

we should not anyways interfere in the affairs of the Government, but leave that wholly to the Nawab; that as long as his affairs required it, we were ready to keep the field, after which we should return to Calcutta and attend solely to commerce, which was our proper sphere and our whole aim in these parts.  
(Hill, *Bengal in 1756-7*, ii. 437.)

#### 11. TREATY BETWEEN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND MIR JAFAR, 1757

I swear by God, and the Prophet of God, to abide by the Terms of this Treaty whilst I have life.<sup>1</sup>

*Treaty made with the Admiral and Colonel Clive (Sabat Jang Bahadur),  
Governor Drake and Mr Watts.*

1. Whatever Articles were agreed upon in the time of peace with the Nawab Siraj-uddaula . . . I agree to comply with.
2. The enemies of the English are my enemies, whether they be Indians or Europeans.
3. All the effects and factories belonging to the French, in the Provinces of Bengal (the Paradise of Nations), Behar and Orissa, shall remain in the possession of the English, nor will I ever allow them any more to settle in the three Provinces.
4. In consideration of the losses which the English Company have sustained by the capture and plunder of Calcutta, by the Nawab, and the charges occasioned by the maintenance of the forces, I will give them one *crore* of Rupees.<sup>2</sup>
5. For the effects plundered from the English inhabitants of Calcutta, I agree to give fifty lacs of Rupees.<sup>3</sup>
6. For the effects plundered from the Hindus, Mussulmans, and other subjects of Calcutta, twenty lacs of Rupees shall be given.
7. For the effects plundered from the Armenian inhabitants of Calcutta, I will give the sum of seven lacs of Rupees. The distribution of the sums allotted the natives, English inhabitants, Hindus, and Mussulmans, shall be left to the Admiral, and Colonel Clive . . . and the rest of the Council, to be disposed of by them to whom they think proper.
8. Within the ditch,<sup>4</sup> which surrounds the borders of

<sup>1</sup> These words were written in Mir Jafar's own hand.

<sup>2</sup> £1,000,000.

<sup>3</sup> A lac of rupees = £10,000.  
<sup>4</sup> The Mahratta Ditch, constructed as a protection against Mahratta raids.

Calcutta, are tracts of land, belonging to several Zemindars; besides this I will grant the English Company six hundred yards without the ditch.

9. All the land lying to the south of Calcutta,<sup>1</sup> as far as Kalpi, shall be under the Zemindari of the English Company; and all the Officers of those parts shall be under their jurisdiction. The revenues to be paid by them (the Company) in the same manner with other Zemindars.

10. Whenever I demand the English assistance, I will be at the charge of the maintenance of them.

11. I will not erect any new fortifications below Hugli, near the River Ganges.

12. As soon as I am established in the Government of the three Provinces, the aforesaid sums shall be faithfully paid.

*Dated the 15th Ramzan, in the 4th Year of the Reign.*  
(Aitchison, *Treaties and Sanads* (4th Ed.), i. 185.)

#### 12. THE NAWAB'S GIFTS TO THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS

(In addition to the sums defined in the Treaty, Mir Jafar, after his enthronement, made large gifts to the principal servants of the Company. The Select Committee of 1772 estimated the total amount of these gifts at about £1,250,000, of which Clive received £234,000 (Third Report, p. 311). But these were only the gifts "proved or acknowledged." In 1759 Clive further received as a *jaghir* or estate the right of receiving from the Company the tribute due from them for the territories referred to in Art. 9 of the Treaty (known as "the 24 *parganas*" or districts). Mir Jafar also bequeathed to him five lacs (£50,000) which he made over to the Company to form a fund for pensioning disabled soldiers.)

*Letter from Colonel Clive to his father, dated Calcutta, August 19, 1757.*

HONOURED SIR—My last was from Chandernagore, since which a revolution has been effected (by means of the military only) scarcely to be paralleled in history. . . .

In consideration of the great services rendered Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur by the English he has agreed to give both publick and private to the amount of three million sterling—one half of which is absolutely received. His generosity has been such as will enable me to live in my native country much beyond my most sanguine wishes. This you will observe by my letter to my Attornies, and the papers enclosed therein. Out of that sum about £36,000 belongs to others. However what is there is not above one half of the Nawab's gift, and

<sup>1</sup> These lands are often referred to as "the 24 *parganas*" or districts.