

APPENDIX - VIIThe Treaty of Salbai - 1782 :

This treaty was concluded by Mr. David Anderson on the part of the Company either Mahadji Sindia as plenipotentiary on the part of the Peshwa and all Maratha Chiefs.

By articles I and II the English resigned all the conquests they had made since the treaty of Purandhar, with the exception of Salsett Caranaja, Hog-Island and Elephanta.

By articles III and IV the English continued their hold of the city of Broach but they resigned the country (valued at three lakhs of rupees) which the Peshwa had promised to give them about Broach.

Article V : "The country which Sayaji and Fatehsing Gaekwad gave to the English, and which is mentioned in the 7th article of the treaty of Col. Upton etc... now agree that it shall be restored; and it is hereby settled that, if the said country be a part of the established country of the Gaekwad it shall be restored to the Gaekwad; and if it be a part of the Peshwa's territory it shall be restored to the Peshwa.

By Articles VI and VII they disavowed Raghoba on his being secured a pension of Rs. 25,000 per mensem, and the mutual differences between Maratha Chiefs and the English should be settled.

By article VIII "the territory which has long been the established Jagir of Sayaji Gaekwad and Fatehsing Gaekwad, that is to say, whatever territories, Fatehsing Gaekwad, that is to say, whatever territories, Fatehsing Gaekwad possessed at the commencement of the present war, shall hereafter for ever remain on the usual footing in ~~h~~ his possession, and the said Fatehsing shall from the date of this treaty being complete pay for the future to the Peshwa, the tribute as usual previous to the present war, and shall perform such service and be subject to such obedience as have been long established and customary; no claims shall be made on the same Fatehsing by the Peshwa for the period that is past."

Articles IX and X : By this articles Peshwa engaged to make Hyder Ali to restore whatever territory he had acquired from the English or their allies.

Articles XI, XII and XIII : The trade, navigation and factories should be allowed as in the beginning.

Article XVI : Mahadji Sindia became the guarantor of the treaty from both the sides.

Article XVII deals with the territories, given by Raghunathrao, to be restored.

The Effects of the Treaty of Salbai - 1782 :

During the period of 1775 to 1782 two general wars were waged between the Peshwa and the British in Gujarat

and the Gaekwad was left in his own position. The affairs of Gujarat settled down again into their former condition after a lot of perturbation. The English gained nothing in spite of heavy sacrifices on their part. The treaty replaced the Maratha territory in Gujarat exactly where it was on the outbreak of the hostilities against Raghoba in 1775.

Raghoba was again the Maharashtra getting a pension of Rs. 25,000 per month. Govindrao had to settle at Poona waiting for an another chance.

Fatehsing Gaekwad tried his best to be free from the authority of the Peshwa but he failed in his attempts and he was put to his pre-war status to the Poona Government. He was defended from the encroachments of the Peshwa. Broach which was coveted by the Gaekwads, the Peshwa and the English was now made over to Mahadji Sindia by Governor General. The Bombay authorities were deprived of the port.

By this treaty of Salbai the treaty of Kundhela was made inoperative and the anticipated designs of the Bombay Government and Fatehsingrao came to nothing. Fatehsingrao was the greatest sufferer and he was greatly impoverished. Still however the Gaekwads always showed friendly relations with the English.