFTER a tedious passage—constant grounding—we arrived here at last this morning. Deputations from the Ameers were encamped at two places on the river, but I did not stop to receive them. On hearing my arrival, the usual deputations were sent to welcome me,—sons of Meers Nusseer and Sobdar Khan, &c., and I have appointed to visit the Ameers this evening. I shall conclude this letter when I can inform you of the result, and dispatch it with Fitzgerald to-night. I am told it is the purpose of the Lower Sinde Ameers to require, as a condition to subscribing to the terms of the new Treaty, that Meer Roostum is to be restored; in that case, of course I can have nothing further to say, after pointing out the consequences.

I received yours of the 4th on my arrival here. One portion of the 22nd convalescents passed us this morning in the "Syria," but as they will only reach the first wood-station to-night, I have written to recall them; and the steamer, with the rest of the convalescents, is expected to-morrow. They (about 100 men, I fancy), with Captain Wells' detachment of thirty sepoy, which I received from the "Comet," will enable us to hold our steamers here, if not the Agency also, until you reach Hyderabad, should the Ameers com-



mence hostilities, which, notwithstanding their blustering\*, I do not believe they intend to do\*, it being their usual practice\* to make a show of intending\* hostilities, to get the better terms; besides, had they really intended to proceed to extremity, they would certainly have removed their women from Hyderabad, which it does not appear that they have made any preparation for doing. From what Fitzgerald could learn, however, it appeared that Omerkote was being stored with grain\*, and that property was being removed to that place.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

9th, 10 A.M.—A message from the Ameers, requesting me to visit them again this afternoon, to hold a further consultation, to which I have replied, that consulting any more is of no use; that you are coming on by daily marches, and that nothing but immediate signing of the Treaty is likely to stop you; that, according to my agreement last night, I shall wait till noon, and if by that time the vakeels, fully empowered to agree to the Treaty, do not arrive, Fitzgerald will be dispatched with this, and that I can do nothing more for them.

I send a memorandum of what passed last night, from which you will see why I gave them till noon to send their vakeels.

I have placed Moonshee Moyadeen in arrest, for corresponding with the enemy.

Sincerely yours,

J. OUTRAM.

P.S.—It was my intention to have sent Fitzgerald off at 12 A.M., but his departure was delayed by the non-arrival of the riding-camel and mounted guides the Durbar had promised, till 4 P.M., when deputies made their appearance from the five Ameers of Hyderabad, and signed and sealed, on behalf of their masters, their acceptance of the Treaty brought by Stanley, but Meer Roostum and the Upper Sinde chiefs did not come; they sent, however, to say, that they were ready to subscribe the Treaty presented to them by French, provided it should not be considered acquiescing in Meer Roostum's supercession. To the latter I replied, that I had to deal with the Treaty only at present; that the arrangement of the transfer of the Rais of Upper Sinde was already carried into effect, at the solicitation† of Meer Roostum himself, who, if he had any proof to advance to the contrary, and of the false dealing he asserted, could petition you on the subject, but that I would not hold out any hope that any alteration could be allowed; and, at any rate, no attempts on his own part, or of his family, to disturb the arrangement, would be permitted, beyond legitimate representation of any facts he really could prove; that if he preferred staying here or elsewhere, to returning to Khyrpore, I had no doubt you would have no objection (should the Ameer be able to prove all he asserts, perhaps it might incline you to make that a plea for refusing Ali Moorad's claim to the lands he wishes to rob the other Ameers of, at least to the whole extent he claims), although it might not be advisable to disturb a succession which, under the ordinary course of nature, must so soon devolve on Ali Moorad, did he not now possess the Rais. As to the place of residence for Roostum, I had in view that he should have no plea for quarrelling with Ali Moorad regarding Khyrpore; and if he does remain with the Ameers of Hyderabad, you will have a tangible security for himself and his sons, as, of course, those Ameers who have so much to lose, would be held responsible for those who have so little.

Under the consideration of the Ameers of Lower Sinde having subscribed the draft of the Treaty to-day, I have promised that I will beg of you to halt the troops, wherever this may meet you, one day, to enable me to communicate the result of the Upper Sinde Ameers' negotiation to-morrow, having told the vakeels that, should they not subscribe the Treaty to-morrow, you will of course pursue them here, or wherever they may be.

Very truly yours,

J. OUTRAM.

\* When men bully and bluster at the head of 60,000 men, and have provisioned their fortress, it becomes no joke for 2,800, who are within their reach.—C. J. N.

† It was the positive act of Meer Roostum, without my connivance, or even knowledge, till it was done.—C. J. N.



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No. 53.

Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.

February 10, 1843.

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 11, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

My dear Sir Charles,

I SENT off Fitzgerald with a dispatch last night, announcing that the Hyderabad Ameers had subscribed the Treaty. This morning Meer Roostum has sent to say he is ready now, as ever he was, to subscribe the Treaty, to avoid which he did not run away, but to avoid what he was foolishly made to believe intended treachery on our part. He says that he would to-day send his son to me, with full powers to sign on his behalf, and that the others (chiefs of Khyrpore) would do so also; but he begs me to let them come to-morrow morning instead, as to-day is the last of the Moharem festival, which is kept by the Meers very\* strictly, and transacting business is improper, &c.; however, that if I insist on it, of course I must be obeyed, &c., &c. To this I replied, that I should be sorry to infringe their customs on this day, and shall not, therefore, insist on the deputies coming to-day, provided the Meer will write to me to the same purport as his verbal message, in order that I may send it to you.

I know not how far you may be disposed to halt another day, in the expectation that the Upper Sinde draft treaty will be executed, but I have little doubt myself that it will be, and really believe that the objection to business on this particular day is the sole cause of the delay. I myself shall be glad if you decide on halting; for the near approach of the troops to this capital would cause mistrust, and might make the Khyrpore Ameers fly. If you do not intend the troops to come any further in the event of the draft treaties being executed by both Ameers of Upper and Lower Sinde, I hope you purpose coming here yourself, where your presence would facilitate everything that remains to be settled. Of course I do not mean with reference to myself, for I could join your camp as easily as stay here, but to avoid delays in referring to the Ameers, who, happening to be altogether now, should be kept so till all our affairs are arranged.

As the "Satellite" is now doing nothing, she cannot do better than be in readiness at Gopang (opposite Halla, about thirty miles up the river), to await your orders, either to go higher up the river to the nearest point to your camp, to receive you, or to return here, if you do not require her. I have, accordingly, in anticipation of your approbation, ordered her up, and she will be at Gopang to-morrow evening.

The 22nd convalescents have abundance of accommodation on board the "Nimrod," and large flat; and I suppose the "Planet," with the light company of the 22nd, will also be here to-morrow.

The 41st went off to Tatta this morning (arrived here last night).

The Meerpore chief has not yet sent his vakeel, but I expect him to-morrow. Should he not come, perhaps you may deem it advisable to march the troops to Meerpore, which would be all in the way of such portion of your force as you may intend sending to India, going by Bhooj or to Guzerat, should you wish to send them that way, as quicker than *via* Kurachee, where, moreover, there is greater difficulty in providing boats than at Mandavia in Cutch.

Should any part of the force have to go to Kurachee (in the event of matters being so far settled as to induce you to break up the force soon), the Ameers would beg of you to send them by the usual road down the other side of the river, as it would funk them bringing our troops to Hyderabad; not, however, that any scruples of that sort could not be easily overcome, should you deem it an object to march past the capital, although I confess I should wish to spare their fears.

Very sincerely yours,

J. OUTRAM.

I shall of course require the other chiefs of Upper Sinde to subscribe the Treaty, as well as Roostum, who, being no longer Rais, would only answer for himself.

\* Very, when it gave them 25,000 men more on the field of battle!—C. J. N.



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Since writing the inclosed, I have received your private and official letters of the 6th, and shall send immediately to the Ameers the messages you direct me to communicate. I had before told them much to the same effect regarding the troops at Kohera, and I hope orders have been dispatched ere now, to disperse all assemblages of troops, wherever they may be. Unfortunately I did not arrive here until the 8th.

Very sincerely yours,  
J. OUTRAM.

February 10, 12 A.M. Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 11, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

No. 54.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

February 10, 1843

I WROTE you by cossid to-day, and mentioned that, in anticipation of your wishes, I should send the "Satellite" up to Gopang (opposite Halla), to await your orders, there being sufficient accommodation in the "Nimrod" and flat for the 22nd detachment. The detachment of native infantry I received from the "Comet" left for Sukkur this morning, with a detachment of Her Majesty's 40th in the "Syria."

My last from you is dated the 6th, eight miles on this side of Nowshera, which I answered to-day by cossid.

Captain Miller, commanding the "Satellite," will dispatch this note to you from Gopang by cossid, should you not have arrived there (Halla).

Very, &c.,  
J. OUTRAM.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, August 26, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

No. 55.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

My dear Outram,

Sukkurunda, February 10, 1843.

FITZGERALD has just given me your letter; I have not lost a moment in sending off a cossid to say I will halt to-morrow; tell the Ameers I do this at your request; I will not keep the cossid.

Yours truly,  
C. J. NAPIER.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

Fitzgerald got here about 4 o'clock; I will write to you to-morrow.

Gul Hayat Institute

No. 56.

*Meer Roostum Khan Talpoor to Sir C. Napier.*

Without date. (Received February 11, 1843.)

I HEAR that some ill-disposed people have brought it to your Excellency's notice that my son Meer Mahomed Hoossein is collecting an army at Koonhera, and has six guns in his possession. Your Excellency is annoyed at this, and has intention to attack him. O, kind friend! you should know that the Ameers of Khyrpore's family are about one hundred souls! their female attendants, slaves, servants, horse-keepers, grass-cutters, sweepers, watermen, and a few men as soldiers, who are necessary for work, and to go about, are about twelve hundred; if my son had an intention to collect a force, many Beloochees, thousands, would have come to him, and even myself

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 26, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 26, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

might not have gone to Hyderabad with Meerza Khoosroo and Mahomed Yooossoof, according to your Excellency's direction. I have no other intention but to be true and friendly towards the British, just the same as the other Ameers, and I will not have [in future] any other intention [but what I have said already]. The bad people have caused my affairs to come to such a degree, and still they do not leave me alone; from your Excellency's regards, I hope that their report may not be heard. These six guns which my son has at Koonhera, they are without carriage or trapping, the little ammunition which they had with them having been brought from Abad, &c.; the remaining guns which were well equipped, and all others, are in the hands of Ali Moorad, who plundered them?

*Note.*—He had, by all the accounts I could gather, at least 2000, and many said 7000, which I believe was the fact. How did his guns come rapidly from the north if they had no carriages?—C. J. N.

No. 57.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

(Extract.)

*Sukkurunda, February 11, 1843.*

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 11, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

I HAVE no power to discuss former treaties, but I will state to Lord Ellenborough all the Ameers say, because it is fair to them; but I am sure that we should not tell them so now, because they would build interminable discussions thereon, but I will at once send Lord Ellenborough a copy of what passed; for though I do not think he will alter an iota, he may incline to show them favour in the Roree district affair.

Tell the Ameers that their plea of not being able to control their armed Beloochees, is sufficient excuse to any other Government to overturn theirs.

Roostum's plea of being sent to Ali Moorad by me is a shallow affair; because, in the first place, he sent a secret message (by Moyadeen I believe Brown told me), to say he was to all intents a prisoner in Khyrpore, and that he had tried to send away his family, and was obliged to bring them back after they were on their road, and that he would escape and come to my camp. Brown knows all this matter. The messenger said, he (Roostum) would do whatever I advised. My answer was, "Take your brother's advice; go to him, and either stay with him, or I will escort you to my camp." His flying from his brother's camp proves that he was not a prisoner; his not flying to mine proves either his duplicity or his imbecility; I believe the latter; but imbecility is not a legitimate excuse for rulers. I have only to deal with his acts; he played you the same trick; he even now stands out; he cannot say Ali Moorad still influences him. I believe he did at first, but does not now; and I am half inclined now to doubt the fact, though I did not do so at first; but, as I said, the intrigues of these people are nothing to me; only I will not let his cunning attempt to cast his conduct upon my advice pass. He went contrary to my advice, and now wants to make out that he acted by it. I send you a copy of my letter\*.

Any petition the Ameers like to send to the Supreme Government, it is my duty to forward, and I shall do so with pleasure.

The return to the Turban is, I think, out of the question. I will only agree to it by an order, which I do not believe will be given; however, I will not prevent a petition on that, or any other, subject.

Roostum's residence must be his own choice, if he agrees to the Treaty; if he does not, I cannot answer for what Lord Ellenborough may order. I am quite of your opinion, that he would in every way be well placed, if he resided at Hyderabad, and we could guarantee his rents being paid there by Ali Moorad, and I think (but this requires more consideration) we could



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manage to give him either some of the fourths, or some of the revenue of Roree. It is better not to hold out this, as it would delay the signing the Treaty, which, as you know, is daily growing into a heavy responsibility upon my shoulders; and after what you have told them so clearly at the Durbar, if they will not believe, they must take the consequences; neither you nor I are to blame.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 11, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

No. 58.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Shere Mahomed of Meerpore.*

February 11, 1843.

NO hostility has to my knowledge been committed by you. There is no mention of your name in the Treaty, nor is there any intention of dispossessing you of any of your land, or doing anything displeasing to you. The British Government makes war on its enemies, but not on its friends. With regard to the tribute, be so good as to make it over to Mr. Brown, who is now at Hyderabad. I hope you will not allow any of the Ameers of Khyrpore to have any troops within your territories.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 11, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 59.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

Hyderabad, February 11, 1843.

My dear Sir Charles,

I WROTE you yesterday that the Upper Sinde Ameers were prepared to sign the Treaty, but being a particular day (the last of the Moharem), which it is customary to pass in fasting and prayer, they begged me to give them till to-day. I required a letter to that effect, and received it this morning, it being impossible to get anything done yesterday. In the letter it states that the vakeels are to attend to sign (seal) at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and I doubt not they will do so; in which case I shall attend the Durbar to-morrow morning to require all the Ameers to execute in person the originals of the drafts you sent by French and Stanley, which I have had written out fair. The written pledges which I in the meantime exacted from the Ameers, were to the effect that their Highnesses would accept and subscribe those treaties, as I think it better the Ameers should execute them in person, than by deputy, since we now have them all here.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 11, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

I think we might get over all the difficulty regarding the territory of each individual chief, thus:—Give Ali Moorad the Hyderabad shares of the Shikarpore districts (valued at two lacs), in lieu of all claims on the other Ameers of Upper Sinde for territory as "Rais;" that would be ample for the support of his power and dignity, seeing that his control is only over two-thirds of the extent of country Meer Sohrab ruled (since the late dismemberment), and that he has not now to keep up any standing army to protect the country from foreign aggression. This arrangement would leave to all the other chiefs the territory that formerly belonged to them (except what has been made over to Bhawul Khan), and Ali Moorad could not object to this, or consider it otherwise than liberal in his heart, however he may profess the contrary, even had he not rendered himself fairly amenable to forfeit the whole for the false dealing, which I doubt not can be proved against him, and which is a very reasonable plea for now assigning to him territory which belonged to the Meers of Lower Sinde, in preference to throwing open the door to further

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Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 11, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

clashing and quarrelling with his brethren of Upper Sinde, by assigning any portion of their lands to him, which, even if they could afford the loss, could not be separated without endless difficulty.

I purpose sending this by a man of Roostum's, who will carry his answer to the messages conveyed in your letter of yesterday. He (Meer Roostum) declares to me, that the guns and property at Kohera are what his son saved from the general wreck on his hurried flight, when of course he also took off as many guns as he could collect\*; but that when he and the other chiefs came off to Hyderabad by your orders, they left merely the usual armed followers who accompany their families for protection always, when outside their forts, also such of the Beloochee chiefs and retainers, as always live with, and are supported by, the Ameers; altogether, there may be about 1,000, or 200, followers and servants of every description, armed and unarmed, which is no great attendance for the families of some twenty or thirty Oriental chiefs and princes, small and great. Meer Roostum declares there is not a man beyond the customary attendants, without whose protection they could not have left their zenanas and effects, when they themselves came here; that all who were superfluous have been dismissed, and that those who do remain are not for the purpose of perpetrating hostilities on any one†.

I have directed him to send this in writing, for which I am waiting to dispatch to you.

The Ameers of Hyderabad assure me that they have again sent orders for any armed bodies, that may remain united, to disperse to their homes; but that they do not think any could have remained‡ after the orders previously issued. I hope you got my letter of yesterday, sent by cossid, and that of the day before, by Fitzgerald. The "Satellite" started this morning for Gopang (the wood-station opposite Halla), there to await your orders, should you please to come down in her.

Very sincerely yours,

J. OUTRAM.

I send a copy of a petition from Meer Mahomed Khan of Upper Sinde.

As the Doctor is just going to send off a dawk, which probably will go quicker than Roostum's man, I shall give this to him, and a note to Roostum's man instead, when he comes.

No. 60.

Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.

My dear Sir Charles,

February 11, 3 P.M.

HERE is Meer Roostum's explanation § of the people at Kohera, regarding which I wrote you this morning. It appears that the followers are only the usual attendants for the protection of the women and families of all the Ameers, and many of the Belooch chiefs who live upon them, who fled from Khyrpore, Emaum Ghur, &c.; and I think that they could hardly trust with less, all that they prize on earth, i. e., their women and property. No Oriental family of any rank would have fewer armed attendants in Hindostan.

The vakeels from the Upper Sinde Ameers have just come to sign the Treaty, which I shall take to Durbar for the Ameers' seals to-morrow morning, and then dispatch the treaties to you, unless I should, in the mean time, hear that you are coming here, in which case, it may be as well not to risk them.

Very sincerely yours,

J. OUTRAM.

\* Yes, and a good force with them, which was 7,000 men! This has come out since, but my sica told me so at the time.—C. J. N.

† What were the seven cannons for?—C. J. N.

‡ Only 50,000.—C. J. N.

§ No. 56.



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No. 61.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

My dear Outram,

*Sukkurunda, February 12, 1843.*

I RECEIVED yours last night, and willingly give up the 11th to the Ameers. I had done so, not to hurry them, before I got your note. I am exceedingly annoyed by two things that have happened: the one is, that a party of twenty-five Beloochees attempted to ride through Jacob's camp, and he very properly made them prisoners; but they refused either to give up their arms or to come to my camp; I have therefore sent a squadron out to him to receive them, and am in hopes this large force will induce them not to resist. However, God knows. Two of the officers were also insulted by the armed Beloochees of a village, and they are all full of armed men; the Ameers must stop these things. I am going to imprison the Kardar, unless he gives me up the men who drew their swords upon the officers. If I hear to-morrow that the Ameers have all signed the Treaty, and acknowledged their obedience to the Turban, I will not approach nearer to Hyderabad than Sallara, as there I mean to embark the troops for Kurachee in boats; but I can make no arrangements till the Ameers have signed the Treaty; I will not keep the cossid longer.

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 19, 1843  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

Yours truly,

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 62.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

My dear Outram,

*February 12, 1843.*

THE twenty-five men I mentioned this morning struck their flag of defiance on seeing the squadron. They are all chiefs of the Murree tribes, headed by Hyat Khan Murree. The whole country is traversed by armed bodies, and the Ameers must put this right. The 2,000 men at Koonhera are, I dare say, their attendants; to these alone I have no objection; but I have to the six guns, which, under existing circumstances, I insist upon their giving up to me. I will make a short march after to-morrow, but, of course, a good deal depends on what I hear from you. I think you may keep the original signed Treaty for a few days, lest any accident should happen; for the villages are full of Beloochees armed; however, if you think it can be trusted, send it.

Yours truly,

C. J. NAPIER.

I shall for the present keep the men prisoners; I send you a copy of Clibborn's report; the same story in all directions.

No. 63.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

*Hyderabad, February 12, 1843, 12 A.M.*

THESE fools are in the utmost alarm, in consequence of the continued progress of your troops towards Hyderabad, notwithstanding their acceptance

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Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

of the Treaty, which they hoped would have caused you to stop\*. If you come beyond Halla (if so far), I fear they will be impelled by their fears to assemble their rabble, with a view to defend themselves and their families, in the idea that we are determined to destroy them, notwithstanding their submission. I do hope, therefore, you may not consider it necessary to bring the troops any further in this direction, for I fear it may drive the Ameers to act contrary to your orders to disperse their troops (or rather, not to assemble them, for they were all dispersed yesterday), and thus compel us to quarrel with them. My last from you is your hasty note, announcing Fitzgerald's arrival, which I received at 10 P.M. yesterday (not A.M., as you appear to have calculated). In haste.

Very truly yours,

J. OUTRAM.

P.S.—I go to Durbar this evening to receive the Ameers' acceptance of the Treaties.

No. 64.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

*Hyderabad, February 12, 1843, 3 P.M.*

I WROTE you this morning to say, what a state of commotion they are in in the city, at your continued advance, after the Ameers had subscribed the Treaty; I shall try to give them confidence when I see them this afternoon. It now appears that the landing of the light company of the 22nd, yesterday evening, has greatly added to this alarm, as I never heretofore required a European guard; and it is supposed, that you purpose suddenly chuppowing the city, while I cut them off from hence. I really wish I was empowered to tell them positively that you do not purpose bringing the troops beyond Halla, if so far; as it is, I can only express to them my hope that you will not do so now that they have complied with all our terms†; at any rate I will pledge that you intend them no harm; but then again, if they do not acquire confidence, (not from any want of faith in me, but from seeing that I cannot pledge myself for you, because I cannot state to a certainty that you will not bring on the troops,) they would render themselves enemies, by infringing your orders, by assembling their followers. It is very unsatisfactory being unable to give a decided pledge to these people, for they cannot understand any motive for hesitation but deception.

As one of your several cossids is waiting, I send this, though I have nothing particular to communicate, in the hope that it may reach you before you get to, or at least leave, Halla; and that it may induce you to halt there, or further off, wherever you may be, and to send me authority to say, that the troops shall not come further, until when I must continue in a very unsatisfactory position; but I have great hope that you will have halted on receipt of my information that the Upper Sinde Ameers have also subscribed the Treaty‡ (which I sent yesterday), and that it will have become public throughout your camp, that the troops will not advance further. I am also

\* The whole of the Ameers had not accepted the Treaty, in the first place. In the second place, those who had, received, and were maintaining, the armies of the Ameers who had not. In the third place, the Ameers must have known that I had halted at Sukkurunda, and I had not continued my march, and was, at that moment, viz., 12th February, still halted at Sukkurunda.—C. J. N.

† They had not complied with all our terms; the Treaty was not signed. The Hyderabad Ameers received the Khyrpore Ameers and their armies with open arms, and 60,000 soldiers were assembled.—C. J. N.

‡ None of the Ameers had subscribed: they had promised to do so, through their vakeels, which they had done two months before, enlisting troops all the time.—C. J. N.



in hopes that you will put yourself into the steamer, and come down, which would at once remove all doubts from the minds of every one\*.

Moonshee Moyadeen, who was placed in arrest in the "Satellite," has by mistake been sent up in her to your camp; pray order him back here, that I may confront him with Meer Roostum.

Ever, my dear Sir Charles, most sincerely yours,

J. OUTRAM.

P.S.—On second thoughts I send this express by the dawk-runners, as they pass your camp. We are just going off to the Durbar.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 11, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

No. 65.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

*Hyderabad, February 13, 1843.*

ALL the Ameers of Upper and Lower Sindh accepted the new Treaties in public Durbar last night, and applied the seals to the drafts, with the exception of Meer Nusseer Khan of Khyrpore, whose brother, who bears his seal, was absent somewhere at the time; after waiting for whom a long time, I came away, on the promise publicly expressed by Nusseer Khan, that he would send his seal to be applied in the morning. I will report to you hereafter all that took place†. The old story, justice to Roostum, was the reiterated cry, notwithstanding my constant replies that the abdication was his own act; this they all higgled at, more than signing away their own property, which is confiscated by the new Treaty, and would insist on saying that your letter, telling them that I was sent to settle everything, empowered me to settle that also; although I as positively told them, that I had nothing to do but with the draft Treaty; in sealing which the Khyrpore Ameers said, "We now possess nothing‡; we make no demur to giving over what has been demanded from us by the Treaty, but we complain that you deprive us of what afterwards should remain to us."

I have received your letter of the 11th, in which you remark, that Roostum's flying from Ali Moorad and not to you, proves, in the first place, that he was a free agent; and in the second, that he is imbecile. He has always been consistent in his story, and brings forward strong proofs; and, indeed, it appears notorious that he was, in the first place, actually surrounded by Ali Moorad's sentries, and his own people removed from him, and that Ali Moorad afterwards caused him to fly, to avoid, as he (Ali Moorad) led him to believe, a worse evil. He, not perceiving Ali Moorad's object, i.e., to prevent the interview which you purposed having with Meer Roostum§, until he saw your proclamation here the day before yesterday, his observations on which I send you; on the other hand, that he did not go to your camp, under the influence of the lies which had been told him, perhaps, says less for his imbecility than for our own credit, which our proceedings in this and neighbouring countries, since 1838, have brought to a very low ebb, I am ashamed to confess.

His not coming to me was in consequence of my having honestly told him that I could do nothing towards altering what had already been decided on, which led him to suppose that Ali Moorad had turned me against him, and laid him open to the further insinuations of Ali Moorad's bribed agents, who were in the old man's confidence.

On my suggesting that he should reside at Hyderabad, Meer Roostum replied, "I may find refuge with my relations here, but where are the thousands of my dependants to be supported?" That there are thousands who

\* Unquestionably, it would have removed all doubts, and my head from my shoulders.—C. J. N.

† Not received.—C. J. N.

‡ This is not true.—C. J. N.

§ All this shows that he was an imbecile, and that he was persuaded, not forced.—C. J. N.

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Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

share his patrimony, I doubt not; for, besides his own family, and those of the other Ameers connected with him, there are also hundreds of Belooch chiefs as jagheerdars, and their numerous dependants. Were Ali Moorad not allowed to touch the property that remains to the Ameers of Upper Sind, after what the Treaty takes, we may get over the difficulty of the Rais transfer, leaving Ali Moorad as he is, Rais, with Shikarpore, instead of what he wishes to take from his brethren; otherwise, I see not what can be done to prevent the country being a prey to discontented spirits, who, however they may succumb to our power now, must ever be on the look-out for an opportunity for revenge.

From what I saw yesterday of the spirit of the people, it appears to me that the Ameers are now execrated for their dastardly submission (as they consider it) to what they style robbery. For the first time since I came to Sind in an official capacity, I was received last night by a dense crowd (on emerging from the Fort, after leaving the Durbar); shouts expressive of detestation of the British, and a particular cry, in which the whole populace joined, as in chorus, the meaning of which I could not make out at the time, but which I have since ascertained was an appeal to their saint against the Ferreeges. Although the Durbars and streets of the Fort were densely crowded, the Ameers' officers kept such a vigilant look-out, that no evidence of the popular feeling was permitted, but, in passing through the city, it could not be restrained; and, had we not been guarded by a numerous body of horse, headed by some of the most influential Belooch chiefs, I dare say the mob would have proceeded to violence; as it was, a stone was thrown, which struck Wells; but being quite dark in the shade of the gateway, he could not see by whom; this I was not aware of till we got home, and I have taken no notice of it to the Durbar, as it is evident the Government did its utmost to protect us, as was shown by the escort refusing to go back after clearing the city, where, heretofore, I had always dismissed it, saying that they had strict orders to accompany us the whole way. In fact, the Ameers had reason to fear that their Beloochees might attempt mischief, having been engaged the whole day in paying off, and dismissing, those who had flocked to the city since the night before last, on hearing the continued advance of your troops; before I went to Durbar, they had got the city quite clear, but after dark great numbers had flocked in again.

I am anxiously looking out, in the hope you will come down in the steamer, and stop the troops\*. It looked very awkward, my being unable to assure the Ameers that the army would not come on further; but this I said, that if it did come beyond Halla, I would go and reside with the Ameers, as their guest, to show them that no treachery was intended.

The letter you wrote to Meer Roostum on the 18th December, of which you have sent me the English copy, is not among the Persian copies in the office. Pray cause Ali Akbar to send me a Persian copy, that I may show it to Roostum, to see whether it is the same as what Ali Moorad delivered to him.

Ever, my dear Sir Charles,

Most sincerely yours,

J. OUTRAM.

P.S.—Since writing the inclosed, I have received information that the Beloochees had plotted to murder us on the way from Durbar last night, which was prevented by the people escorting us; also that Nusseer Khan of Khyrpore has gone off; if so, he will commence plundering, and the Beloochees will all be up in Upper Sind, at least when he gets among them. I mention the report now, lest you should be coming away in the steamer, which, under such circumstances, you would not wish to do. I suppose a good look-out might possibly enable Jacob to intercept Nusseer Khan, if he has bolted.

\* After the proof just had of the violence of the Beloochees, it was just the thing for me to come among them alone.—C. J. N.



No. 66.

*Proclamation issued by Sir C. Napier.**Observations by Meer Roostum.*

MEER ROOSTUM denies having ever sent this message, and desires to know who delivered it; that it was delivered he had no doubt, but he is prepared to disprove that he ever sent the message\*.

Meer Roostum Khan declares that the message delivered to him was, that he was to go to Dejee-kote, and act according to the advice of Ali Moorad.

Afterwards, on the night before he left Dejee-kote, Noor Ahmed Hafiz (a confidential servant of Ali Moorad) brought a message at midnight from Ali Moorad, to the effect that it was the purpose of the General to come to Dejee-kote; that there he would meet Meer Roostum, from whom he intended to extort three lacs of rupees, and otherwise to degrade him; that if the money was not paid, the jewels and property of the Zenana were to be seized; therefore, that Ali Moorad advised him to go off to the desert at once. He (Roostum) accordingly did so early in the morning.

January 1, 1843.

LET it be known to the Ameers and all the people of Sind.

His Highness Meer Roostum Khan secretly made known to me the following. That he is in the hands of his brothers and children, and that he has not the power of acting that friendly part towards the British Government that he would desire, and that, if an opportunity offered, he would join the British forces.

I sent Meer Roostum for answer, that I would certainly desire to have him with me; but my advice was this,—that he should act according to the advice of his brother, Meer Ali Moorad. Meer Roostum attended to my advice, and went to Dejee-kote; on hearing this, I was much pleased, because I conceived that he would remain quiet, and that the remaining years of his Highness would be passed in honor.

I started with my force towards Khytpore, in order that those of his family who were inclined to disturb the peace might be dispersed, and I sent a message to Meer Roostum Khan to inform him that I was coming for an interview with him, and I desired to converse with him on the subject of the new Treaty, and I imagined that he had again become friendly to the British Government. That same evening I had intelligence that his Highness had conferred the Turban of the Talpoor family on his brother Meer Ali Moorad, because he was the rightful possessor of it. I considered that this was well, and desired more earnestly to meet his Highness, in order that I might hear from himself what he had done; and also, that I might be able to state the same to his Lordship the Governor-General; and I thought that, by his observing such a line of conduct, he would have re-established himself in the favour of the British Government; my wish was, that friendship and honor should continue with Meer Roostum; and I gave his brother, Meer Ali Moorad, advice that he should not take the Turban, but that he should assist his Highness in the arrangements for his country.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 26, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

\*In answer to this, see statement of the messenger, August 16. [No. 260, page 118.]—C. J. N.

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, Aug. 26, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Nov. 6.

I have taken great trouble for the honor of the Talpoor family, and I was astonished, when expecting to meet Meer Roostum Khan, to learn that he had left his brother's home. This is dishonorable conduct, and highly distrustful towards the Governor-General, and to me as his officer; and I am extremely astonished to learn that Meer Roostum Khan has joined his family and followers that were in arms; and further, that he has stopped the road for the passing to and fro of the English dawk. All this information is unaccountable to me, but my course is clear. This I proclaim in the country, that every one may know it, and obey according to the existing Treaty;—I am determined to support Ali Moorad in all his rights as chief of the Talpoors, and trusting in God, I shall march towards the desert, and shall disperse those armed men who have stopped the dawk, and place a killadar of Ali Moorad in every fort, and I will deal with the Ameers of Hyderabad according to their merits.

No. 67.

Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.

My dear Outram,

Sukkurunda, February 13, 1843.

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

ON the 29th of January, Meer Mahomed's deputy, with full powers, assured me his master was our friend, and agreed to the Treaty, and was intercessor for Meer Roostum, with every protestation that, as his peace was made for ever with us, he had no interest, beyond friendship, in what he did for Roostum. On the 2nd February, all these protestations were repeated; and on the 2nd or 4th February, he summons his whole force, of every description, to meet him in arms. His prayer that I would not march towards Hyderabad, "for fear of alarming Roostum's nerves, who was so timid," was capital. These were Gholam Khan's words, who, as you see, was also at work in his vocation as Plenipotentiary. The whole neighbourhood of Hyderabad swarms with armed Beloochees, as does every village in this neighbourhood. I will send this letter of Meer Mahomed to Lord Ellenborough; and so you may tell him, if he chooses to play this game, he must make up his mind to take the consequences. The begging me to be quiet till the 9th, and telling me I had promised to be so, which I never did, was capital. They are neither bad politicians, nor bad soldiers in their way, but did not expect I would take measures to get their letters. I am waiting anxiously to hear of the signatures. Be so good as to make Sobdar and our dear friends send up to us (directly) 1,200 maunds of flour, and 250 maunds of rice. Direct these supplies on Halla, where I shall be on the 15th.

Yours faithfully,

C. J. NAPIER.

The Ameers must sign themselves, of course, as Lord Ellenborough does.

1 o'clock P.M., February 13, 1843.

Your letter of yesterday is this moment come. I have not moved an inch; so what the Ameers mean by my "continued march," is, when coupled with the papers I send you, very plain. I got yours (asking me to halt one day) here, on the 10th instant, and I have never budged. I intended to march yesterday, when your second letter, asking for another day, reached me (the 11th I think,—I have no time to look). Again I put aside all idea of moving, giving three days, where they had, through you, asked for two. What was the speech of Hyat Khan, the chief of the prisoners, to me? "Why do you stop me? there are 600 armed and assembled in the village of——, within six coss of you; plenty everywhere." Neither can nor will halt now. Their object is very plain, and I will not be their dupe. I shall march to Syudabad to-morrow, and next day to Halla, and attack every body of armed men I meet, according to my orders, and which it would be trifling to defer any longer, as no move has been made for four days, and my sick-list increasing; it would



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be to betray the troops to delay another day: and if the Treaty was not signed on the 12th, according to their promises on the 11th, when the Ameers knew that I had halted, there can remain no doubt of the fact that they have been using every trick to get over the Moharem, as they could not sooner collect their troops. I to-day sent off the letter of Meer Mahomed to Lord Ellenborough. I do hope, my dear friend, that you will see the very perilous ground on which I stand. The troops have Lord Ellenborough's order on their side and I have delayed from first to last, at risk of their lives and my own character as an officer, till, not the eleventh, but the twelfth, hour. If men die in consequence of my delay, their blood may be justly charged to my account.

Believe me yours, &c.,

C. J. NAPIER.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1848  
Received in England, Oct. 28.

No. 68.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

February 13, 12 A.M.

THE Ameers have sent to say that the Beloochees have become quite uncontrollable; have taken an oath on the Koran to have [term] Yageo, unless Roostum is righted; refuse to obey them in any way. They beg me to leave as soon as possible, and give the advice from pure friendship, &c., &c. I am told that immense numbers are flocking to the city, and find that all the sheep and bullocks have been driven off from this neighbourhood, whether by order to starve us off, or by the people, from fear of being plundered by the Beloochees, I know not; but I have told the officers of the steamer to send to the other side of the river for supplies, to enable us to hold the Agency, if the Beloochees do attempt to bully, which of course I shall not quit.

Very sincerely yours,

J. OUTRAM.

I sent up all the men of the 22nd, whom I had previously stopped, as I find from Captain Conway that the convalescents you alluded to were expected to be sent down from Sukkur—not those coming up from Kurachee; they left yesterday morning, and the "Planet" is now the only steamer here.

Another 100 men would make us secure against all the Beloochees in the country, as enabling us to keep our communication with the steamer, which is 300 or 400 yards off; so perhaps it would be a good plan to send the "Satellite" down to us, with some provisions also, as our supplies would of course be cut off. I find the 22nd light company have only forty rounds of ammunition.

I find Nusseer Khan (Khlyrpore) is still here.

I should hope you would not bring the army on this side of Halla, unless you hear of hostilities actually being commenced, because I really believe the Ameers are doing their best to disperse the Beloochees; and if they do so, perhaps it may not be necessary. A small reinforcement to us, in the mean time, I should think ample precaution.

No. 69.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

13th, 4½ P.M.

I SEND a duplicate of what I wrote this morning at 3 P.M. Nawab Mahomed Khan and Moonshee Chotram came to say the Belooch Sirdars had

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Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1849.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

all met together after I left the Durbar, and swore on the Koran that, as I would not pledge that Meer Roostum and the Upper Sinde Ameers should have justice, they would unite to oppose the British, and not throw away the sword till they were righted; that, if I would promise that nothing beyond the territory required by the Governor-General's Treaty signed yesterday, should be taken from them, they would disperse; otherwise that, with or without the Ameers' will, they would oppose the British; that if the Ameers would not head them, they would go without them. To this I replied, that no engagement would I make on your behalf, whatever, with the Ameers, so long as the Beloochees had not dispersed; and that, under any circumstances, I would not pledge you to any thing, or particular course, as what you would do depended on your own judgment, and what you thought right; that I had already said in Durbar everything that I could, or would, say, regarding Meer Roostum's case, i. e., that his representations should be fairly placed by me before the General. The deputies went on arguing the matter over and over again, how helpless the Ameers were, as the Beloochees had determined to act with, or without, their orders, if I would not give the assurance required. Of course I would give no other reply, and said that you would assuredly march here the moment you learnt that the Beloochees continued in arms, and attack them as enemies; and that no excuse the Ameers could invent would avail and property for whatever was done by the Beloochees.

The deputies then tried to get me to promise that at least the lands which had been made over from the Upper Sinde Ameers to Ali Moorad should be restored to them. To this, of course, I gave the same reply.

They then asked for some sort of pledge to give those Ameers hope, which they might show to the Belooch Sirdars, and so induce them to disperse. I had no other reply, I told them, than what I had already stated in Durbar. From one thing they went to another, but I invariably told them that nothing whatever could be done, so long as the Beloochees remained in arms, and that nothing would, in that case, deter you from marching here, and attacking any parties you found in arms. The conference at last ended by the deputies saying that they would try once more what they could do to get the Beloochees to disperse. I replied that, if they assured me, in the course of the evening, that the Beloochees would be dispersed to-morrow morning, I should send off an express to beg of you to halt until I ascertained the fact; otherwise, that you certainly would advance with the troops, on receipt of my previous letter of this forenoon. Afterwards, if I found their troops had really been dismissed, I should then beg of you, as I had before done, to leave the troops where they may be, and come down yourself in the steamer. So the matter rests at present, and I shall delay closing this, till I hear the result of my messages.

Sobdar affects to be in a fright that the Beloochees purpose seizing him to-night; if so, it will be merely to appear an unwilling instrument, should the matter actually come to blows, but that I do not believe it will do. I believe it is merely a last attempt to get their brethren of Upper Sinde restored to their lands, given\*, or about to be so, to Ali Moorad. They never have murmured at what has been taken by the Treaty, poor devils! but I heartily hope your endeavour to get some portion of that back, as you have recommended to his Lordship, may succeed; being not expected, it will be so much the more appreciated.

10 P.M.—No reply has come from the Durbar; but the moonshee whom I sent there (in the Ameers' interests he doubtless is) represents that the Beloochees have determined on marching to meet you to-morrow morning, and that probably some will attack us to-night. So confident am I that this is dictated, that I take no extra steps, and have not even a night-sentry on the Agency. Still, the 22nd company has its own sentries, of course, and is sufficiently near to meet any attempt, the very idea of which has never entered the head of any but those who wish to funk us.

I have little doubt all their vaunting will end in smoke, though it is said

\* Given! who gave him anything? Certainly I did not. He had nothing given him by anybody but Meer Roostum himself.—C. J. N.



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that a "commander-in-chief of the army of warriors" has been elected within the last hour.

Ever, my dear Sir Charles,  
Most truly yours,  
J. OUTRAM.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July. 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

I send this by cossid, as the Durbar people did not come for it.

No. 70.

*Major Outram to the Durbar, alluded to in the Notes of Conference on the 13th of February.*

MOONSHEE MHADAJEE has just brought a message from their Highnesses, to the following effect: that it is necessary that Meer Roostum's territory, which had been given over to Meer Ali Moorad, should be restored, otherwise the Beloochees will no longer obey our commands, they having all sworn to that effect on the Koran, and recommended that I should depart; and my answer is this: That I do not purpose going away, neither will I even place a sentry over my door; if injury is sustained by any subject of the British Government, to the extent of a single cowrie, your Highnesses will have to answer personally for the same, and it will be of no avail to make the excuse that your Beloochees would not obey you.

No. 71.

*Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.*

My dear Outram,

*Syudabad, February 14, 1843.*

I HAVE yours of the 13th. The "Satellite" is at Halla. I send off ammunition to put on board immediately. Your people have thirty days' provisions, but you had better quit the Residency, and get on board the steamer, if you are too weak to hold the Residency for three days more. With God's blessing I shall be with you by the 17th, or early the 18th; as I am hurrying off your cartridges to Halla, I have not time to say more, and we are literally smothered with dust.

Yours, &c.,  
C. J. NAPIER.

Thank God, I thought some accident might happen, and so sent the 22nd light company to you.

No. 72.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

My dear Sir Charles,

*February 14.*

I HAVE received yours of the 12th, mentioning the seizure of the twenty-five Murrees by Jacob; this also had been reported as a grievance by Meer Mahomed Khan, whose subjects they are. (I inclose a copy of his message.) The seizure of the Murrees will, I am afraid, bring matters to a crisis, and cause the Beloochees to commence plundering, which we were so anxious to prevent; in that case all will be implicated, more or less, and consequently their chiefs also. Hostilities I consider so likely to occur in consequence, that I have deemed it prudent to write to Colonels Booth and Boileau, to halt the 41st at Tatta or Kurachee, until your orders are received (copy inclosed).

I believe that the Ameers had not the least intention actually to commence hostilities, and merely hoped to get Roostum's party benefited by

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Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1843.  
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land, Oct. 28.

making an appearance of ferment amongst their Beloochees, but the appearance will now most probably change to reality, since the capture of these men. I send translations of some notes I have written to the Ameer yesterday and to-day, in consequence of messages from them, which I hope you will approve. Should the capture of the Murrees cause the Beloochees to try reprisals, the flame will spread, and all will commence plundering and other mischief, which will implicate the Ameer's their masters, whether they are willing or not. As I think this is very likely, I have deemed it prudent to write to Colonels Booth and Boileau to detain the 41st till your orders are received. Your reply regarding it would perhaps be safest conveyed by the river, should our regular communication be stopped.

It is reported that our Bombay dawkh has been stopped to-day; but as the lawk between your camp and this has not yet been interfered with I should not think that likely.

If we come to blows, I fancy the Khayrpore Ameer will fly in the Meerpore direction, and thence perhaps to Omerkote; but I shall write to this Durbar to-day, to say that Hyderabad will not be less liable to attack, if any Hyderabad subjects accompany them, or obstruct your advance in any way.

Ever, my dear Sir Charles,

Very sincerely yours,

J. OUTRAM.

No. 73.

Major Outram to Lieutenant-Colonel Boileau, commanding at Kurac

Sir,

Hyderabad, February 1

I HAVE the honor to transmit the duplicate copy of a letter addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Booth, commanding Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, which I request you will forward to Tatta, should the regiment in yet have marched from thence to Kurachee. In that event I would recommend the regiment being detained at Kurachee, until the orders of Major-General Sir C. Napier are received.

I have, &c.,

J. OUTRAM.

No. 74.

Major Outram to Lieutenant-Colonel Booth, commanding Her Majesty's 41st Regiment.

Sir,

Hyderabad, February 14, 1843.

HOSTILITIES being likely to occur, I have the honor to request you will halt Her Majesty's 41st Regiment at Tatta, or if you have marched to Kurachee, to wait there until you receive Major-General Sir C. Napier's orders, or intimation from me that matters are amicably arranged.

I have, &c.,

J. OUTRAM.

No. 75.

Major Outram to the Hyderabad Ameer.

February 14, 1843.

FROM the messages I have received from your Highnesses, it would appear that the Upper Sindh Ameer are determined to rush on destruction. If they are so foolish, tell them to go to their own territory, that injury may not come upon you. If no hostility is shown to the British troops within the Hyderabad confines, I pledge myself no injury shall befall the Ameer of Hyderabad; otherwise, if any hostile acts are committed within the Hyderabad territory, or if the Upper Sindh Ameer are aided in such acts by subjects of



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your Highnesses, although beyond the Hyderabad frontiers, I am sure the army will advance to the capital.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

No. 76.

*Moonshee Mhadajee to Meer Sobdar's Minister, Outrai.*

February 14, 1843.

YOUR note I received, and informed Major Outram of the contents, i.e., that the fat man [meaning Meer Nusseer Khan], having assembled all the Belooch Sirdars in a garden, and sworn them on the Koran, that any one that does not join him (Nusseer Khan) to oppose the English, will be imprisoned; and that your people, whom you had called in from Kohera, and elsewhere, that they should not join the enemies of the British, have accordingly turned against your master (Meer Sobdar), and will no longer obey him; and that the Meer himself, if he also does not move out, will be murdered; but that he will not go out, and that he will do his utmost to serve the British; but that if he, the Meer, suffers in consequence, it will be on the Sirkar's head, &c. To this Major Outram has told me to reply, that this excuse will be of no avail; that whatever his people do the Meer will be answerable for.

Inclosed in Sir Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 16, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

No. 77.

*Major Outram to Meer Shahdad Khan.*

February 14, 1843.

YOUR moonshee, Mhetaram, has brought your Highness' message to this effect, "that you are the friend of the British, and, if it is my wish, will come personally to reside in the Agency for my protection; and that your people shall not join in the approaching disturbance, and will not oppose the British, &c." This I have understood, and this is my reply: That if your people behave as you say, no blame will fall upon your Highness; but, if a single follower of yours does join in hostilities against the English, the penalty will be yours; and, if any of your people are implicated, it cannot be concealed from me, for, depend upon it, I will make a thorough investigation.

No. 78.

*Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.*

February 14, 1843.

My dear Sir Charles,  
AS our communications are not very safe just now, I send duplicates of this morning's letters. I hope you will approve of this last attempt I have made to save the Lower Sinde Amceers at least, should the others determine on following a desperate course; otherwise they will, perhaps, advance to meet you at the head of large numbers of Beloochees, who may find favourable positions for annoying your line of march on passing by the shikargahs, and through jungles, and may try to cut up followers and foragers, and harass your camp at night; but that will be the extent of their opposition: I should suppose they are not likely to give you the opportunity of licking them in fair field.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

Be under no apprehension about us; we are now provisioned for a week, and, with our steam, could doubtless continue to supply ourselves, and we can hold our position here against any number of the enemy with the 22nd light company, though another 100 men would render the communication with the steamer less harassing, should we be closely beleaguered.

Ever sincerely yours,

J. OUTRAM.

It has been intimated to me, that if the lands assigned to Ali Moorad were restored, his retaining the Rais would not be disputed.

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Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

P.S.—The moonahce who took my letter to the Durbar has returned, and says the Ameers gave no reply; he saw every preparation for moving; and it was the opinion in the fort that they would advance against you to-night, or fly; it is supposed that Sobdar, Hoossein Ali, and Shahdad will remain quiet.

No. 79.

Sir C. Napier to Major Outram.

My dear Outram,

Halla, February 15, 9 A.M., 1843.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

I HAVE this moment received yours of yesterday, as I reached this ground. Do not pledge yourself to anything whatever. I am in full march on Hyderabad, and will make no peace with the Ameers. I will attack them instantly, whenever I come up to their troops. They need send no proposals. The time has passed, and I will not receive their messengers. There must be no pledges made on any account. Come, if possible, away, and bring Mr. Carlisle away, unless you have no boats to embark the men; in which case prepare your house for defence. The moment I got your letter yesterday, I sent off a quantity of ammunition to Halla; but the steamer is gone, so I have no power to send the ammunition and fifty soldiers. However, be assured, if I can get a boat, they shall be with you as soon as possible. Your men have provisions for a month, and I shall be with you the day after to-morrow, I hope. Have no intercourse with the Ameers.

I am afraid you will be in a scrape about the 41st; send a messenger to order them on to Kurachee as fast as possible, in case my messenger should miscarry. Both the Governor-General and the Government of Bombay have written letters upon letters, to insure the regiment being at Kurachee by the 18th, and they are so anxious that they have sent up a steamer with Delhoste, on purpose to hurry the embarkation.

Yours, &amp;c.,

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 80.

Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.

My dear Sir Charles,

On board the "Planet," February 16.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1843. Received in England, Nov. 6.

WE have pulled up at the ferry off Mitharee, and one coss from Mitharee, to inquire whether you have marched to that place this morning, as I think it probable, if I can hear nothing of you here, I shall go over to Sallara, leaving this to find its way to you by cossid.

The accounts I received this morning lead me to conclude that the Ameers are moving up to the Gallecance and Mecance shikargahs, which by night will doubtless be filled with Beloochees, whom it would be difficult to dislodge from such dense jungles, and certainly could not be effected without serious loss. I would, therefore, beg to propose that you allow me to drop down in the steamers to-morrow morning, to fire both shikargahs, which can be done easily from the river, under the steamers' guns, should opposition be offered; or we could do it this evening, if you prefer it; only by the morning all the enemy may be collected in the shikargahs, which perhaps they may not be in the evening. I think it very probable the guns which were brought against us yesterday were embarked on the Ameers' jumpteas, and left this morning for the shikargahs by the river; but, as the little wind there is against them, they can scarcely get half way to-day; in which case we should intercept them in the morning, and no doubt some hundreds of Beloochees with them, as each jumptea holds from 200 to 300 men.

We met the detachment bringing ammunition this morning, and have taken it in tow. I shall start off the letter for the officer commanding the 41st, which the native officer had, by boat, if I can get one to go quick: or if I can find any more rapid means, I shall adopt it. The Doctor tells me an express for the conductor at Tatta arrived after all our dawk-runners had fled, so he



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was unable to dispatch it; if you will send me a duplicate, I will forward it also, if I can.

We have 200 tons of coals at Tatta, which must be our chief stand-by now; but I fear the guard now there—thirty sepoys, I understand—is too weak to prevent its destruction, if tried. Would you wish one of the steamers to run down to assist in protecting it? We have now the detachment of native infantry which brought the ammunition (fifty men), in addition to the 22nd light company, should you wish to detach a portion to Tatta.

The "Planet" has one 12-pounder carronade, with sixty rounds of ammunition.

The "Satellite" has two 3-pounders, with very little ammunition; an additional 6-pounder to each vessel would render them very complete.

Very sincerely yours,

J. OUTRAM.

We have the flat in tow, consequently the means of carrying a whole regiment, should you wish a flank movement, parallel to your next march, or to intercept the retreat of an enemy occupying the Galleance shikargah across the dry bed of the Fulaillee to the next (Meeance) shikargah.

No. 81.

Major Outram to Sir C. Napier.

My dear Sir Charles,

YOU directed me to send Dr. Gibbon on board the flat, to take charge of the sick of the force, supposing, I conclude, that there was no one else available; I forgot at the time to mention that there is a young assistant surgeon (Styles) with the 22nd company, and as I suppose you would, if you had known this, have wished one of the two to keep with the steamers, which may look out for casualties to-morrow, I have detained Mr. Styles for the flat, until I receive further orders, which can be sent in good time for Dr. Gibbon to join the force before you march to-morrow morning, should you wish it.

Very sincerely yours,

J. OUTRAM.

No reply I shall consider acquiescence, as in that case it may not be worth while to expose the chupprassie to return after dark, lest there may be robbers in the way.

Captain Miller of the "Satellite" informs me that the coal is at Hilaya, in the centre of a thick jungle within pistol-shot, some eight miles from Tatta Bunder by the river, and four by land (with jungle between). This I was not aware of, and regret much to learn, for in that case surely the detachment is weak for both posts; might not a reinforcement be brought from Kurachee?

No. 82.

Sir C. Napier to Meer Shere Mahomed.

February 18, 1843.

SYUD IMAMBREE, your deputy, came to me with a message from you, that your Highness is the friend of the British, and you did not march with your army beyond your own territory in this fight; therefore, I approve of your Highness' message. And now it is necessary that you should disperse your troops you have with you, and so keep no one with you (in the shape of any army); and if I find that your Highness has any collected, I shall attack them. If you disperse your troops, and keep no one with you, I shall reckon you just the same as before,—friend and ally of the British.

C. J. NAPIER.

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1842. Received in England, Nov. 6.

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Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

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Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

No. 83.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Shere Mahomed Khan.*

Ameer,

March 3, 1843.

YOU wrote to me, and said you had not joined in battle against the English. I believed you, and told you to disperse your troops, and that you would be safe. Had you done so, you would have been in no danger; but, instead of this, you are rallying the defeated Beloochees; you have increased the number of your troops; and unless you come to my camp at Hyderabad, and prove your innocence, I will march against you, and inflict a signal punishment upon you.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 84.

*Sir C. Napier to Jam Meheralli of Jockeya.*

Hyderabad, March 11, 1843.

I HAVE great cause to approve of your conduct, and have reported it to the Governor-General. I am very happy to be of use to your family; the young ladies shall go where they please; and four men of their own, with arms, shall, if they please, accompany them. God forbid that any woman should suffer indignity from me, or from any one under my command, whether such woman belong to a friend or to an enemy. Women are always to be respected in war. I do not know where your ladies are, so you must write to them.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 85.

*Sir C. Napier to the Governor-General.*

Hyderabad, March 13, 1843.

(Extract.)

Received in Eng-  
land, Nov. 6.

I HAD no prejudice against the Ameers; I certainly held their conduct as rulers to be insufferable by any strong Government, but as individuals I felt pity for them, as weak princes, whose folly had brought them into difficulties. It was this feeling that made me restore to them their swords, for assuredly I was not insensible to the honor it would be to the family of a private gentleman to possess the swords of so many princes surrendered to him on the field of battle; and I believe by all the rules and customs of war their swords were mine. This was an undoubted proof of my feelings then. Since then I have seen their real character developed, and I do think that such thorough villains I never met with in my life. Meer Sobdar is even worse than the others. He had 5,000 men in the action; I doubted this at first, as he was not there in person.

Being now assured that your Lordship will occupy the country, I can act decidedly, and shall have cover for the troops very soon.

I executed the murderer of the Parsee, putting a label on his breast, that he was not hanged for fighting with us, but for murdering a man who was a prisoner.

The villagers are coming back to their villages. I believe that the country is gradually growing quiet. The proclamation has already produced effect.



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No. 86.

Received in Eng-  
land, Nov. 6.*Sir C. Napier to the Governor-General.**Hyderabad, March 15, 1843.*

My Lord,  
I HAD scarcely sent my letter of the 13th, when intelligence reached me that 30,000 men had assembled under Meer Shere Mahomed. This I cannot understand; he has not much money, he has not much water, he has not much ammunition, and how he can assemble 30,000 men, I know not. But as this army, suddenly springing up, puzzles my calculation a little, I will take the safe side, and write to Ferozepore for the two regiments of Native Infantry and company of artillery. I did wish, if possible, to save this expense.

I have, &amp;c.,

C. NAPIER.

No. 87.

*Sir C. Napier to the Ameers of Hyderabad.**March 18, 1843.*

I HAVE received your letter this day. You must recollect that your intrigues with Meer Shere Mahomed give me a great deal to do. I am also much surprised by the falsehoods which you tell. I will no longer bear this conduct; and if you give me any more trouble, by stating gross falsehoods, as you have done in your two letters, I will cast you into prison as you deserve. You are prisoners, and though I will not kill you, as you ordered your people to do to the English, I will put you in irons on board a ship. You must learn, Princes, that if prisoners conspire against those who have conquered them, they will find themselves in danger. Be quiet, or you will suffer the consequences of folly. Your friend, Meer Shere Mahomed, has prevented the letter from the Governor-General, as to your fate, from reaching me; his soldiers intercept the dawks. He is a very weak man, and will soon cause himself to be destroyed, and so will you, unless you submit more quietly to the fate which your own rash folly has brought upon you. I will answer no more of your letters, which are only repetitions of gross falsehoods that I will not submit to.

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 88.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Shere Mahomed Khan of Meerpore.**March 19, 1843.*

I WILL make no terms with you, except unconditional surrender, and security for your person, as the other Ameers have received. We were at peace with you; we made no war with you; you have made unprovoked war upon us, and have cut off our dawks. If you do not surrender yourself a prisoner of war before the 23rd instant, I will march against you and give you battle.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 89.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Shere Mahomed Khan.**Camp, Hyderabad, March 23, 1843.*

IF the Ameer Meer Shere Mahomed chooses to meet me to-morrow, as I march to attack him at the head of the army; and if he will surrender himself

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Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

a prisoner without any other conditions than that his life shall be safe, I will receive him. If the Beloochee Chiefs choose to accompany him, I will receive them, on condition that they swear obedience to the Governor-General, and then they may return to their villages with their followers, and all their rights and possessions shall be secured to them.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 90.

*Sir C. Napier to the Governor-General.*

My Lord,

*Dubba, four miles from Hyderabad, March 24, 1843.*

Received in England, June 5, 1843.

THE forces under my command marched from Hyderabad this morning at day-break. About half past 8 o'clock we discovered and attacked the army under the personal command of the Meer Shere Mahomed, consisting of 20,000 men of all arms, strongly posted behind one of those large nullahs, by which this country is intersected in all directions. After a combat of about three hours, the enemy was wholly defeated with considerable slaughter, and the loss of all his standards and cannon.

His position was nearly a straight line; the nullah was formed by two deep parallel ditches, one 20 feet wide and 8 feet deep, the other 42 feet wide and 17 deep, which had been for a long distance freshly scarped, and a banquette made behind the bank expressly for the occasion.

To ascertain the extent of his line was extremely difficult, as his left did not appear to be satisfactorily defined, but he began moving to his right when he perceived that the British force outflanked him in that direction. Believing that this movement had drawn him from that part of the nullah which had been prepared for defence, I hoped to attack his right with less difficulty, and Major Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery was ordered to move forward and endeavour to rake the nullah; the 9th Light Cavalry and Poona Horse advancing in line, on the left of the artillery, which was supported on the right by Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, the latter being, however, at first considerably retired to admit of the oblique fire of Leslie's troop. The whole of the artillery now opened upon the enemy's position, and the British line advanced in echelons from the left, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment leading the attack.

The enemy was now perceived to move from his centre in considerable bodies to his left, apparently retreating, unable to sustain the cross-fire of the British artillery; on seeing which, Major Stack, at the head of the 3rd Cavalry, under command of Captain Delamain, and the Sinde Horse, under command of Captain Jacob, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's left flank, crossing the nullah, and cutting down the retreating enemy for several miles. While this was passing on the right, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, gallantly led by Major Poole, who commanded the brigade, and Captain George, who commanded the corps, attacked the nullah on the left with great gallantry, and, I regret to add, with considerable loss. This brave battalion marched up to the nullah under a heavy fire of matchlocks, without returning a shot till within forty paces of the intrenchment, and then stormed it like British soldiers. The intrepid Lieutenant Coote first mounted the rampart, seized one of the enemy's standards, and was severely wounded while waving it and cheering on his men. Meanwhile the Poona Horse, under Captain Tait, and the 9th Cavalry, under Major Story, turned the enemy's right flank, pursuing and cutting down the fugitives for several miles. Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment was well supported by the batteries commanded by Captains Willoughby and Hutt, which crossed their fire with that of Major Leslie. Then came the 2nd Brigade, under command of Major Woodburn, bearing down into action with excellent coolness. It consisted of the 25th, 21st and 12th Regiments under the command of Captains Jackson, Stevens, and Fisher, respectively: these regiments were strongly sustained by the fire of Captain Whittie's battery, on the right of which were the 8th and 1st Regiments, under Majors Brown and Clibborn: these two corps advanced with the regularity of a review, up to the intrenchments, their commanders, with considerable exertion, stopping their fire, on seeing that a portion of the Sinde Horse and 3rd Cavalry, in charging the enemy, had got in front of the Brigade.



The battle was decided by the troop of Horse Artillery and Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment. Received in England, June 6, 1843.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Pattle, as second in command, I am indebted for his zealous activity and readiness to execute any duties confided to his charge.

To my personal Staff, and to the general Staff of the division, my thanks are due for their zealous assistance.

I beg to recommend my acting Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Thompson, to your Lordship's protection.

The long experience of my Military Secretary, Major McPherson, was of much assistance to me in the field.

To my extra Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Brown, I have also to return my best thanks, especially for his assistance in examining the position of the enemy.

Captain Tucker, Lieutenants Rathborne, Hill, North and Battersby, all did good service in the fight.

To Lieutenant Pelly, acting Assistant Adjutant-General, I am indebted for his zealous exertions in that department.

Of Lieutenant McMurdo's abilities, as acting Assistant Quarter-Master-General, I cannot speak too highly, and regret to say, he has received a sabre wound from a Beloochee, the third that he cut down in single combat during the day.

To Major Lloyd, who commanded the artillery, the service is indebted for the arrangements made for that arm, ably seconded by Major Leslie, Captains Willoughby, Whitlie, and Hutt.

To the commanders of brigades and regiments, and the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under their command, I have to return my thanks for their valiant bearing in the action.

Major Waddington rendered me the most important aid in examining the enemy's position, with that cool courage which he possesses in so eminent a degree; nor must I omit to mention the labours of Captain Henderson and Lieutenants Outlaw and Boileau, with their hardy little band of sappers, whose labours enabled the heavy 8-inch howitzers to come up into action.

To Captain Blenkins the service is indebted for the ablest arrangements in the Commissariat department.

The exertions of the officers of the Medical department, under Inspecting Surgeon Bell, were very laudable.

Lieutenant Leeson well arranged the baggage close up to the line, and merits thanks, for the duty of a Baggage-Master with an Indian army is Herculean.

I will not close the list of those to whom I am indebted, without mentioning that brave and indefatigable Arab gentleman, Ali Akbar, to whose ability and activity I am much indebted.

Many, my Lord, have been the acts of individual valour performed by officers and private soldiers (both European and Native), and the account of them shall hereafter be laid before your Lordship.

The Beloochee infantry and artillery fought well: their cavalry made no stand; and 5000 disciplined soldiers were not to be long resisted by a barbarian force, even though that force were nearly five to one.

From the accounts which have come in, since writing the above, there is reason to believe, that the loss of the enemy has been very great: about 500 bodies have been counted upon the field of battle, and it is said that the neighbouring villages are filled with dead and wounded men. Eleven pieces of cannon were taken in position on the nullah, and seventeen standards.

It gives me great satisfaction to say, that some prisoners have been taken; and, though the number is small, it is still some advance towards a civilized mode of warfare; for I cannot help thinking that the desperate resistance generally made by wounded Beloochees has arisen from their own system of warfare, which admits of no quarter being given in action.

We are at present employed in collecting the wounded Beloochees within our reach, in order to render them medical assistance.

I have deeply to regret the loss of the brave and excellent Captain Garrett, of the 9th Light Cavalry, who fell honourably in the battle, and also the fall of Lieutenant Smith, of the Bombay Artillery. With unsurpassed and desperate valour he galloped in front of his battery, and rode up upon the top of the nullah (filled with enemies) to see where his guns could bear with the greatest

Received in Eng-  
land, June 5, 1843.

effect—here this hero fell. Many of the Sindian people (who are all in great delight at the destruction of their Beloochee oppressors) have come into camp from different parts, and bring assurances that the Beloochee force is wholly dispersed, and that Meer Shere Mahomed has fled into the desert, with his family and about forty followers; but, as Emam Ghur has been destroyed, the heat will soon force him to quit this temporary refuge, where there is no protection from the sun. He will therefore probably endeavour to reach Mooltan. I have written to his Highness Ali Moorad to arrest his progress in that direction, if possible, and to make him prisoner.

Three Beloochee chiefs fell in the action; one of them was the great promoter of the war,—Hoche Mahomed Seedee; and I have every reason to believe that not another shot will be fired in Sinde.

I have, &c.,

C. J. NAPIER,

Major-General, Commanding in Sinde and Beloochistan.

*Casualty Roll of Killed and Wounded in the Action near Hyderabad, on the 24th March, 1843.*

1st Troop Horse Artillery—1 lieutenant killed; 3 rank and file wounded.  
2d Company 2d Battalion Artillery—1 camel killed; 2 camels wounded.  
3d Company Golundauze—1 lieutenant, 1 syce, 1 horse, wounded.  
3d Regiment Light Cavalry—1 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 9 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded.  
9th Regiment Light Cavalry—1 captain killed; 3 rank and file, 1 syce, 9 horses, wounded.  
Poona Horse—3 rank and file, 7 horses killed; 1 lieutenant, 17 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.  
Sinde Horse—13 horses killed; 1 havildar, 17 rank and file, wounded.  
C. Company Madras Sappers—1 rank and file wounded.  
Her Majesty's 22d Foot—23 rank and file killed; 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 6 havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, wounded.  
1st Grenadier Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.  
8th Regiment N. I.—1 rank and file wounded.  
12th Regiment N. I.—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.  
21st Regiment N. I.—1 trumpeter, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 21 rank and file, wounded.  
25th Regiment N. I.—3 rank and file killed; 3 jemadars, 3 havildars, 16 rank and file wounded.  
Staff—1 lieutenant wounded.  
Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 trumpeter, 36 rank and file, 23 horses, 1 camel, killed; 9 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 subadar, 4 jemadars, 11 havildars, 2 drummers, 201 rank and file, 2 syces, 30 horses, 2 camels, wounded.  
Grand Total—267 killed and wounded.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

1st Troop Horse Artillery—Lieutenant J. C. Smith, killed.  
3d Company Golundauze Battalion—Lieutenant T. C. Pownoll, wounded slightly.  
9th Regiment Light Cavalry—Captain C. Garrett, killed.  
Poona Horse—Lieutenant Tait, wounded slightly.  
Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment—Lieutenants Chute, Coote, Evans, and Brennan, wounded; Ensign Pennefather, wounded.  
21st Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Burr, severely wounded; Lieutenant Wilkinson, slightly wounded.  
Staff—Lieutenant M'Murdo, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General, wounded.  
C. J. NAPIER, Major-General,  
Commanding in Sinde and Beloochistan.  
Exd. H. J. PELLY, Lieutenant,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.



*General Orders by the Governor-General of India.**Agra, April 11, 1843.*

THE Governor-General announces to the army, another and most decisive victory gained by his Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., in the vicinity of Hyderabad, over 20,000 Beloochees, led by Meer Shere Mahomed of Meerpore, a chief, who, having no ground whatever of complaint against the British Government, preferred the chances of war to the security of peace, and has now no refuge but the desert.

The Major-General directed his force with the same consummate ability which characterized his operations at Meeanee, and all the troops, worthy of being so commanded, executed their movements with a precision and steadiness which secured the victory to their impetuous valour.

The army of Sinde has twice beaten the bravest enemy in Asia, under circumstances which would equally have obtained for it the victory over the best troops of Europe.

The Governor-General regards with delight the new proofs which the army has given of its pre-eminent qualities in the field, and of its desire to mitigate the necessary calamities of war, by mercy to the vanquished.

The ordinary expression of thanks would ill convey the extent of the debt of gratitude which the Governor-General feels to be due to his Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, on the part of the Government, the Army, and the People of Hindoostan.

To have punished the treachery of protected princes; to have liberated a nation from its oppressors; to have added a province, fertile as Egypt, to the British Empire; and to have effected these great objects by actions in war unsurpassed in brilliancy, whereof a grateful army assigns the success to the ability and valour of its General; these are not ordinary achievements, nor can the ordinary language of praise convey their reward.

The Governor-General directs, that the several corps which, by the General Order of the 5th ultimo, were permitted to bear the word "Hyderabad, 1843," upon their appointments, standards, and colors, respectively, shall, in lieu thereof, bear the word "Meeanee."

The Governor-General is pleased to authorize the

- 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery;
- 2d Company 1st B. Bombay Artillery;
- 2d Company 2d B. Bombay Artillery;
- 3d Company Golundauze do. do.; and
- C. Company Madras Sappers and Miners;

to bear upon their appointments, and the 3d Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry, and the 9th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry, the Poona Horse and the Sinde Horse, upon their standards and appointments, and the 1st Grenadiers, the 8th, 12th, 21st, and 25th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, upon their colors and appointments, the word "Hyderabad."

The Governor-General having taken into consideration the peculiar merits of the 1st troop of the Bombay Horse Artillery, under Major Leslie, which, having participated in the distinguished services of the army of Candahar, under his Excellency Major-General Sir W. Nott, G.C.B., and having returned to India with the troops from Cabool, marched from the camp of Ferozepore early in January, and joined the army of Sinde, in time to decide, in conjunction with Her Majesty's 22d Regiment, the battle of Hyderabad, is pleased to direct, that the 1st troop of the Bombay Horse Artillery shall hereafter for ever be denominated the 1st, or "Leslie's" troop of Horse Artillery, and shall in addition to all other decorations or inscriptions upon its appointments, bear the "Eagle."

The Governor-General directs, that this General Order, and the substance of the despatch annexed, shall be explained to the troops at all the stations of the army, and that at all such stations a salute of twenty-one guns shall be fired in honor of the victory of Hyderabad.

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No. 92.

Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Government  
of India, July 10, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, October 23.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Shere Mahomed of Meerpore.*

Ameer,

*Meerpore, March 28, 1843.*

I OFFER to you the same terms as before the battle; the same terms as those given to the other Ameers; what those terms will be I cannot tell you because I have not yet received the orders of the Governor-General, but I am sure he will treat them generously; however, I, being his servant, cannot tell what the orders of my master may be. I promise to you your life, and that your family of women shall be respected as those of the other Ameers. I advise you to surrender. There is no dishonour in being defeated in battle. To try and defend Omerkote is foolishness. I can batter it down in a day and destroy all within it.

C. J. NAPIER

No. 93.

*Sir C. Napier to Wallee Mahomed Khan, Chief of the Chandia Tribe.*

*Meerpore, April 4, 1843.*

I HONOR you for your obedience to the Ameers of Hyderabad. But God has decreed that they are to rule Sinde no more. The British Government is now master, serve it faithfully as you have done the Ameers, and honor and respect will be shown to you. But mind what I say. Keep your own side of the river. Woe to the mountain tribes that cross the Indus into Sinde.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 94.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Shere Mahomed.*

Chief,

*Hyderabad, April 7, 1843.*

IF you will give back to Aga Khan the plunder you took from Jerruck, and come in and make your salaam to me, I will pardon, and be your friend, and your jagheers shall be respected.

C. J. NAPIER.

Gul Hayat Institute

No. 95.

*Sir C. Napier to the Jam of the Jockeyas.*

Jam,

*Hyderabad, April 15, 1843.*

YOU have received the money of the British for taking charge of the dawks; you have betrayed your trust, and stopped the dawks; and you have also attacked the troops. All this I forgive you, because the Ameers were here, and they were your old masters. But the Ameers are now gone from Sinde for ever. They defied the British power, and have paid the penalty of so doing. I, as the Governor of Sinde, am now your immediate master. If you come in and make your salaam, and promise fidelity to the British Government, I will restore to you your lands and former privileges, and the superintendence of the dawks. If you refuse, I will wait till the hot weather is gone past, and then I will carry fire and sword into your territory, and drive you and all belonging to you into the mountains: and if I catch you, I will hang you as a rebel. You have now your choice; choose.

C. J. NAPIER.



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No. 96.

*Sir C. Napier to Mahomed Khan Talpoor.*

Inclosed in Sir C. Napier's Letter to the Governor-General, July 18, 1843. Received in England, Oct. 23.

*Hyderabad, April 15, 1843.*

Chief,  
I NEVER quarrel with a good soldier. Come and make your salaam, serve the British Government, and be faithful; your jagheer shall be safe.  
C. J. NAPIER.

No. 97.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Mahomed Khan of Khyrpore.*

*Hyderabad, April 17, 1843.*

Ameer,  
I ADVISE you to go to Ali Moorad, and remain with him till the pleasure of the Governor-General be known. I recommended to you to join the other Ameers at Bombay; but, till I have the authority of the Governor-General, I can promise nothing but personal security.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 98.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Shere Mahomed Khan.*

*Hyderabad, May 2, 1843.*

Ameer,  
IN ten days I shall attack you with a larger army than I had on the 24th of March; troops will come upon you in all directions. I do not wish to kill either you or your people, and I advise you to submit in time to the will of the Governor-General; if not, take your fate. Your blood will be on your own head.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 99.

*Sir C. Napier to Mahomed Khan Talpoor.*

*Hyderabad, May 2, 1843.*

Chief,  
COME and make your salaam, and you shall receive from the English Government all you held under the Ameers; and I will place the sword which you have sent me, again in your hands, that you may fight as bravely for my nation as you did against us when you served the Ameers.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 100.

*Sir C. Napier to Meer Shere Mahomed Khan.*

*Hyderabad, May 6, 1843.*

Ameer,  
YOU never disbanded your army, as I desired you to do. You sent a most insolent letter to me by vakeels. You offered that if I would capitulate, you would let me quit the country; I gave your vakeels the

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Inclosed in Sir C.  
Napier's Letter to  
the Governor-Gen-  
eral, July 18, 1843.  
Received in Eng-  
land, Oct. 23.

only answer such a letter deserved, namely, that I would answer you with my cannon. Soon after that, your brother sent to me a letter, offering to assassinate you; I sent the letter to you. In my letter, I told you that you were a brave enemy, that I sent you the proposition of your brother, to put you on your guard. I did not say that "you were not an enemy." If your Highness cannot read, you should get trusty people to read for you. Your Highness has broken treaties; you have made war without the slightest provocation, and, before a fortnight passes, you shall be punished as you deserve. I will hunt you into the Desert, and into the mountains; if you wish to save yourself, you must surrender within five days.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 101.

*Sir C. Napier to the Chief Ahmed Khan Lugharee.*

Chief,

Hyderabad, May 11, 1843.

I HONOR a brave soldier, but I have not authority to forgive you. You attacked the residency of a British Envoy, Outram. Your princes themselves accuse you. The Governor-General is in wrath at this insult offered to the British Government, and has ordered me to make the Ameer Shahdad, and yourself, prisoners. I must, therefore, appeal to the Governor-General, and will plead your cause with him. I hope to gain your pardon; but I will not pledge myself to anything which I may not be able to perform. If you come and reside here, I will receive you till his Lordship's pleasure be known; and, if he refuses pardon, I will give you forty-eight hours to depart unmolested.

C. J. NAPIER.

No. 102.

*Meer Nusseer Khan to the Governor of Bombay.*

April 28, 1843.

Received in Eng-  
land, June 3, 1843.

IT is my duty to represent to your Excellency a few of my circumstances, because those circumstances appear contrary to the customs of the English Government. If friendship be taken into consideration, I beg to say, that from the beginning up to the time when I arrived here, there has been nothing wanting on my part in that respect. From the time the English Government thought of sending an expedition to Cabool *via* Sinde, I, in consideration of the friendship with the British Government, attended to their wishes in preference to any other consideration, notwithstanding that it was opposed to the inclination of the Beloochees, and was the particular cause of enmity with the Affghans. It is to be found in history, that Christianity requires its followers, above all things, to observe the rules of friendship and good treatment towards mankind; for friendship is the result of honesty and goodness. Expecting, therefore, to meet with the same [friendship] from the English Government, I, in spite of the enmity of the Affghans, and the indignation of the Beloochees, never allowed any thing to prevent my giving satisfaction to the English Sahib Bahadoors. Since the first treaty entered into by the late Meer Sahib Meer Gholam Ali Khan, up to the one of twelve articles concluded by us with Colonel Pottinger, nothing was done on our part contrary to agreement. The English in every treaty increased the obligations imposed upon us, and we consented to them in the firmness of our friendship; so much so, that the late Meer Sahib Meer Noor Mahomed Khan and myself gave a sum of 21 lacs of rupees to the English Government, and agreed to pay 3 lacs of rupees annually on account of the "Chownee." Besides the subsidiary force, we three used to make good the value of any camel, mule, horse, or any thing that was lost [in our country] by English gentlemen, and could not be recovered; and we have in consequence been subjected to a considerable loss. The ink of the former treaties has scarcely dried up, when General Napier, having arrived [at Sukkur], transmitted



to me, by Stanley Sahib, a new treaty in a form inconsistent with the former one, in which it was written that he (General Napier) would give Subzulkote gratis to Mahomed Bhawul Khan Daoodpootree, and would keep the port of Kurachee in his own possession. With regard to the four shares of the port of Kurachee it was stated that credit would be given us for three shares, at the rate of 25,000 rupees each, on account of the "Chownee" allowance; and that 50,000 rupees should be annually paid for the fourth share, belonging to Meer Sahib Meer Sobdar Khan. In reply, we inquired if it was justice to value three shares of the port of Kurachee at 25,000 rupees each, and the fourth at 50,000 rupees; but no attention was paid to our question. Meer Roostum Khan was sent to Hyderabad, without asking us, or our agents; and the Beloochees of the Murree [tribe] were seized on the road. These two things exasperated the Beloochees, and the consequence was the slaughter and bloodshed. On the arrival of Major Outram, I affixed my seal to the new treaty, and told him, that the country which remained in Meer Roostum Khan's hands might be continued to him, and that that which had been seized by the English Government might be held by them, in order that Meer Roostum, who is eighty-five years old, might not be obliged to wander about in his old age, and that the excitement among the Beloochees, might be put down. This point, however, was not settled, and the excitement of the Beloochees exceeded all bounds. Meanwhile I heard that the Beloochees intended to attack Major Outram on his going out of the fort. I immediately gave warning to Major Outram, and sent with him Jahuw Khan, Hajee Gholam Mahomed, and ten or twelve other favourite nobles, who safely took him to his camp, and who, having returned, reported to me, that they saw the Beloochees assembled in two or three places, ready to create a disturbance, and that, agreeably to orders, they had forcibly dispersed them. The Beloochees then, having assembled, came to me, and insisted that I should fight at any price, otherwise that they would select another person as their leader and go to war; while General Napier had written that the chiefs, whose servants would fight, should be held responsible. I was at a loss as to the course to be followed. I thought if I did not fight, that the Beloochees themselves would, and that General Napier would hold me responsible, while the Beloochees would charge me with cowardice. Having thus no remedy left me, and having become indifferent about my life, I went forth to battle. Moonshee Madoo, who was sitting near me at that time, heard the conversation of the Beloochees, and witnessed their excitement. Through him, I informed Major Outram of their excitement, and I also wrote a letter on the subject, regarding which Major Outram has probably made a detailed communication to your Excellency. At last, I arrived at Hawneer, with the Beloochees, and intended to dispatch an agent to sue for peace, when I was informed that General Napier's army had reached the Chowkie of the Beloochees. Before I had mounted my horse, I heard the report of a cannon, and so the fight commenced. I, therefore, immediately got on my horse, and at last some [Beloochees] were killed, and others deserted me. Less than twenty horsemen remained with Meer Roostum Khan, along with whom I stood before the English army. In the evening I arrived at Hyderabad, where numerous fresh troops collected together, as also some of the deserters, amounting altogether to about 10,000 men, including cavalry and infantry. But I discontinued the fight, and dismissed the troops; I had no intention of fighting, and I assembled no force. In the battle, which I could not avoid, I had not more than 7000 horse and foot. Next morning, having abandoned the fight, and given up my intentions, I went to the General's tent, and having taken off my sword, I delivered it into his hand; he was pleased to return it to me, and to say, "Praise, a hundred times praise, be to you. In the course of twenty-five days your business will be settled satisfactorily, and, as before, you shall inhabit the fort of Hyderabad." In the morning I arrived at the camp in company with the General. As long as Major Outram was there, everything went on well; after his departure, Moonshee Ali Akbar brought a message that the English gentlemen wished to see the fort, and asked me to send some confidential servants with them. I accordingly sent Bahadoor Akhoond Buchal and Moonshee Mhetaram to accompany them. Colonel Pattie, Captain Brown, and Mr. Fallon, together with two regiments of cavalry and infantry, entered the fort on the pretence of looking at it, plundered the treasury, the ferash khana, and other establishments, and carried off gold and



Received in England, June 6, 1843.

silver, swords, muskets, knives, daggers, and shields, together with valuable property, jewels, jewels of the ladies, cloths, clothes, korans, books, horses, camels, mules, valuable pots, copper pots, china ware, and the ornaments prepared at Jyepore, by the English Government, for the marriage of my son Meer Hoosein Ali Khan. They also rushed into my seraglios. The Sepoys who guarded the gate of the Fort of Hyderabad deprived every female they met of her ornaments. My ladies, who had never left the house, went out of the fort, throwing away their ear and nose-rings, in fear for their lives, and dreading to be seen by strangers. Afterwards the houses of Akhoond Buchal, Moonshee Vulleeram, and Moonshee Moolram, who are my subjects, were plundered; they themselves were seized, and still continue prisoners. Meerza Khoosroo Beg, whom former Ameers treated as their child, was beaten and disgraced. His house and that of Bushee were plundered. I have seen in books and histories, that oppression is in no way allowed by the religion of Jesus Christ. From the time the English Government took possession of the country of India up to this period never was such oppression, tyranny, and disgrace experienced by any one. Had a single shot been fired from the Fort of Hyderabad, there would have been some reason for sacking it; but on what principles of justice and equity was the fort plundered, when it was neither besieged nor taken by storm, and when it was visited on the pretence of seeing it, after granting quarter, making peace, promising satisfaction, and agreeing to restore the fort? For many years I have served every English Sahib [gentleman] who has visited Sinde. I granted Colonel A. Burnes a passage by the river, which had been refused by my father, the late Moorad Ali Khan, as will appear from his work in the Government library. I rendered all these services that I might be benefited, and not expecting to be made a prisoner, as I now am, without having committed any offence. It will be universally known that this is the return and punishment of a former ally. From the beginning to the end there has been nothing wanting on my part. On the contrary, I have been faithful. Under such circumstances I solicit redress, and trust that the oppression to which I have been subjected will, in accordance with the commandments of Jesus Christ, and the justice and equity of the British Government, be removed. Whatever civility and kindness your Excellency may shew me will tend to redound to your fame in the world. I further beg that the above circumstances may be brought to the notice of Her Majesty the Queen, and the Governor-General.

No. 103.

*Meer Sobdar Khan to the Governor of Bombay.*

*April 28, 1843.*

IT is not unknown to your Excellency how I have, hitherto, been firm in my friendship sincerely towards the British Government; in consideration of which, I was exempted from the payment of the Chownee allowance, and was besides favoured with other marks of kindness by the Governor-General. I have never in any way failed in my sincerity and fidelity. I was in no way concerned in the late proceedings, nor in the outbreak of the Beloochees. No sepoy in my service fought on the recent occasion, by my orders. Taking into consideration my friendship with the British Government, and paying respect to them, I quietly occupied the fort. The particulars of these circumstances must have become known to your Excellency. I affixed my seal to the new Treaty which was sent by General Napier. Major Outram, having signed and sealed the same Treaty, gave it to me, and I have it still in my possession. It is stated in the Treaty, that, in exchange for my fourth share of the port of Kurachee, Government would give a territory of 50,000 rupees out of regard to my good faith. On the General having gained the victory and arrived in the camp, and after Major Outram had taken his departure for the port of Bombay, the General sent a message to the effect that all the Beloochee sepoys, both in the Fort of Hyderabad, and the suburbs, were to be sent away. I sent them away accordingly; for in my true sincerity I feared nothing, and always used to obey the orders of Government, and act in conformity with them. Next morning Colonel Pattle, Captain Brown, Fallon Sahib, and Major Reid,



together with two regiments of cavalry and infantry, and some guns, came into the fort, and plundered the treasure, gold, silver, jewels, establishments, ferash khana, swords, muskets, knives, daggers, gold and silver saddles, silver and copper pots, horses, mules, female ornaments, &c., together with the ornaments and other necessaries prepared for the marriage of my sons, Meer Futteh Ali Khan, and Meer Mahomed Ali Khan, who are now with me. They also rushed into the seraglio. The sepoy stationed at the gate of the fort plundered every female they found with ornaments. The ladies threw away their ear and nose-rings, and went barefooted out of the fort, for fear of their lives, and of being seen by strangers. The house of my servant Gora was plundered of all the property in it. I would say nothing to the plunder of my property, but why should the servants have been plundered? At last I was seized near the camp, and my sons in the fort. Although I had committed no offence, and although I begged that if I had, it might be proved against me, no attention was paid to my solicitations. I have been seized without any offence. At the time of my departure to this place, I requested that one of my sons might be allowed to remain with the ladies, in order that my character might be preserved. But even this request was not complied with. From the time when the English became masters of India, up to the present day, never was such disgrace, oppression and tyranny experienced by any sincere friend of Government. Under such circumstances I seek redress; and I trust, as an act of extreme kindness, this oppression may be removed, in accordance with the commandments of Jesus Christ, and the justice and equity of the British Government. As I have come here under the protection of your Excellency, I trust that, after acquainting yourself with my sincerity and fidelity, your Excellency will make the same known to the Honorable Company and the Governor-General, in order that I may obtain redress.

Received in England, June 6, 1843.

No. 104.

*Meer Mahomed Khan to the Governor of Bombay.*

*April 29, 1843.*

WERE I to write a detailed account of my circumstances it would take up a volume, I therefore beg to submit a brief representation of what has befallen me. Since the Treaty which was concluded with my father, the late Meer Gholam Ali Khan, until the one of twelve articles drawn up by Colonel Pottinger, I have submissively acquiesced in all the treaties which have been made, although they contained many new obligations. I have done so in consideration of the firm friendship with the British Government. Nothing has been done by me in violation of any agreement. I have paid to Government 7 lacs of rupees, being a third share of 21 lacs of rupees which Sir John Keane demanded from Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and myself, at the time of his going to Cabool. I used to pay one lac of rupees annually on account of the Chownee allowance. I used to serve in various ways the English gentlemen who visited Sind. If a mule, camel, horse, or anything was lost in Sind, and could not be recovered, I used to pay a third part of the value, and, in consequence, I suffered considerable loss. Lately, when General Napier, having framed a new Treaty, sent it in charge of Stanley Sahib, I submitted to it without opposition, in order to satisfy the British Government, although it contained many new obligations. On the arrival of Major Outram at Hyderabad, I affixed my seal to the above-mentioned treaty, the particulars of which have probably been communicated to your Excellency. I was in no way concerned in the disturbances created by the Beloochees. None of my servants went by my order to fight. Notwithstanding this, when the General came into the camp, after gaining the victory, and when Major Outram sailed for Bombay, Colonel Pattle, Mr. Fallon, and Captain Brown, under the pretence of seeing the fort, entered it, and plundered the treasure, gold, silver, property, establishment, ferash khana, swords, knives, daggers, shields, jewels, horses, mules, and camels, together with female ornaments, clothes, and beds. They also went into the seraglios and



Received in Eng-  
land, June 6, 1843.

plundered every thing that was found there. The ladies, who had never gone out of the house, throwing their ear-rings and nose-rings, went out of the fort for fear of their lives, and for fear of being seen by strangers. The house of my servant Meerza Dadoo, who is one of my subjects, was plundered of every thing in it.

The third day after the plunder Colonel Pattle came to me and said that the General wished to see me, and having made me mount on an elephant without a howda, but with merely a pack-saddle, took me to the spot where the other Ameers were imprisoned. My solicitations to be conveyed to the General were not attended to, and I was forcibly imprisoned.

Why should such oppression be exercised over a subject of the Queen of England? I have been informed by books and histories, that oppression and tyranny are not allowed by the Christian religion. Although I have spent my life in obeying and serving the Government, still I have been subjected to disgrace, oppression, and tyranny such as this. With what rules of government and greatness is it compatible to exercise oppression over sincere friends? Under these circumstances, I, a supplicant for redress, trust that, having become well acquainted with what has befallen me, your Excellency will in conformity with the commands of Jesus Christ, and the justice and equity of the British Government, grant me redress. As I have now come under the protection of your Excellency, I trust that your Excellency will view my circumstances in a manner keeping pace with your greatness and renown, for I have been subjected to this oppression without any offence. I beg that this oppression may be brought to the notice of the Queen of England, and the Governor-General, in order that they, after being informed of my circumstances, may view me with kindness.

No. 105.

*Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan to the Governor of Bombay*

May 2, 1843.

Received in Eng-  
land, July 3, 1843.

MAY Nawab Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the august and elevated, the possessor of pomp, the selected of the world, and the phoenix of the age, be preserved. The ladies of our seraglios have not come to this place, dreading the roughness of the sea, and saying they would come after the monsoon. But one favourite lady of the slave of the divine threshold was ready to set out for this place with her attendants. Meer Meer Hoossein Ali Khan and Meer Mahomed Khan, the darlings, owing to their want of experience, did not bring her with them. It is indispensably necessary that the said lady, with whom I always used to live, should come here. As, however, the two large steamers "Auckland" and "Semiramis," by which I expected the ladies, have already come to Bombay, I trust that either of those two steamers may, by way of kindness, be prepared, that one of my servants may sail in her to Ghorabaree, that, after his arrival there, he may directly proceed to Hyderabad, and that, after embarking the above-mentioned lady on board the steamer, he may return to Bombay. A letter may also be written to General Sir Charles Napier, Sahib Bahadoor, requesting him to allow a steamer to the lady to sail down to Ghorabaree from Hyderabad. I shall remember this act of kindness as long as I live. The captain of the steamer may also be requested to be very attentive to the lady during the voyage. I trust to the kindness of your Excellency for the immediate adoption of such measures as will secure the arrival of the lady before the 15th of this month. I shall reckon this act as one of the greatest favours conferred upon me. It is very difficult for me to live here without this lady. I therefore repeat, that the more immediate steps are taken in this matter, the more they will tend to lay me under obligation to you. As I have come to your Excellency, it is becoming that your Excellency should, for the sake of my comfort, settle this matter before any other. Dated 1st Rubissanee, 1259 (2nd May, 1843).

N.B.—There is a letter to precisely the same effect from Meer Mahomed Khan.



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No. 106.

*Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan, Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Sobdar Khan,  
to the Governor of Bombay.*

Received in England,  
July 3, 1843.

May 2, 1843.

MAY Nawab Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the august and elevated, the possessor of pomp and grandeur, the selected of the world, and the phoenix of the age, be preserved. When General Sir Charles Napier, Bahadoor, the high dignified, dispatched us to this place, Meer Hoossein Ali Khan, Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Yar Mahomed Khan, the three darlings, remained with the ladies. From their being with ladies, my mind was somewhat at ease. Now that these three darlings have come to this place, the favourite ladies, who are more than 500 in number, including their attendants, are left alone without a "muhrum" [a person to whom the apartments of the ladies are open]. How can they live there alone, oh! dignified? Through the grace of God, your Excellency is the master of equity and sagacity in every respect. Imagine to yourself how so many ladies can live alone without a muhrum. It is very difficult for them to remain there when all of us are here, and not one of my children is with them; there is no one to give them food by which they may live. The whole of our treasure and property has come into the hands of Government. The Fort of Hyderabad also was occupied after granting quarter, and concluding peace. The families of the servants who attend the seraglios in Hyderabad, as also of those who are now with us, are exposed to starvation. Let it be fairly considered how so many ladies, dependents, and servants, in both places [Bombay and Sindh] can manage to live. What religion permits that we should be in one place, and our ladies in another? As your Excellency is unrivalled in penetration and judgment, and as your Excellency's fame is celebrated in the world, it is requested that this matter may be immediately settled, as a mark of your kindness. Not a single person of the family of Meer Shere Mahomed Khan, who has fled, has come into the hands of the British Government. About forty persons, who wear silvery beards, and are sons and nephews of Meer Roostum Khan (who has come here with two relations), are with their families. We, young and old, eleven in number, who went to General Sir Charles Napier the dignified, of our own accord, and with pure intentions, have been made prisoners. Whoever surrenders himself to the great, of his own accord, and with pure intentions, has always his rank promoted. Everything is known to your Excellency.

Dated 1st Rubissanee, 1259 (May 2, 1843).

No. 107.

*Meer Shahdad Khan to the Governor of Bombay.*

May 2, 1843.

God is Just and Most High.

MAY the grandeur of Nawab Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the excellent, the possessor of high distinction, the bearer of high titles, the elevated, the powerful, the agreeable, be lasting.

After going through the usual compliments, it is made known to the heart adorned with beauty, that a considerable period has elapsed since this supplicant, in conformity with the order of the British Government, arrived, under their protection, in Bombay from [his] native land, situated at a great distance. It is hoped that orders may be given, that I may gratify myself by an interview with your Excellency. It is not good that I should be disappointed in my wish of paying my respects to your Excellency, the possessor of high titles, because I have come under the protection of your Excellency, the gracious. I hope to meet with kindness from your Excellency and the Government of the English Company Bahadoor. Further, let the day be propitious.

Dated 1st Rubissanee, 1259 (May 2, 1843).



No. 108.

*Meer Shahdad Khan to the Governor of Bombay.*

May 2, 1843.

God is Just and Most High.

MAY the grandeur of Nawab Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the excellent, the bearer of high titles, the possessor of distinction, the elevated, the powerful, the agreeable, be lasting. After going through the usual compliments, it is made known to the heart adorned with bounty, that this supplicant has, from the beginning, placed himself under the protection of the Government of the English Company Bahadoor. My father, Meer Sahib, whose sins have been forgiven, never during his life-time allowed anything to be wanting in the discharge of his duty, nor in rendering his services, his friendship, and alliance, to the English Government. He did his utmost to keep the passage [through the country] open, to procure camels and supplies, to pay sums of money to keep the communication, both by land and water, both during, and after, the Afghan campaign. The particulars of these proceedings must be known to your Excellency. At the time of his death he recommended Meer Sahib Meer Outram, Sahib Bahadoor, the dignified, and his own children, to Major James appreciator of friendship and unity, in order that he might speak to Government on their behalf. After his demise this supplicant also did not fail in duty and service to the British Government. There was nothing wanting on my part in paying the Chownee allowance, in supplying fire-wood for steamers from my shikargahs, and in keeping the dawak communication open within the limits of my territory. I possessed certificates to this effect from the British officers who were appointed residents and Political Agents, but they may have been lost in the plunder. On the arrival at Hyderabad of Sir Charles Napier, the august and elevated, the possessor of pomp and grandeur, the noble and brave, he sent a memorandum to the Ameers through Captain Mylne, the august, the noble, and brave, regarding the abolition of the toll on the river boats, and the discontinuance of the Ijara at the camp of Kurachee. On this, I gave orders to Captain Mylne, on my part, in consideration of which the said dignified General wrote a chit to the slave of the divine threshold, to the effect, that the acts of submission and service, which afforded proof of the Treaty of Fourteen Articles having been accepted and held sacred, would produce good, and that the gracious and powerful Governor-General of India would be highly pleased. I had a certificate expressing the satisfaction of the said dignified General; a reference may be made to the gentleman who held the office of Resident there, regarding these circumstances. I have never done anything contrary to the wishes of the British Government, nor have I ever been undutiful and disobedient. Nor have I violated the former Treaty of Fourteen Articles in any manner whatever. I was, and am, anxious for the kindness of the British Government. It is now requested that your Excellency will relieve this supplicant of the charges [laid against him]. When after the departure of the dignified Major Outram Sahib from Hyderabad, the noble and brave, Stanley Sahib presented on the part of the dignified General Sahib Bahadoor, a new Treaty to the Ameers; they, in consequence of the ambiguity of the words and expressions used in it, deputed their agents to the august and elevated General Sahib Bahadoor at Sukkur, in order that they might obtain an explanation. Afterwards the Ameers consented to the Treaty. Meanwhile Meer Roostum Khan went from Kharpoore to Dejee, and thence to Rajistan. The particulars of these proceedings, which caused great excitement among the Beloochees, are known to your Excellency. In the meantime, the dignified Major Outram Sahib left Bombay for Sind. The said dignified General Sahib intimated to all the agents of the Ameers, that the settlement of the new Treaty had been intrusted to Major Outram Sahib, who, after his arrival in Sind, would adopt the necessary measures. The Ameers wished that Major Outram should first go to Hyderabad, and that, after entering into the new articles of agreement, he should proceed to Sukkur, in order that the excitement among the Beloochees might thereby be prevented from being increased. The Ameers, therefore, dispatched their sons and confidential servants to receive [Major Outram], who, however, went directly to Sukkur, without having an interview with them. Owing to certain occurrences in Sukkur, he was obliged to remain there for a



considerable time, and, in consequence, the excitement of the Beloochees was increased. Received in England, July 3, 1843.

Afterwards a letter was received from Major Outram, together with a notification from the dignified General Sahib Bahadoor, requiring the Ameer to dispatch agents, invested with full authority, to enter into new articles of agreement; accordingly, we deputed our agents, with our seals, to the dignified General, in the pergunna of Nowshera, situated in the territory of Meer Roostum Khan, when he (the General) desired them to return to Hyderabad, with Meer Roostum Khan, and told them that Major Outram would go there, and settle all matters. He also wrote a letter on the subject. But the Beloochees, who had collected themselves at Hyderabad, created disturbances on account of the arrival of the said Ameer (Meer Roostum Khan). Having assembled together in a certain place, they swore, by affixing their seals to the Koran, to prepare themselves to rise in arms. We tried to restrain them, but, owing to our misfortune, our endeavours were in vain. The just and holy God is the witness of my endeavours to appease the excitement among the Beloochees. During these disturbances, the dignified Major came to Hyderabad, and explained the ambiguous articles of the new Treaty, when we affixed our seals to it, and gave it over to him. All the Meer Sahibs are well aware of my exertions in getting this Treaty concluded, and of my anxiety for the welfare of the British Government. On the night when the Treaty was amended and delivered, the Beloochees created disturbance to such an extent, that the said Major Outram would have suffered some injury, had he not been accompanied by a number of our confidential servants. The same night the Beloochees came in a body to Meer Nusseer Khan, and intimated to him, their intention of opposing the army of the British Government. They also said, that whichever of the Ameer should not join them, would be looked upon as their enemy. I was at that time sitting in my bungalow, when a servant of Meer Sahib Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan came to me, and requested me to go out, and to observe the excitement of the Beloochees. I did so, and was surprised at it. All my attempts to put down the excitement were in vain, and I was looked upon as an enemy. Having no remedy left to us, Meer Sahib Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan, and my brother Meer Hoossein Ali Khan, accompanied the Beloochees. The said Meer Sahib, however, sent a message, and also wrote to the said dignified, to the effect that the Beloochees, who had set his authority at defiance, would make an attack upon him. I remained in the Fort of Hyderabad, and sent an intimation to the said dignified, that a great commotion was contemplated by the Beloochees; that it was apprehended that they would attack him; that some Beloochees and some chiefs, in my service, having, without my orders, joined the hostile party, had gone to their encampment; and that if he thought it advisable, I would go to him, and remain with him, sharing his joy and sorrow. In reply, the said dignified wrote to me, that if any of my servants were concerned in the disturbance, I should be held responsible for it. How could I, at such a critical time, and during the disturbance, punish those who had thrown off their allegiance to me: I could have punished them at leisure. Having, therefore, no remedy left to me, I remained quiet in my place. After the departure of Meer Sahib Meer Nusseer Khan, I remained for two nights in the Fort of Hyderabad. Next morning, while I was sitting in my bungalow, my moonshee came to me running, and informed me that the Beloochees had marched from their encampment outside the Fort of Hyderabad, in order to attack and plunder the dignified Major Outram; that they had forcibly carried away the guns which were in the camp of Meer Sahib Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan, and that they had besieged the said Sahib. I therefore went to Meer Sahibs Meer Mahomed Khan and Meer Sobdar Khan, who were in the fort, and pointed out to them that the said Sahib was the Agent of the British Government, and our well-wisher; that it was the height of folly, on the part of the Beloochees, to attack him; and that it was necessary to prevent them from doing so. Having then returned to my bungalow, I sent a message to my servant, Nawab Ahmed Khan Lugharee, whose village was situated in the way of the Beloochees, to prevent any of the servants under him from joining them, and to check their advance; but, before this message could reach him, he had already accompanied the Beloochees. As the said dignified had written to me, that if any of my servants should join in the disturbance I should be held responsible, I went out to cause Nawab Ahmed



Received at Page  
and, July 18 1843.

Khan, who had joined in the disturbance without my permission, and other Beloochees in the service of the Ameer, to return, lest a charge should be raised against me, and lest the safety of the said dignified should be perilled. I mounted my horse, and, having taken the Koran with me, sent it to the Beloochees, in order that, for its sake, they might abstain from their proceedings. Having halted between Hyderabad and the camp, I dispatched my men to prevent the Beloochees [from creating disturbances], but it was to no purpose. Being thus without a remedy, I, myself, went to prohibit them. But previous to my going there, the said dignified had embarked on board a steamer. Some of the Beloochee chiefs wished to get into boats and attack the steamer. I, however, prevented them from doing so. I went to Ahmed Khan, who was sitting on the bank of the river, and made him get up. The Beloochees plundered all the property [in the Residency] previous to my arrival there. Had Government inquired of me of these proceedings in Sindh, I could have produced thousands of witnesses; as it is, an inquiry into these circumstances may be made of all the Ameer in my presence. The Beloochees, and the chiefs who attacked the said dignified, were the servants of all the Ameer, neither were they led by me, nor were they my servants. They had come from the camp formed outside the fort; when, in my fidelity and sincerity, I sent a message to the said dignified, that some of my servants had joined the Beloochees in the disturbances, and that, if he wished, I would go and remain with him, he wrote to me in reply, that I should be held responsible if any of my servants were concerned in the proceedings of the Beloochees. The servants of all the Ameer attacked the said dignified; but I, who had gone there to make Ahmed Khan Lugharee return, and who had made myself an enemy [of the Beloochees], and who reached there after the embarkation of the said dignified on board a steamer, have alone been held responsible. I am, in every respect, on a footing of equality with the other Ameer, and I beg that this point may be inquired into. Oh, dignified! had I intended any hostilities, I should have accompanied the Beloochees. The Beloochees who attacked the said dignified had come from a place outside the Fort of Hyderabad, while I was within the fort. Three hours after, I came out of the fort to restrain the Beloochees in their proceedings. I halted on the road, and dispatched some men to stop them. Had I entertained any hostile intentions, I would not have stopped on the road, but have immediately joined the Beloochees. Before sunset I had every man removed from the camp, and subsequently I went and joined Meer Sahib Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan. I also attended with great hopes at the interview with the dignified General Sahib Bahadoor; in the presence of the dignified Major Outram, Sahib Bahadoor, Meer Sahib Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan stated that I had gone to arrest the Beloochees in their proceedings. In my attachment I exerted myself for the prosperity of the British Government, and trust to be acquitted, through your Excellency's kindness, of the charges raised against me. After the fight I went of my own accord to the gracious General Sahib with great hopes. Had the charges raised against me been true, I would have been induced by fear to fly, and to conceal myself. Had I been concerned in the disturbances of the Beloochees, I should have accompanied them; but, as I was not concerned, I appeared, of my own accord, and willingly, before the Government of the English Company Bahadoor, and sought their shelter. I was, and shall ever be, in hopes of the kindness of the British Government, the Governor-General, and your Excellency, for the British Government is universally known to afford protection to its subjects, to distribute justice, and assist the helpless. This supplicant also is in hopes of meeting with unbounded kindness from the British Government.

With regard to the murder of Captain Ennis, who was killed on the road between Sevistan and Hyderabad, I beg to state, that I have had nothing to do with it. Moonshee Ali Akbar, the eloquent, brought a message from General Sir Charles Napier, Sahib Bahadoor, the august and elevated, the possessor of pomp and grandeur, to Meer Sahib Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan, to the effect that nothing was known regarding the Captain Sahib, who was on his way through Sevistan, and directed that a search should be instituted regarding him. The said Meer Sahib, therefore, dispatched his servant Syud Joommon Shah. The said Syud brought from Bunta, a place belonging to Meer Sahib Meer Sobdar Khan, two persons



who confessed to have committed the murder. Meer Sahib Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan, having imprisoned them in the garden, made an intimation of the same to the said moonshee, who said that the prisoners ought to be given up, if the dignified General Sahib Bahadoor should demand them. I never in my lifetime saw the two murderers, nor did I know them even by name. Some one out of ill-will has raised this charge against me, and informed the dignified General Sahib Bahadoor that the said Captain was murdered by the servants of this slave of the divine threshold. One day the dignified General Sahib came to the garden to have an interview with the Meer Sahibs, and addressed himself to the supplicant in severe terms on this point. I, who was ignorant of the matter, was quite astonished. I made inquiries of the other Ameers on this point, when Meer Sahib Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan related all the circumstances to this supplicant, and made over the murderers to the servants of the dignified General Sahib Bahadoor. Oh, dignified! I beg that the person who has raised this ungrounded charge against me may be confronted with me by the British Government, the dignified Governor Sahib, and other respectable gentlemen, in order that I may, in their presence, prove him to be a liar. I have neither any knowledge of the matter, nor am I in any way concerned in it. When the said Meer Sahib delivered the murderers to the servants of the dignified General Sahib, I heard them say that, during the excitement and rising, the people of Sinde plundered every boat they fell in with. On the day on which the battle of Meeanee was fought, the Captain was coming down the river in a boat, when the inhabitants of that part of the country fell upon the boat, and plundered all the property, leaving the Captain safe. The boatmen then took the boat to the other side of the river and moored it there; meanwhile the two murderers in question foolishly got into a boat, and, having gone to the Captain, put an end to his life. I heard these circumstances from the two murderers, when they were delivered up by the said Meer Sahib. Let it be known to the heart adorning the world, that neither were those mischievous persons who murdered the said Captain, nor any inhabitants of that part of the country, my servants. I did not know them, nor had I ever seen them; nor did the country where the Captain was murdered belong to me. Not a single inhabitant of that country was in my service. On the day of the battle of Meeanee I was engaged in the action. The distance between Meeanee and Putta is about twenty-five coss, perhaps more. What did I know about the Captain's being on his way down in a boat? How could I issue orders for his murder from such a great distance? I never gave orders for murdering any dependent of the British Government. I never liked such unworthy proceedings. I spoke to Moonshee Ali Akbar to inform the General Sahib Bahadoor, the dignified, the possessor of high distinction, that I was in no way concerned in the murder of the Captain Sahib. The Captain was killed neither with my orders, nor by my servants, nor in my country. The Ameers could not exercise any authority in each other's territories. But at the time of my departure for Bombay, I learned that the moonshee had not informed the General Sahib [of what I had spoken to him]. On the same day, I requested the dignified Brown Sahib to bring this to the notice of the dignified General Sahib Bahadoor. This supplicant of the divine threshold is in no way whatever concerned in this matter. An inquiry may be made of the other Ameers regarding this. I trust to your Excellency's unbounded kindness, that this supplicant of the divine threshold, who is under your Excellency's protection, may be acquitted of the charges in question. I beg that these circumstances may be communicated to the Governor-General of India, the possessor of high distinction and titles, the gracious, and that I may be relieved from the charges [of acts] in which I am in no way concerned. I am under the protection of the Governor, the bounteous and excellent; for I have come under his Excellency's shadow from my native place. I trust that mercy and kindness will not be denied to me in any case.

Dated 1st Rubissanee, 1259 (May 2, 1843).

Received in England, July 3, 1843.

Received in Eng-  
land, July 3, 1843.

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No. 109.

*Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan and Meer Mahomed Khan to the Governor of Bombay.*

May 3, 1843.

MAY Nawab Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the august and elevated, the possessor of pomp and grandeur, the selected of the world, the phoenix of the age, be preserved. Although quarter had been granted, and peace concluded, the British Government unjustly took possession of the Fort of Hyderabad, together with the treasure, property, &c. We trust that God, the most high and sacred, will be pleased to excite mercy in the heart of the Queen of England, the Governor-General of India, and your Excellency, so that, after considering the matter with generosity, and in a manner becoming Sovereigns, you will be kind to us, and restore all the property and treasure to these sincere friends; for just Sovereigns never prefer oppression and tyranny to justice and equity. When you become acquainted with the oppression and hardship suffered by us, you will heal the wounds of tyranny with the ointment of mercy, and thereby grant us redress. We are given to understand that swords, knives, &c., are selling by auction in Hyderabad, but we trust that General Sir Charles Napier, Sahib Bahadoor, the dignified, may be requested to discontinue the sale of the weapons and other property plundered from us. If any arms be already sold, we beg that they may be purchased back until kindness be shewn to us by the Queen, the Governor-General of India, and your Excellency. We trust to meet with redress, agreeably to the laws laid down by Jesus Christ, on whom be the peace of God; if not, we beg that the shields, which are made of leather, and swords, muskets, knives, and musket-locks, made of iron, may be given to us, and the value thereof may be deducted from the allowance which will be settled for us by the Governor-General. These things are not valuable, but we reckon them so from their having descended to us from our ancestors. Let the days be propitious.

Dated 2nd Rubissanee, 1359 (May 3, 1843).

No. 110.

*Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan, Meer Mahomed Khan, Meer Sobdar Khan, and Meer Hoossein Ali Khan, to the Governor of Bombay.*

May 6, 1843.

MAY the Omnipotent God preserve Nawab Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the august and elevated, the possessor of pomp and grandeur, the selected of the world, the phoenix of the age. If but a brief statement of the oppression and tyranny unjustly exercised over us were made, it would occupy a volume. Having patiently submitted to the hardships and difficulties to which we were subjected, we have now arrived here; we thought that, as the dignified was celebrated in the world for his reputation and equity, he would make himself acquainted with our circumstances, and grant us complete redress; when we first had an interview with the dignified, we heard it said that it was the intention of the dignified to send us towards Poona; and thought at that time that the dignified had not heard of the hardships which we had experienced, and that, therefore, mercy had not taken her seat in the heart of the dignified. We, therefore, made a short verbal representation of our circumstances to the dignified, and afterwards submitted a brief memorandum of the hardships and troubles experienced by us in Sinde. We trusted that, after making himself acquainted with our circumstances, the dignified would, by way of mercy, take into proper consideration our remaining circumstances, and better our condition; and that then the idea of our going to Poona would be given up. We who have arrived here under the protection of the Queen of England, the Sovereign of the world, the fountain of pomp and grandeur, the Balkis [name of the Queen of Sheba] of the age, [trust] to be hereafter relieved from all our hardships and troubles, and to be happy. The dignified will, day by day, show more kindness to us. From the day we arrived here no one has been



allowed to have access to us. We and our children are very anxious to go out to take the air; but, for want of the permission of Government, we are obliged to remain in the place where we are. God knows how much we are troubled. No one has yet been informed of our other circumstances. We have not received answers to the two letters which we wrote before; moreover, we have heard that it is still the intention of the dignified to send us to Poona, the climate of which place is exceedingly disagreeable. Oh, dignified! we have not, heretofore, heard of such oppression and tyranny having been exercised over any one by the British Government. Although we suffered so much hardship, still the dignified is not yet moved to kindness and mercy. From royalty we have fallen to this state, and there is none but the kind God to console us. We are not now in our own country; if we were, there might be reason for removing us. We are now living under the flag of Her Majesty the Queen in a garriooned city. We will never go from under that protection. We are sure that no one will be able to exercise oppression and tyranny over us in this garriooned city of the Queen; for Bombay is the seat of Government, and the mansion of peace. We who have suffered so much hardship are now tired of our lives; for it is better to die than live in this manner. If we were killed, it would be good for us, and would add to the reputation of the dignified. The heart of the hardest stone would melt to hear of our circumstances. It is surprising that the dignified, who is celebrated in the world for his fame and mercy, has not yet shown mercy to our distressing circumstances. When Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Government of the English Company Bahadoor hear of our condition, which is contrary to the laws of Jesus Christ, they will immediately grant us redress. Let the days be propitious.

Dated 5th Rubissanee, 1259 (May 6, 1843).

Received in England, July 8, 1843.

No. 111.

*Meer Shahdad Khan to the Governor of Bombay.*

May 6, 1843.

MAY the grandeur of Nawab Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the excellent, the possessor of high titles, distinction, and rank, the powerful, the agreeable, be lasting. After the usual compliments, it is made known to the heart adorning the world, that before this I represented the whole of my circumstances to the possessor of high distinction, and trust that they have been brought under your generous observation. The statement is entirely true. It is now represented that, in consequence of my having marched against the dignified Major Ontram Sahib Bahadoor, and on account of the murder of Captain Ennis Sahib, Government has separated this supplicant from the other Ameers, and kept him here. My object, however, in going to the camp was to restrain the Beloochees, who were the servants of all the Ameers, and to cause my servant Ahmed Khan to return. But when I arrived there, the said Major Sahib had embarked on board a steamer. I was in no way concerned in the assassination of Captain Ennis Sahib; for he was not killed either by my servants, or in my territory, or by my orders. This must have become known from my former representations to the heart adorned with mercy, and must have made an impression on it. I am innocent in these cases. I did, and do still, expect much from the kindness of your Excellency. On the day on which I arrived at Bombay, under the protection of your Excellency, the Meer Sahibs were taken to Malabar Point, while I, agreeably to your Excellency's orders, have remained here. I hoped that, after some time, your Excellency would have removed me to the same place as the other Ameers, and that my younger brother Meer Sahib Meer Hoossein Ali Khan, would live with me. But he also, under the orders of Government, lives with the other Ameers. Oh, dignified! I feel very uneasy at living separate from my brother and relations. The day passes like a year with me. God is witness of the privations to which I am subject. I am in every respect on a footing of equality with the other Ameers. I have not committed any greater offence than they. I find it very difficult to live alone, and without my relations. It is the rule of the British Government to assist the fallen, to help the helpless, and to afford



Received in Eng-  
land, July 3, 1843.

protection to him who has applied for it. I beg that, after viewing me with kindness and mercy, your Excellency will permit me to live with Meer Sahib, Meer Mahomed Nusseer Khan, Meer Houssein Ali Khan, my brother, and the other Ameers. It is not difficult for your Excellency to assist the helpless, and to confer favours on him. I should be with the Ameers wherever they live. We have made over the territory and the treasury to the British Government, and removed ourselves from our native land. But it is necessary that we should not be separated from each other during our travels. I trust that your Excellency will show every kindness in this case, and will not withhold your merciful sight from over this supplicant. Let the days be propitious.

Dated 5th Rubissanee, 1259 (May 6, 1843).

No. 112.

*Meer Shahdad Khan to the Governor of Bombay.*

May 8, 1843.

MAY the grandeur of Nawab Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the dignified, the possessor of high rank and distinction, the excellent, the gracious, be last- ing. After going through the usual compliments, it is represented to the pos- sessor of high distinction, that, after the battle which took place in consequence of worldly accidents, and the divine will, I, without being sent for, appeared with perfect confidence before General Sir Charles Napier, Sahib Bahadoor, the august and elevated. Agreeably to the request of the said General Sahib, we sent our confidential servants and made over [to the British Government] our property, treasure, as also the ornaments of the ladies, swords and mus- kets. I shall hereafter submit a statement of all these particulars. It is now represented that the swords, muskets, and knives, and the musket-locks, which were given to me by the British Government, and that the shields, the books, and the Korans, one of which is in the hand-writing of Imaum Houssein, the lord, on whom be the peace of God, and who is our Imaum and Peishwah [the chief of a religious sect], are selling by auction in Sinde. These things are not valuable, for they consist of iron, leather, and paper; but, as they have descended to us from our ancestors, we look upon them as dearer than the soul. Oh, dignified! I trust to the kindness and justice of the Sovereign of England, the Queen of the world, the Balkis [name of the Queen of Sheba] of the age, the friend of the helpless, the Empress, having the sun for her crown, and depend on the Governor-General, the gracious, the possessor of high titles, and on the excellent Governor Sahib Bahadoor, to have the above- mentioned articles brought to Bombay from Sinde, and delivered to me. Gold, silver, ready cash, jewels, and other things belonging to me, and amounting to lacs of rupees, have come into the possession of the British, and it will not be out of the power of the Government of the English Company Bahadoor, of the Governor-General, the gracious, the possessor of high titles, and of the Nawab Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the excellent and agreeable, to be pleased to restore to me the above-mentioned articles, which are not of great value. If Government will not confer this favour on me, the value of those things may be deducted from the allowance which will, of course, be settled upon me by the Governor-General, the gracious, the possessor of high titles, and the Nawab General Sahib Bahadoor. If any of the articles be already sold, I beg that the dignified will write to the excellent General Sahib Bahadoor to purchase the same back, and to forward them to the gracious, and the possessor of high distinction, who will give them to me. Further, let the days be propitious.

Memorandum of the articles above alluded to: — Seventeen muskets, twelve swords, ten knives, fifty-five [meaning not known], four shields, one Koran, in the handwriting of Imaum Houssein, on whom be the peace of God; and many other Korans and books, the number of which I do not recollect.

Dated 7th Rubissanee, 1259 (May 8, 1843).



No. 113.

Received in Eng-  
land, July 2, 1843.*Meer Shahdad Khan to the Governor of Bombay.*

God is Holy and Most High.

May 8, 1843.

MAY the Omnipotent God preserve the Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the excellent, the possessor of high station and high rank, the Nawab, the agreeable, the powerful. After going through the usual compliments, it is represented to the possessor of high dignity, that we were subject to great hardship on account of the strict guards placed over us in Sinde, but that we expected from the day we left Hyderabad for the populous port of Bombay, in conformity with the Government orders, to live at ease under the protection of the dignified. When, however, we arrived at Bombay, I was taken to this place, and a guard similar [to that in Sinde] was placed over me. I thought that the other Ameers were here, but when I did not see any of them, I was much grieved. I, however, trusted to the kindness of the dignified, and thought that, perhaps after a few days, I should be confined with my relations; or that my brother Meer Sahib Meer Hoossein Ali Khan, who lives with the other Ameers, would come and live with me. This day, Captain Turnbull Sahib, the dignified, came and told me that I was to be sent to Surat, and the other Ameers to Poona. Oh, dignified! all my circumstances have been already represented, and brought to the notice of the possessor of high titles. How can this supplicant live in a distant country, separated from his relations and his brother? He will die of grief and the desire to see [his relations]. God knows what happens to me in my solitary state. The dignified is able to subject me to any hardship until my case is settled. From the day I appeared with perfect confidence before General Sir Charles Napier, Sahib Bahadoor, the dignified, I gave up all my authority to Government, and sought shelter from the vicissitudes of fortune with the Empress of the world, the Balkis [the name of the Queen of Sheba] of the age, the Queen of England, may she long enjoy her dominions, and with the Government of the English Company Bahadoor, as also with the Governor-General, the dignified, and the possessor of high titles, and with the Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the dignified. Keep me in the company of the other Ameers. How can the ladies, who are shortly expected here, live separately? God knows what will be the sufferings of the ladies from their separation. The grief which will be occasioned to the lady of my father, the late Meer Sahib, from one of her sons being in Poona, and the other in Surat, is evident. If she remain with me she will be uneasy, and anxious to see Meer Hoossein Ali; and if with him, she will be uneasy on account of me. My ladies, also will find it difficult to live separately from the other ladies. To live apart from relations is worse than death. Be pleased to have me removed by any means to the company of the other Ameers. The whole country belongs to the Government, and their authority is in force in every place. It is, therefore, desirable that my brother Meer Hoossein Ali Khan should be removed by any means into my company. In conformity with the orders of Government, he has come down from Sinde to Bombay, and will, of course, come and live with me, if the dignified will direct him, and encourage him with hopes. Viewing me with kindness, be pleased either to have my brother brought to me, or have me taken to the other Ameers, in order that my father's ladies and I may not grieve. I have requested Major Seton Sahib Bahadoor, the august and elevated, the possessor of pomp and grandeur, to represent these circumstances to the dignified. The equity and justice of the British Government, as also the protection which it affords to the helpless are universally known. It is requested that this supplicant may be sent to the other Ameers, under the charge of Major Seton Sahib Bahadoor, the august and elevated, the possessor of pomp and grandeur, or of any other confidential officer, in order that, after swearing the Ameers according to the Mahomedan custom, an inquiry into the particulars of the charges raised against me may be made of them in his presence; my guilt or innocence will then be discovered.

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Received in England, July 3, 1843. The officer will relate to the dignified what he hears. This will be a great favour. Let the days be propitious.  
Dated 7th Rubissanee, 1259 (May 8, 1843).

No. 114.

*Meer Shahdad Khan to the Governor of Bombay.*

God is the Most High and Powerful.

OH, dignified and gracious Nawab, observe that it is contrary to justice to send away this supplicant by himself without instituting an inquiry. Be pleased to confront this supplicant once with the other Ameers, and to inquire into all the circumstances, when either my guilt or innocence will be known to Government. If this supplicant leaves this place without an inquiry, how can an investigation be subsequently made? The unfounded charges will then stand against me. I am on a footing of equality with the other Ameers in these cases: I have not committed a greater offence than the others. Be pleased to use such endeavours as will secure this supplicant, who has sought shelter with the British Government, and the dignified, from oppression, and from being separated from his relations and his brother. Let the days be propitious.

No. 115.

*Meer Shahdad Khan to the Governor of Bombay.*

MAY the grandeur of Nawab Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the august and elevated, the possessor of high rank and distinction, the gracious, the excellent, be everlasting. After going through the usual compliments, it is represented that God knows what grief and trouble I did, and do still, suffer. The hardships and troubles experienced by us in Sinde have been already represented to the excellent, along with the other circumstances. It is worse than death, for me to be separated from my relations and my brother. The dignified has not yet adopted any measure on that point. My circumstances have not been inquired into in the presence of the other Ameers. Had an inquiry been instituted, I would have proved my innocence to Government. Alas! how long will the unfounded charges stand against me? They are but vain charges. I have not committed a greater offence than the other Ameers. While I had thousands of witnesses in Sinde, no one inquired of me on the subject. Alas! a hundred times alas! that, even under the high shadow of the excellent, no inquiry has been made. I have suffered so much punishment on merely an unfounded charge. I always looked upon the dignified and elevated James Outram, Sahib Bahadoor, as an uncle, and was always obedient to his will. What enmity had I with the said dignified, that, God forbid it, I should make an attack on him. I went solely to restrain the Beloochees, who were the servants of all the Ameers. When I arrived there, the dignified Sahib had embarked on board a steamer, and sailed. If the said dignified had been here, he would have used every endeavour for my comfort. Government has taken possession of twenty lacs of rupees, and 50,000 gold mohurs, three-fifths of which belonged to me, and the remaining two-fifths to Meer Hoossein Ali Khan. Government has also taken possession of the jewels, clothes, articles of gold and silver, horses, camels, and mules, which belonged to me, worth altogether seven or eight lacs of rupees, exclusive of the above treasure. My territory, together with the jagheers, which amounts to seven or eight lacs of rupees, has also come into the hands of Government. However, no proper arrangement has as yet been made with regard to these matters. What I



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receive here for my expenses is not equal to what a servant of mine received for his bare food. Having sold the appendages of the saddle of my horse, I have spent 5,000 or 6,000 rupees in personal expenses. I lived in this manner while here, under the shadow of the dignified, and I do not know what will become of me in Surat. I shall, however, be in the hope of meeting with kindness from the dignified, who will at last confer favours on me, and, having made arrangements, will call me back from Surat, and place me with my brother and relations. I shall also be relieved of these hardships. Had my brother been with me, my family would not have been separated. I think they will be wandering. How can they then reach this applicant? It is contrary to justice to torture a man on mere unfounded charges. Let Moosa Feringhee and John Amul\* of the artillery, who are now prisoners in Hyderabad, be asked by whose orders they were made to fire upon said Major Sahib. Although it was very hard to be separated from my relations, and particularly from my brother, still, I submitted to the orders of government, and went to Surat. It is, however, hoped that mercy will soon be shown to this supplicant, and that he will be joined to his family and relations, and his brother. The hand of hope has laid hold of the skirt of the applicant's garment. I beg that all the representations which I have heretofore submitted to the excellent may be forwarded to Lord Governor-General, a possessor of high rank, the excellent, the possessor of high titles. Let the petitions be propitious.

Received in England, July 3, 1843.

No. 116.

*Meer Shahdad Khan to the Governor of Bombay.*

Almighty God preserve Nawab Governor Sahib Bahadoor, the august and the possessor of high rank and distinction, the excellent, the gracious. Passing through the usual compliments, it is represented to the noble, that in a distant country is given out in various ways among the people. Variation of this supplicant from the other Ameer's will be known in and every one will interpret it in a different manner. If the ladies, on this news, go to some other place, God forbid this, it will be a great disservice, and one which will last until the day of judgment. Be pleased to two of my servants to go and console the ladies, and to accompany Surat. Let not the servants and dependents of this supplicant, who are down from Sindh in company with the ladies, be prevented from him. This supplicant begs that if any of his servants wish to leave order to bring their families, they may not be prohibited. Let not applicant, who has sought shelter with the British Government, be kept confinement. This supplicant begs that the officer at Surat may be directed to forward to the Excellent any representation he may make. It is that this supplicant may, by way of mercy, be joined to his relations brother. Let all the representations which have been submitted, be sent to the notice of the bounteous Hoozoor, the sovereign of this place, the ruler of the world, the queen of the world, the Balkis [name of the Queen of Sheba] of the age, the Empress of England. Let the days be propitious.

No. 117.

*Sir C. Napier to the Governor-General.*

*Hyderabad, May 9, 1843.*

The whole of the women of the Ameer's refused to accompany them, and they say they have no means of subsistence. This is said to be positively forbade their personal ornaments of gold and jewels to be taken from them by the prize-agents, but whether they carried out treasure or not, they say.

Received in England, Aug. 2, 1843.

• Howell?