

208/R4182

W26

H. H. 10.
1832

THE
F I F T H R E P O R T
OF THE
C O M M I S S I O N E R S

Appointed under an Agreement, concluded on the 10th
of July 1805, between the EAST INDIA Company
and the PRIVATE CREDITORS of the late NABOBS of
The CARNATIC.

(46 GEO. III. cap. 133.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
9th February 1810.

THE REPORT.

LIST (or Continuation) of CLAIMS.

Absolute ADJUDICATIONS of The Commissioners.

OBSERVATIONS of The Commissioners.

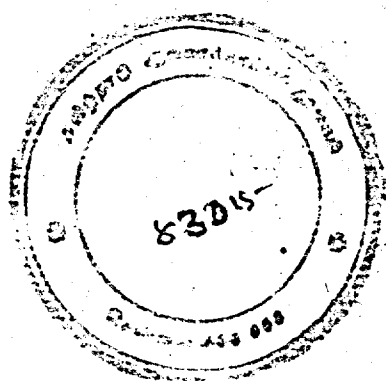
EXTRACTS from Their Proceedings.

To the Honourable The COMMONS of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
in Parliament assembled.

The FIFTH REPORT of the Commissioners
appointed under an Agreement, concluded on the 10th July
1805, between The EAST INDIA Company and the PRIVATE
CREDITORS of the late NABOBS of The CARNATIC.

IN Obedience to the 46th of the KING, cap. 133. s. 9. which directs the Commissioners in England, within twenty-one days after the commencement of the next and every subsequent Session of Parliament, to present to both Houses of Parliament, "A List of all the Claims which have been or shall be preferred to them or to the Commissioners in India from time to time, and also a List of such Claims as from time to time shall have been decided upon, either provisionally or absolutely, by the said Commissioners, with the grounds of their decision thereon:" We present to this Honourable House a LIST of all the CLAIMS which have been preferred since the date of our last Report, by Persons who describe themselves to be Creditors of the late Nabobs WALLAJAH and OMDUT UL OMRAH, or of the late AMEER UL OMRAH, and have become Parties to the Deed of Agreement with the East India Company.

LIST.



LIST (in continuation) of CLAIMS preferred to the Commissioners in England and in India, for investigating The DEBTS of the late NABOBS of the CARNATIC, by Parties who have executed the Deed of Agreement with the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
168.	Abbott, William, esquire, assignee of Vafha Dava Pillay;—Two Bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, one dated 15th May 1799 for pagodas 73,000; the other, 20th June 1799 for pagodas 57,000, money lent	Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
169.	Abbott, William, esquire, renter of Allianore and Woodearpollam;—Balance of a debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent, which was to have been repaid by annual deductions of 10,000 pagodas from the rent of those districts, for a period of six years; but the cession of the Carnatic to the Honourable Company prevented this arrangement from being carried into effect for more than two years, and consequently left undischarged the balance now claimed	1,30,500 0 0	65,136 11 3
170.	Abbott, William, esquire, assignee of Doorjim Sing;—Bond, 13th December 1776, of the Nabob Wallajah (granted in the name of Doocunjee Causee Dofs, but for the use of Doorjim Sing), for money lent	40,000 0 0	14,333 6 8
171.	Abbott and Maitland, Messrs. assignees of the heirs of Goverdum Dofs, Birje Dofs;—Two bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, one 25th November 1774 for pagodas 5,000, the other 6th October 1776 for pagodas 2,320; money lent	1,000 0 0	1,254 1 8
172.	Abbott and Maitland, Messrs. assignees of the heirs of Samul Dofs;—Balance of a bond, 11th May 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	7,320 0 0	9,692 3 10½
173.	Abdul Kauder Khan Behauder;—Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Five bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, granted in the names of different persons, but for the use and benefit of Abdul Kauder Khan; dated as follows; viz. Bond, 10th April 1796, to Poonah Pillay for pagodas 3,466, money lent; ditto, 10th May 1796, to Veerah Pillay, for pagodas 5,800, money lent; ditto, 30th May 1796, to Veerah Pillay, for Curruck pagodas 55,000, for jewels sold, goods supplied, and cash lent; ditto, 26th September 1799, to Strenckistna Davay, for pagodas 35,000, for money lent; and ditto, 10th April 1796, to Ambalanum Moodelly, for pagodas 8,000, money lent	19,500 0 0	14,527 14. 2½
174.	Abdul Wallee Khan Behauder, deceased; W. Abbott, esq. attorney for Mullikool Nissa Begum and Mujoodood ul Dowlah Behauder, representatives of;—Three bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, viz.: 2d Rajub 1193 Higeree, for pagodas 1,10,000, and 17th Rabilavul 1195 Higeree, for pagodas 92,000, for the value of jewels and precious stones delivered; and bond, 3 Shabaun 1194 Higeree, for pagodas 66,000, for money lent	1,08,166 0 0	58,198 11 9
175.	Abdul Wallee Khan Behauder; W. Abbott, esq. attorney for Mullickool Nissa Begum and Mujoodood ul Dowlah Behauder, representatives of;—Two bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, one in the name of Armoogah Chitty, dated 17th Rabbelaveel 1192 Higeree, for pagodas 3,000; the other 27th Rajub 1194 Higeree, for pagodas 18,000, for money lent, and for the value of jewels delivered	2,68,000 0 0	244,381 18 0
176.	Abdul Cawder Khan, son and heir of Mahomed Yusuf;—Tunka of the Nabob Wallajah, dated 4th Jemadecofanee 1194 Higeree, for arrears of wages	21,000 0 0	21,437 14 0
177.	Abdul Rusheed Khan Hall;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah of subsistence money.	1,111 12 0	831 18 0
178.	Abdul Wahid Khan;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah for subsistence money.		
179.	Abdul Cauder Khan Meanna;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims in the Coin specified	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
180.	Abdul Ali, son of Molovee Shaik Abdul Raiheem Ruffatec Moellim;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.	Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
181.	Abdoul Lateef Khan Behauder, son-in-law of the late Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
182.	Abdoul Ahhud, son of Abdoul Shookoor Khan;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
183.	Abdoul Khauder, son of Kauder Ali Khan;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah to his deceased father.		
184.	Abdul Raihmaun Khan, Killedar;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
185.	Abdoul Ghuffar, teacher of Taje ul Omrah;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
186.	Abas Hullaun Khan;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
187.	Abidah Begum, wife of Mirza Ali Bukt;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 1,300 0 0	
188.	Achee Baye, Narlooghi, attorney for;—Two tunkas, one dated 24th Rabee O Sane 1193, for pagodas 25. 12 an; the other, 1st Zelhy 1193, for pagodas 33. 3½ an, for arrears of pay	59 0 0	53 8 0
189.	Agavelly Satur, mortgagee of Charles Darke; Sarquis Satur, administrator to the estate of the late;—Bond, 1st January 1786, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	5,000 0 0	3,836 19 3
190.	Agavelly Satur, Sarquis Satur, administrator to the estate of the late;—Two bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, viz.: 6th May 1782, for pagodas 2,855½; and 18th June 1784, for pagodas 520. 25. 40. for articles supplied	3,376 3 0	3,043 3 1
191.	Ahmud Nawaz Khan, Anwar Ally Khan Hall, Noorooddeen Mohummud Khan, Takkaroodeen Hallain, Ahmud Ally Khan, Abdul Raikem, Goolam Mohummud, Abdul Guffar, sons of Anwar Ally Khan Behauder;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. An. 2,033 5 0	
192.	Ahmudaub Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 1,260 0 0	
193.	Ahmud Ali, son of Neamultoolah;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. An. 1,491 8 0	
194.	Ahmud Ali Khan Behader, nephew of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
195.	Ahmud Ali Khan, darogah of elephants, grandson of Nabob Ameen ud Dowla Behadur Sha Sower Jung;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
196.	Ahmud Nawaz Khan, son of Hukeem Ahmudoolah Khan Mullikool Hookeomah;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his deceased father	R. An. 3,357 12 0	
197.	Ahmud Ali Khan, son and heir of Mahmud Ali Khan;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah to his father, and as heir to his sister Shakeenah Beebee;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due to her by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
198.	Ahmud Ali Shah, son of Gholam Ghour, killedar of Armoogum;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
199.	Aiahah Beebee, widow of Hafez Mahummud Ismaeel Ousland;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
200.	Aiahah Beebee, in behalf of Butee Begum;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due to her by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
201.	Aiahah Dekah, for herself and her mother Ameenat;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		

N ^o .	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims in the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of the Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.
202.	Alee dill Khan, Buckshee of the spearsmen, son of Ali dill Khan, Buckshee;—Arrears of subsistence money due to his father by the Nabob Wallajah, rupees 24,000; and to himself, by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah rupees 8,950 - - - - -	Pagodas. F. C. (Rupees.) 32,950 0 0	£. s. d. - - - - -
203.	Allayacir Khan, grandson of Mohummud Abrar Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
204.	Ali Hoslain Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	2,742 38 20	- - - - -
205.	Ali Reza, son of Mohummud Rooknudeen;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	(Rupees.) 4,320 0 0	- - - - -
206.	Ali Mirza Khan, son of Wudgeoodcen Ahmud Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to her by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
207.	Allum Ooniffa;—Refers to the Dufers, for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
208.	Ali Mohummud Ali Khan, the daughter of;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
✓ 209.	Ammy Chund Dofs, assignee of Mahomed Askery Khan, Samma;—Tunka, 1st July 1796, of the Nabob Wallajah, for articles supplied - - - - -	6,565 13 5	3,660 0 4
210.	Amrut Roy, W. D. Brodie, esq. Attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary as ferishtadar of Suddaret	141 18 0	64 11 9
211.	Amany Boye, widow of Lutchmun Row Mooshruff;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Wallajah to her late husband, and claims as due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	- - - - -	- - - - -
212.	Ameena Beebee, widow of Hukeem Wafil;—Refers to the Dufers, for the amount due to her late husband.	207 13 5	- - - - -
213.	Ameer Ooniffa Begum;—Refers to the Dufers for the arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, of subsistence money.	- - - - -	- - - - -
214.	Ameer ool Niffa Beebee;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
215.	Ameer ud Dowla Behadur, for himself, for his mother Kurreemoniffa Begum, for his wife Rahut Oniffa Begum, and as representative of his late son Reza Hafsain Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money, due to them by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
216.	Ameena Sahiba;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money, due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
217.	Ammoo Daiah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money, due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
218.	Ameenah Begum, widow of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
219.	Ameenah Beebee;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money, due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
220.	Anna Pillay, son of Sanmy Syrang, Chinna Cunnoo attorney to;—Tunka, 17th September 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of Salary - - - - -	269 33 20	302 11 5
221.	Annatha Ramoo Chitty, grandson and heir of Ramoo Chitty deceased, Messrs. Harrington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 12th August 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	60,000 0 0	53,174 15 10
222.	Annamalay Chitty, heir of Nellooray Chetty his father, and of Nella Mootoo Chetty, his uncle, deceased, mortgagees of Goverdana Dofs Verjee Dofs;—Bond, 21st March 1776 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	12,500 0 0	19,981 10 4
223.	Annajee Naick, son and heir of Gopaul Naick;—Bond, 2d Rajeb 1198 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	70,000 0 0	- - - - -
224.	Anna Iyer, son and heir of Soondar Iyer Sabbo;—Bond, 5th February 1788 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	95,000 0 0	68,927 15 9
225.	Anoomenta Ramajie, Soucar;—Bond, 26th May 1791, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	44,500 0 0	29,344 10 0
226.	Annajee Row, Mohurur, arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	190 0 0	- - - - -
227.	Anund Row, Mohurur;—Refers to the Dufers, for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
228.	Anund Row, Mootfuddee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	107 44 0	- - - - -

N ^o .	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims in the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of the Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.
229.	Appajee Row, son and heir of Ragoonad Naick;—Bond, 22d May 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	Pagodas. F. C. 85,000 0 0	£. s. d. 62,866 19 1
230.	Appajee Row, brother and personal representative of Ray Rayan Nagalapatty Vencata Row, deceased, Messrs. Harrington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 23d May 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	95,000 0 0	70,258 7 1
231.	Appoo Chetty, son and heir of Ramafawmy Chetty, deceased; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 18th August 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	85,000 0 0	66,632 6 6
232.	Appiah Soucar, Messrs. Harrington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 9th September 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money advanced - - - - -	40,000 0 0	21,343 11 2
233.	Appoo Chitty, brother and heir of Soobramanya Chitty;—Bond, 20th April 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	85,000 0 0	63,018 1 2
234.	Appa Roy, son and heir of Samah Row;—Bond, 16th Ramzan 1199 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	66,000 0 0	- - - - -
235.	Appo Row;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him from the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, and for arrears due to his late brother Bagayan Row, by the Nabob Wallajah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
236.	Appoo Row, Mootfuddee;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	23 15 60	- - - - -
237.	Appoo Row, Seristadar;—Arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah, pagodas 154. 12. 60. and by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah pagodas 298. 0. 10. - - - - -	452 12 70	- - - - -
238.	Appoo Row, Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Wallajah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
239.	Appoo Row, Mootsofee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	425 31 49	- - - - -
240.	Appoo Row, Mooshruff;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
241.	Appoo Row Seristadar;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
242.	Appoo Moodelly Kurnum;—Refers to the Dufers, for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
243.	Aroonachella Pillay, son and heir of Mootta Pillay;—Bond, 11th January 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	95,000 0 0	86,861 17 5
244.	Aroonachella Chitty, son and heir of Pareeana Chitty;—Bond, 21st June 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	75,000 0 0	55,350 0 0
245.	Armooga Moodely, son and heir of Nagapah Moodely;—Bond 6th October 1782 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	95,000 0 0	92,625 0 0
246.	Arnachellum, brother and heir of Vencatarunga Pilly;—Bond, 5th April 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	95,000 0 0	53,354 0 11
247.	Aroonachella Pillay, son and heir of Veerabutty Pillay;—Bond, 22d November 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	40,000 0 0	38,754 13 8
248.	Arnachellem Pillay, son and heir of Nally Naick Pillay; Jacob Arathoon, attorney for;—Bond, 11th August 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	92,000 0 0	71,316 7 8
249.	Arranwail Soomathundrum Moodely, assignee of Conaga Sing, heir of Davee Sing; James Brown, attorney for;—Bond, 11th Ruzman 1198 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent, and value of jewels delivered - - - - -	105,000 0 0	96,908 0 0
250.	Aroonachella, son and heir of Cota Kiffna;—Bond, 4th Rabbee ul ewal 1201 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	80,000 0 0	79,872 0 0
251.	Arnachilla Hukeem;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	670 0 0	- - - - -
252.	Afnut Beebee, widow of Syed Ali Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to her late husband by the Nabob Wallajah, and to himself by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
253.	Afnut Beebee, niece of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money, due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.	- - - - -	- - - - -
254.	Aterazooloo Chitty, brother and heir of Chithulla Alwar Chitty; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attorneys to;—Bond, 22d June 1775, of the Nabob Wallajah (granted in Mr. Drake's name, but for the benefit of Chithulla Alwar) for money lent - - - - -	8,500 0 0	11,262 2 1

N ^o .	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.		Aggregating AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.	
		Pagodas.	F. C.	£.	s. d.
255.	Aureomogoo Moodelly, brother and heir of Thipa Nada Moodelly;—Bond, 25th September 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	84,000	0 0	63,233	6 10
256.	Auramuckah Moodelly, son and heir of Nagapah Moodelly;—Bond, 6th October 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	95,000	0 0	92,625	0 0
257.	Avadanum Ramafawmy Braminy, son and heir of Avadanum Cufioriah, deceased;—Two Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, one dated 31st July 1778, for pagodas 50,000, the other 9th July 1786, for pagodas 60,000, for money lent - - - - -	110,000	0 0	104,210	8 1
258.	Avadanum Paupiah Braminy;—Claims on four Bonds mortgaged to Messrs. Harrington and Co. viz. balance of a bond, 13th July 1798, for pagodas 106,711.; and bond 12th July 1798, for pagodas 56,000. of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent on account of the Company's Kifts; and two bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, one dated 1st Jemadec Oofanee 1202, for pagodas 88,000.; the other 1st Jemadec Oofanee 1211 Hegiree, for pagodas 85,000, for money lent on the same account - - - - -	321,775	21 0	187,286	14 0
259.	Avadanum Paupiah Braminy;—Eight bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, detained by Messrs. Tullah and Co. as security for a debt owing to them by Paupiah; four dated 12th July 1797; one for pagodas 20,000. one for pagodas 50,000. one for pagodas 60,000. and one for pagodas 70,000.; and four others, dated 13th July 1798; one for pagodas 57,000. one for pagodas 52,000. one for pagodas 55,000. and one for pagodas 41,772. 22. 0.; for money advanced on account of the Company's Kifts - - - - -	405,772	22 0	213,716	16 0
260.	Avadanum Paupiah Braminy;—Four bonds of the Nabob Wallajah; viz. 14th December 1785, for pagodas 1,50,000.; 28th December 1785, for pagodas 10,000.; 14th November 1789, for pagodas 50,000.; and 7th June 1792, for pagodas 52,000 for money lent - - - - -	262,000	0 0	190,650	10 2
261.	Avadanum Paupiah Braminy;—Three obligations of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; viz.—A bond 1st July 1801, for pagodas 80,394. 11. 0. for money lent; a Caranamah, for three bonds of Hullan ul Mulk, namely 12th June 1798, for pagodas 1,00,000.; 13th July 1798 for pagodas 1,00,000.; and same date for pagodas 79,548. for money lent on account of the Kifts for Arcot, and bond 20th January 1798, for pagodas 10,000. being money paid to Alexander Binny, for arrears of pay due to him by the Nabob - - - - -	369,942	11 0	186,495	14 8
262.	Avadanum Paupiah Braminy;—Claims on the following bonds of and for the balances on four accounts with the Rajah of Vencatagerry; viz. a bond for pagodas 21,223; a ditto for pagodas 12,280.; a ditto for pagodas 4,505.; and a ditto for pagodas 5,000.; an interest account on two bonds due, pagodas 11,015.; balance on a grain account, pagodas 2,232.; balance of a Tunka pagodas 2,341.; and balance on a Polachurla pagodas 400.; the payment of which bonds and balances was guaranteed by a Caranamah of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to Paupiah Dubash, bearing date 7th Rabee ul Awa 1204 Hegiree - - - - -	59,656	0 0	49,222	8 0
263.	Aymah Shah Sydanee;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah.				
264.	Barrett Colonel, deceased, assignee of Colonel Joseph Smith, also deceased; Messrs. Binny and Dennison, attornies to Mrs. Ann Simpson, administratrix to the estate of Colonel Barrett;—Two bonds, 18th September 1781, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, one for pagodas 12,849. for arrears of pay, the other for pagodas 11,430. for money lent - - - - -	24,279	0 0	10,689	2 10
265.	Balmookundofs, son and heir of Vencaty Dofs Soucar, deceased, Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies to;—Bond, 29th March 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	60,500	0 0	60,315	19 1
266.	Barrett Cottrell, deceased, Zachariah Polack, attorney for John Martin, administrator to the estate of the late;—Bond, 4th May 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	3,657	0 0	3,990	10 0
267.	Baggeran Dofs, son and heir of Damodara Dofs, George Halyburton, esq. attorney for;—Obligation, 10th January 1773, of the Nabob Wallajah, for jewels supplied - - - - -	80,000	0 0	115,397	6 10

N ^o .	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.		Aggregating AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.	
		Pagodas.	F. C.	£.	s. d.
268.	Balamookun Dofs, the son, and Girder Dofs, the nephew of Vencaty Dofs, Soucar; George Halyburton, esq. attorney for;—Debt, 29th September 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced - - - - -	3,131	22 40	3,332	2 8
269.	Balakistna Pundeyah, and Ramakistna Pundeyah, sons and heirs of Pundeah Sadasevah Rajaram Soucar;—Bond, 20th January 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	81,600	0 0	94,090	16 9
270.	Bavan Suncara Butt, Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, attornies for Ramachundra Butt, nephew and administrator of;—Bond, 15th Shauban 1207 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash advanced - - - - -	50,000	0 0	33,356	13 4
271.	Bavany Dofs Nanafaa Soucar, deceased, grandsons and heirs of Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Claim on the following obligations of the Nabob Wallajah, for sundry money transactions on account of the Circar; viz. Balance of a bond, 20th June 1776, for M. pagodas 14,904.—S. pagodas - - - - -	11,540	15 60	14,795	1 9
	Balance of two bonds, the 1st dated 9th July 1788, for pagodas 10,900. the other 26th November 1788, for pagodas 5,000. - - - - -	3,000	0 0	2,285	15 7
	Balance of a bond, 20th November 1794, for pagodas 5,516. in the name of Golal Dofs - - - - -	538	0 0	373	18 9
	Bond, 1st December 1794, in the name of ditto - - - - -	5,000	0 0	3,294	4 1
	Balance of a bond, 2d March 1794, for M. pagodas 27,509. 1. 16. in the name of ditto - - - - -	4,363	41 50	2,938	2 4
	Balance of an account with the Circar, 12th December 1773, M. pagodas 4,060½ - - - - -	4,466	24 60	6,245	3 11
	Interest on a bond, 5th May 1795, for pagodas 23,000. the principal of which was discharged on the 29th September following - - - - -	460	0 0	184	0 0
	Balance of an open account with his highness - - - - -	1,890	0 0	1,194	8 2
272.	Bavany Dofs, Nanafaa Soucar, deceased, grandsons and heirs of Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Claim on the following obligations of his highness Omdut ul Omrah, for sundry money transactions on account of the Circar Bond, 12th January 1770, in the name of Birjee Dofs - - - - -	1,500	0 0	2,379	3 11
	Ditto, 26th August 1773, in the name of Cawn Dofs, for P. N. P. 500 - - - - -	416	30 0	588	11 4
	Ditto, 15th October 1779 - - - - -	1,150	0 0	1,235	10 1
	Ditto, 3d May 1780, in the name of Mohumbul - - - - -	300	0 0	327	9 2
	Ditto, 31st January 1797, for M.P. 11,815. 9½d. and S. P. 6,167. 18. 22. in the name of Golab Dofs - - - - -	19,164	25 13	10,458	1 11
	Tunka, 26th June 1771, on Kistna Sastry, renter of Teeroovallum - - - - -	4,049	0 0	6,140	0 3
	Note, 16th April 1780, to Ramanaja Row, renter of Teeroovallum, in favour of Pareek Guzarattee - - - - -	463	0 0	495	9 6
	Note 28th February 1780, on Vencahachellum Naick, renter of the Sunkum at Vellore, in favour of Vencata Dofs Soucar - - - - -	813	0 0	894	5 1
273.	Bavany Dofs, Nanafaa Soucar, grandsons and heirs of Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Claim on the following obligations of the Cutcherry of Trichinopoly, for sundry money transactions on account of the Circar, viz.				
	Bond, 27th July 1789, in the name of Cawn Dofs, for P.N. pagodas 1500 - - - - -	1,250	0 0	870	0 0
	Letter of acknowledgment 23d February 1799, to ditto for P.N. pagodas 2,021. 4. - - - - -	1,684	15 60	1,934	13 6
	Note 29th January 1780, to ditto for S. pagodas 8,415, and P.N. pagodas 449. 2. 0. - - - - -	8,789	11 30	9,702	7 10
	Letter of acknowledgment, 2d June 1787, to ditto, for P.N. pagodas 2,146. 15. 0. - - - - -	1,789	4 65	1,322	3 3
	Bond, 21st July 1788, in favour of ditto, for P.N. pagodas 1500 - - - - -	1,250	0 0	895	8 2
	Ditto, 3d October 1788, ditto ditto, for P.N. Pagodas 1,000 - - - - -	833	14 0	593	11 2
	Ditto, 15th May 1780, ditto ditto for P.N. pagodas 11,000 - - - - -	9,166	23 0	9,991	4 3
	Ditto, 6th September 1786, ditto ditto for P.N. pagodas 1,158½ - - - - -	965	17 40	727	13 8
	Letter of acknowledgement, 12th October 1787, to ditto, for - - - - -	400	0 0	292	14 2
	Note, 27th January 1776, to Fathyengar, for P.N. pagodas 449. 2. 0. - - - - -	374	11 30	485	2 2
	Bond, 22d February 1775, in favour of Govendofs, for P.N. pagodas 5,000 - - - - -	4,166	28 0	5,586	7 10
	Ditto, 5th October 1776, in favour of ditto - - - - -	5,000	0 0	6,315	14 6

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
274.	Bavany Dofs, Nanafaa Soucar, grandsons and heirs of; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Balance on four bonds granted by Nizam Uddeen Cawn, on account of the Circar, viz. A bond 13th July 1795, in favour of Golah Dofs Soucar, for pagodas 20,902; 13th July 1795, to John Detries, for pagodas 8,007; 30th July 1795, in favour of Golah Dofs, for pagodas 2,000; and 24th August 1795, in favour of ditto, for pagodas 10,700	28,609 0 0	16,663 0 2
275.	Bavany Dofs, Nanafaa Soucar, grandsons and heirs of; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Two bonds granted by Nooruddeen Mahomed Cawn, one dated 21st May 1777, for M. pagodas 7,500, in favour of Vanamal Dofs; the other 2d January 1778, for M. pagodas 5,000, in favour of Narrain Roy	13,750 0 0	16,792 10 1
276.	Banhum Chitty, son and heir of Veradpah Chitty;—Bond, 7th November 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	64,457 15 0	48,982 18 8
277.	Balakittinamah Naig Soubadar;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay	162 0 0	84 5 0
278.	Bartholmæ I. C.; Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. Agents to W. Fairlie, Esq. executor of;—Bond, 18th April 1787, of Omdut ul Omrah Behader, for money advanced	6,000 0 0	4,842 16 0
279.	Bawanee Dofs Mooshriff, in the Khezana;—Refers to the Dufers for amount due from the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
280.	Bawanee Dofs, son and heir of Hwry Roy;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to his late father by the Nabob Wallajah.		
281.	Bahwo Sing, Serishtadar;—Arrears due from the Nabob Wallajah 167. 2. 20.; and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, pagodas 19. 6. 57.	186 8 77	
282.	Balajee Row, Persian writer;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	31. 15. 60	
283.	Balcoomar, widow of Chumpah Loll, Mooshriff of Lascars;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah.		
284.	Bathshaw Beebee, daughter of Syed Abdusumud Caudree;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to her by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
285.	Bathshaw Begum, widow of Meer Goolam Hossain, Killedar of Jam Kaithur;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to her by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
286.	Baakur Nawaz Khan Behadur;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
287.	Bathshaw Sahibi, widow of Sadat Yaur Khan, Killedar of Allanoor, and mother of Ali Nukbee;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
288.	Bagama Begum Sahiba;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
289.	Bagawau Dofs;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	R ^s . 1,015 0 0	
290.	Berry, Andrew, Esq. assignee of the heirs of Bavany Dofs Nanafaa;—Two bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent; one for pagodas 2,309. 10. 28. bearing date 16th April 1776; the other for pagodas 3,000. dated 11th August 1776	* 180 0 0	6,614. 1 0
291.	Berry, Andrew, Esq. assignee of Verjeevan Dofs, Poorshootam Dofs;—Balance of two bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent, one for pagodas 27,300. 14th August 1790; the other for pagodas 35,000. 11th September 1790	59,040 0 0	39,851 14 6
292.	Berry, Andrew, Esq. assignee of Calava Dofs, Damadara Dofs, Jervee Mahana Dofs;—Balance of 12 Bonds granted by the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent, dated as follows: Bond, pagodas 1,000, 14th October 1772; ditto, for 1,150, 2d November 1773; ditto, for pagodas 1,000, 16th January 1773; ditto, for 2,000, 10th February 1773; ditto, for 737. 8. 38. 22d May 1773; for 1,000, 26th June 1773; for 1,000, 22d July 1773; for 2,000, 22d November 1773; for pagodas 152. 38. 20. 27th December 1773; ditto, for 325. 31. 70. 22d January 1775; ditto, for 308. 9. 67. 27th January 1777; ditto, for 448. 30. 20. 15th August 1777	9,722. 34. 52	13,814 16 0

• So in the original

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
293.	Berry, Andrew, Esq. assignee of Cavalram Pundiah Soucar;—Bond 17th February 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	23,000 0 0	15,649 12 0
294.	Berry, Andrew, Esq. assignee of Appoo Row, son and heir of Naick Hanument Rammajee;—Balance of a bond, 6th May 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	44,000 0 0	29,986 0 0
295.	Benfield, Paul, Esq. deceased; assignees of the estate of Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Claim for the amount awarded to them by a Decree, bearing date 3d March 1781, of the late Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, in a suit brought by the said assignees against the late Ameer ul Omrah	108,068 38 10	113,639 18 2
296.	Benechund, Mooshriff;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	342 11 65	
297.	Beebee Yehen Saheba, widow of Mohummud Nizzamoaddeen Hukcem;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to her late husband by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
298.	Begum Sahiba, grand daughter of Saduc Bey Khan, Killedar of Woondawatee;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah to her grandfather.		
299.	Beebrenah Bee;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due her late son Meer Abdul Khader, Jaghere-dar of Timree, by the Nabob Wallajah.		
300.	Beebee Sahiba, widow of Noorooddeen Mohummud Khan, Hushmut Jung Behader;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah	An ^s . 114 4 0	
301.	Begama Jaun, widow of the Nabob Wallajah;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	360 0 0	
302.	Begum Sha, widow of Ameer ud deen Ahmad Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money, due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
303.	Behadur Ali Kasim Ally Khan, superintendant of horses, elephants, stables, &c.;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
304.	Beebee Shah, widow of Syed Mohummud, religious instructor;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to her late husband	R ^s . 1,080 0 0	
305.	Bhuggoo Beebee, widow of Chubbeelaram Meer Moonshree;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
306.	Bilderbeck, Captain, deceased, John De Monte, executor to the estate of;—Tunka, 12th July 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay	1,707 28 10	963 9 3
307.	Bilderback, C.;—Balance of an account of advances made to Mahommed Jaffer Khan, renter of Tinnevely, on account of the Circar	Chuch ^s . 3,798 5 3	1,149 10 —
308.	Blackader, Doctor Adam; trustees to the firm of Messrs. Chase, Chinnery, Macdowal, and Co. administrators to the Estate of the late Dr. Blackader;—Claim for the balance due on two advances made to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, on two drafts of Dr. Blackader, the repayment of which was guaranteed by an engagement of his Highness to be accountable to Dr. Blackader in the event of the Phouzdar of Tinnevely not discharging the same; and, further, refer to the Durbar accounts in proof of the claim.		
309.	Bolunauth, Khezana Mootsuddee;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	65 32 5	
310.	Boojung Row, son and heir of Ram Row, Mooshriff of Clothes;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due from the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	204 21 67	
311.	Boodah Sing;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	10 24 0	
312.	Bowannee Dofs, son and heir of Dahee Dofs, Mooshriff;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to his father by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due to himself from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	132 2 0	
313.	Bowannee Dofs, Mooshriff;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin Specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
314.	Bowannee Dofs, son and heir of Balchund Mooshuff;—Arrears due from the Nabob Wallajah to his father, rupees 367½, or - - - - -	105 0 0	
315.	Bogawunt Roy, accountant;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	192 17 47	
316.	Bowannee Dofs, Peishcar Suddaret;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	29 40 40	
317.	Bowanny Perfaud, Mooshuff;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	77 31 20	
318.	Bookun-ud-dein, son of Mustapha Ali Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
319.	Bohree Beebee, widow of Nujeeboollah Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
320.	Briggs, Mr. Titus; Messrs. Binny and Dennison, agents for W. Fairlie, esq. administrator to the estate of the late Mr. Erskine Nimmo;—Bond, 2d May 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay - - - - -	2,200 0 0	2,243 9 6
321.	Brodie, W. D. esq. for himself and others;—Claims on a bond, 8th July 1795, of the Nabob Wallajah, granted to B. Venkia Braminy, for the balance of an account current settled between the said Venkia and his Highness, on that date - - - - -	31,806 0 0	18,353 16 6
322.	Brodie, W. D. esq. and Captain J. L. Winslow, assignees of Budder ul Deen, son and heir of Moven ul Deen;—Obligation, 12th Showal, 1186 Hejeree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for articles purchased, wages due, and for repairs made to his Highness's ship the Mahommed Bukh - - - - -	10,942 30 15	15,739 4 10
323.	Brodie, W. D. esq. assignee of Serjeant Martin Ritchie;—Debt, 1st December 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay - - - - -	132 0 0	115 1 2
324.	Bustant Roy;—Two tunkas, 30th Zelhij 1193 Hejree, of the Nabob Wallajah: one for rupees 1,503, the other for rupees 714. 12 annas, for arrears of pay as mooshuff - - - - -	Rupees. 2,217 12 0	
325.	Bustant Roy, Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
326.	Bukh Ali Khan, son-in-law of Aterar Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	Rupees. 980 0 0	
327.	Budderool Islam Khan Behader, grandson of Maphooz Khan Behader;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his mother Mukhdoom Jehann Begum, rupees 1,200, and to himself, pagodas 814. 4 annas - - - - -	1,157 6 60	
328.	Burree Beebee Sahiba, widow of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
329.	Burkut Beebee, daughter of Abada Beebee;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to herself and her mother by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
330.	Bunnee Begum, sister-in-law of Mah Begum;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
331.	Bydypaty, Venkiah Braminy;—Bond, 28th August 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	85,000 0 0	72,178 12 7
332.	Bydypaty, Venkiah Braminy, assignee of Mrs. S. A. Smart, administratrix of Colonel Smart, deceased;—Bond, 1st November 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	2,000 0 0	1,113 15 6
333.	Campbell, John, late of the 33d regiment of foot;—Malabar paper, said to be an obligation of the late Nabob, for money advanced to Moorleapah Row on account of the Nabob, on the 1st February 1798, claimed as due from Omdut ul Omrah; (pagodas 700 are stated to have been received in part of this obligation on the 13th August 1805) - - - - -	1,700 0 0	803 12 0

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin Specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
334.	Cafamajor, J. H. esq.;—Claims as holding a bond in his own name, for money lent to the Nabob Wallajah by Anver Ally Koum, who mortgaged it to Girdara Dofs for pagodas 7,100, to be repaid in 12 months; but not rendering it at the appointed time, it became the property of Girdara Dofs; he afterwards assigned it to Charles Marr for pagodas 5,500, who, in consideration of the like sum, assigned it to J. H. Cafamajor - - - - -	43,483 4 0	40,760 10 6½
335.	Carnatic Insurance Company; Edward Watts, attorney for the Committee of the late;—Bond, 1st January 1794, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	19,000 0 0	12,330 12 0
336.	Cavalram Poondiah, Soncar; John Tulloh, esq. trustee for the creditors of;—Bond, 21st January 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	43,478 11 59	29,840 11 10½
337.	Cavalram Gomastah, of Booderjee, Nattogee Soucar; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attorneys for;—Balance of a teep, 14th September 1789, of the Nabob Wallajah, for pagodas 71,710; a cararnamah, 19th May 1790, for pagodas 1,00,000; another ditto, 11th February 1789, for pagodas 10,000; another ditto, 5th August 1789, for pagodas 2,000; and an enoetnamah, dated 28th July 1790, for pagodas 10,000, being for money advanced on different occasions to the Nabob Wallajah; and two bonds, one dated 8th October 1774, for pagodas 4,000; the other, 1st January 1775, for Porto Nova pagodas 3,000, of the Ameer ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	199,500 0 0	141,208 15 11
338.	Cavalram Gomastah, of Booderjee Soucar; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 27th March 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	90,000 0 0	98,675 10 1
339.	Canacabubbay Pillay, son and heir of Vadocanada Pillay;—Bond, 9th April 1789, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	90,000 0 0	63,180 0 0
340.	Caunthythud Pundiah, son and heir of Ramnada Pundiah; Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, attorneys for;—Balance due on eight bonds, granted by Ettabar Cawn, Fouzdar of the Tinnevely district; payment guaranteed by a funnad of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to Ramnada Pundiah and Suncara Butt, and bearing date 7th Shawal 1210 Hejeree, for money lent to the Circar on account of the Company's kists - - - - -	Chuckrams. 154,598 0 0	54,484 10 0
341.	Catta Vullaba Dofs, Soucar, mortgagee of Messrs. Chafe and Co. administrators to the estate of the late Dr. Adam Blackader, assignee of the administratrix to the estate of Colonel Charles Smart, deceased;—Bond, 1st November 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	9,439 0 0	5,346 19 10
342.	Casseenauth, Khezana Servant;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	36 14 5	
343.	Caltheeperfaud, Peishcar Suddaret;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him from the Nabob Wallajah; and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	386 3 7	
344.	Caltheeperfaud, representative of his brother Subsook Roy; Peishcar Suddaret;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	101 40 62	
345.	Cajah Shahabooddeen, son of Caujah Lawkut Bukh;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to his late father, his late brother, and himself, by the Nabob Wallajah; and claims as due to himself by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	Annas. 358 5 0	
346.	Cauder Ahmad;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
347.	Cauder Ismael Moullim;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
348.	Cawzim Beg, darogah of elephants and camels;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, rupees 7,390, and money lent for purchasing food for the elephants and camels, pagodas 486 - - - - -	2,597 19 10	
349.	Calder, Mr.; Johannes Howan; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for Mr. Elias Minas, one of the executors to the will of the late;—Bond, 21st Rajib 1192 Hejeree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for articles supplied - - - - -	2,731 0 21	2,354 13 7
350.	Chambers, W.;—Tunka, 26th July 1775, of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of John De Fries, but for his benefit, for the value of articles sold; Messrs. Adrian, John, and Lewis De Fries, executors of the late John De Fries - - - - -	2,520 0 0	3,337 11 7

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
351.	Chengleroy Pillay, son and heir of Awady Pillay;—Bond, 4th November 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	100,000 0 0	87,526 13 3
352.	Chullah Kidniah, son of Chullah Pooneacoty; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies to;—Bond, 6th July 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	85,000 0 0	62,657 16 2
353.	Chunda Munny, son and heir of Mohunna Ram; George Halyburton, esq. attorney for;—Bond, 12th January 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	42,000 0 0	46,460 4 0
354.	Chadaringapatam Cuniah Chitty, son and heir of Chadaringapatam Butchmanah Chitty Soucar, deceased; Messrs. Dalrymple and Greig, attornies for;—Bond, 24th August 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money advanced - - - - -	70,000 0 0	37,412 12 0
355.	Childrens Tontine Fund, trustees of the; mortgagees of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton, and Co. assignees of the late Charles Walters, esq.;—Bond, 12th July 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to Paupiah Braminy, for money lent - - - - -	53,000 0 0	27,392 3 4
356.	Childrens Tontine Fund, trustees of the; mortgagees of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. assignees of A. Paupiah Braminy;—Two bonds, 12th July 1797, one for pagodas 10,000; the other for pagodas 30,000, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	40,000 0 0	21,473 6 8
357.	Childrens Tontine Fund, trustees of the; mortgagees of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co.; assignees of Govinda Narrain;—Bond, 28th July 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of Sooboo Row, for money lent, the property of Govinda Narrain - - - - -	10,000 0 0	6,759 8 10½
358.	Chitumbarum;—Bond, 20th September 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	35,000 0 0	29,668 6 6
359.	Chiunia Gollyah Chitty;—Debt, 1st February 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for articles supplied - - - - -	2,245 12 0	1,400 18 1
360.	Chambers, Mr. W.; Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. attornies to the executors of the late Perwannah, dated 11th Jemadée ul Awal 1190 Hegiree, for rupees 50,000, of the Nabob Wallajah, for services performed - - - - -	14,285 28 70	18,231 7 11
361.	Chooramunn, Mootfuddee;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	161 13 77	
362.	Chooramun, Mootfuddee;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	373 25 25	
363.	Chanduee Beebee, widow of Hukeem Golam Moyuddeen;—Refers to the Duffers for the amount due to her late husband - - - - -		
364.	Chaboo Beebee, widow of Abdul Shokoor Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	Rupees. 1,192 0 0	
365.	Chumbalee Mau;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -		
366.	Connell, Doctor A. assignee of Alexander Brodie; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Bond, 30th May 1777, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	10,000 0 0	12,319 15 7
367.	Coovoor Mootiah Moodelliar, representative of his father the late Coovoor Videnatha Moodelliar;—Balance upon four bonds of the Nabob Wallajah; viz. 15th Jemadée ul Awal Hegiree 1191, for pagodas 3,800. 28. 10. 15th Jumadée ul Awal Hegiree 1191, for pagodas 1,380. 28. 10.; 13th Rajeb Hegiree 1191, for Madras pagodas 20,513. 3½. annas;—Balance of a bond, 9th Zellajah, Hegiree 1193, for pagodas 100,000; and letter of acknowledgment, 8th Rajeb, Hegiree 1191, for pagodas 25,000 - - - - -	102,188 22 20	117,620 4 6
368.	Condraigula Jaggernaut Row Rawmurfoo;—Two bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent; one dated 14th March 1783, for pagodas 1,15,000; the other, 14th June 1784, for pagodas 85,000 - - - - -	200,000 0 0	185,725 11 8
369.	Collah Singanah Chetty, assignee of the administrators to the estate of Goverduna Dofs, Birjee Dofs;—Bond, 16th February 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced - - - - -	47,000 0 0	54,034 7 1
370.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. attornies and assignees of Pool Pool Setah Ramiah and Narasemaloo, heirs of Pool Pool Bagavaloo, assignee of Antonio De Souza;—Obligation, 21st January 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for goods sold and cash advanced - - - - -	32,448 0 0	37,416 17 3

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
371.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. attornies and assignees of Vencata Rama Chitty;—Bond, 17th September 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, money advanced - - - - -	41,000 0 0	34,762 10 8
372.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. attornies and assignees of Sooroovajah Cafaviah and J. Vencataroyloo, nephews and heirs of Sooroovajahal Ramafawmee;—Obligation, 23d August 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced - - - - -	60,000 0 0	50,968 0 0
373.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. attornies and assignees of Lingapah Bramin, son and heir of Zaggapah Dubah;—Obligation, 14th January 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	75,000 0 0	68,515 0 0
374.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. assignees of Rajah Boie, widow of Rajah Gopulah Boie, son and heir of Sama Row Soucar;—Obligation, 24th January 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for balance due on a tunka, formerly granted to Sama Row - - - - -	95,000 0 0	109,547 12 10
375.	Colt, Baker and Co. Messrs. assignees of Mr. Charles Darke; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attornies to;—Bond, 12th August 1777, of the Nabob Wallajah, granted for loss sustained on the purchase of an investment, by his order (see above No. 404.) - - - - -	18,000 0 0	21,996 17 9
376.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. attornies and assignees of Verjeevan Dofs, grandson and heir of Gaverdhu Dofs;—Bond, 28th July 1793, of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash advanced - - - - -	65,000 0 0	42,843 13 4
377.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. attornies and assignees of the heirs of Bocunjee Caullee Dofs, deceased;—Bond, 14th February 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash advanced - - - - -	65,000 0 0	51,354 6 8
378.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. attornies and assignees of Verjee Bocun Dofs, son and heir of Damadur Dofs;—Bond, 20th April 1795, of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash advanced - - - - -	57,000 0 0	35,207 0 0
379.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. attornies and assignees of Verjee Bocun Dofs, son and heir of Damadur Dofs;—Bond, 13th August 1794, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for cash advanced - - - - -	62,000 0 0	36,896 17 9
380.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. attornies and assignees of Catta Vallaba Dofs;—Bond, 15th July 1796, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for cash advanced - - - - -	53,000 0 0	32,193 2 2
381.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. attornies and assignees of Balamoocun Dofs, for himself, and as heir of Berjee Mookun Dofs;—Three bonds; viz. 13th August 1794, for pagodas 40,000; 7th July 1794, for pagodas 40,000; and 30th April 1794, for pagodas 12,000, of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash advanced - - - - -	92,000 0 0	58,518 13 4
382.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. attornies and assignees of Golamb Dofs;—Bond, 26th June 1792, of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash advanced - - - - -	35,000 0 0	23,984 6 8
383.	Colt, Hart, and Weston, Messrs. attornies and assignees of Appoo Naig, son and heir of Yogahur Ramajee;—Bond, 15th February 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash advanced - - - - -	65,000 0 0	71,262 6 10
384.	Condapah Naick, son and heir of Soubaroy Naick;—Bond, 5th November 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	59,000 0 0	51,632 17 5
385.	Conary Row, son and heir of Govindah Naick;—Bond, 2d July 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	88,000 0 0	
386.	Condalagera Jyer, nephew and heir of Vencalah Soobah Jyer;—Bond, 5th August 1799, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	55,000 0 0	76,866 12 0
387.	Colunda Pillay, son and heir of Jyafwamy Pillay; Tumbeacha Pillay, attorney for;—Bond, 20th Zilead, 1199 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	50,000 0 0	39,266 14 0
388.	Coopa Row; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary - - - - -	411 6 0	187 15 0
389.	Cootee Row, Mootfuddee; Madhoo Roy, attorney for;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	68 25 25	
390.	Cowul Nyne, Serishtadar;—Refers to the Duffers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -		
391.	Comarapah Hukeem;—Refers to the Duffers for the amount due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
392.	Comaraputchah;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.	Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
393.	Collins, Major General Edward; Lieutenant Charles Randall, administrator to the estate of the late;—Balance of a bond, 11th Massee, 1,204 Fufsee, granted by Nizamooddeen Ahmed Khan, renter of Arcot, for money lent on account of the Company's kilns - - - - -	3,287 0 0	1,755 10 6½
394.	Custory Chetty, son and heir of Rungish Chitty;—Two bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent; one dated 17th July 1785, for pagodas 95,000; the other, 31st of August 1789, for pagodas 35,000 - - - - -	130,000 0 0	98,068 10 1
395.	Cundapah, son and personal representative of N. Mootiah Moodelly, deceased;—Debt of the late Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary - - - - -	719 16 3	538 4 4
396.	Cuzzo, Lawrence; George King, attorney for;—Debt of the Nabobs Wallajah, Ameer ul Omrah, and Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay - - - - -	147 0 0	186 15 0
397.	Cullour Vencata Narrain Braminy;—Two bonds, one dated 1st June 1801, for pagodas 2,000; the other, 1st May 1801, for pagodas 4,000, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	6,000 0 0	2,761 7 5½
398.	Cundapah Palee Chitty, heir of Singanah Chitty his father, and of Juldoo Chitty his uncle; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for;—Three acknowledgements of the Nabob Wallajah, viz.: 30th July 1775, for pagodas 1,296. 22. 0.; 26th March 1776, for pagodas 800. 0. 0.; and 5th March 1777, for pagodas 171. 19. 0. for articles supplied - - - - -	2,267 41 0	2,955 1 10
399.	Cunda Row, Mooshuff;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him from the Nabob Wallajah; and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	86 23 50	
400.	Cummerooddeen Mohummad Cawzee, nephew of Hamooddeen Khan;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount of subsistence money due to his uncle by the Nabob Wallajah.		
401.	Cummerooddeen;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
402.	Dadarow, son and heir of Nurrahurry;—Bond, 3d Rajub 1199, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	95,000 0 0	
403.	Dalrymple, Kirby, esq. assignee of W. D. Brodie, esq. assignee of Ryasul Nissa Begum; S. H. Greig, attorney for;—Bond, 22d July 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	10,000 0 0	6,257 10 9
404.	Darke, Mr. Charles; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attorneys to;—Bond, 12th August 1777, of the Nabob Wallajah, granted for lots sustained on the purchase of an investment by his order.—(See No. 375.) - - - - -	18,000 0 0	21,996 17 9
405.	Darke, Mr. Charles; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attorneys for;—Balance of a tunkah, 1st October 1776, of the Nabob Wallajah, for articles supplied - - - - - N. B.—A bond appears in the London Gazette, (No. 152.) Same sum and date mortgaged to Scottney.	4,502 26 60	
406.	Darke, Mr. Charles; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attorneys for;—Debt of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash advanced, and goods delivered at different periods to Sumfand Dowlah Kyrodeen Cawn Behauder and his brothers, for the payment of which his Highness delivered to Charles Darke, on security, two bonds of Tuljajee, Rajah of Tanjore, one in favour of Mr. James Hay, for rupees 430,000, dated 8th September 1782, and the other in favour of Mr. Cafamajor, for rupees 150,000, dated 25th March 1773 - - - - -	47,407 33 50	
407.	Darke, Mr. Charles; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attorneys for;—Debt of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay as household steward to the Nabob - - - - -	36,000 0 0	
408.	Darke, Mr. Charles; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attorneys of;—Nineteen bonds, 1st January 1786, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent, sixteen of which are mortgaged to different persons, as security for sums borrowed of them - - - - -	194,843 0 0	149,521 17 8
409.	Darajee, son and heir of Thaun Sing; Mootsudee;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
410.	Dava Bocunjee Caussee Dofs, the administratrixes to the estate of;—Claim on the following obligations of the Nabob Wallajah; viz. Bond, 31st May 1780, for pagodas 315,000 money advanced; balance of a bond, 8th January 1761, for pagodas 39,602. 20 f. 40 c. money advanced; Enoetnamah, dated 4th June 1761, for rupees 50,000, money lent; a written promise, dated 29th May 1763, to pay 8,000 pagodas, being the balance due on a Teep, for pagodas 15,000; Tunkah, 29th January 1776, for pagodas 6,400, money lent, and amount of an account current for various sums advanced and articles supplies at different periods, and for commission charged as agent to the Nabob - - - - -	393,274 40 40	439,791 6 0
411.	Dava Bocunjee Caussee Dofs, the administratrixes to the estate of;—Claim on three obligations of the late Ameer ul Omrah, dated as follows: 19th July 1780, for pagodas 28,750, another, the same date, for pagodas 40,000; and 3d February 1779, for pagodas 9,023, being money advanced to the Ameer for the use of the Nabob Wallajah - - - - -	57,773 0 0	63,203 18 0
412.	Dava Pooroothottana Vencatafoo, grandson and heir of Dava Caseram Soory Dutt, Soucar;—Bond, 2d April 1783 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	68,000 0 0	64,709 4 9
413.	Dava Pooroothottana Vencatafoo, grandson and heir of Dava Caseram Soory Dutt Soucar, and Hurykiitna Vencatafoo;—Bond, 11th October 1788, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	2,600 0 0	1,962 15 6
414.	Dava Bocunjee Caussee Dofs, Rajah Row attorney for the administratrixes of the estate of;—Five bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; viz. 9th August 1779, for Porto Nova pagodas 200; 19th September 1779, for P.N. pagodas 50; 18th November 1781, for P.N. pagodas 1,200; 5th November 1773, for P.N. pagodas 500; 17th February, for P.N. pagodas 600, for money lent - - - P.N. pagodas - - - - -	2,550 0 0	2,771 1 3
415.	Dava Bucanjee Caussee Dofs, Rajah Row attorney for the administratrixes to the estate of;—Three bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; viz. 16th October 1783 for pagodas 5,182. 25. 25; 24th July 1779, pagodas 2,500; 11th October 1783, for pagodas 200, for money lent - - - - -	7,852 25 25	7,803 15 5
416.	Dava Bocunjee Dofs, Rajah Row attorney for the administratrixes to the estate of;—Bond, 24th January 1781, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	A. Rupees. 500 0 0	150 19 6
417.	Dava Row, Seristadar;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
418.	De Fries, John, esq. assignee of Kishen Row;—Four bonds of the Nabob Wallajah; viz. 13th March 1780, for pagodas 55,619; 9th January 1784 for pagodas 72,000; 10th July 1792, for pagodas 96,000; and 17th September 1793, for pagodas 75,000 for money lent - - - - -	298,619 0 0	234,077 14 7
419.	De Fries, John, and De Monte, John, assignees of Amboody Poody, Ramachindria Braminy, assignee of Roya Vencata Row Braminy;—Bond, 15th January 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	115,000 0 0	88,166 13 4
420.	De Fries, John, assignee of Vencaty Narafoo Pillay;—Balance of a bond, 6th September 1777, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	120,000 0 0	146,620 0 0
421.	De Fries, Adrian and Co. Messrs. assignees of Vurda Dofs Harckjee;—Bond, 22d August 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	96,000 0 0	74,364 9 10
422.	De Fries, Adrian and Co. Messrs.; assignees of Moses De Castro;—Bond, 16th August 1777, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	500 0 0	610 18 0
423.	De Fries, Adrian and Co. Messrs. mortgagees of W. D. Brodie, esq. assignee of Buder Islam Cawn Behauder;—Bond, 16th July 1791, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	14,000 0 0	8,740 10 2
424.	De Fries, Adrian and Co. Messrs. mortgagees of W. D. Brodie, esq. assignee of the honourable Basil Cochrane, assignee of Henry Price;—Bond, 1st September 1781, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay - - - - -	1,226 0 0	1,259 8 4
425.	Dent, Major James, the heirs of the late;—Bond, 1st September 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, on account of salary - - - - -	4,230 0 0	2,373 0 6
426.	Dent, Major James, the heirs of the late;—No. 2. Debt, 22d June 1800, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, stated to be for arrears of pay, from the 1st September 1797, at 250 S. pagodas per month - - - - -	8,322 0 0	4,106 18 9

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin Specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
459.	Fukheeroonissa Begum, widow of Hukeem Syed Ahmud;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
460.	Furhut Ooniffa;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
461.	Furreedooddeen Ahmud Khan;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
462.	Futtai Shah Sydanee;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
463.	Futtai Shah, widow of Agha Yusoof Koothnavees;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due to her late husband by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
464.	Futtee Nuffeeb Khan;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
465.	Fuzzela Ali Shah Mukkandar;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
466.	Geree Row, assignee of Caval Ram;—Debt of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent; and refers to the Durbar accounts in proof of his claim.	2,500 0 0	3,325 7 4½
467.	Gholam Raiheem;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
468.	Gholaum Mohummud Khan, son of Mohummud Jewad Khan, deceased;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
469.	Gholaum Ruffool, son of Goolam Ali Oaftaud;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
470.	Girh Row, son and heir of Roy Vencatish Dofs;—Arrears due from the Nabob Wallajah, pagodas 2,259. 27. 0. and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, pagodas 154. 9. 27. - - -	2,413 36 27	
471.	Goard, Captain Benjamin, deceased, Gilbert Ricketts, Esq. administrator to the estate of Mr. David Young, deceased, late administrator to Captain B. Goard, deceased;—Bond, 2d May 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah; and Tunka, 9th May 1794, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay - - - - -	4,404 32 70	2,614. 4 7½
472.	Gocul Moodoo Kistnamah Naick, deceased; Maurty Rungiah, attorney to the administratrix to the estate of;—Two bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, 23d May 1789, for pagodas 56,940. 19. 70; and 14th August 1790, for pagodas 11,365. 33. 72. for money lent on account of the Company's gifts - - - - -	68,306 11 62	47,505 8 11
473.	Gocul Dofs Vetul Dofs; Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies to Moorley Dofs; Bawany Dofs Soucar, executor to the estate of Gocul Dofs Raganad Dofs, who was executor of Gocul Dofs Vetul Dofs;—Bond, 4th July 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	51,000 0 0	38,620 5 6
474.	Gocool Dofs, son and heir of Mukeen Dofs Bowlaffa, deceased;—Bond, 6th November 1795, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	86,300 0 0	66,486 9 3
475.	Gocool Dofs Mukhan Dofs, son and heir of Mukhan Dofs Bowlaffa; Vullub Dofs, attorney for;—Balance of a Tunka, 11th June 1776, for pagodas 12,000, money lent; and two bonds, 19th April 1777, one for pagodas 468. 33. 0. being on account of a former debt; the other for pagodas 3,336. 29. 0. in the name of Maadoo Nayer Dubash, being for the balance, of interest on a former account; and bond, 22d November 1777, for pagodas 1,000, in the name of Gocool Dofs, for cash lent; granted by the Nabob Wallajah for the benefit of the said Mukhan Dofs Bowlaffa - - - - -	12,835 20 0	16,363 14 11

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin Specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
476.	Gocool Dofs Mukhan Dofs, son and heir of Mukhan Dofs Bowlaffa; Vullub Dofs, attorney for;—Claims on the following obligations of his Highness Omdut ul Omrah, viz.: Bond, 12th February 1770, for pagodas 1,487. 22. 0. for the value of jewels and pearls sold; one ditto, 17th October 1770, in the name of Vullub Dofs Soondur Dofs Sahoo, for pagodas 7,162, money lent; two Tonkas, 2d March 1796, one for pagodas 3,100, the other for pagodas 10,600, in the name of Cajah Shamier for money lent; a bond 3d January 1797 for pagodas 1,952. 22. 0. for ditto; a Tunka, 15th October 1799, for pagodas 3,150, for money lent and jewels supplied; and Tunkah, 16th October 1799, for pagodas 3,677, for the balance of a former Tunkah - - -	31,139 2 0	21,445 13 6
477.	Golab Dofs; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attornies for;—Bond, 28th August 1793, of the Nabob Wallajah, to Nizamooddeen Mahomed Cawn, for the benefit of Golab Dofs, who advanced this amount to pay the marriage expenses of a niece of the said Nizamooddeen Mahomed Cawn, by the Nabob's order - - - - -	1,000 0 0	657 2 8
478.	Golam Hossain;—Tunkah, 27th Showal 1191 Hegiree of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay - - - - -	R. An. 433 8 0	
479.	Golah Roy, Moonthee;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
480.	Golab Komer, daughter and representative of Nundolall Pensioner;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to her father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
481.	Golam Hossain Hukeem;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
482.	Goolam Moortaza Hukeem;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
483.	Golam Mohummud Khan, superintendant of the mint at Mohummud Bunder;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	R. 420 0 0	
484.	Golam Sibuk-toolloh, son of Hyder dill Khan;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
485.	Golam Reza Ali Khan Behadur Sirgaum Jung;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	2,285 19 10	
486.	Golaum Mohummud Khan, darogah of buildings;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
487.	Golam Mohummud, darogah of horses, &c.—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
488.	Golam Nabbee Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his mother Rahaia Beebee 242 pagodas 14 annas, and to his sister Beebee Enayut pagodas 102, annas 14 - - - - -	An. 445 12 0	
489.	Golaum Imam Hossain Cawn Behadur, Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies for;—Letter of acknowledgement 30th June 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money advanced - - - - -	3,600 0 0	1,862 18 6
490.	Goolam Moheecooddeen;—Debt of the Nabob Wallajah, for feeding elephants - - - - -	R. 9,466 0 0	1,801 0 0
491.	Goolam Moheecooddeen; Debt of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay as agent for the purchase of elephants - - - - -	4,988 0 0	2,776 0 0
492.	Golaum Ruffool Khan, Akbarnavees;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
493.	Goondo Pundut, Vakeel;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
494.	Golaum Moyuddeen, Moonthee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	R. 1,001 3 15	
495.	Goolam Ahmud;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
496.	Goolam Ghous Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah, about - - - - -	R. 5,000 0 0	
497.	Goolam Hossain Ali Hafaree;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
498.	Goolam Moyuddeen Kooshnavees;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, about -	Pagodas. F. C. R. 480 0 0	£. s. d. 2 10 0
499.	Goolam Ahmud, son of Deen Mohummud, darogah of elephants at Trichinopoly;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	An. 277 6 0	10 10 0
500.	Goolam Jelanee Khan Behadur Esharr Jung, under Killedar of Nuthurnugger;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	R. 7,200 0 0	288 0 0
501.	Goolam Hossain, superintendant of charities;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.	R. 1,150 0 0	45 0 0
502.	Goolam Ali Khan, darogah of the Cutcherry at Arcot;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, about -	R. 1,139 15 2	43 15 2
503.	Goolam Ahmud Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	R. 1,600 0 0	60 0 0
504.	Goolam Moyuddeen;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, about -	R. 1,600 0 0	60 0 0
505.	Goolam Banker Ali, son of Goolam Moula Ali Khan, akbarnavees, or newswriter at Nellore;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
506.	Goolam Ahbid, son of Goolam Hossain, Moonsthee;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his late father.		
507.	Goolam Hossain;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
508.	Gopal Row, son and heir of Puttaberani Jyer;—Bond, 8th December 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	85,000 0 0	90,332 7 1
509.	Gopauloo Shroff; Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies for;—Bond, 30th April 1789, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced -	12,000 0 0	8,409 17 3
510.	Gopaul Dofs Soucar; Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies for;—Bond, 6th September 1794, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	50,523 0 0	29,998 4 1
511.	Gopaul Dofs Soucar; Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies for; Bond, 19th March 1774, for Porio Nova pagodas 10,000; a promissory note date 8th of June 1771, for Arcot Rupees 7,245 78; and an Enactnamah, 2d October 1775, for pagodas 882, of the Ameer ul Omrah, for money lent -	11,285 20 20	15,846 5 7
512.	Gopaul Dofs; Praboo Dofs attorney for;—Balance of a bond, 12th Moharrum 1216, for pagodas 400; a bond 5th Moharrum 1216, for pagodas 1,000; and one ditto, 23d Zilhij, for pagodas 5,000, for money lent -	6,303 42 15	3,413 12 9
513.	Gordon, Doctor, deceased, Francis Lautour and Co. attornies to Lieutenant Gordon, the constituted attorney of Mrs. Ann Gordon, executrix of;—Bond, 30th November 1777, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay -	6,000 0 0	7,246 16 0
514.	Goree Beebee, widow of Sabfook Roy;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah.		
515.	Govindapah Naick, son and heir of Narrain Naick;—Bond, 5th February 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	47,000 0 0	54,193 5 5
516.	Goverdhan Dofs Birjee Dofs; George Halyburton, Esq. attorney for;—Balance of a tunka, 24th January 1775, of the Nabob Wallajah, for jewels supplied -	6,250 28 40	8,316 0 0
517.	Govind Row, son and heir of Callirama Ambaram;—Bond, 17th March 1787, of the Ameer ul Omrah, being for the balance due on the settlement of their accounts -	8,271 8 0	6,147 17 6
518.	Govind Dofs, Praboo Dofs, attorney for;—Balance of a bond, 7th May 1801, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent -	3,315 15 0	1,800 4 8
519.	Goverdama Dofs Verja Dofs, deceased; Mootoo Caulitty Chitty, attorney by substitution for Satus Verja Mehoor Dofs Damedara Dofs, administrator to the estate of;—Bond, 1st Sabaun 1183 Hgiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Arcot Rupees -	A. R. 10,000 0 0	3,68 2 0

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claim In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
520.	Govinda Pillay;—Claims on two accounts, one dated 1st April 1796; and the other 1st May 1802, for various articles supplied -	Pagodas. F. C. A. R. 671 33 67	£. s. d. 357 0 6
521.	Grant, Walter, Esq. deceased, executors of; assignee of Samoo Dofs Balakistnama Dofs, heir and adopted son of Balakistnama Dofs;—Bond, 29th July 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	98,397 0 3	110,936 8 0
522.	Grant, Walter, Esq. deceased, executors of; assignee of P. Sabroyloo, heir and adopted son of Pulpully Bagavaloo, and also assignee of C. Ramasaumy Chitty, the mortgage of the claim;—Balance of a Bond, 29th Zilhij 1199 Hgiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	55,880 14 70	65,562 10 0
523.	Grant, Walter, Esq. deceased, executors of; assignee of D. Lingapah, only son and heir of Javapah Dubash;—Bond, 20th January 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	90,000 0 0	103,376 12 0
524.	Grant, Walter, Esq. deceased, executors of; assignee of Moorly Dofs Bagavan Dofs, heir and executor of Gocul Dofs, Ragoonad Dofs;—Bond, 13th January 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	20,000 0 0	22,119 16 6
525.	Grant, Walter, Esq. deceased, executors of; assignee of Balamookun Dofs, brother and heir of Virjee Bocun Dofs;—Bond 16th April 1794, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	50,000 0 0	30,079 8 6
526.	Grant, Walter, Esq. deceased, executors of; assignee of Mahomed Nijabit Ali Khan;—Bond, 11th January 1801, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	7,000 0 0	3,267 19 0
527.	Gudgeput Roy, son and heir of Gopenauth Seriftadar;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah.		
528.	Gujaput Roy Mootsudee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	258 18 52	
529.	Gunnissam Dofs, heir of Samul Dofs; George Halyburton, Esq. attorney for;—Five bonds* of the Nabob Wallajah, viz. Bond 25th July 1788, for pagodas 24,000; ditto, 7th March 1787, for pagodas 95,000; ditto, 11th December 1786, for pagodas 80,500; ditto 5th September 1787, for pagodas 14,600, money advanced at different periods; and an obligation 18th November 1786, for pagodas 14,098. 16. 10. being cash paid to Sir Archibald Campbell by his order -	228,498 16 10	169,695 13 7
530.	Gunnissam Dofs, heir of Samuel Dofs; George Halyburton, Esq. attorney for;—Bond, 19th February 1787, of the Ameer ul Omrah, for cash paid Syed Sha Abolyfe, his Priest, by his order -	Arcot Rupees. 11,000 0 0	2,340 15 0
531.	Guntoor Kistna Saunmy Braminy, grandson and heir of Guntoor Vencatachellum Braminy, dubash, deceased; Messrs. Dalrymple and Greig, attornies for;—Bond, 19th November 1769, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	95,000 0 0	151,356 12 0
532.	Gungaperfaud, son and heir of Sajevana Row; Vaneerperfaud attorney for;—Bond, 21st October 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	85,000 0 0	105,060 5 1
533.	Gunnais Dofs Mootsudee Suddaret;—Arrears due from the Nabob Wallajah, pagodas 102. 38. 20; and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah 199. 32. 74. -	302 29 14	
534.	Guzzuffur Ali, and Golam Ali, sons and heirs of Golam Hussain Palcur;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to their late father.		
535.	Guzzuffur Ali;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
536.	Hadee Ali Khan, darogah of the Dewan Khana;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
537.	Hafiz Mahomed Cawn; W. D. Brodie, Esq. attorney to;—Claims for the balance due to him as renter of Nellore, on the final settlement of his accounts with the Durbar, which took place on the 4th July 1801, by order of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	38,074 8 0	17,937 12 3
538.	Hafiz Mahomed Nasir Khan Behander, assignee of Carcem ul Nefsa Begum; W. D. Brodie, Esq. attorney for;—Balance of a bond, 5th April 1781, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	107,675 0 0	99,947 6 5

* These bonds may possibly be connected with claim N^o 47, in The London Gazette.

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claim In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
539.	Hafiz Mahomed Nafir Khan Behauder, and Omdut ul Neffa Begum, his wife; W. D. Brodie, Esq. attorney for;—Bond, 29th October 1792, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	Pagodas F. C. 72,230 0 0	£. s. d. 45,569 2 1
540.	Hafiz Mahomed Nafir Khan Behauder; W. D. Brodie, Esq. attorney for;—Bond, 29th March 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of Mr. Edward Boisdauue, for the benefit of the said Hafiz Mahomed Nafir Khan, for Madras pagodas 50,000, being for money lent on account of the Company's kists - - - - -	57,300 0 0	39,246 13 10½
541.	Hafiz Mahomed Nafir Khan Behauder; W. D. Brodie, Esq. attorney for;—Two bonds, 27th June 1801, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; one in the name of Darmasfa Moodelly, for Madras pagodas 29,815; the other in the name of Chinniah Moodelly, for Madras pagodas 11,540, for money lent, the property of the said Hafiz Mahomed Nafir Khan, on account of the Company's kists - - - - -	47,558 10 40	21,762 0 2½
542.	Hafiz Mahomed Nafir Khan Behauder; W. D. Brodie, Esq. attorney for;—Two bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in the name of Darmasfa Moodelly, but the property of Hafiz Mahomed Nafir Khan, one dated 31st of July 1797, for pagodas 25,000, for money lent on account of the Company's kists; the other 1st November 1798, for pagodas 30,000, for money lent on the occasion of the marriage of his son the late Taje ul Omrah - - - - -	55,000 0 0	28,719 3 4
543.	Hafiz Mohummud Hyder;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount of subsistence money due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
544.	Hafiz Fullai Mohummud Khan, son of Mohummood Yusoof;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, about - - - - -	150 0 0	
545.	Hafiz Shaik Mohummud Megurabee, head darogah of buildings;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	1,353 25 25	
546.	Hafiz Mohummud Ibrahim Khan Naib, Killedar of Nellore;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	900 37 77	
547.	Hafiz Mukhfee, son of Hafiz Mufleh Ooddeen, counter of beads;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
548.	Hafiz Mohummud Ghous, teacher of Ryfe ul Omrah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
549.	Hafiz Kaudir Hossain Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
550.	Hafiz Syed Noor Ali, religious instructor;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	579 15 60	
551.	Hajee Hufum Reza;—Claims for a gratuity under a written obligation given by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the performance of certain religious ceremonies - - - - -	A R. 100,000 0 0	11,428 9 1½
552.	Hajee Cummaul Ooddeen, darogah of the ship Sufeenutoollah;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, about - - - - -	417 0 0	
553.	Hajee Golam Moyuddeen;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	R. 1,840 0 0	
554.	Hajee Molovee Ahmad-oollah, teacher of Taje ul Omrah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
555.	Hall, John, deceased, mortgagee of three bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; John De Fries, Esq. acting administrator to the estate of, viz.—Bond mortgaged by C. Darke, 1st January 1786, for pagodas 20,000, money lent; another mortgaged by Henry Harris, 1st June 1794, for pagodas 7,851. 16. 53, for arrears of pay, articles supplied, and money lent; and another mortgaged by W. Marshall, 11th August 1792, for pagodas 3,951, for money lent - - - - -	21,802 16 53	22,562 9 11
556.	Hall Afnulli Cawn, son and heir of Abis Afnulli Cawn Behauder, deceased; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary - - - - -	6,019 2 0	3,135 5 9
557.	Hall, Major Hamilton; Edward Jones, attorney for; mortgagee of John Tulloh, Esq.;—Bond, dated 15th Rajib, 1192 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	4,630 0 0	5,426 1 0½

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
558.	Halmyer, Mrs. Ignacia, daughter and heiress of Captain Haddle, deceased; Robert Scawen, attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay - - - - -	Pagodas. F. C. 14,000 0 0	£. s. d. 12,594 15 8
559.	Hamilton, Major William; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys to;—Balance of an account current with the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary - - - - -	3,184 1 64	1,455 15 2
560.	Hanuinunt Row, Mooshuff;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
561.	Harington and Co. Messrs.; assignees and attorneys of Peer-maul Naick;—Bond, 9th July 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced - - - - -	52,323 8 0	43,081 2 9
562.	Harington and Co. Messrs.; assignees of A. Paupiah Braminy;—Bond, 1st November 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	80,000 0 0	42,454 15 10
563.	Harington and Co. Messrs.; assignees of A. Paupiah Braminy;—Four bonds, viz. 2d December 1796, for pagodas 85,000; 22d March 1787, for pagodas 88,000, of the Nabob Wallajah; and two bonds, 12th July 1798, for pagodas 56,000; and balance of a bond, 13th July 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	3,21,775 21 0	189,300 12 0
564.	Heddiutullah Shah, Caudree, religious instructor;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	Rupees. 1,080 0 0	
565.	Heera Loll, son and heir of Hunfa Raje Consummah;—Refers to the Dusters for amount due from the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	256 9 30	
566.	Heera Loll, representative of Soobanees Roy, Peischcar Khan-samane;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah.		
567.	Hiddayet Oonissa, widow of Serferaz Hossain Khan, killedar of Turoor;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to her late husband.		
568.	Hiddayet Oollah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
569.	Hineecoomar, widow of Dalchund Seriffadar;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to her husband by the Nabob Wallajah.		
570.	Hodges, Captain Joseph; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys to;—Balance of a bond, 2d October 1795, of the Nabob Wallajah to J. D. Porcher, Esq. for the benefit of Captain Hodges, being the balance of an account - - - - -	4,925 8 0	3,092 11 2
571.	Holland, Edward, Esq. assignee of Captain William Smith; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 1st August 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay - - - - -	4,499 0 0	2,532 7 1
572.	Hoormut ul Niffa Begum, assignee of Carcem ul Niffa Begum; W. D. Brodie, Esq. attorney for;—Bond, 17th June 1796, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent on account of the Company's kists - - - - -	15,428 24 0	3,612 11 5
573.	Hoormut ul Niffa Begum, assignee of Abdul Khader Khan, assignee of Chinnah Mootoo Chitty; W. D. Brodie, Esq. attorney for;—Bond, 16th July 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for cash advanced - - - - -	13,800 0 0	7,130 15 4
574.	Hoolol Sing; W. D. Brodie, Esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary - - - - -	160 0 0	73 1 5
575.	Hoormut ul Niffa Begum, widow of Khan Jehaun Khan, nephew of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah to herself.		
576.	Hope, William; Thomas De Mello, M. Dick, and G. Haly-burton, Esqrs. assignees of Cittatoor Yagunbrum, assignee of the administrators to the estate of Dava Bocunjee Causee Doss;—Bond, 8th June 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced - - - - -	55,000 0 0	59,770 7 1
577.	Horne, General Mathew; Thomas Parry, Esq. and Colonel Bell, attorneys for the representatives of the late;—Bond, 12th August 1785, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	2,000 0 0	1,550 6 7
578.	Hossainee Begum, a relation of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
579.	Hossain Mah, servant of the Nabob Wallajah's sifter;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
580.	Hossain Beebee, widow of Khajah Muckfoot Khan, killedar of Chundergheri;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to her late husband by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
581.	Hubert, J. G.; Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies to;—Debt, 27th July 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for two pictures bought by the Nabob -	200. 0 0	107 4 0
582.	Habeebah Khanum, widow of Hajee Cootubuddeen, nephew of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount of subsistence money due to her deceased husband by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
583.	Habeeboomipa, widow of Nujeeboollah Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
584.	Hughes, Mrs.; Messrs. Dalrymple and Greig, attornies for;—Bond, 1st January 1786, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to Charles Darke, for articles supplied, deposited with the late Lieutenant Abraham Hughes, by P. M. Caffin, as a security for a debt	20,000 0 0	15,347 19 0
585.	Hukeem Ahmad;—Tunka of the Omdut ul Omrah, dated 27th Rubbeebanee 1215 -	R ^r 300 0 0	35 6 0
586.	Hukeem Abdul Reza Khan;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	2,742 38 20	
587.	Hukeem Mohiuddin Khan, son and heir of Hukeem Ali Reza Kohall;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to his father by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, and to himself by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	1,375 28 10	
588.	Hukeem Meer Reza Mohummud Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
589.	Hukeem Ali Azzghur;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
590.	Hukeem Syed Mohummud Kohall;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to himself and his late father Syed Hossain Kohall, by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
591.	Hukeem Jemaul-ooddeen Khan Hall; Mohummud Hossain Ooddeen, Hukeem Allah Ooddeen, and Mohummud Syed Ooddeen, sons and representatives of Hukeem Jemaul Ooddeen Khan, deceased;—Arrears due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah -	Rupces 5,580 0 0	
592.	Hukeem Syad Meerah Kohall;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
593.	Hukeem Mohummud Shafes Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
594.	Hukeem Golam Nathai;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
595.	Hukeem Mahommud Baukur Ali;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
596.	Hukeem Mirza Hossain Ali;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	501 0 0	
597.	Hukeem Hossain Ali;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
598.	Hukeem Ahmad;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
599.	Hukeem Baukur Hossain Khan Chowdree;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
600.	Hukeem Ali Mohummud Khan Adill;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - about	Rupces. 4,000 0 0	
601.	Hukeem Golam Ali;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
602.	Hukeem Goolam Hossain Kohall;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
603.	Hukeem Chinnatumboo;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.	Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
604.	Hukeem Goolam Keza;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
605.	Hukeem Areemootoo;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
606.	Hukeem Yagapah;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
607.	Hukeem Mohummud Hussun;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
608.	Hukeem Ali Reza;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupces. 887 1/2	
609.	Hukeem Permaloo;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him.		
610.	Hukeem Dava Raje;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him.		
611.	Hullam Ali Khan, son of Abrar Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah	Rupces. 980 0 0	
612.	Hullo Beebee, widow of Dada Jahib, religious instructor;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
613.	Humayoon Buki, Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for arrears of a pension -	23,628 24 0	12,921 5 4
614.	Humnee Beebee, widow of Agha Ifsuf;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to her late husband by the Nabob Wallajah.		
615.	Hurry Dofs, assignee of Gungaperfaud; George Halyburton, Esq. attorney for;—Bond, 4th August 1769, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	4,600 0 0	7,393 8 0
616.	Hurry Dofs, brother and heir of Narasinga Dofs; Gooroo-saumy Jyer, attorney for;—Bond, 4th October 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	1,20,000 0 0	1,17,032 0 0
617.	Hurrydaiial, Mootfuddee Suddaret;—Arrears due from the Nabob Wallajah, 257. 6. 30. and from Omdut ul Omrah 192. 12. 50.	449 19 0	
618.	Hurry Sahye, Khefanchee, by his vakeel Bholonath;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
619.	Hyder Ali Hukeem;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
620.	Hyder Beebee, in attendance on Kurreeem Oonissa Begum;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
621.	Hyder Nawaz Khan, deputy of Ali Nawaz Khan Behauder;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
622.	Jacob Arathoon, assignee of Abdul Khader Khan Behauder;—Two bonds, viz. 22d July 1790, for pagodas 7,000, of the Nabob Wallajah; and 10th February 1801, for pagodas 13,125, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent -	20,125 0 0	10,840 2 5
623.	Jacob Arathoon, assignee of Mahomed Nasser Khan Behauder;—Three bonds of the Nabob Wallajah; viz. 16th July 1778, for pagodas 47,000, money lent; 3d November 1772, for S. pagodas 52,000, and Madras pagodas 35,000, money lent; 11th March 1787, for Star pagodas 5,597, granted on settlement of an account; and five bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; viz. 19th January 1797, for pagodas 10,500, for articles bought at the Europe shops on his account; 24th December 1798, for pagodas 15,346, for purchase of a house, and balance of an account for marriage expences; 30th January 1801, for pagodas 2,600, for various purchases, as per original yadaht of the assignee; 12th April 1801, for Madras pagodas 18,448. 48. 0. for amount of a Tunka paid; 15th January 1799, pagodas 12,800, for money lent -	2,11,051 6 0	230,024 13 7

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of the Principal of The Claims In the Coin Specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of the Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
624.	Jacob Arathoon, assignee of Mahomed Nasser Khan Behauder and Omdutoon Niffa Begum, his wife;—Three bonds of the Nabob Wallajah; viz. 15th May 1794, for pagodas 95,230, being for jewellery and pearls supplied by Omdutoon Niffa Begum; balance of a bond, 22 June 1782, for 1,000 Ash rafies of Arcot, and 112,000 rupees, for silver plate supplied by ditto; 15th May 1794, for pagodas 10,000, and rupees 49,000, for jewellery and gold ornaments, &c. supplied by ditto; and two bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, 25th June 1797, for 4,500 pagodas, for money lent on account of the Company's kists; 30th May 1800, for pagodas 10,000, being for marriage expenses which were promised to be defrayed by his Highness	169,730 0 0	170,230 16 1
625.	Jacob Arathoon, assignee of Durmaffa Moodelly, and Soobramoney Pillay;—Bond, 27th December 1796, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent on account of the Company's kists	6,000 0 0	3,286 0 6
626.	Jacob Arathoon, assignee of Soobramony Pillay;—Bond, 29th March 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	15,000 0 0	10,239 9 0
627.	Jacob Arathoon, assignee of Durmaffa Moodelly;—Bond, 25th January 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	14,000 0 0	7,355 3 0
628.	Jacob Arathoon, assignee of Mahomed Nasser Khan Behauder;—Bond, 10th December 1795, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	9,000 0 0	5,117 8 6
629.	Jacob Arathoon, assignee of Mahomed Nasser Khan Behauder;—Bond, 17th June 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	6,000 0 0	3,109 9 6
630.	Jacob Arathoon, assignee of Mahomed Nasser Khan Behauder;—Bond, 10th March 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, granted to Charles Darke, by which the Nabob took upon himself the responsibility of a Debt owing by Sum Samud Dowlah Behauder Sum Samjung to Charles Darke	31,908 0 0	41,469 14 0
631.	Jaffer Baig Khan, commissary of provisions for the army;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money, due by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 8,812 0 0	
632.	Jankeram, assignee of Ganput Gur Gofain, and Lutchmee Bhaurtee Gofain;—Tunka, 31st March 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	1,214 30 75	633 10 0
633.	Jankeram, English writer;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	52 35 0	
634.	Janakee Boye;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to her son, Soobarow Mohurrer, by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
635.	Jance Beebee, widow of Meer Nudgmoadden Ali Khan, Arruz Bagee, of Wallajah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah to her husband.		
636.	Jaun Allum Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money, due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
637.	Jeevana Naick;—Bond, 26th July 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	7,265 0 0	3,749 2 8
638.	Jeevana Ram, Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due from the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	5 25 23	
639.	Jeeah Beebee, in behalf of her daughter;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money, due to her by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
640.	Jeeah Beebee, daughter of Asmut Beebee;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money, due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
641.	Jelaloodeen Khan Behauder, nephew of the Nabob Wallajah, arrears of subsistence money, due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 2,400 0 0	
642.	Jemaul Mah, mother of Noor Jehaun Begum;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money, due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah to her late daughter.		
643.	Jemaul Mah Daijah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money, due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin Specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
644.	Jeswant Roy, Mohurrur of the Meer Samanee Duster;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	351 0 55	
645.	Imaum Ooddeen;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his father Khyameoddeen, Moonshiee	460 0 0	
646.	Joghee Pundut Mohurrur;—Refers to the Dusters for amount due to him from the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
647.	Jones, Edward, esq. assignee of Madah Sambah Seva Chitty;—Bond, 8th December 1789, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	46,000 0 0	31,680 15 6
648.	Jostoo Beebee, widow of Pamechund Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to her late husband by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
649.	Jomaguddala Gooroomorty Braminy, heir of Vencata Noorahoo, Vamora Janakeramiah, attorney for;—Two bonds, one dated 12th Jemadecofance 1191 Hejree, the other 23d Jemadecofance 1192 Hejree, for arrears of pay	232 18 0	278 8 3
650.	Iyyazdeen Cawn Behauder, and his wife Shaw Begum, Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Mortgage bond, 26th March 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for jewels sold	70,000 0 0	37,991 15 7
651.	Izzett Banoo;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah, and the Ameer ul Omrah.		
652.	Izzcooddeen Khan Behauder;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
653.	Kaderan Beebee, in attendance on Kurreem Oniffa Begum;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
654.	Kajah Caufm, deputy of the Household Department;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah, of subsistence money.		
655.	Kajah Kullundur, grandson of Kajah Mohummud Yusoof;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
656.	Kajah Abdoul Kurreem, in attendance on Ryfe ul Omrah;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 1,560 0 0	
657.	Kennedy, Dr. Alexander, and Major W. Dawfe, assignees of J. Tulloh, esq. assignee of Dr. Harris; Messrs. Hunter and Hay, attornies for;—Bond, 7th June 1788, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	5,000 0 0	3,593 17 9
658.	Keramututniffa;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
659.	Khader Nawaz Cawn, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for Hafiz Ahmad Cawn Behauder, executor of the estate of the late Khader Nawaz Cawn, his brother;—Two Tunkas of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; viz. Tunka, 18th November 1799, for pagodas 10,000 for money lent, and another Tunka, 6th February 1800, for pagodas 3,000, being for interest due on the former Tunka on that date	13,000 0 0	6,189 3 11
660.	Khauder Nawaz Cawn, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for Hafiz Ahmad Cawn Behauder, executor to the estate of the late, his brother;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for various advances of money made for his private accommodation at different periods	24,874 29 50	15,359 8 10
661.	Khan Allum Khan Behauder;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
662.	Khajah Sofee Ali Khan, superintendent of carriages and stables;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 1,640 0 0	
663.	Khajah Masfoof Khan, the widow of;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to her late husband.		
664.	Khajah Shah Mohummud, Killedar of Alianore;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. An. 2,564 14	
665.	Khajah Cootubuddeen Khan, Instructor of Taji ul Omrah;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. An. 3,663 3	

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C. Rupees. 0 0	£. s. d.
666.	Khajah Abdoul Azeez Khan, in attendance on Ryfe ul Omrah;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	2,300 0 0	
667.	Khodaija Beebee, widow of Azeemooddeen Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
668.	Khodaija Begum, widow of Mohummud Ghous Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to her husband by the Nabob Wallajah.		
669.	Khodaija Begum, widow of Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
670.	Khodaija Beebee;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
671.	Khodaija Begum, widow of Hyder Ali, Darogah of gardens at Arcot;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah.		
672.	Khodaija Beebee;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
673.	Khodaija Beebee, and Rahut Ooniffa, wives of Meer Cootbuddeen Khan Behauder;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
674.	Khyrooniffa;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
675.	Khyrooniffa;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
676.	Kisnafamy Braminy, Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies to;—Tunkah, 24th February 1796, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the purchase of a Europe chariot	1,500 0 0	895 17 9
677.	Kisnafamy Braminy, Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies to;—Bond, 16th September 1795, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for jewels sold	10,000 0 0	6,078 9 4
678.	Kisnafamy Braminy, Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies to;—Order of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, 14th February 1795, to pay for horses and Gentoo Priest on his account	1,500 0 0	932 17 6
679.	Kisnafamy Braminy, Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies to;—Tunka, 2d April 1796, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	2,857 6 0	1,699 9 6
680.	Kifona Dofs, Vencamala Dofs, Sham Dofs, Ranganah Dofs, Grunden Dofs, Bookna Dofs, Balamookun Dofs, Vencaty Dofs, Davaraca Dofs, and Letchmy Dofs, grandsons and heirs of Lawany Dofs Nanfaa Soucar, deceased, Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies to;—Two Bonds, 23d August 1794 and 8th April 1776, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	87,600 0 0	60,802 8 5
681.	Kifina Row, son and heir of Anunda Row Soucar, Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies to;—Bond, 30th March 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	38,000 0 0	28,215 15 7
682.	Kisnafawmy Braminy, Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies to;—Claim for the amount of Messrs. Kinderley, Watts, and Co. bill on him for sundry articles of wearing apparel, supplied the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	1,722 21 0	901 1 7
683.	Kisnafawmy Braminy, Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies to;—Amount purchase of a carriage, presented to Mr. W. Abbott, by order of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	900 0 0	539 1 3
684.	Kisnafawmy Braminy, Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies to;—Balance of an account with the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the purchase of garden by his order	12,000 0 0	8,613 7 8
685.	Kisnafawmy Braminy, Messrs. Harington and Co. attornies to;—for arrears of salary	10,285 30 0	4,628 11 5
686.	Kisnafawmy Braminy, adopted son and heir of Vencatafoo, George Halyburton, esq. attorney for;—Bond, 22d February 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	72,000 0 0	113,736 0 0
687.	Kisnafamah Chitty;—Bond, 23d November 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	15,000 0 0	17,410 10 5
688.	Kifina Row, son and heir of Senevafa Row;—Bond, 15th Jemadec ul Avel 1193 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	25,000 0 0	
689.	Kisnafamah Chitty, son and heir of Aroomooga Chitty;—Bond, 4th June 1789, of the Nabob Wallajah, for the balance of an account	35,000 0 0	24,463 3 1

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
690.	Kishen Row M, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary as Peishchar of the Arcot District	4,428 24 0	2,022 7 10
691.	Kishen Row M, in behalf of his son Govind Row, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	1,371 18 0	626 5 8
692.	Kishen Row M, in behalf of his son Auntajee Punth, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	1,371 18 0	626 5 8
693.	Kishen Row M, in behalf of his son-in-law, Sam Row, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	1,371 18 0	626 5 8
694.	Kishen Row M, in behalf of his nephew Rung Row, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	1,371 18 0	626 5 8
695.	Kifina Row, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	410 0 0	187 4 7
696.	Kishnum Sitty;—Tunka of the Nabob Wallajah, dated 14th Showal 1192, for money lent by Vencaty Shab on a pledge of jewels	2,600 0 0	2,224 2 0
697.	Kishen Row, son of Vencat Row, Serishtadar;—Arrears due from Omdut ul Omrah	392 6 25	
698.	Kishen Row, Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due from the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	1,488 21 0	
699.	Kishen Row, son and heir of Nyabut Ram Row;—Arrears due from the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah	3,507 0 0	
700.	Kishen Row, Serishtadar;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	91 30 15	
701.	Kishen Row, Madhoo Roy, attorney for;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	188 25 25	
702.	Kishen Row, Gomastah;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah.		
703.	Kifina Boye;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to her late husband Banajee Row Serishtadar 189. 4. 40, and balance due on a tunka 143. 33. 60. for salary	332 38 20	
704.	Kishen Row, Mooshuff;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	48 2 65	
705.	Kishenchund, Mohurrur;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	49 11 20	
706.	Kishna Hukeem;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	245 23 60	
707.	Knox, G. M. esq.;—Mortgagee of two bonds assigned to Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. by Abdul Guffoor Khan Behauder; viz. one for pagodas 36,000, and the other for pagodas 57,000, for money lent	93,000 0 0	68,495 15 4
708.	Koop Row, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	800 0 0	365 6 8
709.	Koondul Row, Deputy Treasurer;—Arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah, pagodas 1,940. 0. 0. and by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah 1,406. 33. 60.	3,346 33 60	
710.	Koondul Row, Mooshuff;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
711.	Koopa Joshee, or astronomer;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
712.	Koorshaid Mohummud, son of Koorshaid Ahmud Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his late mother.		
713.	Koorshaid Ahmud Khan, akbarnavees or news-writer;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears due of subsistence money by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
714.	Kummeeroodeen Khan, Khansummah of the Nabob Wallajah's sifter;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
715.	Kummaulodeen Hossain Khan Behauder;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
716.	Kummeeroodeen Hossain Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
717.	Kunda Row, Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to his father Illawunt Row by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and claims as due to himself -	103 4 73	
718.	Kunda Beebee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to her late husband Roya Ram Roy Mootfuddee -	838 19 55	
719.	Kurreeem Beg Khan, Killedar of Outatour;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
720.	Kurreeem Beebee, daughter of Hamed Ooddeen Ahmed Khan, Cawzee of Neliere;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to her father by the Nabob Wallajah.		
721.	Kurreeem Beebee, widow of Ashoor ul Iahi;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to her late husband by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
722.	Lacy, Mary, widow of the late Richard Lacy, harness-maker in the service of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah;—Claims for arrears of pay due to her deceased husband -	144 0 0	84 12 1
723.	Lane, John King, on behalf of his wife Ann Lane, formerly De Dieu, widow and administratrix of Mont. De Dieu, deceased;—Bond, 24th September 1799, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for arrears of pay -	12,589 12 0	6,437 2 0
724.	Lautour, Francis and Co. Mortgagees of Jacob Pascal, assignee of Pierre Lafosse;—Bond, 1st August 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay -	4,066 0 0	2,289 3 1
725.	Lautour, Francis and Co. Messrs. Satur and De Monte and William McTaggart, esq. assignees of Ragoonath Row, heir and legal representative of Johnston Kishna Row;—Bond, 20th July 1792, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	85,000 0 0	54,993 1 1
726.	Laur Mahomed;—Two tunkas of the Nabob Wallajah, dated 9th Rubbee ul Awal 1193, one for star pagodas 132, and the other for rupees 21 -	137 9 0	54 17 8½
727.	Laul Mohul, widow of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
728.	Laul Beebee and Murreum Beebee, daughters of Zennut Beebee;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
729.	Lauruttee Beebee, widow of Nufirooddeen Mohommud Khan, Darogah in charge of the Palankeens;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
730.	Laul Mohommud, son of Syed Imaeel Khyrabaddee, religious instructor;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his late father.		
731.	Letchmoo Boye, widow of Vencata Row, Strenivas Row, attorney for;—Bond, 6th September 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	55,000 0 0	39,260 17 1
732.	Letchman Row Mohurrur;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	155 13 32	
733.	Letchman Row; Dewannee Dufier Gomafiah;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	193 24 15	
734.	Letchmanperfaud, Mootfuddee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	192 19 55	
735.	Lingapah Bramin, son and heir of Zaggapah Bramin, deceased; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attorneys for;—Two bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash advanced, one dated 5th Zilcad 1193, for pagodas 78,000, the other 28th March, 1780, for pagodas 121,704½ -	199,704 5 50	223,637 2 5
736.	Long, Colonel John; Messrs. Adrian De Fries and Co. attorneys to;—Balance of a tunka and debt of the Nabob Wallajah, for prize money -	17,930 0 0	15,988 19 0
737.	Lookemun, Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -		
738.	Loyd, Charles;—Bond, 10th September 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for services performed -	25,000 0 0	26,861 13 4
739.	Lutchman Bibee, Nursing Row attorney for;—Bond, 26th Rabee ul Awal 1191, Hejree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	1,875 0 0	2,316 2 9

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
740.	Lutchman Bibee; Nursing Row, attorney for;—Two bonds, 1st Ramazan 1195, Hejree, of his Highness Omdut ul Omrah, the first for pagodas 7,000; the other for pagodas 1,000, for money lent -	8,000 0 0	7,787 4 0
741.	Lutchmanperfaud, son and heir of Sewanund, Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to his father by the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
742.	Lutchmanperfaud, in behalf of the grandson of Suddanund, Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
743.	Lutchmanperfaud, grandson of Nundaloll, Seristadar to the troops;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
744.	Lutchmanperfaud, Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
745.	Lutchmanperfaud;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to his late father Gunput Ram, by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, 201. 18. 0; and to himself 13. 40. 40. -	215 16 40	
746.	Lutchmee, widow of Kishna Hukeem;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to her late husband.		
747.	Lys, Satur, and De Monte, for Francis Latour, Joseph Gessin, George Arbuthnot, George Lys, Sarquis Satur, John De Monte, and John Goldingham, Esquires, assignees of Cavalram Poondiah Sathoo;—Two bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, one dated 3d May 1790, for pagodas 44,500; the other 19th May 1790, for pagodas 61,250, for money lent on account of the Company's kists -	105,750 0 0	71,926 1 1
748.	Lys Satur, and De Monte, for Joseph Gessin, George Arbuthnot, and John De Monte, who claim on five obligations of the Nabob Wallajah, viz.;—Balance of an obligation bearing date 11th January 1788, for pagodas 5,000; an obligation dated 24th March 1788, for pagodas 18,000; one ditto, 15th March 1789, for pagodas 2,000; one ditto, 10th November 1787, for pagodas 3,000; and one ditto, 11th May 1790, for pagodas 1,500 -	27,333 23 0	19,569 6 7
749.	Maclean, Colonel, deceased, on account of Sir John Macpherson; Messrs. Harington and Co. for the estate of;—Bond, 15th February 1776, of the Nabob Wallajah, payable on the consideration of the country of Tanjore being put into the Nabob's possession -	100,000 0 0	120,365 9 7
750.	Macaulay, Colonel Collin; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond 6th October 1792, of the Nabob Wallajah, being a voluntary gift -	5,000 0 0	3,392 13 1
751.	Macpherson, James, Esq. son and heir of the late James Macpherson, Esq. deceased; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Obligation, 13th October 1795, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to Mr. Antonio De Souza, on account of Mr. Macpherson, for money lent -	50,000 0 0	28,586 6 0
752.	Madapatkum Moodookistna Moodelliar, son and heir of the late M. Vardarajah Moodelliar;—One bond, dated 2d December 1798, of his Highness Nassir ul Mulk, for pagodas 60,900, payment guaranteed by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, by an agreement bearing date 24th December 1798;—Bond, 17th June 1801, for pagodas 5,700; and tunka, 13th of December 1797, for pagodas 12,640, for money lent, the property of Vardarajah Moodelliar -	79,240 0 0	40,292 13 11
753.	Maddoo Row, Seristadar;—Arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah, pagodas 1,302. 41. 19;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount of arrears of salary as at first fixed on him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and claims arrears of an increase of salary subsequently bestowed on him, pagodas 1,474. 12. 52. -	2,777 11 71	
754.	Maddoo Row; Seristadar;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent through Hiffam ul Mulk, on account of the Company's kists -	1,000 0 0	
755.	Madhoo Row Canoongoe;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
756.	Madardaiah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
757.	Mahomed Askurree; Saueb Roy, attorney for;—Two tunkas of the Nabob Wallajah, one dated 30th Shaubaun 1191, for Rupees 2,060; the other 30 Zelhij 1191 Hegiree, for rupees 328, for arrears of pay	Rupees. 2,388 0 0	859 0 0
758.	Mahomed Yacoub, Mahomed Reza, Shaik Abdoul Kauder, Shaik Adam, and Shaik Secunder;—Tunka, 22 Rabee ul Sane 1194 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay	A. R. 28,921 0 0	3,505 4 0
759.	Mahomed Omer; Golam Hofain, attorney for;—Bond, 10th Suffer 1207 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent P. N. Pag.	13,000 0 0	8,315 13 0
760.	Mahbool Roy; Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for one year's salary as Seerishtadar in the European Buckflee department, and as Peithcar of the menial servants department of his Highness	58 22 55	33 8 6
761.	Mahomed Azuddeen Khan;—Debt of the Nabob Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay	Rupees. 3,300 0 0	442 4 0
762.	Mahomed Azuddeen Khan;—Tunka of the Nabob Wallajah, dated 11th Jemadecofanee 1192 Hegiree, for arrears of pay due to Nezamooddeen Ahmud Khan, deceased	3,818 6 34	1,312 3 0
763.	Mahomed Azuddeen Khan;—Claims for arrears of pay due to Nezamooddeen Ahmud Khan, deceased, which accrued subsequent to the date of the above tunka; and refers to the Dufers for the amount.		
764.	Mahomed Azuddeen Khan;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent	1,500 0 0	717 16 0
765.	Mahomed Yacoub;—Tunka of Omdut ul Omrah, dated 8th Shaban 1214 Hegiree, for arrears of pay as Neckarchee in his service	329 0 0	143 17 0
766.	Maha Sing, Moonthee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
767.	Mah Khanum, widow of Mirza Abdul Rahman Beg;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount of arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah, and the Ameir ul Omrah, to her late husband.		
768.	Mahur Ali Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 5,822 0 0	
769.	Mahroo Beebee, widow of Nujeeboollah Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
770.	Mah Begum;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
771.	Mairbee, daughter of Badhaw Begum, deceased, widow of Nujeeboollah Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to her late mother.		
772.	Mannar Kiftmah Chitty, son and heir of Chocapah Chitty, deceased; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 24th August 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	97,914 0 0	75,831 0 9
773.	Manewakum Comaroo Moodely, assignee of Venkiah, heir of Ranzah; James Brown, attorney for;—Bond, 19th Shaubaun 1198 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	70,000 0 0	64,801 4 0
774.	Martinz, Colonel Manuel, assignee of Henry Price; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 1st September 1781, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay	70 0 0	66 2 9
775.	Mariapah Modelliar; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Two Bonds, 1st dated 26th May 1801, for 15,000 pagodas; 2d dated 14th June 1801, for pagodas 10,000, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	25,000 0 0	11,474 10 4
776.	Marthi, Charles, Esq, assignee of Nunda Kiftmahvara Dofs, Vanamally Dofs, Samuel Dofs, Ragonud Dofs, Geredern Dofs, Bocun Dofs, Balamookun Dofs, Venkatty Dofs, and Daravaka Dofs, Letchmy Dofs, grandsons and heirs of Bavany Dofs, Nanafaa Soucar, deceased;—Bond, 14th May 1794, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	70,000 0 0	42,003 18 8½
777.	Mara Chitty, attorney and assignee of Soobaray Pillay, son and heir of Salsa Pillay;—Bond 5th Ramazan 1202 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	45,000 0 0	32,850 0 0
778.	Mara Chitty, attorney and assignee of Mootoo Samee, son and heir of Vera Sawmy Pillay;—Bond, 13th Jemmadeel Ovel 1201 Hegiree of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	85,600 0 0	63,750 0 0

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
779.	Mafahiba Beebee, widow of Meer Nasir Ali, Moonthee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to her husband by the Nabob Wallajah; and to her son Golam Ali Baufp, by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
780.	Mafa Beebee, widow of Meer Ahmud Ali Keermanee;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to her late husband by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
781.	Mathews Kishen Row, claims on twenty-five bonds in the names of different persons, and bearing the following dates, granted by Nizamooddeen Khan, Behauder, Rooknudeen Khan, Behauder, and Hufmut Jung Behauder, managers successively of the Arcot District; for money lent on account of the Company's kilts; the repayment of which was guaranteed by three Enoetnamahs of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in which he promises to refund the same himself, in the event of its not being discharged from the revenues of the said District;—Bond, 27th January 1795, in the name of John Pater, for star pagodas 615. 0. 0.; ditto, 15th February 1795; ditto, John Pater, for ditto 5,100. 0. 0.; ditto, 1st May 1795; ditto John Campbell, for ditto, 1,000; ditto, 2d August 1795; ditto, John Pater, for ditto, 5,000. 0. 0.; ditto, 3d August 1795, ditto, Samy Moodelly and Mootoo Chitty, for ditto 4,000. 0. 0.; ditto, 13th August 1795; ditto Samy Moodelly and Mootoo Chitty, for ditto 300; ditto, 14th August 1795; ditto Golaub Dofs, for ditto 4,000. 0. 0.; ditto, 30th August 1795, ditto Golaub Dofs, for ditto 1,500. 0. 0.; ditto, 27th September 1795, ditto Mr. Hall, for ditto 900. 0. 0.; ditto, 27th September 1795, ditto, Mr. Hall, for ditto 600. 0. 0.; ditto, 27th September 1795, ditto Mr. Hall, for ditto 1,500. 0. 0. granted by Nizam ul Deen Ahmud Cawn;—Bond, 4th November 1795, ditto Mr. Hall, for ditto, 1,700. 0. 0.; ditto, 4th November 1795, ditto, Mr. Hall for ditto 2,300. 0. 0.; ditto, 4th November 1795, ditto, Mr. Hall 1,525. 11. 20.; ditto, 24th November 1795, ditto, Mr. Hall, for ditto 1,000. 0. 0.; ditto, 24th November 1795, ditto, Mr. Hall, for ditto 800. 0. 0.; ditto, 24th November 1795, ditto, Mr. Hall for ditto 1,200. 0. 0.; ditto, 30th December 1795; ditto, Mr. Hall for ditto 3,000. 0. 0.; ditto, 4th January 1795, ditto, Mr. Hall for ditto 1,000. 0. 0.; ditto, 4th January 1796, ditto, Mr. Hall for ditto 2,000. 0. 0.; ditto, 27th January 1796, ditto, Mr. Hall, for ditto 500. 0. 0.; ditto, 27th January 1796, ditto, Mr. Hall, for ditto 1,000. 0. 0., granted by Rooknool Deen Ahmud Cawn;—Bond, 3d March 1796, ditto Mr. John Campbell, for ditto, 2,000. 0. 0.; ditto, 16th April 1796, ditto Mootoo Chitty, for ditto 400. 0. 0.; ditto, 1st August 1795, ditto, Mootoo Chitty, for ditto 800. 0. 0., granted by Hufmut Jung Behauder	43,740 11 20	25,081 7 0
782.	Matab Begum, widow of Nabob Omdut ul Omrah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to her.		
783.	Maurecapah Moodelly, assignee of Mr. Charles Darke; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 1st August 1792, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money advanced	3,750 0 0	2,383 19 5
784.	Mavaram Mooshuff;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
785.	Mean Khan;—Tunka, 21st Shabaun, 1214 Hegiree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay	Rupees. 558 0 0	
786.	Meah Jaun;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	An. 418 4½	
787.	Meer Razar Khan; Robert Scawen, attorney for;—Bond, 17th April 1790, for pagodas 2,000; and an account dated 24th December 1800, bearing the signature of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for pagodas 1,319. 33. 3. for money lent		
788.	Meer Razar Khan; Robert Scawen, attorney for;—Bond, 30th July 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	3,819 33 3	2,214 6 4
789.	Meer Mahomed Ally Khan;—Bond, 16th Jemadecofanee 1191 Hegiree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in the name of Hajee Mahomed Zeman, for money lent	91,347 9 0	103,035 19 4
		Rupees. 3,900 0 0	1,042 8 0

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. P. C.	£. s. d.
790.	Meer Mahomed Ally Khan;—Tunkah of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, dated 24th Shuban 1191 Hegiree, upon Mr. John De Fries	2,855 22 40	2,666 11 0
791.	Meer Mahomed Ally Khan;—Tunkah of the Nabob Wallajah, dated 1st Jemadee ul Awwal 1192 Hegiree, granted to Syed Mahomed for the price of cloth, for rupees 1,200, 42. 15, and pagodas 92. 0. 0.	400 12 0	
792.	Meer Mahomed Ally Khan;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent on the 18th Zeebigah 1213 Hegiree, by Syed Mahomed Khan, his father	2,200 0 0	1,099 0 0
793.	Meer Mahomed Ally Khan;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay due to his father Meer Syed Mahomed Khan	4,571 19 20	2,323 4 0
794.	Meer Mahomed Ally Khan;—Tunkah of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, 19th Zicad 1215, for marriage expences	1,000 0 0	132 1 0
795.	Meer Mahomed Ally Khan;—Debt of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay due to his late father, Meer Syed Mahomed	6,857 6 30	2,742 17 0
796.	Meer Mahomed Ally Khan;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for two years salary as darogah of the Cutchery	1,062 33 70	531 18 0
797.	Meer Moortaza Khan, and Meer Abdul Malee Khan;—Tunkah of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, dated 1st Jemadee ul Awwal 1212 Hegiree	400 0 0	213 8 0
798.	Meer Mohummud Hossain Khan, Aumeen;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	994 12 70	
799.	Meer Tuckeer Hossain, son and heir of Abdul Wyheed Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah to his late father		
800.	Meer Ahmad Ally, son of Asud Ally Cutwal of Arcot;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to his deceased father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
801.	Meer Suder Ali; Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
802.	Meer Hossain Ali Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
803.	Meer Peer Ali;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
804.	Meer Hyder Ali, son of Meer Ahmad Ali;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to his father by the Nabob Wallajah, and to himself by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
805.	Meer Hyder Moullim;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	362 0 0	
806.	Meer Coothee Allum;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
807.	Meer Saaddutt Ali Khan Behadur;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
808.	Meer Reza Your Khan Behadur, Buckhee;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah	3,246 18 0	
809.	Meer Hossain Ali, deputy Killedar of Myhumundul Ghur;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
810.	Meer Zinoor Abahdeen, and Meer Abdoul Hossain, sons of Meer Gollam Hossain;—Refer to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to their late father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
811.	Meer Caufin Ali;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
812.	Meer Basker Ali, son of Meer Saduc Ali;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
813.	Meer Caufin Ali Khan, Foujdar of Tinnevely;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, about	Rupees. 2,420 0 0	
814.	Meer Mahdee Khan Behadur, Buckhee;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
815.	Meer Jaffer Ali, Koonnavees;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 1,170 0 0	

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. P. C.	£. s. d.
816.	Meer Goolam Reza, darogah of military stores;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	1,144 28 3	
817.	Meer Tuckai, son of Meer Tahur Ali Khan, darogah of bullocks;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 700 0 0	
818.	Meer Gholam Ali, Killedar of Mallecottah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
819.	Meer Nizam Ali;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
820.	Meer Ahmad Ali, Killedar of Thum Kaffer;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
821.	Meer Hossain Ali, commonly called Meer Taker Khan, darogah of the workmen;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, about	Rupees. 2,400 0 0	
822.	Meer Moortza Khan, Killedar of Aroumpauk Ghur;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
823.	Meer Goolam Ali, superintendant of elephants and horses;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
824.	Meer Mohummud Hashim, son of Meer Ali Azghur;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
825.	Meer Mohummud Saduc, son of Meer Jaffer Hossain Khan, deceased;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
826.	Meer Shajat Ali Khan Behadur, Buckhee, for himself and for his sons Ameer Ali, Meer Shunfooddee Ali, Akber Ali, Meer Tuckai Ali;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
827.	Meer Aboul Mah Ali Khan, Killedar of Ongole;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
828.	Meer Ghali Ali, son of Meer Coufim;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to him		
829.	Meer Moozuffer Hossain Khan, teacher of Taje ul Omrah, for himself and for his four sons Meer Mohummud Ali, Meer Hossain Ali, Meer Fuzzily Ali, and Meer Gollam Ali;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to them by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to his mother Shumsoossia Begum, by the Nabob Wallajah.		
830.	Meer Caudir Ali, son of Jelulowdee Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
831.	Meer Nizam Ali, son of Meer Saduc Ali Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
832.	Meer Sujjud Ali Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
833.	Meer Mohummud Tuckai;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 5,803 0 0	
834.	Meer Syed Ali Khan, for himself and his son;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
835.	Meer Akber Ali, grandson of Akber Ali Shah Hossainee, religious instructor;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
836.	Meer Azum Shah; Caudree;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
837.	Meer Abasi Ali Khan, Killedar of Arcot;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah		
838.	Meer Shah Ali Gowhar, superintendant of the Palanqueens; for himself and his late father Meer Seendut Ali Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	1,163 18 45	
839.	Meer Jaffer;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims in the Coin specified	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
840.	Meer Bhakar Hossain, son of Abadah Begum;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his mother.		
841.	Meer Asid Oollah Khan Behadur, Dewan of the Jaghires;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
842.	Mello, Thomas De; assignee of Goverdun Dofs, Brigg Dofs, and Kistna Roys;—Bond, 12th January 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	40,000 0 0	27,473 4 0
843.	Mello, Thomas De; assignee of administratrix to the estate of Dava Boccunjee Causee Dofs;—Bond, 30th March 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	23,230 0 0	19,284 17 7
844.	Mirza Mohammad Hossain, Moonthee;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
845.	Mirza Goolam Hossain, son of Mohammad Asidoolah Moulam;—Arrears of subsistence money due to his deceased father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	1 3 0 } 20 0 0 }	
846.	Mirza Mohammad Ameenooddeen;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 2,600 0 0	
847.	Mirza Hossain Khan, son of Wajhoodeen Ahmud Khan Behadur;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
848.	Mohammad Usuf;—Tunka, 20th Jemadeefanee 1212 Hegiree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay	45 0 0	18 0 0
849.	Mohammad Maun, heirs of;—Tunka, 21st Rajib 1212 Hegiree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay	630 0 0	252 0 0
850.	Mohammad Asidooddeen Khan, Moonthee;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
851.	Mohammad Ishaak, Moonthee;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
852.	Mohammad Ameen Hukeem;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
853.	Mohammad Beg Hukeem;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
854.	Mohammad Akerrum Ali Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah, of subsistence money.		
855.	Mohammad Ibrahim, grandson of Golan Mohammad Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears due to his grandfather by the Nabob Wallajah, for subsistence money.		
856.	Mohammad Mohuffin;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 2,525 0 0	
857.	Mohammad Jawahid Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
858.	Mohammad Azim Ali, son of Peer Mohammad, Killedar of Pawunghur;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to his father by the Nabob Wallajah.		
859.	Mohammad Suder Khan, darogah of spearfmen;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah	Rupees. 5,000 0	
860.	Mohammad Durriah, adopted son of Shah Abdul Hossain;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabob Wallajah.		
861.	Mohammad Akbar, son of Mohammad Zamah Hyder;—Arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabobs Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah	1,652 30 75	
862.	Mohammudee Begum, daughter of Cameer Arra Begum;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to her late mother by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
863.	Mohammad Jaffer Hazaree;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
864.	Mohammad Tuckai-Ooddeen Khan, Phouzdar of Palnaud;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah	600 0 0 Mac's Pag. 1,900 0 0 Star Pag. 4,400 0 0	

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims in the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
865.	Mohammad Raiheem, son and heir of Molovee Dost Mohammad Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah to his father.		
866.	Mohammad Cootub, darogah of Buildings at Arcot;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
867.	Mohammad Nizamooddeen, darogah of the Treasury at Arcot;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
868.	Mohammad Ennautoolah, son of Khullilear Khan, and Syed Ooniffa, mother of Ennautoolah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to his late mother and himself by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
869.	Mohammad Abdallah, darogah Adawlut;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
870.	Mohammad Hubbeebollah Katib;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, about	Rupees. 600 0 0	
871.	Mohammad Usmaun, for himself and attorney, for 90 watchers at the tomb of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to them by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
872.	Mohammad Hyaat, son of Azzeezollah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
873.	Mohammad Bholai, son of Abdoul Nabbee, Darogah of the gardens;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, about	Rupees. 1,080 0 0	
874.	Mohammad Walleoolah Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
875.	Mohammad Gayafs;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, about	Rupees. 1,450 0 0	
876.	Mohammad Boakur, son of Ali Dill Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 2,664 0 0	
877.	Mohammad Rooknudeen, son of Baakur Hossain Khan, deceased;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 3,600 0 0	
878.	Mohammad Jaffer, attendant on Eitabar Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 6,000 0 0	
879.	Mohammad Salah and Mohammad Syed, sons of Abdul Mohammad Kooshnavees;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to them by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
880.	Mohammad Akknum, a relation of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
881.	Mohammad Punnah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
882.	Mohammad Punnah Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
883.	Mohammad Sadoc Gowhur, Killedar of Chittoor;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
884.	Mohammad Budderooddeen, darogah in charge of the Palankeens;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
885.	Mohammad Tajeeooddeen Khan Behadur, son in law of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, arrears of subsistence money, about	Rupees. 6,200 0 0	
886.	Mohammad Sufaer Khan, son and heir of Tutah Mohammad Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
887.	Mohammad Gayassooddeen, Kooshnavees in attendance on Rylul Omrah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
888.	Mohammad Jewad Khan, son of the Nabob Wallajah, the widow of;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
889.	Mohammad Afimollah Khan, Killedar of Rampour;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
890.	Mohammad Noorooddeen;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
891.	Mohammad Ghose Moullim;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
892.	Mohammad Ali, proclaimer of the hour of prayer;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
893.	Mohammad Ameen-ooddeen, proclaimer of the hour of prayer;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
894.	Mohammad Tuckee Ali Khan Behader, Buckshee;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	An. 817 8 0	
895.	Mohammad Abdullah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
896.	Mohammad Shareef Hossain Khan, superintendant of the stables;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
897.	Mohammad Bakur, grandson of Badsha Begum, deceased;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
898.	Mohammad Noorooddiah, religious instructor;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	Rupces. 2,400 0 0	
899.	Mohammad Ismael, son of Mohammad Moofai Saub, religious instructor;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah to his late father.		
900.	Mohammad Yacoob, son of Hajee Yukeen Ullah Shah, religious instructor;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his late father.		
901.	Molovee Syed Ali Ahmud Mudaris;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
902.	Molovee Mohammad Ismael, Mufti at Nellore;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
903.	Molovee Mohammad Ali, son of Ahmud Kullum Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabob Wallajah.	Rupces. An. 5,815 8 0	
904.	Molovee Abdoul Huck;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
905.	Molovee Hafiz Mohammad Hussain;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
906.	Molovee Abdoul Rahimaun, son of Ali Akber, teacher of Mujid ul Dowlah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
907.	Molovee Eimambekhi;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	An. 438 13 1	
908.	Monagur Dofs, son and heir of Ragoonada Dofs Vencutadree, Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, attornies by substitution for;—Bond, 5th Rabbeefanee 1194 Hejree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for ornaments sold.	62,554 0 0	68,454 18 6
909.	Monea Pilla Tremalroy, John De Fries, esq. and Vencutafawmy, executors to the estate of the late;—Balance of an account current with the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent.	4,931 17 68	
910.	Monee Loll, Mooshruff;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	88 33 5	
911.	Monee Loll, translator, son and heir of Mayaram, translator;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to his father and himself by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to himself.	55 41 60	
912.	Mootiah Modelliar, brother and heir of Tanjore Ramafwamy Moodelliar, Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies to;—Bond, 8th December 1775 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced.	138,765 0 0	180,773 3 1

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
913.	Moorat, S. M. mortgagee of A. Paupiah Braminy;—Bond, 1st November 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, being one of several granted in settlement of an account.	Pagodas. F. C. 86,560 0 0	£. s. d. 45,949 0 4
914.	Moorat, S. M. assignee of Appoo Row, son and heir of Yaguthar Ramajee;—Bond, 2d March 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.	78,000 0 0	85,780 6 8
915.	Mootra Pillay, son and heir of Samynada Pillay;—Bond, 20th April 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.	85,000 0 0	63,018 1 2
916.	Mooto Rama Moodelly, brother and heir of Agpoo Moodelly;—Bond, 7th August 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.	120,000 0 0	90,653 6 9
917.	Moorogapah Moodelly, son and heir of Colunthy Moodelly;—Bond, 30th August 1781, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.	54,000 0 0	55,501 4 0
918.	Mootofawmy Pillay, son and heir of Videnada Pillay;—Bond, 26th September 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.	60,000 0 0	52,820 0 0
919.	Moorly Dofs and Catavallaba Dofs, Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, attornies for;—Bond, 1st May 1801, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money advanced.	6,000 0 0	2,765 0 0
920.	Moonea Pillay, deceased, Mootafawmy Pillay, and P. Soobarayera, executors of the late;—Balance due on four bonds granted by Mahomed Jaffa Cawn Behader; viz. Bond, 8th December 1799 for cully chuckrums 30,000; one ditto, 1st February 1800, for cully chuckrums 20,000; one ditto, 2d February 1800, for cully chuckrums 2,300; and one ditto, 11th February 1800, for cully chuckrums 16,000, for money lent to the Circar on account of the Company's gifts.	Chuckrums. 48,581 5 3	14,727 0 2
921.	Mootoo Moodelliar;—Debt 22d April 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary as his Highness's Dubash.	18,000 0 0	10,224 0 0
922.	Mootah Anund Row, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary.	6,857 0 0	3,124 14 0
923.	Moocund Roy, representative of his father Benechund, and of his grandfather Kuvillkithen, Mooshruff of the jewel department;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the former, and by the Nabob Wallajah to the latter.		
924.	Mootoo Pillah, Arveenavees;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	322 0 0	
925.	Mooshruff Sha, Muckaudar;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
926.	Moofusser Ali Khan, darogah of the Cutcherry at Nellore;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
927.	Mooneeroonissa Begum;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
928.	Mof, George, mortgagee of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Falconer, assignees of Bedy Patty Venkiah Braminy;—Bond, 8th July, 1795, of the Nabob Wallajah, granted for the balance of an account current, settled between the Venkiah and his Highness on that date.	15,964 7 0	9,212 3 4
929.	Motheebhoo, widow of Nujeeboollah Khan, deceased;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
930.	Moyeenuddee Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to himself by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, and claims as due to his mother Bathshaw Begum by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.	Rupces. 2,300 0 0	
931.	Moyeen-ooddeen, superintendant of workmen, for himself, and as representative of his father Hafiz Mohammad Maroof;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
932.	Moyudeen Hussain Khan, son of Mohammad Tuckai Ali Khan Behader;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	An. 63 5 0 1/2	
933.	Muchdoom Hussain Khan, Killedar and Phowzdar of Chendergerry;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin Specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
934.	Mudhoor Sitty and Gopal Siaty;—Tunka of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, dated 27th Jamadee ul Awul 1212, for the value of carpets -	Pagodas. F. C. 116 0 0	£. s. d. 61 7 0
935.	Muddaree Begum;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
936.	Muddoo Beebee, daughter of Khyrooniffa;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
937.	Mujoodood ul Dowlah Behauder, W. Abbott, esq. attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for arrears of allowance -	19,284 9 0	7,713 15 10
938.	Mujoodood ul Dowlah Behauder, in behalf of his wife Amatazarah Begum, W. Abbott, esq. attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of allowance -	3,247 10 0	1,299 1 0
939.	Mujoodood ul Dowlah Behauder, in behalf of his sister Mumtaz ul Nissa Begum, W. Abbott, esq. attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of allowance -	3,247 10 0	1,299 1 5
940.	Mujoodood ul Dowlah Behauder, in behalf of his nephew Nuffal Dowlah Behauder, W. Abbott, esq. attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of allowance -	211 11 0	84 13 9
941.	Mujoodood ul Dowlah Behauder, in behalf of his son Hufain ul Deen Khan Behauder, W. Brodie, esq. attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of allowance -	862 14 0	345 3 0
942.	Mukhdoon Beebee, widow of Shaikh Murrah Moollum;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, about -	Rupees. 2,000 0 0	
943.	Mullicarjoona Dava;—Two bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent, one dated 14th October 1800, for pagodas 80,000; the other 19th May 1801, for pagodas 70,000 -	150,000 0 0	69,918 7 0
944.	Mullickool Nefa Begum, W. Abbott, esq. attorney for;—Balance of four accounts, for the arrears of rent due on the following houses by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; viz. on a house called Jordan's garden house, pagodas 3,405; on Brook's garden, pagodas 1,596. 5. 0.; on Colonel Call's house, pagodas 396. 1. 40. and again, subsequently on Colonel Call's house, pagodas 351. -	5,748 6 40	2,339 6 10
945.	Mullickool Nissa Begum, W. Abbott, esq. attorney for;—Four bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, dated as follows; viz. 18th Zehaga 1187 Hegiree, for pagodas 118,000; one ditto, 20th Jemaudeffaun 1190 Hegiree, for pagodas 128,000; one ditto, 11th Zecoyda 1194 Hegiree, for pagodas 66,113. 11½. An; and one ditto, 15th Shabaun 1195 Hegiree, for pagodas 135,000, being for the amount value of jewels and precious stones delivered over to him at his request on different pressing occasions -	An. 447,113 11½	518,572 1 0
946.	Mullickool Nissa Begum, W. Abbott, esq. attorney for;—Five bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; viz. 2d Zehij 1202 Hegiree, for pagodas 14,000; one ditto, 2d Zuffar 1203 Hegiree, for pagodas 46,000; one ditto, 1st Shaval 1206 Hegiree, for pagodas 13,000 for money lent; and two bonds, one dated 4th Rabiffany 1210 Hegiree, for pagodas 163,000. the other, 14th Shabaun 1214 Hegiree, for pagodas 50,000 for cash lent and jewels delivered on account of the Company's kifts -	295,000 0 0	144,956 7 9
947.	Mullickool Nissa Begum, W. Abbott, esq. attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of allowance -	27,028 9 0	10,811 8 10
948.	Mulhar Row, Mootfuddie;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	377 6 30	
949.	Mullick Mahmoud Ali Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money allowed to him and his family by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	Rupees. 6,600 0 0	
950.	Mullick Hoffain Khan, Mustager of Timree;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
951.	Mullickool-ulma, Abdoul Ali Mohummud;—Arrears of subsistence money pagodas 384, and arrears of salary as Molovee, pagodas 380. due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	764 0 0	
952.	Mullickool-ulma, Abdoul Ali, in behalf of his son Molovee Abdoubub;—arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	672 0 0	

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin Specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
953.	Munnoo Sob; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary -	Pagodas. F. C. 220 0 0	£. s. d. 54 16 0
954.	Murah Hoffain, son of Fukkeer Ooddeen Hukeem;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
955.	Murreum Begum Sydanee;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
956.	Murreum Sahiba Hajanee, widow of Ameen Ooddeen Khan Izzutt;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due to her late husband by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
957.	Mufury Begum, widow of Mahomed Khan Ilam Khan Behauder; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Balance of a tunka, 12th of Shaval 1215 Hegiree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent -	1,671 6 0	600 18 0
958.	Mustapha Ali Khan Hal, Buckshee;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his late father Mustapha Ali Khan and to himself.		
959.	Nabatimah;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
960.	Nafeefah Beebee, daughter of Mohummud Reza Khan, killeddar of Daoghur;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
961.	Nagapah Braminy, brother and heir of Ramsaun Sahoo;—Bond, 22d November 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	105,000 0 0	76,609 3 10
962.	Nagozee Row; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 17th November 1783, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	86,000 0 0	79,248 3 6
963.	Nair Poonna Pillay;—Two bonds, one dated 5th April 1788, for pagodas 20,000; the other, 18th February 1793, for pagodas 16,000, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	36,000 0 0	61,103 10 0
964.	Namber Sooba Row, grandson of Namber Vencata Soobyer;—Bond, 23d June 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	115,000 0 0	130,264 7 1
965.	Nama Shewayum Hukeem;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
966.	Narrain Pillay, son and heir of Vencatachilla Pillay;—Bond, 23d August 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	96,000 0 0	84,934 8 0
967.	Narahoo Pillay, son and heir of Bouchier Narrain Pillay; George Halyburton, esq. attorney for;—Bond, 8th August 1777, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced -	22,000 0 0	26,900 2 8
968.	Narrain Reddy, brother and legal representative of Convidah Reddy, deceased; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 6th November 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	97,000 0 0	74,729 17 3
969.	Narahurry Pundah, son and heir of Sevafunker Pundah, deceased; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 23d June 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	70,000 0 0	54,450 8 2
970.	Narasingiah Braminy; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 13th July 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent -	55,000 0 0	29,522 3 10
971.	Narasinga Royer, son and heir of Sakajee Naick;—Bond, 22d August 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	85,000 0 0	60,741 19 4
972.	Narasinga Row, son and heir of Sathagerry Naick;—Bond, 18th July 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	115,000 0 0	86,997 10 0
973.	Narrain Chitty, son and heir of Condapah Chitty;—Balance of three bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent, dated as follows: 2d September 1788, for pagodas 4,000; 19th September 1788, for pagodas 18,000; 28th March 1799, for pagodas 2,000 -	18,025 0 0	13,265 2 0½

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
974.	Narrain Chitty, son and heir of Condapah Chitty;—Balance of a tunkay, 22d July 1792, for pagodas 5,000; and bond, 21st June 1801, for pagodas 3,900, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	Pagodas. F. C. 5,300 0 0	£. s. d. 2,647 15 1
975.	Narrain Pillay, son and heir of Yella Pillay;—Bond, 14th May 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	82,000 0 0	63,964 13 3
976.	Narasinga Roydoo, son and heir of Ramana Pundit;—Bond, 14th November 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	115,000 0 0	128,110 0 0
977.	Narasinga Pillay, son and heir of Satha Pillay;—Bond, 25th Ramzan 1199 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced - - - - -	96,000 0 0	74,464 0 0
978.	Narasinga Row, son and heir of Baupana Naick;—Bond, 19th Zilcad 1203 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent on account of the Company's kists - - - - -	85,000 0 0	64,405 6 4
979.	Narasing Row; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution of;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary as Secristadar of the district of Arcot - - - - -	1,200 0 0	548 0 0
980.	Narrain Row;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary - - - - -	273 35 0	
981.	Narrain Row, writer;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah; and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	111 7 25	
982.	Narrain Row, Gomastah in the Hindee Seresta;—Arrears due from the Nabob Wallajah - - - - -	431 16 70	
983.	Narhurry Row, son of Vencat Row;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his father. - - - - -		
984.	Narraidee Beebee, daughter and heiress of Bhood Sing Mohurrur;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to her late father - - - - -	131 23 72	
985.	Narrain Roy, Mootfuddee, Madhoo Roy, attorney for;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	129 11 76	
986.	Narrain Dofs Hukeem;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah. - - - - -		
987.	Native Infirmary; John Underwood, attorney for the Committee of the;—Claims for the amount of the subscription of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to that institution - - - - -	2,000 0 0	800 0 0
988.	Neelacantha Tawker; Sadaseva Veyasoo and Vaneram Dava, attorneys for the heirs of;—Claim on the following obligations of the Nabob Wallajah; viz. balance of a tunka, 27th June 1788, for pagodas 6,100; of a tunka, 29th November 1778, for pagodas 12,886.42. 15.; and of another tunka of the same date, for pagodas 4,990.8. 35.; a bond, same date, for pagodas 1,200, for the value of jewels sold to the Nabob; balance of a bond, 14th January 1775, for rupees 1,090, for cash paid on a bill of exchange drawn by the Nabob; and bond, 23d May 1789, for pagodas 14,607. 17. 53. for money lent. - - - - -	35,790 42 43	38,399 0 10
989.	Neelacantha Tawker; Sadaseva Veyasoo, and Vaneram Dava, attorneys for the heirs of;—Claim on the following obligations of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; viz.: bond, 8th June 1801, for pagodas 4,400; and ditto, 17th June 1801, for pagodas 21,400, for money lent on account of the Company's kists; and balance of a bond, 6th May 1780, for pagodas 51,214. 33. 60. for cash lent - - - - -	66,089 29 40	61,929 1 4
990.	Neelacantha Tawker; Sadaseva Veyasoo and Vanceram Dava, attorneys for the heirs of;—Balance of a bond, 10th February 1776, for pagodas 10,500; and bond, 7th March, 1782, for pagodas 8,500, of the Ameer ul Omrah, for jewels sold - - - - -	16,178 38 55	19,480 11 7
991.	Nehall Chund, brother and representative of Boogchund, Moonhee;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah. - - - - -		
992.	Neil, John, esq. mortgagee of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, and Haliburton; Messrs. Parry and Pugh, attorneys to;—Bond, 1st January 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay, &c. - - - - -	14,322 0 0	12,044 16 0
993.	Nenipah Chetty, son and heir of Raja Gopaula Chitty;—Bond, 20th September 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent - - - - -	110,000 0 0	118,044 13 9

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
994.	Neville, Lieutenant Joseph, deceased; J. Pascal, attorney to Mrs. T. Neville, administratrix to;—Bond, 31st December 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay - - - - -	Pagodas. F. C. 3,226 0 0	£. s. d. 2,635 8 11
995.	Nintera Rama Sawmy Chitty;—Bond, 16th May 1801, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	10,000 0 0	4,601 18 4
996.	Nixon, Captain John, assignee of Messrs. Chase, Chinnery, Macdowall and Co. assignees of A. Paupiah Braminy;—Bond, 1st November 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	100,000 0 0	53,027 6 3
997.	Nizamuddeen Ahmud Khan;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent under a Wajib ul Urz, dated 25 Rabeeefanee 1210 Hegiree; and Refers to the Dusters for the amount due. - - - - -		
998.	Nizamuddeen Ahmud Khan;—Claims under an Enoetnamah, granted by Omdut ul Omrah, in the name of Paupiah Braminy, dated 12th Suffer 1216, Hegiree, for Madras pagodas - - - - -	8,700 0 0	4,779 6 0
999.	Nizamuddeen Ahmud Khan;—Tunka, dated 17th Ramzan 1204 Hegiree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, granted to Ameer ud Dowla, for the price of three elephants - - - - -	970 0 0	472 16 0
1000.	Nizamuddeen Ahmud Khan;—Debts of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay from the 1st Shabaan 1203, to the 19th Rubbee ul Awal 1216 - - - - -	Rupees. 3,300 0 0	377 3 0
1001.	Nizamooddeen, son in law of Mohummud Nawas Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah - - - - -	328 24 0	
1002.	Nizamooddeen, darogah of servants;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah. - - - - -		
1003.	Nogogee Row, for himself and his brother Jenardun Row;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to them by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah. - - - - -		
1004.	Nonnys, John;—Claims for arrears of pay as Serjeant Major of the Nabob Wallajah's body guard; and refers to the Durbar accounts in proof of his claim, and for the amount due to him. - - - - -		
1005.	Nonind Roy, Seristadar;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	25 12 71	
1006.	Nooncurrin, Moolshruff of the medicine warehouse;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	107 7 2	
1007.	Nooncurrin, Mootfuddee of the Khanfamanee;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah. - - - - -		
1008.	Nooncurrin, Mootfuddee, attached to Serferaz Khan Behander;—Arrears due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	219 30 15	
1009.	Noorooddeen Hossain son of Goolam Ahmud Sawattee;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah. - - - - -		
1010.	Noor-ooniffa Begum, widow of Goolam Nuckee Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah to her late husband. - - - - -		
1011.	Norris, Hugh, esq. Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Three Bonds, 21st June 1777, of his Highness Ameer ul Omrah, for money lent - - - - -	26,000 0 0	30,488 1 3
1012.	Noyer Poenapillay; W. D. Brodie, attorney for;—Claims for arrears of a pension bestowed on him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for services performed - - - - -	3,114 10 10	1,419 7 10
1013.	Nubbeeyaur Khan, son in law of Mohummud Abrar Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah - - - - -	Rupees. An. 997 8 0	
1014.	Nuddeem-ooniffa;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah. - - - - -		
1015.	Nufeeza Beebee, Khodouja Beebee, Koolfoom Beebee, for themselves, and as representatives of Aiallah Beebee;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. - - - - -		
1016.	Nujimooddeen Ali, and others relations of Momia Ali Khan, darogah of goldsmiths, deceased;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to Momia Ali Khan. - - - - -		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of the Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.
1017.	Nujjeeboollah Khan, grandson of Nujjee-boollah Khan, deceased;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
1018.	Nundaloll, Serisittadar Suddaret;—Arrears due from the Nabob Wallajah 497. 6. 30. and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah 223. 27. 3.	920 33 33	
1019.	Nundoo Comar;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to her brother Bundee Dols, Serisittadar of the infantry, by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1020.	Nurling Row; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	270 0 0	123. 6 0
1021.	Nurling Row; W. D. Brodie, Esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; arrears of salary	300 0 0	135 19 10
1022.	Nurling Row, son of Vincat Row;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to his father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1023.	Nurling Row, Mohurrur;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	75 32 27	
1024.	Nurling Row, Mootfuddee; Madhoo Roy, attorney for;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	166 25 25	
1025.	Nurling Row, son and heir of Ramchander Row, Serisittadar;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1026.	Nuzzur Moyuddeen, Deputy Cauzee of Nellore;—Refers to the Dufers for the arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
1027.	Nyaroo Jyafwamy Pillay; Nyaroo Gopaul Kistna Pillay, and Nyaroo Nairain Sawmy Pillay, sons and heirs of Verda Pillay;—Promissory note of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, dated 2d August 1773, payable to bearer on demand, bearing the indorsement of "Joseph Smith," by whom the note is stated to have been given to Verda Pillay, as a reward for personal services	3,533 15 0	5,426 10 0
1028.	Nyaz Ali, son of Meer Shabazz Hossaince;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1029.	Nynecomur, widow of Benechund Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Wallajah.		
1030.	Omajee Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1031.	Omajee, Dewanny Dufar Gomastah;—Claims arrears due to his late brother Vencat Row, from the Nabob Wallajah, pagodas 484. 32. 25. and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah pagodas 54. 20. 66. and arrears due to himself from Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, pagodas 148. 10. 27.	687 21 38	
1032.	Ootimchund, Akbarnavees;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah; and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	105 31 70	
1033.	Ouleah Beebee, widow of Golaum Ahmad Sawatte;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to her late husband.		
1034.	Pachayapah Moodelliar, son and heir of Tandava Moodelly;—Bond, 10th June 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	95,000 0 0	68,262 1 0
1035.	Padumloll, Moonstee;—Arrears due to his late father Roy Dalchund Moonstee, pagodas 138. 14. 61. and to himself 223. 9. 67.	361 24 47	
1036.	Papau Moodelly, son and heir of Narrain Moodelly, deceased; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Bond, 10th September 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	55,000 0 0	42,544 7 8
1037.	Pareapauliam Annogum Moodelly, assignee of the representatives of Saravana Moodelly, deceased;—Bond, 7th February 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.	85,000 0 0	77,423 12 2
1038.	Parry, Thomas, esq. assignee of Paupiah Braminy;—Bond, 12th July 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money advanced on account of the Company's kists	51,000 0 0	26,358 9 11

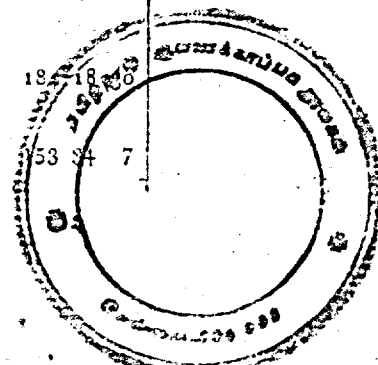
No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of the Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.
1039.	Parry, Thomas, esq.;—Claims for arrears of salary as a Military officer in the service of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
1040.	Paterfon, James, esq. assignee of, and trustee for, the heirs of Muddoo Mulla Reddy;—Bond 5th of April 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	15,004 0 20	7,021 1 4
1041.	Paterfon, James, esq. assignee and trustee of Narasingah Row; son and heir of Nangajee Row, deceased;—Bond, 23d Feb. 1777, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	100,000 0 0	118,980 5 7
1042.	Paterfon, James, esq. assignee and trustee of Rungah Samy Pillay, son and heir of Narrain Pillay;—Bond, 11th May 1783, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	107,000 0 0	133,182 9 15
1043.	Paterfon, James, esq. assignee of, and trustee for, Vetellah Dols;—Bond, 14th June 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of Chillah Poonoo Coaty Jyah, Dubath, for money lent	95,000 0 0	89,901 7 6½
1044.	Paterfon, James, esq. assignee of, and trustee for, Vullappoo Dols;—Bond, 22d April 1783, of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of Chillah Poonoo Coaty Jyah, Dubath, for money lent	110,000 0 0	107,747 4 11½
1045.	Paterfon, James, esq. assignee and trustee for, Ventillah Dols;—Bond, 24th June 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of Chillah Poonoo Coaty Jyah, Dubath, for money lent	95,000 0 0	92,316 12 1½
1046.	Pater, General John; Thomas Parry, esq. attorney for;—Bond, 4th November 1795, granted by Mahomed Rook-nuddeen Khan, on account of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money advanced for payment of the Company's kists	50,000 0 0	49,443 7 2½
1047.	Paupoo Chetty, and Ponipah Moodelly, assignees of Candapah Naick; George Halyburton, esq. attorney for;—Bond, 17th November 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	2,500 0 0	1,426 7 8
1048.	Pearree Begum, widow of Wudgeooddeen Khan Behauder;—Two Tunkas of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, one dated 27th Rabeefanee 1213, the other 25th Zilcaud 1214 Hegerree, for arrears of pay	50,000 0 0	38,744 9 0
1049.	Pearree Begum, widow of Wudgeooddeen Ahmad Khan Behader;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	Rupees. 2,400 0 0	960 0 0
1050.	Pearree Begum;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to herself and her mother-in-law Sara Beebee, by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1051.	Peermawll Naick; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies to;—Balance of an account current with the Nabob Wallajah, closed 30th June 1782, for the price of elephants sold to his Highness Omdut ul Omrah	773 14 0	763 19 6
1052.	Perfanore Ram Row, son and heir of Vencata Royer;—Bond, 31st March 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	125,000 0 0	85,312 10 0
1053.	Permaul Naick, brother and heir of Mootookisnamah Naick;—Bond, 12th May 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah; consideration unknown	80,000 0 0	62,400 0 0
1054.	Perfuna Beebee;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1055.	Poorshootum, Mootfuddee, Madhoo Roy, attorney for;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	151 19 55	
1056.	Pool Pool Setah Ramiah, son and heir of Pool Pool Kist-niah; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attornies for;—Bond, 3d January 1799, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	195,500 0 0	110,340 14 0
1057.	Praboo Dols, and Poorshatana Dava, mortgagees of Messrs. Chase, Chinnery, Macdowall, and Co. assignees of A. Paupiah Braminy;—Bond, 12th July 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	40,000 0 0	21,466 14 0
1058.	Probou Dols; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies to;—Bond, 17th June 1801, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent	3,300 0 0	1,512 0 7
1059.	Puchama, widow of Hukeem Rama Naick;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to her late husband by the Nabob Wallajah.		
1060.	Purnanund, Mootshuti;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of the Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.
1061.	Raees Onniffa Begum; Saib Roy, attorney for;—Bond, 11th Rabeofance 1211 Hegiree of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	Pagodas. F. C. 40,000 0 0	£. s. d. 19,747 18 3
1062.	Ragoonada Row, nephew and heir of Kistna Row; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attorneys for;—Two Bonds, one dated 16th July 1792, for pagodas 25,000; the other 10th July 1792, for pagodas 96,000, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced	121,000 0 0	82,794. 6 8
1063.	Ragoonada Row, Mohurrur;—Arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah	428 25 25	
1064.	Rahmut Beebee, daughter of Nuffuroolla Khan, son in law of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to her late father.		
1065.	Rahmut Beebee;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1066.	Raiham Onniffa Begum, daughter of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1067.	Raiheem Onniffa, daughter of Mahibullah Shah, head priest;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to her late father.		
1068.	Raihmaun Ali Khan Behauder, Buckshee;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1069.	Rajago; aila Jyah, brother and heir of Sevaramah Jyah;—Bond, 23d April 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	93,000 0 0	70,416 2 3
1070.	Rajah Khoobchand;—Claims for arrears of pay as Moonshiee, in the offices of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	950 0 0	503 19 0
1071.	Rajah Raghoonath Roy;—Claims under an Enoetnamah of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, dated 17th Jemadefanee 1211 Hegiree, arrears of pay for military service	10,807 0 0	4,322 16 0
1072.	Rajah Row, son and heir of Ramchunder Row, Persian writer;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1073.	Rajah Hukeem;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah		
1074.	Ramafawmy Soucar; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 7th July 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	78,000 0 0	64,624 3 6
1075.	Ramachundra Butt, nephew and administrator to Bavany Sunkerbutt, deceased; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 18th July 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent	74,000 0 0	61,256 11 10
1076.	Ramah Row, brother and heir of Soobah Row;—Bond, 6th October 1781, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	95,000 0 0	97,185 0 0
1077.	Rama Naick, son and heir of Ragonauda, Naick;—Bond, 23d, November 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	82,000 0 0	59,823 11 7
1078.	Ramachundra Butt, and Caffavroy Moodelly, the heirs of Chhillapah Moodelly; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attorneys for;—Bond, 17th February 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash advanced	138,000 0 0	109,001 12 0
1079.	Ramachundra Dava; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 13th May 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	55,000 0 0	41,806 0 6
1080.	Ramafawmy, Dubash; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 4th September 1795, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	93,877 0 0	53,872 10 9
1081.	Ram Row Braminy; W. D. Brodie, Esq. attorney for the widows and heirs of;—Four Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, in the names of different persons, viz.; bond, 7th November 1792, in the name of Cavalram for pagodas 63,153, for money lent the Omdut ul Omrah, with the knowledge of Wallajah; ditto, 25th December 1787, for Arcot rupees 30,000, in the name of Sooboo Row Saboo; one ditto, 12th July 1788, for pagodas 50,000, in the name of Gopaul Row Saboo; and another, 23d February 1790, for pagodas 7,000, in the name of Cavalram Gomafiah, for money lent the Nabob Wallajah	128,724 18 0	36,651 0 1

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.
1082.	Ram Row Braminy, W. D. Brodie, esq.; attorney for the widow and heirs of;—Debt of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of pay as Dewan in his service	Pagodas. F. C. 7,141 36 0	£. s. d. 4,606 5 3
1083.	Ram Row Braminy; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for the heirs of Lutchman Row Braminy, brother of Ram Row Braminy;—Debt of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay as Seriffadar, in the service of the Circar	2,500 0 0	1,612 6 7
1084.	Ramafawmy Pillay, son and heir of Camarafawmy Pillay;—Bond, 1st September 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	38,000 0 0	27,896 4 9
1085.	Ramana Naick, son and heir of Bawanny Naick;—Bond, 30th September 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	60,000 0 0	45,150 0 0
1086.	Ramafawmy Iyer, brother and heir of Gopaul Kistna Iyer, Bond, 20th November 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	85,000 0 0	63,698 1 2
1087.	Rama Row, son and heir of Vencata Row, Anunda Ramiah, and Vencata Chariah, attorneys for;—Bond, 6th June 1775, of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of Chingulvaroy Moodelly, for money lent, the property of Vencata Row	200 0 0	212 6 8
1088.	Rama Row, son and heir of Vencata Row, Anunda Ramiah, and Vencata Chariah, attorneys for;—Balance of an account current with his highness Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay as Moonshiee, in part payment of which a tunka, dated 20th March 1776 for rupees 1,550, was granted, but no part thereof discharged	2,711 2 60	2,760 14 1
1089.	Ramachundra Row, son and heir of Samayah Shroff;—Bond, 7th October 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	65,000 0 0	63,346 7 0
1090.	Ramakistna Moodelly, son and heir of Antiapah Moodelly;—Bond, 30th December 1769, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	66,811 22 40	106,100 22 2 1/2
1091.	Ramoo Moodelly, son and heir of Mootoo Moodelly;—Bond, 19th April 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	76,000 0 0	67,396 5 0
1092.	Ramanjaloo, son, and Pottama mother of Bondaloo Boloo Naick, deceased, S. Bawoonoy attorney for;—Balance of a bond, 20th September 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	11,893 20 0	6,424 5 6
1093.	Rama Samy Iyer, son and heir of Vencatafoobah Iyer;—Two bonds, one dated 4th March 1789, for pagodas 83,000; the other 23d July 1780, for pagodas 65,000, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	148,000 0 0	128,675 1 2
1094.	Ramachundra Bhutt;—Bond, 17th June 1801, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	5,000 0 0	2,290 2 8
1095.	Ram Row, son of Appajee Pundit, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	680 0 0	310 10 6
1096.	Ram Row, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	342 36 0	156 11 2
1097.	Ramchunder Row, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	162 36 0	74 7 5
1098.	Ram Row;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary for one year as a Seriffadar in the Dewanee Department	91 8 0	42 13 6
1099.	Ramechundra, English writer;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to his late father Vencatachellum and himself, and claims as due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, pagodas 2,782. 40. 17. to his father, and pagodas 285. 9. 60. to himself	3,067 49 77	
1100.	Ram Row, Moostafee Peishcar;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	128 26 61	
1101.	Ramchunder Row;—Arrears due from the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah to his late father Ragonaut Row, pagodas 120. 21. 0. and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to himself, pagodas 63 39. 30.		
1102.	Camchitty Moonshiee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him from the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	53 34 7	

* So in the Madras Gazette.

D d



No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. P. C.	£. s. d.
1103.	Ram Row, Mootfuddee, Madhoo Roy attorney for;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	142 38 53	
1104.	Ramkithen, son and heir of Parumfook Serihtheadar;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	97 37 25	
1105.	Ram Row, Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1106.	Ramali Akimiah, widow of Gopaul Ayah Inkeem;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to her late husband by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1107.	Rangmath Pantaloo, adopted son and heir of Rajah Beerbur Behauder;—Two bonds of the Nabob Wallajah; viz. Bond, 29th July 1778, for pagodas 100,120; and another, 25th March 1777 for pagodas 80,000, money lent	180,120 0 0	217,573 10 6
1108.	Ranganatham, son and heir of Ambalavana Moodelly;—Bond, 30th August 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	65,000 0 0	43,820 16 8
1109.	Ranjoo Pundit, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	410 0 0	187 4 8
1110.	Rano Row, Mohurree;—Arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah	214 12 68	
1111.	Rasoomah Moglane;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1112.	Reza Ahmed Khan, and Sharceef Ali Khan, sons of Nawazith Hassan Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah	2,039 0 0	
1113.	Reza Hossain Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1114.	Roebuck, B. esq. assignee of Messrs. Tulloh Brodie, Halyburton, and Co.;—of one-third of the balance of a bond, dated 12th of January 1787, for 110,500 pagodas of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	97,900 0 0	73,104 18 6
1115.	Roebuck, B. esq. assignee of Suncow Safachelle Chitty;—Bond, 8th April 1789, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	42,500 0 0	29,835 15 6½
1116.	Roebuck, B. esq. assignee of Mahomed Akkas Khan;—Bond 16th October 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	50,632 0 0	44,439 1 7
1117.	Roebuck, B. esq. assignee of Hafizah Beebee;—Bond, 15th October 1775, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	53,000 0 0	69,420 8 3½
1118.	Roebuck, B. esq. assignee of Cootee Ingar;—Bond, 16th of October 1777, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	92,500 0 0	112,266 0 2
1119.	Roebuck, B. Esq. assignee of Etull Row;—Bond, 1st Zelhij 1206 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	62,000 0 0	43,654 15 10½
1120.	Roebuck, B. esq. assignee of Vallab Dofs;—Bond, 24th Zeelade 1199 Hegiree of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	87,000 0 0	87,213 11 4
1121.	Roeknoodeen Mohammed, Cawzee at Nutharungger;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1122.	Roy Narrain Dofs;—Obligation 14th September 1789, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, guaranteeing the payment of this amount, lent on account of the Circa to Hussain ul Mulk, on his Bond in the name of Lieutenant Francis James	10,000 0 0	4,933 17 7
1123.	Roya Reddy Row, assignee of Rama Row Patmajee;—Balance of an obligation, 25th Rabee ul Awal 1214 Hegiree of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	32,345 0 0	16,754 7 1
1124.	Roya Reddy Row;—Bond, 12th Suffer, 1216 Hegiree, in the name of Yefvetjee Daya;—Of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent by the claimant on account of the Company's Kists	13,945 0 0	6,663 0 8
1125.	Roya Reddy Row;—Bond, 7th Suffer, 1216 Hegiree, in the name of Gundevady Narrain Chitty, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money paid to Mr. Samuel, and Mr. Fitzgerald by his order	9,447 0 0	4,516 4 5
1126.	Roya Reddy Row, assignee of Roya Anund Row;—Balance of a Bond, 10th Zeelad 1213 Hegiree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	6,290 32 60	3,151 15 0

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. P. C.	£. s. d.
1127.	Roya Reddy Row;—Bond, 14th Suffer 1213 Hegiree, in the name of Narasinga Row, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent on account of the Company's Kists	5,193 22 40	2,783 1 8
1128.	Roya Reddy Row;—Bond, 5th Suffer 1216 Hegiree of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to Boojunga Row, for money lent	1,000 0 0	472 15 3
1129.	Roy Rawoot Sing, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	408 24 0	186 1 7
1130.	Roy Narrain Dofs, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary to himself as Peithcar, and to his son Nurhurry employed under him	2,200 0 0	1,004 13 4
1131.	Roya Reddy Row;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	1,104 19 55	
1132.	Roya Reddy Row;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary to his late brother Roya Anund Row	3,925 39 30	
1133.	Roy Khooshee Loll Moonthee;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	511 30 20	
1134.	Roy Kishenchund Moonthee, the widow of;—Refers to the Dufers for amount due from the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	1,512 4 7	
1135.	Roy Muckhen Loll Moonthee;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	821 38 47	
1136.	Roy Bullant Roy, Moolthruff;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	608 2 65	
1137.	Roy Kishen Roy, Peithcar of the Khanfamanee;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	230 7 2	
1138.	Roy Moocund Row, Khizana Mootfuddee;—Arrears due from the Nabob Wallajah, pagodas 4,519. 9. 0. and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, pagodas 308. 18. 55.	4,827 27 55	
1139.	Roy Girdurh Loll Moonthee;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	886 10 10	
1140.	Roya Khyalli Roy, Dewan Khana. Moolthruff;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due from the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	332 33 60	
1141.	Roy Hanamunt Roy Behauder;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	314 0 0	
1142.	Roy Ihur Dofs, Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1143.	Roy Munnee Loll, son of Hoolafs Roy Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	121 21 25	
1144.	Roy Anund Ram Zaminy Navees;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	117 16 0	
1145.	Roya Reddy Row, for himself, and his late brother Roya Anunda Row;—Arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah to the former pagodas 1,059. 35. 45. and to the latter, pagodas 5,399. 21. 7.	6,459 15 52	
1146.	Roy Makrage, Moonthee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	154 26 27	
1147.	Roy Verdho Pundit, farmer of Vellore;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupres. 9,700 0 0	
1148.	Roya Tanemul Shatur or Chets Player;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1149.	Roy Beerbur Karpurduz;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	2,168 40 60	
1150.	Rubmann Mah, in attendance on the Nabob Wallajah's side;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1151.	Runga Chary, brother and heir of Veera Ragava Chary;—Bond, 3d June 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	124,000 0 0	66,563 13 4
1152.	Runga Row, son and heir of Ramachund Row;—Bond, 5th Zeelad 1199 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	125,000 0 0	123,010 0 2

304

FIFTH REPORT OF THE

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.		Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.	
		Pagodas.	F. C.	£.	s. d.
1153.	Rung Row;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary for one year, as an officer of the Duffgurdan department	236	0 33	133	9 0
1154.	Rungapa, butler to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah;—Claims for articles supplied	154	8 0	72	7 0
1155.	Rung Row, son and heir of Tirmul Row;—Refers to the Duffers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	97	31 40		
1156.	Rung Row, Seristadar Duffgurdan department;—Arrears due from the Nabob Wallajah	1,867	16 28		
1157.	Rung Sahye Pundit, son of Durmajee Pundit;—Refers to the Duffers for the amount due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to his father.				
1158.	Rung Row, Mootfuddee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	142	0 0		
1159.	Ryze Ooniffa Begum, widow of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money for 133 slave girls.				
1160.	Sadia Pillay, brother and heir of Veerabuthora Pillay;—Bond, 9th October 1788 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	50,000	0 0	35,600	0 0
1161.	Sadafeva Roy, son and heir of Ramafauy Naick;—Bond, 5th August 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	92,000	0 0	67,671	2 2
1162.	Sadaboroyal Pillay, son and heir of Neelacanta Pillay;—Bond, 15th March 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	56,000	0 0	51,256	5 0
1163.	Sadafeva Row, Jawaubnavees;—Arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah, pagodas 154. 12. 60. and by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, pagodas 100. 17. 62	254	30 42		
1164.	Sadafeva Row, Akbarnavees;—Refers to the Duffers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah.				
1165.	Sahiba Begum Sydanee;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah.				
1166.	Sahib Begum;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.				
1167.	Sahiba Begum, daughter-in-law of Meefery Khanaum;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.				
1168.	Samoo Dofs Bala Kinnama Dofs, adopted son and heir of Bala Kinnama Dofs;—Two bonds of the Nabob Wallajah; 12. balance of a bond, 30th December 1778, for pagodas 100,000, and Bond, 2d June 1780, for pagodas 55,000 money lent	140,000	0 0	158,640	4 0
1169.	Sam Row, Khezana Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Duffers for the amount due from the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	222	12 15		
1170.	Samah Row;—Bond, 15th October 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	45,000	0 0	30,222	15 2
1171.	Sangura Iyer, son and heir of Vencataravana Iyer;—Bond, 5th February 1781, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	115,000	0 0	121,340	7 0
1172.	Sanakaverum Vertho Pundit, Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 10th June 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced	85,000	0 0	66,178	18 0
1173.	Sarkies, Johannes and Co. mortgagees of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton, and Co. assignees of Reyus ul Niffa Begum, Messrs. Binny and Dennison, agents for;—Balance of an obligation, 22d July 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for jewels delivered, and money advanced	15,000	0 0	11,790	14 9
1174.	Sathachellum Braminy, son and heir of Petoor Gopaliah Braminy, Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys to;—Bond, 2d December 1781, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	65,000	0 0	66,008	13 1
1175.	Satha Iyer, son and heir of Soobiah Sathoo;—Bond, 14th July 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	125,000	0 0	111,241	13 6
1176.	Satha Iyer, son and heir of Kinnia Iyer;—Bond, 13th August 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	30,000	0 0	23,253	6 10

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.		Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.	
		Pagodas.	F. C.	£.	s. d.
1177.	Sathagerry Row, son and heir of Beemana Naick;—Bond, 21st September 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	80,000	0 0	85,840	0 0
1178.	Sathagerry Row, Mootfuddee, Madhoo Roy, attorney for;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	143	6 26		
1179.	Sathagerry Row, brother and heir of Tirmul Row, Mootfuddee;—Refers to the Duffers for the amount due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.				
1180.	Sathava Royer, pensioner;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	147	3 22		
1181.	Satha Jothee, or astronomer;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	259	4 40		
1182.	Sathachellum Hikeem;—Arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah, 291. 0. 0. and by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, 51. 11. 20.	342	11 20		
1183.	Satha Iyer, son and heir of Soobhyer Soucar;—Bond, 11th December 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	60,000	0 0	53,406	0 0
1184.	Sathayah, son and heir of Gunaputtee Row;—Bond, 3 Ramadan 1200 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced	82,000	0 0	74,862	3 7
1185.	Satha Iyer, son and heir of Vencat Row;—Bond, 15th Moharrum 1198 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	47,300	0 0	39,781	18 4
1186.	Sathagerry Row, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	135	3 0	61	13 4
1187.	Sathagerry Row, son and heir of Conary Row, Mootfuddee;—Arrears due to his father from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	257	38 65		
1188.	Satur Arathoon, assignee of Dadah Goureo Moorty Chitty;—Bond, 1st December 1783, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	5,000	0 0	2,545	9 6
1189.	Satur Arathoon, assignee of Mahomet Nizabet Ally Khan, assignee of Illicarud Dowlah Behder;—Bond, 5th September 1800, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for a house fold	400	0 0	139	10 10
1190.	Satur Arathoon, assignee of Baboo Savaram Row Pundit;—Bond, 10th April of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of Tullah Ponna Pilla, but for the benefit of Baboo Savaram Row, for money lent	10,000	0 0	6,819	14 5
1191.	Satur and De Monte, Messrs. assignees of Charles Darke;—Bond, 1st January 1786, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	4,843	0 0	3,716	14 8
1192.	Satoo Row, Mootfuddee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	75	21 0		
1193.	Satoo Row, Akbarnavees;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	216	12 36		
1194.	Satoo Row, Mootfuddee; Madhoo Roy, attorney for;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	142	26 1		
1195.	Saumenada Moodelly, brother and heir of Aroonachella Moodelly;—Bond, 4th September 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	90,000	0 0	96,774	0 0
1196.	Saumenada Moodelly, brother and heir of Aulagapa Moodelly;—Bond, 11th August 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	70,000	0 0	54,265	11 8
1197.	Saurooddeen Hossaine Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, about	250	0 0		
1198.	Saudut Ali Khan, teacher to Mijjeed ul Dowlah Behader, for himself and his sons, claims for the amount of a tankah of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, pagodas 60. 9. annas, and refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due to himself and his sons.				
1199.	Seett, Captain Richard, deceased; James Balfour, esq. attorney of the representatives of;—Bond, 22d September 1783, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent, and services performed	10,150	33 0	9,428	11 7
1200.	Sedee Bethere;—Tunka, 23d Ramzan 1212 Hegiree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay	252	4 1		
1201.	Sedee Meean, heirs of;—Tunka, 7th Jemmadec ul Awad 1193 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for articles supplied	150	3 0	72	2 0

E c

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin Specified		Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.		
		Pagodas.	F. C.	£.	s.	d.
1202.	Seenevas Row; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	1,371	18 0	616	5	8
1203.	Seenevas Row, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	411	6 0	187	15	0
1204.	Seteram, Seriffadar;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.					
1205.	Seetevafa Row, son and heir of Runga Row; Annafany Braminy, attorney for;—Bond, 21st August 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	30,000	0 0	23,241	2	0
1206.	Seteram Pandut, Akbarnavees;—Refers to the Dusters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.					
1207.	Shafachiella Chetty;—Bond, 5th March 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash lent his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah	43,000	0 0	31,127	5	9
1208.	Shaik Mahommud Subadar;—Two Tunkas, dated 5th Jemmadefanee 1213 Hegiree, one for arrears of pay, the other for horse allowances	276	0 0	110	4	0
1209.	Shah Moheedddeen, high Priest;—Refers to the Dusters, for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and the Ameer ul Omrah.					
1210.	Shaaafut-ooddeen, high Priest;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.					
1211.	Shah Kurteemoollah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.					
1212.	Sha Begum, niece of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.					
1213.	Shaik Adam, teacher of Taje ul Omrah;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.					
1214.	Sha Jaffer Hossainee, reader of prayers;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.					
1215.	Sha Zadah Sultaun Mirza Mohommud Tajceooddeen;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.					
1216.	Sha Zadah Mirza Ali Bukht;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to himself, rupees 9,000, and to his mother Afnut Oniffa Begum rupees 1,300	10,300	0 0			
1217.	Shair Ali Khan, grandson of Nujceeloollah Khan, deceased;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.					
1218.	Shah Saleemoollah, the widow of;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.					
1219.	Shearman, J. mortgagee of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. assignees of A. Paupiah Braminy;—Bond, 12th July 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent on account of the Company's kists	20,000	0 0	10,736	13	4
1220.	Sheikh Abdul Cawdir;—Two Tunkas of the Nabob Wallajah, one dated 1st Showal 1190, and the other 5th Jemmadefanee 1192, P. N. pagodas	1,100	2 0	366	8	0
1221.	Shevadofs, Mootfuddee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	188	7 20			
1222.	Sherfooddeen Ali Khan, Foujdar of Allianore, and Wuddear Polla;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.					
1223.	Sheraffut Beebee, grand daughter of Budder-Ool Ifam Khan;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.					
1224.	Shookooh ul Mulk Nufurut Jung Behauder; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Balance of a Tunkah, 12th Shawal, 1215 Hegiree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	2,153	25 15	886	4	1

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin Specified		Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.		
		Pagodas.	F. C.	£.	s.	d.
1225.	Shookooh ul Mulk Nufurut Jung Behauder; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Tunkah, 14th Ramazan, 1192 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced	67,860	9 45	17,988	8	0
1226.	Shum Comur;—Refers to the Dusters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.					
1227.	Simpton, William, assignee of Gocul Dofs, son and heir of Muckun Dofs;—Bond, 22d October 1770, of the Nabob Wallajah, for jewels sold to the Nabob	53,000	0 0	32,093	6	0
1228.	Sirdar ul Dowtar;—Bond, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, dated 15th of Rejele 1215, for jewels supplied	2,250	0 0	900	0	0
1229.	Smart, Lieutenant Colonel, deceased; Mrs. S. A. Smart, widow and administratrix of;—Seven bonds, 1st November 1797, for money lent	46,838	0 0	24,856	4	4
1230.	Smith, Colonel Joseph, deceased; John Batley, acting executor of;—Debt 12th June 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay	71,151	26 20	38,603	4	0
1231.	Smith, Colonel Joseph, deceased; John Batley, acting executor of;—Tunkah, 7th April 1780, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	2,000	0 0	1,188	10	6
1232.	Smith, General Cecil, accountant to the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies;—Claims for payments made to sundry persons, the immediate servants of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and in preferring this claim it has been stated, that a further claim for payments of the same description will be hereafter made	150,000	0 0	60,000	0	0
1233.	Smith, Captain Thomas; John Clare, attorney for; Rozinha de Silva, executrix to the estate of the late;—Bond, 1st August 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for arrears of pay, star pagodas	5,207	0 0	2,982	4	5
1234.	Soondra Row, son and heir of Ramachundra Row;—Bond, 7th May 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for goods sold	125,000	0 0	92,555	11	7
1235.	Soobroy Moodelly, son and heir of Cundapah Sawmy Moodelly;—Bond, 18th February 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	55,000	0 0	42,065	17	0
1236.	Soobramanya Pillay, son and heir of Samenada Pillay;—Bond, 28th June 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	96,000	0 0	74,650	13	8
1237.	Soobriah Braminy, son and heir of the late Sashia Braminy; Messrs. Dalrymple and Greig, attorneys for;—Bond, 2d May 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	37,000	0 0	27,406	7	1
1238.	Soorah Pilliar Chitty, son and heir of Soorah Sooboo Chitty; Messrs. Dalrymple and Greig, attorneys for;—Bond, 29th May 1792, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced	80,000	0 0	51,138	12	7
1239.	Soobaroya Braminy, son and heir of Yapaly Vurthya Braminy, deceased; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 15th June 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	70,000	0 0	60,291	3	6
1240.	Soobaroyloo, son and heir of Sami Row Soucar, deceased;—Two Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah; one dated 22d September 1785, for pagodas 54,500; the other 3th March 1784, for pagodas 65,000, for money lent	119,500	0 0	96,722	1	8
1241.	Soobroyaloo, grandson of Jagul Nair; Soobareddy, attorney for;—Bond, 21st November 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah for the value of jewels sold, and money lent	255,400	0 0	247,511	18	10
1242.	Soobera Munnya Moodelly, son and heir of Neelaconta Moodelly;—Bond, 12th July 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	80,000	0 0	90,416	0	0
1243.	Soobarow, son and heir of Vencajee Row;—Bond, 19th May 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	65,000	0 0	44,185	11	7
1244.	Soobroy Pillay, son and heir of Verafawmy Pillay;—Bond, 3d July 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	90,000	0 0	82,003	0	0
1245.	Soobah Row; Sashagerry Row, attorney for his father;—Bond, 19th Rabee ul Avel, 1201 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	5,000	0 0	4,570	0	0
1246.	Sooboo Row, son-in-law and heir of Ramachundra Jyer;—Bond, 24th July 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	125,000	0 0	111,075	0	0

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
1247.	Soobiah Prambay, son and heir of Vencatachilla Jyer;—Bond, 21st June 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	Pagodas. F. C. 45,000 0 0	£. s. d. 22,210 0 0
1248.	Soobroy Pillay, son and heir of Summoockh Roy Pillay;—Bond, 16th December 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	50,000 0 0	44,471 13 5
1249.	Sooba Row, in behalf of his son Annages Row; W. D. Brodie, Esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	1,420 0 0	648 9 4½
1250.	Soondur Row;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for one year's salary as an Officer of the Disigundan department	236 0 35	133 9 2
1251.	Soondur Row; Segidabar Dufzgerdan department;—Arrears due from the Nabob Wallajah	1,849 25 65	
1252.	Sooba Row; Khezancheds Gomattah;—Arrears due from Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	169 23 5	
1253.	Sooba Row, Dewannee, Dufter Gomattah;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him from the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1254.	Soona Boye, widow of Ramchand, Mootruff;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1255.	Sooba Jothee, or astronomer;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	123 2 60	
1256.	Sooba Row, Mootfuddee; Madhoo Roy, attorney for;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	140 26 1	
1257.	Soondur Beebee;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to her late husband Bullant Roy, Moonhee, by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1258.	Soobarow, son and heir of Pereeah Tumlei Hukeem;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1259.	Stephens, Mr. Thomas, George Weficott, Esq.; the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Sentler, and Captain Benjamin Bishop, attornies to;—Bond, 1st January 1786, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	20,000 0 0	15,347 18 10½
1260.	Stockwell, Lieutenant, deceased; John Hunter, Esq. executor to the late Rev. Mr. Gericke, executor of;—Bond, 31st December 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay	2,425 0 0	1,981 4 0
1261.	Streenevas Jyer, son and heir of Varatha Jyer;—Bond, 2d January 1789, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	85,000 0 0	60,428 1 2
1262.	Streenevas Row, son and heir of Vencata Row, Dubah;—Bond, 23d June 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	75,000 0 0	66,955 0 0
1263.	Streenevasa Row, son and heir of Conary Row;—Bond, 27th July 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	92,000 0 0	108,210 8 0
1264.	Streenevas Jengar, son and heir of Tata Jengar;—Bond, 15th Ramzan 1193 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	120,000 0 0	148,112 0 0
1265.	Stree Perumbatoor Lutchinaparrin Reddy, assignee of Verdeo Pandit; James Brown, attorney for;—Bond, 20th Ramzan 1205 Hegiree, for money lent	30,000 0 0	21,722 0 0
1266.	Streenevas Row, Mootruff;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	182 9 10	
1267.	Streenevas, Jothee or astronomer, son of Vencat Jothee;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to his father by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due to himself by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	1,447 12 30	
1268.	Streenevas Row, Mootfuddee; Madhoo Roy, attorney for;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	142 12 52	
1269.	Streenevas Row, Mootruff;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1270.	Streenevas Row, Tunkanavees;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	173 22 7	
1271.	Streenevas Row, Moonhee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	259 18 78	
1272.	Stuart, Mr. John, deceased; Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall, attorney of the representative of;—Bond, 14th February 1776, of the Nabob Wallajah to Mootiah, on behalf of the said John Stuart	15,000 0 0	17,843 0 0

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
1273.	Succarapah Moodelly, son and heir of Chedumbara Moodelly;—Bond, 27th September 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	Pagodas. F. C. 82,000 0 0	£. s. d. 95,792 8 0
1274.	Suckoo Beebee, filter and representative of Roy Maig Sing, deceased;—Refers to the Dufters for amount due from the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	837 5 50	
1275.	Suddhojee, attached to the Harem;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1276.	Sugghee Sahiba, grand-daughter of Syed Imnael Moullim;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah to her grandfather.		
1277.	Sukkhun Loll, Moonhee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	66 31 40	
1278.	Sukkena Beebee, widow of Khojah Ramaun;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1279.	Sukeenah Beebee, adopted daughter of Yafeen Mohuramud Khan, deceased;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1280.	Sukkenah Beebee, in attendance on Kurreem Onissa Begum;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1281.	Sullivan, Captain H. B. deceased; Sir Benjamin Sullivan, administrator to the estate of;—Bond, 1st August 1781, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay and amount of contract for feeding the horses of his Highness's body guard	4,835 39 10	4,939 16 0
1282.	Sullivan, Sir Benjamin;—Bond, 1st January 1793, granted to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in lieu of two former bonds and a tunkah, for services performed	72,074 32 4	47,409 7 9
1283.	Sultan Sing, Mootruff;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1284.	Summons, Henry, nephew and heir at law of Charles Summons, deceased;—Claims under securities which are supposed to be in the possession of some persons by virtue of letters of administration, with a power of attorney sent to Madras in or about the year 1786.		
1285.	Summooga Pillay, brother and heir of Mootoo Veer Pillay;—Bond, 23d May 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	80,000 0 0	57,564 12 0
1286.	Sunker Linger Pillay, son and heir of Nullasevaram Pillay; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Bond, 13th September 1789, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	75,000 0 0	52,002 14 9
1287.	Sunker Dofs, Seristader;—Refers to the Dufters for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1288.	Sunjeeva Row, Mootfuddee; Madhoo Roy attorney for;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	88 26 1	
1289.	Sunjeadah Bhoo, widow of Nujeeboullah Khan, deceased;—Refers to the Dufters for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1290.	Surroop Loll;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	141 28 10	
1291.	Sutherland, James, assignee of Carsly Perfaud, heir and personal representative of Rajah Hookamut Ram, deceased; Messrs. Binny and Dennison attornies to;—Balance of an account current settled between the Nabob Wallajah and the said Rajah Hookamut Ram, dated 15th June 1797, for arrears of salary	Rupees. 22,937 6 0	7,430 18 3
1292.	Sutherland, James, assignee of Roya Reddy Row, and Dutajee Moorleapah; Messrs. Binny and Dennison attornies to;—Two bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent; viz. 21st October 1800, for pagodas 23,000, and 13th April 1800, for 26,143	49,443 0 0	23,049 15 3
1293.	Sutherland, James, assignee of Kishna Dofs; mortgagee of Nooruddeen Mohamed Cawn; Messrs. Binny and Dennison attornies for;—Bond, 21st September 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money advanced on account of the Company's kits	23,000 0 0	12,257 8 5½

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
1294.	Sydenham, Major General; Colonel Alexander Orr, attorney for Captain Thomas Sydenham, administrator to the estate of the late;—Bond, 12th August 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent -	Pagodas. F. C. 2,270 0 0	£. s. d. 1,759 10 0
1295.	Sydoos Mahomed, brother and heir of Golaum Mahomed, deceased; Kiftmah Chitty, attorney for;—Tunkah, 18th March 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent on account of building the garden house at Poodoopaik for his Highness -	20,638 0 0	22,651 16 4
1296.	Syed Kulleem Ullah Khan Behauder, son and heir of Syed Mahomed Alium Behauder; Thomas De Mello, esq. attorney for;—Debt, 20th August 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for cash disbursed on his account at various periods -	25,377 6 0	
1297.	Syed Kulleem Ullah Khan Behauder; Thomas De Mello, esq. attorney for;—Tunkah, 2d February 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, granted on the occasion of the marriage of the claimant -	Arcot Rupees. 30,000 0 0	
1298.	Syed ul Nissa Begum, assignee of Careem ul Nissa Begum; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for;—Bond, 27th December 1770, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced on account of the Circar -	80,000 0 0	123,226 13 4
1299.	Syed Emaum Ally Khan Behauder; Raucopa Naick attorney for;—Debt 22d November 1776, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money borrowed for the purpose of paying the arrears of pay due to the troops under his command at Tanjore, by the Nabob's order, as per Enoetnamah, bearing date 5th Ramzan 1189, 17th Rubboofanee, 12th Zilcauz, and 16th Zilcauz 1190 Hegiree -	29,500 0 0	10,593 12 0
1300.	Syed Emaum Ally Khan Behauder; Raucopa Naick attorney for;—Debt of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay from 1st June 1780 to 1st March 1784, at 500 rupees per month, as Fouzdar at Vellore; and from 1st July 1789 to 1st June 1791, at the same rate, as Fouzdar at Trichinopoly -	Rupees. 34,000 0 0	8,172 0 0
1301.	Syed Mohummud;—Tunka, 28th Showal 1214 Hegiree of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for articles supplied -	123 31 70	
1302.	Syed Mohummud, for himself and Soubahrover;—Balance of an account current for articles supplied on account of the Amcer ul Omrah -	Rupees. 1,811 7½	
1303.	Syed Khizer;—Two Tunkas of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, one dated 27th Showal, for pagodas 60, and rupees 240; the other 17th Jemmadoofanee 1215 Hegiree, for pagodas 57. 12 An. and rupees 237, for arrears of pay -	254 4 40	
1304.	Syed Mahomed Ally, formerly a priest in the service of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney for;—Tunkah, 14th Rajeb 1213 Hegiree, for his services in that capacity -	1,400 0 0	639 6 8
1305.	Syed Moheuddeen Nawaz Khan;—Two Tunkas of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, one dated 7th Ramzan 1213; and the other 3d Jemadoofanee 1214 -	1,191 0 0	476 8 0
1306.	Syed Ali, darogah;—Claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	245 39 30	
1307.	Syed Beebee; Fatima Begum, and Zohara Begum, as representatives of Meer Syed Mohummud Khan, darogah of the Cutcherry;—Claims arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	662 38 40	
1308.	Syed Ahmud, Moonthee;—Arrears due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah -	155 21 0	
1309.	Syed Himacl, Moonthee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1310.	Syed Fuzzalee Ali Hukeem;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to his late father Syed Golam Moortaza Hukeem.		
1311.	Syed Hyder, adopted son and heir of Syed Ahmud Silledar;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah, of subsistence money.		
1312.	Syed Jewahir Ali Khan Behauder, Killedar of Kylafghur;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
1313.	Syed Himacl Khan Behauder, son of Caujah Syed Khan, deceased;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, about -	Pagodas. F. C. Rupees. 7,200 0 0	£. s. d.
1314.	Syed Yacoob Ali Khan;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	657 6 0	
1315.	Syed Allah Hossain Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1316.	Syed Boorhanooddeen, and Syed Wudgeooddeen, sons of Meer Cammerooddeen, Cutwal of Arcot;—Arrears of subsistence money due to their late father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	Rupees. 1,400 0 0	
1317.	Syed Ahmud Ali, son of Syed Ali Moofar;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabob Wallajah.		
1318.	Syed Ahmud Moullin;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah -	Rupees. 2,050 0 0	
1319.	Syed Jumzul, son of Syed Hafeem Bukhaw;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to his father by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1320.	Syed Shah Koodarutoollah, high priest;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1321.	Syed Mustapha, Killedar of Wallgoondapour;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	Rupees. 2,300 0 0	
1322.	Syed Gool Mohummud, son of Meer Ahmud Moofai Khan Behadur, Killedar of Tirpannum;—Arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabob Wallajah, rupees 12,000; and by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah 804 rupees -	Rupees. 12,804 0 0	
1323.	Syed Buddee-oodeen Khan Behadur;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1324.	Syed Ahmud, son of Syed Mohummud Affzull Jemadar;—Arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah to his late father, about -	Rupees. 20,000 0 0	
1325.	Syed Mirza, son of Meer Mohummud Saduck;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1326.	Syed Hossain, son of Syed Zeaooddeen;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah -	Rupees. 1,500 0 0	
1327.	Syed Jelalooddeen, son of Syed Hashim Bokharre;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to himself, and his father, about -	Rupees. 2,160 0 0	
1328.	Syed Caufim Ali Burhaunpooree;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1329.	Syed Abdoul Mocktadar;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1330.	Syed Ufarooollah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1331.	Syed Roshun Ruckum Khan, teacher of Ryle ul Omrah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1332.	Syed Ooniffa;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1333.	Syed Abdoul Kawdir, Kooshnavees, in attendance on Taje ul Omrah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1334.	Syed Abdoul Ghunnee, proclaimer of the hour of prayer, in attendance on Taje ul Omrah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob ul Omrah.		
1335.	Syed Hossain Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1336.	Syed Ali Cauzy Hatiz Syed Hossain Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1337.	Syed Reza Nawas Khan, Buckthee of the troops, &c.;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin Specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
1338.	Syed Mujumuddeen Ali Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
1339.	Syedah Begum;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1340.	Syed Mohammud Hossain, son of Syed Abdul Sumud;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1341.	Syed Causim, Causze and Khuteeb of Hasingheri Mosque;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1342.	Syed Yusuf, son of Shah Ibrahim Fakir;—Arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	Rapees. 505 0	
1343.	Syed Behadur Ali Shah, and Syed Delawur Ali Shah, sons of Dadashaw, religious instructor;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to their late father.		
1344.	Syed Moheemuddeen Jemauloolah* Hossainee, religious instructor;—Arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	Rapees. 3,600 0 0	
1345.	Syed Hossain Ali Shah, religious instructor;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1346.	Tagaroy Moodelly;—Bond, 15th June 1801, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent.	126,000 0 0	59,220 0 0
1347.	Taje Ooniffa;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1348.	Tanjore Vencataramiah, son and heir of Tanjore Ramasamy, deceased; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 2d August 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.	55,000 0 0	41,561 18 4
1349.	Tannamah, widow of Nullatumbi Hukeem;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to her late husband by the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1350.	Tanapah Hukeem;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1351.	Tatwell, George, assignee of Trichinopoly Soobaroy Pillay;—Bond, 23d April 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.	50,000 0 0	41,258 6 8
1352.	Tatwell, George, assignee of Tandava Moorty Pillay;—Bond, 20th September 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.	30,000 0 0	23,555 0 0
1353.	Tawkur Dofs, W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary.	205 3 0	93 14 6
1354.	Tayapah Moodelly, mortgagee of Avadanum Paupiah Braminy; Collinga Roy Moodelly, executor to the estate of;—Bond, 12th July 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent.	80,000 0 0	42,946 13 4
1355.	Teerul Row, son and heir of Govinda Row;—Bond, 26th March 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.	135,000 0 0	135,945 0 0
1356.	Teerovady Ninnadut Gopauljee; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 1st September 1794, of the Nabob Wallajah, for pagodas 63,000; and two bonds, one dated 14th September 1797, for pagodas 50,000; the other 29th April 1801, for pagodas 60,000, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent.	173,000 0 0	90,542 1 6
1357.	Teerovingada Chitty, son and heir of Appoo Chitty;—Bond, 25th August 1783, of the Nabob Wallajah, for the balance of an account for supplies of grain at Arcot.	94,000 0 0	67,157 15 9
1358.	Thann Sing Moosfofee;—Arrears due by the Nabob Wallajah, 1,120. 21. 2. and by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, 145. 31. 2.	1,266 10 4	
1359.	Tippoo Shah, and Syed Nutler, and Syed Abdullah, sons of Hyder Shah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1360.	Tirmul Row;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay as Serishtadar of the Dewanny office.	4,740 35 12	3,261 1 0

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin Specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
1361.	Tirmul Row;—Six bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in the names of different persons, and dated as follows; 2d June 1801, for pagodas 15,300, in the name of Mear Mahomed Ally Khan; 4th June 1801, for pagodas 2,125, in the name of Venaighum Moodelly; 12th June 1801, for pagodas 2,000, in the name of Samy Moodelly; 12th June 1801, for M. pagodas 1,500, in the name of Venato Naruco; 12th June 1801, for pagodas 2,100, in the name of Ram Row; and 12th June 1801, for pagodas 4,000, in the name of Anantha Gere Row, for money lent.	Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
1362.	Tirmul Row;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary as Serishtadar of the Dewannee department.	27,025 0 0	12,471 0 0
1363.	Tirmul Row;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for one year's salary as Serishtadar of the Buckle department.	3,023 4 68	
1364.	Tirmul Row, Mohurree;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah; and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	142 0 0	70 4 0
1365.	Tirmul Row, Mootfuddee; Madhoo Roy, attorney for;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	325 36 4	
1366.	Tirmul Row, Serishtadar, representative and heir of his uncle Ramchunder Row, Akbernavces;—Arrears due to his uncle by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, pagodas 17. 0. 0. and to himself 172. 6. 0.	52 39 30	
1367.	Tirmul Row, Mootfuddee;—Arrears by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	189 6 0	
1368.	Tohara Begum, niece of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	140 0 0	
1369.	Toorab Ali, son of Ali Asudoolah Khan;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to his late father by the Nabob Wallajah.		
1370.	Trichinopoly Roy Reddy Row; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution of;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary.	1,371 0 0	626 1 10½
1371.	Tripoli Hukeem;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1372.	Troward, Richard, esq.;—Claims upon the estate of the late Nabob Wallajah, for two years salary as law agent in England to his Highness, at £. 400. per annum.	800 0 0	
1373.	Tuckee Hossain Khan Behadur, son of Ameer ud Dowlah Behadur;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1374.	Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton, and Co. mortgagees of Nayer Poona Pillay;—Two bonds, viz. 2d October 1787, for pagodas 4,000; and 10th November 1789, for pagodas 12,000, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.	16,000 0 0	11,212 17 0½
1375.	Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton, and Co. mortgagees of Nayer Poona Pillay;—Two bonds, viz. 8th August 1796, for pagodas 5,000; and 12th August 1796, for pagodas 8,400, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent.	13,400 0 0	7,440 6 11
1376.	Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton, and Co.; assignees of A. Paupiah Braminy, in trust for J. Fordyce, esq.;—Bond, 12th July 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money advanced on account of the Company's kists.	50,000 0 0	26,842 1 6
1377.	Tumbi Kalutree Hukeem;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.	671 5 0	
1378.	Turrah Beebee, grand-daughter of Hajee Abdullah Khan, deceased;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1379.	Ulgurry Hukeem;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1380.	Vanfittart, George;—Bond, 15th February 1776, of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of John De Fries, but for his benefit; consideration not stated;—Messrs. Adrian, John and Lewis De Fries, attorneys to George Vanfittart, esq.	14,285 11 0	18,484 3 2

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims in the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.
1381.	Vaneram Dava;—Balance of a bond, 2d March 1801, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	Pagodas. F. C. 15,833 15 0	£. s. d. 7,441 11 0
1382.	Vartin Galpar, alligee of Hafiz Mahomed Nasir Khan Behauder;—Bond, 6th October 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	3,000 0 0	1,596 6 7
1383.	Vanthoo Sadatheva Vencatafa;—Obligation, 7th April 1795, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	65,427 0 0	38,092 1 10
1384.	Vanthoo Davay Pillay, mortgagee and alligee of Charles Darke, esq.;—Two bonds, 21st January 1786, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	10,000 0 0	7,675 0 0
1385.	Vanthoo Dava Row; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of pay	800 0 0	365 6 18
1386.	Vedraiwamy Jyer, son and heir of Seenavafa Jyer, Tumbachia Billay, attorney for;—Bond, 10th Zilcad 1199 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	60,000 0 0	47,600 0 0
1387.	Veerapah Moodeliar, son of Nagapah Moodeliar;—Bond, 23d June 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	75,000 0 0	53,841 13 5
1388.	Veerapah Moodelly, son and heir of Vencatafa Moodelly;—Bond, 4th June 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for the value of jewels sold	64,000 0 0	43,452 8 10
1389.	Vencataragavah Chary, son and heir of Terroomalah Chary;—Bond, 3d October 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	29,000 0 0	22,977 10 6
1390.	Vencata Row, son and heir of Senevafa Row;—Bond, 20th December 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	37,000 0 0	39,261 19 1
1391.	Vencatachella Pillay, son and heir of Narrain Pillay;—Bond, 12th March 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	75,000 0 0	82,365 0 0
1392.	Venkajee Bantthoolo, grandson and heir of Narasinga Ram Vencajee;—Bond, 12th December 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	218,000 0 0	260,292 0 0
1393.	Vencatapuddy Soucar; Messrs. Harington and Co. attorneys for;—Bond, 1st February 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash lent, and jewels sold	320,000 0 0	353,118 13 8
1394.	Vencatachella Moodelly, son and heir of Soobaroy Moodelly;—Bond, 8th July 1781, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	98,500 0 0	101,920 2 8
1395.	Vencatah Rama Jyer, son and heir of Narrana Jyer;—Bond, 17th July 1783, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	80,000 0 0	75,002 13 8
1396.	Vencoodols, brother and heir of Narasinga Dofs;—Bond, 1st July 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	95,000 0 0	93,828 4 10
1397.	Vencataram Chitty, son and heir of Goornada Chitty;—Bond, 20th April 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for supplies of grain, &c.	35,000 0 0	25,948 12 4
1398.	Vencata Row, a deceased son and heir of Vencatachelliah Braminy; Amboddy Poody Ramachendriah Braminy, and Sathagerry Row, attorneys for the widow and legal representative of;—Bond, 7th September 1777, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	55,000 0 0	67,037 13 4
1399.	Vencata Row, A. deceased; Amboddy Poody Ramachendriah Braminy, and Sathagerry Row, attorneys for the widow and legal representative of;—Bond, 17th March 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	40,000 0 0	28,928 17 9
1400.	Vencata Row, son and heir of Ramasawmy, Dubash;—Bond, 5th June 1795, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	95,000 0 0	66,231 0 0
1401.	Vencatachella Pillay, son and heir of Chacura Pillay;—Two bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, one dated 4th October 1778, for pagodas 95,000; the other, 4th February 1782, for pagodas 85,000, for money lent	180,000 0 0	139,685 5 7
1402.	Venaigum Modeliar, S.;—Order, 17th June 1801, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	15,500 0 0	7,104 6 4
1403.	Venaigum Modeliar, S.;—Bond, 30th November 1796, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	15,000 0 0	8,237 14 0
1404.	Vencataputty Naick, son and heir of Permaul Naick, deceased; Edward Watts, esq. attorney for;—Bond, 26th Showal 1206 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent, and refers to the Durbar accounts in proof of the claim	40,000 0 0	35,646 2 0

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims in the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.
1405.	Vencatachelliah, brother and heir of Vencataramiah;—Bond, 2d Ramzaan 1199 Hegiree, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	Pagodas. F. C. 82,000 0 0	£. s. d. 75,409 18 7
1406.	Vencata Row; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	331 18 0	151 6 11
1407.	Vencata Row; W. D. Brodie, esq. attorney by substitution for;—Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of salary	162 36 0	74 7 6
1408.	Vencata Ram Chitty, B.;—Three bonds granted by Meer Izut Khan, Aumil, under the sanction of Nizam ud-deen Ahmad Khan, renter of Arcot, for money lent on account of the Circar, and dated as follows; 12th Anney 1204 Fufley, for pagodas 2,000; 3d Anney 1205, ditto, for pagodas 500; and 25th Anney 1205, ditto, for pagodas 2,400	4,900 0 0	2,818 15 24
1409.	Vencata Rani Chitty, B.;—Two bonds, dated 28th Anney 1205 Fufley, granted by Nizam ud-deen Ahmad Khan, manager of Arcot, in favour of Messrs. Colt, Baker, and Co. one for pagodas 4,000; and the other for pagodas 2,188. 31. 40. for money lent on account of the circar	6,188 31 40	3,550 5 74
1410.	Vencata Ram Chitty, B.;—Balance of a bond granted by Anwar Ally Khan, dated 21st Anney 1207, Fufley, for money lent on account of the Circar	505 0 0	279 0 0
1411.	Vencat Row, writer attached to the troops;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	110 40 70	
1412.	Vencat Row, Moonhee, son and heir of Tirmak Pundut, Moonhee;—Arrears due from the Nabob Wallajah to his father, pagodas 1,557. 16. 50. and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to himself, 380. 7. 55.	1,937 24 25	
1413.	Vencat Row, Seristadar, son and heir of Kistnaje Daffo;—Arrears due from the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, to his father, pagodas 3,798. 38. 20. and to himself, 878. 34. 10	4,677 27 30	
1414.	Vencat Row Mohurrur;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount of his claim on the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	394 30 0	
1415.	Vencata Narafoo, Dewanny Dufter Gomastah;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	167 23 50	
1416.	Vencat Row, Dewannee Dufter Gomastah;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him from the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1417.	Vencat Row, Gomastah of the Treasury;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	169 23 5	
1418.	Vencat Row and Gopaul Row, sons and heirs of Streenevas Row, Mohurrur;—Arrears due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah	428 22 40	
1419.	Vencat Row, Mooshraff;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to himself and his son Tirmul Row, Mohurrur, by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, pagodas 58. 15. An. to himself, and pagodas 58. 15. An. to his son	117 36 60	
1420.	Vencat Row, Mohurrur;—Arrears due from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	109 21 0	
1421.	Vencat Row, son of Streenevas Row;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.		
1422.	Vencat Ram Nayadoo, son and heir of Vygiapah Nayador Dubalhee;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1423.	Vendaloro Mootoo Modeliar;—Tunkah, 13th Shewal 1216 Hegiree, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for services performed	10,000 0 0	5,932 0 0
1424.	Vendaloro Mootoo Modeliar, claims for arrears of salary due to him as Dubash to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	3,600 0 0	1,761 0 0
1425.	Vereva, Paul;—Claims arrears of pay as a Serjeant Major in the service of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and refers to the Durbar accounts in proof of his claim	160 0 0	82 14 34

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. P. C.	£. s. d.
1426.	Verjee Megun Dofs, son and heir of Goverhdan Dofs, George Halyburton, esq. attorney for;—Three Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah; viz. bond, 23d March 1780, for pagodas 50,000; ditto, 19th June 1780, for pagodas 60,000; ditto, 24th September 1780, for pagodas 70,000, for money lent	210,000 0 0	227,450 7 4
1427.	Verjee Dofs, son and personal representative of Vencata Kistna Dofs; Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, attornies for;—Bond, 1st January 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for gold and silver jewels set with precious stones, and for the value of pearls sold and delivered	22,335 14 0	18,783 12 0
1428.	Verthoo Pundah, Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Bond, 26th July 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah for pagodas 10,000, money lent, and bond, 16th July 1796, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for pagodas 20,000, money lent	30,000 0 0	18,492 11 11
1429.	Vertho Pundit, brother and legal representative of Vencat Row, deceased; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Bond, 6th July 1792, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	35,000 0 0	22,300 5 5
1430.	Verjee Dofs, son and heir of Ragoonatha Dofs, deceased; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Bond, 3d January 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	80,000 0 0	73,224 15 4
1431.	Verafaumy Braminy, son and heir of B. Paupiah Braminy, deceased;—Bond, 3d October 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	72,000 0 0	55,607 13 5
1432.	Verjeevan Dofs, grandson and heir of Vullub Souder Dofs; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attornies for;—Bond, 30th January 1772, of the Nabob Wallajah, for cash advanced	2,000 0 0	2,975 8 5
1433.	Verjeevan Dofs, grandson and heir of Vullub Souder Dofs; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attornies for;—Balance of a bond, 5th February 1770, for pagodas 15,000; and balance of another ditto, 5th July for porto novo pagodas 3,000, of the Amier ul Mulk Behauder, for money lent	3,954 6 20	5,413 3 11
1434.	Verjeevan Dofs, grandson and heir of Vullub Soudara Dofs; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attornies for;—Balance of a bond, 9th January 1769, for pagodas 10,000; and bond 7th August 1771, for pagodas 1,000 of his highness Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	2,020 0 0	3,486 4 0
1435.	Vereshia Balakistna Sadastheva, assignee of Maudhoo Anantha Braminy;—Balance of a bond, 5th July 1800, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	10,500 0 0	5,070 12 2
1436.	Vitvanada Taker, and Vencatafa Taker, sons and heirs of Callinada Taker, Rajatwarah Pundah, attorney for;—Bond, 12th July 1793, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	20,770 0 0	10,688 17 4
1437.	Vithelinda Moodelly, son and heir of Tegaroy Moodelly;—Bond, 25th September 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent	95,000 0 0	73,413 18 2
1438.	Vittal Dofs, brother, heir, and administrator of Ragoonada Dofs Sama Dofs Soucar, deceased; Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, attornies for;—Bond, 23d September 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced	42,000 0 0	35,594 8 0
1439.	Vittul Dofs Vancatadry;—Bond, 18th December 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	50,000 0 0	38,408 4 4
1440.	Vullub Dofs Gocul Dofs, grandson and heir to Muckum Dofs Soucar, deceased; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies to;—Bond, 18th December 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	50,500 0 0	48,758 7 10
1441.	Vurda Row, Hyderabaddee, newsriter;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1442.	Vurda Charee Slater, chiefs player;—Arrears due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	140 0 0	
1443.	Vyree Rungapah Naick, deceased; Natalapathy Jyaloo Naick, heir of N. Yetherajalloo Naick, administrator of;—Balance of a Teep, dated 19th July 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent on account of the Company's kists	14,800 0 0	10,614 14 10

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims In the Coin specified.	Aggregate AMOUNT of The Principal and Interest In Sterling Money.
		Pagodas. P. C.	£. s. d.
1444.	Vyfajee Moostofee, son and heir of Oudood Row;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to his father, by the Nabob Wallajah, and claims as due to himself by the Nabob Wallajah, 2,200. 36. 10. and by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, 40. 25. 3.	2,241 19 3	
1445.	Waddell, James;—Balance of a bond, dated 12th February 1795, purchased by him at the public sale of the effects of the late Robert Henderson, to whom it was granted by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the price of a house	8,000 0 0	5,587 2 0
1446.	Waddell, James, assignee of Messrs. Waddell, Inverarity and Co.;—Bond, 7th December 1789, of the Nabob Wallajah, granted in the name of Mr. Robert Mitford, for money lent; the property of Ram Row	136,000 0 0	93,673 15 6
1447.	Wajceba Beebee, widow of Anwur Ally Khan, deceased;—Arrears of subsistence money due to her by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah	Rupees. 1,930 0 0	
1448.	Watson, Doctor A. assignee of Mrs. Eliza Cockburn; John Tulloh, esq. attorney for;—Bond, 1st January 1793, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	2,891 0 0	1,813 18 10
1449.	West, Mr. James, the late; Thomas Parry, esq. attorney for Mrs. Parry, executrix to the estate of;—Tunkah, 19th April 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay; and Tunkah, 31st December 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for articles supplied	2,243 18 40	2,395 12 3
1450.	Winflow, Major J. L. assignee of Aunundra Manohur, and Balamookun Dofs Vanumale Dofs; Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, attorney for;—Bond, 2d May 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent and goods sold	53,000 0 0	36,677 15 31
1451.	Winflow, Major J. L. mortgagee of Messrs. Chafe, Chinnery, McDowall, and Co.; Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, attorney for;—Bond, 12th July 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	46,153 0 0	23,224 8 0
1452.	Woolf, Robert, assignee of Narrain Chitty; Messrs. Harrington and Co. attornies for;—Tunkah, 23d December 1797, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent	10,000 0 0	5,534 0 6
1453.	Wullee Shah Asfarea;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1454.	Wullub Jafsee, or astronomer;—Refers to the Dufers for the amount due to him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1455.	Yagambaram Moodelly, mortgagee of Abdul Guffer Cawn; George Halyburton, esq. attorney for;—Bond, 23d October 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent	17,000 0 0	9,031 8 1
1456.	Yeldham, R. esq. treasurer and Secretary to the Government Bank of Madras, mortgagee on account of the said Bank, of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton, and Falconar, assignees of Gavinda Narrain;—Bond, 12th May 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent to the Circar	43,000 0 0	32,643 0 0
1457.	Yella Pillay, son and heir of Ramalinga Pillay;—Bond, 13th January 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money advanced	125,000 0 0	114,258 7 2
1458.	Young, Samuel esq.;—Bond of the Nabob Wallajah, in pagodas	10,000 0 0	7,854 18 0
1459.	Yusuf Beg, son of Shahanum Beebee;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to his mother by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1460.	Yusuf Begum, widow of Nuzurut Ali Khan, Buckshee to the army at Tinnevely;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to her husband by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1461.	Yusuf Beebee, relation of the Nabob Wallajah;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		
1462.	Zeenut Beebee, widow of Yafseer Mohummud Khan, superintendant of provisions and of buildings;—Refers to the Dufers for arrears of subsistence money due to her late husband by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.		

No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT of The Principal of The Claims in the Coin specified.		Aggregate AMOUNT of the Principal and Interest in Sterling Money.
		Pagodas.	F. C.	
1463.	Zohoor-ooddeen Ahmud Khan;—Refers to the Duffers for the amount due to his late father Hukeem Ahmud Khan Behadur, by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.			£. s. d.
1464.	Zohara Beebee;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.			
1465.	Zohura Beebee;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.			
1466.	Zohara Beebee, sister-in-law of Meer Golam Hossain Oostand;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due to Meer Goolam Hossain by the Nabob Wallajah.			
1467.	Zohoor Ali Khan;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.			
1468.	Zoolicar Ali Khan, nephew of Wudgeooddeen Ahmud Khan Behadur;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.			
1469.	Zoran Beebee, daughter of Hossain Kower Singer;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due to her deceased mother by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.			
1470.	Zummeroon Nissa Begum, widow of Meer Jemaul Ooddeen Khan;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah to her late husband.			
1471.	Zynall Abahdeen, darogah of Hircarrahs;—Refers to the Duffers for arrears of subsistence money due by the Nabob Wallajah.			

The aggregate sterling amount of the Claims, specified in the List formerly presented to this Honourable House, and in this continuation of it, as nearly as can be calculated from the imperfect manner in which many of the Claims are stated, is £. 29,051,574. 4. 6

HAVING decided absolutely on some Claims, we conceive that the most proper manner of obeying the Act of Parliament, which requires us to state the grounds of every such decision, is to lay before this Honourable House, Copies of the AWARDS which we have made.

ABSOLUTE ADJUDICATIONS against CLAIMANTS.

CLAIM, N° 105, in our FIRST REPORT, and N° 154, in our SECOND REPORT.

CLAIM N° 105 in the Gazette of the 18th September 1806.
Note in the Gazette of the 27th June 1807, and N° 154, in the Gazette of the 27th June 1807, and N° 105, in the First Report to Parliament, and N° 154, in the Second Report to Parliament.

"TO all to whom these Presents shall come: WE, Benjamin Hobhouse of Whitt Park in the County of Middlesex Esquire, Thomas Cockburn of Hampstead in the County of Middlesex Esquire, and Francis Horner of Lincoln's-Inn in the said County of Middlesex Esquire, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the 10th day of July 1805, between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies of the one part, and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, former Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs, and the Ameer, of the other part," Send Greeting: Whereas Henry Redhead of Nottingham in the Parish of Saint Mary-le-bone in the County of Middlesex Esquire, hath executed

Absolute
Adjudications
against
Claimants.

aforsaid Deed, indented in his own name as one of the Residuary Legatees under the will of his brother John Redhead Esquire, deceased, and in the names of Alexander Brodie one of the executors of the said Will, Jane Redhead widow and administratrix of George Redhead Esquire, deceased, another of the Residuary Legatees of the said John Redhead, and Thomas Redhead Esquire, also one of the said Residuary Legatees, under a power of attorney to him the said Henry Redhead, from the said Alexander Brodie, Jane Redhead, and Thomas Redhead, and hath thereby for himself and them, his and their heirs, executors, and administrators, submitted himself to the judgment, award, order, and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the aforesaid Deed indented, or any two of them, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made or to be made by him under the said Deed: Now know ye, That We the said Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Francis Horner, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Henry Redhead, for himself and the other representatives aforesaid of the said John Redhead, upon his Highness Ameer ul Omrah, now deceased, for a balance, amounting to fifty thousand Star Pagodas

Star Pags. (50,000.) alledged to have been due on the 26th day of November in the year of our Lord 1786, upon an obligation for one lac of Pagodas from his said Highness Ameer ul Omrah to the said John Redhead, bearing date the 27th of Jemmad ul Aweel in the year 1192 of the Hyjra, corresponding to the 23d day of June in the year of our Lord 1778, with interest upon the said balance at the rate of five (5) per-cent. per annum, from the 26th day of November 1786 aforesaid to the 15th day of May in the year of our Lord 1804, amounting, principal and interest together, to the aggregate sum of ninety-three thousand six hundred and seventy-one

Star Pags. Star Pagodas (93,671.) or thirty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-eight Pounds eight shillings sterling (£. 37,468. 8s.) which Claim the said Henry Redhead, during the course of our investigation of the same, requested leave to alter and amend, on the ground that the debt in question had been contracted by his highness Ameer ul Omrah aforesaid, as Minister and representative, and for the service of his father Wallah Jah, then Nabob of the Carnatic, and now deceased, and did alter accordingly, preferring the same anew by an amended Schedule, as a claim against the said Nabob Wallah Jah, for the balance of fifty thousand

Pags. Pagodas (50,000.) alledged to have been due on the 23d day of June in the year of our Lord 1778, with interest upon the same at the rate of twelve (12) per-cent. per annum, from the said 23d day of June 1778 to the 12th day of February in the year of our Lord 1785, and at the rate of six (6) per-cent. per annum, from the said 12th day of February 1785 to the 15th day of May in the year of our Lord 1804, amounting, principal and interest together, to the aggregate sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-

Pags. three Pagodas (147,633.) or, fifty-nine thousand and fifty-three pounds four Shillings sterling (£. 59,053. 4s.) and which claim the said Henry Redhead, being directed by us the Commissioners aforesaid in the further progress of our investigation of the same, to make up the account thereof in conformity to the principles of the aforesaid Deed indented, hath finally preferred in a second amended Schedule, as a claim against his said Highness the late Nabob Wallah Jah for the balance due upon the said account, amounting with interest, on the 15th day of May in the year of our Lord 1804, to the aggregate sum of two hundred and six thousand three hundred and ninety-four Star Pagodas twenty-five Fanams and forty

Star Pags. F. C. Cash (206,304. 25. 40.) or eighty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven Pounds and seventeen Shillings sterling (£. 82,557. 17s.); and having also taken into consideration another part of the said claim separately made by the said Henry Redhead for himself and the other Representatives of the said John Redhead upon his said Highness the late Nabob Wallah Jah, upon the ground that the sum of four thousand five hundred and twenty Star

Star Pags. Pagodas (4,520.) being the amount of a Bill of Exchange remitted by one Bouconjee Doss on account of one Verderajah Moodelie, to Alexander Brodie, as executor aforesaid, had been by the said Alexander Brodie, upon the twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord 1772, erroneously placed to the credit of the aforesaid Obligation, for a lac of Pagodas from his Highness the late Ameer ul Omrah to the said John Redhead, and ought therefore in the account upon the said Obligation between the late Nabob Wallah Jah and the estate of the said John Redhead, to be now placed to the debit of his said Highness with interest upon the said sum, at the rate of twelve (12) per-cent. per annum, from the said twentieth day of March 1772 to the 12th day of February in the year of our Lord 1785, and at the rate of six (6) per-cent. per annum from the said 12th day of February 1785, to the 15th day of May in the year of our Lord 1804, amounting, principal and interest, to the aggregate

Pags. sum of twelve thousand nine hundred and forty Pagodas (12,940.) or four thousand five hundred Pounds sixteen Shillings sterling (£. 4,500. 16s.) the whole claim in respect of the balance claimed to be due from his said Highness the late Nabob Wallah Jah to the Representatives of the said John Redhead, deceased, amounting to the aggregate sum of two hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred and thirty-four Pagodas twenty-five Fanams and

Pagodas. F. C. forty Cash (210,334. 25. 40.) or eighty-seven thousand and fifty-eight Pounds thirteen Shillings sterling (£. 87,058. 13s. and having proceeded in the investigation of the origin and nature of the said claim, and having received from the said Henry Redhead two letters bearing date respectively the 7th day of March last and the 8th day of this instant May, addressed

Absolute
Adjudications
against
Claimants.

addressed to us as Commissioners aforesaid, wherein he hath requested leave in his own name and in the names of the said Alexander Brodie, Jane Redhead and Thomas Redhead, to withdraw the said claim for the said balance: We do hereby Award and Determine, that nothing remains due to either of the said Henry Redhead, Alexander Brodie, Jane Redhead, or Thomas Redhead, in respect of the aforesaid Claim, or in respect of the aforesaid Obligation for one lac of Pagodas, dated the 27th day of Jemmedi ul Awel in the year 1102 of the Hyjra or the 23d day of June 1778, either from his said Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, now deceased, or from his said Highness Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of the Carnatic, also deceased: And we do further Award and Declare the said Obligation to be cancelled, and we have of this date accordingly declared the same cancelled by a writing under our hands upon the face thereof: And we do further Award and Determine, that all the property and revenues of the said Ameer and of the said Nabob Wallah Jah respectively, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all claim whatever by either the said Henry Redhead, Alexander Brodie as executor of the late John Redhead, Jane Redhead, or Thomas Redhead in respect of the aforesaid Obligation: And we do further Award and Determine, that the said Henry Redhead, Alexander Brodie, Jane Redhead, and Thomas Redhead, or any or either of them, have or hath no right in respect of the said Obligation, or of their aforesaid Claim, thereon to participate in the fund provided by the aforesaid Deed, indented for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic and of his Highness the Ameer. In Witness whereof we the said Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Francis Horner have hereunto set our hands the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine.

(Signed) { BENJⁿ HOBHOUSE.
THO. COCKBURN.
FRA. HORNER."

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of
(Signed) Jⁿ Parkhouse.

CLAIM N° 61; in our FIRST REPORT.

CLAIM
N° 61 in the Gazette;
and also,
N° 61 in the First Re-
port to Parliament.

"TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Benjamin Hobhouse of Whitton Park in the County of Middlesex Esquire, Thomas Cockburn of Hampstead in the said County of Middlesex Esquire, and Francis Horner of Lincoln's-Inn in the said County of Middlesex Esquire, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the 10th day of July 1805 "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one part, and the several persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer of the other part," Send Greeting: Whereas Samuel Johnson, Esquire, of Gloucester Place Portman-square in the County of Middlesex, hath by his Attorney John Fordyce, Esquire, executed the aforesaid Deed indented, and hath thereby for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators submitted himself to the judgment, award, order and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the aforesaid Deed indented, or any two of them, in all things whatsoever relating to the said several Claims made or to be made by him under the said Deed: Now know ye, That we the said Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Francis Horner, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Samuel Johnson upon his Highness Wallah Jah formerly Nabob of the Carnatic, now deceased, for the principal sum of one lac of Star Pagodas, with interest at the rate of twelve (12) per-cent. per annum from the 18th day of December in the year of our Lord 1779, to the 12th day of February in the year of our Lord 1785, and at the rate of six (6) per-cent. per annum from the said 12th day of February 1785 to the 15th day of May in the year of our Lord 1804, amounting, principal and interest together, to the aggregate sum of two hun-

dred and seventy-seven thousand three hundred and forty-one Star Pagodas (277,341) or one hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and thirty-six Pounds eight Shillings sterling (£.110,936. 8s.) which Claim the said Samuel Johnson hath stated to be founded upon a bond alledged to have been granted by his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah to Videnadoo Moodelliar deceased, for the aforesaid sum of one lac of Star Pagodas, bearing date the 18th day of December in the year of our Lord 1779, alledging that the said Videnadoo Moodelliar assigned the same to John Douglas, also deceased, his executors and administrators, by Deed bearing date the 20th day of August 1786, for securing the repayment of a sum of nineteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-six Star Pagodas thirty-seven Fanams

and fifty Cash (19,896. 37. 50.) with interest thereon at the rate of twelve (12) per-cent. per annum, from the 20th day of August 1780, alledged to be due by the said Videnadoo Moodelliar to the said John Douglas, and that the said Videnadoo Moodelliar having given an acknowledgement to Kistnafwamey Eyer of Madras, that said Kistnafwamey Eyer had

Absolute
Adjudications
against
Claimants.

one-eighth share in the aforesaid Bond of his Highness the Nabob, for one lac of Pagodas; the said Kistnafwamey Eyer had likewise by a Deed, bearing date the 1st day of October 1780, assigned the said acknowledgement to the said John Douglas for securing the repay-

ment of a sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and ten Star Pagodas (14,910) with interest thereon at the rate of twelve (12) per-cent. per annum, from the 1st day of October 1780 alledged to be due by the said Kistnafwamey Eyer to the said John Douglas; and farther alledging that the said sum of nineteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-six Star Pagodas

thirty-seven Fanams and fifty Cash (19,896. 37. 50. with interest, was in truth due by the said Videnadoo Moodelliar to the said John Douglas as agent for the said Samuel Johnson, and for the said Samuel Johnson's sole use, benefit and advantage, and that the said sum of

fourteen thousand nine hundred and ten Star Pagodas (14,910) with interest, was in truth due by the said Kistnafwamey Eyer to the said John Douglas as agent for the said Samuel Johnson, and for the said Samuel Johnson's sole use, benefit and advantage; and that the aforesaid assignments of the 20th August 1780, and 1st October 1780, for securing the repayment of the said two sums respectively, were made and executed to the said John Douglas as agent of the said Samuel Johnson, and for his the said Samuel Johnson's sole use, benefit and advantage: And having proceeded in the investigation of the origin and nature of the said Claim, and, after such investigation, having received from the aforesaid John Fordyce, agent for the said Samuel Johnson, a letter bearing date the 24th day of April last past, addressed to us as Commissioners aforesaid, wherein, by desire and in the name of the said Samuel Johnson, he hath requested leave to withdraw the said Claim; and having summoned the said Samuel Johnson personally before us on the 5th day of this instant May, when the said Samuel Johnson stated to us as Commissioners aforesaid, his consent that the aforesaid claim should be adjudicated against him, Do hereby Award and Determine, that nothing is due to the said Samuel Johnson in respect of the aforesaid Bond, or of the Claim made by him thereon from his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, deceased: And We further Award and Determine, That all the property and revenues of the said Nabob Wallah Jah are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all claim whatsoever, made or to be made by the said Samuel Johnson, his heirs, executors or administrators, in respect of the aforesaid Bond: And we do further Award and Determine, that the said Samuel Johnson hath no right in respect of his said Claim, to participate in the fund provided by the aforesaid Deed indented for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, and of his Highness the Ameer. In Witness whereof We the said Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Francis Horner, have hereunto set our hands the 15th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine.

(Signed) { BENJⁿ HOBHOUSE.
THO. COCKBURN.
FRA. HORNER.
Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of,
(Signed) Jⁿ Parkhouse.

The aggregate sterling amount of Claims adjudicated
absolutely against the Claimants to this date, is - £.240,546. 1. 9.

ABSOLUTE ADJUDICATION in favour of CLAIMANTS.

CLAIM N° 108 in our First Report.

"TO all to whom these Presents shall come: We, Benjamin Hobhouse of Whitton Park in the County of Middlesex Esquire, Thomas Cockburn of Hampstead, in the said County of Middlesex Esquire, and Francis Horner of Lincoln's-Inn in the said County of Middlesex Esquire, being the Commissioners and Referees acting in England for the time being, under a certain Deed indented and bearing date the 10th day of July 1805, "between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies of the one part, and the several Persons whose hands and seals are thereto set and affixed, and who respectively are or claim to be Creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, eldest son and successor of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah the second son of his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, and now also deceased, or of some or one of them the said several Nabobs and the said Ameer of the other part," Send Greeting: Whereas Zachariah Polack of Fort St. George in the East Indies, administrator, with the will annexed of the estate of Captain Joshua Smith, late of Fort St. George, deceased, by Letters of Administration from the Mayor's Court at Madras bearing date the 8th day of May in the year of our Lord 1794, hath by his attorney John Fordyce of Whitehall in the County of Middlesex Esquire, executed the aforesaid Indenture, and hath thereby for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, submitted himself to the judgment, award, order, and determination of the Commissioners under the aforesaid Indenture, in all things whatever relating to the several Claims made by him under the said Indenture: And whereas the said Zachariah Polack, as administrator aforesaid, hath executed certain Articles

CLAIM
N° 7 in the Gazette
and,
N° 103 in the First Re-
port to Parliament.

Absolute
Adjudications
in favour of
Claimants.

of Agreement, bearing date the 3d day of May in the year of our Lord 1796, between several persons describing themselves as Creditors of the late Nabob of the Carnatic of the first part, the said John Fordyce of the second part, and the persons hereinafter named as Trustees of the third part, and did thereby assign and transfer over to Walter Boyd, then of Sackville-street in the County of Middlesex Esquire, Paul Benfield then of Woodhall Park in the County of Hertford, and also of Grosvenor-square in the said County of Middlesex Esquire, Robert Storey of Bedford-square in the said County of Middlesex Esquire, Samuel Johnson then of Devonshire-street in the Parish of Saint Mary-le-bone in the said County of Middlesex, and now of Gloucester-place in the said County of Middlesex Esquire, William Cooke then of New Ormond-street in the said County of Middlesex Esquire, Charles Binny of Howland-street Fitzroy-square in the said County of Middlesex Esquire, and Richard Legge Willis then of Harley-street in the said Parish of Saint Mary-le-bone in the said County of Middlesex Esquire, their executors, administrators and assigns, one-twentieth part of every debt or sum of money owing to him as such administrator from his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah formerly Nabob of the Carnatic, now deceased, and of the interest which should have accrued thereon, the said one-twentieth part to be taken upon the sum at which the principal and interest of the said debt should be liquidated or made up, to receive and hold the said one-twentieth part so thereby to them assigned upon the trusts in the said Articles of Agreement mentioned and set forth, which said Articles of Agreement authorize and empower the said Walter Boyd, Paul Benfield, Robert Storey, Samuel Johnson, William Cooke, Charles Binny, and Richard Legge Willis, and the survivors of them or the major part of them, or of the survivors of them for the time being, and the survivor of them his executors or administrators; to do and perform all such acts as should be requisite for carrying the said agreement and trust effectually into execution, but the said Walter Boyd hath not executed the said articles of the 3d day of May 1796, and the said William Cooke and the said Richard Legge Willis have both departed this life after executing the same: And whereas the said Robert Storey, Samuel Johnson, and Charles Binny, being the major part of the survivors of the said assignees, have executed the aforeaid Indenture of the 10th day of July 1805, and have thereby for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, submitted themselves to the judgment, award, order, and determination of the Commissioners appointed under the said Indenture, in all things whatsoever relating to the several Claims made by them under the said Indenture: Now know ye, That We the said Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Francis Horner, having taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Zachariah Polack as administrator aforeaid, upon his said Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, for the principal sum of three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven Star Pagodas nine Fa-

Pagodas F. C.

nam and forty Cash (3,237. 9. 40.) with interest upon the same at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, from the 4th day of June in the year of our Lord 1784 to the 15th day of May in the year 1804, amounting, principal and interest together, to the aggregate sum of seven thousand one hundred and ten Star Pagodas thirty-eight Fanams seventy-two Cash

Pagodas F. C.

(7,110. 38. 72.) or two thousand eight hundred and forty-four Pounds seven Shillings and ten pence sterling (£.2,844. 7s. 10d.): And having also taken into consideration a Claim made by the said Robert Storey, Samuel Johnson, and Charles Binny, in their own name, and for others as assignees aforeaid, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-five Pagodas

Pagodas F. C.

twenty-two Fanams and seventy-five Cash (355. 22. 75.) or one hundred and forty-two Pounds five Shillings and four pence sterling (£.142. 5s. 4d.) being the one-twentieth part as aforeaid of the sum claimed as aforeaid by the said Zachariah Polack, and having duly investigated the said Claims according to the covenants, provisions, and directions of the aforeaid Indenture, do Find, that the said Nabob Wallah Jah granted a Bond to the said Joshua Smith, bearing date the 15th day of the first Rabbia in the year 1199 of the Hyjra, corresponding to the 25th day of February in the year of our Lord 1783, for the sum of three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven Star Pagodas nine Fanams and forty Cash

Pagos F. C.

(3,237. 9. 40.) with interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum from the 12th day of Rajab in the year 1198 of the Hyjra, corresponding to the 1st day of June in the year of our Lord 1784: And we do further Find, that the Debt so constituted by the said Bond from the said Nabob Wallah Jah to the said Joshua Smith having been made known and stated to the Court of Directors of the United East India Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, did repeatedly receive the special approbation of the said Court of Directors, and that the said Court of Directors did repeatedly request the said Nabob Wallah Jah through their Government of Fort St. George to discharge the said Debt to the representatives of the said Joshua Smith: And we do further find, That the said Nabob Wallah Jah on the 10th day of April in the year of our Lord 1795, paid into the Treasury of the Government of Fort St. George to account of the estate of the said Joshua Smith then deceased, the sum of one thousand six hundred and eighteen Star Pagodas (1,618) which

Pagos

sum of one thousand six hundred and eighteen Star Pagodas (1,618) the said Zachariah Polack, administrator as aforeaid, hath admitted that he has received: And We the said Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Francis Horner, do hereby award and adjudge, That upon the 15th day of May in the year of our Lord 1804, the sum of five thousand four hundred and ninety-five Star Pagodas twenty-two Fanams and seventy-seven Cash

Pagos F. C.

(5,495. 22. 77.) or two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight Pounds four Shillings and

twopence

Absolute
Adjudication
in favour of
Claimants.

twopence sterling (£.2,198. 4s. 2d.) and no more, remained undischarged, and was and still is justly due and owing from the representatives of his said Highness the late Nabob Wallah Jah to the representatives of the said Joshua Smith: And we do further Award and Order, That the said debt, being a debt contracted by his said Highness Wallah Jah, which the said Court of Directors have specially approved, and which the said Court of Directors did specifically request his said Highness Wallah Jah to discharge, is and shall be comprized in the First Class of Debts under the said Indenture: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That the sum of five thousand two hundred and twenty Star Pagodas thirty-two Fanams

Pagos F. C.

and twenty-seven Cash (5,220. 32. 27. or two thousand and eighty-eight Pounds six Shillings sterling (£.2,088. 6s.) being a portion of the said debt, is due and owing to the said Zachariah Polack as administrator aforeaid, and that the said Zachariah Polack hath and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of five thousand two hundred

S. Pags. F. C.

and twenty Star Pagodas thirty-two Fanams and twenty-seven Cash (5,220. 32. 27.) or two thousand and eighty-eight Pounds six Shillings sterling (£.2,088. 6s.) in the fund provided by the aforeaid Indenture for satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, and that the sum of two hundred and seventy-four Star Pagodas thirty-two

Pagos F. C.

Fanams and fifty-one Cash (274. 32. 51.) or one hundred and nine Pounds eighteen Shillings and two pence sterling (£.109. 18s. 2d.) being the remainder of the said debt, is due and owing to the said Robert Storey, Samuel Johnson, and Charles Binny, as assignees aforeaid, and that the said Robert Storey, Samuel Johnson, and Charles Binny have and shall have right to participate to the amount of the said sum of two hundred and seventy-four

Pagos F. C.

Star Pagodas, thirty-two Fanams and fifty-one Cash (274. 32. 51.) or one hundred and nine Pounds eighteen Shillings and twopence sterling (£.109. 18s. 2d.) in the fund provided by the aforeaid Indenture for the satisfaction of the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic: And we do further Award and Adjudge, That all the property and revenues of the said Nabob Wallah Jah and his successors or representatives, are and shall be for ever acquitted and discharged from all Claim whatsoever in respect of the said Bond, or the Debt claimed thereon at the instance of the said Joshua Smith, his representatives, or any of them: And we do further Award and Order, That the original Bond aforeaid shall be delivered up to the Court of Directors of the said United East India Company. In Witness whereof we the said Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Francis Horner, have hereunto set our hands the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine.

(Signed) { BENJⁿ HOBHOUSE.
THO. COCKBURN.
FRA. HORNER." }

Signed (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of,

(Signed) Jⁿ Parkhouse.

The aggregate sterling amount of Claim adjudicated abso-
lutely in favour of Claimants to this date, is - - - } £. 2,198. 4. 2.

IN further obedience to the Act of Parliament, we have likewise to state, that several applications have been made to us by Claimants for a provisional allowance upon security, to refund and pay back the whole or such part of the Interest as, according to our final Determination, it shall appear they were not entitled to, according to the 24th Clause of the Deed of Agreement; and that we have granted a provisional allowance in some of these cases. As the Act of Parliament requires us to state the grounds of our decision in such cases as we have decided upon provisionally, we present to this Honourable House EXTRACTS from our PROCEEDINGS, of the Determination which we have made upon the several Applications.

EXTRACT from our Proceedings, 18th May 1809.

"The Board resume the consideration of the Claims of Nathaniel William Wraxall Esquire, stated as N^o 64 (N^{os} 1 and 2.) in the Schedule of Claims published in the Gazette of the 12th August 1806, and as N^o 1 and 2 in N^o 135, in our First Report to this Honourable House, and which were taken into consideration on the 12th December following; also the additional evidence and documents obtained subsequent to their proceedings of the 16th January last; and Mr. Wraxall's several letters, requesting a re-consideration of his application for a provisional adjudication of such part of his Claim N^o 1, as the Board may deem proper to allow.

"Although

Claims
provisionally
adjudicated in
favour of
Claimants.

"Although it appears that Mr. Wraxall was appointed by his Highness the Nabob Wallajah, one of his agents in England, and that he acted in the concerns of his Highness, yet in the circumstances of uncertainty under which the Board still feel this case to be involved, both in regard to the extent and actual duration of the *bona fide* services performed by Mr. Wraxall, for which he claims as per Schedule N^o 1.

And interest thereon, from the 1st October 1787 to the 15th May 1804,
at 6 per cent.

Aggregate Amount - - - Pagodas 31,960 0 0

Or, at eight Shillings per Pagoda, is - £. 12,784. 0. 0.

And there being besides no Bond for, or acknowledgment of, the services of Mr. Wraxall by the Nabob, the Board resolve to allow and establish provisionally upon Mr. Wraxall's

Claim N^o 1 only, the principal sum of Pagodas - - - 8,000 0 0
With interest thereon at 6 per cent. to the 15th May 1804 - 7,980 0 0

Aggregate Amount - - - Pagodas 15,980 0 0

Or, at eight Shillings per Pagoda, is - £. 6,392 0. 0.

Reserving the final consideration of the rate of remuneration, and the term for which it should be granted, until they receive the result of the inquiries of the Commissioners in India, consequent to the Board's instructions of the 11th January 1809.

"Resolved accordingly, That the aggregate sum of fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty Pagodas (15,980) or six thousand three hundred and ninety-two Pounds sterling (£. 6,392) shall be and is hereby provisionally established and adjudicated to the parties hereinafter named, as a debt in the First Class, at the several sums to the several parties as hereinafter stated.

"And whereas it appears that the said Nathaniel William Wraxall, Esquire, has executed a Deed dated the 3d day of May 1800, by which he assigns to certain trustees, for the benefit of John Fordyce, Esquire, in reward of Agency, one-twentieth part of the sum at which the debts due to him from the late Nabobs of Arcot should be liquidated: And whereas the said Nathaniel William Wraxall, by his agent John Fordyce, has executed the Deed of Covenants with the East India Company, dated the 10th day of July 1805; and also George Mowbray, Charles Binny, James Taylor, Robert Storey, Alexander Cuthbert, and Valentine Conolly, being the survivors of the trustees named in the said Deed of the 3d May 1800, as such trustees have also all of them respectively executed the said Deed of covenants with the East India Company; it thus appears that the aggregate amount of the debt stated in the preceding Resolution, ought to be distributed among the parties as follows:

Principal and interest adjudicated on Mr. Wraxall's claim, N ^o 1.	Pag ^s	F. C.
as already stated	15,980	0 0 or £. 6,392 0 0
Whereof 1/20th is assigned, and is to be adjudicated to the Trustees of John Fordyce, as per Deed, marked F. N ^o 4. dated the 3d May 1800	799	0 0 or - - 319 12 0
Balance to be placed in the name of Nathaniel William Wraxall, Esq.	Pag ^s - 15,181	0 0 or £. 6,072 8 0

"Resolved accordingly, That the sum of fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty-one Pagodas (15,181) or six thousand and seventy-two pounds eight shillings sterling (£. 6,072. 8s. 0d.) be, and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the name of Nathaniel William Wraxall, Esquire, and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of two and one half (2½) per cent. per annum; and that a Certificate shall be issued to the Register in London or at Madras, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Party, as soon as the said Party shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Board for the sum of one thousand and sixty-five Pounds sterling (£. 5.) and shall have declared to the Board in writing by himself or his agent, whether it is his option to receive the interest to be payable on the sum which shall be so entered to his credit, in London or at Madras.

"Resolved, That the sum of seven hundred and ninety-nine Pagodas (799) or three hundred and nineteen Pounds twelve Shillings sterling (£. 319. 12s.) be, and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the joint names of George Mowbray, Charles Binny, James Taylor, Robert Storey, Alexander Cuthbert, and Valentine Conolly, Esquires; and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of two and one half (2½) per cent. per annum; and that a Certificate shall be issued to the Register in London, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Parties jointly; the Trustees of Mr. Fordyce having already given security

security to the satisfaction of the Board; and having declared in writing that the sums which should be adjudicated in their favour should be entered in the books of the Register in London."

Claims
provisionally
adjudicated in
favour of
Claimants.

We deem it proper here to insert, for the information of this Honourable House, an EXTRACT from our PROCEEDINGS of the 9th June 1809, relative to the provisional reduction of Interest on Claims provisionally or absolutely adjudicated.

"The Board refusing consideration of the Minute of the 10th March 1808, respecting the rate of interest to be allowed on the Claims provisionally established; and of the dispatch of the 18th October 1808, received on the 18th May last from the Commissioners at Fort St. George, Resolve, in respect of the great increase in the total amount of Claims preferred here and at Madras, that interest at the rate of ten Shillings per centum per annum, shall be directed to be paid to the Person or Persons in whose name a Debt or share of Debt, comprized in the First Class, is already, or shall hereafter be established provisionally or absolutely; and that interest at the rate of seven Shillings and sixpence per centum per annum shall be directed to be paid to the Person or Persons in whose name a Debt or share of Debt comprized in the Second Class is already, or shall hereafter be established provisionally or absolutely, subject in both cases to such future variation in the rate of interest from time to time, until the permanent rate shall be ascertained, as to the Board shall appear to be proper."

EXTRACT from our Proceedings of the 17th November 1809.

"The Board resume the consideration of the applications of Lady Cockburn, sole executrix of the late Doctor Davis, for a provisional adjudication of the Claims made by her on behalf of the estate.

"Read the whole evidence and proceedings in regard to these Claims.

"Read Extracts from the Company's Records, transmitted in Mr. Ramsay's letter of the 3d of August last, relating to Doctor Davis having had the sanction of the Madras Government to serve the late Nabob Wallajah.

"Resolved, That there appears sufficient ground for belief that the late Doctor Davis had the permission of the Madras Government to serve the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

"Read the following letter from Messrs. Binny and King, Registers, dated 4th February 1809:—

"Sir,

"I received this morning your letter, addressed to Mr. Binny and myself, desiring us to compute the interest due on a 'Bond granted by his late Highness Omdut ul Omrah to the late Doctor Davis, dated 16th September 1781, bearing interest at 12 per cent.' agreeably to the terms of the Deed of Agreement betwixt the East India Company and the Creditors; and I hereby certify that the following is the state thereof, made up to the 15th day of May 1804; viz.

	Pag ^s	F. C.
"Amount of Bond	70,000	0 0
"Interest thereon at 12 per cent. from 16th September 1781 to 12th February 1785	28,629	1 14
"D ^o - from 12th February 1785 to 15th May 1804, at 6 per cent.	80,858	26 37
	Pag ^s 179,487	27 51. or £. 71,795 1 3
		at 8/ per Pag ^s .

"Land Revenue Office,
4th February 1809."

"I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) "JAMES KING."

"John Parkhouse, Esq."

Read Statement from another letter from Messrs. Binny and King, dated February the 4th 1809:

"Return made to the Order of the Commissioners for investigating the Claims on the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, of the amount due on the 15th May 1804, on sundry Bonds dated 1st January 1793, entered to the credit of an Account marked N^o 8. in N^o 15. } N^o 1, entitled

"Account Current betwixt the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and Mrs. Eliza Cockburn, executrix

Claims
provisionally
adjudicated in
favour of
Claimants.

" executrix to the estate of the late Doctor Thomas Davis," which order was communicated to the Registers by Mr. Parkhouse's letter to them, dated 2d February 1809.

No	Principal Sums in the Coin specified in the Obligations.	Interest from the 1st January 1793 to 15th May 1804, at 6 per cent.	Amount Principal and Interest in Indian Currency on 15th May 1801.	Amount in Sterling Money on the 15th May 1801.
	Pagodas. F. C.	Pagodas. F. C.	Pagodas. F. C.	£. s. d.
1.	2,300 0 0	1,705 2 69	4,205 2 69	1,682 0 6
2.	3,706 0 0	2,527 24 66	6,233 24 66	2,493 8 8
3.	644 0 0	439 9 29	1,083 9 29	433 5 9
4.	388 0 0	264 26 29	652 26 29	261 1 0
5.	6,571 0 0	4,481 25 22	11,052 25 22	4,421 0 9
6.	10,728 0 0	7,316 33 8	18,044 33 8	7,217 18 4
7.	2,172 0 0	1,481 14 74	3,653 14 74	1,461 6 9
8.	1,666 0 0	1,136 10 58	2,802 10 58	1,120 18 0
9.	5,813 0 0	3,964 25 77	9,777 25 77	3,911 0 9
10.	5,000 0 0	3,410 6 6	8,410 6 6	3,364 1 2
11.	5,000 0 0	3,410 6 6	8,410 6 6	3,364 1 2
12.	1,886 0 0	1,286 13 6	3,172 13 6	1,268 18 6
13.	252 0 0	171 36 48	423 36 48	169 10 11
14.	2,891 0 0	1,971 30 38	4,862 30 38	1,945 1 10
15.	7,111 0 0	4,849 37 5	11,960 37 5	4,784 7 0
16.	12,386 0 0	8,447 24 57	20,833 24 57	8,333 8 8
	68,714 0 0	46,864 33 48	115,578 33 48	46,231 9 9

" London, 4th February 1809.

" for *Chat Binny* and myself, Registers.

(Signed)

" JAMES KING."

It appears from the first statement, that on the 15th day of May 1804, the Principal and Interest of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Bond to the late Doctor Davis, dated the 16th September 1781, amounted to - - - Pagodas 179,487 27 51. or £.71,795 1 2

It also appears that on the 1st day of January 1793, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah (vide Account Current N° 8, in the instructions on this Claim dated 11th January 1809) granted fresh Bonds in the name of the executrix, in liquidation of a part of the Principal and Interest of this Bond, bearing interest at 12 per cent. per annum, viz. for the sum of Pagodas 68,714, which Bonds are stated to be receipted on the back of the original Bond; and to have been so granted to enable the executrix to satisfy the Creditors of the Testator, and which are or may be claimed separately; and which, by the second statement above entered, amount with interest to the 15th May 1804, to - - - Pagodas 115,578 33 48. or £.46,231 9 9

Leaving the Balance due on the original Bond of 70,000 Pagodas, dated the 16th September 1781, on the 15th day of May 1804 - - - - - Pagodas 63,908 36 3. or £.25,563 11 5

" Resolved, That so much of this Claim of Lady Cockburn, executrix to the estate of the late Doctor Davis, (which is N° 1. of N° 34, in our First Report to this Honourable House, and N° 1. of N° 14, in the Schedule of Claims published in the Gazette of the 12th August 1806, and which was taken into consideration on the 6th day of January 1807) as is stated to be founded upon a Bond for seventy thousand Pagodas, granted by the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the late Doctor Davis, as for arrears of pay due to him as Physician and Secretary to his late Highness, which Bond is dated the 26th Ramzan, 1195 Hegira, or the 16th of September 1781 of the Christian era, and which has not been liquidated by his Highness, granting renewed Bonds, dated the 1st day of January 1793; the same appearing to be probably just and allowable, shall be and is hereby provisionally adjudicated in favour of the Parties therein interested, and hereinafter named, as a Debt in the First Class, at the several sums to the several Parties hereinafter stated.

And whereas, it appears that Pagodas sixty-three thousand nine hundred and eight, thirty-six Fanams and three Cash (63,908. 36. 3.) or twenty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-three Pounds eleven Shillings and fivepence sterling (£.25,563. 11s. 5d.), is the balance remaining unliquidated by renewed Bonds, on the 15th day of May 1804.

" Resolved, That the said sum of Pagodas sixty-three thousand nine hundred and eight, thirty-six Fanams and three Cash (63,908. 36. 3.) or twenty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-three

sixty-three Pounds eleven Shillings and fivepence sterling (£.25,563. 11s. 5d.) shall be provisionally allowed and established as the aggregate amount of the said Bond not so liquidated.

And whereas it appears that Eliza, the widow of the late Doctor Davis, now Lady Cockburn, the wife of Sir William Cockburn, Baronet, is the sole executrix named in the will of the late Doctor Davis, and that she has proved the same; and that the said Eliza Cockburn as such executrix, together with Sir William Cockburn, Baronet, her husband, has executed a Deed dated the 3d day of May 1800, by which she assigns to certain trustees for the benefit of John Fordyce, Esquire, in reward of agency, one-twentieth part of the sum at which the Debts due from the Nabobs of Arcot to the estate of the late Doctor Davis, with interest thereon, should be liquidated: And whereas the said Eliza, as such executrix with Sir William Cockburn, Baronet, her husband; and also George Moubray, Charles Binny, James Taylor, Robert Storey, Alexander Cuthbert, and Valentine Conolly, Esquires, being the survivors of the trustees named in the said Deed of the 3d day of May 1800, as such trustees, have all of them respectively executed the Deed of Covenants with the East India Company, dated the 10th day of July 1805: And whereas it thus appears, that the aggregate amount of the Debt stated in the preceding Resolution, ought to be distributed among the several Parties, as follows; viz.

	Pag.	F.	C.	
Principal and Interest stated in the foregoing balance	-	-	-	63,908 36 3. or £.25,563 11 5
Whereof 1/20th is assigned, and is to be adjudicated to the Trustees of John Fordyce, as per Deed, marked F. N° 4, dated the 3d day of May 1800	-	-	-	3,195 18 48. or - - 1,278 3 7
Balance to be placed in the name of the executrix	-	-	-	Pag. 60,713 17 35. or £.24,285 7 10

" Resolved accordingly, That the sum of sixty thousand seven hundred and thirteen

Pagodas seventeen Fanams and thirty-five Cash (60,713. 17. 35.) or twenty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-five Pounds eleven Shillings and tenpence sterling (£.24,285. 7s. 10d.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally, in the name of Eliza Cockburn, wife of Sir William Cockburn, Baronet, sole executrix of the will of the late Doctor Davis; and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of ten Shillings (10s.) per cent. per annum; and that a Certificate shall be issued to the Register in London, or at Madras, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Party, as soon as she shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Board for the sum of nine hundred Pounds sterling (£.900.) and shall have declared to the Board in writing, by herself or agent, whether it is her option to receive the interest so payable on the sum which shall be entered to her credit in London or at Madras.

" Resolved, That the sum of three thousand one hundred and ninety-five Pagodas, eighteen Fanams and forty-eight Cash (3,195. 18. 48.) or twelve hundred and seventy-eight Pounds three Shillings and sevenpence sterling (£.1,278. 3s. 7d.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the joint names of George Moubray, Charles Binny, James Taylor, Robert Storey, Alexander Cuthbert, and Valentine Conolly; and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of ten Shillings (10s.) per cent. per annum; and that a Certificate shall be issued to the Register in London, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Parties jointly; the Trustees of the late Mr. Fordyce having already given security to the satisfaction of the Board, and having declared in writing that the sums which should be adjudicated in their favour should be entered in the books of the Register in London."

EXTRACT from our Proceedings, 18th December 1809.

" The Board proceed to the consideration of the application on behalf of Mrs. Frances Davis, Mrs. Mary Davis, and Mr. William Davis, assignees of Eliza Lady Cockburn, widow and sole executrix of the late Doctor Davis, for themselves, and as representatives of the estate of the late William Davis.

These Claims on which provisional adjudication is requested, are according to the corrected calculation, as follow:

	Pag.	F.	C.	
One bond of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the executrix of the late Doctor Davis, dated the 1st January 1793, and assigned to William Davis, for - - - - -	2,500	0	0	
On which interest at 6 per cent. is claimed to the 15th May 1804 - - - - -	1,705	2	69	
Pagodas -	4,205	2	69.	or £.1,682 0 6

One

Claims
provisionally
adjudicated in
favour of
Claimants.

Claims
provisionally
adjudicated in
favour of
Claimants.

One Bond of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the executrix of the late Doctor Davis, dated the 1st January 1793, and assigned to Miss Frances Davis, for - - - - -	Pags. F. C.
On which interest is claimed at 6 per cent. to the 15th May 1804 - - - - -	5,000 0 0
	3,410 6 6
Pagodas - - - - -	8,410 6 6. or £. 3,364 1 2
One Bond of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the executrix of the late Doctor Davis, dated the 1st January 1793, and assigned to Miss Mary Davis, for - - - - -	5,000 0 0
On which interest is claimed at 6 per cent. to the 15th May 1804 - - - - -	3,410 6 6
Pagodas - - - - -	8,410 6 6. or £. 3,364 1 2
One Bond of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the executrix of the late Doctor Davis, dated the 1st January 1793, and assigned by her to William, Frances and Mary Davis, executors of the late William Davis, for - - - - -	6,571 0 0
On which interest is claimed at 6 per cent. to the 15th May 1804 - - - - -	4,481 25 22
Pagodas - - - - -	11,052 25 22. or £. 4,421 0 9

"It appears that these Bonds are a part of the renewed Bonds granted by the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in part liquidation of his Highness's Bond or Obligation to the late Doctor Thomas Davis for 70,000 Pagodas, which is N^o 1. of N^o 34, in the First Report laid before Parliament, and N^o 1 of N^o 14, in the Gazette of the 12th August 1806; and that they stand N^o 1. 5. 10, and 11, in the Register's statement of such renewed Bonds, entered in the proceedings of the 17th November last, and which as being claimed, or liable to be claimed separately, were deducted prior to the provisional adjudication of the balance of the Bond for 70,000 Pagodas in favour of the executrix, entered in the proceedings of that day.

"Resolved, That these several Bonds, noticed in the Gazette of the 23d of June 1807, as being assignments of a part of the Bond for 70,000 Pagodas, claimed by the heirs of the late Doctor Davis; N^o 1 of Claim N^o 14, in the Gazette of the 12th August 1806, and taken into consideration on the 14th February 1807, and the 20th November 1807, as being founded on the said Bond for 70,000 Pagodas, granted by the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the late Doctor Davis, as for arrears of pay; the unassigned part of which was provisionally adjudicated on the 17th November last in favour of the executrix, the same appearing to be probably just and allowable, shall be and are hereby provisionally adjudicated in favour of the Parties therein interested and hereinafter named, as a Debt in the First Class, at the several sums to the several Parties hereinafter stated.

"And whereas it appears that the said William Davis, Frances Davis, and Mary Davis, for themselves, and as executors of the will of the late William Davis, deceased, have, by Charles Binny their attorney duly authorized, executed a Deed which bears date the 1st day of September 1804, by which they assign, in reward of agency, to John Fordyce, Esquire, since deceased, one fortieth part, and to certain Trustees for his the said late John Fordyce's benefit, one other fortieth part of the sum at which the debts due to them from the Nabob of Arcot, with interest thereon, should be liquidated: And whereas the said William Davis, Frances Davis, and Mary Davis for themselves, and Francis Davis and Mary Davis, as acting executrices of William Davis, and likewise the said John Fordyce, and also Valentine Conolly, George Moubray, Charles Binny, and James Taylor, being the major part of the said Trustees named in the above-mentioned Deed of the 1st September 1804, as such Trustees, have all of them become Parties to the Deed of Covenants with the East India Company, dated the 10th day of July 1805: And whereas it appears that the aggregate amount of the debt stated in the preceding part of these Resolutions, as due to William Davis, is four thousand two hundred and five Pagodas two Fanams and sixty-nine Cash

Pags. F. C.
(4,205. 2. 69.) or sixteen hundred and eighty-two Pounds and sixpence sterling (£. 1,682. os. 6d.) and ought to be distributed as follows; viz.

Principal and Interest of the Bond assigned to William Davis, as already stated - - - - -	Pag ^s F. C.
Whereof 1/40th part is assigned to John Fordyce, deceased, and is to be adjudicated to his representatives - - - - -	4,205 2 69. or - £. 1,682 0 6
And another 1/40th part is assigned, and is to be adjudicated to the Trustees of John Fordyce, as per Deed, marked F. No. 11. dated the 1st September 1804 - - - - -	105 5 25. or £. 42 1 0
	210 10 50. - or £. 84 2 0

Balance to be placed in the name of William Davis, Esquire - Pag^s 3,994 34 19. or £. 1,597 18 21.

"Resolved

Claims
provisionally
adjudicated in
favour of
Claimants.

"Resolved accordingly, That the sum of three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four Pagodas thirty-four Fanams and nineteen Cash (3,994. 34. 19.) or fifteen hundred and ninety-seven Pounds eighteen Shillings and sixpence sterling (£. 1,597. 18s. 6d.) be and is hereby established provisionally in the name of William Davis, Esquire, and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of one-half (½) per cent. per annum, and that a certificate shall be issued to the Register in London or at Madras, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of William Davis, Esquire, as soon as he shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Board for the sum of sixty-four pounds sterling (£. 64.) and shall have declared to the Board in writing, by himself or his agent, whether it is his option to receive the interest so payable on the sum which shall be so entered to his credit in London or at Madras.

"Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and five Pagodas five Fanams and twenty-five Cash (105. 5. 25.) or forty-two Pounds and one Shilling sterling (£. 42. 1s.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the name of James King, Esquire, one of the executors named in the will of the late John Fordyce, Esquire, and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of one-half (½) per cent. per annum, and that a certificate shall be issued to the Register in London or at Madras, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Party, as soon as he shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Board for the sum of two Pounds sterling (£. 2.) and shall have declared to the Board in writing, by himself or his agent, whether it is his option to receive the interest so payable on the sum which shall be so entered to his credit in London or at Madras.

"Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and five Pagodas five Fanams and twenty-five Cash (105. 5. 25.) or forty-two Pounds and one Shilling sterling (£. 42. 1s.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the names of Valentine Conolly, George Moubray, Charles Binny, and James Taylor, Esquires, and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of one-half (½) per cent. per annum, and that a certificate shall be issued to the Register in London, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Parties jointly, security having been already given to the satisfaction of the Board by the Trustees of Mr. Fordyce, who have declared in writing, that the sums which should be adjudicated in their favour should be entered in the books of the Register in London.

"And whereas it further appears that the aggregate amount of the debt stated in the preceding part of these Resolutions as due to Frances Davis, is eight thousand four hundred and ten Pagodas six Fanams and six Cash (8,410. 6. 6.) or three thousand three hundred and sixty-four Pounds one Shilling and twopence sterling (£. 3,364. 1s. 2d.) and ought to be distributed as follows; viz.

Principal and interest of the Bond assigned to Frances Davis, as already stated - - - - -	Pag ^s F. C.
Whereof 1/40th part is assigned to John Fordyce, deceased, and is to be adjudicated to his representatives - - - - -	8,410 6 6. or £. 3,364 1 2
And another 1/40th part is assigned, and is to be adjudicated to the Trustees of John Fordyce, as per Deed marked F. N ^o 11. dated 1st September 1804 - - - - -	210 10 52. or £. 84 2 0
	420 21 24. or £. 168 4 0
Balance to be placed in the name of Miss Frances Davis - - - - -	Pag ^s 7,989 26 62. or £. 3,195 17 2

"Resolved accordingly, That the sum of seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine Pagodas twenty-six Fanams and sixty-two Cash (7,989. 26. 62.) or three thousand one hundred and ninety-five Pounds seventeen Shillings and twopence sterling (£. 3,195. 17s. 2d.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the name of Miss Frances Davis, and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of one-half (½) per cent. per annum, and that a certificate shall be issued to the Register in London or at Madras, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of Miss Frances Davis as soon as she shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Board for the sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds sterling (£. 130.) and shall have declared to the Board in writing, by herself or her agent, whether it is her option to receive the interest so payable on the sum which shall be so entered to her credit in London or at Madras.

"Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and ten Pagodas ten Fanams and fifty-two Cash (210. 10. 52.) or eighty-four Pounds two Shillings sterling (£. 84. 2s.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the name of James King, Esquire, one of the Executors

Claims
provisionally
adjudicated in
favour of
Claimants.

tors named in the will of the late John Fordyce, Esquire, and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum, and that a Certificate shall be issued to the Register in London or at Madras, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Party, as soon as he shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Board for the sum of four Pounds sterling (£. 4.) and shall have declared to the Board in writing, by himself or his agent, whether it is his option to receive the interest so payable on the sum which shall be so entered to his credit in London or at Madras.

"Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and ten Pagodas ten Fanams and fifty-two Cash (210. 10. 52.) or eighty-four Pounds two Shillings sterling (£. 84. 2s.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the names of Valentine Conolly, George Moubray, Charles Binny, and James Taylor, Esquires; and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum, and that a Certificate shall be issued to the Register in London, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Parties jointly, the Trustees of Mr. Fordyce having already given security to the satisfaction of the Board, and having declared in writing, that the sums which should be adjudicated in their favour should be entered in the books of the Register in London.

"And whereas it also appears that the aggregate amount of the Debt stated in the preceding part of these Resolutions, as due to Mary Davis, is eight thousand four hundred and ten Pagodas six Fanams and six Cash (8,410. 6. 6.) or three thousand three hundred and sixty-four Pounds one Shilling and twopence sterling (£. 3,364. 1s. 2d.) and ought to be distributed as follows; viz.

Principal and interest of the Bond assigned to Miss Mary Davis, as already stated	Pag ^s F. C.	8,410 6 6.	or	£. 3,364 1 2
Whereof 1/40th part is assigned to John Fordyce, deceased, and is to be adjudicated to Pag ^s F. C. his representatives		210 10 52	or	£. 84 2 0
And another 1/40th part is assigned, and is to be adjudicated to the trustees of John Fordyce, as per Deed marked F. N ^o 11. dated 1st September 1804		210 10 52	or	£. 84 2 0
		420 21 24	or	£. 168 4 0

Balance to be placed in the name of Miss Mary Davis - Pag^s 7,989 26 62 or £. 3,195 17 2

"Resolved accordingly, That the sum of seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine Pagodas twenty-six Fanams and sixty-two Cash (7,989. 26. 62.) or three thousand one hundred and ninety-five Pounds seventeen Shillings and twopence sterling (£. 3,195. 17s. 2d.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the name of Miss Mary Davis, and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum, and that a Certificate shall be issued to the Register in London or at Madras, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of Miss Mary Davis, as soon as she shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Board for the sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds sterling (£. 130.) and shall have declared to the Board in writing, by herself or her agent, whether it is her option to receive the interest so payable on the sum which shall be so entered to her credit, in London or at Madras.

"Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and ten Pagodas ten Fanams and fifty-two Cash (210. 10. 52.) or eighty-four Pounds two Shillings sterling (£. 84. 2s. 0d.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the name of James King, Esquire, one of the executors named in the will of the late John Fordyce, Esquire, and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum; and that a Certificate shall be issued to the Register in London or at Madras, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Party, as soon as he shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Board, for the sum of four Pounds sterling (£. 4.) and shall have declared to the Board in writing, by himself or his agent, whether it is his option to receive the interest so payable on the sum which shall be so entered to his credit in London or at Madras.

"Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and ten Pagodas ten Fanams and fifty-two Cash (210. 10. 52.) or eighty-four Pounds two Shillings sterling (£. 84. 2s.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the names of Valentine Conolly, George Moubray, Charles Binny, and James Taylor, Esquires, and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum, and that a certificate shall be issued to the Register in London, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Parties jointly, the Trustees of

of Mr. Fordyce having already given security to the satisfaction of the Board, and having declared in writing, that the sums which should be adjudicated in their favour should be entered in the books of the Register in London.

"And whereas it appears that the aggregate amount of the debt stated in the preceding part of these Resolutions as due to William, Frances, and Mary Davis, executors of the late William Davis, is eleven thousand and fifty-two Pagodas twenty-five Fanams and twenty-two Cash (11,052. 25. 22.) or four thousand four hundred and twenty-one Pounds and ninepence sterling (£. 4,421. 0s. 9d.) and ought to be distributed as follows; viz.

Principal and interest of the Bond assigned to William, Frances, and Mary Davis, executors of the late William Davis, as already stated	Pag ^s F. C.	11,052 25 22.	or	£. 4,421 0 9
Whereof 1/40th part is assigned to John Fordyce, deceased, and is to be adjudicated to Pag ^s F. C. his representatives		276 13 18.	or	£. 110 10 6
And another 1/40th part is assigned, and is to be adjudicated to the trustees of John Fordyce, as per Deed, marked F. N ^o 11. dated 1st September 1804		276 13 18.	or	£. 110 10 6
		552 26 36.	or	£. 221 1 0
Balance to be placed in the name of the executors	Pag ^s	10,499 40 66.	or	£. 4,199 19 9

"Resolved accordingly, That the sum of ten thousand four hundred and ninety-nine Pagodas, forty Fanams and sixty-six Cash (10,499. 40. 66.) or four thousand one hundred and ninety-nine Pounds nineteen Shillings and ninepence sterling (£. 4,199. 19s. 9d.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the joint names of William Davis, Frances Davis, and Mary Davis, as executors of the will of the late William Davis, Esquire; and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum, and that a certificate shall be issued to the Register in London or at Madras, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Parties jointly, as soon as they shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Board for the sum of one hundred and seventy Pounds sterling (£. 170.) and shall have declared to the Board in writing, by themselves or their agent, whether it is their option to receive the interest so payable on the sum which shall be so entered to their credit in London or at Madras.

"Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and seventy-six Pagodas thirteen Fanams and eighteen Cash (276. 13. 18.) or one hundred and ten Pounds ten Shillings and sixpence sterling (£. 110. 10s. 6d.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the name of James King, Esquire, one of the executors named in the will of the late John Fordyce, Esquire; and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum; and that a certificate shall be issued to the Register in London or at Madras, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Party, as soon as he shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Board for the sum of five Pounds sterling (£. 5.) and shall have declared to the Board in writing, by himself or his agent, whether it is his option to receive the interest so payable on the sum which shall be so entered to his credit in London or at Madras.

"Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and seventy-six Pagodas thirteen Fanams and eighteen Cash (276. 13. 18.) or one hundred and ten Pounds ten Shillings and sixpence sterling (£. 110. 10s. 6d.) be and is hereby allowed and established provisionally in the names of Valentine Conolly, George Moubray, Charles Binny, and James Taylor, Esquires; and that interest shall be payable thereon from the 15th day of May 1804, and until the further directions of the Board, at the rate of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum; and that a certificate shall be issued to the Register in London, directing him to enter the aforesaid sum to the credit of the said Parties jointly, the Trustees of Mr. Fordyce having already given security to the satisfaction of the Board, and having declared in writing, that the sums which should be adjudicated in their favour should be entered in the books of the Register in London.

THE aggregate sterling amount of Claims provisionally adjudicated in favour of Claimants, to this date, is - £. 136,764. 15. 4.

Claims
provisionally
adjudicated in
favour of
Claimants.

WE had the honour to state in our Fourth Report to this Honourable House, bearing date the 6th February 1809, that we had transmitted to the Commissioners in India our detailed Instructions upon all the Claims preferred to us which fell within the description of Claims for the arrears of military and civil pay and allowances; and that with respect to the remainder of the Claims preferred to us, which were chiefly founded either on alledged loans of money or alledged sale of articles of merchandize to or for the use of the Nabob Wallah Jah, or the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, or the Ameer ul Omrah, we expected to dispatch to the Commissioners in India the necessary Instructions upon most of them by the ships of the season. We have now the satisfaction to state, that our Instructions upon all the Claims which have been preferred to us, with the exception of a few which the parties claiming have not enabled us to investigate, have been dispatched to the Commissioners in India.

We have also the honour to state to this Honourable House, that we are proceeding in the examination and consideration of the Reports which the Commissioners in India have made to us on such Claims as they had investigated.

We have further to add, for the information of this Honourable House, that in consequence of an Agreement between the East India Company and the Creditors, to have a limited time absolutely fixed by us, beyond which, Claims on the late Nabobs of the Carnatic and the Ameer ul Omrah should not be received, we gave public notice on the 16th of last September in the London Gazette and many of the daily London papers, that no Claims whatever could be preferred to us after the 16th day of November 1809; and at the same time we transmitted our Instructions to the Commissioners in India, directing them immediately on the receipt thereof to publish a similar notice, that, after two months from the date of their advertisement, no Claims could be preferred to them.

BENJ^N HOBHOUSE.

THO. COCKBURN.

CHARLES GRANT.

Manchester Buildings,
9th February 1810.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

East India Affairs.

(MADRAS ARMY.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
25 May 1810.

LIST of the following PAPERS.

[N.B.—These Papers having been presented in separate Parcels, are so printed; and therefore the respective pages to each cannot be here specifically referred to; but their particular character, as below described, are marked on the margin throughout each Paper, which will readily distinguish them.]

VIZ.

Publication of GENERAL ORDERS, by Lieut. General M'Dowall,
28th January 1809.

ALSO,

[No. 1.]

Copies of LETTERS from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company;—in the MILITARY DEPARTMENT;—dated the 29th and 31st January, and 3d and 28th February 1809: With their several Enclosures.

[No. 2. A.]

Copies of LETTERS from the GOVERNOR in Council at Fort St. George, to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Court of Directors;—dated the 13th May, and 6th September 1809:—Together with sundry Enclosures in the said Letters.

[No. 2. B.]

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Court of Directors; dated 10th September 1809:—With sundry Enclosures.

[No. 2. C.]

Further ENCLOSURES in the General Letter of 10th September 1809, from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Court of Directors.

[No. 2. D.]

Further ENCLOSURES in the General Letter of 10th September 1809, from the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL at Fort St. George, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors.

[No. 2. E.]

Further ENCLOSURES in the General Letter of 10th September 1809, from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors.

Further

[No. 2. F.]

Further ENCLOSURES in the General Letter of 10th September 1809, from the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL at Fort St. George, to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Court of Directors.

[No. 3.]

Copies of LETTERS from the Chief Secretary of the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary of the East India Company; in the SECRET DEPARTMENT; dated the 27th May, and 28th and 29th June, 1809;—With their Enclosures.

[No. 4.]

Copy of a LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated Fort St. George, 12th October 1809:—With its Enclosures.

[No. 5.]

Copies of LETTERS from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George in the MILITARY DEPARTMENT; dated the 15th and 29th September 1809, and 7th February and 1st May 1810.

[No. 6.]

No. 1.—Letter from the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL of Fort St. George to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Court of Directors; dated 28th February 1809.

No. 2.—Letter from the CHIEF SECRETARY at Fort St. George, to Mr. SECRETARY RAMSAY; dated 15th May 1809:—With two Enclosures.

No. 3.—Ditto from Ditto, 15th May 1809:—With four Enclosures.

No. 4.—Letter from Lord MINTO, dated Fort St. George, 15th September 1809, to the CHAIRMAN of the East India Company.

No. 5.—Letter from the CHIEF SECRETARY at Fort St. George to Mr. SECRETARY RAMSAY; dated 7th October 1809:—With one Enclosure.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

E A S T I N D I A A F F A I R S :

No. 1.—RETURN to an Order of The House, for Copies of Letters of the Governor General to the Chairman; of April and October 1809.

No. 2.—LETTER from the Governor General to the Chairman; of 21st October 1809:—Inclosing.

No. 3.—REPORT, made by the principal Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, of the mode adopted for the publication of the General Order, of the 28th January 1809.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

—No. 1.—

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, of date 4th May 1810;—requiring Copies of Letters of the Governor General to the Chairman, dated 21st April and 21st October 1809; with their Enclosures.

Publication
of
General Orders.

NO Letter from the Governor General to the Chairman, dated 21st April 1809, has been received.

India Board Office,
22d May 1810.

—No. 2.—

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to the Chairman of the East India Company, dated Madras, 21st October 1809; together with Copy of a Report made by the principal Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, of the mode adopted for the Publication of the General Order of the 28th January 1809;—which Report is referred to in the said Letter of date 21st October 1809, and was enclosed in a private Letter from Lord Minto to Charles Grant, Esq.

India Board Office, Whitehall,
22d May 1810.

My dear Sir,

Madras, 21st October 1809.

I HAVE enclosed, in another Letter of this date, the Report* made by the principal Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, of the mode adopted for the publication of the General Order 28th January: But I have not mentioned, that it is entirely contrary to usage, to circulate General Orders in manuscript; they are always printed at Madras, which occasions some delay, and subjects them to the possible observation of Government, through the Government Printer. The General Orders were dispatched to all the Stations on the *Saturday* and *Sunday*. The printed Copy was not sent to the Governor till the Monday. I have the honour to be,

My dear Sir,

Sincerely and faithfully Your's,

Chairman of the East India Company,
&c. &c. &c.

MINTO.

* The above-mentioned Report (which is hereunto annexed) was enclosed in a private Letter from Lord Minto to Charles Grant, Esq.

—No. 3.—

Publication
of
General Orders.

Copy of the REPORT, made by the principal Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, of the mode adopted for the Publication of the General Order of the 28th January 1809.

Madras, 8th September 1809.

HAVING received the commands of Lieut. Colonel Conway, Adjutant General of the Army, to state as minutely as possible every circumstance relative to the issue of the General Order by Lieut. General M'Dowall, dated 28th January 1809; and which has since been expunged from the Records of the Army by Order of Government; I proceed to make that Statement, trusting entirely to a very indifferent memory, having made no Memoranda at the time of any circumstances that might guide me, as I had not then the smallest idea that I should at any future period be called upon to make this Declaration.

On Saturday the 28th January 1809, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a Manuscript Order, written in the hand of Lieut. General M'Dowall, with Instructions subjoined at the bottom to Lieut. Col. Capper, to send off as many copies of that Order as possible the same night to the principal Stations, was delivered to me by (I think) Major Boles, and by whom I was directed to prepare the usual copy for the press, and those for circulation. That for the press was sent; and others were by that night's post transmitted to the Officers commanding

Southern Division of the Army,
Nizam's Subsidiary Force,
Northern Division of the Army,
Malabar and Canara,
Travancore,
Ceded District
Vellore,
Arcot,
Wallajabad,
Masulipatam,
Trichinopoly,
Seringapatam, and
Bangalore.

On the day following (Sunday the 29th January last) copies were also prepared, and the same day sent to the Officers commanding at

St. Thomas's Mount,
2d Battalion Pioneers, Bombay,
Poonah Subsidiary Force,
Province of Tinnevely,
Col. Gibb's Detachment,
Southern Force.

On the last-mentioned day Lieut. General M'Dowall was to embark for Europe; in the forenoon, or early in the afternoon, Lieut. Col. Capper left the Office; and a considerable time afterwards Major Boles and Captain M'Dowall quitted it also, for the purpose of attending the General. After their departure, I dismissed the Writers for the day, locked the Office, and walked towards the Parade. After the general parade had passed, I returned towards the Office, considering as it was early in the day and a very busy time, that something might occur. I was overtaken by an Orderly, who said he was sent to direct me to open the Office; I hastened to do so, and soon after Major Boles and Captain M'Dowall returned, the former having in his hand a parcel of printed Orders, which I believe had been delivered to him by the Peon on the parade; these were the Orders of 28th January, and I received instructions to forward them by the Tappall of that night: Major Boles and Captain M'Dowall sat down to sign them, I prepared the covers, entered them in the Post-book, and they were dispatched.

On Monday morning the 30th January, on looking for a printed Copy of the Orders to send to the Honourable the Governor, for publication in the Garrison of Fort St. George, to my utter astonishment I found every one of those sent from the press had been signed the night before; and as Lieutenant Colonel Capper, when at
Madras,

Publication
of
General Orders.

Madras, made it a point at all times of sending the Orders to the Governor himself, I was perfectly at a loss how to act. When Lieutenant Col. Capper came to the Office, I mentioned to him what I have here stated; he appeared rather angry, and said it was very improper that the Order intended for the Governor should bear the signature of any other Officer than himself when he was present, and paused for some time. I offered to prepare a manuscript Copy; this he would not allow, as it was not customary; the Colonel then wrote the usual note which accompanies the Orders or the Honourable the Governor, to whom it was sent.

That this Declaration may appear as explicit as possible, I beg leave to account for the Adjutant General's Office being opened, and all the Writers having attended on Monday the 29th January, by stating that such is always the custom at the period of dispatching the fleet for Europe. It may also appear extraordinary that I should be very accurate in my Statement as to the precise Stations, to which the manuscript General Order was sent on Saturday the 28th and Sunday the 29th January; this knowledge is acquired from the Office Post Book, in which, opposite to the address of each of the Officers commanding those Stations, I caused at the time to be inserted a memorandum, the letters *M. G. O.* (instead of *G. O.* as is customary in transmitting General Orders); and I beg leave to declare, that without this reference I could not have pointed out the Stations to which the manuscript General Order was sent.

(Signed) JN^o GREEN,
Conductor of Ordnance,
Head Clerk, Adj^t Gen^l's Office.

PAPERS
RELATING TO
EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

Publication of
GENERAL ORDERS.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
25th May 1810.*

[No. 1.]

PAPERS
RELATING TO
EAST INDIA AFFAIRS;

VIZ.

Copies of Letters from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company;—in the MILITARY DEPARTMENT;—dated the 29th and 31st January, and 3d and 28th February, 1809 :—With their several Enclosures.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

Fort St. George—Military Department.

No. 1.—GENERAL LETTER, 29th January 1809.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. **Y**OUR honourable Court have been already informed that Lieutenant General 1. Hay Macdowall had intimated his intention of resigning the command of the Army of this Presidency, and of proceeding to England.

2.—Lieutenant General Macdowall having addressed to us a letter, explaining the circumstances which have led to his resignation, we have the honour to forward a copy of that letter to your honourable Court.

3.—It would not be consistent with our duty to discuss in this dispatch the question whether it may be advisable, or otherwise, that the Commander in Chief at Fort St. George should have a seat in Council; but we can have no hesitation in stating, that we consider the sentiments expressed by Lieutenant General Macdowall, relative to the nature of the duties of the Commander in Chief, to be erroneous; and above all, we must consider the supposition of the Commander in Chief being viewed in the light of a "representative" of the Army, to be unconstitutional, and radically inconsistent with the established principles of the British Government in this country.

4.—We shall not deem it necessary to submit any explanation on the other points adverted to in a letter of the Commander in Chief, unless your honourable Court should require farther explanation.

5.—We are concerned to bring under the attention of your honourable Court, a circumstance which has occasioned considerable embarrassment to this Government, and extreme injury to the established order of the public service.

6.—Your honourable Court are aware that one of the most essential objects of reduction, which was effected on the late revision of the military expenditure of this Presidency, was the discontinuance of the Tent Contract; a measure calculated to effect a great public saving, and to give an increased degree of efficiency to the department of camp equipage.

7.—On reference to the papers which were brought under the attention of your honourable Court with the letter of this Government, dated on 21st October 1807, you will have perceived that the discontinuance of the tent contract was founded on a suggestion of the Quarter-master General, who, having been called upon in a confidential

Conf.
17th Jan.
1809.

Pub. Dep't.

[No. 1.]

Gen. Letter
Mil. Dep.
29 Jan. 1809.

Confidential communication from the late Commander in Chief Sir John Cradock, for his sentiments, stated his opinion regarding the operation of the tent contract in a very intelligent and able report. This paper was laid by the late Commander in Chief before the Government, in a Minute dated 30th June 1807; and Sir John Cradock at the same time expressed his entire concurrence in the conclusions drawn by the Quarter-master General, stating that they were "the result of their joint reflection upon the subject."

8.—The proposed measure of annulling the tent contract having been fully considered by this Government, was approved and recommended to the Supreme Government, who, after expressing entire concurrence in the opinions which had been stated, desired that the measure should be carried into effect.

9.—The orders for the abolition of the tent contract were published in the month of May last, and the system of supplying the camp equipage of the Army, under the direction of the officers of the Government, has been accordingly carried into effect. In proportion, however, as the improved system has been beneficial for the public interests, it has been adverse to the interests of individual officers, as the advantages derived by the officers commanding native corps under the operation of the contract were considerable; and the effect has been, that, aided by collateral circumstances, the adoption of the improved system has excited in the Army of this Presidency a great degree of clamour.

10.—We have stated the circumstances under which the suggestion on this subject was submitted by the Quarter-master General of the Army, and this officer having been in consequence chosen as the object of obloquy, certain officers commanding native corps proceeded to the extremity of preferring direct charges against him, on the grounds of the opinion which he had stated in his official capacity, and conveyed under the sanction of a confidential communication to the late Commander in Chief.

11.—It is proper to state to your honourable Court, that Lieutenant Colonel Munro, the Quarter-master General of the Army, is an officer of great merit and talents. He has, for a long period of time, filled the principal military staff situations at the Presidency; and it is probable that his Reports on various subjects of military arrangements will have attracted your observation, from the degree of perspicuity and ability by which they are distinguished. It is on the suggestion of Lieut. Colonel Munro, that a great part of the improvements lately effected in our military establishment have originated, and we are justified in stating to your honourable Court, that we consider the services of that officer to have been of the greatest value and importance.

12.—The charges against the Quarter-master General of the Army, to which we have adverted, were, we understand, forwarded to the head quarters of the Army about three months ago; and though we were not uninformed of this fact, we concluded that due means would be taken by the Commander in Chief to suppress such factious proceedings, and we did not doubt that the Quarter-master General would receive the protection which, in common with every public officer who is faithful in the fulfilment of his duty, he had an undoubted right to expect.

13.—In these circumstances we received within these few days, with great surprise, a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Munro, stating, that he had been ordered in arrest by the Commander in Chief on the ground of the charges in question, and calling our attention to the extraordinary situation in which he was placed by this measure, and to the probable effect which it would have by bringing under trial the public measures of the Government. The letter of Lieutenant Colonel Munro contains so forcible and true an appeal, regarding the general consequence of the measure, that we request your particular reference to that paper.

14.—We thought it proper, on receiving the above representation, to make known to the Commander in Chief the painful feelings which the event had excited. It was suggested in the most earnest manner for his consideration, that the act on which it appeared that the charges preferred against Lieutenant Colonel Munro had been founded, was now the act of the Government, having been approved and adopted in the most public and formal manner. We were therefore called upon to state, that we could never give our concurrence to the exposure of a public officer to obloquy and degradation, for opinions expressed by him in the fulfilment of his public duty, approved and confirmed as those opinions had been by every competent authority.

15.—It

[No. 1.]

Gen. Letter
Mil. Dep.
29 Jan. 1809.

15.—It was stated to the Commander in Chief, that we had looked in vain for any just cause of complaint, that it might be possible by any construction to attach to the opinions conveyed in the report of the Quarter-master General, and that this consideration must add to the weight of public obligation imposed on this Government, to give its firmest support to an officer against whom no other charge was apparently imputable, than that arising from the faithful and conscientious performance of his public trust.

16.—It being impossible that the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Munro could be submitted to the cognizance of a court-martial, on the charges which had been preferred, without involving a discussion and trial of the public measures of the late Commander in Chief of the Government of Fort St. George, as also of the Supreme Government. We had a right to have expected a previous communication from the Commander in Chief on this important question; and we could not but deeply feel the sentiments derogatory to the character and authority of the government, which had been expressed by the Commander in Chief in a part of the papers connected with the measure under consideration. The Commander in Chief was however informed, that we were disposed to waive all considerations of that nature, and our views being solely directed to the means best calculated to preserve the foundations of public confidence and of public authority, our communication was limited to an earnest recommendation, that Lieutenant Colonel Munro should be released from the arrest to which he had been subjected.

17.—We had, previously to addressing the above letter to the Commander in Chief, required the opinion of the Advocate General, as to the validity which could be considered to be attached to charges preferred under the circumstances which we have stated, and the course which it might be competent to the Government to adopt. We desired the Advocate General to communicate with Lieutenant Colonel Leith, the Judge Advocate General, on the question.

Conf.
27th Jan.

18.—The report of the Advocate General was clear and conclusive. He stated, that Lieutenant Colonel Munro had been bound by every legal tie and public obligation to advise the question on which his opinion had been required, according to his conscience, and the best of his judgment; that if the advisers of any public authority were to be amenable to the individuals affected by the advice given, no man could do his public duty with safety; that the opinion given by the Quarter-master General, had been entirely founded on general reasoning, and had no reference to any individual character; and finally, that Lieutenant Colonel Munro was entitled to the decided support and protection of the authorities under which he acted, to prevent his being brought to trial on the charges preferred against him.

D^o D^o
D^o D^o

19.—The Advocate General concluded his report by stating, that he had no doubt of the right of the Government to interpose its authority, if necessary, by discharging Lieutenant Colonel Munro from arrest, or by adopting such other measures as the exigency of the case might require.

20.—The Advocate General, with the concurrence of the Judge Advocate General, laid before us a copy of a letter which Lieutenant Colonel Leith had addressed to the Adjutant General, when called upon at the desire of the Commander in Chief to state his opinion regarding the charges which had been adduced. The question was discussed in that paper with great knowledge and ability, and in a manner impressive of conviction, as to the accuracy of the grounds on which the conclusions drawn by Lieutenant Colonel Leith were founded. The result of these conclusions was, that the charges were of an illegal nature, and that it would be unjust and improper that the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Munro should be submitted to the cognizance of a court-martial.

D^o D^o
D^o D^o

21.—We confess that we entertained considerable surprise, that the Commander in Chief should, after so clear and decided an opinion had been stated by his principal legal adviser, have resorted to the extreme measure of ordering the Quarter-master General under arrest. Having however conveyed to the Commander in Chief the explanation of our sentiments, in the manner in which we have stated, fortified as that explanation was by the strongest legal authorities, we could entertain no doubt of a compliance with our recommendation for the removal of the arrest, a recommendation founded on the clearest principles of public order and justice.

D^o D^o
D^o D^o

22.—In this expectation however we were disappointed, the Commander in Chief, having refused to release Lieutenant Colonel Munro from arrest, and having even stated

D^o D^o
D^o D^o

[No. 1.]

Gen. Letter
Mil. Dep.
29 Jan. 1869.

stated his intention of ordering an additional charge to be preferred against that officer, on the ground of his having submitted an appeal to the Government, without which appeal, it is proper to observe, that we should have had no authentic information of the circumstances of the case, until the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, and with it the proceedings and orders of the Government, had been brought before a military tribunal for decision.

23.—We could not also but feel, that the whole of this proceeding was extremely aggravated, by the circumstance of the Commander in Chief having withheld all acknowledgment for the very offensive expressions used towards the Government, in a letter addressed by the Commander in Chief to the Quarter-master General, and which formed one of the documents submitted, with the reference of that officer.

24.—We know not what measure it might have been our duty to have adopted under such circumstances. But after mature consideration, we determined to make known to the Commander in Chief, that we considered the terms of our recommendation, regarding the removal of the arrest, to be equivalent to an order, and we requested to be informed if it was the Commander in Chief's intention to decline a compliance with the requisition under that explanation.

Conf.
27th Jan.

25.—This led to a farther letter from the Commander in Chief, in which he expressed himself prepared to conform to an order for the removal of the arrest; but he protested against the measure, on the grounds stated in the letter to which we refer.

26.—In the view which we have explained of this case, we could not hesitate to enforce the authority, which we considered ourselves to have been legally entitled to exercise, under circumstances of such extraordinary emergency, and we accordingly directed that Lieutenant Colonel Munro should be released from his arrest.

27.—We should not in ordinary circumstances have adopted a measure of this nature, but we are satisfied that a more fatal shock to the public authority could not have been experienced, than in permitting the charges which had been preferred by the Commander in Chief against Lieutenant Colonel Munro to be brought under the investigation of a court-martial. This measure would have involved in its immediate effect, under circumstances of the most offensive nature, the degradation of the public acts and character of the Government, the annihilation of all confidence on the part of its public officers, and the utter confusion of the departments under its authority.

28.—With regard to the individual merits of the question, the circumstance of permitting a meritorious officer to be brought to trial for the correct and able performance of a duty imposed on him by his superiors, must have been repugnant to every feeling of honour, and every principle of justice. Being satisfied that every praise, and not censure, was due to Lieutenant Colonel Munro, that officer had an unquestionable right to look for protection against the act of injury to which he had become exposed, in the zealous and honourable execution of the duties of his station.

D^o D^o

29.—We should exhaust the patience of your honourable Court, in stating the lengthened arguments which occurred on this important question; but in referring you to our records, we are satisfied that farther comment from us cannot be necessary. We lament the necessity which has occurred for our interference with the ordinary exercise of the powers of the Commander in Chief, but we have no doubt that the urgency of the case must, in the judgment of your honourable Court, amply justify the measure.

No. 28.
Dr to Conf.
29 Jan.

30.—We have the honour to acquaint you, that since the release of Lieutenant Colonel Munro from arrest, the Commander in Chief has forwarded a memorial, which had been addressed to your honourable Court by several officers of the Army, regarding the discontinuance of the tent contract. It appears from that memorial, that the officers who had preferred the charges against the Quarter-master General of the Army, had, in consequence of the declared sentiments of the Judge Advocate General regarding their illegality, requested that the Commander in Chief would suspend the prosecution of them, and in addition to the numerous objections which we have stated against that measure, it appears, according to our conception of the case,

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

case, that this fact should have been decisive, as to the utter inexpediency of adopting it. [No. 1.]

31.—As we consider it essential to the discipline and good order of the Army that this question should not be farther agitated, we informed the Commander in Chief, that the subject having been disposed of by the orders which had been issued regarding the arrest, the transmission of the memorial would be objectionable and improper, and it was accordingly returned.

Gen. Letter
Mil. Dep.
29 Jan. 1869.
No. 29.

32.—We are under the necessity of drawing your attention to a farther memorial, which has been addressed to your honourable Court by a considerable number of the officers of the Company's Army on this establishment, on the subject of the military allowances, and laid before us by Lieutenant General Macdowall, with a strong recommendation conveyed in a letter, to which we refer you.

Conf.
27th Jan.
No. 26.

33.—It is proper to acquaint you, that some months ago our President was informed, that a proposed address to the Supreme Government was in circulation at several of the military stations under this Presidency, in which an application was stated, that the allowances of the officers of this Establishment should be put on the same footing as those of the officers in Bengal. As such a measure would in the present state of the finances of the Company be attended with effects of the most injurious nature, as there appeared no good ground for the proposed application, and as the circumstance of an address of that nature being circulated to the Army was in the highest degree unmilitary and improper, our President expressed these sentiments in a private letter to the Commander in Chief, who made corresponding communication to the officers commanding the principal military stations (in a private form) requiring them to adopt the most effectual measures for stopping such proceedings.

34.—These communications took place in the month of May and June last; but it appears, that though the mode of application has been varied, the object of the original address has not been abandoned. We confess, at the same time, that we know not how to reconcile the circumstances attending the present address with the orders which were circulated by the Commander in Chief for prohibiting addresses of that nature. It is manifest that there has been, according to our judgment, a failure of duty; and though we are not at present prepared to state where the culpability is imputable, we trust that farther investigation will establish the fact.

35.—In the mean time, we have informed the Commander in Chief, that it is impossible that we should not view the sentiments stated in the memorial with extreme disapprobation; and we have declined to transmit it to your honourable Court in its authenticated form, until we shall have received the sentiments of the Supreme Government regarding it, as it is, in our opinion, proper that a document of that kind should be brought under the attention of the Governor General in Council.

D^o D^o

No. 27.

36.—A copy of the memorial without the signatures has been recorded for your information. Your honourable Court must be well aware that all reductions were in their nature unpopular, and it was impossible that those which were lately ordered at this Presidency, could be carried into effect without creating a certain degree of dissatisfaction. Under such circumstances persons in an extensive community, and still more in an extensive Army, will never be wanting in promoting and in supporting applications of the nature now brought before you; but when there is reason to be satisfied, that there is no just cause for such remonstrances, it becomes the duty of the principal authority to repress groundless clamour.

D^o D^o

37.—With regard to the particular nature of the supposed grievances stated in the memorial, we consider any observations to be at present superfluous. It is proper however to notice, that the additional allowances granted to the principal officers of the Army, as a compensation for the late reductions, have not been adverted to.

38.—We request your reference to the letters addressed by the Commander in Chief to this Government, on certain points connected with the duties attached to the station of the Commander in Chief. We observe with concern, that the Commander in Chief has conveyed his sentiments in terms unusual in public correspondence, and disrespect to the authority of the Government. But we consider it our duty to abstain, as far as possible, from controversial discussion of this nature: and we trust that our desire

Conf.
17th Jan.
Dr to D^o
27 Jan.
Sc. Conf.
17 Jan.
Dr to Sc.
Conf.
27 Jan.

[No. 1.] desire to evince every possible respect for the station of the Commander in Chief will be sufficiently apparent; such correspondence has not failed to be extremely irksome; but we have no desire to dwell longer on the subject.

Gen. Letter
Mil. Dep.
29 Jan. 1809.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. BARLOW.
W. PETRIE.
T. OAKES.
J. H. CASAMAJOR.

Fort St. George,
29th January 1809.

Fort St. George—Military Department.

No. 2.—GENERAL LETTER, 31st January 1809.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

Gen. Letter
Mil. Dep.
31 Jan. 1809.

Para. 1. WE had the honour of conveying to your honourable Court, in our letter of the 29th inst. an explanation on different points connected with the proceedings of Lieutenant General Macdowall, previously to his embarkation for England.

2.—We particularly stated the circumstances which had occurred on the subject of the measure adopted by Lieutenant General Macdowall, of placing the Quarter-master General of the Army under arrest, and the necessity which was imposed upon us of removing the arrest, by the direct authority of Government.

3.—We were willing to hope that the question was entirely closed, but it having come to our knowledge that Lieut. Gen. Macdowall did at the time of his embarkation leave for publication to the Army of this Presidency a General Order on the above subject grossly offensive, and this Order having been circulated to the Army, it has become our indispensable duty to vindicate the authority of Government in a signal manner, we trust that your honourable Court will be sensible, on reference to the papers which have been laid before you, that it was our earnest wish to observe the greatest moderation towards the late Commander in Chief, though the tenor of Lieut. General Macdowall's communications and general conduct had been on several occasions highly exceptionable; but the General Order in question is of so injurious a nature, that we should be wanting in the execution of our duty, if we were longer to postpone the public declaration of our sentiments on the subject.

4.—Lieut. General Macdowall, in the letter addressed to this Government on 15th instant, stated his intention of resigning the command of the Army; but he at the same time intimated his intention of retaining the command until the period of his embarkation for England. The actual resignation of Lieut. General Macdowall has not yet been received, and we conclude that it may be his intention to forward his resignation from Negapatam, where the Indiamen will touch for the purpose of disembarking the Troops destined for that place, or from Ceylon. Whatever may be the intention of Lieutenant General Macdowall, we have considered it to be our duty to anticipate the fulfilment of it, by publicly removing him from the command of the Army of this Presidency.

5.—We have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of the General Order which we have published on this occasion, together with a copy of the General Order of the late Commander in Chief, which we have directed to be expunged from the records of this Army.

6.—Being solicitous to convey this information to your honourable Court by the earliest opportunity, we have dispatched this letter in the expectation of its overtaking the fleet at Columbo; and we shall refrain from a more detailed explanation of our sentiments, trusting that the facts before your honourable Court will evince, that from the alternative to which we were reduced, the measures which have been adopted were unavoidable.

7.—The conduct of the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army having been in the highest degree improper, in giving currency to the offensive Order of the Commander in Chief in opposition to his bounden duty to the Government, we have directed that the Deputy Adjutant General shall be suspended from the service of the Company.

8.—However

8.—However much we may lament the necessity of resorting to measures of a severe nature, we consider the calls of public duty to be superior to this consideration, and it is only by such measures that the late inflammatory proceedings can be counteracted.

9.—Major General Francis Gowdie being senior officer on this Establishment, we have appointed him to the temporary command of the Army.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. BARLOW.
W. PETRIE.
T. OAKES.
J. H. CASAMAJOR.

Fort St. George,
31st January 1809.

Fort St. George—Military Department.

No. 3.—GENERAL LETTER, 3d February 1809.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1. IN our separate letter to your honourable Court, of the 1st instant, we informed you of the grounds on which it had become our duty to remove Lieut. General Hay Macdowall from the station of Commander in Chief of this Presidency, and to suspend the Deputy Adjutant General from the service of the Company.

2.—We inform you with concern, that we have been compelled to adopt the same measures with regard to the Adjutant General, and we enclose, for your information, the copy of a General Order which we have published on the occasion.

3.—We conclude that there cannot be a difference of opinion, as to the dangerous tendency of the General Order published under the authority of the late Commander in Chief, under date the 28th ult.; and it is a fact established on the clearest principles of reason and of law, that persons are responsible for the consequences attending the execution of illegal and improper acts, whatever the sanction may have been under which such persons may have acted. It being our wish that this letter should be conveyed to your honourable Court by the fleet about to sail from Ceylon, the pressure of time will not admit of our going into any detailed argument on this subject; but we are willing to hope that the proposition is sufficiently obvious to render detailed discussion unnecessary.

4.—The circumstances connected with the publication of the late offensive General Order, can leave little room to doubt that the measure was of a premeditated nature, and the officers concerned in the circulation of such a paper are deeply responsible for an act, involving in its obvious tendency the annihilation of all respect for public authority, and the excitement of the most dangerous spirit in the Army of this Presidency. The duty which the Adjutant General owes to the Government, is paramount to any obligation which can be attached to his station as an officer acting under the immediate orders of the Commander in Chief; and no order which he might have received from the Commander in Chief, could justify the Adjutant General in the direct and open violation of the superior duty which he, in common with all other officers, owes to the power from whence his appointment was derived, and which it was his bounden obligation to have served with fidelity.

If the order of the Commander in Chief should once be received in justification of acts, however criminal, there must be an end of subordination and military discipline, and an end of public safety.

5.—Of the legal responsibility of the Adjutant General there cannot, we believe, be any doubt; and as that officer has shewn a disposition very opposite from contrition for the offensive proceeding, the responsibility attached to his conduct weighs with aggravated pressure. We have therefore had no alternative but to adopt the measure which we have reported, as that alone by which, after the recent occurrences, it was possible that the public authority could, under the flagrant injury which it had experienced, be maintained. We felt extreme regret in pursuing a course of proceeding so adverse to our own wishes, but we have considered the calls of public duty to be superior to those of personal feeling.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. BARLOW.
W. PETRIE.
T. OAKES.
JAS H. CASAMAJOR.

Fort St. George,
3d February 1809.

ENCLOSURES.

[No. 1.]

Gen. Letter
Mil. Dep.
31 Jan. 1809.

Gen. Letter
Mil. Dep.
3 Feb. 1809.

[No. 1.]

ENCLOSURES.

No. 4.—Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief; 15th January 1809:—
With an Enclosure.

The Hon^{ble} Sir George Barlow, Bart. K. B. President in Council, Fort St. George.

SIR,

IMPULSED by a laudable ambition, which had long led me to aspire to the chief command of the brave and respectable Army under this Establishment, I viewed my appointment to that high office as the happiest event of my life, concluding that I should succeed to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by my predecessors; the decision however of the Court of Directors has* placed me in so extraordinary, so unexampled, and so humiliating a predicament, that the most painful emotions have been excited, and sixteen months experience has convinced me, that it is impossible to remain with any prospect of performing my duty with credit to the East India Company, of acquiring for myself any reputation, or for doing justice to those over whom I am called to preside, divested of the power of selecting for commands, by the restriction of military patronage, or of requiting the meritorious officer, deprived of the respectability which in this country attaches to a seat in Council, and abridged in the usual emoluments of office, it is inconsistent with the character I have ever endeavoured to maintain, to hold an appointment of such magnitude, and responsibility thus degraded; I have therefore the honour, honourable Sir, to request that I may be permitted to resign my commission of Commander in Chief, and to proceed to Europe by the present opportunity.

Inferring that the plan for the exclusion of the Commander in Chief from Council, must have been framed with sufficient deliberation to preclude the possibility of any argument of mine producing an alteration of sentiment in the promoters of it, I decline touching on the subject, nor will I condescend to make any reference to those who have premeditatedly injured me, and who have, without a conciliating expression or any explanation whatsoever, severely wounded the feelings of an officer who has served them with zeal and fidelity (a short interval excepted) for seven-and-twenty years.

In advertent once more to patronage, it is not possible to view, without the deepest regret, a scheme for disconnecting the authority to command service from the power animating it by reward, and for allotting to the Commander in Chief all the invidious duties of his station, without the means of softening them to the Army by acts of favour or kindness immediately from himself; and I may be permitted to observe, that the plea of public utility ought to be clear and urgent, which calls for the extinction or abridgment of any of those rights which the Army through its material representative possess, or which can justify me in admitting that an experiment is necessary to ascertain with how small a portion of power and influence the military duties under this Government may be exercised.

It will not be deemed surprising, if I justly dread the high displeasure of my Sovereign were I not to depart, when the intention of the Court of Directors has become obvious, and without compromising the dignity of the profession, by adhering rigidly to a point of honour, my prospects in life may be materially affected, but I am resolved that my name shall not be branded with the reproach of having been the first general officer who retained a situation, after all hope of a restoration of its former distinction had expired.

Notwithstanding these observations, and my determination to quit India, should you, honourable Sir, be of opinion that my personal services in the field are required to carry into execution any measures of energy and vigour, I shall consider it an imperious duty to abandon every private feeling, and to submit to your judgment, should my exertions be deemed of importance; at the same time implicitly relying, that your honourable Board will sanction my departure when the cause of my detention may be removed.

I beg however that it may be distinctly understood, that this is not meant as courting an invitation to stay; I have been offered an indignity, and my pride and sensibility would compel me to retire, even were the sacrifice greater; for I cannot tamely submit to see the exalted station disgraced in my person, nor can I be answerable to the Army if I do not resist so uncommon a deviation, which deprives it of a representative in Council.

The accompanying copy of a letter from his Excellency Lieutenant General Hewitt, will inform you, honourable Sir, of his acquiescence to my application for one year's leave of absence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HAY MACDOWALL.
Lieut. General.

Madras, 15th January 1809.

His Excellency Lieut. General Hay Macdowall, &c. &c.

SIR,

In compliance with your request as stated in your letter of the 6th inst, I have the honour to acquaint you, that, as far as my power extends, I am ready to concur in your

* The nomination of Mr. Petrie to be second in Council, the Commander in Chief's proper place, establishes this fact.

relinquishing

[No. 1.]

relinquishing the command you now hold in India, and returning to Europe by the most convenient opportunity; but I conceive, that although had you not accepted the command, I might have been competent to authorize your return to England, yet that the regular channel of resignation for a Commander in Chief must be through the Governor and Council of the Presidency to which he belongs, and should any doubt arise with them, I conclude it will be referred to this Government, when it will meet the support of, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) G. HEWITT.

Calcutta, 5th December 1807.

No. 5.—Copy of a Letter to the Commander in Chief, 19th January 1809.

To Lieut. General Macdowall, Commander in Chief.

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 15th instant, and we beg to express to your Excellency our concurrence in the intention which you have intimated to us of proceeding to Europe; as we are not aware that any public cause of the nature to which your Excellency has alluded, is likely to oppose the accomplishment of your Excellency's wishes.

We shall have the honour of submitting a copy of your Excellency's letter for the information of the honourable Court of Directors, and of the Supreme Government.

We have the honour to add, that, in consequence of the appointment of Major General Fuller to the staff in Bengal, we have thought it proper to direct that Major General Gowdie shall proceed without delay to the Presidency.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.
W. PETRIE.
T. OAKES.
J. H. CASAMAJOR.

Fort St. George,
9th January 1809.

No. 6.—Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief, 16th January 1809.

George Buchan, Esq. Chief Secretary.

SIR,

I am favoured with your letter of the 15th instant, informing me of the arrangements intended by Government for preparing a force to act in the Southern Provinces, and eventually in Travancore.

The exclusion of the Commander in Chief from Council has thrown the military details under this Presidency into a channel which I cannot believe was ever intended, and the whole operations of the Army are often carried into effect without his advice being asked, or his concurrence obtained.

Whatever may be the project of the honourable the Governor in Council for the approaching campaign, the plans for penetrating the hostile Province, or whether it is to be a war of conquest, or of desolation and extermination, has been concealed from me, and I find myself reduced to the painful dilemma of being simply the executive staff officer of the President in Council.

The purpose for which Major Blacker is to be sent to the Southern Division I have yet to learn. This officer possesses talent and activity; but from the superior local knowledge, with equal zeal and abilities, of Captain S. Macdowall, and from his intimate personal acquaintance with the Dewan and others connected with the Government, I certainly should in preference have selected him.

I beg leave to lay a letter from that officer before the honourable the Governor in Council; and I have to request that the subject may be reconsidered, being clearly of opinion, in a selection of this nature from the general staff, that it should be left entirely to my judgment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Madras,
16th January 1809.

(Signed) HAY MACDOWALL.

No. 7.—Copy of a Letter to the Commander in Chief, 18th January 1809.

To Lieut. General Macdowall, Commander in Chief.

SIR,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 16th instant.

The Governor in Council is not aware of the particular circumstances to which it may be your Excellency's intention to refer on the subject of the recent equipment against Travancore. As it was his anxious endeavour that every care should be taken to inform your Excellency fully, with regard to the causes which have imposed upon the Government the unavoidable necessity of resorting to that measure, and with regard to the views connected with the prosecution of the intended service. The Governor in Council was also willing to hope, that he had evinced his anxious desire to take the earliest opportunity of communicating with your Excellency on the present as on all other occasions connected with the military arrangements of this Presidency.

310.

C

In

[No. 1.]

In regard to the terms in which it has pleased your Excellency to convey your sentiments on this question, the Governor in Council will refrain from all comment, as it could not be otherwise than painful at this late period to enter into discussions of that nature.

On the subject of the letter of Captain Macdowall, I am directed to state, that the Governor in Council considers the communication which that officer has presumed to address to your Excellency, to be of a nature so disrespectful and offensive, that it will become the duty of the Governor in Council to consider whether it may be proper that Captain Macdowall should be permitted to remain in his present station.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George,
18th January 1809.

No. 8.—Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief, 20th January 1809.

George Buchan, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Be pleased to inform the honourable the Governor in Council, that I have deemed it expedient to place Lieut. Colonel Munro, Quarter-master General of the Army, under arrest; and I deem it proper that Government should be made acquainted with the circumstance; that should the honourable the President be still inclined to detach Major Blacker on a secret mission to the Southward, notwithstanding the non-concurrence of Lieut. General Macdowall, I may have an opportunity of recommending a person to transact the business of the office.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HAY MACDOWALL.

Madras,
20th January 1809.

No. 9.—Copy of a Letter to the Commander in Chief, 21st January 1809.

To Lieut. General Macdowall, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 20th instant.

Your Excellency having judged it expedient to adopt the measure of placing the Quarter-master General of the Army under arrest, it is probable that the absence of Major Blacker from the Presidency might be attended with inconvenience. The Governor in Council had no intention of employing Major Blacker on any mission of a secret nature, as stated in your Excellency's letter; and as inconvenience would, at this period, be liable to arise from detaching that officer, the intention will be of course relinquished.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George,
21st January 1809.

No. 10.—Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief, 19th January 1809.

George Buchan, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I am honoured with your letter of yesterday's date.

As I had always imagined that the spirit of the orders of the Court of Directors (said to be contained in their regulations consequent to the Acts of 1773 and 4) illustrative of the Acts of Parliament for the better management of the several Governments in India, had rendered it in some degree incumbent on the honourable the President in Council, to call for the advice and opinion of the officer at the head of the Army, especially on all warlike arrangements: I certainly, under that impression, did feel that I had been treated with indelicacy if not with neglect. A large Army is about to take the field, and operations on an extensive scale, and probably requiring a variety of complicated movements are to be immediately carried into effect, of the nature and design of which I am entirely ignorant.

If I have acted under a misconception of the duties imposed on the Commander in Chief, I shall be extremely concerned; but should any document be in possession of Government, explaining and defining the civil and military powers, I have to request that you will move the honourable the Governor in Council, that he will be pleased to direct that a copy of such document may be furnished me, that I may know the exact footing on which I stand.

About to quit a Presidency under which I have passed the best part of my life, it is by no means my wish to irritate by uncourteous language, or to impede the executive authority; the movement of troops and the distribution of camp equipage, have flowed in the usual channel from the Quarter-master General's office after the resolutions of Government had passed; but before these resolutions, regarding the pending campaign, I must avow that I never was consulted. I feel my situation most painfully embarrassing, and if, on a perusal of the papers I have asked for, I shall discover that the Court of Directors actually mean that their

[No. 1.]

their Commander in Chief shall be a mere cypher, I shall every hour have greater cause to rejoice that I have resigned a service, which, under such a position, can only tend to degrade.

I shall here remark, in justice to a gentleman who is now a Member of Council, but who has oftener than once filled the President's chair, that, during his administration, he did me the honour to consult me on every military measure; and I was highly gratified by the confidence he reposed in me (proceeding, as I conceived, from constitutional grounds) and I duly appreciated a line of conduct on his part, which placed the Commander in Chief in his proper station, while it did not render the power of Government less decisive and efficacious. I am happy in having this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Mr. Petrie for his delicate conduct, which is the more sensibly felt when contrasted with the present method of carrying on military operations.

Much has been said and written on the subject of responsibility; and there are some who have supposed that a Commander in Chief is responsible for advice which he never gave, and for acts which are not his own. I will state a case. The force now collecting against Travancore may be unfortunate from its not being of sufficient strength, from a want of equipments, from bad arrangements, unskilful officers, an improper distribution of the Troops; or from an imprudent mode of attack, the expedition may entirely fail. On such an event can the Commander in Chief be answerable? Power and responsibility ought to walk hand-in-hand; but without the one, the other is a mere shadow and bug-bear.

I cannot but lament, that the honourable the Governor in Council has had occasion to remark on the conduct of Captain S. Macdowall, in terms of such disapprobation. I can only declare, that I firmly believe he never intended any disrespect to the honourable the President in Council; he has stated so to me. I certainly did think, that he was justified in endeavouring to remove a stigma which had fastened on him, and to endeavour to prove to me, his immediate superior, that he had some claim to consideration; but as the honourable the President in Council has animadverted so severely on his conduct, I trust that his displeasure will be carried no further.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Madras,
19th January 1809.

(Signed) HAY MACDOWALL.

P. S. The nomination of Major Blacker, one of my own staff, cannot meet with my concurrence under any view of the case.

(Signed) HAY MACDOWALL.

No. 11.—Copy of a Letter to the Commander in Chief, 23d January 1809.

To Lieut. General Macdowall, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

1.—I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 19th instant.

2.—At the period when the former preparations against Travancore were commenced, your Excellency was at a considerable distance from the Presidency, and the means of reference to your Excellency, previously to the commencement of the preparations, was therefore entirely precluded. Copies, however, of all the material papers connected with the subject, were transmitted with the least possible delay for your Excellency's information.

3.—On the occasion of the present equipment, the Governor in Council must repeat, that it was his endeavour to take the earliest opportunity of making known to your Excellency the events which rendered the equipment necessary, and the precise object of the intended service. The Governor in Council does not recollect that a determination was passed on any material part of the equipment, without a previous communication with your Excellency, and all papers of a material nature were transmitted for your information.

4.—In stating this explanation, I have been directed to add, that the mode in which the orders of the Governor in Council have been issued on the present as on other occasions, has been in entire conformity to the established course of the public service, and the Governor in Council can see no cause for deviating from the mode of proceeding which has been sanctioned by invariable usage. It has been at all times the wish of the Governor in Council, to avail himself of your Excellency's opinion on every point connected with the military arrangements and appointments under this Presidency, and the public records will attest, that in all general cases the most scrupulous attention has been paid to this object. It is at the same time competent to the Governor in Council to exercise his discretion in issuing orders under his immediate authority, where circumstances may appear to require the adoption of that measure.

5.—In this view of the question, the Governor in Council is of opinion, that a more detailed discussion on the subject of your Excellency's letter cannot be necessary, and under the impression stated in the letter which was addressed to your Excellency on the 18th instant, it is the wish of the Governor in Council that it should be avoided.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort St. George,
23d January 1809.

(Signed) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Government.

[No. 1.]

No. 12.—Copy of a Letter from the Quarter-master General of the Army,
22d January 1809.—With Five Enclosures.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

Sir,

The near dispatch of the ships has induced me to express a request, that you will be pleased to submit to the consideration of Government the accompanying copy of a letter to the Chief Secretary of Government, which I have forwarded this day through the channel of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. MUNRO.

Q^r M^r Gen^l

Fort St. George,
22d January 1809.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

Sir,

Having been directed by the late Commander in Chief to prepare a report on the system for the provision and carriage of the camp equipage of the native troops by contract, I entered into an examination of that subject, and submitted to Sir John Cradock a paper containing the result of the consideration which I bestowed on it. That report received the unqualified approbation of the late Commander in Chief, who, in laying it before Government, stated, that it was written in obedience to his orders, and might be considered as the combined result of his own reflection. The report having been referred by the Governor Lord William Bentinck, to the examination of some officers of talents and experience, met with their concurrence, and although his Lordship was disposed to entertain a favourable opinion of the contract system, he was convinced, by the reasonings stated in the report, of the erroneous nature of that system, and the expediency of repealing it. At the period of time when the report was approved by Lord William Bentinck, the removal of his Lordship from India left it on the hands of his successor, and as it corresponded with Mr. Petrie's sentiments, it was forwarded to Bengal; it received the approbation of the Supreme Government, and was finally carried into execution under the present Government.

It appears, that soon after the publication of the orders for the abolition of the tent contract, a plan was formed by some officers commanding native corps, of preferring charges against me on the foundation of my report; and these charges actually arrived at headquarters about three months ago. They were sent by the Commander in Chief to the Judge Advocate General, and that officer having entered into an extensive consideration of the subject, stated in decided terms the illegality of the charges, and the absence of all grounds of proceeding upon them. The Commander in Chief was pleased to shew me the charges, and the report of the Judge Advocate General, and I pressed upon his Excellency's attention the expediency of bringing the question to an early decision, and of submitting it to the honourable the Governor in Council, as it was essentially connected with the arrangement and the authority of Government; the Commander in Chief did not express a decided intention, the tendency of his opinions appeared to be, that I should be tried by a general court-martial, but after repeated solicitations he stated, that as the Judge Advocate General had exhibited only one side of the question, he judged it expedient to refer it to the opinion of Mr. Marshall. Having renewed my applications for a decision of the question, I was informed the day before yesterday by the Commander in Chief, that it was his intention to leave the whole matter to the consideration of his successor, and in about an hour after I received this assurance, the Deputy Adjutant General delivered to me a letter and message from the Commander in Chief, directing me to consider myself as placed under an arrest upon the charges which I have mentioned. I forward to you a copy of these charges, of the letter delivered to me by the Deputy Adjutant General, of my reply, and of an answer which I have received from the Commander in Chief, and in which his Excellency has been pleased to state some of the reasons by which his conduct has been actuated.

The want of time disables me from stating the considerations connected with this subject, which it is my earnest desire to submit to the judgment of the honourable the Governor in Council. The report upon which the Commander in Chief, at the instance of some officers of the Army, has placed me in arrest, was written by the special orders of the late Commander in Chief, was approved of by him, and declared in his Minute which accompanied it, to be the result of his own reflection and mine; and it has been acted upon by the Supreme and Local Governments. It is superfluous for me to state the deep injury which will inevitably be sustained by the discipline of the service, if a public staff officer shall be made responsible to a party of officers for an official report, written in the strict execution of his duty, and approved by all the authorities under which he acts. If such a course of proceeding shall be followed, no staff officer can ever venture to execute his duty with integrity and zeal, to point out abuses or discover frauds, for the circumstances of being liable to the disgrace of an arrest and trial for the discharge of public duty, will deter many men from performing it. That proceeding will have the effect of making the Army the judges of the propriety of continuing or repealing military regulations. The disadvantage or the tendency to abuse of a system cannot then be pointed out, without insinuations being either stated or understood of a nature unfavourable to the conduct of the persons by whom the system is managed; and if the public officer who points out that disadvantage, shall be liable to be tried by the persons whose interests are affected by his conduct, it is evident that the Army

and

[No. 1.]

and not the Government, will be the judges of military arrangements; that no staff officer will submit to the Government a plan unpopular to the Army, and that the greatest obstacles will be opposed to the reform of abuses or the improvement of the service. A staff officer must embrace the alternative of either neglecting his duty or exposing himself to the disgrace of a public trial, at the instance of officers who may expect impunity for their conduct from their numbers, or from the uncertainty to which the event of all trials is subject. If any illustration of these observations should be necessary, the following case may be stated: It may be supposed that I had received the most ample and authentic information of the abuses of the tent contract system, that this information was sufficient to convince my judgment and that of the Commander in Chief, and the Government, of the necessity of annulling that system, although, from the information being of a confidential nature, it could not be produced as evidence before a general court-martial. It would have been my positive duty to state, that the tent contract system was replete with abuses, that statement would involve insinuations hostile to the integrity of the officers by whom the system was managed, and I may ask if I should be liable to the disgrace of a public arrest and trial, for having declared, what every obligation of my public duty demanded, and what circumstances must have prevented me from proving before a court-martial.

But the report contains nothing of a nature injurious to the characters of the officers of the Army, it is founded upon the general and immutable principles of human nature, and was not intended to apply to the actual conduct of any class of persons. The object of that report was to expose, on the general principles which constitute the great foundations of public regulation, the fundamental errors of a system which was calculated to disunite the interest from the duty of the officers of the Army, and not in any respect to advert to the mode in which that system has been executed. The justness of the general grounds which I adopted was sufficiently confirmed by experience, which had shewn that the contract system produced considerable advantages to officers commanding corps in garrison, and immense expences in the field. That this system produced unfavourable effects on the military ardour of any part of the Army has never been stated, but it was an indispensable obligation of my duty, in officially reporting on the subject, to point out its tendency, under the operation of motives that too often influence human conduct, to produce such effects, and its disadvantage therefore as a permanent regulation. In preparing the report upon the tent contract, nothing was more remote from my mind than to state a sentiment in any respect adverse to the honour, integrity, and military virtue of any portion of the officers of the Army: the report was entirely dictated by motives of public duty, and founded upon general grounds; and they who view it in a different light mistake a course of reasoning, from cause to effect, from principles to their probable consequences, for arguments founded upon statements of a description dishonourable to the Army. I do not mean by these explanations to disavow any part of the report, as I am still impressed with the strongest conviction of its justness and truth.

If the report had never been submitted to the Government, it might have rested with the Commander in Chief to decide on the charges that are founded on it; but as it now forms a part of the records and acts of the Government, any proceedings relative to it must necessarily be referred to their authority and decision, considering myself responsible to my superiors only for the official opinions which I may be called upon to state in the execution of my duty; and the opinions which I stated, relative to the tent contract system, having been acted upon by the Government, I judged it to be a duty which I owe to myself, to the station which I hold, to the public service, and to the interests of my country, to submit my situation to the consideration of the Government, and to appeal to their justice for the support of my public conduct, and the vindication of my character.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. MUNRO,

Q^r M^r Gen^l.

Fort St. George,
22d January 1809.

Lieutenant Colonel John Munro, Quarter-master General of the Army, placed in arrest by order of the Commander in Chief on the 20th January 1809. Charged as follows, viz.

CHARGE.

WE, the undersigned Officers, do hereby charge Lieutenant Colonel John Munro, Quarter-master General of the Army, and Captain in the Madras European Regiment, with conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in the following instance, viz.

For having, in his proposed plan for the abolition of the Tent Contract, lately held by Officers commanding Native Corps, made use of false and infamous insinuations, thereby tending to injure our characters as Officers, and otherwise injurious to our reputations as Gentlemen.

(Signed) C. Ramby, Lieut. Colonel commanding 5th regt. cavalry—A. St. Leger, Lieut. Col. commanding 6th regt. cavalry—P. H. Vesey, Lieut. Colonel commanding 2d bat. 6th regt.—J. Knowles, Captain commanding 1st bat. 3d regt.—Robt. Munro, Major 2d bat. 20th regt.—Andrew McDowell, Major 15th regt.—H. J. Smith, Captain commanding 2d bat. 14th regt.—P. Richardson, Major commanding 2d bat. 2d regt.—G. Long, Major 1st bat. 13th regt.—Chas. Lucas, Captain commanding 2d bat. 3d regt.—J. Dorand, Lieut. Colonel commanding 2d bat. 8th regt.—G. Martin, Lieut. Colonel commanding 1st bat.

[No. 1.]

bat. 15th regt.—W. Orock, Lieut. Colonel commanding 1st bat. 8th regt.—John De Morgan, 1st bat. 22d regt.—J. P. Keasberry, Captain commanding 2d bat. 9th regt.—J. Lindsey, Captain commanding 2d bat. 22d regt.—J. M. Vernon, Major commanding 2d bat. 12th regt.—T. Whittie, Major commanding 2d bat. 10th regt.—Alex. Muirhead, Major commanding 2d bat. 18th regt.—G. Neal, Major commanding 1st regt. native cavalry—H. Frazer, Major commanding 2d bat. 5th regt.—M. Stuart, Major commanding 2d bat. 17th regt.—C. Deacon, Major commanding 1st bat. 16th regt.—C. Farran, Captain commanding 2d bat. 21st regt.—R. Fletcher, Lieut. Colonel commanding 1st bat. 12th regt.—G. M. Gibson, Captain commanding 1st bat. 10th regt.—J. Dunn, Lieut. Colonel commanding 8th regt. cavalry—A. Floyer, Lieut. Colonel commanding 3d regt. cavalry.

Counter-signed, By order of Lieutenant General Macdowall, Commander in Chief,
(Signed) F. CAPPER, Adj. Genl.

Lieut. Colonel Munro, Quarter-master General.

Sir,

Upon a re-perusal of the papers connected with the charges given in against you, by a respectable body of the officers of the Army, I have, in addition to what I informed you of this morning, found it necessary to order you to be placed under an arrest, and I shall recommend it to my successor to bring you to trial upon the charges preferred against you, as I find that, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, any court-martial ordered to be assembled by me, could only be confirmed by my own signature. I regret that this subject has not been sooner decided upon, but being desirous of obtaining every opinion, and a recent one of some importance having only been forwarded to me a few days ago, it was impossible to avoid delay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HAY MACDOWALL.

Madras, 20th January.

To his Excellency Lieut. General Macdowall, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the letter and message which your Excellency has been pleased to convey to me through the channel of the Deputy Adjutant General, and I beg leave to inform you that, in obedience to your commands, I consider myself to be placed under an arrest from this date. Having this morning expressed your intention to leave the whole subject of the charges preferred against me to the consideration of your successor, I cannot refrain from stating the sentiments of surprise that have been excited in my mind, at your adopting a step which is in some measure decisive of the question, and must contribute to embarrass the exercise of your successor's discretion, relative to the most advisable means of finally arranging a point, upon which a diversity of opinion has existed. It is far from my wish to express an opinion regarding the nature of the proceedings which you have been pleased to follow, but a sense of public duty induces me to notice the extraordinary spectacle of an officer holding one of the first situations under the Government, being placed in arrest by a Commander in Chief, for a report prepared under the special orders of the preceding Commander in Chief, which the latter declared upon record to be the combined result of his own and that officer's reflection, and which has received the entire approbation of this and the Supreme Government.

Holding an appointment of importance under the Government, I have the honour to express a request that your Excellency will be pleased to communicate information to the honourable the Governor in Council of the measure which you have adopted, in order that arrangements may be made for the conduct of the departments which Government have entrusted to my care.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. MUNRO,
Fort St. George, 20th January 1809. Qr. M^r G^l.

To Lieutenant Colonel Munro, Quarter-master General.

Sir,

Actuated but by one motive, an earnest desire to do justice to every individual under my command, I had long deliberated on the uncommon and interesting case of the principal officers of an Army having given in charges against one of the general staff, I had endeavoured to obtain every information that might guide me in deciding, and if I have erred in judgment I cannot well be accused of rashness. In place of embarrassing my successor by the step I have pursued, I have so cleared the path that he cannot go astray. I think you should be tried, and if I had left the papers containing the charge, the several opinions, and the explanations, to General Gowdie, without putting you under an arrest, I should have left the door open to the possible introduction of undue influence and arbitrary power. The General has only to assemble a court-martial, which he will be enabled to do in a few days, as he is expected immediately here, and if you are acquitted, you will then have an opportunity of bringing forward those who have endeavoured to traduce your character.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HAY MACDOWALL.
Madras, 21st January 1809.

No. 13.—Copy of a Letter from the Quarter-master General of the Army, 23d January 1809. [No. 1.]
—With an Enclosure.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Conceiving that every officer holding a situation under the Government, has a right to appeal to their authority on points connected with his public conduct, and involving considerations connected with the authority and the measures of the Government, I judged it to be my duty to address a letter to the Chief Secretary of Government through the channel of the Commander in Chief, on the subject of proceedings which have been instituted against me in consequence of an official report, which forms a part of the acts and records of the honourable the Governor in Council. The Commander in Chief having returned that letter, it has become my duty to transmit it to you direct; and in having recourse to this unavoidable measure, I beg leave to declare that I have no intention whatever of manifesting disrespect to the authority of the Commander in Chief: I also transmit a copy of a letter which I have received from the Commander in Chief. If the subject which I now submit to the decision of the Government had been purely of a military nature, which the Commander in Chief is pleased to state, I certainly should never have thought of appealing from his decision, but in the inseparable connection of that subject with the arrangements, the authority, and the dignity of the Government, I trust that sufficient reasons will be found for the measure which I am now obliged to adopt.

I have, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. MUNRO,
Quarter-master General.

Fort St. George,
23d January 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Munro, Quarter-master General.

Sir,

I have received your letter, and a packet addressed to the Chief Secretary of Government, the contents of which I have perused.

As I cannot admit that the honourable the Governor in Council can interfere in a question purely military, and which rests entirely on my own judgment, I cannot submit your remonstrance and appeal, as you are pleased to call it, to the Board, without compromising the high situation in which I am placed.

Had I conceived it at all necessary to have resorted to the opinion of Government, I could myself have laid the papers before it; but after much reflection I have, I believe, adopted a measure the least objectionable and most likely to produce a perfect elucidation of the case.

I think it will be allowed, that your present attempt to make a reference to a Civil Government is novel and unexampled, and striking a blow at the root of military authority which cannot be sufficiently reprobated.

I trust that it will not be disputed, that I have the uncontrolled and unalienable right of judging of the conduct of every officer under my command, and I cannot but view your present application as extremely indelicate and disrespectful.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,
HAY MACDOWALL.

Madras,
23d January 1809.

No. 14.—Copy of a Letter to the Advocate General, 23d January 1809.

To the Advocate General.

Sir,

Par. 1.—I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you the enclosed papers, which have been submitted to the Governor in Council by the Quarter-master General of the Army.

2.—As it appears, from the statement of that officer, that the charge preferred against him has been founded on proceedings which obtained the most formal sanction of the Government of Fort St. George and of the Supreme Government, it is the desire of the Governor in Council, that you will state, with the least possible delay, your opinion respecting the degree of validity which a charge of that nature may be considered to possess, and the measures which it may be competent to the Government to adopt under the circumstances of the case.

3.—The several previous papers connected with the subject, are transmitted for your perusal.

4.—The Governor in Council being desirous that a full consideration should be given to this question, it is his desire that you will communicate on the subject with the Judge Advocate General, to whom a copy of this letter has been forwarded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
23d January 1809.

[No. 1.]

No. 15.—Copy of a Letter to the Judge Advocate General, 23d January 1809.

To the Judge Advocate General.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter of this date to the Advocate General.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
3d January 1809.

No. 16.—Copy of a Letter from the Advocate General, 24th January 1809:—
With two Enclosures.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have received your letter, dated the 23d instant, referring to my consideration the papers submitted to Government by the Quarter-master General, and desiring my opinion respecting the validity of the charges preferred against him, and respecting the measures competent to be adopted by Government upon the case. I have, according to the command of the honourable the Governor in Council, communicated with the Judge Advocate General upon the subject to which your letter relates.

That officer, in addition to the papers furnished to me with your letter, has delivered to me his opinion, dated 7th November last, upon the same subject, which I now enclose, and have no hesitation in declaring my perfect coincidence in the result of his very able and accurate investigation of the subject. He has furnished me with a copy of Sir John Cradock's Minute, upon the subject of the paper against which the charges preferred against Colonel Munro are aimed. I am clearly of opinion, that the paper in question does not contain any matter which can be the proper subject of the charges now preferred against him.

When an individual thinks proper to come forward as the adviser and informer of the public authorities, he is bound at his peril to know and to be able to prove that he is well founded in his statements, where other individuals may be hurt by his suggestions. But Colonel Munro was placed in a situation, in which he was bound to advise the Commander in Chief as to the state of the Army, to deliver his sentiments, such as they were, and from such sources as he might have opportunity of forming them, liable like all men to be misinformed or to err in his conclusions; if he had been called upon to state his opinion as to the conduct or character of any individual of the Army, he was bound freely, fully and conscientiously to do so, and was entitled to protection in it however hard that opinion might bear upon the individual. The regular and authorized adviser of the public authorities, becomes identified with the authorities which consult him. He is answerable to them and to those superiors to whom they are answerable, but not to the persons whom those authorities have to control, and against whom it may have been his duty to advise. I perfectly accede to the proposition of Colonel Munro, that if the advisers of any public authority were to be amenable to the individuals affected by the advice given, no man could do his public duty with safety. But the paper complained of appears, and has already been shewn, from the report of the Judge Advocate General, not to contain even a charge against any individual officer or body of officers, but is merely a general statement of the situation of the Army, with general reasoning upon it, in which the Commander in Chief and the Government fully acquiesced; indeed, by the extract furnished me of the Minute of the late Commander in Chief, it is evident that the statements and arguments used in that paper, are the result of the joint experience as well as of the joint reflection of the Commander in Chief and Colonel Munro, these suggestions having been adopted in practice by the highest authority are now its acts.

I am clearly of opinion, that the charges founded upon that paper of Colonel Munro, at the instance of the officers affected by it, ought not to be sustained, and that Colonel Munro is entitled to the decided support and protection of the authorities under which he acted, to prevent his being brought to trial upon those charges, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, that the superior authorities are entitled to vindicate their acts from being questioned by those under their control, in the shape of a trial of the advice under which those acts have proceeded.

The report of the Judge Advocate General shews, in a very strong manner, the effect which such a trial might be expected to produce upon the discipline and subordination of the Army.

From his information I am confirmed in supposing, that in ordinary cases the more regular course of correcting an embarrassment would be through the intervention of the Commander in Chief, by signifying to him the opinion and intention of Government; but he agrees with me in opinion, that if in any particular case a necessity should arise (of which Government are the only judges) to exert their indisputable supreme authority directly and immediately, it is perfectly competent for them so to do, by discharging any officer from arrest, or such other measures as the exigency of the occasion may require.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. ANSTRUTHER,
Advocate General.

Madras,
24th January 1809.

[No. 1.]

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I had the honour on the 1st instant to receive your letter, covering a charge against the Quarter-master General of the Army, Lieutenant Colonel Munro, and desiring, by orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, my opinion whether the charges could be legally brought forward in their present form.

As in the construction of law, the legal form is intimately connected with the substance, it became material to look into the whole circumstances of the case, and I was therefore induced by my letter to you of the same date, to request to be furnished with a copy of the paper alluded to in the charges; your letter in reply acquaints me, that you had sent the whole of the papers as transmitted to head-quarters.

Having had occasion to see the Commander in Chief the same day, I was furnished by his Excellency with a copy of the paper in question.

As the case is altogether new and unprecedented, and involves in it questions of the greatest importance to military discipline, I have taken time to consider it with some attention, and in stating my opinion, I beg to be allowed the liberty of also submitting the grounds on which it is supported. And for the more clear apprehension of the whole, I shall observe the following order.

1st.—To state the fact or subject of the charge.

2d.—To state the clear and established principles of law.

3d.—To apply the law to the fact.

4th.—To subjoin such general observations as may appear to arise out of the collateral considerations of the case.

1.—As to the fact or subject of the present charge.

It rests on the following charge.

“We the undersigned officers do hereby charge Lieutenant Colonel John Munro,

“Quarter-master General of the Army, and Captain in the Madras European Regi-

“ment, with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in

“the following instance, viz.

“For having, in his proposed plan for the abolition of the tent contract, lately held by officers commanding native corps, made use of false and infamous insinuations, thereby tending to injure our characters as officers, and otherwise injurious to our reputation as gentlemen.”

This charge is signed by twenty-four officers commanding corps, and forwarded in a letter, dated Bangalore, 25th of September last, addressed to Captain Macpherson, the Secretary to his Excellency the Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Macdowall, and signed by the honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger, and Lieutenant Colonels Rumley and Martin.

The letter, after stating the injury they conceived they had suffered upon accusations which the Quarter-master General had insinuated against them in his public report, adds, that a copy of the charge has been forwarded to the other divisions of the Army, which in due course, they trust, will be transmitted to head quarters.

As the charge is too generally stated to be clearly understood, it became necessary to refer to the paper on which it was grounded, being the Quarter-master General's report on the abolition of the tent contract.

The following is understood to be the offensive passage in that report. Thirdly, “By granting the same allowances in peace and war for the equipment of native corps, while the expenses incidental to that charge are unavoidably much greater in war than in peace, it places the duty and interests of officers commanding native corps in direct opposition to one another, it makes it their interest that the corps should not be in a state of efficiency fit for field service, and therefore furnishes strong inducements to neglect their most important duties.”

It appears that the late Commander in Chief, Sir John Cradock, addressed a letter on the 7th of February 1807, to Lieutenant Colonel Munro as Quarter-master General of the Army, stating, that the subject of the camp equipage had for a long time engaged his attention, and that the subsisting arrangements were found erroneous.

He therefore requested that he would without loss of time take this subject into his special consideration, and give him (the Commander in Chief) every assistance that might enable him to form a just judgment.

This letter is marked private and confidential.

The Quarter-master General, in obedience to the above directions, enters into an examination of the existing system of camp equipage, and carriage of the native troops of the Army, which he submits to his consideration in the form of a report, and forwards to him in a letter under an official address on the 30th of June 1807.

This report would appear to have been favourably received and approved of by the Commander in Chief, as the plan it suggested was afterwards in part if not altogether adopted.

The papers before me do not furnish means of tracing the further progress of the Quarter-master General's report, but it seems known to have gone both before the Madras Government, and also that of Bengal, and will no doubt come in the regular course before the honourable Court of Directors.

The duties of the office of Quarter-master General come naturally to be considered in this part of the case, for they are circumstances of fact.

As Quarter-master General, the department of the camp equipage is peculiarly under his charge, and accordingly he is the proper person to advise the Commander in Chief on that head.

[No. 1.]

2.—It was proposed in the second place to state the clear and established principles of law. It may be assumed as a principle, that a Commander in Chief of an Army has a right to call for the advice and opinion of any officer under his command on a subject of military arrangement, under that officer's peculiar department, and the opinion so called for is bound to be given *bonâ fide* according to his best abilities.

Whenever the law enjoins a duty, it protects the agent in the legal discharge of it. The legal discharge I take to be where the act is done according to the usual and common course of things. On the other hand, the law will not allow any one, under the pretence of duty, to do a wanton and malicious act. If it is necessary that men should be protected in the due discharge of their powers, it is equally so that they should not be allowed to pervert those powers to a bad end. But a regard to public convenience has established certain bars to the hasty accusation of public officers, in order that they may not be intimidated from doing their duty. No action accordingly will lie against a judge for any act done in his judicial capacity, or against a grand jurymen for presenting or finding a bill of indictment, nor against a petit jurymen for his verdict, though the act done shall be charged to be wrongful and malicious. This rule must have been adopted on the principle stated by Lord Coke, namely, that it would deter jurors from the public service, if they were liable to such an action in every case where, in the opinion of the parties against whom they had decided, their decision proceeded from malicious motives; if such actions could be maintained, the multiplicity of them would render it impossible for a judge or juror to discharge the duties of his office. The exemption is therefore established on behalf of the public, and results from principles of policy and convenience. A private prosecutor of a malicious prosecution is liable to an action on the case, for a malicious prosecution in preferring such an indictment before a grand jury; yet if the same person, serving on the grand jury, were maliciously to prefer or to find such an indictment, no action would lie. Thus it is clear that the same act done by the same person, and proceeding from the same evil motive, is or is not actionable, according to his acting in a private or a public capacity. In Hawkins (Pleas of the Crown) it is laid down, "that no one is liable to any prosecution whatever in respect of any verdict given by him in criminal matters, either upon the grand or petit jury;" and he states the reason to be, "that they may not be distressed with the fear of being harassed with vexatious suits for acting according to their consciences."

The following may be stated as clear law, viz.

No act done under the direction and with the sanction of one authority, can be converted into a matter of crime by any succeeding authority of similar and co-extensive powers, unless the act was of itself originally a crime by the general law of the land. The above are the more general principles of law. Subordinate ones will come to be brought forward in the further course of the examination.

3.—And now to apply the law to the fact or circumstances of the case.

It was observed, that whenever the law enjoins a duty it protects the agent in the legal discharge of it. This principle applies to every state of society, but is peculiarly recognized in regard to words or writings necessarily used to the disadvantage of others.

The essence of the present charge seems to be, that the report was a libel or defamation. But in order to judge how far it can be regarded as a culpable or justifiable act, it may be proper to consider the general rules of law as to that species of offence, as they will furnish principles applicable to the present case.

"Nothing shall be construed a libel which is necessary in the course of legal proceedings, and is relevant to the matter which is before the Court; so no matter which is stated in any memorial or petition for the redress of grievances, and address in the proper channel by which such redress may be had, that is, to the persons only who have power to give such redress, shall be deemed libellous. As where the defendant, being Deputy Governor of Greenwich Hospital, wrote a large volume, of which he also printed several copies, containing an account of the abuses of the Hospital, and treating the character of many of the officers of the Hospital (and Lord Sandwich in particular, who was then first Lord of the Admiralty) with much asperity, he distributed the copies to the Governors of the Hospital only, but it did not appear that he had given a copy to any other person; on a rule for information for this as a libel, Lord Mansfield held, that this distribution of the copies to the persons only who were, from their situation, called on to redress the grievances, and had from their situation power to do it, was not a publication sufficient to make that a libel; and he seemed to think, that whether the paper was printed or in manuscript, under these circumstances made no difference."—(*Esplan's Nisi Prius*, p. 505-6.)

This principle obtains, not only in regard to judicial proceedings in courts of law, but in respect to the memorials presented to parliament or to other public bodies. Where a memorial or petition is presented to a court of justice, or to persons holding cognizance over the case, they are held to be the only judges whether the expressions it contains are proper or not, and such as they deem irrelevant or too offensive, they will direct to be struck out, or censure the Memorialist for having used them.

The same principles apply to the present case. The observations of the Quarter-master General arose out of the nature of the subject, and were made in the discharge of an official duty. Neither were they made public further than the necessity of the case required. The letter of the Commander in Chief is headed *private* and confidential. At the bottom of the copy which I have received there is subjoined, "this letter was afterwards recorded on the proceedings of Government as a public document." But surely it did not become a public document, from the circumstances of being so recorded, for the proceedings of Government are not open to public or general inspection; and access can only be had to them on an official

[No. 1.]

official application for some purpose of duty. An application to Government from any of the officers who signed the charge for the purpose of examining how far they were personally injured by the report, would not, it is believed, have procured access to records at least during the period of former Governments, stronger personal grounds for inspection of papers have been refused. A court of justice will refuse a copy of their proceedings in order to ground a criminal prosecution on, where they disapprove of the measure. In like manner a Government, it may be supposed, will refuse a paper from their records, where they conceive it is to be used to the detriment of an individual, whose conduct they have sanctioned, or if they should grant it at all it will only be on a legal notice from a court of justice. But be this as it may, if the original letter from the Commander in Chief was private, the letter in reply to it must be considered equally so, as being a mere accessory or contingency to the first, and therefore following the nature of its principle. And the inferior officers could not well enjoin secrecy to the Commander in Chief on the face of this letter, as he had done. There is, therefore, no ground for considering the letter as a paper open to the public uses that has been made of it; and if the paper is not published and acted upon by official authority it must be considered as a surreptitious document from one of the public officers, which that officer can interdict the further use of, the same as the court of parliament, or other court, may interdict the publication of their records, until their permission in that respect is first obtained.

Government have therefore a clear right to stop all further proceedings by their servants as to that paper, it being part of one of their records in the secret and political department, any servant refusing to obey their orders in this respect might be liable to forfeit their service. We give this as the extent of their legal powers, how far they may judge it proper to act on these is entirely within their own discretion.

No act, it was observed, done under the direction and with the sanction of one authority, can be converted into matter of crime by any succeeding authority of similar and co-extensive powers, unless the act itself was originally a crime by the general law of the land.

A political measure being often only fit or unfit, in reference to particular junctures or times, is always examinable by a succeeding Government, and adhered to or reversed on their discretion: But a legal or moral question being at all times equally certain is never drawn in question before a succeeding Government, where the former has sanctioned the act, unless the thing complained of was distinctly a crime and had not been tried. Lieutenant Drake of the Artillery laid some complaint before General Clarke, as Commander in Chief, respecting a court of enquiry that he conceived he had suffered by, during the period of Colonel Brathwaite's command of the Army; his (General Clarke's) answer was, that he supposed the former Commander knew his powers, and he was not come out to examine into the acts of his predecessors. I take this from memory, having no note of the transaction.

The principle in these cases is, first, that there is a certain period at which jurisdiction naturally commences; and secondly, that equals have no authority over equals, one or two judges cannot, in case of an appeal, be reversed but by a greater number, or by a higher authority; error in parliament can only be reversed there, because there is no higher authority.

That a positive crime, when committed, during the period of a former Commander in Chief's command, and not then proceeded against, may be prosecuted during the period of his successor's authority is clear, unless prescribed by the King's articles of war. But when the matter is not of itself declared a crime by positive law, but only become so by inferences and constructive reasoning, and has arisen out of the act of the former Commander, it would appear to me very doubtful how far it could on this new sense of things become punishable. "Every member of society (says *Beccaria*) should know when he is criminal and when innocent." (ch. xi.) But it is impossible to know this if an act is to be sanctioned by one Commander in Chief, and then regarded as a crime by his successors. For it is necessary that the thing should be regarded a crime, before a criminal charge can be admitted in regard to it.

The great principle of military law, as handed down from the most ancient times, is, "Let there be no appeal in military cases; let the order of the General who commanded be taken for just; and ratified." Such was the rule of the Romans, who best understood military discipline. And this principle we see adopted in courts of common law, who seldom or never admit of any military case being brought before them.

But to go more minutely into the actual merits of the present case. The Quarter-master General's crime consists in having said, that the same allowances in peace and in war places the interest and duty of officers in direct opposition. It makes it their interest that their corps should not be in a state of efficiency fit for field service, and therefore furnishes strong inducements to neglect the most important duties.

It is to be observed in what capacity these words were spoken. They were given as a general principle for establishing certain laws for the government of a community. But is this a new observation, that men's duties and interest should not be placed in opposition? "Those that have written upon civil government (says an eminent author) lay it down as a first principle, and all historians demonstrate the same, that whoever would found a state and make proper laws for the government of it, must presuppose that all men are bad by nature, and that they have a fair opportunity, and though it may possibly be concealed for a while on account of some secret reason, which does not then appear to men of small experience, yet time, (which is therefore justly called the father of truth) commonly brings it to light in the end."

And the same principle is to be found in every writer on Government. Laws, we are told, are made to guard against what men may do, and not to trust to what they will do; nor is the

[No. 1.]

the sentiment confined to barren generalities, or speculative authors. It is adopted in vulgar daily practice, and the same principles, delivered in nearly the same words, and applied to the same body of men, is to be found in a report delivered in to the same Commander in Chief only a few months previous to the date in question. It had been the practice for Government to allow officers commanding stations, a certain per centage on spirituous liquors sold by the public agent, for that commodity. The consequence was, that the more liquor that was drunk by the men, the more fanams came to be shared by the commanding officers on the yearly division of the profit. The head surgeon of the center division conceived that this circumstance might in some instances encourage drunkenness, and in one of his reports suggests the expediency of this source of gain being done away; because, he says, it can never be proper for a wise government to place men's duties in opposition to their interest. I quote from memory, but the above, I believe, will be found to be nearly the words used by Mr. Head Surgeon Berry, in one of his reports on the center division for 1806.

The expression struck me the more forcibly, as a not incurious illustration of the various changes that the principles of our thinking undergo in a few years.

If the remarks of the Quarter-master General are founded on principle they cannot be regarded as criminal. The law of England (which is founded on good sense and on inference drawn from common life) never allows duty and interest to come in competition, because it believes that the latter will always prove too strong for the former: a man shall not be judge in his own cause, a jurymen shall not sit where he has an interest, a witness shall not be heard, where he would gain an advantage one way or other by the decision of a cause; nay, he shall not be heard where he even supposes himself interested, or where his honour may be affected by the testimony he gives. These exceptions are urged every day against the individual. The judge is objected to, the jurymen is challenged, the witness is set aside; yet none of these thinks his credit affected. How then can those officers pretend to say that their characters are affected by a principle established by all political writers, and adopted by our laws as one of the safeguards of society? Let us reverse the case; it has been given as a good rule for the examination of the justice of any proposition to reverse its principle, and then to view the amount. Supposing then that the Quarter-master General had used the converse of the proposition, and had expressed himself thus, "it is very true that this allowance puts men's duty in opposition to their interest, but it is not to be supposed that they will allow the consideration of the one to affect the discharge of the other;" would such proposition have been held discreet and prudent in a public man? would it have been considered as a proper principle in an officer whose duty it was to controul the expenditure of public money and to check the sources of corruption? has not the whole system of our service, and of every service in the world, proceeded upon this very principle he is charged with using? Why were muster-masters formerly established? and why was the payment of the corps taken away from the commanding officer, and given to the officer commanding troops and companies? or why are so many forms and checks established for the cloathing, supplies and management of an Army, but upon the principle that duty is but a feeble guard against interest and self gain? Was it ever objected to the officers who proposed those checks against corruption and abuses, that their plans were injurious to the character of the Army? that these checks are not perhaps necessary in many instances, the great body of an English Army (and of this Army in particular) would always be found to be of men of honour and integrity. Yet as exceptions are sometimes to be found in the characters of particular individuals, and as law always speaks a general language, and prescribes alike against all the common arrangements, must every where proceed as if the whole community required the same check. How then can it be criminal in an officer to have acted and advised on this principle. A crime implies the violation of some law, the neglect of some duty, or the infringement of some moral principle. But he acted in conformity to the spirit of our law; in obedience to his duty and in support of the moral principle, which will always be best supported by removing men from the temptation to do wrong.

4.—It was proposed to subjoin such general observations as may appear to arise out of the collateral considerations of the case.

The liberty of dissenting public measures has been always regarded as one of the first rights to society, but it is very immaterial whether that right is to be controuled by the hand of power or the combination of party.

In either case the effect is the same, the present is an attempt to controul the discussion of public questions in the councils of Government and the Commander in Chief, by a combination of officers. It is impossible not to see the consequences of such an attempt. If they have a right to come forward in this instance, they have a right to do so equally in every similar one, where they find their interests or their feelings affected. What security then can any public officer have for doing his duty. In the discharge of my own office as public prosecutor, I have every day to contend against the vices and passions of society, every other office that is intended as a check on these has the same duty to perform. But what security can I or any other officer have against a criminal charge if this one is tolerated. Under such circumstances men in public stations will be afraid to act. Those whom their office is intended to controul, will insult and threaten them.

It may be said, that the number of names affixed to the charge, calls more particularly for its being enquired into. But the number of persons engaged in an act does not therefore legalize it. Two or more imperfect things do not make one perfect. The number of signatures only shews the spirit of combination, and the necessity of resisting it. Our laws expressly forbid tumultuous petitions, and the principle is still more applicable to a military society.

Whenever

[No. 1.]

Whenever a trial has been irregularly demanded, Commanders in Chief have always resisted granting it, unless on charges preferred by the immediate commanding officer against his inferior, whom he can order in arrest by his own act. The instances indeed of these refusals are not so numerous as might perhaps be expected; because the case is not always submitted to the previous inspection of a Judge Advocate, which might prevent a number of irregular complaints being examined into, and which only occasion a needless expence and interruption of the public service.

It may be thought perhaps that the Quarter-master General's character can only be cleared up by a public enquiry. But every man's character is sufficiently cleared, when the law does not raise that presumption against him which is necessary to put him on his trial. All trial is an investigation of something that is doubtful, but here the fact speaks for itself, the legality of an official act being proved by the act itself, where the superior authorities have ratified and confirmed it.

And there could be no honour in defending a charge which the accusers had no right whatever to agitate or prefer.

Fort St. George,
7th November 1808.

(Signed) J. LEITH,
Judge Advocate General.

Minute of the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to lay before the Government the copy of a letter addressed some time ago to the Quarter-master General of the Army; which, connected with various conversations I have had with Lieutenant Colonel Munro on the subject of the existing regulations respecting the supply of camp equipage, has produced the annexed reply and very able statement from that officer.

It would be superfluous in me to urge at any length the validity of the arguments set forth in the Quarter-master General's report, as I may say they convey the result of our joint reflection upon the subject, and are the issue of that experience which arises from our respective stations.

I feel strongly persuaded that if the system proposed take effect, under such improvements as the wisdom of the Council may suggest, the greatest benefit will ensue, and that economy and military propriety will be equally secured. The former principle, I conceive, will go to a much greater extent than exhibited, as with a design to prevent the chance of error or extraordinary latitude of expence, was admitted.

I should not act fairly with Government did I not apprize the Council, that I imagine the plan submitted will be viewed in a very unfavourable light by the commanding officers of regiments, for reasons too obvious to require remark; and as the supposed injury will fall upon that class of officers whom the peculiar and local circumstances of this country place in a situation that really demands adventitious support and every alleviation of expence, I am most anxious that the Government should consider their case, and while they are about to derive an excessive saving at the "alleged" expence of those officers who could only reimburse themselves for the past charges of war by the advantages of peace in the existing contract, extend to them a reasonable compensation, that will not only have the effect of an apparent act of justice, but in its operation invite officers of rank to residence with their corps, and turn their attention to regimental command.

Under this impression I submit to Government the plan as detailed in the Quarter-master General's letter, accompanied by a statement of the expence of allowing a superior batta to the Lieutenant Colonels actually commanding corps and stations, an arrangement not new in principle, but only an extension of the one existing.

The recent abolition of the Bazar fund, a source of new and extreme profit to the state, taken away from the commanding officers of stations, by the aid of which, the required hospitality throughout this extensive country, that affords no accommodation to the traveller or assistance to the sick officer, or various wants not to be described, seems to plead the cause of officers commanding stations with a resolute force; for the same demand upon their feelings and generosity remain undiminished, and their means have suffered a deep alteration.

(Signed) J. F. CRADOCK,
Lieutenant General.

No. 17.—Copy of a Letter to the Commander in Chief, 24th January 1809.

To Lieutenant General Macdowall, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

Par. 1.—I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, by desire of the honourable the Governor in Council, that the Quarter-master General of the Army has laid before the Governor in Council, a representation of the circumstances under which your Excellency has adopted the determination of placing that officer in arrest.

2.—The Governor in Council directs me to state to your Excellency, that this event has excited in his mind the most painful feelings. It is impossible at the moment of the dispatch of the fleet for England, to go into a minute explanation of all the considerations connected with it; but I am directed to suggest, in the most earnest manner, for your Excellency's consideration, that the act on which it appears that the charge preferred against Lieutenant Colonel Munro has been founded, is now the act of the Government, having been approved and adopted in the most public and formal manner, both by the Government of Fort St. George and by the Supreme Government. The Governor in Council

[No. 1.] is called upon therefore to state, he can never give his concurrence to the exposure of a public officer to obloquy and degradation, for opinions which he may have expressed in the fulfilment of his public duty, approved and confirmed as these opinions have been by every competent authority.

3.—The Governor in Council is at present unable to discuss the particular grounds of the opinion in question; but he thinks it proper to observe, that he has looked in vain for any just cause of complaint, that it might be possible by any construction to attach to them, and this consideration must add to the weight of public obligation imposed on this Government, to give its firmest support to an officer against whom no other charge is apparently imputable, than that arising from the faithful and conscientious performance of his public trust.

4.—As it is impossible that the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Munro can be submitted to the cognizance of a court-martial on the charge now preferred, without involving a discussion and trial of the public measures of the late Commander in Chief, and of the Government, the Governor in Council might have been led to expect a previous communication from your Excellency on this important question; and the Governor in Council cannot but deeply feel the sentiments which have been expressed by your Excellency in some part of the papers now before the Government. The Governor in Council, however, under the pressure of the occasion, waives all consideration of this nature; and his views being solely directed to the means best calculated to preserve the foundations of public confidence and of public authority; I have been commanded most earnestly to recommend to your Excellency the release of Lieutenant Colonel Munro from his present arrest.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort St. George,
24th January 1809.

(Signed)

G. BUCHAN.
Chief Sec. to Gov.

No. 18.—Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief, 25th January 1809.

George Buchan, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I am favoured with your letter of this date, and have the honour to request that I may be favoured with a copy of Lieutenant Colonel Munro's appeal to Government, which I only cursorily inspected when transmitted to me by that officer; and until I have perused it, I shall take the liberty to defer replying to the dispatch from you, written by the command of the honourable the Governor in Council.

I am, Sir,

Your very faithful servant,

(Signed)

HAY MACDOWALL.

Madras,
25th January 1809.

No. 19.—Copy of a Letter to the Commander in Chief, 25th January 1809.

To Lieutenant General Macdowall, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

Par. 1.—I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and have the honour to transmit to your Excellency, by desire of the Governor in Council, the original letter received from Lieutenant Colonel Munro.

2.—It being an original paper, it is the request of the Governor in Council, that your Excellency will give directions for its being returned when not further required.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

G. BUCHAN.
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George;
25th January 1809.

No. 20.—Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief, 24th January 1809.

With one Enclosure.

The honourable Sir George Barlow, Bart. K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for your perusal a letter which has been forwarded from Captain Macdowall, written with a view to relieve him from your displeasure. I sincerely trust it may have the effect.

I have the honour to be, honourable Sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

HAY MACDOWALL.
Lieut. General.

Madras,
January 24th 1809.

To the honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. K. B. Governor in Council,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I am concerned to find that a letter which I addressed a few days since to the Commander in Chief, and which his Excellency forwarded to Government, has been viewed in a light far different from my intention.

Having

[No. 1.] Having had no wish but to express myself with most perfect respect, and to obtain the employment on service which I solicited, I can only now request that you will do me the favour to return that letter, and permit me to withdraw it.

I have the honour to be,

with the greatest respect, Sir,

your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

S. MACDOWALL,

Adjut. General
to the Army.

Fort St. George,
24th January 1809.

No. 21.—Copy of a Letter to the Commander in Chief, 25th January 1809.

To Lieutenant General Macdowall, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

The honourable the Governor having recorded your letter of the 24th instant, with a letter from Captain Macdowall, I have received the directions of the Governor in Council to return Captain Macdowall's former letter agreeably to his request.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

G. BUCHAN.

Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George,
25th January 1809.

No. 22.—Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief, 25th January 1809.
With an Enclosure.

George Buchan, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

It is not without a mixture of surprise and regret I have perused your letter of yesterday's date, on the subject of the arrest of the Quarter-master General. I was totally unprepared to receive from the honourable the Governor in Council an implied censure on my conduct as Commander in Chief of this Army, and a direct interference from the civil authority with the only prerogative almost remaining in his hands, the power of judging of the propriety of bringing to trial every officer who may be accused of crimes or misdemeanors; such interference, I presume to think, is unprecedented, and strikes me as encouraging a very dangerous example, by holding out to the Army protection and support, in defiance of the judgment and authority of the person appointed by the Legislature to direct and controul the department placed under his immediate charge; it reduces the articles of war to a dead letter, and is destructive of every military principle.

The charges preferred against Lieutenant Colonel Munro by a body of respectable officers, after much reflection, I saw no correct method of disposing of but by the measure I have adopted; it is the only legitimate method of affording him an opportunity of vindicating his character; and, in that event, being the result of the deliberations of a court-martial, he will then be enabled to bring his accusers to trial; they are answerable for their acts; and the perseverance with which they adhere to their purpose, has led me to imagine that they consider their proceedings as the best adapted to relieve him from injurious aspersions.

Under this view of the matter, the observations of the honourable the Governor in Council, in regard to the plans of the Quarter-master General, having been approved of by Government, cannot occasion on my part any deviation from the line to be pursued, which is strictly military; nor can I evade bringing the question to issue without compromising the honour of the whole Army, and therefore very sincerely have to lament that I cannot comply with a recommendation so earnestly urged by the honourable the Governor in Council.

I have further to state, for the information of the honourable the President in Council, that I shall direct a charge to be exhibited against Lieutenant Colonel Munro, for disrespect to the Commander in Chief, in presuming to address Government, it being contrary to established orders, subversive of military discipline, and in opposition to the customs of the service.

To elucidate this subject, I have the honour to request you will submit to the honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying extract of a letter from the late revered and lamented Marquis Cornwallis.

The warrant which I possess from His Majesty, and the commission I hold from the East India Company, guide me in the discharge of the important duties attached to my situation, and which vest in me certain rights and powers which I cannot without danger abandon.

Had any other process appeared to me practicable for lessening the difficulties of this disagreeable case, I should have been most happy in having had recourse to the mildest means for bringing it to a conclusion; but perhaps the honourable the Governor in Council is not aware, that if Lieutenant Colonel Munro was released from arrest to-day, he would to-morrow of himself demand a trial; and while his character suffers from the strong imputations against it, a court-martial would be granted to him, it seems to be impossible to avoid a series of court-martials; and my judgment has led me to declare, that the Quarter-master

[No. 1.] master General shall be first tried. This officer endeavours to screen himself by stating that he holds a situation under Government, and presumes to deny the authority of the Commander in Chief; but the case is absolutely the reverse, as he is one of the principal staff of the person at the head of the Army, and I deny that he can hold any communication but through the channel of his superior.

I have, at the desire of the honourable the President in Council, returned Lieutenant Colonel Munro's original papers.

Madras,
January 25th 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) HAY MACDOWALL.

Extract of a Letter from Earl Cornwallis; dated Fort William, 14th March 1789.

Recorded in the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army.

*The Quarter-master General is in the same predicament.

"I trust, if it has not been already done, that the Government of Fort St. George will, upon mature deliberation, see the necessity of recalling so indefensible a resolution; and before I conclude this letter, I must express my wish, that it would be recollected by the civil and military department at Madras, that the * Adjutant General of the company's troops on that establishment cannot, without the greatest irregularity, unless, as I have already mentioned, the functions of the Commander in Chief should be exercised by the Board, have any direct communication with the Civil Government, he has no independent authority of his own, but is only an executive instrument in the hands of the Commander in Chief, or of the senior officer of the troops, when discharging, as at present, the duties of that officer for circulating his orders to the Army, in the manner that he may think proper to direct. All minutes of council or orders of Government that relate to the troops, ought to be addressed directly to the Commander in Chief or senior officer, and he alone should be held responsible to Government, for the purpose of distribution and effectual execution of them.

(A true Extract.) (Signed) F. CAPPER,
Adjutant General."

No. 23.—Copy of a Letter to the Commander in Chief, 27th January 1809.

To Lieutenant General Macdowall, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

Par. 1.—I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the instant, and to express the request of the Governor in Council to be informed, whether he is to understand from that communication, that it is your intention to decline a compliance with the orders of the Governor in Council, on the subject of the release of the Quarter-master General from arrest; as under the explanation conveyed in the letter which I had the honour of addressing to your Excellency, by desire of the Governor in Council, on the 24th instant, the Governor in Council considered that communication to be equivalent to the expression of his orders on the subject.

2.—The Governor in Council will be solicitous to receive your Excellency's early reply on this point.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Fort St. George,
7th January 1809.

(Signed) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

No. 24.—Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief, 27th January 1809.

George Buchan, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I am favoured with your letter of this date, and lose not a moment to reply to it.

In my commission from the East India Company it is stated, that I am appointed Commander in Chief at the Presidency of Fort St. George, subject however to the orders of the Governor in Council; but as in my humble judgment this is meant to imply that such orders should be legal and constitutional, I do not see how I can yield up my military authority without protesting against what I conceive to be an undue interference. This I am compelled to do in my own vindication, and to defend me from the displeasure of my Sovereign.

If under this protest the honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to persist in conveying to me a positive order that Lieutenant Colonel Munro shall be released, I must of course submit; by this act the degradation of the Commander in Chief will be completed, and I shall most seriously lament that the honourable the Governor in Council should have had recourse to so unexampled a measure.

Madras,
27th June 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) HAY MACDOWALL.

No. 25.—Copy of a Letter to the Commander in Chief, 27th January 1809.

To Lieutenant General Macdowall, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this date, and to convey to you the orders of the Governor in Council, that you do forthwith release Lieutenant Colonel Munro from his arrest.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Fort St. George,
27th January 1809.

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

No. 26.—Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief, 23d January 1809:—
With Memorial from the officers.

George Buchan, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Placed at the head of an Army of near seventy thousand men, commanded by as brave and patriotic a body of officers as ever did honour to the profession of arms, it is a duty I owe to them and to the high situation I hold, to do every thing in my power to protect their rights and to redress their grievances.

The accompanying memorial from the officers composing the Madras Army, and addressed to the honourable the Court of Directors, is so fully expressive of their feelings, and states so temperately their several complaints, that it cannot fail to make a deep impression on the minds of the representatives of the East India Company.

While cheerfully performing their duty, amidst the alarm and peril incident to a soldier's life, they have gradually witnessed the annihilation of every emolument that could afford present comfort, or have held out, though at a remote period, a prospect of future competency, and a hope of revisiting their native land; they are now reduced to a bare subsistence, and are doomed to pass their lives in this remote and unwholesome climate, without a chance of ever beholding their families or connections. Such a situation must warmly interest the mind of the humane and liberal, and should their appeal acquire the additional aid of the recommendation of the honourable the President in Council, joy will be diffused in every countenance, and success must follow if their cause is espoused by a just and generous Government.

I have, &c. &c.
(Signed) HAY MACDOWALL,
Lieutenant General.

Madras,
23d June 1809.

To the honourable the Court of Directors, for the Honourable
East India Company, &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs,

1.—We the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's Army on the Establishment of Fort St. George, being firmly persuaded that the interests of our honourable Masters are inseparable from our own, and impressed with a full confidence in the candour and liberality so eminently the characteristic of the honourable the East India Company, have come to the resolution of submitting our grievances to the consideration of your honourable Court.

2.—The officers of the Madras Army feel confident the subject will meet with that favourable attention which its importance dictates, and that our representation will be viewed in the light intended, a respectful but solemn appeal to your feelings as men, and to your justice, prudence, and impartiality as rulers of a vast empire.

3.—The peculiar nature and constitution of the Company's Army, so different from that of any other in the world, is in the first place a proper object of consideration. In entering the national service of our country, a British subject may calculate fairly on spending at least a considerable portion of his military life in the enjoyment attendant on a residence in his native land; but such is the constitution of your service, that it is necessary, before a young man can embrace it, that he should have made up his mind to sacrifice, for the present, every tie of kindred and connection, to submit to a long and painful separation, in a climate most ungenial to his constitution; from all that he holds most dear, in the hope that at a future period he may be enabled to return to them, crowned by the hands of honour and virtue, with that competence to which he looks forward as the solace of his troubles, the just reward of his meritorious services. Deprive him of that prospect, what is his profession but slavery? What is his life but a burden?"

4.—The service did till lately realize in a great measure these expectations, but the present exhibits a melancholy reverse. The chief sources of emolument hitherto enjoyed by the Army no longer exist, thus rendering our prospects most gloomy, as thirty or forty years must now be passed in the service before that rank can be obtained, which will entitle them to reap, in a small degree, the harvest of their toils; of what worth then is such independence, when health, the greatest blessing in life, is flown, and when age prohibits the power of enjoying it.

5.—How few escape the ravages of war and diseases incidental to the climate experience has shewn, but still the prospect of revisiting, at no ordinary length of time, our native land in comfort cheers us in the dreary path; but if this object is removed or placed at such a distance

[No. 1.]

as to be almost without our reach, hope is destroyed and emulation ceases to exist. Families of respectability will no longer consider your service as a liberal provision for their sons; vacancies must be supplied by such description of persons as offer, and under such circumstances the fate of an Army, which at this moment may be classed among the most respectable in the world, is too obviously melancholy to be contemplated without regret and alarm.

Among the many instances of reduction in the emolument of the Army, we cannot avoid considering the abolition of the Bazar allowance, formerly granted to officers in command of divisions and stations, together with the recent orders of Government prohibiting full batta to be drawn by the officers commanding small posts and garrisons, as instances of peculiar hardship. In no country perhaps in the world, are the duties of hospitality more strictly practised in the general reception and entertainment of travellers, whether they may be personally acquainted or not. Government, in a general order under date the 1st November 1804, have most honourably and openly admitted this principle in the following paragraph:—

5 Class, vide
S.O. 1 Nov.
1804.

“Officers commanding small posts, which from their situation on principal roads necessarily subject them to expences, which the allowances of their rank is insufficient to support.”

6.—To these, from our first entering into the service, we have been taught to look up as our unalienable rights. They have enabled officers exercising commands to support their respectability in the eyes of the natives, and it may be safely said have not a little contributed to raise the Army to its present state of estimation, by holding forth an adequate encouragement to young men of respectability to enter your service.

7.—We are also impressed with a just sense of the degradation and injury to which we have been exposed, by the mode of selecting officers for general commands. On this peculiar occasion we beg to observe, that it is with serious regret we feel the necessity of bringing to the notice of your honourable Court the frequent disregard paid to your honourable Court's orders and instructions by the Government of Madras, particularly in the instance of retaining the officers of His Majesty's service in the command of principal stations, of which their *corps form no part*, and of the appointments of paymasters to be held by military men, neither of which have been carried into effect, and is consequently in direct opposition to your authority. The chief object of the principle lately assumed appears to be the total exclusion of the officers of your Army from any situation of trust, responsibility, or emolument, by the transfer of the situations to the officers of His Majesty's service.

8.—We are far from wishing to revive any invidious distinctions between the two services, and are fully aware of the wisdom and necessity of that rule of Government which leaves to the local authorities in India the selection of officers for military commands, by any restriction with respect to the branches of the Army from which the selections are to be made; but when a decided preference is shewn to the officers of His Majesty's service, we cannot but express a just indignation at measures so discordant to our feelings as soldiers, for we cannot admit for one moment the superior right of His Majesty's officers to situations of general command in the Indian Army, as such admission would alone be grounded upon a recognition of superior claims and superior qualifications on their part, and a renunciation of our own of those advantages which may, without presumption, be supposed to result from the devotion of the chief part of our lives to the service of our country in this quarter of the world.

9.—We feel partial redress on the removing of His Majesty's officers from subordinate staff situations lately held by them, and as the justness of such a measure so evidently appeared to your honourable Court, as to be adopted by your Government, we rely on a further extension of that justness to a removal of the preference shewn to His Majesty's officers in selection to commands so galling to the feelings of your officers, and to the lessening them and your service in the estimation of the native soldiers, which, with the other circumstances combined, has been already too much affected, and though not our province to remark on the causes, and notwithstanding the unhappy tumult appears to have subsided, yet we perceive it a circumstance to give an additional reason for not longer delaying the full expression of our sentiments and feelings, for which we deplore beyond all others the melancholy events which have occurred, and while we deem it a duty, at the hazard of our lives to contribute as far as lies within our power to complete restoration of order, and to the revival of loyalty and attachment in the breasts of the deluded native soldiery of this Establishment, we must state our conscientious belief that every act which has a tendency to affect the rank, the influence, and respectability of the officers in the honourable Company's service, must and ever will in its result prove hurtful to the discipline and attachment of the native army, and consequently injurious to your interests, and to the British Government in India.

10.—Excepting in a few instances, an officer has nothing now to look to but his bare pay, nothing remains to reward merit or to excite emulation. We are doomed to toil through many a painful year on an allowance scarcely adequate to our subsistence, until after a period of twenty-two years actual service in India, we have the melancholy alternative of returning home to live in dependence and comparative poverty on the pension of our ranks, or of combating with age and infirmities in a clime avowedly hostile to our constitutions.

11.—Did we conceive the finances of our honourable Masters were in such a state as to require reductions, which renders us poor indeed, but which enrich them, we should cheerfully acquiesce in such measures; but when we find that nothing of a similar nature is attempted on the other Establishments, on the contrary, that the allowances of the Bengal Army are superior to our own; we are convinced they cannot have been dictated by sound policy or a just regard to your interests.

12.—It is almost superfluous to press upon the attention of your honourable Court the advanced price of every European article of consumption, the enhanced value of the common necessities of life, and increase of wages of all descriptions of domestics so peculiar to this

[No. 1.]

this Presidency. It seldom happens that, with the most rigid economy, the present pay and allowances meet every reasonable demand in the different ranks of your Army.

13.—The next consideration we have the honour to draw the attention of your honourable Court to, is the abolition of the tent contract, recently held by officers commanding native corps, and the consequent destruction of the most active principle of prompt movement with the Army. Persons blinded by self-interest, and unaware of the extent and magnitude of the designs they propose to embrace, have presented specious plans of economy to Government, which, though they appear fair in theory, are morally impossible in practice. To cultivate these assertions, it is only necessary to compare the Mysore campaign in 1799, at but a very inconsiderable distance from the Presidency, when the public appointments and stores of the Army were carried by Government, and the memorable and eventful wars in which we have so recently been engaged with the confederate Mahratta chieftains, many hundred miles removed from our nearest frontier, the distress and inconvenience experienced on the former occasion were found so great, that the Commander in Chief (General Harris) was necessitated in General Orders to call for the assistance of individuals, and even the Sepoys, to convey a part of the public stores.

14.—The active energy and zeal which pervaded the tent department, during our long protracted and desultory war with the Mahrattas, not only affords incontestible evidence of the fidelity of commanding officers of corps in the execution of their stipulated engagements, and of the attention paid by them to the health and comfort of their men, but forms a striking contrast to the difficulties and embarrassments experienced in a campaign of not six months duration, and within a hundred and fifty miles of our own territories.

15.—The tent contract for native corps was established on the 10th April 1802. From that period, as will appear by the honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley's letter to the most noble the Governor General, under date Jafferabad the 17th January 1804, many corps employed in the Mahratta campaign had been in the field, from which some of them did not return till the middle of 1806. The honourable General in his letter dwells strongly upon the loss officers sustained individually in camp equipage and other field equipments, the same arguments to the situation of officers in general, as expressed in the honourable General's letter, and in consequence of which they subsequently received six months batta as a gratuity, equally applied to commanding officers, the latter however received no extra compensation on account of the heavy damage sustained in the public camp equipage of their corps, the regulations established on the 10th April 1802 having expressly provided against it. It is but reasonable to infer, that had the commanding officers then in the field conceived that the allowance which they understood to be solemnly guaranteed to them in the public orders of Government, was to be discontinued the moment it became a temporary advantage to withdraw it, by the return of the Army to quarters, they would have made a respectful application to Government to release them from a burden of a *present expence*, without a prospect of future emolument as an indemnification for immediate loss.

We forbear recurring to every instance in which Government have experienced difficulties in conducting the camp equipage of the Army. This happened more particularly in 1791, when, at a moment of public distress, the late Marquis Cornwallis, trusting to the zeal and ardour for the interests of their employers that have, we believe, eminently distinguished the coast army in every important crisis, entrusted temporarily the conducting the camp equipage to officers commanding native corps, when he found it impossible to be conducted by Government; on this occasion (as on every other) the officers of the Army cheerfully acquiesced in a measure that was productive of advantages to the state.

Since, in the instances above mentioned, with the base and unfounded insinuations against the officers commanding corps, as arguments used for depriving them of tent contract, guaranteed to them in Public Orders, must evidently at the moment have lost them the confidence of your Government, so destructive to the boasted emulation, zeal, and ardour of your officers, the service has been deeply wounded, they become the grounds of complaint, which so powerfully urge the redress we solicit: thus we tie the officers of the Madras Army, in one voice, humbly petition your honourable Court to grant that we be restored to and confirmed in our former privilege of participating in the profits of the Bazar fund, and that the Madras Army be placed permanently on the same allowances with that of Bengal; and in urging this request, we presume we only ask what justice demands, our services entitle us to, and what we shall ever consider as our just rights.

Under the fullest conviction of that generosity of sentiment and confidence in the wisdom of Council, which prevail in the decisions of your honourable Court, we cannot but regret and feelingly lament the injury which the public service sustains, from the representative of the Army, the Commander in Chief, being deprived of the accustomed power, from his exclusion from a seat in Council, nor is it without considerable alarm that we foresee, unaided by his council and advice, our dearest interests may be unintentionally sacrificed; and the security of the public safety endangered by measures which from a defect in military experience, are not with due precision calculated upon, the ill effects resulting from the present system have in too many instances been manifest, we therefore humbly solicit of your honourable Court to take the subject into your most serious consideration, begging to observe, that we look forward with anxious solicitude for your favourable decision on this important occurrence.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to respectfully touch on the subject of the off- reckonings, which were said to have been thrown into a general fund, under the plea that the Colonels under the Madras Establishment derived greater advantages from them than that of Bengal; we should, we have to remark, have been ready to allow of the justice and equity of the decision, were it not that the Army of Madras are excluded from every advantage enjoyed by our brother officers in other respects on that Establishment.

[No. 1.]

To add weight to our claims, we are not vain enough to enumerate our services, which, without arrogance, may be allowed at least commensurate with that portion of your Army distinguished by more substantial marks of your favour and consideration. We shall forbear drawing a retrospect of occasions which called forth an unanimous voice of approbation, 'tis enough that we have accomplished what the wisdom of our Governors dictated, 'tis enough for us that we have extended your dominions, and secured your power, and 'tis enough in our praise that we have done our duty, and are always ready to follow where it points the way.

Be assured, honourable Sirs, that our loyalty to your cause is unshaken, but we feel it a duty we owe to ourselves to state what we conceive real grievances, that we may not appear tacitly to acquiesce in our own degradation; and persuaded that our claims are founded in justice, we look forward with confidence to the completion of our wishes at no distant period; in the mean time we await the opportunity of displaying to the world (as we have done on all former occasions) that in zeal and ardour for your cause and the cause of our country, the officers of the Madras Army yield to none.

(True copies)

(Signed) J. H. PRICE,
Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George Establishment,
January 1809.

No. 27.—Copy of a Letter to the Commander in Chief, 28th January 1809.

To Lieutenant General Macdowall, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 23d instant, and of the memorial therewith submitted.

The Governor in Council directs me to state, that it is impossible he should not view, with extreme disapprobation, the sentiments expressed in that paper; the subject will be brought under the notice of the honourable Court of Directors; but from the nature of it, the Governor in Council will consider it proper to postpone any final orders regarding the disposal of the paper in question, until it shall have been laid before the right honourable the Governor General in Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George,
28th January 1809.

No. 28.—Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief, 28th January 1809.

George Buchan, Esq. Chief Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you, for the purpose of being laid before the honourable the President in Council, a memorial from almost the whole of the officers in command, of the native corps under this Establishment, which they request may be transmitted to the honourable the Court of Directors.

I beg leave to state, that I had not seen this memorial at the time I directed Lieutenant Colonel Munro to be placed under an arrest, upon charges preferred against him by the officers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed) HAY MACDOWALL,
Lieutenant General.

Madras,
28th January 1809.

No. 29.—Copy of a Letter to the Commander in Chief, 28th January 1809.

To Lieutenant General Macdowall, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this date, and to acquaint you, that under the orders recently passed on the subject of the charge preferred against the Quarter-master General of the Army, the Governor in Council considers the tenor of the memorial transmitted with your Excellency's letter to be objectionable and improper to be submitted to the honourable Court of Directors. I have accordingly the honour to return the memorial by desire of the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George,
28th January 1809.

No. 30.—Copy of General Orders published by the late Commander in Chief,
28th January 1809.

[2782.]

(GENERAL ORDERS.)

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, 28th January 1809.

G. O. by the Commander in Chief.

THE immediate departure of Lieut. General Macdowall from Madras, will prevent his pursuing the design of bringing Lieutenant Colonel Munro, Quarter-master General, to trial for

[No. 1.]

for disrespect to the Commander in Chief, for disobedience of orders, and for contempt of military authority, in having resorted to the power of the Civil Government in defiance of the judgment of the officer at the head of the Army, who had placed him under arrest on charges preferred against him by a number of officers commanding native corps; in consequence of which appeal direct to the honourable the President in Council, Lieutenant General Macdowall has received a positive order from the Chief Secretary to liberate Lieutenant Colonel Munro from arrest.

Such conduct on the part of Lieut. Colonel Munro being destructive of subordination, subversive of military discipline, a violation of the sacred rights of the Commander in Chief, and holding out a most dangerous example to the service, Lieutenant General Macdowall, in support of the dignity of the profession and his own station and character, feels it incumbent on him to express his strong disapprobation of Lieutenant Colonel Munro's unexampled proceedings, and considers it a solemn duty imposed upon him to reprimand Lieut. Colonel Munro in General Orders; and he is reprimanded accordingly.

(Signed) T. BOLES,
Deputy Adjutant General.

No. 31.—Copy of a General Order by Government, Fort St. George, 31st January 1809.
G. O. by Government.

IT has recently come to the knowledge of the honourable the Governor in Council, that Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall did, previously to his embarkation from this Presidency, leave to be published to the Army a General Order, dated the 28th instant, in the highest degree disrespectful to the authority of the Government, in which that officer has presumed to found a public censure on an act adopted under the immediate authority of the Governor in Council, and to convey insinuations grossly derogatory to the character of the Government, and subversive of military discipline, and of the foundation of public authority.

The resignation of Lieutenant General Macdowall of the command of the Army of Fort St. George not having been yet received, it becomes the duty of the Governor in Council, in consideration of the violent and inflammatory proceedings of that officer on the present and on other recent occasions, and for the purpose of preventing the possible repetition of farther acts of outrage, to anticipate the period of his expected resignation, and to annul the appointment of Lieutenant General Macdowall to the command of the Army of this Presidency. Lieutenant General Macdowall is accordingly hereby removed from the station of the Commander in Chief of the forces of Fort St. George.

The Governor in Council must lament, with the deepest regret, the necessity of resorting to an extreme measure of this nature, but where a manifest endeavour has been used to bring into degradation the supreme public authority, it is essential that the vindication should not be less signal than the offence, and that a memorable example should be given, that proceedings subversive of established order can find no security under the sanction of rank however high, or of station however exalted.

The General Order in question having been circulated under the signature of the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, it must have been known to that officer, that, in giving currency to a paper of this offensive description, he was acting in direct violation of his duty to the Government, as no authority can justify the execution of an illegal act, connected as that act obviously, in the present case, has been with views of the most reprehensible nature, the Governor in Council thinks it proper to mark his highest displeasure at the conduct of Major Boles, by directing that he shall be suspended from the service of the honourable Company.

The General Order left by the Commander in Chief for publication, under date the 28th instant, is directed to be expunged from every public record, and the Adjutant General of the Army will immediately circulate the necessary orders for this purpose.

By order of the honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

No. 32.—Copy of a General Order by Government, Fort St. George, 1st February 1809.
G. O. by Government.

IT having been made known to the honourable the Governor in Council, that the Adjutant General of the Army was materially implicated in the measure of giving currency to the offensive General Order of the Commander in Chief, dated the 28th ult. it becomes the duty of the honourable the Governor in Council to direct, that Lieutenant Colonel Capper be suspended from the service of the honourable Company; and that officer is hereby suspended accordingly.

The Governor in Council directs, that Major Robert Barclay will take charge of the duties of the office of Adjutant General until further orders.

By order of the honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

[No. 1.]
Gen. Letter
Mil. Dep.
23 Feb. 1803.

Military Department.—GENERAL LETTER, 28th February 1803

With three Enclosures.

To the honourable Court of Directors for Affairs of the honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies:

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit to your honourable Court, by the present opportunity, copies of our dispatches in this department, dated 29th and 31st ultimo, and 3d instant.

2.—Those dispatches will inform you of the measures which we deemed it our duty to adopt, with regard to the late Commander in Chief at this Presidency, and with regard to the Adjutant General and Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

3.—In addition to the papers referred to in the above dispatches, we submit, for your information, the copy of a further report laid before us by the Judge Advocate General, in which that officer has reviewed with ability and judgment the grounds of proceedings adopted by this Government. The report commences from the period of the charges which were preferred against the Quarter-master General, and the points which it particularly discusses are, the illegal nature of those charges; the decided right of the Quarter-master General to immunity from all personal responsibility, for the opinions which he had stated in the fulfilment of his public duty; the legal and clear right of the Government to interpose its authority in checking the proceedings of the late Commander in Chief, and in liberating the Quarter-master General from arrest; the outrage offered by the late Commander in Chief to the civil authority, in publishing the General Order which led to his removal from the command of the Army; and the reprehensible and illegal conduct of the Adjutant General and Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, in giving currency to an inflammatory paper of that description.

4.—We have thought it proper to state in this place, an outline of the tenor of the report of the Judge Advocate General; but from the chain of reasonings which it conveys, grounded on a series of legal authorities, it is necessary to refer you to the paper in question for a correct view of the case.

5.—With regard to the course which we observed towards the late Commander in Chief, we believe that the reasons already stated to your honourable Court in explanation of our measures, will be deemed conclusive, and that your honourable Court will be satisfied, that it was only by measures of signal severity and example that we could hope to maintain the public authority, under the evils to which it was exposed by such wanton and unprovoked aggressions, as, whatever may have been the intention of their author, were in their nature calculated to excite a universal spirit of insubordination and mutiny in the Army, and to place the military in direct opposition to the civil power.

6.—We consider the same observations to apply to the officers of the Adjutant General's office. The Judge Advocate General has fully discussed the legal responsibility of those officers, and the course which it would have been competent and proper for them to have followed, if they had been actuated by a correct sense of their public duty.

7.—In promoting the currency of the inflammatory order of the late Commander in Chief, those officers had committed an act of great enormity; but it was remote from our desire to punish wantonly, and we had no wish but to preserve the foundations of public order. We were therefore fully prepared to have received any acknowledgment, which either or both of the officers in question might have made as an atonement for their conduct.

8.—If the act by which they had, to the extent of their means, injured and insulted the authority of the Government, had proceeded from any imperfect conception of their duty, as to their obligation to execute an order in itself unconstitutional and illegal, or if they had entertained a desire to repair the injury, the course was open and obvious. But the course which was adopted was in every respect the reverse of the

the mode of proceeding which the public duty of those officers imperiously required. The language which was held was very different from that of acknowledgment and atonement, and the conduct which was observed was calculated to inflame to a higher degree, and not to allay, a ferment already too much excited.

9.—In these circumstances the Adjutant General of the Army, and his Deputy, became in all respects parties to the dangerous proceedings of the late Commander in Chief, and the same powerful reasons which prompted our measures with regard to the late Commander in Chief, compelled us to extend the punishment to the officers of his staff who shared in his offences.

10.—In adopting those and the other measures which we have reported to your honourable Court, we have discharged, according to the best of our judgment and conscience, the sacred duty which we owed to the Company and to our Country. We are satisfied that those measures were essential to the support of the authority of the Government; and though the difficulties with which they have been attended, have been of no ordinary nature, we rely with confidence in the justice, wisdom, and firmness of your honourable Court, for that sanction of our proceedings which must be essential to render them effectual and of permanent advantage to the public interests.

11.—We have the honour to forward, for your information, the copy of a General Order, which we judged it advisable to publish to the Army, for the purpose of explaining the circumstances which had attended the release of the Quarter-master General from arrest, as it came to our knowledge that a great degree of misapprehension existed on that subject.

12.—In concluding the General Order we stated, that having given the above explanation, we deemed it our further duty to observe, that the question which had been under deliberation was to be considered as concluded; that the further agitation of subjects of that nature could be availing for no purpose but that of disturbing the established course of public affairs, and for the excitement of feelings injurious to order and authority, and it was accordingly of importance to the public welfare that the circumstances connected with it should be confined to oblivion.

13.—Lieutenant Colonel Martin having been one of the officers concerned in preferring charges against the Quarter-master General, we thought it proper to withdraw the leave which had been granted to that officer to proceed to Europe, until the discussion which had occurred on the subject of the charges should be terminated.

14.—Lieutenant Colonel Martin having been subjected to some expence by the forfeiture of the passage which he had taken in one of the ships of the late fleet, we thought it reasonable and proper, on a general view of the case, that on the discussion being finally closed in the manner we have stated, that officer should be reimbursed in the loss which he had incurred, amounting to 1,000 pagodas.

15.—We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Martin to proceed to England on the Sir Stephen Lushington.

16.—We have received an application from Major Boles, late Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, to be permitted to embark on that ship; but from the nature of the service in which the Sir Stephen Lushington is about to be employed, we have considered it improper to comply with the request of Major Boles.

17.—Lieutenant Colonel Capper, late Adjutant General, was permitted to embark for England on an American vessel, a few days after his suspension from the service of the Company.

18.—We transmit, by this opportunity, a Memorial which has been addressed to your honourable Court by Major Boles; under the explanation which we have already stated; we consider no observation on the subject of that Memorial to be necessary.

19.—We have the honour to acquaint you, that Major General Gowdie, who has been for the present appointed to the command of the Army of this Presidency, has arrived from the northern division, and has entered on the duties of his station.

20.—It is extremely satisfactory to us to be enabled to add, that the course of proceeding which has been adopted by Major General Gowdie is of the most correct nature,

[No. 1.]
Gen. Letter
Mil. Dep.
28 Feb. 1803.

[No. 1.] nature, and we have no doubt that it will in a short time retrieve the military affairs of this Presidency, from the state of disorder into which they have been thrown by the misconduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall, and by the other causes which have been made known to your honourable Court.

Gen. Letter
Mil. Dep.
28 Feb. 1863.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed)

G. H. BARLOW.

W. PETRIE.

T. OAKES.

J. H. CASAMAJOR.

Fort St. George,
28th February 1863.

Enclosure one, in Military Letter of 28th February 1863.

Copy of a Letter from the Judge Advocate General, 20th February 1863.

To the Honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B. Governor in Council,
Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

AS you were pleased to desire that I would submit to you such additional observations as may have occurred to me, on the legal question regarding the release of the Quarter-master General from arrest, and the subsequent proceedings thereon, I have now the honour to lay before you the following remarks, which the approaching dispatch does not afford time to render more perfect.

The opinion which I gave in my letter to the Adjutant General of the 7th November, on the relevancy of the charges, is already before the honourable Board, and has been confirmed by the sentiments of Mr. Anstuther, the Advocate General, in his letter of the 10th.

The charges preferred by the Army against the Quarter-master General, might have led to the sacrifice of an officer for an act done in the strict discharge of his duty. The object of Government was to protect that officer, because he had acted under the sanction of their authority. I say emphatically to the sacrifice, for if Colonel Munro had been convicted of the charge (and in the present state of prejudices an impartial trial was perhaps impossible) the injury done to his character and public estimation would have been irreparable. The loss of fortune, by a sentence of a court-martial, might have been compensated; but the loss of character, by the sentence of a court of honour (such as a military court certainly is) can never have been repaired nor set right again. Of this a late instance may be found in the case of Colonel Cawthorne, member for Lincoln, who being convicted of ungentleman-like conduct by a court-martial, was expelled the House of Commons. But the duty of Government did not seem confined to the interests of the accused. Their authority as a Government was at issue, which would have been completely shaken, if once it were admitted that one of their servants might be subjected to punishment for obeying their orders. Whenever the Government or Commander in Chief desire the advice and opinion of an officer as to public measures, that officer must be protected in the free discussion of the question proposed to him; every principle of law, of reason, and of the practice of other Governments, sanction this.

To endeavour to convert such acts into a crime by ascribing a bad intention to it, contrary to every authority of our own law, which aims above all things at the protection of public officers in the due discharge of this duty—"If a man be compelled to acts, you cannot molest him on an averment of malice." This position, which was laid down by an eminent Chief Justice, is illustrated by him in the following instance, which shews the protection which our law gives to even one of the meanest public servants in the common discharge of his duty.

"An action was lately brought in the King's Bench (as I have heard) for delaying a post letter maliciously, whereby the plaintiff wanted intelligence that might have been of great advantage to him. The Court discountenanced the action, so that it proceeded no farther. It was then said (as I heard) to this effect, that if such precedents were admitted, there could hardly be any dealing or correspondence but might be matter for actions at law; and although the case depended upon proof of particular malice, and the defendant will be acquitted if his case be not odious; yet we must consider that there is both charge and vexation of mind that attends the defence of a just cause, and we must not subject men for all their actions to such trouble and hazard."—(Speech of Lord Chief Justice North, in the case of Soane and Barnardiston, State Trials, vol. vii. p. 448.)

It were superfluous, after the above instance of the protection given by our law to such a humble officer against the vexation of a public trial, to allude to the stronger cases of higher officers, whose security in their duties is already increased in proportion to the energy and decision required in the discharge of them. Wherever the law enjoins the duty, it protects the agent in the legal discharge of it. It is clear and established law, that whatever is of itself lawful cannot have an unlawful intent annexed to it. A wrong motive cannot be ascribed to a right act. It is sufficient that the thing is right of itself, to save the party from any vexation for having done it.

"Malice,"

"Malice," as observed in the judgment above quoted, "is not a thing demonstrable, but interpretive, and lies in opinion, so that it gives a handle to any man to punish another by."

"And if the mere charging a thing to have been done falsely and maliciously could support an action or suit of law without a fit subject matter, all the actions of man would be liable to suit and vexation."

It was needless certainly to go into any further discussion of the right which Colonel Munro's conduct had to immunity and protection.

But it will be urged, perhaps, that he ought not to have made an appeal to the civil power against a military charge.

In reply to this, it is to be observed, that such appeal was not made by the Quarter-master General, until the common and every other mode of redress had failed him.

The Governor and Council are not only the Civil (as some have erroneously supposed) but the Military Government of the country.—"The whole Civil and Military Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George, &c. is vested in a Governor and three Counsellors," by Act of Parliament (33 of the King, 52. 1. 24.)

Under this general power, they have certainly the right of protecting their servants in the legal discharge of their duties, from punishments by any inferior authority.

The mere circumstance of the charges having been signed by the Commander in Chief did not legalize the act. The powers of a Commander in Chief as to military courts, are to be judged of on the same principles as the powers of the magistrates of the civil or common law-suits, so long as they act within the limits of their authority they will be respected and supported by the general Government of the country; on the other hand, when they exceed the limits of their jurisdiction, and entertain revenue, or such other cases as are positively or virtually excluded, their legal competency fails them, and the General Government must interpose and restrain the usurpation. Cases of this nature are happily of too rare occurrence, to admit of particular illustration by reference to recent instances. But cases do not create law, they only illustrate its application; that the Judge who exceeds the limits of his jurisdiction may be resisted with impunity, is a maxim derived from the very reason of the thing itself, and adopted in every civilized country; but in no one more distinctly recognized than in our own, where all powers, such as the military, given in derogation of the common law, shall be narrowly construed, and where an inferior court shall not be supposed to have jurisdiction, unless it somehow appear.

It is here as in common life, each party may exert his own right in so far as he does not trespass on that of others. Government accordingly has not, in my humble judgment, any right (nor did I ever hear that they had looked to any such) to exert an authority over the common proceeding by courts-martial for military offences, that is vested in the Commanders in Chief: and the certainty that an officer was wrongfully accused of a military crime, however strong the case, would not, so far as I can perceive, give the Government a right to protect him; it is only where an attempt is made to turn into a charge before a court-martial a question not cognizable by it, and which is otherwise entitled to a protection of Government. Here, on the one hand, the rights of the Commander in Chief fail for want of a proper subject; and on the other, the rights of Government are invaded by an injury done to an officer, and to a matter entitled to their protection.

All courts of justice are intended for the support "of the Government" of the country they live under. And owing to the discretion and wisdom of our present and late Chief Justices in India, our's have greatly contributed to that effect; and wherever courts of justice produce an opposite effect, it must be owing to some defect in their constitution or in the administration of the law.

The Commander in Chief is himself subject to the orders of Government, as is every officer under his command. But if he were at liberty to draw the propriety of these orders into question before his own tribunal, and to punish a servant for obeying them, he would in fact become the Government of the country, and the whole would be connected into a military despotism. For where the Commander in Chief could punish the agent, he would of course stop the act, as men would naturally avoid either doing or saying that which they saw a penalty annexed to.

If Colonel Munro was liable to trial in this case, so must every officer be in a similar.

The Commander in Chief was accordingly first requested to release the Quarter-master General. Requests from Government are so generally complied with, that they have come to be regarded as orders. But the Commander in Chief gave it to be understood, that he would only comply with a positive order, which Government were accordingly compelled to give. And if the above reasoning is found, it must appear that they have not encroached on his rights, they have only maintained their own. Where contentions arise as to the limits of authority, one party must give way, and he is only the aggressor who has given occasion to the dispute.

During the period of Lord Macartney's Government, an officer of the King's service (Lieutenant Colonel Sterling) was released by this Government from the arrest which he had been ordered under by the Commander in Chief, Sir John Bargoyne; one of the charges preferred against that officer by this Government, was for ordering Colonel Sterling under arrest, after he had been so released. The sentence passed by the Court on this charge is too generally stated, to its being clearly understood on what ground the acquittal was granted.

Government have been in the general practice of ordering officers under arrest, as holding the supreme military government, and their right to release would seem to be equally grounded; such I have always understood to be a received principle in the Army, and the present Company's Advocate General has entirely subscribed to it, and if I am rightly informed,

[No. 1.] formed, two officers were very recently released, by the Bengal Government, from an arrest which they had been placed under by the present Commander in Chief of that Army. The case has but just occurred, and cannot as yet be officially known, but there is no reason to doubt the fact.

That officers may be released by a power superior to that of the person who ordered the arrest, is clearly established by the following article of war, for the Company's troops.

"And if any officer under arrest, shall leave his confinement before he is set at liberty by the officer who confined him or by a superior power, he shall be cashiered for it. (Art. XIX. Sect. XII.)

And accordingly officers, in respect to one another, exert the right of releasing those who appear to have been arbitrarily ordered under arrest.

The General Order of the 22d of January, which the Commander in Chief issued, but which was not known to Government until after his departure, was unhappily calculated (with whatever intentions it may have been issued) to set the Army at variance with the supreme authority. It sets at defiance the Orders of Government, by expressly declaring, that he would have brought Lieutenant Colonel Munro to trial for having brought his case before them. By ascribing to that officer a "conduct destructive of subordination, subversive of military discipline, and in violation of the sacred rights of the Commander in Chief, &c." it in effect imputes the operation of all these mischiefs to the Governor and Council, by their act of sanctioning and receiving Colonel Munro's reference. This direct counteraction on the part of the Commander in Chief was flying in the face of Government, setting their authority at defiance in every orderly book in the Army, and rousing its feelings by every impulse to indignation and resentment at what they had done.

After the Quarter-master General had made his reference to Government, and they had admitted and approved of it, the Commander in Chief ceased to have any farther cognizance of the question. The case had passed away from his jurisdiction to a higher authority; he could not therefore longer act in reference to it. Supposing, for instance, that a party, having a cause in an inferior court, should appeal to a superior tribunal, after the higher judge had admitted the appeal, would it be competent for the inferior to threaten him with a trial, and to reprimand and insult him for the very act of having made it? In civil life this would be regarded as an outrage against all law and good order, and a reflection on the superior tribunal that would not be tolerated for a moment.

After the extreme irritation which the Order has now occasioned in the Army, it may be thought superfluous to have spoken so fully to the import of it, which is sufficiently proved by its effects. But it seemed proper to estimate the nature of the Order, both from the words themselves and from a reflection on the feelings and present temper of those it was addressed to. For it would be no alleviation to say, that the agitation it has occasioned has been greatly owing to the present temper of the Army, as that very circumstance ought to have induced a more than ordinary precaution in issuing it.

It now remains to observe on the conduct of the Adjutant General's office in this case. The situation of the Adjutant General has always been thought the most important of any in our Army, and great care has accordingly been taken to fill it with officers of the first talents and prudence. Indeed, from the circumstance of the Commander in Chief being so often an officer from His Majesty's service, and a stranger to the manners and local usages of the country, nothing but the circumstance of his being assisted with sound and prudent counsel in the person of his immediate adviser (the Adjutant General) could so long have insured that good order and discipline which have prevailed. Colonel Capper, and his Deputy Major Boles, ought to have been fully aware, on the present occasion, that the above Order was fraught with the most mischievous consequences; and it was therefore their clear duty to have demurred to the issue of it, for I do not conceive that the illegality of an order consists in its being specifically forbidden by express law. Whatever is subversive of military discipline and civil obedience is always illegal, whether such particular thing may or may not have been forbidden by any express law. The Order in question went to subvert the very fountain of discipline and good order, for if soldiers are to be taught counteraction and contempt of the civil power, the first principle of all Government is cut up by the roots. By the warrant of the Commander in Chief, the officers, &c. of the Army are required to pay him due obedience, a limitation which must always be implied in every country governed by civil laws. He himself is rendered "subject to all rules, orders and instructions as he shall receive from the Governor and Council of Fort St. George."

It were needless to observe, that under an English Government an officer is only justifiable in obeying a legal order, a distinction implied by the articles of war and recognized in daily practice. These officers accordingly ought to have demurred to the Order, and begged in respectful terms to have been excused from signing or issuing it. The General, we may suppose, would not have been disposed to push things to extremity; for though men in power are sometimes glad to find apt instruments to anticipate their wishes, they will hesitate to give positive orders for violent acts, where they see they are unwillingly obeyed; one, on these occasions, never says to a Commander in Chief, "you have no right or title to do so and so;" but only, "I am afraid this is a case not provided for by law; I am afraid our laws are defective here, in not enabling your Excellency to effect this object." On these occasions it is sufficient to be understood, any hint of this sort is always enough; for it must be rare indeed that a commander, under an English Government, will both intend to violate the law and force his officers to do so.

The President in Council accordingly, on finding that the first copy of the Order which he had occasion to see, was countersigned by the Deputy Adjutant General, immediately declared

[No. 1.] declared that officer suspended from the service. It is usual on such occasions to notice, that the suspension is made until the pleasure of the Court of Directors is known. But as it was the intention, as I understood, to have restored Major Boles to the service the moment that any proper explanation or apology was made by him, and which was naturally expected, no period was fixed for the suspension. It had been easy for Major Boles to state, had such been the case, that he hesitated as to the issuing of the Order, but was compelled by positive orders; or to have apologized, by saying that he had done it in the routine of duty, without advertent to the consequences, and without any intention of being guilty of disrespect to Government; but not one word of explanation was offered.

The plea of Colonel Capper, the Adjutant General, that he must either have complied or been exposed to the penalties of military law, appears altogether groundless. I know of no penalties for the rejection of an illegal order. To an officer, who used a similar plea before an English court of justice, in saying, "I am to obey all my superior officers, that is my commission, or if I do not, I die by the law of war." He was told by the court, "you are to obey them in their just commands, all unjust commands are invalid."—(Vide Trials, vol. i. p. 901.)

And the principle is distinctly recognized by every legal authority, as to commands that are on the face of them illegal or of a mischievous tendency.

The constitutional maxim, that "the King can do no wrong," is balanced by another maxim not less constitutional, that the illegal commands of the King do not justify those who assist or concur in carrying them into execution. All who either concur in an illegal order, by authenticating its publication with their seal or subscription, or who in any manner assist in carrying it into execution, subject themselves to prosecution and punishment for the part they have taken, and are not permitted to plead or produce the command of the King in justification of their obedience."—(Paley's Principles of Political Philosophy, vol. ii. p. 228 and 9.)

Obedience is no doubt the great duty of a soldier, but his first obedience is due to the civil laws of his country, and his second to the military.

A departure from this principle is always dangerous. It was forgot in the revolution against a former Governor (Lord Pigot) which it chiefly occasioned, but adhered to during the troubles of Lord Macartney's, and it accordingly prevented some destructive consequences which otherwise might have ensued. The late discontents in the Bengal Army shew how necessary it is to preserve it in this country. It will rarely happen, that any violent measures are ordered by a regular Government, but an ill advised Commander in Chief, being a single person, and generally of a temper more fervent and professional, might, at the head of a discontented and clamorous soldiery, be the occasion of the most pernicious consequences, if once it were admitted that every dictate of his caprice was law, and that the Civil Government might be insulted with impunity and triumph.

I have only to beg for this letter the operation of the same principle, which is the foundation of all my arguments, the protection of the law in the duty it has enjoined me, and that I may not rashly suffer either here or at home by the opinions of others, because mine perhaps is different from them.

I could not have thought of delivering in a letter upon a case of this importance, without availing myself of my general permission of submitting it to the deliberate opinion of the Company's Advocate General, who has authorized me to say, that he entirely assents to the conclusions I have drawn.

Fort St. George,
20th February 1809.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed)

J. LEITH.
Judge Adv. Gen.

Enclosure two, in Military Letter of 28th February 1809.

General Order by Government, Fort St. George, 6th February 1809.

THE honourable the Governor in Council having lately adopted the measure of ordering the release of the Quarter-master General of the Army from arrest, and it being desirable that the circumstances connected with that measure should be distinctly and publicly understood, there being reason to believe that a great degree of misapprehension has hitherto existed, the Governor in Council thinks it proper to state, that the Quarter-master General was placed under arrest by the late Commander in Chief, on charges founded on a report which was submitted by the Quarter-master General in conformity to express orders, which report having been approved and adopted by the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant General Sir John Cradock, was by him communicated to the late right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and finally laid before the Supreme Government, under whose approbation and orders it became the foundation of measures already known to the Army.

In these circumstances the Quarter-master General could be considered no longer responsible for proceedings so sanctioned, and it would have been inconsistent with the evident principles of justice, that a public officer should have been liable to the obloquy of a trial for an act not his, but that of his superiors; the question which in such case would have been submitted to the cognizance of a military tribunal, would not have involved only a discussion of the conduct of the Quarter-master General, but would have extended to the measures of the principal civil and military authorities in this country, measures which had undergone the maturest consideration, and which had been carried into effect under the most formal sanction; it must be apparent that a discussion, involving consequences of this nature, would have

[No. 1.] have been contrary to law, contrary to reason, ruinous of public confidence, and subversive of the foundations of military discipline and of public authority.

Impressed with these sentiments, it became the solemn, the bounden duty of the Governor in Council, on the facts being made known by a communication from the Quarter-master General (which, from the nature of the question, it became the right and duty of that officer to submit by direct reference, on the communication having been refused by the late Commander in Chief) to interpose the authority of the Government for the prevention of the most fatal evils; it was the wish, it was the earnest endeavour of the Governor in Council, to effect this object by every means of conciliation and explanation; but such means having been used in vain, and having been even repelled under circumstances highly offensive, no alternative remained, but that of conveying a specific order for the removal of the arrest.

The Governor in Council desires that the officers of this Army will be assured, that this Government would not be less solicitous to vindicate their honour and reputation by rejecting all injurious imputations, if such could have been supposed, than the officers of the Army could have been solicitous in their own vindication. The Governor in Council has accordingly, under this impression, been led to an attentive consideration of the expressions which are understood to have been deemed objectionable, and he has no hesitation in declaring, that it appears in his judgment impossible, under any correct construction, to attach an offensive meaning to words where injury was not meant, and where the intention of offence assuredly did not exist.

Having stated this explanation, the honourable the Governor in Council deems it his farther duty to observe, that the question which has been under deliberation must be now considered as concluded; the farther agitation of a subject of this nature could be availing for no purpose but that of disturbing the established course of public affairs, and for the excitement of feelings injurious to order and authority; and it will be accordingly of importance to the public welfare, that the circumstances connected with it should be consigned to oblivion.

By order of the honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed)

G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

To the honourable the Court of Directors, for the management of the affairs of the honourable the United East India Company.

Enclosure three, in Military Letter, 28th February 1809: Memorial of Major Thomas Boles, late Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, and late Major in the Company's Army, on the Madras Establishment.

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialist has served nearly 26 years in the British Army in India, almost 23 years of which have been passed in the immediate service of the honourable English East India Company; that, during the above-mentioned period, the conduct of your Memorialist has received the approbation of his superiors, in consequence of which, he has for six years been employed in the department of the Adjutant General, in the capacities of Assistant and of Deputy Adjutant General.

Your Memorialist, in discharging the duties that have been from time to time allotted to him, has uniformly endeavoured, by personal assiduity, and by strict attention to the rules and regulations of the service, to merit the continuance of the favours he has enjoyed, and to recommend himself to the further notice of his immediate superiors and of your honourable Court; your Memorialist had every reason to hope, that his efforts were not altogether unsuccessful, and to indulge the flattering prospect of future advancement, and of ultimately receiving from the honours and advantages of higher rank, the well-earned reward of long and faithful service; but to his great sorrow and misfortune, your Memorialist has been subjected to a punishment the most severe which the Government of Madras could inflict, and this punishment is stated to have been merited by an act on the part of your Memorialist, regarding the execution of which he does not conceive that he had any choice or alternative, and he trusts that the absolute and indispensable necessity of his immediate and unconditional performance of the act in question, will be fully manifest on the view of the circumstances connected therewith, as follows:

The duties of Deputy Adjutant General are not confined to any particular branch of the business in the office, but generally to do and perform all such duties as the principal of the office may direct, and in the absence of the principal to conduct all the duties either according to instructions that may be left, or according to the directions of the Commander in Chief from time to time; and previous to the recent occurrences, there is no instance in the practice or the usage of the service, in which the authority of the Commander in Chief has been considered subject to a superior controul, in points that relate to the discipline, the courts of justice, or the practice and exercise of the Army; a doubt respecting the integrity of this principle, would have been considered by every officer in the Army as derogatory to the dignity of the chief command, and to the vital principle of military subordination.

On the 31st of January last, your Memorialist, then Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, received at the Adjutant General's office a General Order by Government, under date the 31st January, in which Order the appointment of Lieutenant General Macdowall to the command of the Army of this Presidency was annulled, because he had left to be published to the Army a reprimand to Captain John Munro (Quarter-master General and nominal Lieutenant Colonel, one of the immediate staff of the Commander in Chief) and in which

Government

Government Order also the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army is suspended from the service of the honourable Company, because the above-mentioned reprimand was circulated under the signature of that officer.

Your Memorialist humbly submits to your honourable Court, that any supposed criminality on his part must necessarily imply not only a freedom of will in regard to the performance or otherwise of the act, but also a manifest intention on his part to violate the duty which he owes to the Government, for unless it were at the option of your Memorialist to perform or decline the act, he humbly submits that no responsibility can attach to him regarding it; and supposing the option free, your Memorialist presumes that the act could be considered criminal only in proportion as the illegality of the Order of the Commander in Chief was manifest and self-evident.

According to the apprehension of your Memorialist, the foregoing is a simple and candid statement of his case, and upon that principle he will endeavour to exhibit his perfect innocence as well in regard to the intention as to the act itself.

On Sunday, the 29th January, your Memorialist, in company with his principal, Colonel Capper, and a large concourse of officers and others, attended Lieutenant General Macdowall to the beach, he being about to embark for Europe; Colonel Capper accompanied General Macdowall on board ship, and as he left the shore, he repeated an Order which he had before given to your Memorialist, directing, that the General Order of the Commander in Chief should be circulated to the Army that evening. This General Order, under date the 28th January, had been received at the Adjutant General's office in Lieutenant General Macdowall's hand-writing, and it was accompanied by a direction, that as the General's departure was near at hand, every expedition should be used in circulating it.

Your Memorialist appeals to the principles of military law, under which he has been educated, and the usage of all armies, that under the circumstance above stated, any hesitation on his part must necessarily be considered as presumption eminently criminal, and would have rendered him in the opinion of any ordinary court-martial an object deserving the severest punishment of the highest military crime: such being the only alternative which your Memorialist can conceive to exist, he trusts that it will fully appear to your honourable Court, that the act for which he has been so severely punished was an act purely of necessity, and in no respect an act of free will. For reasons which must be obvious, your Memorialist will not expatiate on the consequence which may be expected to result from the introduction of a principle which acknowledges responsibility in subordinate officers, and which proclaims to men with arms in their hands, that tacit submission may subject them to punishment, and that they are at liberty to question and discuss the legality or the expediency of a peremptory Order from a military superior; but your Memorialist most solemnly declares, that he did at the time he signed the Order, consider it to be his indispensable duty so to do, and that no responsibility whatever was attaching to him on account of that or any other Order; he considered them all alike.

Memorialist having stated that his act in signing the order could be considered criminal only in proportion as the illegality of it was manifest and self-evident, presumes to offer his opinion, that even if his option had been free, no blame could attach to him for signing the Order.

Previous to the act, your Memorialist had never heard the opinion of any person respecting the order; it was not usual to discuss the merits of General Orders, particularly of those in the hand-writing of the Commander in Chief; but since his suspension, your Memorialist has deliberately considered the expression and the substance of the offensive General Order, he has consulted with many officers of rank and experience in His Majesty's and the honourable Company's service, and he has not met with any who consider the Order to be directed against the Government; it states that Lieutenant General Macdowall was prevented by his immediate departure from bringing Lieutenant Colonel Munro, Quarter-master General, to trial, for disobedience to his Commander in Chief, for disobedience of orders, and for contempt of military authority, and that the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Munro was destructive of subordination, subversive of military discipline, a violation of the sacred rights of the Commander in Chief, and holding out a most dangerous example to the service; but it does not contain any comment or remarks on the Government, or on the orders issued by the Government, and at this moment many respectable officers at the Presidency assure me, that they did not consider the Order of the Commander in Chief to be by any means illegal, or did they imagine it would be so conceived, until it was declared to be so by the Government order of the 31st January. If therefore the question still admits of a doubt, your Memorialist, confidently trusts, that the illegality of General Macdowall's Order will not be considered so manifest or self-evident, as to have authorized your Memorialist to question the propriety of signing it, even had his choice been free.

Your Memorialist begs leave further to represent to your honourable Court, that Lieutenant Colonel Capper, the Adjutant General of the Army, and the immediate superior of your Memorialist, did, on the 31st January, wait on the honourable the Governor, but not gaining an audience, he informed Mr. Secretary Buchan (who is also private Secretary to Sir George Barlow) that the circumstance of your Memorialist having affixed his signature to the offensive General Order, arose from his (Colonel Capper's) absence from the office, he having accompanied Lieutenant General Macdowall on board ship; that otherwise all the orders should have received his (Colonel Capper's) signature, and that he conceived that all responsibility for the duties of the office rested with him as being the principal, and not with your Memorialist, whose duty was to yield tacit obedience.

310.

K

The

[No. 1.]

[No. 1.]

The result of this communication was the suspension of Colonel Capper from the honourable Company's service, by a Government order, which stated that the Adjutant General was materially implicated in the measure of giving currency to the offensive General Order; but the Memorialist has to lament that it did not produce any favourable change in his case, and he is now suffering the severest punishment and indignity that can be inflicted by the Government, without ever having been called upon by the Government for any explanation, or having had any opportunity to extenuate his supposed guilt, by a declaration of the integrity and uprightness of his intentions, in performing an act, the responsibility of which his immediate superior has fully and unequivocally taken upon himself.

Your Memorialist, placing the fullest reliance on the liberality and justice of your honourable Court, and feeling most severely the hardship and long suffering to which his suspension has exposed him, and being therefore desirous to bring his case under the consideration of your honourable Court at the earliest possible period, he, on the 15th instant, addressed a letter (No. 1. in the Appendix) requesting permission to return to Europe, on the Sir Stephen Lushington, which ship, he has been informed, is taken up to carry the dispatches to Government; not receiving any reply, your Memorialist, on the 18th instant, addressed a second letter (No. 2.) and, in the evening of that day, he received a letter (No. 3.) from Mr. Secretary Buchan, communicating the honourable Governor's regret at not having it in his power to permit your Memorialist to proceed to Europe by the present opportunity.

Your Memorialist having understood that it is the desire of your honourable Court, in your justice, that the cases of suspended officers should be brought to your notice at the earliest possible period, and being at the same time sensible that justice to his own character and his future prospects in your service, imperiously required that he should by every means endeavour to lay his case before your honourable Court, had already obtained a passage to Europe on the Sir Stephen Lushington, and being unable to support himself in India on the reduced allowance given to officers under suspension, he was induced again to address Government on the 10th instant (No. 4.) soliciting the indulgence of being permitted to proceed immediately, stating, that a similar indulgence had already been granted to Lieutenant Colonel Capper, your Memorialist's immediate superior in office, and now in a predicament precisely similar with him; but as there is every probability that the Sir Stephen Lushington will reach England before Lieutenant Colonel Capper does, your Memorialist entertains serious apprehension that the interest of his cause may suffer materially, if he is still prevented from availing himself of the passage which he has obtained on the Lushington, as various causes may produce delay in bringing to the notice of your honourable Court all the circumstances of the case, from which however he confidently hopes for full exculpation: he has therefore presumed, with the utmost deference and respect, to address this Memorial, praying that your honourable Court will view with a favourable eye, the deplorable situation of an officer who has served you long and faithfully, and who now for the first time, during 26 years of military service, has incurred the displeasure of his immediate superiors, for an act avowedly not his own; and that upon a full consideration of the subject, your honourable Court may be pleased to reinstate him in your service, and in the situations from which he has been thus removed, and to take such further steps as may be deemed by your honourable Court expedient, in order to remove the imputations that had been thrown out against his character.

And your Memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) THO^s BOLES,
late Deputy Adjutant General, and
late Major 3d Native Regt.

Madras,
23d February 1809.

Appendix, No. 1.

To the honourable Sir Geo. Hilario Barlow, Bart. Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Sir,

In consequence of my having been suspended from the honourable Company's service, for the reason set forth in the Government General Order of the 21st ultimo, I have the honour to request permission to proceed to Europe.

That I may not be deprived of the advantage of stating in person to the honourable the Court of Directors, at the earliest possible period, the peculiar hardship of my case, I shall endeavour to obtain a passage on board the honourable Company's ship Sir Stephen Lushington, which is, I understand, under the orders of Government, preparing to return to England immediately; and I have therefore respectfully to request that my brother, Lieutenant Boles, of the 6th native regiment, may be permitted to take charge of the agency for army clothing, for the purpose of completing the year's clothing now on hand, and closing my accounts, and for the adjustment of which he will jointly with me become responsible.

Madras,
15th February 1809.
(Signed) T. BOLES,
Late Dep^y Adj^t General,
&c. &c.

No. 2.

To the honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I had the honour to forward an application to the honourable the Governor in Council, under date the 15th instant, for permission to proceed to Europe on the honourable Company's

[No. 1.]

pany's ship Sir Stephen Lushington, but as I have not been honoured with a reply, and have been pressed to decide immediately respecting the accommodation offered me on board that ship for myself and family, I am under the necessity of repeating my request, and respectfully solicit an early decision, every hour being of consequence to me, as the ship is likely to sail in a very few days.

Madras,
18th February 1809.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

T. BOLES,
Late Deputy Adj^t. Genl.
&c. &c.

No. 3.

To Major Thomas Boles.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to acquaint you, that the honourable the Governor in Council regrets that it is not in his power to comply with your application for permission to proceed to England by the present opportunity.

Fort St. George,
18th February 1809.

(Signed)

I am, Sir, &c.

G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

No. 4.

To the Honourable Sir Geo. Hilario Barlow, Bart. Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Buchan's letter of the 18th instant, stating, that the honourable Governor in Council regrets that it is not in his power to comply with my application for permission to proceed to England by the present opportunity.

By the orders of the honourable the Court of Directors, it appears, that the net pay only is allowed to officers under suspension, and the honourable the Governor in Council will be aware, that the subsistence of my rank is very insufficient to support me in this country, for the length of time that may elapse before the decision of the honourable Court on my case can be obtained, which will, by my remaining in India, be very distressing, and my other resources are in Europe, and I therefore beg leave to repeat my request to be allowed to proceed by the present opportunity, viz. the honourable Company's ship Lushington, on which vessel I had obtained a passage.

Lieutenant Colonel Capper, my superior in office, who is placed in the same predicament with myself, has been allowed to return to England, and, I trust, the honourable the Governor in Council will see the justice of affording me the same opportunity of appealing in person to the honourable Court, that has been granted to Colonel Capper, and which indulgence is, I believe, conformable to the wish of the honourable Court of Directors in such case, to enable the Court to come to the earliest possible decision upon them.

As I am led to believe the ship will be dispatched in the course of this week, may I request the favour of an early reply.

Madras,
19th February 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed)

T. BOLES,
Late Dep. Adj. Gen.
and late Major 3d N. Reg.

[No. 1.]

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
25th May 1810.*

310.

[No. 2. A.]

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Copies of Letters from the GOVERNOR in Council at Fort St. George, to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Court of Directors;—dated the 13th May, and 6th September 1809:—Together with sundry Enclosures in the said Letters.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

Fort St. George.—Secret Department.

No. 1.—GENERAL LETTER, 13th May 1809.

Received per H. M. Brig Virginia, 23d September 1809.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. **I**N our Dispatches by the Honourable Company's ships, Jane Duchess of Gordon, and Sir Stephen Lushington, we communicated to the honourable the Court of Directors the measures which we had been compelled to adopt in consequence of the violent and intemperate acts of the late Commander in Chief, and we have the satisfaction of annexing to this Dispatch the copy of a Letter from the Supreme Government, dated 20th February last, expressing their entire approbation of those measures. We now transmit to your honourable Committee, by His Majesty's brig Virginia, a copy of a Minute, together with the several Papers to which it refers, recorded by our President at our Consultation of the 1st instant, relative to the seditious proceedings of certain officers of the Army of this Establishment after the departure of the Commander in Chief.

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

2. For the particulars of these proceedings, and for our sentiments regarding them, we beg leave to refer your honourable Committee to the Minute of Sir George Barrow, and the documents which accompany it.

3. In conformity to the propositions of our President we came to the following resolutions:

That the under-mentioned Officers be suspended from the service of the honourable Company, till the pleasure of the honourable Court shall be known:

Lieut. Col. the honourable A. St. Leger,
Major John de Morgan,
Captain Josiah Marshall,
Captain James Grant.

That as the departure of Lieutenant Colonel George Martin for England prevented his suspension from the service of the honourable Company, by the authority of this Government, it be recommended to the honourable the Court of Directors that he be dismissed from their service.

That Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bell be removed from all military charge and command, until the pleasure of the honourable Court shall be known; but that he be permitted to draw his regimental pay and allowances.

311.

A

That

[No. 2. A.]

No. 1.
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

That the under-mentioned Officers be removed from their staff appointments, and ordered to join the corps to which they stand attached:

Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage, Adjutant General of the Army.
Captain Coombs, Assistant Quarter-master General in Mysore.

That Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Chalmers be removed from the command of the Subsidiary Force in Travancore.

That the officer commanding the Army in Chief be requested to supersede in the command of their battalions the under-mentioned officers, who have not exerted themselves in maintaining order and discipline in their respective corps, with such others as the officer commanding the Army in Chief's information may induce him to consider as improper persons to be intrusted at the present moment with the charge of corps;

Captain Smith, 2d battalion, 14th regiment.
Major Keasbury, 2d battalion, 9th regiment.
Major Muirhead, 2d battalion, 18th regiment.
Major Hazlewood, 1st battalion, 24th regiment.

That the Officer commanding the Army in Chief, be also requested to remove Lieutenant Colonel Rumley to the 7th regiment of native cavalry, at Arcot.

We trust that the measures which we have adopted for the vindication of the honour and authority of the Government, and for the maintenance of discipline and subordination in the military branch of this Establishment, will meet with the approbation of your honourable Committee.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.
W. PETRIE.
T. OAKES.
JA. H. CASAMAJOR.

P. S.—We think it proper to transmit with this Dispatch, a copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel the honourable A. St. Leger, dated 26th ultimo, from Oodagerry in Travancore. This Letter was received on the 2d instant, the day after the suspension of Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger from the service of the honourable Company, and affords a strong additional proof of the dangerous spirit of insubordination which has marked the conduct of that Officer.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.
W. PETRIE.
T. OAKES.
JA. H. CASAMAJOR.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 2.—Copy of a Letter from the SUPREME GOVERNMENT; 20th February 1809

(Secret Department.)

To the Honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. K. B. Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

Para. WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two Dispatches under date the 3d instant, enclosing copies of your general Letters to the honourable the Court of Directors, on the subject of Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall's late conduct, and of other documents explanatory of the transactions which terminated in the measure of publicly removing that officer from the station of Commander in Chief of the Forces, on the establishment of Fort St. George.

2. We have perused these important documents with the utmost attention, and on the maturest reflection which the time has admitted of, we have no hesitation in expressing our entire approbation of the whole of your proceedings, and our conviction of the indispensable necessity of the measures which you adopted to vindicate the honour and authority of your Government.

3. We consider the conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall, in placing the Quarter Master General of the Army in arrest, for an act done in the strict fulfilment of his public duty, to have been in the highest degree reprehensible; and the impropriety of his conduct to have been aggravated by his adoption of that extraordinary measure, after the Judge Advocate General's official declaration of the illegality of the charges, and by his refusal to take off the arrest after the officers who had so irregularly and discreditably preferred the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Munro, had, in consequence of the Judge Advocate General's declared

declared sentiments regarding their illegality, requested the Commander in Chief to suspend the prosecution of them; and we consider your interposition for the release of that officer from an arrest so arbitrarily and illegally imposed, for purposes incompatible with the existence of legal Government in India, to have been a just and necessary exertion of your authority.

4. We entirely concur in opinion with you, that the General Order, published by Lieutenant General Macdowall subsequently to the removal of the arrest, was of a nature to strike at the foundation of the authority of the Government. It appears to us to have been calculated and intended to separate and place in competition the Civil and Military Power; to have been subversive of the principles of subordination, and to have had in view the degradation of the Government in the estimation of the Army and the Public. We consider the late Commander in Chief's public support of a Memorial, framed in a spirit of irregular combination among the officers of the Army, and equally objectionable in form and in substance, to have been a violation of the duties attached to his Command, which required that he should employ the influence of his high station to repress rather than promote a proceeding so unwarrantable, and so inconsistent with every established principle and obligation of the Military profession.

5. Finally, we consider the whole tenor of Lieutenant General Macdowall's conduct to have been in the highest degree disrespectful and injurious to the dignity and authority of the Government; and contrary to every point of his duty as Commander in Chief of the Forces on the Establishment of Fort St. George, and under the exigency of this extraordinary and unprecedented occasion we cannot hesitate in approving and confirming the decisive measure of his removal from the station of Commander in Chief.

6. We have also the honour to express our entire approbation of your resolution not to transmit in an authenticated form to the honourable Court of Directors the Memorial presented by a part of the officers of the Army of your Establishment. We deem it highly dangerous to the public interests to sanction, by transmitting to the authorities in England, Memorials of this description, originating in irregular combinations among the officers of the Army, formed for the purpose of remonstrating against the legal acts of the Government, without any previous application on the same subjects to their immediate superiors in India. Independently of which consideration, the disrespectful tenor of the Memorial, which arraigns, in terms of unwarrantable presumption, the conduct and measures both of the Government and the honourable Court, constitutes an additional motive for withholding its transmission.

7. We cannot conclude without recommending to you in the strongest terms to persevere in repressing with dignity and temper, but by measures of firmness and energy, that spirit of insubordination to the authority of Government which, we are concerned to observe, has of late prevailed in some portions of the Army of Fort St. George; and we assure you of our fullest support in the maintenance of your just authority, and in your endeavours to restore due order and subordination throughout the Military branch of the Establishment.

8. We propose to take a future opportunity of entering into a more detailed discussion of these recent transactions. But we have judged it proper to convey to you, without the delay which such a discussion would produce, our general sentiments on the most material points connected with them.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

MINTO.

J. LUMSDEN.

H. COLEBROOKE.

Fort William, 20th February 1809.

No. 3.—Copy of a MINUTE of the President, of the 1st May 1809; with eleven Enclosures; together with a List.

IT is with sentiments of the deepest regret that I find myself under the necessity of bringing the following cases before the Board. The first relates to a paper signed by many Officers of this Army, purporting to be a Memorial to the Right honourable the Governor General; the second to an Address from some Officers to Major Boles.

The existence of both these Papers has for some time been within my knowledge, and has no doubt been equally known to the other Members of the Board. It was not however until lately that I became possessed of a copy of either of these Papers, although every endeavour was employed to obtain copies of them. The copy of a Memorial to the Governor General, which I now possess, has not been obtained through any public channel, but its authenticity will be sufficiently proved.

In order to bring the subject in the most distinct manner before the Board I shall here state the order in which the events I have to detail occurred. It has been made known to me, that within one or two days after the removal and departure of the late Commander in Chief, a number of his friends met in order to deliberate what measures they should pursue.

The particulars of the discussion which took place on that occasion are known to me only from a report. But it is said that measures of the most violent and extravagant nature were suggested by some of the persons present. I do not, however, communicate this information with the view of punishing the individuals concerned in those proceedings, the information which I have obtained regarding them not being sufficiently precise for that purpose. I

311.

State

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

Minutes,
Sec. Dep.

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

state the circumstances, because they form a part of the general information which I have received, and are intimately connected with the other transactions which I shall proceed to detail, and because (as far as these proceedings may have any effect on our present deliberations) we are not to reject the evidence of common fame and notoriety, nor to confine ourselves to legal evidence or full proof of a matter which from its very nature is intended to be concealed from us.

There is full proof however that some of the friends of General Macdowall next proceeded to draw up a statement relating to his conduct, and to prepare the Memorial to the Governor General.

General Macdowall had left the Commander in Chief's office, and all its records, in the charge of Captain J. M. Coombs, his Aid de Camp, to be delivered over to General Gowdie on his arrival, and the party (consisting of Colonel Capper, Captain Marshall, the Secretary to the Military Board, Lieutenant Stock, his deputy, Lieutenant Colonel Martin, and Captain Coombs) were employed for about a week there and in the adjoining office of the Military Board, in the most secret manner, in preparing the above-mentioned Papers.

The statement I understand to have been forwarded to General Macdowall at Colombo by Captain Coombs, who hired a boat to convey that and other papers to the General at that place. A Copy of the statement is also said to have been carried to England by Colonel Capper; the manner in which this statement, and the Memorial to the Right Honourable the Governor General were prepared, is ascertained by the examination of the writers employed in transcribing these papers, taken by me on oath, on the 11th of this month.

(No. 1.)

These persons were examined in my presence, and at my desire, by the Advocate General, in the most solemn manner; and their depositions were recorded at the time by the Chief Secretary to the Government; the Judge Advocate General attending by my direction, in order to afford his assistance in the conduct of the examination.

As the statement relating to General Macdowall's conduct does not appear to have been circulated in this country, I shall not at present offer any remarks upon it.

It will distinctly appear from the deposition of the writers, that the Memorial to the Governor General was copied by them from one in the hand writing of Captain Marshall, and another in the hand writing of Lieutenant Colonel Martin. A Copy of the Memorial (of which the Copy annexed to this Minute is a literal transcript), having been shown to two of the witnesses, and read over by them, they declared it to be a counterpart of that which they had transcribed.

It would seem from the deposition of one of the witnesses that the paper given to him to copy, in the hand-writing of Captain Marshall, was the original draft; as several words which he could not make out were explained to him by Captain Marshall, and some by Lieutenant Colonel Martin and Lieutenant Stock. This circumstance of the original being in the hand-writing of Captain Marshall appears to point him out as the composer of it; for, although it is stated in the evidence of the same witness that a rough draft was also exhibited to him in the hand-writing of Lieutenant Colonel Martin, yet the particular instance of alteration in the latter, mentioned by the witness, seems rather to point it out as an accurate copy than an original; and it appears indeed from the evidence of one of the witnesses that Captain Marshall was considered at the time to have been the author of the paper. But this circumstance is not, as far as Lieutenant Colonel Martin is concerned, very material, there being little difference between the composing such a paper, and the act of industriously promoting its circulation when composed.

It appears that this Memorial was circulated at the Presidency, and subscribed by many officers, whose signatures were copied, under the orders of Captain Marshall, by one of the writers of the Military Board, who was examined before me. It was also sent for the purpose of signature to the different stations of the Army, or at least to most of them.

(No. 2.)

On receipt of intelligence of this proceeding (although it was found difficult at the time to give credit to the reported contents of the Memorial) General Gowdie, who had recently assumed the command of the Army, addressed the annexed circular letter to the officers commanding the principal divisions of the Army, desiring to know from them, whether any such paper had been in circulation among the officers in their respective divisions, and enjoining them to be vigilant in bringing the officers under them to a proper sense of their duty, and of the dangers which they must incur by countenancing any proceeding of this nature.

(No. 3.)

The replies to this Letter, which are annexed, were in general perfectly satisfactory, with the exception of the Letter received from Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage.

(No. 4.)

The Letter from this officer (who at the time when the Letter from Major General Gowdie was written commanded one of the divisions of the troops serving in Travancore) contains expressions of a very ambiguous and exceptionable nature, indicating a wish on his part to avoid giving a direct answer to the Letter which the General had addressed to him; it also adverts to Memorials from bodies of officers for the redress of supposed grievances, in terms by no means tending to discourage them, and at the same time gives countenance to the dangerous distinctions (attempted to be made also in the Memorial to Lord Minto) between the attachment of the Army to their country, and their obedience to the orders and respect for the authority of this Government. This officer adds, that he shall not make any further communication of the Commander in Chief's Letter until he receives further directions.

The Letter of Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage is the more exceptionable as he had been recently selected for the office of Adjutant General of the Army, a situation which imposed on him, more particularly the duty of stopping the progress of improper principles, and which should have induced him to act under the orders of the Commander in Chief, so as to preclude the possibility of doubt with respect to the correctness of his own conduct.

The

[No. 2. A.]

(No. 5.)
Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

The copy of the Memorial which I now record is a transcript of one communicated to me through a private channel, which for obvious reasons I cannot wish to reveal.

It cannot be necessary for me to offer any comment on this Paper; the sentiments which it conveys are too unequivocal to suppose the possibility of their being misunderstood; and I am persuaded that the Board will feel respecting it every sentiment which the perusal of such a Paper ought to dictate. It is however important to compare the tenor of this Memorial with the language held by General Macdowall immediately before his departure, which the preparation of this Paper so closely followed; It adopted the tone, and is in many parts almost a repetition of, the inflammatory General Orders published by his directions, of the dangerous tendency of which it affords a strong practical proof. After his example, it draws into question the conduct of the honourable the Court of Directors in refusing him, as "the Representative of the Army," a seat in the Council of the Government. It proceeds to assert the same claims which he had advanced for himself and for the Army, to complain of the measures which he had censured, and to assert the same unjustifiable pretension to independent authority, and the same unfounded distinction between the Civil and Military Powers under which he had disputed the supreme Military authority vested by the Legislature in this Government, which authority the authors of this Memorial seem to be prepared, by the encouragement of his opinion, to resist, if necessary, unless the crisis shall be anticipated by an acquiescence in their demands.

In proceeding to recommend the measures necessary to be adopted with regard to this Memorial, I have been anxious to avoid the two difficulties of either, on the one hand, acting on insufficient evidence, or on the other, of waiting too long for the full discovery of all the signatures affixed to it. As I had reason to believe that the spirit of dissatisfaction was not gaining ground in the Army, it did not appear that any danger was incurred by waiting hitherto for fuller proof as to the individuals who had been concerned in signing or promoting the circulation of this Paper.

The ferment upon this occasion has been chiefly confined to a proportion of the Southern Division of the Army, and to a part of the troops lately serving in Travancore, under Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage, and Lieutenant Colonel the honourable Arthur St. Leger.

I am in possession of clear proofs of the name of the last-mentioned officer having been affixed to the Memorial, and also of his having endeavoured to prevail on others to sign it, thus perverting, to purposes the most dangerous to the Government, the influence and authority derived from the honourable command which had so lately been intrusted to him. The Board will, I am persuaded, not expect that I should produce the information which constitutes this proof, as the production of it might deter individuals from coming forward with that information which in a case of this nature could not perhaps be publicly and formally obtained.

It has also been distinctly ascertained that Major J. D. Morgan has been active in the circulation of the Memorial, and the spirit by which he has been actuated will fully appear from his Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage, in reply to the circular Letter of the Commander in Chief, being one of the Enclosures to which I shall presently draw the attention of the Board.

If the promoters of this Memorial had persisted in their original design of forwarding it to Lord Minto a complete discovery of the parties to it would of course have been obtained; but from the decided approbation of the measures of this Government, which his Lordship is now publicly known to express, it cannot be presumed that they will carry their intention into effect. The information, indeed, which I have lately received, affords every reason to believe that this intention is almost, if not wholly, abandoned; but if it were certain that the parties concerned in framing the Paper would now suppress it, the most solemn obligations of our public duty would demand that we should adopt such measures regarding it as the nature of it obviously requires. The persons who have been most active in framing and circulating it can never be allowed to escape the punishment due to so daring an attempt, which certainly has not failed from any want of boldness or malignity on their part. They have employed every means in their power towards the accomplishment of their dangerous views, by preparing and circulating a Paper, the evident object of which was to overawe the Government.

It is now to be considered what punishment is due to those who have been instrumental in preparing this Paper, or who have affixed their signatures to it. I think it may be assumed as a clear position, that all those who have assisted in framing this Paper, or who have signed it, have by their own act forfeited the confidence of the Government, and cannot any longer be considered as persons fit to be intrusted with the command of men and arms which they insinuate the intention of eventually turning against the State.

This remark is meant to apply more particularly to the rank of Field-Officers, whose years and experience ought to have prevented them from joining in a proceeding so rash and unwarrantable. It is so consonant to the habits of military discipline that the junior and inferior ranks should be led by their superiors, that some allowances are always made in favour of such as have this excuse to plead for error; I should therefore, even if all the signatures to this Memorial had been fully known and proved, have proposed that at present only the officers of higher rank should be subjected to punishment; officers however, in the junior ranks, proved to have been particularly active in preparing or circulating the Paper, form a proper exception to this principle; but it must be clearly understood that all those who have affixed their signatures to that Memorial have by such act rendered themselves liable to be suspended

[No. 2. A.]
Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

from the service, and nothing but the consideration that it is not necessary to extend example, or some alleviating circumstances on the part of the individuals (such as youth and inexperience, or general good character) can be considered to warrant their exemption from punishment where the fact can be clearly ascertained.

But, in many cases, the proof which I have obtained has been, either in its nature or in the mode of obtaining it; such as will scarcely enable the Board to proceed to the punishment of the individuals to whom this proof applies; for while the framers of this Memorial, and their factious abettors, have studiously magnified, by the means of public rumours, the numbers engaged in the combination, there has been observed in every part of the details connected with it a caution and secrecy, which, however it may betray a consciousness on the part of its authors that their purpose was highly criminal, has the effect of securing impunity to the greater part of those who have been engaged in it; even those officers (and I am happy to know that there are many who have rejected, with indignation, the attempt to seduce them from their duty) are generally unwilling, from mistaken notions of honour, to come forward against those who claim their secrecy.

In all matters of public feeling the multitude is led by a few; and I shall willingly cherish the hope that those officers who now, from whatever cause, escape punishment, may, on reflection, adopt other views, and returning to their duty and true interest, become again useful and honourable servants of the Public. There are some individuals, respecting whom I have received such information, both with reference to this Memorial, and to their general conduct during the late agitated state of parts of the Army, as render it the indispensable duty of Government to remove them from situations of influence and authority, although it may not be necessary to subject them to a greater degree of punishment. The existence of that state of ferment in the parts of the Army to which I allude constitutes of itself a sufficient reason for withdrawing the confidence of Government from the officers in command of them, who have failed in fulfilling the obligations of their public duty by not maintaining order and discipline among the officers under their command.

I shall now proceed to notice the address to Major Boles.

It has for some time been known to me that an address to that officer was in circulation among the officers of the Army; but it was not until towards the end of the last month that a copy of this address came into my possession.

The address was forwarded by Captain Grant (the officer commanding my body guard, who had been deputed by the Government to officiate as an assistant to the Resident of Travancore) in a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, my Military Secretary, for the purpose of being communicated to me.

There can exist no doubt, therefore, of its authenticity; although I have grounds for stating that there has been more than one address sent in circulation relating to the case of Major Boles: a paper on this subject, drawn up in terms in the highest degree reprehensible, has been circulated at the Cantonment at the Mount, under the countenance and encouragement of the commanding officer Lieutenant Colonel Bell. The common object, however, of most of those papers has been a condemnation of the measures of the Government, a justification of the conduct of Major Boles, and a subscription for his support, and for the support of such other officers as should become subject to the displeasure of the Government under similar circumstances.

The sentiments expressed in the address to Major Boles (No. 6) equally with those stated in the Memorial to Lord Minto, are in their nature and objects so obvious, that it may perhaps be deemed unnecessary for me to offer any remarks on them.

There are however certain principles and legal authorities applicable to the case of Major Boles, which have been submitted to me by the Judge Advocate General, which I deem it of essential importance to enter on record.

They will be found in the paper (No. 7) annexed to this Minute.

In this paper the Judge Advocate General has shown, with great force of reasoning and authority, that an officer cannot be allowed to justify his compliance with an illegal order, but he may plead, in alleviation of such an offence, that he acted under a mistaken idea of his duty, or that he had been misled by the example of his superior officer.

If such a plea had been resorted to in the present instance, I should have been happy to have attended to it; but instead of offering any plea of this description, a justification, intemperate in its nature, was attempted by Major Boles, in a communication which General Gowdie was pleased to hold with him on the subject. The particulars of this conversation are detailed in the accompanying copy of a circular Letter from General Gowdie, addressed to the officers commanding divisions of the army. Whatever doubt, therefore, might have been entertained as to the propriety of Major Boles's suspension, under the idea that he had suffered for a mere casual error or inconsiderate mistake, (as many persons have been led to suppose) that there can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of that punishment, when he thus deliberately attempts to vindicate his act, and even to consider it as meritorious.

This conduct on the part of Major Boles may have proceeded from an erroneous mode of thinking, and from an adherence to a false principle; but if men will persist in their errors, and maintain their false principles, they must also abide by the consequences of such conduct. I therefore consider the case of that officer to be one holding forth to an Army principles of the most dangerous tendency; for if soldiers are suffered to acknowledge no superior but their General, a total dissolution of all legal Government must ensue.

The objects of the address are the avowed approbation and support of conduct punished by Government,

Government, and the providing a compensation for all officers suffering, or who shall hereafter suffer from the acts of Government, which the subscribers to the Address may consider to be exceptionable.

It is immaterial to the Government to what purposes officers apply their money, in a general point of view. But when money is applied to subvert order and subordination, and to indemnify individuals against the consequences of misconduct, it is impossible that such a contribution can be justifiable either in a moral or legal light; in a military point of view, it is in direct counteraction of the authority which officers are bound to obey and support, and tends to the subversion of all legal Government.

If officers are to be allowed to erect themselves into a deliberative body to arraign the decisions of their superiors, and to pronounce what is right or wrong, just or unjust, by the criterion of their own feelings, the meanest leveller might pretend to be the best judge, and the voice of reason and authority would be drowned in the general clamour. It is not without the most strict and vigilant superintendence of the Governing Power, that the generality of men can be made to discharge their duty, but it would be in vain to expect from them the correct performance of that duty, if they are encouraged to disregard the decision of their superiors, and invited to transgress the laws by promise of pecuniary indemnity.

The objects of this Paper, however objectionable, not being equally reprehensible with those declared in the Memorial addressed to Lord Minto, it had less earnestly engaged my attention. It was, however, obtruded upon my notice by Captain James Grant, in a manner which renders it impossible for me, consistently with the obligations of my duty, to avoid noticing his conduct, both with respect to his having affixed his signature to the Paper, and the disrespectful and improper manner in which he has thought fit to bring it before me. Captain Grant, whose official situation would, under any circumstances, have rendered it necessary to notice in him any instance of disaffection or disrespect towards the Government, addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, my Military Secretary, the Letter which I now communicate to the Board.

As the Address to Major Boles, transmitted by Captain Grant, with his Letter, and which he avows to have signed, contains a direct censure of the measures of Government, and is founded on a principle of systematic opposition to the interference of the Civil Government (as it is there termed), it seems to me to be impossible to overlook the insult offered to the authority of the Government by his forcing such a Paper on my notice.

The Paper circulated at the Mount, under the countenance and encouragement of Lieutenant Colonel Bell, was similar in its object and general tenor, and liable to all the same objections as that transmitted by Captain Grant.

The further replies to the Circular Letters from Major General Gowdie to the officers commanding divisions, dated 5th March and the 10th instant, are annexed.

Among these papers will be found the Letter from Major De Morgan, to which I have already drawn the attention of the Board.

I conceive that I should not discharge my duty were I to conclude this Minute without noticing more particularly one of the principal causes of the late reprehensible conduct of the officers of the Army; I allude to the idea conveyed to the Army by the late Commander in Chief, that the Governor in Council is vested only with the Civil, and not the Military, Government of the Country. This most unwarrantable insinuation was calculated to sow the seeds of discord, disunion, and jealousy between the Government and the Army; and the Honourable the Court of Directors will, I trust, deem it proper to bring this and every other part of the indiscreet and unjustifiable conduct of the late Commander in Chief under notice of the proper Authorities in England, in such manner as they may deem it advisable.

Conformable to the principles stated in the Minute, I propose the following Resolutions:

That the undermentioned officers be suspended from the service of the Honourable Company until the pleasure of the Honourable the Court of Directors shall be known.

Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable A. St. Leger,
Major J. De Morgan,
Captain Josiah Marshall,
Captain James Grant.

The departure of Lieutenant Colonel George Martin for England, prevents my proposing his suspension by the authority of this Government, but I propose that his dismission from the service be recommended to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

That Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Robert Bell be removed from all military charge and command until the pleasure of the Honourable the Court of Directors shall be known, but that he be permitted to draw his regimental pay and allowances.

That the undermentioned officers be removed from their staff appointments, and ordered to join the corps to which they stand attached,

Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage, Adjutant General of the Army,
Captain Coombs, Assistant Quarter Master General in Mysore.

That Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Chalmers be removed from the command of the Subsidiary Force in Travancore.

That the Commander in Chief be requested to supersede in the command of their Battalions the undermentioned officers, who have not exerted themselves in maintaining order and discipline in their respective corps, with such others as the Commander in Chief's information

[No. 2. A.]
Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

(Nos. 10 &
11.)

(No. 8.)

[No. 2. A.] Enclosures in Gen. Letter, Secret Dep. 13th May 1809.

mation may induce him to consider as improper persons to be intrusted at the present moment with the charge of corps,
 Captain Smith, 2d battalion, 14th regiment,
 Major Keasberry, 2d battalion, 9th regiment,
 Major Muirhead, 2d battalion, 18th regiment,
 Major Hazlewood, 1st battalion, 24th regiment.

That the Commander in Chief be also requested to remove Lieutenant Colonel Rumley to the 7th regiment of Native Cavalry at Arcot, his conduct in the command of the Cantonment at Bangalore having been for some time past unsatisfactory.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.

1st May 1809.

LIST of Papers, referred to in the President's Minute, 1st May 1809.

- (No. 1.) Examinations.
- (No. 2.) General Gowdie's Circular Letter to Commanding Officers of Divisions, calling upon them to suppress all improper Addresses or Memorials.
- (No. 3.) Answers to the above.
- (No. 4.) Answer from Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage.
- (No. 5.) The Memorial to Lord Minto.
- (No. 6.) Address to Major Boles.
- (No. 7.) Paper of Authorities submitted by the Judge Advocate General.
- (No. 8.) General Gowdie's Circular Letter on the subject of the Address to Major Boles.
- (No. 9.) Letter from Captain Grant to Lieutenant Colonel Barclay.
- (Nos. 10 & 11.) Further Replies to Major General Gowdie's Circular Letters of the 5th of March and 10th April.

(No. 1.)—EXAMINATION.

Examination of Robert Kentish, a writer in the office of James Balfour, esq. on his oath; 11th April 1809.

Have you at any time been employed in writing papers relative to the conduct of the Government and the Commander in Chief on late occasions?—I have.

Did you write one or more papers?—I copied several papers; first, the correspondence between the Commander in Chief and the Government; also a statement prepared by Captain Coombs, in his own hand writing, about seven sheets of paper, stating the improper acts of Government against the Commander in Chief and Lieutenant Colonel Munro, as being a fit matter of complaint to the Supreme Government.

By whose directions did you copy that paper?—By Captain Coombs' directions, about three or four days after the departure of General Macdowall.

Did you receive any directions from any other person, or was any other person employed about the paper except Captain Coombs?—No other.

Where were those papers written by you?—At the office of the Commander in Chief.

Had the paper in Captain Coombs' hand writing been previously prepared?—Part was given to him to copy, and the remaining sheets sent in as witness was transcribing them.

Whilst Captain Coombs was preparing the original, did he see any other persons in communication with him?—He saw Colonel Capper come in once or twice.

Was you employed copying the paper in a public room or in a private one?—It was in a public room, but he was cautioned not to admit other persons.

Were those other writers employed on the same subject?—Upon the same subject.

Who were those writers?—Mr. A. De Souza, and Anthony Caldeira.

For how many days were you employed on this business?—About a week.

Had you occasion to know at that time of any other papers being prepared in the Commander in Chief or Military Board's office?—A young man, Mr. Joseph Hamilton, said he had got a very well-written Letter to copy, and supposed it was to be forwarded to the Supreme Government.

Did he make any further observations about the paper, or the writer of it?—He did not.

Do you remember his observing at the same time what a clever man Captain Marshall is?—He does recollect it.

To what did you consider that observation as referring?—To the Letter to the Supreme Government.

Did any further consideration take place concerning those papers at the same time?—None further.

Were any persons then present besides De Souza, Hamilton, Caldeira, and yourself?—No other persons.

How came you to be employed in Captain Coombs' office in writing those papers?—I am a writer in Mr. Balfour's office; he sent me there.

Do you know any thing further concerning that or any other paper?—Nothing, except of a private Letter from Captain Coombs to General Macdowall.

Do you know what became of that statement and papers of which you made a copy?—One copy was forwarded by Tappal to General Macdowall, Captain Coombs kept the others.

(Signed) ROBERT KENTISH.

Examination, on oath, of Anthony De Souza; 11th April 1809.

Are you a writer in the Commander in Chief's office?—I am.

Were you employed soon after the departure of General Macdowall in copying any papers relative to the disputes between General Macdowall and Government?—I was.

What papers?—A part of a paper which was drawn out by Captain Coombs, enclosing the Letters from General Macdowall to Government, and from Government to General Macdowall, regarding Lieutenant Colonel Munro.

Did you know of any other papers prepared at that time in that office, or in the Military Board office?—I know of no other paper, nor of any thing done in the Military Board office, being employed in the upper room in the Commander in Chief's office.

(Signed) ANTHONY DE SOUZA.

Examination, on oath, of Anthony Caldeira; 11th April 1809.

Was you a writer in the Board of Revenue office at the time the late Commander in Chief went away?—I was at that time employed as a Sectioner in that office.

Was you about that time employed in writing any papers in the Commander in Chief's office?—I was.

What papers?—I had to enter in the book, Letters to the General from the Government.

Was you employed in writing any other papers?—I copied papers given me by Captain Coombs, the purport of which I cannot rightly recollect. I made several copies of that paper and its enclosures, being copies of Letters from and to Government.

What do you mean by that paper?—It was a paper referring to those several enclosures, and making observations upon them.

Did you copy a Memorial to the Governor General?—No, I did not.

(Signed) ANTHONY CALDEIRA.

Examination, on oath, of John Perriman; 11th April 1809.

I believe you are a writer in the Military Board office?—I am.

Do you remember having been employed soon after the departure of General Macdowall in copying any papers relative to the disputes between General Macdowall and Government?—I recollect being employed to copy a Memorial to the Court of Directors, and several Letters to the Commander in Chief.

Were you not employed in copying a Memorial from the officers addressed to Lord Minto?—No, that Memorial was copied by Mr. Hamilton.

Did you at that time see that Memorial?—I did see it, I think I made one or two copies of it.

Do you recollect who directed you to copy that Memorial?—Captain Marshall and Colonel Martin directed me to copy it.

In whose hand-writing was the paper from which you made the copies?—In the hand-writing of Mr. Hamilton; but I saw the original, which was in Capt. Marshall's hand-writing.

Did you copy any other papers at the same time of the same tendency, particularly an Address to Colonel Capper, or to Major Boles?—No, I did not.

Did you see any such papers?—I did not see any but a large packet addressed to Major Boles.

A paper, purporting to be a Memorial to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General, is shown to the witness, and he is asked, If the contents be similar to those of the paper which he copied?—Witness having read over the Paper, replies, That the contents appear to be the very same.

Did you know of any other writers having been employed in writing papers on that subject besides Hamilton?—No; I did not.

(Signed) JOHN PERRIMAN.

Examination of Joseph Hamilton, on oath; 11th April 1809.

Are you a writer in the Military Board Office?—I am.

Was you employed, soon after the departure of General Macdowall, in copying any papers respecting the disputes between him and Government?—I know a paper, of which Captain Marshall desired me to make several copies, which was signed by the officers; it was a Memorial to Lord Minto.

A Paper, purporting to be a Memorial to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General, is shown him, and he is asked, If the contents be similar to those of the Paper he copied?—Witness having read the paper, says, The contents are the very same.

In whose hand-writing was the original from which you made those copies?—The first paper I copied was in the hand-writing of Captain Marshall; another copy of the same paper was in the hand-writing, as I believe, of Colonel Martin, who directed me to copy it.

Were any other writers, besides you, employed in copying the Memorial?—Yes; John Perriman was employed in copying it.

Did you receive any order at that time concerning that or any similar paper from any other persons besides Captain Marshall and Colonel Martin?—I did not.

You have described the Memorial as having been signed by officers, did you see the signatures?—I saw a number of signatures; I had a list of them to make.

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
inGen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

Who directed you to copy the List?—Captain Marshall gave it him; the list was attached by a thread to the paper.

Have you any copy of that List?—I have not.

Do you remember any of the names you saw annexed to that Paper?—I do not recollect any of the names.

Which of the papers did you first copy, that in the hand-writing of Captain Marshall, or that written by Colonel Martin?—I first copied that written by Captain Marshall.

Did that appear to be the original draft of the Memorial?—It did appear to be the original draft; several words I could not make out were explained, some by Captain Marshall, some by Colonel Martin, and some by Lieutenant Stock.

Did the paper in Colonel Martin's hand-writing appear to be a fair draft?—That appeared to be a rough draft; several words were scratched through in it, amongst others the word degraded had the pen run through it; and the word degraded was written above it.

Were you employed about any other paper besides the Memorial?—No, I was not.

(Signed) J. HAMILTON.

Examination of Mathew Read; 11th April, 1809.

Was you employed in the office of the Military Board, or in the office of the Commander in Chief at the time of General Macdowall's departure from the Coast?—I was employed as a writer in the office of the Military Board.

Was you about that time employed in preparing any papers respecting the dispute between General Macdowall and Government?—There was a paper which Captain Marshall gave me, which I distributed to the writers.

What was that paper?—I did not read it, but gave it to Hamilton, a writer for the Military Fund.

Do you know the general description of the paper; what sort of paper was it?—I did not read the paper; it was written on two sheets of foolscap.

Do you know if it was a Memorial?—It was an Address to the Right Honourable Lord Minto; I did not read it.

In whose hand-writing was the Address?—In the hurry of business I did not particularly observe that.

Do you remember any other papers upon the same subject after the departure of General Macdowall?—No I do not.

(Signed) MATHEW READ.

(No. 2.) General Gowdie's Circular Letter to Commanding Officers of Divisions, calling upon them to suppress all improper Addresses or Memorials.

(Circular.)

To the officer commanding the Division of the Army.

Sir,

I HAVE received, with the deepest regret, accounts of the circulation throughout the Army of Addresses of a most improper nature and seditious tendency. Although I cannot believe a proceeding so repugnant to the first principles of discipline and duty, so pregnant with the most disgraceful and disastrous consequences to the service over which I have been placed, yet every obligation of my duty demands that I should omit no means of preventing the fatal ends which the adoption of that proceeding would effectually produce. It is entirely unnecessary for me to advert to the public measures which have recently occurred, as they are under reference to the only powers to which the authorities that adopted those measures are responsible. Any proceedings on the part of the Army with respect to those measures would be hurtful to the fundamental principles of discipline and subordination, which direct implicit obedience to the Government under which it is placed. It would be contrary to its allegiance, which demands that it should manifest an implicit and respectful submission to the ultimate decision of its Sovereign and its Country; and it would be ruinous to the honour of the Army, as those proceedings must be regarded as a wanton and unjustifiable breach of discipline. It is accordingly my duty to call on you, in the most impressive manner, to employ every exertion of your vigilance and authority in maintaining the discipline of the officers and men intrusted to your command. I also desire that officers commanding corps may be held responsible, in the most rigorous acceptation of military obedience, for the good conduct and discipline of the officers under their orders. Officers commanding corps possess the most effectual means of maintaining subordination, and they will incur the most serious responsibility by countenancing or permitting of any proceedings contrary to it.

For my part, the Army may be assured that I shall never deviate from the line of conduct prescribed by the most solemn obligations of duty; and of offering a most determined opposition to every plan of a nature incompatible with the discipline, the dignity, or the honour of the Army, with the authority of the Government and the interests of my Country.

(Signed) FRANCIS GOWDIE,
Major General Commanding.

Commander in Chief's Office,
Fort-St. George, 5th March 1809.

(No. 3.) Answers to the Circular Letter.

Head Quarters, Northern Division of the Army.

To Major General Gowdie, Commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, dated the 5th instant, and to report, that in consequence thereof I have addressed the several officers in command of corps in the Northern Division of the Army on the subject it alludes to. Copy of my Address is herewith transmitted.

(Signed) ALDWELL TAYLOR,
Lieut. Col. Comm. in Charge of the N. D. of the Army.

To the Officer Commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE this day received a communication from Major General Gowdie, stating that Addresses of an inflammatory and seditious nature are now in circulation throughout the Army, and calling upon me, in the strongest manner, to adopt every measure in my power for their suppression. The General, adverting to late public measures, mentions that they are under reference to the only powers to which the authorities that adopted those measures are responsible, and that any interference on the part of the Army would be hurtful to the fundamental principles of discipline, and contrary to that submission to the ultimate decision of its King and Country which its allegiance demands. Not having seen any of the Addresses alluded to I cannot enter more fully into the subject than by conforming implicitly with the instructions I have received; and declaring, in the most unequivocal terms, that much being in the power of officers commanding corps, they will be held rigorously responsible for the good conduct and discipline of the officers under their command.

General Gowdie concludes by saying, that the Army may rest assured he will never deviate from the line of conduct prescribed by the most solemn engagements of duty, that of offering a most determined opposition to every plan of a nature incompatible with its discipline, dignity, and honour, the authority of Government, and the interests of his Country.

In conformity with the sentiments above detailed, it becomes my duty most seriously to require every exertion of your vigilance to put a stop to all irregular proceedings, to preserve order, and to enforce subordination in the corps under your command.

(Signed) ALDWELL TAYLOR,
Lieut. Col. Comm. in Charge of the N. D. of the Army.

Vizagapatam,
14th March 1809.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) A. TAYLOR, &c. &c.

Bellary, 17th March 1809.

To Major General Gowdie, Commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,

Your Letter, dated the 5th instant, addressed to the officer commanding the forces serving in the Ceded Districts, has been received and opened by me, and from the nature of its contents I deemed it advisable to give an immediate attention, without waiting the arrival of Colonel Croker, as I am not acquainted with the movements of that officer, or how soon he may be expected in the division.

To give your sentiments, therefore, the fullest effect and support on the unpleasant subject to which they relate, a subject on which I cannot but naturally feel the deepest concern, I assembled the officers commanding the several corps at this station, and personally communicated to them your Letter, accompanied with every exhortation that the strong conviction of the serious importance of its subject could require, or that the public duty of my own rank and station could demand; and, on this occasion, I have the satisfaction to say, that I entertain no suspicion that any Address of the tendency which you allude to has been received here; and I most anxiously trust that no such dangerous proceeding will be attempted. It will, however, of course, be my duty, as long as I continue here, to adopt every measure that vigilance may suggest in detecting and preventing the like making any footing in the range of my authority, in which Copies of your Letter are carefully circulated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

You most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. PATER, Major General.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 15th instant, and I shall exert my utmost endeavours to recall those officers to a sense of their duty who have been concerned in the Addresses alluded to in your Letter, as well as any other conduct that may tend to subvert the discipline of the Army. I have forwarded a Copy of your Letter to the Commanding Officer of every regiment in the Southern Division, requiring them to give the utmost attention to the substance of it; and should they discover amongst their officers any appearances of a seditious tendency towards the Government of the Country, they will

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
inGen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

immediately report the same to me, in order that the particulars may be laid before Government. The officers of His Majesty's 30th regiment in this camp, have had nothing to do with any Address, and I have every reason to think that they will uniformly reprobate the practice of officers deliberating and deciding on the measures of any Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Camp near Shancottah,
13th March 1809.

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

W. WILKINSON,
Col. Comm. S. D.

Madras, 26th March 1809.

To Major General Gowdie, Commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular Letter under the date of the 5th instant, which having been sent by mistake to Seringapatam did not reach me until a few days ago; and as the Extract of the Letter from the Supreme Government, sent to me by orders, was received about the same time, I took the opportunity which offered in transmitting Copies of the Extract to Commanding Officers of Stations in the Mysore Division, of conveying also the spirit of your Letter in terms which, I trust, will have the effect of checking or suppressing any improper Addresses or Memorials which may be in circulation on the part of the Army intrusted to my command. It is, however, proper I should inform you that the existence, at this moment, of any such Addresses as your Letter alludes to is entirely unknown to me, but should it hereafter appear that any such are in circulation, I trust I shall be able, by the measures I have already adopted, and the further steps I shall pursue on my return to the Division (which will be early in the next month) entirely to subdue that spirit of insubordination, and to bring such officers as may have so far deviated from the paths of true discipline and duty to a proper sense of that line of conduct which is indispensable in the military character.

I have the honour to transmit with this a Copy of my Circular Letter on the above subject, of which I hope you will approve.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS,
Lieut. Col. Commanding in Mysore.

Copy of a Circular Letter addressed by Lieutenant Colonel Davis, Commanding the Troops serving in Mysore, &c.

To the officer commanding in Malabar, and in Kanara, and to Officers commanding stations in Mysore; dated Madras 1809.

" I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of an extract of a Letter from the Supreme Government, addressed to the honourable the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, and sent to me by order of the officer commanding the Army in Chief, for the purpose of being made generally known to the officers serving in the division under my command. I request you will take the necessary measures for making known to every European officer belonging to the troops under your orders, the sentiments of the supreme Government conveyed in the accompanying Extract."

" I take this opportunity of informing you that I have received a communication from the officer commanding the Army in Chief of its having come to his knowledge, that Addresses of the most improper nature, are in circulation throughout the Army; and I am commanded by him to employ every exertion for maintaining the discipline of the officers and men intrusted to my command. I accordingly direct that the assistance which is in your power to afford me in the furtherance of this object be strenuously and zealously employed to suppress and discountenance such Memorials, and improper correspondence, as may come within your knowledge; and as officers commanding Corps possess the most effectual means of maintaining and enforcing subordination, it is my orders they be called upon to exert that means in the way which shall to them appear the best adapted for that purpose; and you will communicate to them that they will incur a most serious responsibility by countenancing or permitting any proceeding contrary to it."

(A true copy)

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS.

Lieutenant Colonel, Mysore.

To Major General Gowdie, Commanding the Army.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 5th instant, conveying your sentiments in consequence of a report having reached you that papers of an improper tendency were circulated in the Army.

I lost no time after the receipt of your Letter in making known the contents of it to the officers commanding Corps at the Head Quarters of the Subsidiary Force, and I have been assured by all those officers of their determination to maintain discipline in the corps they respectively command, and of their exertion in preventing the circulation of any paper of a seditious tendency.

At

At the same time I believe I may assert with confidence that no paper of such description has gone or is likely to go from this cantonment with the signature of any officer under my command.

I sent a copy of your Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, and directed him to make known your sentiments to the Commanding Officers of Corps in the detachment he commands.

(Signed)

THOS G. MONTRESOR, Lieutenant Colonel.

Secunderabad,
21st March, 1809.

To Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, commanding the detachment of the Subsidiary Force in Berar, has received and communicated to the Commanding Officers of Corps, my copy of your Letter of the 5th instant, and I have great pleasure in repeating his assurances that no paper of the tendency alluded to has ever been in circulation in the detachment under his command.

(Signed)

Thos G. MONTRESOR, Lieut. Col.

Cantonment, Secunderabad,
29th March 1809.

To Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army of the Madras Presidency.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 5th instant; and have much pleasure in having it in my power to inform you that no Addresses of the nature adverted to by you have, to my knowledge, been circulated in the Force under my command, or any other papers of a tendency detrimental to good order and subordination.

Should any circumstance hereafter come to my knowledge of a nature tending to weaken the indispensable principles of obedience to the Governments of India, or of the strictest discipline in those under my authority, you may not only rely on my discountenancing such attempts, but on my taking the strongest measures to counteract them.

In consequence of the instructions contained in your Dispatch to me I have addressed a Letter to Major Lewis, the officer commanding the 2d regiment of Cavalry, which is the only Corps of the Madras Army now under my command, holding him responsible for the subordinate conduct of that regiment, and to inform me of the slightest attempts to draw any member of it from the strict line of his duty.

In doing so, however I found myself called upon, in justice to the constant good conduct of the whole of that corps since it has been under my command, to repeat the declarations I have made to you, viz. that I know of no circumstances arising out of the conduct of any individual composing it, which justified the suspicions implied by the instructions I then transmitted to him, or which rendered them at all necessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed)

W. WALLACE, Colonel.

Talligaum.
20th March, 1809.

(No. 4).—Answer from Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage to Major General Gowdie, Commanding the Army.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 5th instant, yesterday evening.

I considered it my duty to call on Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, commanding His Majesty's 50th Regiment and 5th Brigade, No. 1; and in communication with him, judged it most advisable to confine the communication of your Letter to the heads of corps. Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs's reply to my Letter is No. 2. Major Sturt, commanding detachment His Majesty's 80th Regiment, and Major Vernon, commanding 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, both of the 4th Brigade under my immediate command, were called on by me this morning.

In communicating to your Excellency, I consider it my duty to state circumstances as they appear to me; one and all of these officers appeared to feel hurt at a doubt existing that any motive could induce them or the officers under their command to any act subversive of good order and discipline. That the general occurrences which have taken place, as far as regards the military officers concerned, become generally a subject discussed is certain, and that the minds of officers have been agitated by it, is beyond doubt.

In no example of military duty have I observed more zeal for the service, or greater exertion to keep up order and discipline, than in the corps forming this detachment; and I must feel thankful to the several Officers for the spirit and cordiality with which the service has been performed.

I shall not make any further communication of your Excellency's Letter till I am favoured with directions.

In concluding this Letter, I deem it proper to refer to the consideration of the officer commanding the Army, how far it will be correct in me as an officer holding a general command to receive and forward, through the regular channel, any supposed grievances which the officers under my orders may have, provided they are addressed in a respectful and

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures

in

Gen. Letter,

Secret Dep.

13th May

1809.

[No. 2. A.] proper style; this I referred on a former occasion to the late Commander in Chief, Lieutenant-General Hay Macdowall.

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

Head Quarters, Camp at Paroar,
15th March 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) J. CUPPAGE.
Lieut. Col. Com. Detachment.

(No. 1.) Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, Commanding 5th Brigade.
Sir,

I HAVE the honour to send for your perusal a Letter addressed to me by the officer commanding the Army.

I can speak in truth to the high spirit of discipline and zeal manifested by the corps under your orders on the present service, and that I do not think a spark of disaffection to the State, exists in the mind of a soldier in camp. The minds of officers have been agitated by the late occurrences at the Presidency, but I have that high sense of their spirit and discipline, and affection to their country, that no consideration would bias them to an act that could in its consequence be of detriment to it. It may be my duty to draw your attention to that part of the officer commanding the Army in Chief's Letter, mentioning the subject being in reference to the highest authority.

Your situation places you so as to be better acquainted with the prevailing sentiments. I have that high respect for you, that I am persuaded the most trifling spark tending to sedition, either by word or deed, would have met with an immediate check.

Head Quarters, Camp at Paroar,
14th March 1809.

(Signed) J. CUPPAGE.
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

(No. 2.) Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage, Commanding Camp near Paroar, 15th March 1809.
Sir,

I HAVE perused your Letter of the 14th instant, and also the one enclosed in it from Major-General Gowdie commanding the Army, bearing date Madras, 5th March 1809, addressed to you.

I respectfully take leave to assure you, Sir, and the Major General commanding, that I am quite at a loss for the reason of such being sent to me. I know not of any thing now passing, or that has occurred amongst the troops I am serving with, that in any respect merits the epithets used in the latter letter. I have seen nothing but cheerful obedience by all. As to His Majesty's 59th Regiment, which I have the honour to command, its character is too well established to be injured in the slightest degree by mere assertions and reports, and its conduct will continue to be what it ever has been, such as becomes the Regiment of a beloved King.

(Signed) S. GIBBS.
Lieut. Col. 59th Regt. Com. 5th Brigade.

(True Copy.) (Signed) J. CUPPAGE.
Lieut. Col.

(No. 5.) The Memorial to Lord Minto.

To the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c.

The respectful Memorial of the Officers of the Madras Army,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists, deeply impressed with the sense of the duty which they owe to their country, earnestly implore your gracious interference for the purpose of correcting a system which has occasioned the most serious alarm, lest the rules and ordinances which define their place in the community be completely subverted.

Your Memorialists are not influenced by extravagant notions of freedom, or by any ideas of independence inconsistent with the rigid subordination which characterizes their profession, and is essential to its existence. They do not expect, nor do they ask for, the relaxation of any tie, or the dissolution of any bond by which the stupendous fabric of an extensive Army is sustained in a state of subserviency to the Supreme Power of the Constitution, of which it forms a part, being justly sensible that inconsiderate indulgence or immunity, under habits of licentiousness, necessarily tend to destroy the principle of military discipline, and to render that body, which was formed for the protection of the State, subversive of its tranquillity; but your Memorialists, the free children of that country, which, while the rest of Europe is enslaved, boasts a Constitution, the basis of which is liberty, your humble Memorialists, not the abject slaves of a country enthralled by despotism, respectfully assert a claim to certain Rights and Privileges, the engagements of which may be allowed to them without impairing or encroaching on the dignity of Government, or in any way interfering with the other department of the State.

Your Memorialists have to lament, generally, that although their body is now extremely numerous, and the question regarding their duties, their claims, and their privileges, so multifarious as to require the assistance of practical experience in discussing the merits of them, yet they have not a representative in the Council of Government where alone the discussions can be agitated: to this cause may be ascribed the recent measures, which make

if necessary for your Memorialists to implore your gracious interposition, as they are directly subversive of those principles of honour and discipline which harmonize and cement the constitution of a military body, and are at the same time grossly insulting to the general character of the military profession.

A succinct notice of these measures will amply develop the principle by which your Memorialists estimate the injuries they have already received, and the further abuse of authority which they have reason to apprehend, unless the system so manifestly hostile to the honourable feelings of a military body be seasonably checked. It may be already known to your Lordship, that Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, a member of the body to which your Memorialists belong, having incurred the suspicion of having acted in a manner that was most generally considered to have been criminal, was openly and publicly impeached by a considerable number of respectable officers, who preferred military charges against him. This measure was adopted in the hope that a candid examination before the honourable Tribunal of a Court Martial might confirm the supposed guilt, and lead to adequate punishment; or, if guilt really did not exist, that, purified by that ordeal, he might return to a place in that society, in which, as must be well known to your Lordship, suspicion is considered equivalent to infamy. In consequence of the charges, and by virtue of the Warrant which gave to the Commander in Chief, and to him only, the judicature over the Madras Army, and vested in him alone the jurisdiction of it for the time being, Lieutenant-General Macdowall placed Lieutenant-Colonel Munro under arrest; from which arrest he has since reluctantly released that officer, in consequence of the interference of the Civil Government, who have thus disunited the chain upon the integrity of which the principles of military subordination depend; for if the source from whence authority and subordination flow to all the members of the military body be violated, the subordinate branches, which derive their existence from it, must lose their virtue.

Viewing the interference of the Civil Government to check the prescribed laws of military dependence as a dangerous innovation and infringement of the solemn laws of the Army, your Memorialists perceive in it * the unlicensed confusion and anarchy.

No desultory exercise of arbitrary power, however severe, can be expected to restrain the passions or feelings of enlightened men, although it may distress and mortify individuals. The doubt regarding its legality, and the pernicious principles by which it must ever be regulated, deprived of that authority and respect which attached to an established system of jurisprudence, sanctioned by the Legislature, by prescription, by habit, and by the feelings of those estimated under its influences.

In order to vindicate the character of his profession, and to maintain the integrity of his military authority over those under his command, Lieutenant-General Macdowall directed the publication of a General Order, conveying a reprimand to Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, for disrespect to his Commander in Chief, in not abiding by the regular course of inquiry laid down for similar cases.

As the former act of Government had proclaimed to the Army that Lieutenant-Colonel Munro was not amenable to military law on this occasion, that officer was declared to be superior to the control of the Commander in Chief, by the publication of an Order, in which Lieutenant-General Macdowall, is represented to have acted in a manner derogatory to the character of Government, and subversive of military discipline, and the foundation of public authority, although the Order of General Macdowall refers merely to the disrespect, the disobedience of orders, and contempt of military authority manifested by an officer, who was not only under his general control, as belonging to the Army which he commanded, but who, attached to his immediate Staff, owed him particular respect and obedience.

Your Memorialists, accustomed to judge of the acts of military men as referable to the standard of right and wrong, which has been established by the Legislature for the control of their body, cannot discover any relation between those Orders of Government and the rules and discipline of subordination. Equally subversive of the foundation of authority is that resolution of Government, by which the Adjutant-General and his Deputy are ignominiously suspended from the service for having obeyed the orders of their Commander in Chief; which obedience is stated to be a direct violation of the duty of those officers towards the Government.

It must be painful to your Lordship, as it is to your Memorialists, to contemplate the possible consequences of a proceeding, equally unprecedented as it is unaccountable, by any other rules but those of blind prejudice or deluded infatuation.

Your Memorialists perceive a Commander in Chief who has long lived among them, who was personally beloved by many, and was known by all to have manifested great forbearance, under circumstances extremely mortifying, from the conduct which the Government observed towards him.

They perceive the character of such a man grossly calumniated while their regret for his departure was yet fresh; they see two officers of high rank, character, and respectability, publicly degraded, deprived of their particular rank, and suspended from the service, for having obeyed their Commander in Chief in signing and publishing an Order written by himself, for the purpose of vindicating the dignity of his military authority, which had been flagrantly violated by one of his own Staff, who openly defied and disregarded the Supreme Military Commission. They perceive this officer, who had been publicly impeached under charges of a serious nature, and who had insulted his Commander in Chief, shielded from the natural effects of such misconduct by the interference of Government. Your Memorialists cannot avoid declaring, that they perceive in this inversion of the fundamental laws of discipline, a most dangerous infringement of the military code, that bulwark which preserves a state from the licentiousness

[No. 2. A.]
Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

* Secret.

[No. 2 A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

licentiousness of an armed rabble, and protects a disciplined Army from the insults of an arbitrary power, a power subject to no control except the caprice or prejudice of an individual; and your Memorialists feel a just alarm, lest the repetition of acts which are not guided by any rule may tend to wean their affections, and dispose them to consider as enemies those whose situations should make them their friends.

Your Memorialists have learned with indignant regret that their enemies, and the enemies of their country, have represented as public disaffection the discontent produced by local and partial injuries arising from the present system. But they confidently appeal to the zeal and ardour with which a large proportion of them are now discharging the most arduous duties in the service of the State. They appeal to the moderation with which they have stifled those feelings which the recent conduct of the Madras Government was calculated to inspire; and while they declare their inviolable attachment to the Constitution under which they serve, and to the profession, as regulated by its own laws, they cannot suppress the expression of their concern at the manner in which the exclusive rights of the Army have recently been violated, and of their sanguine hope and earnest entreaty that the supreme Government may in its wisdom be induced to appease their just claims, and to anticipate the extreme crisis of their agitation, by releasing them from the control of a ruler, whose measures guided by the council of their implacable enemies, are equally detrimental to the interest of the State, as they are repulsive to the feelings of a loyal and patriotic Army.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary.

January 1809.

(No. 6.)—Address to Major Boles.

Sir,

THE officers of the Madras Army, whose names are hereunto annexed, can no longer abstain from expressing to you their surprize and concern at the severe and unmerited punishment inflicted on you by an act of the civil Government of Fort St. George, for no other reason, that is stated, but that you obeyed the orders of their Commander in Chief in a case purely Military.

Feeling the question to involve circumstances essential to their best interests, and fundamental to the character and respectability of the Army, no less than to the principles of martial law, they consider themselves called upon to signify to you their marked approbation of your conduct, as an officer on the General Staff on that occasion.

Whilst your brother officers seize this opportunity to express their sense of the propriety of your conduct, they fully appreciate the personal inconvenience to which you are exposed by suspension from office and the service; with these feelings they request the honour of repairing your injuries in the mean time, as far as lays within their power, by subscribing and paying to your order monthly, the full amount of that pay and staff-allowance of which you have in this extraordinary manner been deprived.

As your conduct on the occasion alluded to is exactly conformable to what the undersigned, if placed in your situation, would have pursued, they cannot avoid making your cause their own, and under existing circumstances such mutual support must be expected and accepted by all who like yourself have or may suffer through any such exceptionable measures on the part of the civil Government of Fort St. George as have rendered necessary the painful step we have now taken.

True Copy,

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 7.) Paper of Authorities submitted by the Judge Advocate General.

THE great question at present with the Army seems to be, how far an Officer is justifiable in yielding obedience to illegal demands. It is to be regretted that this should ever have become a question in an English Army, for I always regarded it as a principle long settled by our Laws, and by the very nature of our Constitution itself.

But in order that there may be on record so full an examination of this point as may supersede the necessity of any farther discussion, I shall here collect such legal authorities as have come before me, in reference to it; for as the question, if I am rightly informed, has been but seldom or never brought before the Courts of Justice, no direct decision is to be found in regard to it, but the one already quoted by me in my Letter of the 20th February last.

De Lolme has remarked, as one of the leading features of the English Constitution, the astonishing subordination in which the Military is kept to the Civil Power: "All Courts of a Military kind are under a constant subordination to the ordinary Courts of Law. Officers who have abused their private power, though only in regard to their own soldiers, may be called to account before a Court of Common Law, and compelled to make proper satisfaction. Even any flagrant abuse of authority committed by Members of Courts Martial, when sitting to judge their own people, and determine upon cases of a bare Military kind, makes them liable to the animadversion of the Civil Judge. To the above facts, concerning the pre-eminence of the Civil over the Military Power at large, it is needless to add, that all offences committed by persons of the Military profession, in regard to individuals belonging to the other classes of the people, are to be determined upon by the Civil Judge. Any use they may make of their forces, unless expressly applied to and directed by the Civil

[No. 2 A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

"Civil Magistrate, let the occasion be what it may, makes them liable to be convicted of murder for any life that may have been lost;—pleading the duties or customs of their profession in extenuation of any offence, is a plea which the Judge will not so much as understand (P. 463.)

Thus we see that the decision of their own Courts is under that of the Civil; the abuses done in regard to their own men punishable by the Civil Judge; and any plea, as to the duties of the profession in extenuation of any crime, totally disregarded.

The King is in England considered as the Commander in Chief or Generalissimo of the forces. He is the head of the Army; the whole Military authority flows from him: But "suppose (says an Author of the first authority) that an officer of the Crown, under the colour of the King's Command, should issue commissions contrary to the Bill of Rights, to raise an Army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, and engaging a faction in the scheme, should assemble troops together, procuring loans from the people by the terror of them, what would the offence be deemed?" the Author answers, "it cannot be extravagant to affirm that it is unlawful, and even treasonable, to take up arms by warrant from the King's Person against his Authority; the producing of a paper under the King's Signet, which might be called the warrant, is no justification; the Law not only continues it to be void, but supposes it is not the royal act, nor will receive it in evidence; * and if sufficient overt acts can be fixed upon this officer as the instrument to execute the purport of it." Such being the wisdom of the Constitution, as, when he has invested the Crown with the largest powers of action, to make the "instruments and organs of those powers account for the abuse or the exceeding of them at their own peril; and thus they become a kind of control in the very exercise." (Considerations on the Law of Forfeiture, 112, ascribed to Lord Chancellor Yorke.)

The principle is so well understood in England, that the commands of a superior Officer is no justification for a violation of the Law, that an excuse of that kind is never attempted. The highest Military Officer sinks into a private Citizen in the presence of a Civil Magistrate of a petty borough; and shall it then be admitted that the Government of this country, in whom the whole Civil and Military authority is vested by express Law, shall be resisted with impunity? The Law is surely as much to be obeyed in this country as in England; for where the political Establishment places one officer in authority over another, the obedience of the inferior is only obedience to the Law.

The principle of obedience which officers owe to their Military superiors may be stated with the following limitations; for it would be very dangerous on the one hand to admit of unlimited obedience, and very inconvenient on the other to encourage officers to dispute the authority of their superiors. I shall therefore adopt the following position, as containing the legal notion of the obedience due to the order of a superior officer. "The order must be such as falls within the bounds of the officer's commission, and known customary line of duty; and though given in his proper department, it must further be at least an excusable order, or of that nature as to be the subject of different opinions, not a plain injury and aggression on his part." Hume's Criminal Law, Vol. I. p. 54.

In general it is dangerous to admit that a simple doubt may dispense with obedience to a lawful superior; and it suffices to grant this dispensation in cases where the injustice of command is evident and undeniable. It is just, where that is doubtful, that the presumption should be in favour of the superior." Barbeyrae's Notes on Grotius, B. II. chap. xxvi.

Now to apply these principles to the case of the Adjutant General and Deputy. It ought to have been obvious to these officers that General Macdowall exceeded the bounds of his authority in offering violence to the orders of that power which had been placed over him by the express law of his country; and whose orders he was bound by his commission to obey. They could not here plead ignorance of the law, or the orders of Government; (which must always be taken for law by our Army) for the former order of Government, directing the release of the Quarter Master General from arrest had sufficiently declared it. They must have been sensible that the order of the Commander in Chief was meant as an outrage against the authority of the Government. They must have been sensible that it was meant as an insult, and degradation of that authority which protected the Quarter Master General. They ought to have felt that Government would, in the like manner, have protected them in the legal discharge of their office, and in their declining to sign or issue a paper calculated to produce the mischiefs which it has too effectually done.

It is a principle in every country, without any exception whatever, that no one shall be allowed to justify that which the law condemns. A man shall not justify that which on the face of it is a crime. He shall not justify murder; though he may give the particular circumstances in evidence; such as provocation, sudden passion, accident, or the like; and allow the effect of these alleviating circumstances to be determined by the Judge or Court. The same principle we have seen applied to the acts of the general Government of this country. In cases where they have been obliged to infringe upon an Act of Parliament they have never attempted to justify the act, or to say that they had a right to violate the public law, but have stated the circumstances of the case under which they had been obliged to act, and prayed for a bill of indemnification; as was the case with Mr. Hastings, in his contentions with the Supreme Court; and latterly with Lord Cornwallis, in his coming round to Madras to assume the command of the Army, during the period of the war with Tippoo. In both of these cases a bill of indemnification was given by Parliament.

(Signed)

J. LEITH.

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.(No. 8.) General Gowdie's Circular Letter on the subject of the Address to Major Boles,
To the officer commanding the division.

(Circular.)

Sir,
IT having come to my knowledge that papers of a very improper nature are in circulation amongst the officers of the Army, regarding the suspension of Major Boles from the situation of Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, in consequence of his having affixed his signature to the General Order of the 28th January last; and as the circumstance has not come before me, in any public or authenticated form, I am induced to notice it to you in this way, rather than through the channel of a general order.

The paper in question, if I am rightly informed, has for one of its objects the collection of a subscription for the relief of Major Boles, a circumstance which as Commander of the Army I could take no interest in, as officers may apply their money for the benefit of whom they please, did it not at the same time, if I am rightly informed, intimate an intention of supporting all others who may in like manner fall under the displeasure of Government, and imply also a justification of the principle upon which Major Boles acted.

It is impossible for the Commander of an English Army to take a passive part whilst such things are transacting amongst those under his command; as these officers, by placing their principles in direct opposition to that of Government, and holding out a security and indemnity, in fact encourage disobedience and revolt, in so far as it is possible for them to do.

It were needless for me to explain to a person of your experience, that an officer under an English Government can only be justifiable in obeying a legal order; and that the order in question was of a nature calculated to excite sedition in the Army, and as such unjustifiable and illegal on the face of it, and ought accordingly to have been declined by every well-informed officer. Major Boles must be supposed from his station to have known that the Governor and Council of Fort St. George are not only the civil, but by the express enactment of the British Legislature, the Military Government also of the country; the whole Civil and Military Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George being vested in a Governor and three Councillors by the Act of 1793.

Although it can never be proper to accustom officers to hesitate as to obeying the usual commands of their superiors, yet this principle, if not limited by Law would in its operation tend to the subversion of all Government, and put it in the power of any desperate leader, by indemnifying all under him, to issue what orders and do what acts he chose. But fortunately the principle is sufficiently understood in an English Army that the military state is subordinate to the civil; and that where there is no right to command, there can be no duty to obey. As I deprecate the discussion in public orders of odious and delicate questions, and as I am unwilling to publish any General Order on a subject so perfectly understood (and which but for the prejudices of the moment could never be mistaken) I chose rather to trust to your discretion, that you will exercise the influence of your situation in explaining to those under your command the impropriety of their conduct in thus giving circulation to sentiments of such unfounded and pernicious tendency as are said to be found in that paper regarding Major Boles, and which, I am much afraid, may be attended with very serious consequences to those who have been so ill advised as to affix their signatures to it, for when a paper of this or of any other factious nature comes before me, I can have no difficulty in advising Government how to dispose of the authors of it.

As compassion for Major Boles may have drawn in the officers to this measure, I think it proper here to explain, that Major Boles has in my opinion deprived himself of any particular claim to feelings of that nature. It had never been, I was persuaded, the intention of Government to deal severely with that officer, but only to vindicate that respect due to their own authority which every Government must be anxious to maintain; and accordingly (but without any instructions to that effect) soon after my succeeding to the command, I took the occasion to signify to Major Boles, that if he would express any adequate regret for what he had done, as, that when he affixed his signature to the Order he was he was not aware of the consequences and thought he was acting right, without meaning any offence to Government, but was now sorry for what had happened, I would make it my business to get him reinstated in his rank and official situation. But this explanation, so natural to have been expected, and which included in it no personal concession of character, was rejected, (and not without some warmth) by his exclaiming that he was sorry for nothing that had happened, or words to that effect.

I beg to call your attention to the following extract of a General Order by this Government of 30th December 1799, by which you will perceive the restrictions to which the circulation of Addresses to the Army has been limited.

"His Lordship in Council also prohibits, under the strongest injunctions, the publication in future of any Addresses to the Army, or to any Division of it by any person or persons whatever, without the previous sanction of his Lordship, or of the Governor General in Council."

I have to rely on your discretion that you will adopt the means suitable to the occasion for the discouragement and prevention of the Address above alluded to, or of any other of a similar description in the Division under your charge.

(Signed)

FRANCIS GOWDIE,
Major General commanding.

(No. 9.)—Letter from Captain Grant to Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay.

(Private)

Camp, 19th March 1809.

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

My dear Barclay,
It is impossible for me, perhaps, to state, in a full and satisfactory manner, all that might be said on the subject which induces me now to communicate with you; but even were it possible, it might be little attended to, and probably considered superfluous.

I shall therefore only touch upon my own situation, and act that part which my own judgment dictates.

I have the honour of commanding the body-guard of the honourable Sir G. Barlow, and have for years held that appointment with pride, pleasure, and honour.

I am, I trust, as much alive to the fortunate distinction which has attended me in this and in other situations in the service as it is possible for any soldier to feel, and equally anxious to continue deserving of honour and reputation as any officer in any service.

Under such impressions I now address you. That it is done with pain, and with extreme reluctance, you will at once credit, when I acquaint you, that it is my determination to resign the command of the body-guard.

My feelings towards this corps can only be known to myself; and I shall not attempt an impossibility, by a vain endeavour to convey to others what never can be conceived by them. I can, however, assure you, that I have not written thus far without both a pang and a tear.

It is due to my own character that I should explain my reasons for this measure; and I request that they may be communicated to the honourable Sir G. Barlow.

You must, as well as every other officer, be informed of the agitation which at present is general throughout the service, and at the same time acquainted with the causes which have given rise to so much discussion.

It is no part of my duty to enter into them at present, further than respects my own character and conduct upon the occasion. This I have ever held sacred, and maintained pure from every tinge, even of distant suspicion.

Anxious and resolved to pursue the same course, I decline retaining a situation which, it may be stated, is at variance with my conduct, as I have this day subscribed my name to a Letter addressed to Major Boles by a great many distinguished and able officers, who feel equally interested and concerned at the situation in which he is placed, and at the reasons which have been assigned for this measure.

I have done this upon principle, and upon principle I shall support it. There are men who might subscribe to the Letter I have mentioned, and still retain a situation of some trifling emolument; such is not the line of conduct I wish to pursue; yet no man is more desirous than myself to fulfil all his duties, and none, I presume to state, more ready or willing to evince every honourable feeling of zeal and ardour for his own reputation, and the glory of his country.

I enclose a Copy of the Letter to which I have alluded, in order that you may possess full information on this subject.

My resignation of the body-guard proceeds by this day's Tappall to Madras.

Major Barclay,
Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.
Fort-Saint George.

Your ever sincerely,
(Signed)

J. GRANT.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 10.)—Further Replies to Major General Gowdie's Circular Letters, of the 5th of March and 10th April.
To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE to request that the enclosed Papers A. B. and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, may be laid before the Honourable the Governor in Council with the least possible delay, indeed I am anxious that it should be done immediately.

Commander in Chief's Garden,
28th April 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
FRANCIS GOWDIE, M. Gl. Comm.

Lieutenant Colonel Davis, Commanding in Mysore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that your Letter of the 20th ultimo, with Copy of that from the Supreme Government, has been communicated to the several officers commanding corps under my orders.

Major General Gowdie's Letter of the 5th March has likewise been communicated to the heads of corps.

I have the honour to transmit No. 1, Copy of my Letter, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Letters in reply.

I submit to you the propriety of their being forwarded to the officer commanding the Army.

Head Quarters, at Cannanore,
17th April 1809.

(Signed) J. CUPPAGE,
Lieut. Col. Comm. in Malabar and Kanara.

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

To Major General Gowdie, Commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour of addressing a Letter to you on the 26th March last, in reply to your Letter under date the 5th of that month, in which I communicated to you the steps I had adopted in the execution of your commands on the subject of Memorials and Addreses of an improper nature, which are said to be in circulation throughout the Army. I also had then the honour of transmitting to you a Copy of my Instructions to commanding officers of stations, &c. subject to my authority.

I yesterday received from Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage, commanding the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, a Letter under date 7th instant, with accompaniments as therein enumerated, and deeming it expedient that you should be made acquainted with the contents of these Letters, I do myself the honour of submitting them to you, together with a Copy of Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage's Letter.

I have, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) HENRY DAVIS,
Lieut. Colonel Comm. Myfore.

Bangalore,
24th April 1809.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) JOHN VERNON,
Military Sec. to the Comm. in Chief.

To the Officer Commanding the detach. of His Majesty's 80th regt.
Officer Commanding 2d batt. 22d regt. at Tellichery.
Officer Commanding at Cannanore, and the
Officer Commanding the 1st batt. 5th regt. &c. Mangalore.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Letter from the officer commanding Myfore, with accompanying Paper therein mentioned.

You will please to convene the officers under your command, and make known to them the contents of both Papers.

I require your particular attention to the second and last paragraph of Lieut. Colonel Davis's Letter, and it is my duty to require and call on you to suppress and immediately report to me, if it comes to your knowledge, that any such Address as therein alluded to is in circulation.

This Paper, with the accompanying, to be sent in the following order, and is to be returned by Lieut. Colonel Ogg, commanding the Provinces, Major Stuart, Major De Morgan, Captain Simond, and Lieut. Colonel Ogg; each Officer to sign this Letter as an acknowledgment of the receipt of it.

(Signed) J. CUPPAGE,
Lieut. Col. Comm. in Malabar and Canara.

Head Quarters, Camp at Paroor,
30th March 1809.

To the Officer Commanding the Provinces of Malabar and Canara.

Sir,

Para. 1. The receipt of your Letter, with that of the officer commanding the Army of Myfore, and Extract of the Governor General's Letter to the Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort-St. George, I have the honour to acknowledge, and request your opinion and decision upon the following points for my guidance, as the extent and definition of the responsibility imposed upon me, my judgment precludes my comprehending.

2. In case of the whole body feeling aggrieved, in what manner am I, as a member, to seek relief?

3. As I am directed to suppress the circulation of Addreses, am I to consider all Addreses improper, however respectfully and dutifully drawn up, that set forth hardships and grievances that both my honour and conscience allow to be such, the redressing and removing of which I may conceive conscientiously necessary, both for the honour of my profession and the good of my employment?

4. I also feel it a duty to express my deep concern, that sentiments so dishonourable to officers, as that of an improper and seditious spirit prevailing among them, of which officers at the heads of corps are called upon to suppress, should be entertained and expressed by the officer commanding the Army. That some late proceedings have roused the feelings of the Army, and occasioned most painful sensations in the breasts of almost every individual, cannot be denied; and the smothering of sentiments on matters involving their deepest interest, by subjects of a free and most liberal nation, is scarcely possible.

5. In concurrence with the officer commanding the Army, and with those under whose command I am placed, I shall feel it my duty, as my situation demands, to cultivate that discipline, good order, and subordination, with those placed under my command, and which will be my duty to preserve to the utmost of my power; but the nature of the responsibility put upon officers commanding corps, &c. in the officer commanding the Army's Letter, is to me so indefinite that I must beg leave further to request information, whether I am to refuse receiving Addreses from those under my command, that may be to the setting forth grievances; and in what way am I, who may, in conjunction with them, feel the existence of such, to proceed in seeking relief.

6. I have taken the liberty of thus expressing my sentiments, and assure you I should be the

the last to sanction any thing that may strike me as bearing the spirit of insubordination; but as my judgment of these points may differ with that of my superiors, I humbly hope I shall be justified in having submitted them to you.

7. I cannot conclude without observing, as one of the officers who signed the Charges against the Quarter Master General, as a duty I owe both to myself and our late Commander in Chief, Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall, that I never knew, what I believe is stated in the Governor General's Letter, "that the officers who subscribed to them had desired, in consequence of the Judge Advocate General's opinion, that they might be withdrawn or suppressed," but quite the reverse.

Tellicherry, 14th April 1809.

(Signed) J. D. MORGAN,
Commanding 2d batt. 22d regt.
and senior officer, Tellicherry.

To the Major General of Brigade, &c. &c. Cananore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your secret Letter of the 11th instant, with Enclosure from the Commander in Chief, dated 5th March 1809.

I beg leave to assure the Officer Commanding the Provinces, that I have not signed the Address alluded to by the Commander in Chief; and that I am positively ignorant of any officer under my command having done so.

That I consider it as a solemn and sacred duty, not only to refrain from participating in Addresses of so dangerous a tendency, but also to use every exertion in my power to prevent all persons under my command from doing so.

(Signed) S. W. OGG,
Lieut. Col. Com. 1st bat. 5th regt.

To Captain Snow, Brigade Major to the Troops in Malabar.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge your's of the date 30th March, covering three communications from the Supreme Government from Lieutenant Colonel Davis, and Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage. I convened the officers in obedience to the Order.

I have the honour to assure the Commanding Officer, that the officers of the 80th are as ardently attached to subordination and respect to Authority as any body in the Army. No disloyal papers have been transmitted to them to my knowledge; and if any such were to be transmitted they would only need to be explained to be generally scouted.

I shall conduct myself according to the Order received.

(Signed) S. A. STUART,
Major Com. detach. H. M. 80th regt.

(No. 11.)—Further Replies to Major General Gowdie's Circular Letters of the 5th March and 10th April.

To his Excellency Major General Gowdie, Commanding the Army.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 10th instant, which every officer under my orders shall be made fully acquainted with.

It is my duty to communicate that I know a Letter was addressed to Major Boles, proposing to make him an allowance during his suspension; but I can give every assurance that that Letter spake not of, or applied, to any other officer at present or hereafter.

The Letter states, "that the officers who subscribe to it presume not to investigate the motives of Government in its conduct towards Major Boles, or to question the policy of a measure they do not profess to understand."

A Letter thus prefaced, I should hope, will not appear to carry with it any thing objectionable, if it had, I am satisfied nothing would have induced the officers who have subscribed to have given the sanction of their names.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's very obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. CUPPAGE,
Lieut. Col. Commanding in Malabar and Canara.
(A true Copy.)

Cananore, 19th November 1808.

(Signed) FRANCIS GOWDIE,
Major General.

To Major General Gowdie, Commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated the 11th instant, stating that it had come to your knowledge, that papers of a most improper nature are in circulation amongst the officers of the Army, regarding the suspension of Major Boles from the situation of Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, and entering at large into the circumstances connected with the unfortunate cause which produced that measure.

In support of this unpleasant subject, the perspicuity of argument, and reasoning so sound, set forth in your Letter, left nothing for me to add, but to convey the contents in the manner best calculated to impress those under my command with its importance. And for this purpose I assembled the officers commanding, or in charge of corps, at this station, and personally

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

ally communicated to them your Letter, with my own sentiments, and determination to guard and support by the most rigid and decided conduct, the principles of the authority committed to my charge; leaving nothing unaid that could tend to excite the active exertions of their vigilance and influence towards the same end. And like measures have been equally forcibly adopted in the circulation of copies of your Letter to the subordinate stations of this division. The Paper or Address in question, did not, I am confident, originate or obtain circulation from this place; and I can moreover say, that it has not been received here. It is on this occasion, a justice deservedly due to the officers at Bellary, and my duty to state, that no part of their conduct, their sentiments, either public or private, that have ever come to my knowledge or hearing, which were in any way derogatory to the strictest subordination. And though I cannot presume to say what the force of evil example has or may hereafter produce, still I have no hesitation in declaring, the present natural temper and disposition of the officers at this station (containing three corps) have never evinced the slightest appearance of any feeling inconsistent with their dignity as officers; at the same time, the recent unfortunate events which occurred to agitate and disturb the public mind are subjects of serious regret to them.

(Signed) J. PATER,

Major General in Charge of the Ceded Districts.

To Major General Gowdie, Commanding the Army in Chief.

Fort St. George.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 10th instant, the contents of which I have communicated to the officers of this force; and I shall attend as far as lies in my power to the injunctions contained therein.

(Signed)

J. M. CHALMERS,

Lieut. Col. Commanding I. F.

Camp Quilon, 24th April 1809.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

F. GOWDIE.

To Major General Gowdie, Commanding the Army in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Narsapoor, 21st April 1809.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter under date the 10th inst. I have already had the honour of communicating to you my determination to exert myself for the suppression of and discountenancing any Memorials or Addresses of an improper nature which may come to my knowledge are in circulation in the division of the Army under my command; and I need only now to add, that the circumstances communicated in your Letter of the 10th instant shall meet my serious attention.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS.

Lieut. Col. Commanding Mysore.

No. 4.—Copy of a GENERAL ORDER by Government;

Fort St. George, the 1st May 1809.

(Secret Department.)

General Orders by the honourable the Governor in Council.

THE zeal and discipline, by which the Military Establishment of Fort St. George had long been distinguished induced the Governor in Council to expect that the measures which the violent and intemperate acts of the late Commander in Chief had imposed on the Government; would be received by all the officers of the Army with the sentiments of respect and obedience prescribed by the principles of Military subordination, and due to the Government by which those measures were adopted, as well as to the authorities to which they were ultimately referred. The Governor in Council has however learned with a degree of surprise proportionate to the confidence which he reposed in the discipline of the Army, that soon after the departure of the late Commander in Chief proceedings of the most unjustifiable nature, and correspondent to the example which he had afforded, were pursued by certain officers of the Army. The most reprehensible of those proceedings consisted in the preparation of a Paper, addressed to the right honourable the Governor General, purporting to be a Remonstrance in the name of the Army, against the acts of the Government under which it serves. That Paper is not more hostile to the authority of this Government than to the first principles of all Governments. It maintains opinions directly adverse to the constitution of the British Service, and is calculated to destroy every foundation of discipline, obedience and fidelity. The secrecy observed in preparing this seditious Paper prevented for some time the discovery of the persons engaged in that proceeding; but it has been now ascertained that Captain Josiah Marshall, late Secretary to the Military Board, and Lieutenant Colonel George Martin, lately permitted to proceed to England, were principally concerned in preparing and circulating the Memorial in question; and that Lieutenant Colonel the honourable Arthur St. Leger, was active in promoting its circulation, employing the influence which he derived from the important command confided to him by Government, for the purpose of attempting the subversion of its authority, and spreading disaffection among the troops which

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

it had intrusted to his charge. It has also been ascertained that Major J. de Morgan has been active in the circulation of the Memorial.

The Governor in Council is also under the necessity of noticing another Paper of a most dangerous tendency lately in circulation at some of the Military stations, purporting to be an Address from the officers of the Army to Major Boles, the late Deputy Adjutant General. In this Address a right is assumed to decide on the acts of the Government, by condemning in unqualified terms the sentence of suspension passed on Major Boles; and an encouragement is held out to other officers to violate their duty to the Government, by affording a pecuniary indemnification not only to Major Boles but to all such officers as shall suffer by any act of Government which the subscribers to the Address may deem exceptionable. This Paper, so incompatible with the Military character, and so repugnant to the fundamental principles of Military discipline, and Government, was forced on the attention of the Governor by Captain James Grant, Commandant of his Body-Guard, who, while holding that confidential situation, and employed by order of the Governor in Council under the Resident at Travancore, transmitted a copy of the Paper to be laid before the Governor, with an avowal that he had affixed his Signature to it, and a defence of the grounds on which he adopted that proceeding.

It has also been ascertained that a Paper of a similar tendency has been circulated among the officers of the corps of Artillery at the Mount, and that its circulation has been promoted by Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bell, the officer commanding that corps.

The Governor in Council regrets that he is obliged to notice also the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers (commanding in Travancore), and Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage (lately commanding in Malabar, and employed with the troops under his orders in Travancore) who appear to have taken no steps whatever, either to repress or report to the Government the improper proceedings pursued by part of the troops under their orders. It is not sufficient for officers holding commands to avoid a participation in such proceedings; it is their positive and indispensable duty to adopt the most decided measures for their suppression, and to report them to their superior authorities.

It has further been ascertained, that Captain J. M. Coombs, Assistant Quarter Master General in Mysore, has been concerned in these reprehensible proceedings.

It becomes the painful duty of the Governor in Council to mark with the displeasure of the Government the conduct of the above-mentioned officers, who have been engaged in a course of measures equally dangerous to the existence of discipline, to the foundations of legal Government, and to the interests of their country.

The undermentioned officers are accordingly declared to be suspended from the service of the honourable Company until the pleasure of the honourable the Court of Directors shall be known:

Lieutenant Colonel the honourable Arthur St. Leger.

Major John de Morgan.

Captain Josiah Marshall.

Captain James Grant.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Robert Bell is removed from all Military charge and command until the pleasure of the honourable the Court of Directors shall be known; but he is permitted to draw his regimental pay and allowances.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant J. M. Chalmers is removed from the command of the Subsidiary Force in Travancore.

The undermentioned officers are removed from their Staff Appointments, and ordered to join the corps to which they stand attached.

Lieutenant Colonel John Cuppage,

Captain J. M. Coombs.

The Governor in Council considers it to be proper to avail himself of this occasion to correct a misapprehension highly dangerous in its tendency, which has arisen in the minds of some of the officers of the Army with regard to the nature of the authority of the Governor in Council. This misapprehension appears to have originated in the General Order published by the late Commander in Chief on the 28th of January last; from which it might be inferred that the authority of the Governor in Council is only of a civil nature; whereas by the express enactment of the Legislature the entire Civil and Military Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George, and its dependencies, is vested in the Governor in Council. It is therefore to be distinctly understood that no officer of whatever rank, while serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, can, without incurring the penalties of disobedience to the Legislature of his country, issue any order in violation or to the derogation of the authority of the Government; and that every officer complying with an order of that description, under any pretence whatever, renders himself liable to the forfeiture of the service, and to such legal penalties as the nature of the case may demand.

While the Governor in Council deems it to be proper to afford the foregoing explanation he feels himself at the same time bound to acknowledge that the principles to which he has alluded had never been called in question until the publication of the above-mentioned order of the late Commander in Chief. On the contrary these principles had been invariably acted upon by the Government, and by the officers of the Army of this Presidency, who have been no less distinguished for their obedience and discipline than for their achievements in the field. The Governor in Council also experiences the most sincere satisfaction in publishing his conviction that the majority of the Army have resisted all participation in the improper and dangerous proceedings described in this order; and it is an act of justice to the troops of His Majesty's service to declare his entire approbation of the order, discipline, and

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

ready adherence to duty, which they have invariably manifested. The information before the Government does not enable the Governor in Council to distinguish by the expression of his approbation all the troops of the Company's service that have manifested the same dispositions; but he deems it to be proper to notice on this occasion the satisfactory and exemplary conduct of the part of the Army composing the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. The Honourable the Governor in Council is also confident that such officers as have inadvertently yielded to the misrepresentations of individuals, who have been engaged in the prosecution of designs equally fatal to the honour and to the interests of the Army, will in future manifest in the service of the Government the obedience, fidelity, and zeal which constitute the first principles of their profession, which have hitherto distinguished the Army, and which are indispensable to the prosperity of the British empire in India.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR, Chief Sec. to Gov.

(No. 5.)—Copy of a GENERAL ORDER by Government, 1st May 1809.

G. O. By Government,

Fort St. George.

THE Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Major J. H. S. Conway to be Adjutant General of the Army, with the official rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Cuppage.

Captain P. V. Agnew to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, with the official rank of Major, vice Conway.

Lieutenant Colonel Tredway Clarke to be Commandant of Artillery, with the staff-allowance attached to that station, and a seat at the Military Board, vice Bell.

Major Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, to be Commissary of Stores in charge of the Arsenal of Fort St. George, vice Clarke.

Lieutenant A. E. Patullo to command the Honourable the Governor's body-guard, vice Grant.

Captain John Dovey, of the 7th regiment Native Cavalry, to be Paymaster at Vizagapatam, vice Marshall.

The following officers who have been suspended from the service of the Honourable Company, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known, are directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to England, by such opportunities as the Honourable the Governor in Council may think proper to point out, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Arthur St. Leger,

Major Thomas Boles,

Major John de Morgan,

Captain Josiah Marshall,

Captain James Grant,

Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger is further directed to repair to the Presidency without delay.

The Honourable the Governor having been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Henry Conran, of His Majesty's Royal Regiment, to command the whole of the troops composing the Garrison of Fort St. George, the Governor in Council directs that Colonel Conran shall be considered to be entitled to the same allowances as other officers holding commands under the appointment of the Governor in Council.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR, Chief Sec. to Gov.

No. 6.—Copy of a Letter to the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief; 1st May 1809.
To Major General Gowdie, Commanding the Army in Chief.

(Military Department.)

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to communicate to you, in addition to the General Orders of this date, his request that you will supersede in the command of their battalions the undermentioned officers, who have not exerted themselves in maintaining order and discipline in their respective corps; with such others as your information may induce you to consider as improper persons to be intrusted at the present moment with the charge of corps.

Captain Smith, 2d battalion 14th regiment.

Major Keasbury, 2d ditto 9th ditto.

Major Muirhead, 2d ditto 18th ditto.

Major Hazlewood, 1st ditto 24th ditto.

2. I am also directed to request that you will be pleased to remove Lieutenant Colonel Rumley to the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry at Arcot, his conduct in the command of the Cantonment at Bangalore having for some time past been unsatisfactory.

3. I am likewise directed to acquaint you, that it is the intention of the Governor in Council to recommend to the honourable the Court of Directors to dismiss Lieutenant Colonel George Martin from the service of the honourable Company.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 1st May 1809.

No. 7.—Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Secret Department;
dated 21st April 1809.

(Secret Department.)

THE President proposes, that for reasons which he will state at a future meeting, the following Letter be dispatched to the Officer commanding at Vizagapatam:—

To Lieutenant Colonel Aiskill, or Officer commanding at Vizagapatam.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you, that it having been ascertained that Captain Josiah Marshall was principally concerned in preparing and circulating to several of the stations of the Army, a seditious Paper, purporting to be a Memorial from the officers of the Army on the Establishment of Fort St. George, to the Right honourable the Governor General, it is intended that Captain Marshall shall be suspended from the service of the honourable Company, and required to embark on one of the honourable Company's ships, which will shortly touch at Vizagapatam on her way to Bengal, from whence Captain Marshall will be ordered to proceed to England on the fleet which will sail in the month of June next; you are directed to communicate to Captain Marshall, notice of his intended suspension from the service, and require him to embark on the ship which will be ordered to receive him at Vizagapatam.

You are authorized to receive charge of Captain Marshall's office of Paymaster at Vizagapatam, until an arrangement can be made for the conduct of the duties of that office.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 21st April 1809.

No. 8.—Copy of a Letter to the Officer commanding at Vizagapatam; 1st May 1809.
To Lieutenant Colonel Francis Aiskill, or Officer commanding Vizagapatam.

Sir,

YOU are hereby directed to cause Captain Josiah Marshall, late Paymaster at Vizagapatam, who has been suspended from the service of the honourable Company, to embark on board the honourable Company's ship Asia, Treinenheere, esq. Commander, as soon as that vessel shall arrive in Vizagapatam Roads.

Captain Treinenheere has been directed not to leave Vizagapatam Road until he shall have received Captain Marshall on board his ship, and you will be held responsible for any delay that may occur in his embarkation.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 1st May 1809.

No. 9.—Copy of a Letter to the Commander of the Honourable Company's ship Asia,
1st May 1809.

To Captain Treinenheere, commanding the honourable Company's ship Asia, Madras Roads.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to desire that on your arrival at Vizagapatam, you will receive Captain Josiah Marshall, late Paymaster at that station, who has been suspended from the service of the Honourable Company, and convey him to Bengal.

On your arrival there, you will wait the orders of the Governor General in Council regarding Captain Marshall, who is not to be permitted to leave your ship until you shall have received the Orders of the Supreme Government for that purpose.

You will not proceed on your voyage from Vizagapatam until you shall have received Captain Marshall on board your ship.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 1st May 1809.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 10.—Copy of a Letter to the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Army,
1st May 1809.

To Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Southern Division of the Army, Trichinopoly.

Sir,

YOU are hereby directed to use your discretion in permitting Lieut. Colonel the Honourable Arthur St. Leger, who has been suspended from the service of the Honourable Company, and directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed to England, to remain at Trichinopoly for a period not exceeding ten days, for the purpose of settling his private affairs.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 1st May 1809.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 11.—Copy of a Letter from the Supreme Government, 1st May 1809.
To the Right Honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council.

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures

in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th May
1809.

My Lord,
WE have the honour to transmit to your Lordship in Council a copy of a Minute recorded by our President on the subject of two Papers, purporting to be a Memorial to your Lordship from the officers of the Army of this Establishment; and an Address to Major Boles, the late Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

For our sentiments regarding these Papers, and the reprehensible proceedings connected with them, and for the steps which we have taken with respect to the officers principally concerned in these proceedings, and in preparing and promoting the circulation of the Papers in question, we beg leave to refer your Lordship in Council to the Minute of Sir George Barlow, and the Papers which accompany it, and to the General Orders which we have published on the occasion.

We trust that the measures which we have adopted for the vindication of the honour and authority of the Government, and for the maintenance of discipline and subordination in the Military branch of this establishment, will meet with the approbation of your Lordship in Council.

Fort St. George, 1st May 1809.

We have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

G. H. BARLOW.
W. PETRIE,
J. OAKES.
J. H. CASAMAJOR.

No. 12.—Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel A. St. Leger, 26th April 1809:
with an Enclosure.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, copy of a Letter, only received last night, although of date the 7th instant, and in consequence of which I shall lose no time in repairing to Trichinopoly.

That the Letter I have herewith the honour to enclose was intended by the honourable the Governor in Council to hurt my feelings I am fully satisfied; that he has succeeded I am unable to deny: but, although it may be in the power of the honourable the Governor in Council to wound my feelings, and degrade me from command, I am ignorant of any power or authority vested in him to annul that title to which my birth has elevated me, and of which your Letter above alluded to deprives me; a deprivation I never once experienced when from my services relief was expected from the apprehended dangers in Travancore.

As removal from command is generally conceived a punishment for an offence committed, I am relieved from much anxiety as to the cause of my removal, by having received officially the copy of a Letter addressed by the present Commander in Chief to the officer commanding in Travancore, respecting the expression of the general sense of the Army on the unfortunate situation of Major Boles, a paper to which I affixed my name, as being purely expressive of my sentiments on the subject to which it relates; and further, I have no hesitation to declare, that had I been appointed to sit as Member of a General Court Martial to investigate the conduct of Major Boles, as having refused to sign and publish the Orders of his immediate Commander in Chief, on a subject to purely military I should have awarded cashiering, as a punishment only adequate to such disobedience.

I cannot abstain from adding, in support of my sentiments on this subject, that I believe the first and only time that the obligation of an officer to obey in all cases the orders of his superiors became agitated before the House of Commons, was at the instigation of General Burgoyne, at the commencement of the *impeachment* of Mr. Hastings, when I believe it was admitted, that in cases where the Orders to be obeyed were of a treasonable nature, and in these cases only did the responsibility attach to the officers who executed the commands of his military superiors.

From a reference to the public Letters I have had the honour to receive from the honourable the Governor in Council during the whole of the period of my command of the detachment of troops serving in Travancore, I have been led to consider that my conduct had met the approbation of the Government of Fort St. George; and although removal from command in this degrading manner be the only mode adopted to reward or mark that approbation, I shall nevertheless at all times feel the purest gratification in exerting my best abilities for the good of that service to which I have had the honour to belong for nearly thirty years, and for whose respectability I must ever feel the warmest interest.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

A. ST. LEGER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Camp at Oodagherry,
26th April 1809.

(Enclosure.)

To Lieutenant Colonel Macaulay, resident in Travancore.

Sir,

1. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 28th ultimo, intimating that you had instructed Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger to proceed with the troops under his Command to Veedagherry; and that Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers has been directed to return to Quilon.

2. You will be pleased to instruct Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger to return to Trichinopoly, leaving at Veedagherry the force which you have been authorized to place in that Fortreis.

3. The Governor in Council approves your application to Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger, for a small party of Cavalry consisting of a Havildar, Naick, and twelve troopers to serve as your escort.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 7th April 1809.

No. 13.—Copy of a Letter to the officer commanding the Southern Division of the Army.

Colonel Wilkinson commanding the Southern Division of the Army, Trichinopoly.

Sir,

3d May. 1809.

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information, copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Arthur St. Leger, dated the 26th ultimo, and received yesterday.

2. I am also directed to inform you that in consequence of the Letter above mentioned the Governor in Council has thought proper to rescind his orders to you of the first instant, which left it at your discretion to allow Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger to remain at Trichinopoly for a period not exceeding ten days; and also to rescind that part of the General Order of the 1st instant which directed that officer to repair to the Presidency, and to adopt the following Resolutions regarding him, which you are hereby required to see obeyed, viz.

1st. That Lieutenant-Colonel the honourable Arthur St. Leger shall not be permitted to visit Trichinopoly.

2d. That he shall be required to proceed from Pallamcottah, or Madura, according as the orders may reach him, to the sea-coast, and to proceed by that route as far as Sadras; from whence he is to repair with all practicable dispatch to Poonamallee; report his arrival to the officer commanding that station, and wait there for the further orders of Government, without coming nearer to the Presidency.

If Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger does not give his word of honour to the officer who may be intrusted by Colonel Wilkinson to communicate these orders to him at Palamcottah, Madura, or any other place, that he will conform to them in every respect, the officer making the communication, and who may not receive such an assurance from Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger, is to be required to send him under an escort by the prescribed route to Poonamallee.

4. That if Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger should by any accident arrive at Trichinopoly without having received these orders, he shall not be permitted to remain there above twelve hours; and if it shall appear that he has gone there, after having received a communication of these orders, he shall be sent to Poonamallee with an escort of European Infantry.

I am Sir,

your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 3d May 1809.

Fort St. George.—Secret Department.

[No. 2. A.] No. 1.—GENERAL LETTER, 6th September 1809.—Received per Ganges, 24th January 1810.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
6th Sept.
1809.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. YOUR Honourable Committee has been apprized of the reprehensible proceedings of a large proportion of the officers of the Army of the Honourable Company, antecedent to the publication of our General Orders of the 1st of May last, and also of the sentiments of the Supreme Government respecting those proceedings and orders, as stated in their Letter to this Government, dated the 27th of the same month.

2. We are now preparing for transmission to your Honourable Committee, by a sea-conveyance, a full detail of the unprecedented events which have since occurred in the Army of this establishment. In the mean time we have deemed it to be advisable to transmit to you, by an over-land Dispatch, the following summary account of those events, and of the measures which we pursued with the support of the authority of the Government, and for the security of the public interests.

3. No measures had been adopted by this Government, relating to the Army, subsequent to the publication of our Orders of the 1st of May, and we entertained a confident expectation that the examples of punishment announced in those Orders would have suppressed the spirit of insubordination which had manifested itself amongst the officers of the Army.

4. We are concerned, however, to state that these examples failed to produce the beneficial effects which we had every reason to expect from them; and that principles of insubordination and sedition continued to prevail among the Company's officers, if possible, with aggravated violence.

5. The officers of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, whose conduct had been favourably noticed in our Orders of the 1st of May, immediately on the receipt of those Orders, publicly announced to the Army their participation in the sentiments of the disaffected officers, and intimated, in a threatening Letter transmitted by the post directly to our President, their intention of separating themselves from the authority of this Government, unless we consented to rescind our General Orders of the 1st of May. The garrison of Masulipatam, about the same time, broke out into open rebellion, and imprisoned their commanding officer.

6. Anxious to impress on the minds of the officers a sense of the impropriety of their conduct, we published to the Army the Dispatch from the Supreme Government, dated the 27th of May last, in which the reprehensible nature of the conduct of the disaffected officers was fully explained, and the measures adopted by this Government, in consequence of that conduct, entirely approved. This solemn decision of the Supreme Authority in India, also proved ineffectual. The officers at Hyderabad, in prosecution of the determination which they had announced of throwing off the authority of the Government, refused, in a Paper addressed to the officer commanding the Subsidiary Forces, to permit the march of a battalion ordered from that station to Goa, declaring that they might shortly have occasion for its assistance to support their cause. These officers, at the same time, published to the Army, and forwarded to this Government, a most seditious Paper, which they denominated their ultimatum; requiring, among other demands, a public revocation of our Orders of the 1st of May; the restoration of all officers who have been removed by this Government; and finally an amnesty for the whole Army. The garrison of Masulipatam had placed itself in a state of open rebellion; the troops at Hyderabad and Seringapatam had followed their example; and an organized system of combination for the purpose of subverting the authority of the Government by force of Arms, was established throughout the greatest part of the Company's Army of this Establishment.

7. These proceedings evinced that the disaffected officers had been actuated by a determined spirit of revolt, and which it became indispensably necessary to repress by the strongest and most decided measures, in order to obviate the fatal consequences which must have resulted from it to the constitution and the authority of this Government.

ment, as well as the other Governments in India. To have prostrated the public authority by yielding to the menaces of a body of men in a state of open rebellion, would have been a most criminal desertion of our duty, and of the interests of our country committed to our charge.

8. We consider it, therefore, to be incumbent on us to resist every appearance of concession to the threats of faction and sedition, and we determined to employ the power and resources at our disposal for the restoration of subordination, and for the maintenance of the honour and authority of the Government.

9. With this view it became necessary to ascertain the sentiments and disposition of all the officers of the Company's Army, that we might know to whom we could with safety intrust the Arms of the State. A Letter was accordingly addressed on the 26th July to officers commanding the several Divisions of the Army, directing them to require from the Company's officers a declaration upon honour, that they would obey the orders and support the authority of the Government of Fort St. George, in conformity to the tenor of their commissions. The officers commanding the Divisions were at the same time ordered to remove for a time from the exercise of their military functions such officers as should refuse to subscribe to the Declaration, placing other officers of His Majesty's or the Honourable Company's Service in the charge of their corps. The officers so removed were directed to proceed and take up their residence at the different places on the sea-coast, between Sadras and Negapatam. Every necessary precaution was taken to ensure the successful execution of the measure, and it was carried into effect at most of the principal stations of the Army to the southward of the River Kistnah.

10. By the adoption of this measure we secured the services of a large proportion of our Native Army, and prevented the disaffected officers from involving, by means of delusion and misrepresentation, the corps under their command in the general combination and rebellion against the authority of the Government. The Native Troops, during the execution of these arrangements manifested the greatest steadiness and attachment to the State; and whenever an opportunity was offered of explaining to the Native Officers the situation of affairs, and the nature of their duty to the Government, they uniformly expressed their firm determination to adhere to their allegiance to the Company, and to obey such officers as the Government might think proper to command them. In some few instances the Native Troops had been misled by the misrepresentations of their guilty officers, but they generally soon discovered the deception, and manifested an anxious desire to adhere to their duty to the Government.

11.—We shall here only add, that the plans of the disaffected have been entirely defeated; that all the officers who were in open rebellion (excepting the officers at Jannah, whose public submission we are informed by the Resident at Hyderabad may be daily expected) have submitted unconditionally to the authority of the Government, have signed the Declaration prescribed by its Orders of the 26th of July, and have thrown themselves on its mercy.

12.—We ascribe the early and favourable termination of the late disorders chiefly to the successful result of the measure of the 26th of July, to the loyalty and discipline manifested by His Majesty's troops, to the exemplary conduct and example of a considerable body of the most respectable of the Company's officers, to the fidelity generally evinced by the native officers and men, to the impression made by the bodies of troops assembled in the vicinity of the Presidency for the protection of the seat of Government, and at other commanding situations, and to the declared determination of the Government to employ all its power and resources for the maintenance of its authority.

13.—It now only remains to reward those officers who have faithfully discharged their duty to their country, to punish those who have violated that duty; and to make such arrangements as shall effectually guard the public interests against the recurrence of the dangers by which they have been assailed.

14.—We have judged it to be our duty to reserve the consideration of these important questions until the arrival of the Right honourable the Governor General, whose wisdom will, we are persuaded, adopt such decisions regarding them as will be best calculated to establish the public authority and interests on the most secure and lasting foundations. We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Fort St. George,
6th September 1809.

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.

W. PETRIE.

J. OAKES.

JA. H. CASAMAJOR.

[No. 2. A.]
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
6th Sept.
1809.

ENCLOSURES.

(No. 2.)—In Madras Secret Letter, of 6th September 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters of the Army, Choultry Plain 3d August 1809.

The honourable the Governor in Council having addressed the subjoined Orders to Major-General Gowdie, commanding the Army, to be published to the Army, they are accordingly published in Military Orders.

General Orders by the honourable the Governor in Council.

Fort St. George, 3d August 1809.

Para. THE honourable the Governor in Council judges it proper to announce to the Native Troops, that the very improper conduct of some of the European officers of the Company's service, and the refusal of others to acknowledge their allegiance to the Government, have rendered it indispensably necessary to remove, for a time, a considerable number of European officers from the exercise of authority.

2. This measure will not however affect, in any respect, the situation of the Native Troops, who must know that their first duty is to the Government which they serve, and from which all authority is derived.

3. The Governor in Council entertains the same solicitude for the welfare and comfort of the Native Troops that has invariably been manifested by the British Government.

4. He has no intention whatever of making any changes in their situation; and he expects that the Native Troops will display on every emergency the unshaken fidelity to Government which constitutes the first duty of a soldier; and they will obey with zeal the orders of the officers whom the Government shall place in authority over them; that they will refuse a belief of all reports calculated to agitate their minds and diminish their confidence in the Government; and that they will not allow themselves to be involved in measures in any respect adverse to their duty and allegiance.

5. The Governor in Council is pleased to express his approbation of the good conduct which has been recently manifested by the Native Troops at the Presidency, in the Camp at the Mount, at Trichinopoly, and at Vellore; and he is confident that their behaviour will be equally correct and loyal in all other stations of the Army.

By order of the honourable the Governor in Council,

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

General Orders by the honourable the Governor in Council.

Fort St. George, 3d August 1809.

All officers now at the Presidency, who have refused to sign the Declaration required by the order of Government of the 26th July, are directed to quit the Presidency immediately, and to repair to such station upon the sea coast, between Sadras and Negapatam, as they may have selected as their places of residence.

By order of the honourable the Governor in Council,

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

By order of Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army.

(No. 3.)—In Madras Secret Letter of 6th September 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters of the Army, Choultry Plain, 7th August 1809.

The honourable the Governor in Council having addressed the subjoined Orders to Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army to be published to the Army, they are accordingly published in Military Orders.

General Orders, by Government.

Fort St. George, 4th August 1809.

THE honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Paterfon of His Majesty's 22d Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Agent for Cavalry supplies to the detachment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hare commanding the center Division of the Army.

The Governor in Council directs that Soobidar Narrain Sawmy, lately returned from Ceylon, be readmitted on the Establishment with the rank he now holds.

By order of the honourable the Governor in Council,

(Signed)

J. H. PEILE.

Secretary to Government.

General Orders, by Government.

Fort St. George, 6th August 1809.

THE honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that all the European Officers of the Company's Service, who may be removed from the exercise of their Military Functions in consequence of their refusing or omitting to sign the declaration required in the Orders of the 26th July last, shall be permitted to choose a place for their residence, until further orders, between Sadras and Negapatam, both places included; from which they are not afterwards to proceed beyond the distance of five miles, without the permission of the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the Commanding Officers of divisions, stations, or corps, shall take the most effectual measures for obliging the officers who may be suspended from the exercise of their Military Functions for the reasons above stated, to quit the stations of their corps without any delay whatever, and to proceed with all practicable dispatch to the places which they may choose for their residence.

Commanding Officers of divisions, &c. are directed to report to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, the names of the places which may be selected by the officers for their respective residence under this order.

By order of the honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR.

Chief Secretary to Government.

General ORDERS by Government.

Fort St. George, 7th August 1809.

THE honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct Ensigns Monteith and Traup of the corps of Engineers shall join and do duty with the corps of Artillery until further Orders, without prejudice to their present allowances.

The Governor in Council directs Mr. Commissary Penn, of the Invalids, to proceed and take charge of the Commissary's Department and Laboratory at St. Thomas's Mount, until further Orders.

By order of the honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed)

J. H. PEILE.

Secretary to Government.

By Order of Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army.

(No. 4.)—In Madras Secret Letter of 6th September 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters of the Army, Choultry Plain, 8th August 1809.

The honourable the Governor in Council having addressed the subjoined Orders to Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army, to be published to the Army, they are accordingly published in Military Orders.

General Orders by the honourable the Governor in Council.

Fort St. George, 8th August 1809.

The honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following General Order by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council be published to the Army serving under this Presidency.

General Orders by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, 20th July 1809.

THE Right honourable the Governor General in Council has received private but authentic advices, that orders having been issued by Major General Gowdie, the officer Commanding in Chief on the Coast, to Lieutenant Colonel Innes, commanding at Masulipatam, directing the embarkation of one or more detachments of the Madras European Regiment on board His Majesty's ships, for the purpose of serving as marines, the officers of the station were induced to entertain the erroneous supposition, that the object of those orders was to separate and finally disperse that regiment, a design which the Government of Fort St. George has formally and solemnly disavowed; and under the influence of this misapprehension, declared their resolution to resist the execution of them; that Lieutenant Colonel Innes having manifested a determination to enforce them, the officers of the Garrison proceeded to the Barracks, and by personal representation succeeded in seducing the troops from their duty, and in obtaining from them a promise of support. That Major Storey, the next in command, who was then in the Cantonments, proceeded to the Garrison, and having endeavoured, without success, to induce Lieutenant Colonel Innes to depart from the obligation of his public duty, by abandoning his resolution to carry into effect the orders which he had received, adopted the extreme measure of placing that officer in arrest, under the charge of European sentries.

The Governor General in Council has deemed it necessary to apprise the Army of Bengal of an event so deeply interesting to the feelings of every loyal subject, and especially of those who have the honour to bear a Military Commission. The Governor General in Council has received with sentiments of the deepest affliction the intelligence of the excesses into which

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
6th Sept.
1809.

32

PAPERS relating to

[No. 2. A.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
6th Sept.
1809.

which the officers of the station of Masulipatam have thus been gradually led by the effects of the late prevailing agitation of the Army of the Coast. He trusts, however, that this unhappy event will afford a serious, but salutary warning of the danger to which the combined interests of the Public and the Army must ever be exposed, by the first and slightest departure from the established principles of military discipline on one hand, and on the other of a just subordination to the laws of their country, and to the legitimate authority of the state.

The occurrence of this affecting event, combined with the agitation which unhappily prevails among the officers of the Army of Fort St. George, renders it the duty of the Governor General to proceed without delay to that Presidency, in the hope of being enabled successfully to appeal to those sentiments of loyalty and attachment to their King and their Country which his Lordship in Council yet confidently ascribes to the general body of the officers of the Coast Army, whose zeal, fidelity, and professional achievements have hitherto been the theme of just and unqualified applause, and by an accurate knowledge of all circumstances which have attended the late agitation, to devise such means as may best tend to avert the impending dangers of anarchy and insubordination, and re-establish the foundations of public security and national prosperity in this important branch of the British Empire.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secretary to the Government.

By Order of the honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

By Order of Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army.

No. 5.—Madras Secret Letter 6th September, 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters of the Army, Choultry Plain, 9th August 1809.

The Honourable the Governor in Council having addressed the subjoined orders to Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army, to be published to the Army, they are accordingly published in Military Orders.

Fort St. George, 9th August 1809.

G. O. by Government,

THE Governor in Council having taken into consideration the whole of the transactions that have occurred in the Garrison of Masulipatam, and being satisfied that the part borne by the men in those transactions is to be entirely imputed to the misrepresentations and seductions of their European officers, is pleased to proclaim a full pardon to the European non-commissioned officers and privates, and to the native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Garrison of Masulipatam who were concerned in these improper proceedings. The Governor in Council entertains a confident persuasion that this act of lenity will produce a proper effect in the minds of those men; and induce them to manifest in future the fidelity to the Government which constitutes the first duty and highest praise of every soldier.

The Governor in Council prohibits the march of any body of troops from the Garrison of Masulipatam without the orders of Major General Pater, commanding the Northern Division, and directs that any troops who may have marched from Masulipatam without due authority, shall return forthwith to that station, on pain of being considered to be in a state of rebellion to the Government.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

By Order of Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army.

No. 6.—In Madras Secret Letter 6th September 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters of the Army, Choultry Plain, 15th August 1809.

The Honourable the Governor in Council having addressed the subjoined orders to Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army to be published to the Army, they are accordingly published in Military Orders.

Fort St. George, 12th August 1809.

G. O. By the Honourable the Governor in Council.

THE course of proceedings followed for some time past by the officers of the Honourable Company's Army at this Presidency has obliged the Government to adopt the most decided measures for the preservation of the important interests committed to its charge. These proceedings may be stated to have commenced with the transmission to the Government, by the late Commander in Chief, of a Memorial addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated January 1809, and signed by a large proportion of the company's officers, although that paper exhibits claims of an ungrounded nature, and contains observations equally improper and unjust on the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Government.

ment. The Governor in Council was induced to permit it to pass without the serious notice which it appeared to demand by a confidence in the discipline of the Army, and a persuasion that the objectionable passages in the Memorial were inadvertently and unintentionally introduced.

The subsequent conduct of the Commander in Chief forced the Government to vindicate its authority by a signal example of punishment. It was well known to the Company's officers, that the whole of this proceeding was referred to the supreme Government, and the authorities in Europe; that it would receive from their wisdom a decision conformable to the soundest principles of reason and justice; and that its discussion could not belong to the cognizance of the Army, who are precluded from becoming a deliberative body. Notwithstanding these considerations, the Governor in Council, anxious to remove every cause of misunderstanding relative to a measure of so important a nature, published an Order, dated the 31st January, explaining to the Army the grounds on which it was adopted. The Governor in Council had a right to expect, on the most obvious grounds of discipline, and respect for the laws, that the question would have been permitted to rest here, and receive its final award from the only powers competent to decide on it; and it was with feelings of equal surprise and concern he learned, that a Memorial to the supreme Government, of the most intemperate description, was circulated in the Company's Army. The Governor in Council, desirous to avoid a recurrence to measures of severity, and persuaded that it was sufficient to apprise the Company's officers of the improper nature of their proceedings to induce them to desist from their prosecution, authorized the Commander in Chief to issue a Circular Letter, dated 5th March 1809, explaining to those officers the impropriety of their conduct, and calling upon them, by the most powerful motives of duty, allegiance, and honour, to abstain from such unjustifiable measures. A Letter from the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, dated 20th February 1809, approving of the steps adopted by the Government of Fort-St. George with respect to the late Commander in Chief, was also circulated to the Army, in the expectation that the sentiments of the supreme Government would have repressed the spirit of faction and insubordination which prevailed. These Letters appear to have produced no effect; the Memorial to the supreme Government made further progress; and an Address to Major Boles, an officer under sentence of suspension, written in language of determined sedition, was circulated in the Army, and forced upon the notice of the Governor in Council by a Company's officer holding a confidential situation on his Staff. The Governor in Council was still induced to pursue a system of forbearance, by the sentiments of affection and respect which he was disposed to entertain towards the Company's officers, and by a conviction that the principles of zeal, discipline, and national attachment, by which he supposed they were actuated, would lead them to relinquish the reprehensible measures in which they were engaged, on being made fully acquainted with their impropriety and danger. The Commander in Chief accordingly, under the sanction of the Government, issued a second Circular Letter, dated 10th April 1809, again calling upon the officers of the Company's Army to adhere to their duty, correcting the erroneous opinions which they had received regarding the powers of the Government, and describing the unjustifiable nature and dangerous consequences of their proceedings. The Governor in Council learned with deep regret that these measures of moderation, these repeated and urgent appeals to the discipline, duty, national attachment, and professional honour of the Company's officers, were entirely nugatory, that the Memorials continued to be circulated, and that sentiments of sedition were openly declared in many parts of the Army. The further forbearance of the Government would have encouraged the progress of those evils; a course of explanation and exhortation had been pursued in vain, and it became imperiously necessary to check, by a salutary example of punishment, a spirit of insubordination that threatened the most dangerous consequences to the prosperity of the Empire. The General Orders of the 1st of May last were accordingly passed. The Governor in Council is concerned to state, that this example, which was confined to the persons who were principally instrumental in promoting sedition, and of whose delinquency the most ample proofs existed, and which was intended to obviate the necessity of more extensive punishments, failed to produce the beneficial effects anticipated from its adoption; and that principles of insubordination and sedition continued to prevail among the Company's officers, if possible, with aggravated violence. The Company's officers of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, whose good conduct, in refusing to affix their signatures to the seditious addresses had received the approbation of the Government, intimated to the rest of the Army, in an Address, dated in May last, scarcely less reprehensible than the papers which had incurred the animadversion of the Government, their participation in the disaffection which prevailed so extensively in the Company's Army. The officers at Hyderabad followed up this act by threatening, in an Address, dated 15th June, transmitted direct to the Governor in Council, to separate themselves from the authority of the Government established over them by their Country, unless a submission should be yielded to their menaces, by abrogating the General Orders of the 1st of May; and the Company's officers at Masulipatam imprisoned their commanding officer, and made preparations to desert the post intrusted to their charge, and to join the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, thereby involving, on account of views personal to themselves, the men under their command in the guilt of rebellion, and furnishing to the Native Troops a dangerous example of resistance to authority. The Governor in Council, still anxious to impress on the minds of the Company's officers a sense of the impropriety of their conduct, published to the Army the Dispatch from the supreme Government, dated 27th May last, which contained an entire approval of the measures of the Government of Fort St. George, and stated the most forcible and conclusive arguments against the system of faction and illegal

[No. 2. A.]
Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
6th Sept.
1809.

illegal combination which had been introduced into the Coast Army. This solemn decision of the supreme authority in India has also proved to be ineffectual. The officers at Hyderabad, although they knew the sentiments of the supreme Government, refused, in a body, in a Letter to their commanding officer, dated 8th July, obedience to the Orders of Government for the march of a battalion from Hyderabad, adding as a threat, that its services might soon be useful to their cause; and have since forwarded to the Government in a paper, dated 21st July, the conditions on which they are willing to return to their duty, and which they require the Government to accept, in order to avert the impending awful evils, evils which can result only from their own criminal determination to place themselves in the situation of enemies to their Country. The conditions on which those officers presume to state that they will yield obedience to the national authorities, afford further proofs of the nature of their designs; for they demand the public revocation of the General Orders of the 1st May, the restoration to their rank and appointments of all officers removed by this Government, however obnoxious and criminal the conduct of those officers may have been; the dismissal from office of the officers of the General Staff, who may be supposed to have advised the Government; the trial by a General Court Martial of the officer commanding Masulipatam, who was arrested by his own disobedient officers; and finally, an amnesty for the conduct of the Company's Army. The Garrison of Masulipatam have placed themselves in a state of rebellion. The troops at Seringapatam and Hyderabad have followed their example; and it has been ascertained that the military authority intrusted to commanding offices has been usurped by self-constituted Committees, and that an organized system of combination, for the purpose of subverting the authority of the Government, has been established throughout the greatest part of the Army of this establishment.

The Governor in Council perceives in the foregoing course of proceedings on the part of the European officers of the Company's Army, which has equally resisted measures of forbearance and punishment, a determined spirit of revolt, that must, unless speedily repressed, produce the most fatal consequences to the constitution and authority of the Government, and the interest of the Nation. No means compatible with the honour and authority of the Government have been omitted to recall the Company's Officers to a sense of their duty as soldiers, and of their allegiance as British subjects. The forbearance displayed by the Government under circumstances of aggravated indignity, demonstrate the satisfaction with which it would have regarded any disposition on the part of the Company's Officers to manifest the usual obedience required from all soldiers. No disposition however of that nature has appeared, on the contrary those officers by a systematic course of aggression and insubordination have forced the Government to adopt measures of the most decided nature for the support of its authority.

The Governor in Council would be guilty of a most criminal desertion of his duty, and the cause of his country, if he were capable of confirming the evils of sedition and mutiny, by a submission to the menaces of a body of men placed by the Law under his Government. Such a course of proceeding would prostrate the authority of the State before a disaffected and seditious faction; it would effectually incapacitate this and every succeeding Government from executing the functions of administration; and would be fatal to the prosperity of the Empire in India, by affording an example of successful opposition to authority; and by weakening the power and dignity of the Government which in this country are peculiarly essential to its existence. Influenced by these considerations, the Governor in Council has considered it to be his sacred duty to resist every appearance of concession to the threats of insubordination and faction; and to employ the power and means at the disposal of the Government for the restoration of discipline, and the maintenance of its honour and authority.

In this state of affairs it is a source of the most gratifying reflection, that the zeal, loyalty, and discipline of His Majesty's troops, and of many of the most respectable officers of the Company's Army, combined with the fidelity generally manifested by the native troops, will enable the Government to accomplish the important object of re-establishing public order. The good conduct of His Majesty's troops during the dissensions that have occurred, their zealous adherence to duty, the preference which they have manifested to the principles of honour, virtue, and patriotism, over the personal views and disorderly passions which prevailed around them, reflect the greatest credit on their character, and demonstrate that they are animated by the same ardent love of their country which has distinguished their brother soldiers in Europe. His Majesty's troops under this Government will possess the gratifying reflection of having deserved the approbation and gratitude of their country; and of having eminently contributed to the preservation of an important branch of the Empire.

The Governor in Council entertains a hope that the Company's officers who have threatened the Government of their country with the most serious evils; who have demanded as the condition of being faithful to their duty, the execution of measures degrading to the character and fatal to the interests of the State, will pause before they attempt to proceed further in the course of sedition and guilt which they have pursued. It has been the earnest wish and anxious desire of the Governor in Council to avoid measures of extremity, to re-establish order by the course of the Law; and to give up to Military trial the authors of the present seditious proceedings. In the prosecution of measures so consonant to justice, so necessary for the restoration of discipline, and so conformable to the ordinary course of Military Government, the Governor in Council is persuaded that he shall have the concurrence of all persons in the Civil and Military services who have not banished from their minds every sentiment of national feeling; and he exhorts the officers of the Company's service, by submitting to that course of measures, to avert the evils which they are precipitating upon themselves. Such a result, gratifying at any period, would, at the present moment of national difficulty,

[No. 2. A.]
Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
6th Sept.
1809.

faculty, be peculiarly acceptable to the views and feelings of the Governor in Council; and adverting to the zeal and patriotism by which the officers of the Company's Army have been distinguished, he still encourages a hope, that by manifesting obedience to the Government, they will obviate the adoption of measures of extremity, arrest the certain consequences of their past conduct, and promote the restoration of general confidence, order and discipline.

By Order of the honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

By Order of Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army.

No. 7.—In Madras Secret Letter of 6th September 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters of the Army, Choultry Plain, 19th August 1809.

The honourable the Governor in Council having addressed the subjoined Orders to Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army, to be published to the Army, they are accordingly published in Military Orders.

General Orders by the honourable the Governor in Council.

Fort St. George, 18th August 1809.

THE Governor in Council has received intelligence that the troops at Chittledroog, consisting of the 1st battalion of the 8th and 15th regiments, No. 1. seized in the latter end of July the public treasure at that station, deserted the post intrusted to their care, and in obedience to orders which they received from a committee who had usurped the public authority at Seringapatam, marched on the 6th instant to join the disaffected troops in that Garrison, plundering the villages on their route. The British resident, and the officer commanding in Mysore, prohibited in the most positive terms the advance of the troops from Chittledroog, and demanded from their European Officers a compliance with the resolution of the Governor in Council of the 26th ultimo, by either declaring that they would obey the orders of Government according to the tenor of their Commissions, or withdrawing for the present from the exercise of authority. The officers having refused to comply with his requisition, and having persisted in advancing towards Seringapatam, it became unavoidably necessary to prevent by force their entrance into that Garrison. In the contest which ensued, a detachment from the British force, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, aided by a body of Mysore Horse, and 1st battalion of the 3d regiment of Native Infantry, entirely defeated and dispersed the corps from Chittledroog. During this affair a sally was made by the Garrison of Seringapatam on Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs's Camp, but was instantly driven back by the pickets and 5th regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Captain Bean of His Majesty's 25th dragoons in charge of that regiment.

Nearly the whole of the rebel force was destroyed, while one casualty only was sustained by the British troops. Lieutenant Jeffries of His Majesty's 25th regiment of light dragoons, having zealously offered his service to carry a flag of truce, which Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, anxious to prevent the effusion of blood, was desirous of dispatching to the rebel troops, was slightly wounded in the execution of that duty, by a volley fired under the express command of a European officer.

While the Governor in Council participates in the feelings of sorrow that must have been experienced by the British forces in acting against the rebel troops, and deeply laments the unfortunate but imperious necessity which existed for that proceeding, he considers it to be due to the conduct of the British forces to express his high admiration and applause of the zeal, firmness, and patriotism which they displayed on that most distressing occasion. Their conduct affords a further proof of the superior influence in their minds of the principles of virtue, honour, and loyalty, over every other consideration, and eminently entitles them to public approbation. Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, Lieutenant Colonel Adams, Major Carden, Captain Bean, and Lieutenant Jeffries, availed themselves of the opportunities offered to them on this occasion of serving their country.

The Governor in Council is also happy to distinguish the zeal and loyalty displayed by the 5th regiment of Native Cavalry, the 1st battalion 3d regiment of Native Infantry, and the Mysore troops, who all manifested an eager desire to perform their duty. The Mysore Horse on one occasion put the column of the Chittledroog troops to flight, and took two guns and both the colours from one of the battalions, a memorable proof of the weakness of men acting in the worst of causes.

That a body of British officers should deliberately disobey the orders of their Government, seize the public treasure under their protection, abandon the post intrusted to their charge, march to join a party of men in open opposition to authority, plunder the Dominions of a British ally, and finally bear arms against their country, must excite grief and astonishment, but the conduct of these officers in urging the innocent men under their command, who had the most powerful claims on their humanity and care into the guilt and danger of rebellion, constitutes an aggravation of their offence that cannot be contemplated without feelings of the deepest indignation and sorrow. The Governor in Council is very far from wishing to aggravate the misconduct of those deluded and unhappy men, but he earnestly hopes that the example

[NO. 2. A.]
Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
6th Sept.
1809.

example of their crimes, and then face with impunity on the minds of the officers who have joined in their plans, a sense of the danger of their situation, and the propriety of endeavouring by their early obedience and future zeal to efface the deep stain which has been cast on the honour of the Madras Army.

In announcing to the native troops the distressing event described in this order, the Governor in Council must express his concern that any part of the native Army should be so far deluded by misrepresentations, and so lost to a sense of the obligations of fidelity, honour and religion, so as to act against the Government, which has so long supported them. The General Orders of the 3d instant, and the conduct that has been observed towards the native troops at the Presidency, the Mount, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Gooty, and Bangalore, must convince the whole native Army of the anxiety of Government to promote their welfare, and save them from the dangers into which they were likely to be plunged. The Governor in Council still places the greatest confidence in the fidelity and zeal of the native troops; and is convinced that they will not willinglyully the high reputation which they have so long enjoyed, by joining in the execution of plans that must end in their disgrace and ruin.

The Governor in Council trusts that the unhappy fate of the Chittledroog battalions, who allowed themselves to be engaged in opposition to their Government, will have the effect of preventing any other part of the Native Army from suffering themselves, under any circumstances, to be placed in a situation adverse to their duty and allegiance.

The Governor in Council avails himself of this occasion to express in the most public manner his high sense of the zeal, moderation, energy and ability, displayed by the Government of Mysore, and by the British Resident and Commanding Officers during the transactions that have recently occurred in that country. The British Resident and the Commanding Officer in Mysore, did not permit the adoption of coercive measures until every means of expostulation and forbearance had been exhausted, and until they were compelled to embrace the alternative of employing force in order to prevent the most fatal evils to the cause of their country.

The Governor in Council requests that the honourable Mr. Cole and Lieutenant Colonel Davis will be pleased to accept the expression of his highest approbation and thanks for the moderation, firmness and ability which they manifested on this unprecedented and distressing occasion.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

By Order of Major General Gowdie commanding the Army.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Court of Directors; dated 10th September 1809:—With sundry Enclosures.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

Fort St. George.—Secret Department.

GENERAL LETTER, 10th September 1809.—Received per Rattlesnake the 12th March 1810.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. **W**E had the honour of transmitting to your honourable Committee on the 28th of June last, through the channel of your Secretary, a copy of the Letter from the Supreme Government, under date the 27th of May last, on the subject of the reprehensible conduct of a considerable number of the officers of the Company's army of this Establishment.

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dept.
10th Sept.
1809.

2.—Since the date of those Dispatches, the seditious proceedings of the disaffected officers have threatened the most serious danger to the public interests; it is with sentiments of the greatest satisfaction we inform you that the measures of the Government have entirely succeeded in re-establishing obedience to its authority throughout the army of this Presidency.

3.—Your honourable Committee have been already apprized of the events which rendered it necessary to adopt the measures communicated to the Army in our General Order of the 1st of May last: in publishing those Orders, we entertained a confident expectation that the examples of punishment which they announced, and which were confined to the officers who were generally known and fully proved to have been principally instrumental in promoting disaffection, would have effectually checked the criminal course of proceedings which they had pursued, and prevented the necessity of more extensive punishments; the immediate result of those Orders corresponded with our expectations, and confirmed the correctness of the grounds on which they were issued, the justness of the principles which they were calculated to enforce, and the necessity of the examples of punishment which they announced were generally acknowledged; they produced an impression entirely favourable to the public interests throughout the greatest part of the Army, and would have suppressed for a time the spirit of insubordination which prevailed, if that spirit had not been again excited by the proceedings of the officers of the subsidiary force at Hyderabad.

Sec. Conf.
1. May 1802.

4.—It was judged expedient, on grounds of policy and justice, to distinguish by the approbation of the Government, in the Orders of the 1st of May, those branches of the Army which had manifested a zealous sense of public duty, by refusing their concurrence to the criminal proceedings of the disaffected officers; the thanks of the Government

[No. 2. B.]

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dept.
10th Sept.
1809.

vernment were accordingly conveyed to His Majesty's troops, and to the Company's officers attached to the Hyderabad subsidiary force; but this expression of public approbation, so creditable to the persons to whom it was applied, and so gratifying to the feelings of soldiers, was received by the officers of the subsidiary force in a manner which too plainly evinced that they were neither deserving of that honourable testimony, nor free from the seditious spirit with which a large proportion of the officers of the Army were so deeply affected.

(No. 1.)

(No. 2.)

5.—Dissatisfied with expressions of approbation which they conceived were calculated to separate them from the rest of the Army, and to ascribe to them a disapproval of the proceedings of their brother officers, and an acquiescence in the propriety of the measures of the Government, they circulated on the 18th of May, an Address to the Army, intimating their entire approbation of the seditious proceedings which had been adopted by the disaffected officers, their unqualified condemnation of the acts of the Government, their resolution to contribute towards the support of the officers who had fallen under its displeasure, and their readiness to join in any legal measures for the restoration of those officers to their situations in the service.

6.—Lieutenant Colonel Montrefor, the officer commanding the subsidiary force, having obtained private information of the intention to prepare this Address, reported the circumstance to the officer commanding the Army, and urged the most forcible arguments to dissuade the officers from adopting a step so repugnant to every obligation of their duty; Lieutenant Colonel Montrefor, however, (unfortunately in our judgment) did not on this occasion deem it advisable to adopt those timely measures of decision which could alone have been expected to check the progress of sedition.

7.—The example of the subsidiary force at Hyderabad, which derived importance from its strength in Company's troops, its position, and the complete state of its equipment for field service, had a powerful effect on the rest of the Army, and was very generally followed.

8.—A spirit of sedition again broke out, the measures of the Government were discussed and condemned in the most public and indecent manner, and Committees of officers were established at all the military stations. These Committees assumed the exercise of the highest powers, and commenced an active correspondence with each other, for the purpose of forming and combining their plans of revolt.

9.—The ostensible objects of the disaffected officers were, a redress of alleged grievances, the obtaining of Bengal allowances, the dismissal of unpopular officers from their official situations, and the restoration of the officers who had been removed from office, or suspended from the service by the Government. There is every reason, however, to believe that those objects were considered as preliminary only to the accomplishment of more extensive and dangerous views, and particularly the subversion of the present Government.

10.—The correspondence of the Committees were conducted with the greatest secrecy, and we were induced, for a short period of time, by an appearance of order, to encourage a belief that the officers had begun to abandon their improper proceedings.

(No. 3.)

(No. 4.)

(No. 5.)

11.—This belief was, however, soon proved to be without foundation, by the conduct of the Hyderabad force, who, after the circulation of their Address to the Army, which we have already mentioned, communicated to their Commanding Officer a draft of an Address which they proposed to transmit to the Government. They threatened in that Paper to separate themselves from the authority of the Government, unless their demands should be granted, and intimated that, in case of a refusal, the scenes acted at Vellore might be repeated with increased effect. The Officers were induced, by Lieutenant-Colonel Montrefor's remonstrances, to delay for a few days the transmission of this seditious Address; they, however, employed the interval in obtaining the signatures of that part of the force which is stationed at Jahnah, in the province of Berar, and on the 23d of June they forwarded the Paper directly to the Government, with the signatures of one hundred and eighty-six officers affixed to it, and with no material alteration from the draft submitted to Colonel Montrefor, excepting the omission of the observation relative to the mutiny at Vellore.

12.—During the occurrence of these transactions at Hyderabad, the officers at Masulipatam formed and executed a plan of open mutiny. This event originated, in reality,

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

reality, in the prevailing spirit of disaffection and revolt. But it will be necessary to review in a summary manner the circumstances by which that mutiny was ostensibly produced.

[No. 2. B.]

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dept.
10th Sept.
1809.

(No. 6.)

13.—The Madras European regiment stationed at Masulipatam, had been for some time remarkable for a relaxation of discipline. The insubordination of that corps (which had been considerably increased by the very exceptionable speech addressed to it by the late Commander in Chief) induced Major-General Gowdie to select Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, an officer of approved zeal and public spirit, for the charge of it, and we at the same time appointed that officer to the command of the garrison of Masulipatam.

14.—Lieutenant-Colonel Innes found it necessary, immediately on assuming the command of Masulipatam, to exert his authority in checking the intemperate proceedings of his officers. The violent and disrespectful conduct of Lieutenant Forbes and Maitland at the mess of the regiment, on the evening of Lieutenant-Colonel Innes's arrival, obliged him to recommend to the officer commanding the Army in Chief, the measure of marking their misconduct by detaching the former to a remote station, and suggesting the removal of the latter from the situation of Quarter master. The officers affected to consider this measure as an act of unmerited rigour, derogatory to the character of the regiment, and of the service.

15.—About this time an urgent application was received by us from the naval Commander in Chief, for the services of 100 Europeans to act for a time as marines on board of His Majesty's ships. It had for some years been customary to detach parties of troops to serve as marines on board of His Majesty's ships, when required by the exigencies of the public service. Orders had, however, been recently received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, prohibiting the employment of His Majesty's troops on that duty, excepting in cases of the greatest emergency. His Majesty's regiment had for some years furnished the parties required for this duty, and several of those parties had been nearly two years detached from their corps. The Madras European regiment had been long unemployed, and the services of the whole corps were not required at Masulipatam; we determined, therefore, to comply at once with the urgent application of the naval Commander in Chief, and the orders of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by directing a detachment from the Madras European regiment of three officers and 100 men to embark on His Majesty's ships. The ships of war intended to receive these men arrived at Masulipatam on the 24th of June.

16.—The officers of the European regiment being prepared for mutiny by the concurring causes already described, resolved to avail themselves of this opportunity to execute their purpose; and to obtain the co-operation of their men, they persuaded the men that the embarkation of the detachment was only a preliminary step to breaking the regiment, and transferring the men to the navy. They assured the men that it was their intention to resist this unjust and oppressive act of the Government, and called upon them in return to support their officers. A deputation from the officers of the garrison waited upon Colonel Innes, informed him of their determination to resist the orders for the embarkation of the detachment, recommended to him to wait the result of a reference to Madras on the subject, and proceeded, on being apprized of his determination to execute the orders of the Government, to place him in close arrest. Major Storey, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, the officer next in seniority at Masulipatam, assumed the command of the garrison, to obviate, as he pretended, the dangerous consequences which would have resulted from an attempt to enforce the embarkation of the detachment. It has been ascertained, that the whole of this proceeding had been concerted and communicated to the rest of the Army some time previous to the period of its execution.

17.—On receiving intelligence of the mutiny, we appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, in whose zeal and talents we entertained the fullest confidence, to the command of the Madras European regiment, and the garrison of Masulipatam, for the purposes of re-establishing the authority of the Government over the troops, enquiring into the causes of the mutiny, and placing the most guilty of the offenders under arrest. Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm was not furnished with any written instructions: it was left to his discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances might render advisable, with the view to the accomplishment of the objects of his deputation.

[No. 2. B.]

(No. 7.)
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dept.
10th Sept.
1809.

18.—Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm immediately proceeded by sea to Masulipatam: on his arrival he found that the officers of the garrison had formed themselves into a Committee, in which every officer had a voice. The greatest anarchy and confusion prevailed, and it was with difficulty that he prevailed on the officers to acknowledge his authority.

9.—As it was never in the contemplation of the Government to disband the European regiment, it was expected that Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm would have taken the earliest opportunity to communicate to the men a distinct and public disavowal of that intention on the part of the Government, and have employed the most strenuous exertions to recall the men to a sense of their duty, by impressing upon their minds the degree of guilt and danger in which their officers, for purposes entirely personal to themselves, had endeavoured to involve them. It was also expected that Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, by establishing his influence and authority over the troops composing the garrison, would have secured their obedience, and by that means have deprived the officers of the power of prosecuting their designs, and brought the leaders to trial for their mutinous conduct.

(No. 9.) 20.—Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm appears, however, to have adopted a course of proceeding entirely different from that which we had in view in deputing him to Masulipatam. He abstained from making any direct communication to the men; and when we authorized him, with the view of detaching the troops from the cause of their officers, to proclaim a Pardon to the European and Native soldiers for the part which they might have taken in the mutiny, he judged it to be proper to withhold the promulgation of the Pardon from an apprehension (as stated in his Letter to our President dated the 18th of July,) of irritating the minds of the European officers and driving them to despair.

(No. 11.) 21.—To this apparently unreasonable forbearance and attention to the feelings of officers, who had by their acts of violence and aggression forfeited all claims to such consideration, may, we conceive, be ascribed Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm's failure in the establishment of any efficient controul over the Garrison; and he appears to have been principally occupied, during the period of his residence at Masulipatam, in negotiations with the disorderly Committees, calculated in our opinion to compromise rather than establish his authority, and in fruitless attempts to induce them by argument to return to their duty, and abandon the criminal combination in which they had engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm's reasons for pursuing this line of conduct, and for recommending to us the adoption of conciliatory and temporizing measures, are detailed in his Letters to our President dated the 4th, 5th, and 6th of July. In those Letters, he states, that the officers at Masulipatam had received assurances from most of the military stations of the Army, applauding their conduct, and promising them effectual support; that the whole Army were united in a resolution to oppose the authority of Government; that the combination was general; that there was not a single corps from Ganjam to Cape Comorin which was not prepared to break out into open rebellion. The measures recommended by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, as constituting in his opinion the only means of averting the most dreadful calamities, consisted of a modified repeal of the Orders of the first of May, the restoration to the service, and to their appointments, of all the officers whom we had found it necessary to suspend or remove, with an intimation to the Army, that their claims to Bengal allowances would be brought to the notice of the honourable Court of Directors. Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm returned to Madras on the arrival of Major-General Pater at Masulipatam to assume the command of the northern division of the Army, having succeeded no farther in accomplishing the object of his mission, than in preventing the officers from adopting any flagrant acts of outrage to authority during his residence at Masulipatam.

No. 7. & 11.

(No. 12.) 22.—Previously to Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm's return to the Presidency, we received advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Montrefor, stating that the officers at Hyderabad had in a body refused obedience to the orders of the Government, for the march of a battalion from that station to Goa. Those officers addressed a Letter to Colonel Montrefor on this occasion, in which they stated, that having united amongst themselves, and with the whole Army, in a resolution to obtain a redress of grievances, they consider any attempt to divide them as incompatible with that resolution; that they would not therefore consent to the march of the 2d battalion, 10th regiment of native infantry, whose assistance might soon be necessary to them, and of whose

whose attachment to their cause they were assured, but that they were ready to obey all Colonel Montrefor's orders for the internal regulation of the force. Every argument was used by Colonel Montrefor to induce the officers to abandon the dangerous and criminal intention which they had announced, but his remonstrances were ineffectual.

[No. 2. B.]
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

23.—The officers at Hyderabad followed up this act by presenting to Colonel Montrefor, on the 21st of July, a Paper containing certain demands which they styled their Ultimatum, but at the same time pledged themselves to remain quiet until an answer could arrive from the Government. This Paper demanded, first, the repeal of the General Order of the 1st May, in the same public manner in which that order was promulgated. Secondly, the restoration of every officer who had been removed or suspended by the Government. Thirdly, the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, for his general conduct at Masulipatam. Fourthly, the removal from office of the officers of the General Staff, whom they supposed had advised the Government. And lastly, a general amnesty for the measures which the officers of the coast army had adopted. The signatures of all the officers of the subsidiary force, excepting the Staff, were affixed to this Address.

(No. 14.)

24.—The nature of the conditions contained in that Paper, so derogatory to the honour and authority of the Government, and so repugnant to every principle of military discipline, afforded a convincing proof of the determined spirit of sedition which prevailed in the Army at that period of time. The Resident at Hyderabad, in a Letter addressed to our President, described the extreme agitation which prevailed in the Army; dwelt on the calamitous consequences which must result from the threatened separation of the civil and military authorities, and appeared to anticipate the horrors of a civil war, unless means could be devised to appease the irritation in the minds of the officers, whose men he stated were prepared, he believed, to support their officers in their opposition to the authority of the Government. In a subsequent Letter of the 23d July, the Resident, however, mentioned, that upon full enquiry he did not find that the European officers had taken any steps to gain the native troops to their cause.

(No. 14.)

(No. 14.)

25.—On the 28th of July our President acquainted the Resident, through the channel of his military secretary, that it was the firm and unalterable determination of the Government not to compromise the public authority in the slightest degree, as any such compromise would lead to evils of the greatest magnitude, which would be irremediable.

(No. 15.)

26.—The force at Jaulnah prepared, on the 5th July, an intemperate Address to the Governor General, requesting that he would proceed to Fort St. George, and assume the government of this Presidency, in order to relieve the Army from the intolerable oppression under which they stated it to be labouring. The Address was, however, returned to its authors by Lieutenant-Colonel Montrefor, and was not forwarded to the Governor General.

(No. 16.)

27.—It may be proper to observe, that the Army had no grievances, and no causes of complaint: the licentious and turbulent spirit which actuated them was equally adverse to the efficiency of their own body, which must always depend on its discipline, to the authority of the Government, and to the interests of the nation. We have, therefore, during the whole progress of these disturbances, been influenced by an earnest solicitude to suppress a course of proceedings so pregnant with disastrous consequences; and we conceived that this important object would be accomplished by a firm, but temperate maintenance of our authority, by pursuing measures equally remote on the one hand from encreasing the spirit of insubordination in the Army by an appearance of weakness on the part of the Government, and, on the other, from exciting discontent by undue severity, by making reasonable appeals to the patriotism, the reason, and the zeal of the officers, and finally, by exhibiting salutary, but moderate examples of punishment, when such measures became necessary to repress insubordination, and to enforce discipline. It was a leading principle in our proceedings to temper punishment with clemency, to avoid measures of unnecessary rigour or improper concession, and to maintain the authority of the Government by a just, dignified, and decided exercise of its powers. We concluded that there were a number of loyal and thinking men in the Army, who, although misled for a moment by the influence of circumstances, would abandon their designs when they became likely to produce serious consequences; and we supposed that the Army in

general,

[No. 2. B.]
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

general, when they found that the Government was not to be intimidated into a compliance with their demands, would return to their ordinary habits of obedience and discipline. Our conduct was regulated by these considerations, until the proceedings of the Army, in opposition to all our endeavours, arrived at lengths which imperiously demanded the most vigorous measures for the preservation of the State from the evils attendant on military anarchy, and a complete dissolution of all legal authority. The Memorial of the Army, on the subject of the Bengal Allowances, although it indicated a considerable relaxation of discipline in that body, did not demand a particular exertion of our authority; and the formal manner in which that highly improper Paper was recommended to our favourable notice by the late Commander in Chief, rendered it difficult to mark our displeasure of its contents without adopting extreme measures towards that officer. The subsequent conduct of the Commander in Chief, in connection with his former proceedings, was too dangerous to the public authority to be permitted to pass unnoticed, consistently with the maintenance of the first principles of Government, and with the state of affairs at the time under this Presidency. We were of opinion, that the example of necessary punishment, adopted on this occasion, would have effectually checked the spirit of insubordination which appeared in the Army; and when we found that some factious and discontented persons were again employing endeavours to foment that spirit, we judged it to be sufficient to order the Commander in Chief to apprise the Army, in a circular Letter, dated the 5th of March, of the improper and criminal nature of their proceedings, and to call upon them, by the most powerful motives of honour, loyalty, and duty, to relinquish those proceedings. In the same temper we published to the Army the Letter from the Supreme Government, dated the 20th of February last, which gave the sanction of the highest authority in India to the measures which we had adopted. These communications having been found insufficient to check the activity of the faction formed in the Army, we judged it proper to direct the Commander in Chief to issue another circular Letter, dated the 10th of April, explaining the powers and authority of the Government, describing the penalties which would attend a violation of that authority, and again exhorting the officers, by an appeal to their reason, their discipline, and their patriotism, to adhere to their duty. The improper proceedings of the Army had hitherto been carefully concealed, and these appeals to their honour and virtue had therefore no appearance of concession or of weakness on the part of the Government. The minds of the officers had however received at this time too strong a bias towards disorder and turbulence to be reclaimed by the voice of reason, and their proceedings assumed a character of unqualified insubordination and sedition, which again demanded an example of punishment. The General Orders of the 1st of May could not indeed have been delayed without producing the deepest injury to the authority of the Government, and hastening the arrival of an extreme crisis, which they had the effect of retarding. The state of submission and obedience produced by these Orders, would no doubt have continued for a considerable period of time, if it had not, as already stated, been interrupted by the proceedings of a few factious officers at Hyderabad. Encouraged to pursue their designs by the impunity which attended their first acts of insubordination after the publication of the Orders of the 1st of May, those officers took the lead in exciting rebellion, and their example was soon followed by a large proportion of the officers of the Army. The first Memorial to the Government for the repeal of the Orders of the 1st of May, and the intelligence of the mutiny at Masulipatam, reached the Presidency about the same period of time. On a careful consideration of the measures proper to be adopted in this conjuncture, it appeared to be advisable to adhere to the principle which we had hitherto observed, of maintaining discipline by a firm, determined, and dignified exercise of the public authority. The events which had occurred at Hyderabad and Masulipatam could not be viewed in an insulated light. It was necessary to act regarding them with reference to their connection with the feelings of a large proportion of the Army, and to the general maintenance of the public authority. The Memorial from the officers at Hyderabad was of a most criminal nature, and demanded our serious notice; but as the officers professed their willingness to execute their duty until they should receive an answer to that Paper, it was expedient to postpone a consideration of it until the more dangerous occurrences at Masulipatam should be brought to a satisfactory termination. The officers of this Garrison were in open rebellion; it was indispensably necessary to reduce them to order; and the means of accomplishing that object, was a question, the determination of which was attended with the greatest difficulty: it was to be effected either by concession, by force, or by pursuing such a line of conduct as would

would avoid the danger of these two methods, and re-establish order by the ordinary exercise of authority. Concession, in the face of open mutiny, was inconsistent with every principle of Government, and entirely inexpedient, while any other means remained of removing the evil. To subdue the mutiny by force could be effected only by sending a body of troops to Masulipatam; but it was believed that this measure would precipitate the officers there, and at Hyderabad, and even in other parts of the Army, into open rebellion, a state of things to be avoided until the last extremity. It was therefore judged advisable to send to Masulipatam an officer of rank, talents, and experience, vested with full powers to adopt the most effectual measures for the restoration of order, an arrangement which appeared to promise success, when it was considered that the soldiers had no interest in supporting the cause of their officers. We had hitherto continued to expect that the firmness of our measures, and the good sense of the officers of the Army, would have finally succeeded in restoring order; but we were convinced by the failure of Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm's mission, by the Addresses received from Hyderabad, and by the intelligence obtained from other quarters, that it was necessary to calculate on the possibility of the officers proceeding to the last extremities of rebellion, and to consider the means of preventing, or finally of meeting, that arduous state of things. The moderate course of conduct pursued by the Government, and which was founded on a favourable opinion of the loyalty of the Army, had failed, and we were reduced to the alternative of making the concession demanded by the officers, or subduing them by force.

28.—We considered concession to the demands of the disaffected officers to be pregnant with consequences more dangerous to the public interests than any which could result from the most strenuous efforts for the maintenance of our authority; concession would have effectually confirmed the spirit of sedition and insubordination which pervaded the Army; it would have established an ascendant power in the Army uncontrollable by the Government, it would have strengthened the presumption, contempt for authority, and confidence in their power, which were but too prevalent in the Army, and, if it had not actually caused the subversion of the Government, would have reduced it to a degree of weakness which would have led to the most fatal disorders. Any attempt, even for the purposes of conciliation, in the existing state of things, would have been productive of equally pernicious effects. To have endeavoured to conciliate at a time when the conduct of the Army demanded signal punishment, would naturally have produced the conclusion, that our measures were dictated by a consciousness of our weakness, and would in fact have borne the appearance of submission to the outrageous conduct and menacing language of the Army. These considerations derived force from the peculiar nature of the demands of the Army. They required the repeal of orders issued by the Government for the punishment of officers who had committed great offences. The repeal of those Orders would in fact have been an acknowledgment of their being either unjust, or of the Army having a right to screen persons from the punishment due to their offences. In either case, that measure would have transferred one of the most important rights of Government to the Army, and have made that body entirely independent of the law. We therefore resolved, after mature reflection on all the considerations which entered into this most important question; to avoid concession, and to maintain the just right and powers of the Government by a firm exertion of its authority, and by a prompt employment for that purpose, of all the means at our command. This resolution was also founded on a consideration of the resources at our disposal for defeating the designs of the disaffected officers, if they should proceed to extremities. We knew that His Majesty's troops were entirely loyal, and we calculated on having at our command a force sufficient to overawe the disaffected officers, or, if necessary, to reduce them by force.

29.—We were not insensible to the great responsibility which we should encounter, in the execution of this resolution, to maintain the authority entrusted to us unimpaired, but we entertained no doubt of the ultimate success of that course of proceeding; and, as we have already stated, we were convinced that it would involve no consequences which were not infinitely less dangerous to the national interests, than those which would have inevitably resulted from submission to the menaces of a revolted army.

30.—Having found it necessary to take into our contemplation, the possibility of the disaffected officers proceeding to extremities, we lost no time in making the military arrangements which would be requisite, in that event, for the public security. These arrangements were directed to the immediate objects of obtaining the services

[No. 2. B.]
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

(No. 17.)

[No. 2. B.]

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

of the largest proportion practicable of His Majesty's troops, and making such a distribution of the Company's army, as would place it, to the greatest possible extent, under the controul of His Majesty's regiments. Although we had a considerable force of His Majesty's troops at our command, we deemed it to be advisable to apply to the Governments of Bombay and Ceylon, for the services of such proportions of His Majesty's troops as could be spared by those Governments. Arrangements were at the same time adopted, for making such a distribution of the Company's troops, as would place the principal bodies of them at the same stations with His Majesty's regiments, and divide the rest into small parties.

31.—The march of a battalion of the 10th regiment from Hyderabad, formed a part of those arrangements. Three battalions had also been ordered to march from Travancore, where there was a preponderating force of the Company's troops. His Majesty's 12th regiment was ordered to proceed to Seringapatam, in order to secure that important fortress, but having experienced great sickness on its route, it was permitted to halt at Trichinopoly; it then became necessary to weaken the garrison of Seringapatam, which was entirely composed of the Company's troops, in order to prevent them from maintaining themselves in that large fortress. A battalion of Sepoys, and a company of artillery, were accordingly ordered to march from Seringapatam to Bangalore.

32.—The orders for all these movements of the Company's troops were issued on the 9th of July, but in consequence of subsequent intelligence of the designs of the disaffected officers, we found it necessary, on the 12th of July, to direct the disposable troops in the centre division, to encamp in the vicinity of Fort St. George, for the purpose of protecting the seat of Government, overawing the discontented officers, and placing ourselves in a state of readiness for the prosecution of such measures as might eventually become necessary.

33.—The officers at Hyderabad had now, in the manner already described, openly thrown off their allegiance, and declared that the whole Army had united with them, and the intelligence received from every other quarter confirmed the truth of their declaration.

34.—In this state of things, it became imperiously necessary to adopt, immediately, either a course of conciliation and concession, or to prepare to oppose the designs of the disaffected officers by open force. The evils of the former course of proceeding were great and certain, and apparently irreparable, while it appeared to be probable, that a vigorous course of measures in support of the authority of the Government, would either overawe the disaffected officers, or force them into submission at an early period of time.

35.—In order, however, to be able to adopt a system of vigorous measures, with hopes of early and decided success, it was essentially necessary to ascertain the real disposition of all the troops under our authority, to secure immediately, on the side of the Government, the largest proportion practicable of the native troops, to remove from authority all officers who had imbibed sentiments of sedition, and to apprize the native troops generally of the designs, and deliver them from the influence of the disaffected officers. The officers at Hyderabad had declared, that the whole Army were united in their cause, and the troops assembled by Government for the enforcement of its authority might be expected, in a situation of emergency, to join the revolted officers and act against the State.

36.—These considerations induced us, on the 26th of July, to adopt the resolution of demanding from the officers of the honourable Company's service a pledge of their fidelity to the Government, and of removing for a time from the exercise of authority, such officers as should refuse to give that pledge. We were satisfied of the practicability of carrying this important measure into execution at all the stations to the southward of the river Kistnah, without material difficulty or danger, as the Company's troops at most of those stations were under the controul of His Majesty's regiments.

(No. 13.)

37.—We accordingly, in circular Letters which we addressed on the 26th of July to the officers commanding the principal divisions and stations of the Army, (who happened fortunately to be officers of His Majesty's and the honourable Company's service, on whose fidelity we could depend) enclosed copies of the Letter from the officers at Hyderabad to Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, announcing their determination

nation

[No. 2. B.]

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

nation to resist the Orders of the Government for the march of the 2d battalion, 10th Regiment. We pointed out the indispensable necessity which existed for the adoption of a course of measures of a most decided nature, as the plans of the disaffected threatened either a civil war, or such a blow to the power and constitution of the Government as would produce evils of the most fatal nature: we expressed the satisfaction which we derived from the gratifying reflection, that we might confidently rely on the discipline, zeal, and national attachment of His Majesty's troops, together with a persuasion that a number of the Company's officers would be impressed with a sense of the dangers which the insatuated conduct of a party of disaffected men threatened to themselves and to their country, and would avoid all participation in a course of proceedings of the deepest guilt, and pregnant with the most fatal calamities. We further pointed out to the officers commanding divisions, the absolute necessity which existed, at that alarming and unprecedented crisis, to employ all the means at our disposal for the suppression of a spirit of insubordination, sedition, and usurpation, which menaced the subversion of the Government. We informed them that these considerations, the actual state of affairs, and the necessity of averting such serious dangers, had rendered it requisite that we should ascertain the principles and sentiments of the officers entrusted with authority under us; that we did not suspect individuals, but that when so great a proportion of the Army had manifested a determined spirit of revolt, we considered it to be essentially requisite that the zealous and faithful should be distinguished from those who were not disposed to support the authority of Government, and that the latter should be no longer permitted to exercise functions which they were unwilling to employ in the service of their country. Influenced by these reasons, we directed them to assemble immediately, on the receipt of our instructions, all the European officers of the Company's service, at their respective stations, to communicate to them the tenor of those instructions, and to call on them to subscribe the following Declaration:

"We, the under-signed Officers of the honourable Company's service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare upon our word of honour as British officers, that we will obey the orders, and support the authority of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions which we hold from that Government."

39.—We farther directed, that such of the officers as should decline to subscribe this Declaration, should be forthwith removed from the execution of duty with the troops, and allowed to resign, drawing their ordinary allowances at such stations on the sea coast as they might select for their residence, between Sadras and Negapatam, until the state of affairs, and the temper of their own minds, should admit of their being again employed with advantage to the State. We added, that those officers could have no reason whatever to complain of this measure, or consider it a hardship, for they could not expect that the Government would entrust them with an authority which they were not willing to employ in its support.

39.—We farther instructed the officers in command of divisions to assemble, after the execution of those Orders, all the native officers, to explain to them with candour and confidence the grounds on which the Orders were issued; to inform them, that certain European officers, in pursuit of objects entirely personal to themselves, had formed designs against the Government of the most criminal nature, and were desirous of involving the native troops in the guilt and danger attending their execution; and to impress upon the minds of the native troops that their first duty was to the Government, and that they were to refuse a belief to any suggestions calculated to mislead their minds, or excite discontent. We further instructed the commanding officers to state to the native officers, that the Government were more anxious to improve their situation than (as had been reported) to render it less favourable, and to recall to their minds the constant solicitude which the Government had manifested for their welfare; and, finally, to assure them, that the utmost confidence was placed in their discipline and fidelity; that the existing disturbances would be soon composed; and that the Government entertained a firm persuasion that they would on no account violate the duty which they owed to the State.

40.—The officers commanding divisions were finally apprized, that similar instructions had been communicated to all the officers commanding divisions of the army to the southward of Kistnah.

[No. 2. B.]

(No. 18.)
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

41.—As the Orders of the 26th of July very considerably influenced succeeding events, and materially contributed to the suppression of the late disorders, we think it proper to detail their immediate effects in the several divisions of the Army.

42.—The Orders were carried into immediate and complete execution throughout the whole of the centre division of the Army, including the garrison of Fort St. George, the camp in the vicinity of Fort St. George, the garrison of Vellore, and the several subordinate posts. All the Company's officers (with the exception of the Staff, and a few others) having previously pledged themselves to support each other in their plans of sedition, refused to sign the Declaration; they were, in consequence, immediately removed from the exercise of their military functions, and ordered to proceed with all practicable expedition to such places on the sea coast, between Sadras and Negapatam, as they might select for their residence; officers of approved loyalty were attached to the corps.

43.—Lieutenant-Colonel Conran, commanding the troops at Fort St. George, Lieutenant-Colonel Hare, commanding the camp formed near the Mount, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lang, commanding at Vellore, carried this measure into effect with exemplary firmness and ability, and were supported in the most zealous manner by the troops. The native troops at all those stations, on receiving the explanations which we had prescribed in our Orders of the 26th of July, immediately recognized the obvious principles of duty which we had stated to them, and unanimously declared their firm determination to adhere to their allegiance to the State, to obey no orders but those of the Government, and of the officers whom the Government might appoint to command them. The immediate result of the measure of the 26th of July in the centre division was, that all the Company's troops were brought completely under the controul of the Government, and that every officer disposed to disobey its orders, or disturb public order, was removed from the exercise of his functions.

44.—The same result took place in the Ceded Districts, under the orders of Major General Croker. The Company's officers at Bellary, Gooty, and Cunnium, were removed from authority, in consequence of their refusal to sign the Declaration; officers of known zeal were appointed to supply their place, and the troops manifested the most unshaken fidelity and attachment to the Government. Major General Croker's conduct on this emergency reflected great credit on his resolution and zeal.

45.—Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the southern division of the Army, carried the Orders of the 26th July into complete execution at Trichinopoly, where a greater number of the Company's officers adhered to their duty than at the other stations above mentioned; a considerable proportion, however, of the Company's officers declined to sign the Declaration, and were removed from authority. Colonel Wilkinson proceeded, in conformity to our Instructions, to Dendegul, Madura, and Pallumcottah, at the head of a respectable detachment of troops, and enforced the execution of the Orders of the 26th of July at these stations.

46.—It has already been stated, that Orders were issued on the 9th July for the march of three battalions from Travancore. These Orders were also disobeyed; the Company's officers having declared in a body to Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, the officer commanding in Travancore, that as they perceived it was the intention of Government to detach and divide the native corps, for the purpose of placing them under the controul of His Majesty's regiments, they would not yield obedience to the Orders for their march. Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart soon afterwards received our Instructions of the 26th of July, but he suspended the execution of them, from an apprehension that the attempt might be attended with dangerous consequences.

47.—Having, however, repeated our instructions in the most positive terms, and rejected, for obvious reasons, a conditional Declaration which the officers in Travancore had tendered, Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart carried our Orders into complete effect, and removed nearly the whole of the Company's officers, who did not deny that they were involved in the criminal combination against the Government. The native officers and men in Travancore manifested the utmost steadiness and attachment to the State, a circumstance which proved, that the apprehensions which had been industriously excited in the mind of Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, were without foundation.

48.—Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, commanding in Malabar and Canara, also took upon himself to suspend the enforcement of the Orders of the 26th July, and had been

[No. 2. B.]

(No. 22.)
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

been induced to accept from the officers a qualified Declaration, entirely incompatible with the object of the Declaration prescribed by those Orders. Colonel Forbes, however, on receiving a repetition of our Orders, carried them finally into effect, with the same success which attended their execution at the other stations which we have mentioned.

49.—In the several military divisions above specified, our Orders of the 26th July were carried into complete effect, although in some cases, owing to the indecision of commanding officers, with considerable delay; and the result of those Orders fully corresponded with our views in issuing them. Greater difficulties were, however, found to attend their execution in Mysore, in the northern division, and at Hyderabad.

50.—Colonel Davis, the officer commanding in Mysore, had proceeded from Bangalore (his usual Head-quarters) towards Seringapatam; and the troops which on the 9th of July we ordered to march from Seringapatam to Bangalore, delayed their movements until the 20th; and then refused to leave that place. Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, the senior officer at Bangalore, suspended in the first instance the execution of our Instructions of the 26th July. On receiving a repetition of those Orders he carried them into effect, but after a delay which might have occasioned considerable embarrassment. Colonel Davis was at Mysore, in the vicinity of Seringapatam, when the Orders of the 26th of July reached him: the fortress of Seringapatam was then occupied by a small party of the 80th Regiment, two companies of Artillery, and two battalions of Sepoys, under the command of the senior officers, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bell.

51.—A considerable degree of agitation had prevailed for some time among the officers of that Garrison, originating in the seditious spirit which obtained in the Army. The officers having received a vague report, arising possibly from the disposition of the native corps, which had been apprized of the intention of Government, to adopt some measures with regard to the European officers; and having been apprized also of the refusal of the officers of the Hyderabad force to allow of the march of the battalion of the 10th Regiment, they declared their determination not to permit the march of the native battalion and company of artillery, which had been ordered to move from Seringapatam to Bangalore. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis proceeded immediately, on the receipt of our Instructions of the 26th of July, from the Residency at Mysore, where he was residing in a state of extreme ill health, into the fort of Seringapatam, but found the Garrison in a state of ferment and agitation, which rendered it entirely inexpedient to attempt to carry his Orders into immediate execution, especially as he was unsupported by a commanding force of His Majesty's troops. It was, however, soon understood in the fort that Lieutenant-Colonel Davis had received the orders of the Government for the removal of the officers, and great confusion in consequence prevailed.

52.—The proceedings of the officers of the Garrison soon assumed the appearance of open rebellion. They intimated to Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, that he would not be allowed to leave the fort, and required of himself and his Staff to confine themselves to the house in which they resided.

53.—The officers then proceeded, on the 30th of July, to seize the public treasure belonging to the department of the acting collector, Mr. James A. Cafamajor, to whose spirited remonstrance they paid no attention, and on the same evening intimated to Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, in reply to his representation, that he might quit the fort, provided he would promise to make no attempt against them; they further informed him that his detention had been unintentional, and that the guard placed over him was meant as a mark of respect. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis immediately returned to Mysore, but without acceding to the promise which the officers had attempted to exact from him.

54.—On the following day Lieutenant-Colonel Davis sent the Declaration prescribed by our Orders of the 26th July, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, as senior officer, with instructions to tender it to the officers of the Garrison for their signature, and in the event of their refusal, to endeavour to prevail on them to accept the option allowed by these Orders, of returning from the exercise of their military functions, until circumstances should admit of their resuming them with honour to themselves and advantage to their country.

[No. 2. B.]

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

55.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bell returned the Declaration with his own signature affixed to it, as stated; that he had lost all authority over the Garrison, but at the same time expressed his intention of remaining in the fort, as long as he conceived his presence might be of service to the State; Lieutenant-Colonel Davis received Lieutenant-Colonel Bell's signature to the Declaration with sentiments of the highest satisfaction, and acquainted him, that Mr. Cole, the acting resident, and himself, would be happy to receive him whenever he thought proper to leave the fort; Colonel Bell, when he returned the Declaration with his own signature, stated, that the officers of the Garrison had unanimously rejected it, and had subscribed instead of it, a Paper of a most mutinous and seditious tendency, declaring, that they would not obey the orders or support the authority of Sir George Barlow.

56.—The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, had previously been by no means satisfactory, and it appeared that at the commencement of the mutiny of Seringapatam, he had acted, after the subversion of his authority as Commanding Officer, as a member of a Committee, which had assumed the controul over the Garrison under the appellation of the Committee of Safety.

57.—On the receipt of his signature to the Declaration, Colonel Davis concluded, however, that he had determined to withdraw himself from the seditious proceedings of the Garrison, and gave him credit for the utmost sincerity in subscribing so solemn a pledge of allegiance to the Government of his country.

58.—On the 31st of July the Garrison drew up the draw-bridges of the fort, and cut off all communication with the country, they seized the Paymaster's cash chest, containing about 10,000 Pagodas, and detached a party of troops, which intercepted and seized a sum of 30,000 Pagodas, which was on its way to the Paymaster from the Ceded Districts.

59.—These acts of violence and outrage, induced the acting resident Mr. Cole, in concert with Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, to apply to the Government of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore for assistance, and to adopt such precautions as might be necessary to prevent an attempt on the part of the mutineers to seize the fort of Mysore and the person of His Highness the Rajah.

60.—On the 2d of August, the Garrison detached a body of troops with guns for the purpose, it was supposed, of meeting and escorting into the fort two battalions, which they had called from Chittledroog; and on the 3d, they sent out of the Garrison the party of His Majesty's 80th Regiment, with orders not to proceed to Mysore; the party however reached Mysore by a circuitous route.

61.—It now became evident that the officers of the garrison of Seringapatam, had resolved to persevere in a course of open rebellion to the authority of the Government, and that the adoption of the most vigorous measures was absolutely necessary to reduce them to obedience.

62.—Upon this trying and unprecedented occasion, Poorniah, the Dewan of the Rajah of Mysore, afforded to the resident that ready and cordial support which might have been expected from his known fidelity and attachment to the British Government. A body of 3,000 Silladar horse, which had previously received orders to hold itself in readiness, was directed to invest the fort, and to cut off all its supplies, and the whole of the resources of the Mysore Government were immediately placed at our disposal.

63.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, the senior officer at Bangalore, had been directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis to proceed with a part of his force towards Seringapatam, but in consequence of the delay, which we have already stated had occurred in the execution of our Orders of the 26th July at Bangalore, and a want of money to pay the troops, this officer had not been able to comply with Colonel Davis's requisition. Colonel Davis had received intelligence that the battalion of Native Infantry stationed at Chittledroog had plundered the Rajah's treasury at that place to the amount of about 18,000 Pagodas, and that this corps, together with a battalion of the 8th regiment of Native Infantry, then on its march from Bedenoor to the centre division, having been summoned by the officers in Seringapatam to join them, had actually commenced their march to effect a junction with the troops composing that Garrison.

64.—It appearing that the objects of the disaffected officers were to assemble in the

[No. 2. B.]

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

the first instance a large force at Seringapatam, in order to enable them to maintain that fortress against the troops of the Government, until the force at Hydrabad should march into the Carnatic, and afterwards to concentrate at Seringapatam all the native battalions in Mysore and the adjoining divisions, for the purpose of strengthening their measures of opposition to the public authority; Colonel Davis determined, at all hazards, to intercept any corps that might attempt to move towards Seringapatam, and to make every possible exertion to deprive the Garrison of an accession of force, which might enable them not only to maintain themselves in the fort, but to commence offensive operations against the subjects of his Highness's Government.

65.—A detachment consisting of 1,500 Peons, and 3,000 Selladar horse, was consequently sent to impede the progress of the two battalions, which were expected from Chittledroog, and positive instructions were transmitted to Colonel Gibbs, who had at length carried the Orders of the 26th July into execution, to move with the whole of his force, with the exception of a small detachment to be left at Bangalore, with all practicable expedition to Seringapatam.

66.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, in violation of the solemn pledge which he had given to adhere to his duty, remained in the fort, and afforded the sanction of his authority to the outrageous and rebellious conduct of the Garrison, but Mr. Cole and Lieutenant-Colonel Davis still entertained a hope that he had been induced to remain by the consideration stated in his Letter to them, or that he had been detained and confined by the Garrison.

67.—On the 6th August, however, Colonel Davis received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bell a Letter, in which he affected to consider the fortress of Seringapatam to be in danger of an attack from the Mysore Government; and stating, that as he was in possession of the fort and island, it became his duty to his King and Country not to deliver it up but to legal authority, and he therefore requested that this intention might be communicated to the Governor-General. It was difficult to discover the real object of this Address. Colonel Bell, at the same time, dispatched a Letter to the Dewan, complaining of his preventing provisions from passing into the fort of Seringapatam, accusing him of having broken the treaty with the British Government, and threatening him with vengeance, if he persevered in his operations against the Garrison.

68.—In answer to this Letter, Pooniah, with great propriety, referred him to the Resident, as the proper channel of communication with the Mysore Government. This answer, it is supposed, led to the measure adopted by the officers, of placing a guard over the Dewan's house in the fort, in which the whole of his private property, and part of the Rajah's, was deposited.

69.—The party of Mysore troops which had been dispatched under the command of Ram Row, an able and spirited officer of the Mysore Government, to meet the battalions advancing from Chittledroog, fell in with those corps at the distance of about thirty miles from Seringapatam.

70.—Captain Mackintosh, the officer in command of the battalion, requested a conference; in consequence of which Ram Row waited upon him, and informed him, that he had received orders from his Government, to prevent the advance of the detachment to Seringapatam.

71.—Captain Mackintosh informed Ram Row, that he was at liberty to act as he might judge proper, but that he was determined not to draw his sword, or adopt any offensive measures. Upon this communication Ram Row applied to Mr. Cole for orders, and received in reply positive instructions from that officer and Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, to use every exertion to impede the advance of the battalions until he should be joined by the force from Bangalore.

72.—Ram Row was, however, directed, before he proceeded to measures of hostility against the battalions, to communicate to the officer commanding them, a Paper, signed by Mr. Cole and Colonel Davis, and stating, that the further advance of the corps would not be permitted; that the officers must either sign the Declaration prescribed by the Orders of the Government of the 26th July, or accept the alternative of withdrawing from the exercise of their military functions; that any attempt to advance would be resisted by the troops under the command of Ram Row, and by the force from Bangalore, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs; and finally, that if, after the receipt of this communication, they should attempt to proceed

[No. 2. B.]

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

towards Seringapatam, Ram Row had received the most positive orders to oppose their advance, and to consider them as enemies of the British Government.

73.—Ram Row was also furnished with translations of our General Orders of the 3d August, which he was directed to distribute among the troops.

74.—The detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, consisting of His Majesty's 25th regiment of Light Dragoons, the 5th regiment of Native Cavalry, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, and a battalion of the 3d regiment of Native Infantry, and a company of Artillery, had arrived in the vicinity of Seringapatam, and had encamped within three miles of the fort, on the 10th August.

75.—Notwithstanding the positive and repeated Orders communicated to the officers commanding the battalions from Chittledroog, they persisted in their advance, to join the revolted troops at Seringapatam, and compelled the British Authorities to prevent their entrance by force.

76.—The details of the action which followed between these battalions and the troops under the command of Colonel Gibbs and the Mysore Horse, are contained in the Reports of that officer, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Davis.

77.—It appears that about 200 of the Sepoys are killed and wounded, the rest dispersed, and most of them made their way into the fort; Captain Mackintosh was wounded and taken prisoner, and Lieutenant Best, of the 8th regiment of Native Infantry, died the night after his arrival in the fort, in consequence of fatigue. In Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs's detachment, the only casualties which occurred was, Lieutenant Jesseries, of the 25th regiment of Dragoons, slightly wounded, and one horse of the 25th Dragoons killed, and one wounded.

78.—During the engagement, the fort cannonaded Colonel Gibbs's camp, and a party under Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Munro, with 10 guns, made a sally, but was driven back by Captain Bean, of the 25th Dragoons, who commanded the troops left for the protection of the camp.

79.—During the night, the Garrison kept up a heavy fire, and bombarded the camp, but with little effect, a few followers and horses having been killed and wounded; and on the morning of the 12th, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs changed his ground for a greater distance from the fort, and delivered over the command of the force to Colonel Davis, who, although labouring under severe indisposition, with that zeal and ardor which has so eminently marked his conduct during the late transactions, proceeded from Mysore, and established his Head-quarters in camp.

80.—It appeared, from the report of the prisoners (which has been subsequently confirmed) that the officers had, by misrepresentations, deluded the unfortunate men under their command, and had succeeded in persuading them, that the Dewan of Mysore was in rebellion, and that they were marching in concert with the European force from Bangalore, for the purpose of securing the fort of Seringapatam for the British Government.

81.—In consequence of the critical state of affairs in Hyderabad, we deemed it expedient to appoint Colonel Close to the command of the subsidiary force, under a conviction, that his rank, eminent talents, and distinguished character, would contribute most essentially to re-establish discipline and subordination in that force.

82.—We dispatched to that officer, and to Major-General Pater, commanding the northern division of the Army, copies of the Orders of the 26th of July, leaving it to the discretion of these officers to carry the Orders into execution or not, as circumstances might render advisable.

83.—General Pater did not deem it expedient to attempt the execution of the Orders at Masulpatam, under an apprehension, as he stated, that he would have aggravated the spirit of revolt which reigned in that Garrison.

84.—Considerable apprehension had been excited in the minds of the officers of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, by the appointment of Colonel Close to the command of that force, as his appointment was ascribed by the officers to a design on the part of the Government of employing his influence with the native troops, for the purpose of separating them from the European officers.

85.—While Colonel Close was on his way to Hyderabad, he received a Letter from

[No. 2. B.]

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

from the officers of the Hyderabad force; in which they intimated that his services were not required, in a military capacity, as commandant of the force; but that in conjunction with Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, he might be useful at the Presidency in promoting the cause of the Army. They therefore recommended him to pursue his journey to Madras, but in any event to halt at one stage from Hyderabad. A paper of Proposals containing four articles, which they termed their Ultimatum, and which was similar to the Paper which had been transmitted by them to the Government, was subjoined to their Letter.

86.—Colonel Close arrived at Hyderabad on the 3d of August, and determined to lose no time in carrying the Orders of the 26th July into effect.

87.—As preparatory to the execution of this measure, he resolved to place himself at the head of the troops, and to endeavour to establish his authority over them.

88.—For the details of Colonel Close's proceedings on the 3d of August, with a view to the accomplishment of that object, we beg leave to refer your honourable Committee to his Report of that date.

89.—On the day following a Letter was addressed by the officers of the subsidiary force to Colonel Close, stating that his conduct in the execution of the Orders of Government being highly prejudicial to that confidence which subsisted between the Sepoys and their officers, and subversive of that discipline which they were anxious to maintain; they required him to depart from Hyderabad in the course of that day, intimating, that on the event of his refusal, more unpleasant and decisive measures would be adopted with regard to him.

90.—For the reason stated in his Letter of the 4th of August, Colonel Close left Hyderabad and retired slowly towards Pooniah.

91.—The zealous and spirited exertions of that highly distinguished officer on this trying occasion, although they failed in their object of immediately establishing his authority over the force, produced the most salutary impression on the minds both of the officers and men, and essentially contributed to the favourable and important result which soon afterwards occurred.

92.—The officers at Hyderabad could have no doubt of the general objects which the Government had in view in the appointment of Colonel Close to the command of the subsidiary force; that they were aware that they had already incurred the penalty of mutiny and rebellion, they were bound to support what was termed the cause of the Army, by the most solemn pledges, they had in fact been the instigators of rebellion throughout the Army, which looked up to them for support; and they felt that if Colonel Close were allowed to assume the command of the force, his well-known character, and personal weight and influence with the native troops, would speedily remove the veil which they had drawn over their own conduct, and by opening the eyes of the Sepoys to the guilt and destruction in which their officers were endeavouring to involve them, at once defeat their plans.

93.—With the view of preventing this result, and maintaining their influence over the minds of the troops, various misrepresentations were circulated among them. Private information was received, that the men were told that it was the intention of Government to disband half the battalions, to reduce the pay of both officers and men, and in the event of resistance being made to these arrangements, that the King's troops would be ordered to march against them, and put them all to the sword. The men were at the same time assured that their officers were determined to protect them, to stand by them to the last, and to assist them in opposing the unjust and arbitrary decrees of a Government equally hostile to them all. Other arguments of this nature were employed to mislead and irritate the minds of the native troops, and they were particularly cautioned against Colonel Close, who they were informed was charged with the execution of these obnoxious measures.

94.—The most vigilant exertions were also employed by the officers, to suppress and keep from the knowledge of the men, the General Orders and Proclamations which we had deemed it expedient to address to the native troops, and also to conceal from them the line of conduct adopted by the native officers and men at the other stations of the Army.

[No. 2. B.]

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

95.—Under these circumstances, and at the same time awed by the presence, and probably by the threats of their officers, it cannot be matter of surprise that the men should have resisted at the moment the strenuous endeavours of Colonel Close to establish his authority over them. But the deep impression which the conduct of Colonel Close on the 8th August produced on their minds, soon became apparent: it induced them to reflect upon the situation of affairs; it discovered to them the real views and designs of their officers; and we are persuaded, that its immediate effects essentially contributed to the early submission of the officers, by convincing them that the men would not join in their plans of revolt.

96.—Upon the departure of Colonel Close from Hyderabad, the Committee at that station dispatched a requisition to the detachment at Jaulnah to join them without delay. Several applications to the same effect had been previously made to the detachment at Jaulnah, with which they had not however thought proper to comply.

97.—The spirit of rebellion appeared to break out now among all the Company's troops which had not been secured on the side of the Government by the operation of our Orders of the 26th July, and daily manifested itself in open acts of violence, outrage, and revolt.

98.—The officers at Hyderabad, in addition to their requisitions to the troops at Jaulnah, summoned the corps at Masulipatam, and in the northern Circars, to join them with all expedition; and no doubt can be entertained that they had resolved to persevere in the guilt of rebellion, and to march into the Carnatic for the purpose of subverting the Government.

(No. 38.) 99.—The troops at Masulipatam continued in a state of open mutiny, and had actually made the necessary preparations for their march towards Hyderabad.

(No. 38.) 100.—A Garrison Order directing the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march, and Orders to the different departments to prepare the necessary equipments for their accommodation, were issued by Major Storey as senior officer.

101.—The officers of the 1st battalion of the 24th Regiment at Ellore, seized the person of their Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, who had formed a plan to remove them from the exercise of the military functions, and drove him from the place.

102.—This zealous and spirited officer had ascertained, that the whole of the officers of his battalion were hostile to the authority of the Government, and had entered into the rebellious combination which pervaded so large a proportion of the Army. He accordingly determined to remove them from the exercise of authority, and by these means to secure the fidelity of his corps; and he would have succeeded in the execution of this determination, but for the treachery of his native adjutant, to whom he had communicated his intention, and who betrayed him to the officers.

103.—The battalions at Samulcottah, Chicacole, and Vizagapatam, had seized the public treasure in their respective districts, and commenced their march to the southward, for the purpose of joining the Hyderabad subsidiary force, and the Garrison of Masulipatam.

104.—The garrison of Seringapatam continued in a state of active hostility against the troops of the Government, and it was concluded that the force at Jaulnah would commence their march immediately to join the rebellious troops at Hyderabad, and in the northern Circars.

(No 36 and 39.) 105.—A large proportion of the officers of the Company's service had now placed themselves in a state of declared rebellion to their country; and in situations where they still retained the command of their corps, they had employed misrepresentation, seduction, promises, and threats, to engage their men to support them, and had actually commenced a civil war.

106.—Having found that measures of moderation and forbearance were entirely nugatory, that we had appealed in vain to the discipline, duty, national attachment, and professional honour of the Company's officers; that, on the contrary, the spirit of rebellion was daily gaining ground, and threatened the most calamitous consequences to the British empire in India; we felt ourselves compelled to have recourse to the most vigorous and decided measures for the preservation of the State, and to prepare

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

17

[No. 2. B.]

Gen. Letter, Secret
Dep. 10th Sept.
1809.

prepare even for the employment of a military force for the suppression of this daring and unprecedented revolt. In this arduous situation, it was a most gratifying circumstance, that the distinguished zeal and loyalty of His Majesty's troops, and of a considerable number of the most respectable of the Company's officers, the favourable result of the decided measures which we had already adopted, and the timely assistance which we received from the Governments of Ceylon and Bombay, enabled us to make the most efficient arrangements for the prompt suppression of this unnatural rebellion.

107.—The operation of the Orders of the 26th of July had secured the services of all the native troops to the southward of the river Kistnah, with the exception of the garrison of Seringapatam; and in addition to His Majesty's regiments serving on this Establishment, a regiment of European infantry had arrived from Bombay, a large proportion of two regiments, and a detachment of Royal Artillery from Ceylon, and another of His Majesty's regiments was on its march from Goa.

108.—The only troops in rebellion which could oppose resistance in the field to the British forces, were those at Hyderabad, Jaulnah, and in the northern division of the Army; and it appeared to be indispensably requisite, that a considerable body of troops should be put in motion towards Hyderabad, for the purpose of reducing the force there at the earliest practicable moment, of preventing their march to the southward, in the event of their having determined to adopt that course of proceeding, of maintaining tranquillity in the dominions of his Highness the Nizam, of preventing the incursion of any of the large bodies of predatory horse which were assembled on our northern frontier, and generally, of acting in support of the interests of the State, as circumstances might dictate.

109.—Arrangements were accordingly made for the formation of a force in the Ceded Districts, of 12,000 men, of which upwards of 4,000 consisted of Europeans, and it was intended to place this force under the command of Colonel Close, who was returning slowly from Hyderabad, in order that he might be in readiness to join it. A respectable force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Davis blockaded Seringapatam, and maintained the public authority in Mysore.

110.—A considerable detachment was formed in the southern division under Colonel Wilkinson, and put in motion towards Tinnevely, for the purpose of securing tranquillity in Travancore; and an efficient force, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hare, was retained in the vicinity of the Presidency, in order to protect the seat of Government, and be in readiness to support the public authority in any other quarter.

111.—These arrangements were conducted by the officers to whom they were entrusted, with the greatest zeal and energy, and were calculated to suppress the rebellion at an early period of time.

112.—Lieutenant-Colonel Couran, with the force* placed under his command, commenced his march from the Mount on the 13th of August. This force proceeded to Gootty, the point of junction with the troops from Goa and the Ceded Districts.

113.—We judged it to be expedient, at this momentous juncture, to publish to the Army a General Order (dated the 12th of August) stating the measures of moderation and forbearance which we had pursued, with respect to the disaffected officers, the obstinate and criminal perseverance of those officers in a course of sedition and revolt, and the necessity which was imposed on us, of adopting the most strenuous and determined measures for the maintenance of the public authority, and the preservation of the national interests.

114.—We have already stated, that the native troops, at all the stations where the presence of His Majesty's Regiments facilitated the enforcement of our Orders of the 26th July, manifested the most unshaken fidelity to the State; but as these Orders could not be carried into effect at Hyderabad, Jaulnah, and in the Northern Division, the Sepoys, ignorant of the real situation of affairs, continued under the influence and controul of their European officers.

115.—We, however, omitted no suitable means of rendering the whole of the Native Army acquainted with the real designs of their European officers; a General Order was published for this purpose, on the 3d of August, stating, that we judged it proper

* 400 of H. M. 22d Dragoons; the 7th N. Cavalry; and 2 Squadrons of Horse Artillery, with the Gallopers; H. M. 2d Battalion Royal; H. M. 66th and 69th Regiments; 2d Battalion 8th and 14th Battalions 20th N. I.; one hundred and fifty of the Royal Artillery.

(No. 40.)

(No. 39.)

[No. 2. B.]
(No. 34.)
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

to announce to the native troops, that the very improper conduct of some of the European officers of the Company's service, and the refusal of others to acknowledge their allegiance to the Government, had rendered it indispensably necessary to remove, for a time, a considerable number of European officers from the exercise of authority. That this measure, however, would not in any respect affect the situation of the native troops, who must know, that their first duty is to the Government which they serve, and from which all authority is derived. That we continued to entertain the same solicitude for the welfare and comfort of the native troops, which had been invariably manifested by the British Government. That we had no intention of making any change in their situation, and that we expected the native troops would display, on every emergency, the unshaken fidelity to Government, which constitutes the first duty of a soldier; that they would obey with zeal the orders of the officers whom the Government might place in authority over them; that they would refuse a belief to all reports calculated to agitate their minds, and diminish their confidence in the Government; and that they would not allow themselves to be involved in measures in any respect adverse to their duty and allegiance.

116.—We concluded by expressing our approbation of the good conduct which had been recently manifested by the native troops at the Presidency, in the camp, at the Mount, at Trichinopoly, and Vellore; and by declaring our confidence, that their behaviour would be equally correct and loyal at all other stations of the Army. Translations of this Order were circulated, and communications were made to all the native corps, calling upon them to adhere to their allegiance and duty.

(No. 34.) 117.—A Proclamation was also issued on the 9th of August, declaring that all troops, moving without orders, were to be considered to be in open rebellion against the Government, and to be opposed accordingly, by all civil and military officers.

118.—These measures produced the most beneficial effects, and, together with the impression made by Colonel Close's exertions at Hyderabad, on the 3d of August, induced the native troops there to express to their officers, their determination to adhere to their allegiance to the Government, and not to march without our orders. This circumstance, combined with the advance of the large force in movement towards Hyderabad, and our declared determination to maintain our authority, discovered to the officers the desperate situation in which they were involved. In a private Letter of the 6th of August, from the Resident at Hyderabad to the military secretary of our President, it was suggested, that a general amnesty would induce the force to return to their allegiance, as they now saw nothing but ruin could attend their further perseverance in their criminal course of proceeding. Any intention, however, of granting an amnesty, or of listening to any terms but unconditional submission to authority, was distinctly disavowed in our President's reply to Captain Sydenham.

119.—On the 11th August the whole of the officers of the subsidiary force spontaneously subscribed the Declaration of the 26th July, offered their unconditional submission to the authority of the Government, and, in an Address to the Right honourable the Governor-General (whose arrival was daily expected at the Presidency) expressed a hope, that his Lordship would be pleased to grant a general amnesty to the Army, for the part they had taken in the late irregularities. They, at the same time, circulated to several of the stations of the Army, a Paper, stating that imperious circumstances and mature reflection had induced them to sign the Declaration, and that they earnestly entreated their brother officers to follow their example, and submit to the authority of the Government.

120.—An Address of the most violent and intemperate nature, dated the 7th of August, had been received by us from the garrison at Masulipatam. The events, however, which took place at Hyderabad, on the 11th of August, soon opened the eyes of that Garrison to a sense of their situation.

121.—We have already stated, that at an early stage of the mutiny at Masulipatam, we had authorized the grant of a Pardon to the men, with the view of separating their cause from that of their officers; but that Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm had not judged it to be expedient to carry that measure into effect.

122.—The Orders of the 26th of July had been transmitted to Major-General Pater, but, as we have before observed, that officer abstained from making any attempt to carry them into execution.

123.—Although

[No. 2. B.]
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

123.—Although the men were not originally disposed to deviate from their duty, it was probable that the scenes of irregularity in which they had now been so long engaged, would have almost eradicated from their minds all sense of subordination; we nevertheless were not without hopes that they might still be recalled to their duty, and were of opinion that a proclamation of Pardon might induce them to submit to the authority of the Government, and save themselves from the punishment due to their crimes. We accordingly repeated our instructions on this subject to Major-General Pater, who having paraded the troops, made a tender of Pardon to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Madras European regiment, and to the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 2nd battalion 19th regiment Native Infantry, upon condition that they would support his authority, and return to their duty to the State. This offer, however, was generally rejected, with a considerable degree of clamour, because their officers were not included in the Pardon.

124.—From the confidence with which the officers allowed General Pater to communicate with the men, it may be concluded that they had fully prepared them for the occasion, and that they had completely succeeded in extinguishing in their minds all sense of duty and discipline.

125.—On the 16th of August, however, the officers at Masulipatam having received intelligence of the submission of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, Major Storey and Captain Andrews addressed a Letter to General Pater, stating, that the time was arrived when they found that they could no longer oppose the authority of the Government without injury to the interests of their country; that they therefore invited him to assume the command of the Garrison, and pledged themselves, upon their honour, to obey all his commands, and submit entirely to his authority. On the same day General Pater proceeded to the fort, for the purpose of assuming the command, and of receiving the signatures of the officers to the Declaration of Allegiance.

126.—General Pater found the Garrison in a state of the greatest agitation, arising from the apprehension, on the part of the men of the Madras European regiment, that this sudden change in the conduct of the officers, and their readiness to sign the Declaration, indicated an intention of deserting their cause, and of abandoning them to punishment; General Pater, in consequence, judged it to be expedient not to present the Declaration to the officers for signature, and to rest satisfied with the willingness which all of them had manifested to subscribe it.

127.—The agitation, however, continued among the men; they assembled tumultuously, and threatened to shoot any officer who should offer to sign the Declaration. General Pater states, that not knowing to what extremes this agitation might lead, and apprehensive of the occurrence of a scene of disorder, he was induced to yield to the clamours of the soldiery, and promise, in the name of the Government, a general Pardon to both officers and men.

128.—This proceeding pacified the men for the moment, but they still were unable to account for the sudden change in the plans of their officers, and continued to apprehend some concealed treachery towards themselves.

129.—The confusion and disorder prevailed during the whole of the next day, and 180 men of the European Regiment, with a few artillery-men, came to the determination of proceeding to Madras. To this resolution General Pater appears to have given his consent, and the party marched under charge of officers who were selected by the men, and who were permitted by General Pater to accompany them. After the departure of this Detachment, tranquillity and subordination were completely restored in the Garrison, and the whole of the officers signed the Declaration.

130.—The treasure which had been seized at Cocanada was restored by the officers who had taken possession of it, on finding, as they stated, that the general opposition of the Army to the measures of the Government ought no longer to exist.

131.—The first battalion of the 11th Regiment also returned to Samulcottah, and the officers signed the Declaration.

132.—All the officers in the Northern Division followed the example of the Garrison of Masulipatam, and signed the Declaration successively, as intelligence reached them of the submission of the Hyderabad force.

132.

133.—Major

[No. 2. B.]

(No. 42.)
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

133.—Major-General Pater took upon himself to extend the Pardon, which he had granted to the Garrison of Masulipatam, to all the officers in the Northern Division. We considered it our duty, however, to lose no time in distinctly disavowing the Pardon granted by General Pater, as being an act for which he had no authority. We at the same time directed the Madras European Regiment, and the battalion of the 19th regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to the Presidency, with a view to remove them from a scene where they had witnessed every species of disorder and irregularity, and of bringing them more immediately under the controul of authority.

(No. 43.)

134.—Whilst these occurrences were passing to the northward, Lieutenant-Colonel Davis had continued to blockade Seringapatam, and to cut off all supplies from the Garrison.

135.—A sally had been made on the Mysore side, under the command of Captain Turner, but without any effect; and several letters had been addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bell to the Governor, and to Major-General Gowdie, the contents of which were of the same extravagant nature as those of the letter from that officer already noticed. When the officers, however, received information that the force at Hyderabad had submitted unconditionally, and that there was no prospect of their obtaining support and assistance, the whole of the troops which composed the Garrison surrendered at discretion, and marched out in the morning of the 23d of August, leaving their arms upon the parade; the corps were separated, and marched to different stations at a considerable distance from the fort, to await our orders respecting them. The Declaration, with the signatures of the officers in Seringapatam, was accompanied by a very intemperate and seditious Address to the Governor-General, by no means consistent with a returning sense of duty.

136.—The senior officer of the Garrison, the officers commanding corps, and those who had been particularly active in the rebellion, were ordered into close arrest, and the remainder of the officers were placed in arrest at large, until such time as the pleasure of the Governor-General should be known respecting them.

137.—The Artillery and the Native Battalions had their arms restored to them, and those corps were placed under the orders of officers in His Majesty's service.

138.—The detachment at Jaulnah, in compliance with the requisition of the Hyderabad force, already noticed, quitted their post, and advanced towards Hyderabad on the 10th of August, the troops having been previously harangued by Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, with the view of ensuring their steady adherence to the cause of the officers.

(No. 44.)

139.—The annexed Declarations, several copies of which were found in the private Letters from Jaulnah, intercepted by our orders, signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, and the whole of the misguided officers of that detachment, and circulated previously to their march, will, no doubt, be perused by your honourable Committee with equal concern and astonishment.

(No. 33.)

140.—On the 15th of August the force reached Partorr, about thirty miles to the southward of Jaulnah: at this place they received information from the officers at Hyderabad, that they had submitted to the authority of the Government, and that the presence of the Jaulnah force was neither required nor wished for by the officers of the force at Hyderabad. The Jaulnah force, in consequence, returned to that station, where they arrived on the 18th of August.

141.—Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton subsequently endeavoured to justify his own conduct, by stating, that the troops having resolved on proceeding without him, he thought it advisable to accompany them, in order to prevent bloodshed, and that he had with difficulty prevailed upon them to return to Jaulnah.

(No. 33.)

142.—The intercepted letters, however, leave no room to doubt, that he was the leader in the rebellious proceeding of the force under his command; and a degree of guilt attaches to his conduct, proportionate to the importance of the charge confided to him.

143.—The submission of the force at Jaulnah completely terminated the daring course of opposition to the public authority, which had been pursued by the disaffected officers, and the whole Army returned to its duty.

144.—It

144.—It will be a most satisfactory reflection to your honourable Committee, that this highly important result has been obtained without the least compromise of the authority of the Government, and without involving a condition in any respect incompatible with its honour and dignity.

145.—We have every reason to believe that the troops at Hyderabad would not have marched against the Government, and that the disaffected officers would every where have been very soon entirely abandoned by their men, if they had persisted in their course of revolt. Even if they had experienced a firmer support to their cause from the troops to the northward of the Kistnah, they could not have sustained the attack of the powerful force which would have been brought against them. By their timely submission they averted the afflicting consequences which, in either case, must have fallen on themselves. That submission is regarded by us with sentiments of the most cordial satisfaction, as it has afforded to the public interests all the advantages of success, without the evils of a contest in arms.

146.—It is a most gratifying part of our duty, to express to your honourable Committee, the sentiments of approbation and confidence that have been excited in our minds by the conduct of parts of the Army acting under this Government. Our first acknowledgments are due to His Majesty's troops, who have manifested, with scarcely an exception, the greatest zeal, loyalty, obedience and discipline, during the late commotions. Although endeavours were employed to seduce some of His Majesty's troops from their duty, they were resisted with the most honourable firmness. Our confidence in the support of the troops of His Majesty's Service, afforded considerable encouragement to the prosecution of those decided measures, which have saved the Government from the evils of anarchy and military usurpation. Indeed, the exemplary conduct of those troops was conspicuous on every occasion, and gives them the strongest claims to the approbation of their Sovereign and their Country.

147.—A number of able and respectable officers of the Company's service, also displayed during the whole of the transactions which we have described, a zealous spirit of patriotism, and afforded, by their steady adherence to their duty, by their exertions and example, a useful and seasonable support to the measures of the Government. The conduct of the native troops particularly deserves our commendation. Exposed to seduction by officers to whom they were taught to look up with sentiments of respect and obedience, and naturally ignorant of the true situation of affairs, they were placed in a situation particularly calculated to mislead them from their duty. Notwithstanding these circumstances, the native troops manifested a firm and unshaken attachment to their allegiance, they obeyed with steadiness, cheerfulness and zeal, the officers whom we placed in authority over them, and abandoned the cause of their officers whenever they had the means of discovering their real designs. The conduct of the native troops entitles them, in an eminent degree, to the confidence of the Government, and removes any doubts that may have been excited by former events of their fidelity and attachment.

148.—To express to your honourable Committee our sentiments respecting all the officers who merit our approbation, would extend this Report beyond the limits which we are desirous of prescribing to ourselves. But we consider it to be an act of indispensable justice, to express our sense of the benefit which the public interests have derived from the assistance which we received from Major-General Gowdie, the officer commanding the Army in Chief, who, throughout the late period of commotion, has manifested the same honourable and loyal principles which have always distinguished his character, and who, by his conduct and example, has afforded us the most important aid in maintaining the public authority.

149.—It is also our duty to bring to the notice of your honourable Committee, the zealous and able conduct, in the execution of our orders, of Major-General Croker, commanding in the Ceded Districts, Colonel Close, Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the southern division of the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Conran, who commanded the troops at Fort St. George, Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, commanding in Mysore, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hare, commanding the centre division of the Army.

150.—We have great pleasure in being able to state, that the internal tranquillity of the Company's dominions under this Presidency, suffered no interruption during the late commotions in the Army. The revenues have been realized in the most satisfactory manner, and no disposition has been manifested by the people to take advantage of those commotions. Our external relations have also continued uninterrupted.

312.

F

151.—We

[No. 2. B.]

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

[No. 2. B.]

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

151.—We have already stated to your honourable Committee, in our Letter of the 6th instant, that we had reserved, for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor-General, the measures which it may be necessary to adopt with respect to the officers who have been principally concerned in the late criminal proceedings, as well as any arrangements which may be requisite to afford to the Government complete security against the recurrence of similar disorders.

We have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sirs,
your faithful, humble servants,

Fort St. George,
10th Sept. 1809.

G. H. BARLOW,
W. PETRIE,
T. OAKES,
JAS. H. CASAMAJOR.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

To Major-General Gowdie, commanding the Army.

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

SIR,

IT is with regret I have to state to you, that the Government Order of the 1st of May, has caused an uneasiness in the minds of the greater part of the Company's officers belonging to this force. They had certainly shewn the greatest degree of moderation, in regard to the events which have of late so much agitated the Army, and, I am persuaded, were anxious to avoid any discussion that could disturb their quiet; but, unfortunately, they conceived that, by the Order in question, the Army would suppose they implicitly approved of some late acts of Government, which, I am sorry to say, is not the case, notwithstanding the respectful and proper silence the officers have shewn.

As soon as I heard the effect the Order had, I used my influence in strongly recommending a continuation of the same conduct, which had been marked by the approbation of Government, stated how creditable it was to the force, and that the Order was of course never intended to convey an idea of the subsidiary force approving or disapproving the acts of Government, but, merely in justice to the officers, took notice of their correct conduct. An impression of a contrary nature is, however, so strong in the minds of the great majority, that I have no doubt they will not rest satisfied until it is explained.

To give orders against the promulgation of an Address, which, I was convinced, would be made, was likely only to cause irritation, and not be attended with any good effect, but I used all the influence I possessed, to urge the officers, in any expression of their sentiments, not to permit the most distant idea being entertained, that any act contrary to the strict rules of honour, order, and subordination, would be supported by them, or that they would ever deviate from the line of conduct which their profession required of them, and which their country would approve of.

From what I hear, and I have no doubt of the fact, the greater part of the officers mean to make it known to the officers of the Army, that they deem it necessary, in consequence of the Orders of the 1st May, to explain to them, that by no means they approve of the suspension, without trial, of so many of their brother officers, and that they shall endeavour to support them by every legal means, but with temper, firmness, and dignity. At the same time, whilst they thus avow their sentiments, they will persevere in the observance of that spirit of order, discipline, and subordination, they have hitherto observed, being convinced, their best mode of obtaining redress is to shew their superiors that, by their moderation and forbearance, they deserve it.

I have spoken to several officers on this subject, and I can venture to say, if an Address is sent forth, the sentiments contained in it will be nearly similar to what I have stated, that the expressions will be moderate and respectful, and that the whole of the proceedings of this force will continue to be marked by a temperate conduct, and conformable to the rules of discipline and subordination.

Secunderabad,
15th May 1809.

THO. G. MONTRESOR.
Lieutenant-Colonel.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, commanding the Subsidiary Force serving with
His Highness the Nizam.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your Letter of the 15th instant, and I beg leave to assure you, that I entirely participate in the sentiments of concern which you have expressed at the officers under your command being dissatisfied at having acted in strict conformity to the principles of their duty, and having deserved and obtained the approbation of the Government under which they serve. These officers must, on the least reflection, be convinced, that the

the Orders of Government, to which they are pleased to object, had no reference whatever to their separate opinions as individuals, but applied solely to their meritorious and zealous conduct, in having refused their signature to an Address, which they must have known were repugnant to the first and most obvious rules of discipline, allegiance, and duty. It was the earnest desire of the Governor in Council, that the Orders of the 1st May, and the example of punishment, which the most urgent obligations of public duty bound him to announce in these Orders, should put a stop to the proceedings, equally discreditable to the discipline of the Army, and dangerous to the national interests in India. The line of conduct proposed to be followed by the troops at Hyderabad, is calculated to prolong those proceedings, and to aggravate the evils which have already resulted from them; and it is accordingly indisputably requisite that the most vigorous measures should be adopted, for the purpose of preventing the further agitation of questions so entirely adverse to the public interests. I am therefore induced to desire, that you will prohibit, in the most positive and decided manner, any combinations of officers, or the circulation of any Address for the purpose, hostile to the measures of Government; and that you will put under an arrest, and send to the Presidency for trial, any officer or officers who may be principally concerned in promoting these unjustifiable proceedings. Combinations of this description have been repeatedly prohibited by the orders of the Court of Directors, of the Supreme Government, and the Government of Fort St. George; they are calculated to subvert the foundations of authority, and to reflect the greatest disgrace on the military character of the Service; and those which have occurred, afford to the Authorities in Europe the strongest proofs of the necessity of the course of measures pursued by this Government, and will render the continuance of the same line of measures unavoidably necessary, until the officers of the Army manifest the respect, submission, obedience, and zeal, which they owe to their country, to the principles of their profession, and to the reputation of the service to which they belong.

I am also to desire that you will be pleased to assemble the officers commanding corps, to read this Letter to them, and to inform them, that any combination of officers, however limited, for the purpose of signing an Address in opposition to the proceedings of Government, will be considered as disobedience of Orders, and render those officers liable to be tried by a Court Martial for that offence.

The high opinion which I entertain of your firmness and discretion, also lead me to request, that you will adopt, without reference to me, such steps as you may deem necessary to the maintenance of discipline among the troops under your command; but I encourage a confident assurance, that no necessity will be found to exist for the adoption of such measures.

(Signed) F. GOWDIE,
M. G. Commanding.

Fort St. George, 23d May 1809.

Dear Sir,

Secunderabad, 18th May 1809.

You will probably have heard, that the Government Order of the 1st of May caused a considerable agitation among the officers of this force, and has, in spite of my earnest recommendation to the contrary, led to an Address to the Army.

I have already written officially on this subject to Major-General Gowdie, to whom I have stated generally what has passed; and I think it best no further official communication should be made from me; but at the same time I think it right the Governor should be fully informed of what I have done, to enable him to judge whether I have acted conformably to his wishes. It is for this purpose I now take the liberty of addressing you, and request you will make the contents of this Letter known to him, but not consider it as an official document, unless the Governor deems it necessary.

Two days after the arrival of the Order of the 1st of May, I learnt the uneasiness it caused; I therefore used all my influence in endeavouring to prevail on the force to persevere in abstaining from any kind of an Address, stating how creditable the line of conduct was which they had hitherto pursued, how strongly our profession required of us to adhere to discipline and subordination, to wait patiently for the decision of the highest authorities upon those subjects which were referred to them, and in the mean while to discharge their duty to the Government, conformable to the conduct which the Coast Army had always observed, and their country claimed of them.

But I found the idea of an Address was too warmly taken up to be abandoned, and that any strong measures I might take to repress it, would not only cause a violation, and perhaps prevent my being thoroughly acquainted with what was going on. It became then of the utmost consequence that I should get the entire confidence of the officers, and I wrote a Letter to one of the senior ones, giving him my sentiments, and earnestly entreating that no idea might go abroad to the Army of the force acting but in strict conformity to the rules of discipline and subordination. What has passed in consequence of this has been detailed in my official letters to Major-General Gowdie, and I am happy to say, the conduct I pursued towards the officers, has been returned on their parts by a confidence which is highly creditable to them. In a Letter addressed to me by the senior officers, they regret that circumstances prevented my wishes, in all respects, being gratified; but that they intend to follow that line of conduct which has hitherto obtained my approbation, and that of their superiors, and for which the Coast Army has ever been distinguished. They further say, that being sensible of what they are pleased to term my honourable, open, and candid conduct towards them, they will ever wish to accord with my views, and support my plans for the good of the service in general, and of the Hyderabad subsidiary force in particular.

In short, I have done all I could to prevent an Address of any nature going abroad, and when

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Sic Orig.

[No. 2. B.]
Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

when finding I was not likely to succeed, I used my influence, that it might be as respectful to Government as possible.

It may, perhaps, be thought I might have taken stronger measures, but you will of course understand that nothing of this matter ever came officially before me; and I am fully persuaded the line of conduct I adopted was that which is likely to be attended with most benefit to the Service, and, I hope, meets with the approbation of the Governor.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,
(Signed) THO' G. MONTRESOR.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay,
&c. &c. &c.

Dear Sir,

Fort St. George, 27th May 1809.

I have communicated your Letter of the 18th instant to Sir George Barlow, the Commander in Chief has also communicated to him your Letter of the 15th instant, and his reply to that Letter dated the 23d instant. The sentiments expressed in General Gowdie's Letter, correspond so entirely with the opinion entertained by Sir George Barlow, respecting the late unexpected conduct of the officers at Hyderabad, (which is in direct opposition to the Orders of Government published in December 1799, and adverted to in General Gowdie's Circular Letter of the 10th April last,) that it is only necessary to express his entire concurrence in those sentiments. The high opinion which Sir George Barlow entertains of your judgment and firmness, and your well-known attachment to the principles of good order and subordination, leave him no room to doubt that you will, without referring for Orders, exert the powers vested in you for the suppression of proceedings of so reprehensible a nature, and which cannot fail to be attended with all the injurious consequences, both to the honour and interests of the Army and to the public welfare, so fully described in Major-General Gowdie's Letter.

I remain, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

To Colonel Montrefor. (Signed) R. BARCLAY, M. S.

No. 2.

Copy of a Letter from the Officers of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to the Officers of the Madras Army.

Gentlemen,

IN the late Government Orders, dated May the 1st, the conduct of the officers of this force, with respect to the late occurrences, is particularly mentioned in terms of approbation.

This unexpected compliment may probably have impressed our brother officers throughout the Army with the idea that that we have tacitly approved of those acts of Government, to which the Orders refer, and that we are divested of those sentiments and feelings which have been excited throughout the Army.

Under these impressions, we feel it a duty incumbent on us to declare, that we have viewed with the most lively emotions of concern those extreme acts of power and exertion of authority, by which so many valuable and respectable officers have been displaced from their commands, and suspended the service; and while we assure you of our resolution to contribute to the support of those officers, who have incurred the displeasure of Government for their exertions in a cause which we must pronounce to be just, we shall be ready to contribute in any legal measures of temperance, dignity and firmness, which may be thought effectual to remove the cause of the present discontent, and to restore our brother officers to the honourable situations from which they have been removed.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers.

Sir,

Jaulna, 20th May 1809.

It was with a mixed feeling of surprise and concern, that we, the undersigned officers of the detachment from the H. S. F. serving in Berar, perused the General Order of the 1st instant, removing you from the important command of the Army in Travancore, the operations of which you had conducted with so much zeal, energy and success, thereby adding to the distinguished estimation in which you had always been held. The mortification with which your brother officers beheld your removal, almost in the hour of victory, was greatly heightened by the consideration, that it was occasioned by your spirited endeavours in support of their honour and interest; endeavours of which they are gratefully sensible, and which entitle you to their warmest acknowledgments.

Under the impression of these feelings, we beg leave to assure you, that it will impart to us great satisfaction to promote, to the utmost of our ability, the common cause in which we consider ourselves united with you, and to adopt every proper measure which may be judged effectual towards re-establishing you in that important situation, from which you have been so undeservedly displaced.

Impressed with similar sentiments with respect to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage, and the manner in which he has been treated, we take the liberty of requesting that you will communicate the same to him. We further beg you to convey to Captain Coombe, the regret we feel at seeing him deprived of his situation, for his activity in promoting measures beneficial to the cause of the Army.

To

To Lieutenant Colonel Bell, late Commandant of Artillery.

Sir,

It was with a mixed feeling of surprise and concern, that we the undersigned officers of the H. S. F. serving in Berar, perused the General Order of the 1st instant, removing you from the important command of the Coast Artillery, which you have hitherto held with so much credit to yourself, satisfaction to your corps, and advantage to the Service at large. The mortification with which your brother officers received your removal, was greatly heightened by the consideration, that it was owing to your spirited zeal in support of their honour and interest; of this they are highly sensible, and warmly accord in tendering you their grateful acknowledgments.

Under the impression of these feelings, we beg leave to assure you, that it will impart to us great satisfaction to promote to the utmost of our ability the common cause, in which we consider ourselves united with you, and to adopt every proper measure which may be judged effectual towards re-establishing you in that important situation from which you have been so undeservedly displaced.

To the honourable Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger.

Sir,

We the undersigned officers of the detachment from the H. S. F. serving in Berar, were affected with equal surprise and concern, by the publication of the General Order of the 1st instant, suspending you from the rank which you have hitherto held in the Coast Army, with honour to yourself and advantage to your country.

It forms no small aggravation of our concern, to observe that so arbitrary a measure appears to have been adopted for no other reason, than that you had nobly exerted yourself to oppose the degradation, and pave the way for redressing the grievances, of the Service to which you belong.

Actuated, as we believe you have been, by considerations so disinterested and patriotic, we hasten to assure you, that we consider your cause as our own, and that we cannot advert to the undeserved treatment which you have experienced, and to the loss which we must necessarily sustain, by being deprived of your presence in the present important conjuncture, without expressing to you the sentiments of esteem with which we view your spirited and exemplary conduct.

To these sentiments, we have only to add our determination to contribute, in common with the rest of your brother officers, to the support of your cause, and that of your fellow sufferers, and to entreat that you will permit us to discharge what we feel a duty incumbent upon us, by alleviating every unpleasant circumstance. Meantime our exertions shall not be wanting, in the adoption of such measures as may be deemed proper and effectual towards the restoration of so many respectable officers to the important situations of which they have been so wantonly deprived.

We beg that you will make known these our sentiments to Major D. Morgan and Captain James Grant, whose suspension we regard with similar feelings of regret, and whose conduct highly merits approbation.

To Captain Marshall, late Secretary to the Military Board.

Sir,

It was with mixed sensations of surprise and regret, that we the undersigned officers of the detachment from the H. S. F. serving in Berar, were apprised, by the General Order of the 1st instant, of your having been arbitrarily suspended from that Service, to the interests of which we have ever considered you firmly and honourably attached; that the treatment so unmerited on your part, and so repugnant to those sentiments which your brother officers have always entertained towards you, should have been produced in consequence of your spirited efforts in their cause, affords to us matter of additional and deep concern.

It now becomes our bounden duty to alleviate, to the utmost of our power, every harsh and unpleasant circumstance attached to your present situation. In expressing this conviction, we have reason to be assured we are only concurring in the sentiments of the Army at large, and we hope you will consider this our determination, as an earnest of our resolution to support the cause which you have so ably espoused.

It is with feelings of gratitude, that we the undersigned tender you the tribute of our warmest acknowledgments for the independent manner in which we consider you to have acted; and it is with proud exultation, that we hold up to our brother officers, the noble example you have displayed of a spirited and disinterested zeal for their honour and advantage, unbiassed by any personal considerations of situation, favour, or emolument.

We have only to add our unfeigned sorrow at being deprived of your presence, at a crisis so important as the present.

No. 3.

Dear Sir,

Secunderabad, 30th May 1809.

I HAVE the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your private of the 22d instant, and of your public Letter of the following day, which came by express.

I feel too confident, in the knowledge you must have of my sentiments, to doubt you will impute my not conforming to your Orders, but to the best intentions. It has been by

312.

G

a con-

[No. 2. B.]
Enclosures
in
Gen. Lett.
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

[No. 2. B]
Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Sic Orig.
Quere, fu-
bordination.

a conciliatory conduct, and obtaining the confidence of the officers, that I have been able to prevent an Address being forwarded from hence, which contained expressions less respectful to Government, and of a more exceptionable nature, than that which I lately had occasion to notice. Had I pursued another line of conduct, the Address would have been forwarded in its original form; the contents would have been probably withheld from the officers more immediately in my confidence, and I should be ignorant of what is passing.

I am so perfectly convinced of the temper of the force, that had I acted in conformity to your Orders, every officer in the Company's service, under my orders, (Staff excepted) would have immediately publicly avowed his signing the Address, and been equally implicated in the framing of it. I am further convinced it would have led to a much less temperate Address; and the influence I possess, in urging the officers to a moderate conduct, would be considerably weakened, if not lost. In short, it would irritate them in the highest degree, and, I have no doubt, be attended with the worst consequences. I trust, under these circumstances, you will approve of what I have done, and rest assured, that nothing but a strong conviction on my mind of what I have stated, would make me hesitate in obeying your Orders. If, after what I have stated, you should still be of the same opinion, I must of course conform to your instructions, but I earnestly entreat it may not be insisted on, and that you will rely on my using every exertion of insubordination, and doing that which, at this critical period, is best for the service.

I have now to give you information of a subject that causes me great concern; accounts arrived here by some means yesterday of the serious discontents in other parts of the Army, and of their pursuing measures which must cause the greatest alarm. In consequence of this, I understand a meeting of officers has taken place, and an Address framed, which was privately communicated to me. The object of it was to state to Government the information that had been obtained, of the very alarming state the country is in, and earnestly to recommend the recall of the Orders of the 1st May, regarding the suspension of officers, as the best, and perhaps only means of allaying the ferment: but there were parts of it I thought so objectionable, that, upon my sentiments being known, it has again, I understand, been taken into consideration; and I have some hopes, upon my making you publicly acquainted with the sentiments of the force, no Address will take place; but such is the agitation and warmth it is taken up with by some, that it is impossible to say.

Excuse the liberty I take, in requesting that the contents of this Letter may be made known to Government, as the late hour prevents my writing.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) THO. G. MONTRESOR.

P.S.—A Paper has just been shewn me, which differs a little from that I saw this morning, and though it may not be forwarded, contains the sentiments which I know generally prevail.

(Signed) T. G. M.

P.S.—I am just informed, that my informing you of what is passing, and the sentiments that prevail, has led to dropping the Address altogether, and I believe it to be the case: I shall, however, write to-morrow, in the mean time beg to say, no measure of any nature will take place without my previous knowledge.

(Signed) T. G. M.

Dear Sir,

Secunderabad, 31st May 1809.

In a postscript of the Letter I had the pleasure of addressing to you yesterday, I stated my hopes, that the idea of forwarding an Address from the officers of this force, and which had been so warmly taken up by the greater part of them, would be abandoned. I now write to inform you, that I have learnt, with the greatest satisfaction, that the officers have wisely relinquished all intention of forwarding any Address whatever.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your very faithful servant,

(Signed) T. G. MONTRESOR.

To Major-General Gowdie,
Commanding the Army.

No. 4.

To the honourable Sir G. Barlow, K. B. Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

THE under-signed officers of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, viewing with the most poignant sensations of grief and concern, the present unexampled and alarming crisis, conceive it a duty incumbent upon them, as forming a considerable and respectable part of the Coast Army, and consistent with that anxiety they feel for the public interest and welfare, to come forward, at this period, with a proffer of their sentiments to Government.

The late acts of Government, and particularly the Order of the 1st May, has excited such a serious degree of alarm and apprehension throughout the minds of the officers of the Army, that they fear, nothing but some act of conciliation on your part, can tend to lessen or remove it. This Order, Sir, removing from their situations, and involving in disgrace, so many valuable and respectable officers, for their zeal and exertions in a cause which their acts have rendered sacred to the Army, has excited such great and general irritation, that we have strong reason to fear the most fatal and disastrous consequences. Under these im-

pressions,

pressions, we feel compelled to make some effort to avert the evils we see impending; or, what may be the possible, and probable consequences, the separation of the civil and military authorities. The destruction of all discipline and subordination amongst the Native Troops, the ultimate loss of so large a portion of the British possessions in India, and the dreadful blow it will inflict on the Mother Country; these, Sir, are the fatal prospects we foresee, with the most painful emotions of grief and concern.

We are anxious, Sir, that Government should be undeceived, as to this irritation and discontent being but partially diffused throughout the Army; we are well assured, that, with the exception of a few individuals, holding confidential staff situations, or dependent upon Government's favour and interest, the whole of the officers of the Army possess but one sentiment and opinion relative to the late acts of Government; they are actuated by one common feeling, and consider themselves solemnly pledged to support each other in obtaining redress.

Such, Sir, we are confident, is the general sentiment, and, under this conviction, we cannot but apprehend the fatal effects that may ensue, by a perseverance on the part of Government, in using coercive measures. If the irritation and discontent, as they conceive, were but partially excited, such steps might tend to effect the desired object; but, in the present case, where all are united in a cause which they consider themselves solemnly bound to support, it can only widen the breach, and aggravate the evil.

We trust, Sir, that Government will justly appreciate our motives for coming forward at this period; we are actuated solely by our anxiety for the public good and welfare, by a serious contemplation of the evils we have so much reason to dread, and an ardent desire to avert them. It is by no means our wish or intention to dictate to Government, or comment on their acts; our only object is, to exhort them to a serious consideration of the present crisis, and to induce them to adopt some measures conducive to public tranquillity.

We have no doubt within our own minds, that this much-desired object would be effected, by rescinding the Orders of the 1st of May, and restoring to the Service, and their situations, all those officers who have been suspended. Such an act, we feel confident, would effectually appease that spirit of alarm and irritation which now exists; and the officers of the Army would patiently await the decision of their superiors at home.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Camp, Jaulnah,
15th June 1809.

(Signed by one hundred and fifty-eight officers
of the Jaulnah and Hyderabad Forces.)

Dear Sir,

Secunderabad, 25th June 1809.

Some days before this can reach you, you will, no doubt, have seen an Address which has been forwarded by this force to the Governor; it is therefore needless for me to state what I have understood to be the nature of it, or, perhaps, to notice it at all, did I not think it proper to inform you, that until this day I could not learn any particulars relative to the Address. I am now totally ignorant where it originated; but, from a conversation I have had with some officers, I have reason to believe that the sole object in forwarding the Address was, that Government should be truly informed of the real sentiments of the Army.

If there has, on any occasion, been improper language used, regarding the acts of superior authority, it is a justice I owe the senior officers to say, that their influence has been used to keep it within the bounds of propriety; and, if I could approve of the Addresses being forwarded, I should have every reason to be satisfied with their conduct.

To Major-General Gowdie,
commanding the Army.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THO. G. MONTRESOR.

No. 5.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort-St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the afternoon of yesterday, I received a message from the officer of the garrison of Masulipatam, informing me, that a ferment of a most serious nature existed among the troops; I was at that time in the cantonment, but as soon after I had received this information as possible, I proceeded to the Fort, and on my arrival found, that in consequence of an opinion that prevailed among the officers of the Garrison, that it was the intention of Government to disperse, and finally disband the Madras European Regiment; they had earnestly entreated Lieutenant-Colonel Innes to detain the three detachments ordered to embark as Marines, until a representation on the subject had been submitted to the Commander in Chief, for the decision of the Governor in Council. Colonel Innes positively refused to comply with their request, stated his determination to carry the orders regarding the three detachments, into execution by force, and, for the purpose, threatened to get a body of men landed from His Majesty's ships then in the roads, and a detachment of Artillery.

When I reached the general parade of the Garrison, I was informed, that the Madras European Regiment was paraded in the squares of their barracks, that the native troops were also drawn up in their respective barracks, and every thing seemed to be in a state of preparation to resist the execution of the Orders alluded to; I immediately waited upon Colonel Innes,

[No. 2. B]
Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

and stated to him the situation of the troops in Garrison. He still persisted in his former determination; and as I had every reason to believe, that, were he permitted to carry it into effect, it would be attended with the most serious and dangerous consequences, to prevent which, I deemed it my imperious duty to place him under restraint, and assume the command of the Garrison; I then ordered the senior officers present to dismiss the men of the different corps, which, I am happy to say, was done with the greatest regularity, and tranquillity immediately restored.

In a short time afterwards, it was intimated to me, that the Artillery stationed at the cantonment were also determined to support the troops in the Fort, at the request of the officers of the Garrison. I herewith transmit their reasons for wishing to detain the three detachments of the Madras European Regiment.

(Signed) J. STOREY,
Major, in charge of Masulipatam.

Masulipatam;
25th June 1809.

THE Deputation appointed by the officers composing the garrison of Masulipatam, have the honour to present to Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, the annexed Explanation of the Resolutions, with which they yesterday evening made him acquainted.

In order to enter upon the cause of the proceedings which were yesterday adopted, it will be necessary to revert to the measures of Government with regard to Lieutenants Forbes and Maitland, who, upon the representation of Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, without any trial or investigation into their conduct, as specified to have been observed on the 7th May, at the mess-room in the Madras European Regiment, were immediately punished; the one by being deprived of the appointment of Quarter-Master to the Regiment, and the other by being ordered to proceed and take charge of Condapillay, (and relieve the officer then commanding it, with a party of Sepoys from his own corps) with positive orders not to quit it till necessitated so to do by ill health.

The Letter which contained the removal of Lieutenant Maitland from his appointment, and the appointment of Lieutenant Forbes to the solitary command of Condapillay, particularly specify, that these steps were taken in order to mark, by a suitable example, the authors of the exceptionable conduct that has come to his (the Commander in Chief's) notice. The same Letter directs Lieutenant-Colonel Innes to express to the officers of the Madras European Regiment, the officer commanding, the Army's highest disapprobation of such conduct, and inform them, a repetition of such irregularity will involve the whole Corps in the severest penalty to which such insubordinate proceedings are liable. This Letter Lieutenant-Colonel Innes thought proper to insert in the regimental orderly book of his corps, and consequently obtained publicity, not only among the officers, but the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment; can it then be wondered at, that the serious alarm which, in the first instance, pervaded the different ranks of the Madras European Regiment, should have extended to the other corps, not only in the Garrison, but in the District and Division.

Nor was the substance contained in the above reprimand the only source of danger to be apprehended: Lieutenant-Colonel Innes informed a Deputation of five officers, who waited upon him with a request that they might be furnished with a copy of the information which had been sent to Government, relative to the conduct of the officers of the Madras European Regiment at their mess-room, on the night of the 7th May; that it was in contemplation of Government, in consequence of the report received of the irregular and insubordinate behaviour of the regiment, to *dismiss* it, and *place the officers on half-pay*, as British subjects. We have a right to demand, whether the Madras Government have the power to inflict punishment of so severe a nature on their officers and men, on the mere report of an individual, without giving them a fair trial; as enacted by the laws of our country.

While Lieutenants Maitland and Forbes were suffering under the imputation of insubordinate, and highly irregular conduct, a party was ordered from the European Regiment, to prepare to go on board one of His Majesty's vessels, and act as Marines, and Lieutenant Maitland expressly pitched upon to command them; at the same time, Lieutenant Forbes was ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to the Presidency, and thence to Penang, in order to relieve *Captain Philips*.

Lieutenant Forbes, who was accused of being the author and supporter of that highly indecorous conduct, contrary to every principle of military subordination, which was observed at the mess-room of the Madras European Regiment, being fully sensible of his innocence, requested an investigation into his conduct by a Court Martial, but was denied that indulgence, on the plea of his being "inadmissible," notwithstanding his character as a soldier had been so materially injured, and publicly made known to the regiment at large.

The whole of the officers of the Madras European Regiment had likewise the honour of addressing the Adjutant-General of the Army, on the 27th May last, begging leave to assure him, for the information of Major-General Gowdie, that the account he had received of the conduct of those officers, who were present at the mess on the evening of the 7th, was erroneous, and requesting to be furnished with a copy of the information which had been received, so prejudicial to the character of the officers of the Madras European Regiment; that they might thereby be enabled to convince the officer commanding the Army in Chief, that their conduct did by no means merit the severe censure with which it had been marked; but even this indispensable request, so absolutely necessary to clear the characters of the numerous body of officers composing the regiment, from the stigma they had received, has not been complied with.

These unmerited hardships, and deprivation of the privilege of British subjects, which ordains their not being condemned without a hearing, together with the information received

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

ceived from Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, that Government had it in contemplation to disband the Madras European Regiment, followed up by three detachments therefrom, being ordered to be held in readiness to proceed on board His Majesty's vessels to act as marines, appearing to us, (and certainly with great reason,) as the first step towards disuniting the corps, previous to the measure above alluded to; have created in our minds the most serious alarm lest this system of punishment, on the bare and false reports of an individual, should extend itself to other parts of the Madras Army, and have determined us to resist such dangerous and unprecedented acts, until a fair investigation of the conduct of the officers of the Madras European Regiment shall take place before a Military Tribunal.

We have not here noticed the former acts of Government, of a similar nature, in suspending some, and removing others of our most valuable officers from situations of trust and confidence without any trial whatsoever; but we cannot help expressing our fear lest this system of terror should exceed the bounds of forbearance, and ultimately produce consequences of the most serious nature.

At the same time, we beg to assure the Governor in Council, and the Commander in Chief, that we continue as heretofore, the supporters of the British interests in India, and faithful and loyal subjects of our King and Country.

(Signed) H. KELLY, Captain 1st battalion 19th Regiment N. I.
H. HARRINGTON, Captain 1st battalion 19th Regiment N. I.
G. L. NIXON, Lieutenant Madras European Regiment.
CHARLES FORBES, Lieutenant Madras E. Regiment.
J. S. SPANKIE, Lieutenant Madras E. Regiment for the Garrison of Masulipatam.

A true Copy.

(Signed) T. N. Balmain, A. A. General.

Masulipatam, 25th June 1809.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort Saint George.

Sir,

I have the honour of reporting to you, for the information of the officer commanding the Army in Chief, and the honourable the Governor in Council, the particulars of the daring and premeditated mutiny which occurred here on Sunday the 25th June about two or three o'clock p. m., when three detachments of the Madras European Regiment were ordered to embark on board the Fleet as marines.

2.—On the arrival of the Piedmontaise frigate, and Samarang sloop of war at this place, I sent off a Letter to Captain Foote commanding the two ships, intimating that the three detachments of the Madras European Regiment were ready to embark, was he prepared and authorized to receive them on board his ships; the non-commissioned officers and privates appeared to be highly pleased at going on this duty.

3.—About sun-set, I observed a boat landing with some naval officers, and having invited Captain Foote on shore, went down to meet and receive him at the sea-gate, to conduct him to my quarters, that we might communicate fully on every subject which could tend to promote the public service, in carrying the Orders of the officers commanding the Army in Chief into execution.

4.—Just as the naval officers were nearly landed, I was called aside by Lieutenant Charles Forbes, of the Madras European Regiment, who was accompanied by Captains Kelly and Harrington, of the 1st battalion 19th Regiment N. I., Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon, and Lieutenant and Quarter-master Spankie, of the Madras European Regiment; Captain Kelly then read a Paper, which they were deputed to communicate to me, not only by the officers of the Garrison (but those of this division,) requesting I would postpone the embarkation of the detachments of the Madras European Regiment till they could receive an answer to an Address they had it in contemplation to submit to the Commander in Chief, and the honourable the Governor in Council, *demanding* a redress of *grievances*. To this application I pointedly objected, having no authority to set aside the instructions I received from the Commander in Chief.

5.—Lieutenant Spankie then boasted of their having the most positive assurances of support from troops at Hyderabad, Jaulnah, the Bombay Army, and every division on the coast; I then observed, that I hoped those expectations would not induce them to resist the embarkation, by being guilty of mutiny, and by trying whether the troops would obey them or me; to order the whole in arrest was *now* my *only* alternative: this however I could not attempt, or expect their obedience to my authority, under existing circumstances, "and standing alone."

6.—At this instant, the purser of the Piedmontaise delivered to me a Letter from Captain Foote annexed, which upon opening it, proved to be an official Letter from the Chief Secretary of Government, dated 22d June 1809, ordering me to embark the detachments of His Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot on board the Samarang with the least delay; I then enquired of the purser if he had not brought any other Letter for me from Captain Foote; he replied in the negative; nor did he hear of any Detachments being ordered on board but that of the 59th: this the Deputation saw and heard.

7th.—But apprehending some mistake had occurred, I told the Deputation I expected a reply to my Letter of that day sent to Captain Foote, which would elucidate the subject; at 10 o'clock p. m. it reached me; I of course concluded, that the one from the Secretary of Government was the one he alluded to, and sent Captain Foote's Letter to Lieutenant

No. 2. B.]
Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

and Adjutant Nixon directly, and we concluded, that the detachments of the Madras European Regiment were not expected to embark, which I communicated to the officers on parade next morning, adding, that they must be prepared to embark at one hour's notice on any other ships that might arrive to receive them on board; which appeared to give much satisfaction, finding they were not going by this opportunity.

8.—About one o'clock P. M. the Purser and Mr. Midshipman Sheppard of the Samarang, returned from the Pettah to my quarters, and, to my astonishment, put Captain Foote's first and original Letter (alluded to in his second) into my hands; which, by mistake they had omitted to do the previous evening. I then expressed my regret at what had passed, although I was convinced it made no difference, as I conceived, from what passed the evening before, that the embarkation of the Madras European Regiment detachment, would be resisted by the officers of the Garrison, at all events.

9.—I then sent for Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon, shewed him Captain Foote's Letter, No. 4, annexed, and directed him to have the parties ready to go on board at 6 P. M. and to send the officers ordered on this duty to receive my instructions. I at the same time observed to the Adjutant, that, from what had passed the previous evening, I had every reason to suppose the embarkation would be resisted, and begged and conjured him to consider of the consequences; and to inform the officers, that if they would pledge their honour not to interfere with me in the execution of my duty, by carrying the Orders of the Commander in Chief and Government into execution, it would afford me the highest satisfaction, and preserve order and tranquillity.

10.—If, however, resistance was intended to be offered by the officers to the embarkation, I should reluctantly be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of applying to Captain Foote, of the Piedmontaise, to land the marines of both ships, and every seaman who could be spared, to see the Orders of Government and the Commander in Chief respected, and to enable me to carry them into execution.

11.—So soon as the order for embarking was made public, and shewn to the officers, they ran in a disorderly, tumultuous, and mutinous manner to the barracks of the Madras European Regiment, and the 1st battalion 19th regiment Native Infantry, calling on the men to arms, and prevailed on them to join them in the mutiny and opposition to my Orders, and those of the Commander in Chief and the honourable the Governor in Council.

12.—Captain Kelly and Lieutenant and Quarter-master Spinkie, and some other officers, came over to my quarters, conjuring me not to insist on the embarkation, or to send to Capt. Foote for assistance, which could only occasion the shedding of much innocent blood, and endangering the lots of the country; all this passed before the naval gentlemen: their first observation was a most serious one, having got the two corps to join them in the mutiny.

13.—Another party of officers came shortly after up to my quarters, repeating what the others had done, and upbraiding me with giving incorrect information to Government and the Commander in Chief, relative to what passed on the 7th ultimo at the mess, on which they acted, and dispersed the regiment, on my suggestions, as a punishment, which they never would accede to. Many other observations passed, which I do not exactly recollect; but I again intimated to the gentlemen, that had they obeyed the Orders issued, no mutiny could have occurred, or the public service impeded by their conduct and exertions.

14.—Major Storey, who had been sent for by the officers in the Fort, to join in their mutiny, then came to my quarters, told me the two corps were under arms, and would not be dismissed but by a proper authority, and that he was called upon by the gentlemen to assume the command, and put me under close arrest, for the preservation of the Garrison.

15.—I observed to Major Storey, that I neither could nor would acknowledge his illegal arrest and usurped authority (although he might put me into close confinement,) for which he and the officers would have to answer hereafter, having not only mutinied, but prevailed on the troops in Garrison to do so, by ordering them under arms, (without my authority) which they prevailed upon them to resist.

16.—Major Storey then ordered my Letters to be seized, that were coming from the Post Office, to be examined by him, and not to allow any to pass out, or any gentlemen to visit me without his permission; he then, "I hear," issued a Garrison Order, assuming the command (as Captain Andrews did of the Madras European Regiment) and sent off Letters to Hyderabad, Jaulnah, Bombay, Travancore, and every other station and encampment that had united with them in the diabolical conspiracy against the Government of Fort St. George, as will appear, on reference to the register of Letters dispatched; after having completely laid aside the mask, publicly avowing, and boasting of the support they depend upon receiving from their friends, in having their grievances redressed, and imposed on them by their tyrannical Government.

17.—Here it is requested to observe, that Lieutenant-Colonel * Dr. Anderson, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Jones, of the Madras European Regiment, did not join in the mutiny, nor do I think the non-commissioned and privates of the Madras European Regiment, or the native commissioned, non-commissioned, and privates of the 1st battalion 19th Native Infantry, would, had they not been misguided by their guilty officers, who even then, "I hear," had some difficulty to prevail on them to mutiny against my authority, and that of the Commander in Chief and Government.

18.—Lieutenant Cecil, who commanded the main guard, having declined (on every occasion) to join the other officers in their disorderly and insubordinate conduct (by resisting the measures of Government), was relieved from the main guard by the mutineers; not, however, till he had twice waited on me, at the risk of his life, the second time after I was arrested, when I told him to submit, opposition being then of no use, and being ill, to report sick, to avoid future ill-treatment from the mutineers.

19.—Finding

19.—Finding my Letters seized by the mutineers, I sent a Letter secretly to Captain Foote by his purser, with request, that copies of it might be transmitted without delay to the Commander in Chief and the honourable the Governor in Council, for their information, having no other means of reporting to them, till I was liberated, when a statement of circumstances would be duly forwarded; which will fully prove, that nothing was wanting on my part to carry my instructions into execution instantly, notwithstanding the state of affairs here, so frequently reported since my assuming the command of the Madras European Regiment, the Garrison, and Division, previous to which their opposition to the measures of Government, and confederacy alluded to already, has commenced with the Madras and Bombay Armies.

20.—In justice to the purser of the Piedmontaise, I must here observe, that his mistake in not delivering the Letter sooner, was of no other consequence, but that of delaying the mutiny a few hours, it being regularly organized, and resolved upon, for some time past, and my being arrested, that I might not impede their seditious plans against Government, so actively carried on, sorry I am to add, with too much success. Understanding that General Pater will not reach this place before 15th July, I forwarded this Letter in the most private and secret manner, that Government may be in possession of the fullest information on the 3d of July, in case I may be put to death by the mutineers before or after the arrival of Major General Pater, Commanding Officer of this Division.

(Signed) JAMES INNES,
Lieut. Col. commanding Masulipatam.

Masulipatam,
26th June 1809.

To the Officer commanding His Majesty's Ships, Masulipatam Roads.

Sir,

In conformity with instructions received from the officer commanding the Army in Chief, I have got three detachments of the Madras European regiment ready to embark directly on your ships to serve as marines; the 1st consisting of 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, and 25 Privates; 2d, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 2 Corporals, and 27 Privates; 3d, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 2 Corporals, and 27 Privates. The officers ordered on this duty will receive my instructions to place themselves under your command, to be disposed of as you may think proper, and I will send them off immediately, if you have no objection. May I request the honour of seeing you on shore to dinner at my house, when I can accommodate any Gentlemen that may accompany you.

(Signed) JAMES INNES, Lieut. Col.
Commanding M. E. R. and Masulipatam.
In charge N. D. of the Army.

Masulipatam, 24th June 1809.

To the Officer commanding at Masulipatam, Military Department.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council, to direct that the party of His Majesty's 59th Regiment now at Masulipatam, may be embarked as soon as practicable, on board His Majesty's ship Samarang, for the purpose of being brought to the Presidency on their way to join their regiment.

The Samarang will lay off the Port for the embarkation of the troops, for the space of 48 hours if necessary.

(Signed) A. FALCONER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 22d June 1809.

His Majesty's Ship La Piedmontaise, Masulipatam Roads, 24th June 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this day's date, acquainting me, that you had been directed by your Commander in Chief to embark detachments of Europeans from Masulipatam for Madras, on board His Majesty's ship under my command.

I have already written to you on this subject, which Letter is forwarded to you by the purser of His Majesty's Ship La Piedmontaise.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FOOTE.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, commanding at Masulipatam.

His Majesty's Ship La Piedmontaise,
Masulipatam Roads, 24th June 1809.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to inform you of the arrival of His Majesty's ship under my command, with His Majesty's sloop Samarang, in company, from Madras, being ordered by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to embark 100 men of the honourable Company's Madras European Regiment, as well as those belonging to His Majesty's 59th Regiment, as may be ordered to proceed there; the former will proceed in His Majesty's ship under my command, as will the latter in the Samarang. I request you will be kind enough to expedite the embarkation, and acquaint me when it will take place, as it is of consequence the ships should return with all possible dispatch.

I am also to acquaint you, that there are two men, whose names are in the margin, belonging

312.

[No. 2. B.]
Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Sic. Orig.

* Quere.

NL

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures
inGen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

longing to the Madras European Regiment now on board, and have to request that a proper person may be sent to receive the same.

To the Officer commanding
at Masulipatam.

(Signed)

CHARLES FOOTE.

To Captain Foote, commanding His Majesty's Ship La Piedmontaise, at Masulipatam.

Sir,

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of both your Letters of yesterday's date, and with the deepest concern am to acquaint you, that the detachments of the Madras European Regiment, ordered to embark and to serve as marines on board His Majesty's Squadron, will not be permitted to proceed by their own officers, and those of this Garrison, the men having (from what has been reported to me) resolved to support and to stand by their officers, in opposition to my authority, and that of the officer commanding the Army in Chief, and the honourable the Governor in Council.

I shall consequently report this circumstance to Madras, and wait for further Orders from the Commander in Chief and Government, and leave it to your judgment to remain here till an answer is received, or to proceed to Madras without them.

The detachment of His Majesty's 50th Regiment of Foot will embark this evening, as soon as the tide will permit the boats to proceed, and a non-commissioned officer will be sent to receive the two men of the Madras European Regiment, that you brought from Madras.

(Signed)

JAMES INNES, Lieut.-Col. commanding
M. E. Regiment and Masulipatam.

Masulipatam, 25th June 1809.

P.S.—The Garrison is in a complete state of mutiny. Major Storey has assumed the command, at the request of the officers, and placed European sentries over me. This arrest I refused to obey;—he and they must stand to the consequence.

(Signed)

JAMES INNES, Lieut.-Col.

Masulipatam, 28th June 1809.

2d P.S.—Captain Foote landed, but I had not the pleasure of speaking to him: he was taken to the mutineers, who paid him the usual honours. This Letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Kebble, being forwarded under his address. I will thank you to acknowledge the receipt of it when you write to Dr. Anselley, (who attends on me) being very anxious for its being safely received.

(Signed)

JAMES INNES, Lieut.-Col.
M. E. Regiment.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Having succeeded so well yesterday in getting my official Reports of the military transmitted to you, I feel it a duty incumbent on me, to report other circumstances, for the information of the Commander in Chief and Government, at this highly alarming and critical crisis; and am to suggest to Government, to call on the post-master here for a register of all letters dispatched from this post-office by Major Storey, since the 25th instant: this I cannot obtain, being a prisoner; by which Government will see who are most deeply implicated in this premeditated, daring, and extensive disaffection, mutiny and conspiracy, against the measures of Government; and who appear firmly determined, (if not anticipated and prevented) to support those who have so wantonly disobeyed the Orders of Government, and the Commander in Chief, previous to having recourse to arms, mutiny, violence, and every indignity they could shew, in a contemptuous manner, to Government, the Commander in Chief, and self; which they glory in, from expected support.

2.—Notwithstanding the boasted assistance from the Bombay and Coast Armies expected by the infuriated and guilty mutineers here, they would not have presumed to set the Orders of the Commander in Chief and Government at defiance with this division, by resisting openly and avowedly the embarkation of the detachments of the Madras European Regiment, had there fortunately been a body of His Majesty's troops at hand, to awe them, by instantly investing the place, and quelling their rash and atrocious mutiny. The answers the mutineers expect from their abettors in sedition, from every quarter, may be most easily intercepted on their way here, when Government will have full and ocular demonstration of their iniquity and flagitious conspiracy, as also how correct my information will prove. All my Letters are opened by Major Storey, to give information, knowing me to be an avowed enemy to their nefarious practices, as the friend of Government, to whom I look for support against the calumny of our mutual and declared enemies in arms and mutiny against us.

3.—If the disaffected and mutineers are not supplied with money, the deluded troops who have joined them, *must lay down their arms*, and both officers and men depend on their monthly pay and allowances for support, although the mutineers aim at nothing less than the removal of Sir G. H. Barlow, Bt. K. B. from the Government of Fort St. George, and having all his acts annulled, which they style obnoxious and tyrannical; they also mean to insist on every person being restored to office, who were removed since Lieutenant-General Macdowall went home, for their conduct in opposing the measures of Government. Much were the disaffected disappointed at the Governor General's not coming round with Captain Elliott to assume the Madras Government, and redress their *imaginary* grievances. With respect to the officer commanding the Army in Chief, they expect daily to get rid of him, by the arrival of Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, with a seat in Council as Commander in Chief.

4.—There is a considerable sum of money in the treasury here (and much more may be expected

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures
inGen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

expected soon from the different Collectors, if not stopped by order) and every other requisite to enable the mutineers to hold out, "had they water." This comes from the Pettah, which they can be deprived of by cutting off the pipes on the Pettah road that communicates with the cisterns in the Fort, and which would oblige them to surrender at discretion in a very short time, particularly as the troops must now be fully convinced they have engaged in a dangerous and desperate cause, which must for ever involve them and their families in ruin and disgrace. The mutineers have, I heard, had the audacity to write to Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod to assume the command of this division, vacated by the mutiny, and to address Government, assigning reasons for their enormous disobedience and mutiny; how far their professed sincerity of obedience in future is to be depended upon, time must fully ascertain.

5. The mutineers, who treat me as harshly, and with such marked indignity for doing my duty, in preference to acceding to their improper request, have the folly to conceive, as if I never had been a prisoner before; that by being under four European soldiers, I am precluded from stating to Government what has passed lately here, and that their report of the mutiny will be implicitly believed, notwithstanding their well-known disaffection and insubordination already. With patience do I suffer, and hope to be reinstated with honour; if I can hereafter add any information that will benefit the cause of Government, I will not fail to write to you. This Letter you can acknowledge the receipt, when you next address to Doctor Anselley.

(Signed)

JAMES INNES,

Lieut. Col. M. E. Regiment.

Masulipatam, 29th June 1809.

No. 6.

Extract from the Madras Gazette of the 24th January 1809.

Extract of a Letter from Masulipatam, dated 1st of January.

ON the morning of the 24th, The General reviewed the Madras European Regiment, which after passing in review performed a variety of manœuvres, and at the conclusion his Excellency was pleased to address Colonel Taylor at the head of his regiment, nearly as follows:

"Colonel Taylor, in performing a necessary part of my duty by reviewing the different corps on this Establishment, it was my particular wish to see those in the Northern Circars, and particularly the Madras European Regiment; from many circumstances, this regiment has in a manner been overlooked, indeed I may say neglected; placed in a corner of this extensive country, it has seldom had its practice of duty with the other corps of the Army.

"Notwithstanding these circumstances, from my knowledge of your zeal and ability, Colonel Taylor, I was confident I should find this corps in the high state of discipline it has this morning evinced; and it shall be my business, as much as lays in my power, to let the service benefit from this state of discipline, by calling it into more general notice, for I know that this state of inactivity must be painful to the feelings of honourable gentlemen and officers, and painful to the feelings of brave soldiers; indeed I am at a loss to know the reason for this neglect. This regiment has always been forward for its courage and loyalty; you are composed of the same materials as the other European corps in the service, and I am certain that the same brave and generous spirit actuates you.

"Any praise I can bestow upon you, Colonel Taylor, individually, would add but little to the character of an officer of your rank and long standing in the Army, and to one who has always given much satisfaction to his honourable employers, and to me, ever since I had the pleasure of your acquaintance.

"Have the goodness to convey my thanks to the officers, who from the business of this morning appear to have given you so much support and assistance; assure the regiment at large of my sincere approbation for its appearance this morning, and of my confident hopes that they will do justice to my partiality, if that praise can be called so, which is so justly merited."

No. 7.

(Private and secret)

Dear Sir,

Masulipatam, 4th July.

I ARRIVED here early this morning; nothing can be worse than the state in which matters were. Major Storey seems a weak man, and the Garrison was commanded by a Committee of violent spirited young men. They deliberated after my arrival on the measures they were to pursue, and were at first, I am assured, disposed to resist my authority: they next made a demand of an act of amnesty for all late proceedings in the Garrison of Masulipatam. This I told them it was quite impossible for me to grant; that a regular military proceeding had been instituted to enquire into late proceedings, and that I could declare, it was the intention of Government to order a Court Martial to try any person this Court thought ought to be tried, but I could say no more. They had, I found, pledged themselves most deeply to resist Government, to almost all the stations in the Army, and had received the strongest assurances of support from Hyderabad, and I believe a movement towards that quarter was intended in a day or two. The public avowal of their determination to resist Government, made them feel

312.

1

† Orig. Quere
Court.I have not
complete
evidence of
this fact.

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures
inGen. Letter,
Secret Dep.10th Sept.
1809.

reluctant to relax in their opposition, and their fear of *suffering* for what has past, rendered them quite desperate. They however, after a conference of some hours, became more reasonable, and professed their obedience to my authority, and their acquiescence in the enquiry that had been ordered. I issued the General Orders, and directed the instant release of Lieutenant Colonel Innes from arrest. I saw him: he is no doubt a very good, but he is a weak man: he feels naturally very indignant at what has past, but will be moderate in his conduct. I could have had no idea of the length to which matters have proceeded before to day; an organized opposition to Government was to have commenced as the day after to-morrow; and in the present temper of men, I know not if that event can be avoided. Nothing can be so unfortunate as the occurrences of the mutiny here, as numbers have been hurried into guilt, from which they see no escape, but in all being equally involved. This is a melancholy state to have minds in; I have certainly succeeded in making them abandon their violent measures for the moment, but a relapse is to be apprehended, particularly as it would appear difficult, if not impossible, to tranquillize them by an act of amnesty. What am I to do, in case of an extreme?—the combination is general. Excuse this hurried note.—I have not a moment.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

(Private and secret.)

Dear Sir,

Masulipatam, 5th July 1809.

I wrote you a hurried Letter last night. I have since come to the knowledge of many additional facts, and have had some time to reflect on what I have seen and heard, and I should be as wanting in my duty to you, as to my Country, if I was withheld by any motive whatever, in stating my sentiments in the most undisguised manner, on the present state of affairs; and, whether you coincide in my opinion or not, you can have no doubt regarding those motives that lead me to express, in that sacred confidence which your knowledge of my character authorises me to use, the conviction of my judgment on the steps necessary to be taken upon the present unfortunate crisis. I have now seen the concerted plans of almost the whole of the Army against the authority of Government, and can say, with almost an assurance, that I am correct; that there is not one Company's corps, from Cape Comorin to Ganjam, that is not implicated in the general guilt, and that is not pledged to rise against Government, unless what they deem their grievances are redressed. Be assured, that no commanding officer, whatever they may write, has any real authority over their corps; and though in some places where there are King's Regiments, they are more guarded, their resolution is the same, and they mean to act the moment the example is shewn by those parts of the Army who they consider as most likely to be successful in their first efforts. The Hyderabad and Janesh force are chiefly looked to, and the northern division of the Army and the European Regiment, has, from what they style its regimental grievances, become the corps from which they expect the first act of opposition. Its late proceedings are applauded, and confirmed by the force at Hyderabad, and I know it was intended, if there had been the slightest indication of any coercive measures, or even had the Commander in Chief arrived, to have marched this corps, and the two Sepoy battalions, in the division to effect a junction with the Hyderabad force, in order to organize an army, to commence hostilities with Government. Their march was to have taken place as to-day, and it was for five hours after my arrival, a subject of warm discussion, whether I should be recognized or not as their Commanding Officer; and after stating every thing a man could state, to reclaim them to better feeling, I was obliged to give them the choice of the extreme, of either immediately submitting to the order of Government, or of opposing it. They chose at last the former, but placed it on the grounds of that general respect which was paid by them, and all their brother officers, to my character. I did not think it necessary to fight regarding the grounds of their obedience on this point being satisfied with the substance, and particularly as I had received this proof after they were informed of my sentiments and intentions. Though an immediate open rebellion against Government has been prevented by my arrival at Masulipatam, the danger is not past, and we must not deceive ourselves, or any longer evade this serious question: *The officers of the Company's Army on the coast, are no doubt, at this moment, in a state of actual insurrection against the Government, and the combination against authority is every moment maturing and spreading wider.* I have seen the Letter from the Bombay Army to that of the Coast, and it is unqualified in its condemnation of the Orders of the 1st of May, and its promise of support; several private Letters have been received from Bengal, and an Address from the Army, to the same effect as that of Bombay, is expected. At all events, they appear certain that no human power will lead the Bengal troops to act against them. They calculate upon opposition from the King's Army, and their plans are concerted to meet it. These deluded men are aware of the ruin they are bringing upon themselves, but their insatiation is so great that they are reconciled to that ruin, in the expectation that it will equally involve that Government against which their rage has been so industriously and so successfully excited. Attempts to reason with men in the state of mind they are in appears vain: even the circulation of the able Letter from Bengal, is, as I apprehended, likely to inflame instead of appeasing their passions. It is so true, that when men's minds have gone completely wrong that which ought to put them right, has in general a direct contrary effect; and the fact is that all those correct principles and loyal feelings which are so eloquently expressed in the Letter from the Supreme Government, but serve to impress them more forcibly with a sense of that guilt into which they have so precipitately rushed, and to render them more desperate in their proceedings, as they can after what has past, and particularly late events at this place.

see individual safety in all being equally involved in the deepest guilt. I intreat you to be persuaded, that these sentiments are quite general, or at least, that the few who do not entertain them have neither the means or the courage to oppose their progress, and allow themselves, with an indefensible passiveness, to be borne along with the tide.

Under such a state of circumstances, all hopes of this spirit of insurrection subsiding must at an end; some steps must instantly be taken, and no good can result from the application of any partial remedy. The disease is general, and the remedy must be so also; it remains with you to decide on the measures that are to be adopted. The first and most literary, though not perhaps the most political, that suggests itself, is the employment of force. In such a contest, however, not only the means must be calculated, but the end, and as far as I can judge, success, even in this extreme, would not save us from the most baneful consequences. It seems, therefore, not wise to have resort to such a measure, every other that it is possible for Government to take, without the annihilation of its own power and dignity, has been tried, and failed: unqualified concessions to the demand of the Army, either in dismissing public servants of Government, or in rescinding its Orders, would be a virtual resignation of its power, and cannot, therefore, be made; it would, indeed, be better and more honourable, if matters were at the worst, that Government should fly by any hands than its own. Should Government not resolve on having immediate recourse to force, one line only remains that could, at the present moment, afford a rational hope of the necessity of having recourse to that extreme being avoided, or at least, of its being resorted to with advantage; which is, to meet the crisis at once by a General Order, meeting of the following purport. "Government finds, with concern, that it can no longer indulge that sanguine hope, which it once entertained, that the irritation, which a variety of causes have combined to produce in the minds of the Company's Army, on the coast, would subside; and as it is satisfied that the evils which must result from the existence of those combinations against its authority, that are now formed in almost every station, will, if suffered to continue, be as injurious to the public interests, as if those by whom these combinations are carried on were in a state of open hostility to Government; it feels compelled to anticipate every extreme that can occur, and to publish to the Army at large the final resolutions which it has adopted, under this extraordinary and unparalleled situation of affairs; and these resolutions will, it is satisfied, be found to combine as much attention to the feelings of the Army, as it is possible to shew, without a sacrifice of the public interest, and an abandonment of the authority and dignity of Government.

"The Governor and Council can, and does make every possible allowance for feelings so strongly excited as those of the officers of the Coast Army have been, and is disposed to offer that great agitation of mind, into which they have been thrown by a concurrence of causes which must greatly mitigate, if they do not altogether extenuate, that degree of criminality which must always attach to such proceedings; and, under such impressions, he can view their extreme solicitude regarding those of their brother officers whom he thought it his duty to suspend the service, with that consideration, which is due to a highly meritorious body of officers acting under the strong impulse of warm and honourable, but mistaken feelings; and with such sentiments he cannot deem it derogatory to Government to state, that he intends, in the full confidence that the officers of the Coast Army will abandon their present dangerous course of proceeding, to recommend to the honourable the Court of Directors the restoration to the Service of those officers, whose suspension, and the reasons which led to it, have been reported to them, and who are consequently the only authority by which that act can be repealed; and he can have no doubt but the earnest desire of their brother officers, combined with the high character which most of the officers under suspension formerly held, will induce the honourable Court to overlook their late conduct, and comply with this recommendation. Acting upon the same principle, Government is pleased to appoint Colonel Bell to the charge of the battalion of Artillery at the Mount, and Colonel Chalmers to the command of the subsidiary force in Travancore.

"Lieutenant Maitland is appointed Quarter-master of the European Regiment of Infantry.

"The Committee of Enquiry ordered to assemble at Masulipatam, is repealed, and no act either of any body, or of individual officers in the Company's service, of which no cognizance has yet been taken, and which occurred before the present date, will be made subject of future notice, or even operate to the disadvantage of such body of officers, or individuals, unless they should, by a perseverance in the same course, and a repetition of the same conduct, forfeit all claims to such lenity and consideration. At a moment when Government has taken such steps to tranquillize the agitated minds of the Army, and to leave even the most mistaken without a plea for perseverance in their present dangerous course, it must declare its positive and final resolution neither to alter or modify this proceeding. It will yield no more to the intreaties or demands of the Army; and if any officers are so infatuated, and so lost to every consideration of the public good, and the general prosperity of their country, as not immediately, on the promulgation of this Order, to abandon their present course of proceeding, Government must, however much it may deprecate such an extreme, meet it with that firmness and courage which becomes a constituted authority of the empire of Great Britain. It has contemplated this possible, though it trusts highly improbable event; and the different officers entrusted with command, are directed, should any spirit of turbulence and insubordination appear among the officers of the troops under their command, to punish the individuals with all the severity of martial law; and should the operation of the regular course of justice be impeded either by a combination among the officers or men, such will instantly be proclaimed rebels against the legal authority of Government and their country;

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures

in

Gen. Letter,

Secret Dep.

10th Sept.

1809.

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

as Government is perfectly satisfied, that the public interests will receive more injury from any effort to conciliate men who persevere (after what has passed) in principles so opposite to the restoration of order and discipline, than it even can "meet from them as open enemies to their King and Country."

I am aware that a thousand objections may be made to an order of this nature, but it must only be tried by the times. Matters have arrived at their crisis; that something decisive must instantly be done. There is not an hour for delay; and what I have suggested is only the first Proclamation, in a war that seems to me, even with this step, almost unavoidable. If human means could avoid it, this act will, for it holds out every motive that can incline men to good, and deter them from evil. It concedes, no doubt, in some points, but the case is urgent, and the spirit of concession is corrected by the firmness and resolution which is mixed with it; but your own mind will suggest every thing. I am, as you know, devoted to the cause of my country. It will depend upon you where I am to act. If matters draw to an extreme, I should prefer my station, Mysore, as that in which I have most influence, and could, in consequence, contribute most to the support of the public interests. I cannot conclude, without again entreating you not to allow yourself to be lulled into security, and to be satisfied of the absolute necessity of taking some step or another to save the State from the imminent danger to which it is exposed. But inaction, even dangerous as it is, may be better than the commencement of a coercive system, before steps have been taken to gain more friends to Government than it has at present in the Army. And I confess, I can see no mode of doing this, but by a measure which is completely decided and final; and which, while it grants every indulgence even to erroneous feelings, looks to the close of this great question, with a moderate and conciliatory, but a firm and manly spirit. I shall be most anxious for your sentiments as soon as possible, on the line I am to pursue at this place. The question of the marines and the removal of some of the officers, had, I find, (for they have shewn me all their Papers,) been anticipated by the other stations, and the opposition here was in part by *instruction, and subsequent Letters sufficiently shew, that this case is no longer that one, nor of the Garrison of Masulipatam, but of the whole Army, and that they are most deeply pledged to the support of each other. Indeed, *there cannot be a doubt*, but the punishment of any one would cause the whole to break out. This I feel it my duty to avoid, as well as to prevent their marching, which was their intention, and which they expect to be called upon to do, till I know the general line you mean to pursue.

I am, my dear Sir,

With respect, your faithful servant,

(Signed) J. MALCOLM.

Hon. Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B.

(Private and Secret.)

Dear Sir,

Masulipatam, 6th July 1809.

After my Letter of yesterday, I have little to add; I can only again implore your most serious consideration to the whole question, and your instant decision on the line that is to be pursued, not merely here, but with the whole Army; no half-measures will at this moment answer, and unless some effort is made to appease the minds of the deluded officers of this Army, you must make military preparations to reduce them to order, and these must be directed against every station under your Presidency, for though success may be various, an effectual opposition will be made at all; and none are more violent than some of those nearest the Presidency. If you adopt a measure of the nature that I recommended yesterday, it should be *quite final*, and therefore embrace every concession, an act of conciliation *that you can make*, without a substantial sacrifice of the dignity of Government. I can think of no improvement to this order, except you conceive the great object of avoiding hostilities would justify the following addition to it.

"Government received a representation from a number of the officers of the Coast Army in which they solicited the equalization of their allowances with those of the Bengal Army. This is a subject, the consideration of which must exclusively rest with the Court of Directors, under whose notice this application will in course be brought, and by whose decision it will be the duty of the officers of the Coast Army to abide."

This Order (which is only a repetition of facts) added to what I suggested yesterday, would, I think, *if firmly acted upon*, completely end the present agitation, or, at all events, you would only have a part to combat, instead of the whole. Every man who was not lost to reason and loyalty, would be recovered; and the few that resisted, if any did, would soon be reduced. This mode of settlement would, it may be stated, give a triumph to the Army, establish a dangerous precedent, and violate the fundamental principles of the Indian Government, but it is not principles, but an empire that is in danger; and what other course can be adopted? No man can calculate the consequences of a contest between Government and its Army. The delusion which prevailed, that the officers would never proceed to extremes, is now completely dissipated. I have read Papers from almost every Division, calling upon this Garrison to commence opposition, and I (two hours ago) read another Paper from the Hyderabad force, approving of the proceedings of the Garrison at this place, in the case of the Marines and Colonel Innes, declaring it to be the cause of the whole, and promising full support. I know Papers of the same kind will be received as fast as the Tappals can bring them, from every station in the Army, and that they are all pledged never to let a man or officer of this Garrison be punished, for a proceeding which they consider (and with truth) to have been caused by the general state of discontent and turbulence in the Army. The Garrison here

are

are equally impelled to action, by a sense of their danger from what has passed, and a desire to obtain credit with their brother officers, for being the first to step forward in the common cause. My authority was at first disputed, and they have subsequently tried, by every means that men could use, to obtain from me promises of amnesty and of inaction, in the event of their being forced to move at the call of their brother officers; such promises I have of course steadily refused, and I have taken advantage of every moment to diffuse better sentiments, but I should deceive you, if I stated that my success went further than to keep them quiet. For the moment they are quiet, and unless a movement is made by the Hyderabad or Jaulnah force, I think they will remain so till some general measures are adopted by the whole, and I have (I hope not erroneously) considered, that to keep them, by any means that do not compromise my own authority, or that of Government, from acting at such a moment, is an object of the greatest importance, for if any one corps begins, there is no remedy but in a war.

If this was only a mutiny of the garrison of Masulipatam, it would be an easy question, and I shall be proud to hazard my life in an effort to quell it to-morrow morning; but one step of any description, taken in this affair at the present moment, would undoubtedly cause a general rise in the Army; and it is, I conceive, of ultimate importance that you should know and prepare for this great political danger; and I have consequently laboured incessantly, and I hope with success, to prevent its breaking out at this most inflammable of all quarters.

The officers here have written to other stations, to know whether they are to submit to the investigation of the Committee; they were greatly disappointed at my not coming up, as they first expected, with powers to treat with them. They would, no doubt, have been highly flattered at such a result to their violence; and I am assured I need not state to you, that any mode would be less injurious to the interests of Government, than that of its ever entering (as it once did) into a discussion with the officers of its Army, upon this great question. If you think you have not means to reduce the officers of this Army, or if you should not like to resort to them, there is only one mode, that of issuing an order, conceding all you can, without hazard to your authority, concede, and then coming to issue in a bold and prompt manner. This, though it may be thought a concession of some points, is still an act of authority, and that character of the measure will maintain the dignity of Government, which would be altogether lost in a negotiation with its own officers.

I am aware, that the opinions which I have expressed are very different from those you have heretofore maintained, but the case is altogether changed; steps of too bold a nature have been taken for the officers of the Army to retreat, and they will immediately proceed, unless some measure is instantly adopted, to arrest them in their infatuated career of guilt. The question has become entirely a practical one, and must be tried as such, as much as if the country was suddenly invaded by an enemy, against whom we could use the means most calculated to repel him, without any reference to general principles, or to precedent. The fact is, that course has been tried, and has failed, and another must be resorted to, and measures must be taken, when the State is in less danger, to infuse better principles, and to establish a more efficient controul over our Indian Armies.

I am, with respect,

Your most faithful

Hon. Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B.

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM.

(Most private)

My dear Barclay,

Masulipatam, 7th July.

You will hear the substance of my late communications to Sir George, and you probably will not quarrel with the opinions I have given, though others may, who think more of maintaining consistency upon paper, than of practical Government. I have no fear now of this Garrison doing any thing, unless other parts of the Army break out, and that will not, I hope, take place immediately; but something must be done, as the danger of leaving them in this fermenting state increases every hour; they are in fact afraid to retract, and shame, despair, and hope, combine to impel them forward. I know they are hastening to their own destruction; but is it politic to let them destroy themselves, even supposing that operation did not hurt Government? Certainly not; and if that extreme can be avoided by any measure which does not substantially affect the authority of Government, it should be adopted. Let us look near this bug-bear principle of consistency, at which some men are so alarmed: The Order of the 1st May was intended to break up a desperate conspiracy against Government, which was in progress: it effected the object; and now that a conspiracy has got head, of a more extensive nature, are we not to use the means which seem likely to destroy it, because they are of a different character from those used on the 1st May, and in some respect abrogate parts of that proceeding? It is assuredly the effect which should be our chief and sole object, and we should quarrel with no means that do not *actually* impair our strength and injure our dignity: those I have recommended would, I think, raise both. Tell Sir George I am incessant in my endeavours to infuse better principles; I talk with all, and can hardly myself believe the change which has, in some respects, been produced. I have given them no promises, I have made them no pledges, but I have told them I would take no steps but in an open, manly way, and that I expected they would make no secret attempts against my authority. In this they acquiesced. I have given them all my letters regarding this unfortunate crisis, that to Doveton, &c. to read, and I have painted to them in the strongest colours, the horrors and destruction which must follow an

312.

K

ad

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.* I mean,
not in two or
three weeks.

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

act of any open departure from their duty. The facts I have stated are not denied by the few among them who have sense and moderation; but even they declare to me, that they are pledged beyond the power of retracing their steps.

I wish some of those who are such resolute chamber-counsellors had gone through the first two days I did, with these poor misguided men. It would have been a lesson during life. I thank God, I have established, without any compromise or concession, the authority of Government over men who had almost completely thrown it off; and I am pleased at having done this in a manner that has led those very deluded men to express gratitude for the consideration I shewed to their agitated feelings. I have referred every thing to the wisdom of my superiors, and happen what will, I can never have cause for self-reproach.

Yours ever,

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

(Private)

(Most Private)

Our little party of Artillery here is true; but it is the only party I yet know that can be depended upon.

My dear Barclay,

The only thing I have seen to-day is, a Letter from the Committee at Jaulnah, intimating the approbation of their proceedings here, and their resolution to march the moment it became necessary to support them. I saw a private Letter from Hyderabad, stating, that it was the general opinion and wish there, that Masulipatam should not be abandoned, and that two battalions and a regiment of cavalry would be sent to support the troops of this division. They consider themselves pledged to shew me all Papers, and they do so, but the fact is, that it is a new and important feature in this conspiracy, that they no longer think any concealment necessary. Some measures must instantly be taken with these deluded men, and Government must go as far the first step as it ever can go, to try and reclaim them. If little expedients, or half measures, are taken, all will be confusion and trouble. Depend upon it, the first King's corps that is moved, the whole commences; their private correspondence with Bengal is now very active. I am personally here, going on smoothly and well, and lose not a moment in giving better impressions: but though this may calm for the moment, and dispose them to receive any thing like a considerate decision, it will never stop proceeding.

Yours, very sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

Masulipatam, 8th July 1809.

No. 8.

Dear Malcolm,

Fort St. George, 12th July 1809.

SIR George Barlow has received your Letter of the 4th instant, and he desires me to express his entire approbation of all your proceedings, as reported in that Letter.

The obedience to your authority, manifested by the officers and men of the Garrison, has afforded to the Governor the greatest satisfaction.

As it is possible that considerable delay may arise in the arrival of the other members of the Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances which led to the late occurrences at Masulipatam, the Governor authorizes you, if the measure should appear to you to be advisable, to proceed in that enquiry by yourself, reporting the result for the information and orders of Government.

In the mean time, Sir George Barlow leaves it to your discretion, to grant a pardon to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Madras European Regiment, and to the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the native corps, for any part which they may have taken in the late irregularities.

The Governor presumes, that you have explained the circumstances which led to the Orders for the purpose of performing marine duty on board of His Majesty's ships; and that you have distinctly stated, that there never existed any idea or intention on the part of Government, to disperse or break the Madras European Regiment, and place the officers on half-pay, or inflict any punishment, impose any mark of disgrace or disapprobation whatever on that corps.

Sir George Barlow has also received your Letters of the 5th and 6th instant, and will reply to them without delay.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,

To Colonel Malcolm.

Military Secretary.

Dear Malcolm,

Fort St. George, 12th July 1809.

You will have received my Letter of this date, in reply to your Letter of the 4th instant, which related more immediately to the recent occurrences at Masulipatam, and to the measures which you had adopted with regard to that Garrison.

I am now directed by Sir George Barlow, to reply to your Letters of the 5th and 6th instant, respecting the state of the Army generally, and the course of policy which you recommend to be pursued.

Sir George Barlow desires me to express to you his thanks for the very unreserved manner in which you have communicated to him your opinion on this important subject.

After the maturest consideration, he cannot satisfy his mind of the policy of the course of measures which you have recommended to his adoption.

You

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

You have indeed been long apprized of the sentiments of Sir George Barlow with regard to that course of policy, and the information which you have now communicated to him, instead of altering those sentiments, has confirmed him in his opinion of the necessity of maintaining the authority of the Government with unshaken firmness and resolution.

You cannot now render a more acceptable service to the public interests, than by exerting your influence and ability in keeping the Garrison of Masulipatam firm to their duty, and in satisfying the officers that it is not less for their interest, than it is consistent with that duty, to await the decision of the authorities in England, on the several questions which have occasioned so much agitation in the minds of a considerable portion of the Army of this Establishment.

As Sir George Barlow entertains the fullest confidence that your endeavours for this purpose will prove successful, that no extreme cases of the nature of those to which you allude occur. If, however, any such cases should occur, he leaves it entirely to your discretion to adopt such measures as you may deem best calculated to meet the exigency of the occasion, and to enable you to maintain your authority in the Garrison under your command.

In consequence of the information communicated by you, Sir George Barlow has deemed it to be expedient to assemble a considerable force, consisting of His Majesty's and the honourable Company's troops in the neighbourhood of Madras, for the purpose of protecting the seat of Government, and enabling the Government to maintain its authority under all possible circumstances.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY, Military Secretary.

Colonel Malcolm.

No. 9.

Masulipatam, 17th July.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE this moment received a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay of the 12th instant, from which I observe, that you deem it impolitic to adopt any measures of the nature I suggested in my Letters of the 5th and 6th July from this place. If I did not consider the present, as one of the most serious crisis that ever this empire was placed in, I certainly should not again intrude myself upon your notice, but I feel bold in the consciousness that I am performing a duty of the most sacred nature, and you will, I am assured, pardon the earnestness with which I solicit leave to be allowed to report to you personally the result of the proceedings here, and of all I have seen or heard connected with the general combinations in the Army, as well as those means by which I think it may be averted, or its objects (if it does occur) in some degree defeated. It is quite impossible for me to convey to you in any Letter, the extensive information I now possess upon this subject, and I should only be four days in going to Madras, and could return, if required, with equal celerity; little time would be lost by my making this journey, and I feel satisfied, its result might be of the utmost consequence to the public interest.

Major-General Pater will be here the day after to-morrow, and no inconvenience would result from the want of a high military authority; but I would not of course proceed, if he thought there was any urgent call for my remaining here; but such a trip would, I am assured, tend to calm, instead of irritating men's minds, as they would suppose I had gone to make a full representation of all that had past, all that I have observed.

I entreat you to pay attention to this earnest request; and if you do that, you will order Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay to station bearers as far as Ongole; I shall lay them to that place, in the confidence that your kindness will not deny me this opportunity of endeavouring to promote the public interests by important communications.

I beg you will not conceive that I am so presumptuous as to hope to change any of those principles you have laid down for the government of your conduct; but I am convinced, I can give a detailed information that will be useful, under every aspect which the present danger may assume.

I am, with respect, yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. MALCOLM.

(Most private.)

My dear Barclay,

I shall be glad to see Sir Arthur's Papers. When I wrote to Sir George, and proposed that he should, along with every decided step, make some *re-appointments*, I of course meant to include several that I did not mention by name; but if this principle is acted upon, Government cannot be *too large* in their *first Order*, *any thing little will spoil all*; gentlemen who lose by these arrangements should be declared in public Orders to have the *right of succession to the first vacancies*. There are more Letters advising Masulipatam to be kept; and in one of to-day from the Committee at Hyderabad, I find they are equally public there in their proceedings, so I suppose you must have heard from that quarter; no order for the movement of a corps in any of these divisions will be obeyed, nor even the removal of an officer, so that the necessity of some measures being adopted is quite indispensable. Perhaps Sir G. H. Barlow will wish to see me at Madras with the Report of the Committee, but this will be perhaps too great a delay. Taylor or Irton should command this regiment. I saw a Letter from Hyderabad to-day, written under a conviction that the Bengal Army had taken up their cause. This, I have told them, is one of a thousand dangerous errors into which they are led, but I do not think they believe me, for they are completely infatuated.

I am, yours ever sincerely,

(Signed) J. MALCOLM.

Masulipatam, 18th July 1809.

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter.
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

No. 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, &c. &c. &c.: Masulipatam.

Sir,
SIR George Barlow has desired me to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 17th instant. He directs me to refer you to his instructions, in my two Letters of the 12th instant, in reply to your Letters of the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant, and again to acquaint you, that he considers your continuance at Masulipatam, for the purposes stated in those instructions, to be of the most essential importance to the public interests. The Governor therefore desires, that you will on no account leave Masulipatam without his orders for that purpose.

The Governor requests, that if you are in possession of any further information, of which it is of importance he should be apprized, you will be so good as to communicate it in writing.

Fort St. George,
22d July 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Military Secretary.

No. 11.

(Private and confidential.)

My dear Barclay,

Masulipatam, 18th July 1809.

I LAST night received your Letter of the 12th instant; and am most happy to learn, that Sir George Barlow approves of my first proceedings.

I expect that Berkeley and Evans will be here the 21st or 22d, and it is my decided opinion, no investigation should be made till they arrive. This enquiry must be considered by the whole Army, as a regular military proceeding, and the impression made by the appointment of such a Committee would be lost, if I was to execute its duties,—besides, the delay is trifling. If Sir George adopts no measure which supercedes the object of this Committee, I should wish to be authorized to carry the report to Madras. I will travel Dawke, and can, if required, return in the same way. General Pater will be here, and Berkeley can, if necessary, be appointed to the temporary command of the regiment. If Taylor is not brought down, *which I think he ought, from Vizagapatam, believe me, it is of the utmost consequence I should personally communicate with Sir George Barlow, upon the whole of this important subject.* I am glad Sir George Barlow has placed it at my discretion to pardon, if I thought it necessary, the non-commissioned and privates) Taylor is an excellent steady officer, has great weight with the regiment, particularly the men, and, though he signed some papers, is, I feel satisfied, true to his Country and the Government) of this Garrison; but no circumstance short of an open attempt to throw off my authority, can ever lead me to think of such a step, as it would immediately drive to despair the European commissioned officers, on whose temper and moderation depends, at this moment, the allegiance of almost all the officers of the Company's Army on the coast, *few one line knowledge* at this moment spread the flames of mutiny over the Peninsula. Under such circumstances, of what consequence would even a triumph over a few officers at Masulipatam be, supposing that certain, unless you were prepared for contest every where? I will never abandon my authority, or fail in the performance of my duty, but I never shall (unless positively ordered) take any step that I conceive likely to involve my country in a civil war. Such an extreme it must be the wish of Government to avoid, as long as it possibly can; nothing, indeed, can justify its commencement but the total failure of every possible means to prevent its occurrence. The present combinations of the officers of the Company's Army against the Government, has hardly a feature common with an ordinary military mutiny, and therefore the principles that would apply to the one, are by no means applicable to the other. It is not the reduction of a corps or garrison to order an obedience, but the reclaiming a large body of men to their attachment and allegiance to the State they serve, which is the object; and this never can be done by partial measures, whether these are of a lenient or a coercive nature. I have no doubt but Government would ultimately triumph in the contest, if it commenced this moment, but it would be a triumph over its own strength, and the occurrence of such a rupture must produce consequences that will shake our Indian empire to its base.

From the progress of the present agitation, I fear Government will not have much time for* consideration, and it should always be recollected, that in a crisis like the present, every thing depends on the moment at which measures are adopted; and the same act, which would be successful to-day, would perhaps totally fail of producing the desired effect, if adopted a month hence. You will satisfy Sir George Barlow, that one of the first things I did after I came on shore, was to satisfy the minds of the officers, and through them, of the men, of the intentions of Government, in ordering a party of marines from the corps; and you will see, by the enclosed extract from my Journal, that I took the first good opportunity that offered, of stating this fact in the most public and impressive manner to the whole Regiment.

* There are two distinct measures now in progress, one an *Appeal to Bengal*, and the other *Plan* to obtain, by operations of a combined nature, if they cannot by remonstrance, the repeal of the Orders of the 1st May.

I am

I am most anxious to hear from Sir George Barlow, subsequent to his receipt of my Letters of the 5th and 6th instant, as my mind is in a state of the most distressing anxiety. I have, however, to support me, the consciousness of having fulfilled my duty to him and to my country.

I am ever yours sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

Enclosures
in
Gen. Letter.
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

My dear Barclay,

Masulipatam, 18th July.

A most violent Letter was received from the Committee at Hyderabad yesterday, abusing the Garrison for suffering me to enter the Garrison, and desiring my instant removal, unless I promised the Orders of the 1st of May should be rescinded. I have had a dreadful struggle all day, but they are at last moderated in some degree. Their present resolution is, to wait two days; but as I mean to commence the enquiry to-morrow, agreeable to the authority I have from Sir George, I trust they will agree to-morrow to remain in their allegiance, till the result is known. I shall finish it in four days, and probably, if General Pater acquiesces, carry it myself to Madras. I beg you will post boys as far as Angoic. I shall return, if necessary, instantly, and I can lose nothing by the journey; and the information I shall have it in my power to give will be of ultimate importance under every resolution Sir George takes.

Yours ever, most truly,

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

My dear Barclay,

Masulipatam, 21st July.

An account has just arrived, of the opposition of the 2d of the 10th, to obey the Orders of Government. This has caused little sensation in the Garrison, and is not expected to be followed by any movement at Hyderabad, and I feel confident now, that nothing but one of the divisions marching will make this deluded Garrison stir a step further. I shall be with you on the 26th. I wish I could fly, as I am assured I can give Sir George Barlow the most complete information regarding the whole character of this wide disaffection.

Yours, sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

(Private)

Dear Sir,

Masulipatam, 19th July 1809.

I wrote a short note to Colonel Barclay last night, informing him of the change that had taken place here, in consequence of the communication received by the officers of the Garrison from the different Committees of the other stations, and particularly that of the Hyderabad force, in which they were instructed to call upon me for an instant assurance, that the Order of the 1st May would be rescinded, and if I refused to give it, to throw off their allegiance and obedience to Government; and they were assured their example would be instantly followed by every corps in the Service; and part of the Hyderabad force was, they were told, ready to march to their support. The ferment which the receipt of those Letters occasioned, is not to be described. I sent for some of the senior officers, and communicated my sentiments regarding the *irretrievable* step this Garrison was on the point of taking, and pointed out, in the strongest colours, all the horrors to which it would lead. I told them I must proceed to do my duty, if I found any rash resolution was taken, and that it would prove the commencement of the most horrid and unnatural contest that ever occurred. The truth of my arguments was admitted by some of those to whom I spoke, and their efforts, after a great struggle, calmed the minds of the others so far, that they agreed to wait for six days further. This I stated was nothing. It was, in fact, better to come to issue at once. That it had been my intention to have proceeded (in consequence of authority I had received from you,) instantly into the enquiry of past transactions; and that I had meant, if I had thought there was no fear of this Garrison throwing off its allegiance while I was absent, to have gone to Madras and made this report in person, but if their sentiments did not alter I could not carry that resolution into execution. They stated their belief, that the officers of the Garrison of Masulipatam would be most reluctant to refuse assent to any proposition of mine, that did not go to detach them from that general cause, to which they had sworn to sacrifice their lives; and that though they knew from what had passed that I would give them neither promises or pledges, nor even communicate my opinion of the probable measures of Government, they hoped there would be given, that unless other parts of the Army moved, or threw off their allegiance, that the Garrison of Masulipatam would remain dutiful and obedient till I returned to communicate the resolutions of Government, or till that was intimated through some other channel.

I have considered it of great importance to delay that open opposition, to which this Garrison has been excited by every station in the Army, as I was certain, under whatever circumstances it might occur, it would be the signal for the whole to throw off their obedience. The Garrison here is not more than 1,100 effective men, exclusive of the Artillery, and if an effort had been successful to detach the men from their officers, who are to a man combined against Government, it would not have prevented the explosion: it would but have increased that despair and madness which are impelling men to these acts of disobedience, and no partial benefit that could have arisen, would have counterbalanced the general effect of this measure; besides, I cannot speak with confidence of the success of this attempt. The men, even of this Garrison, have been already debauched from their duty; and as it has been hitherto my object to reclaim the officers to their allegiance, and at all events to delay the execution of their plans, it was incompatible with the success of such a line of conduct, to attempt to sound their men, or to make any private efforts to shake their attachment to their

Quere, them
an assurance.

[No. 2. B.]

Enclosures
inGen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Orig.

their officers: such attempts would have produced an instant open mutiny; and this for causes before stated I was anxious to avoid; besides, such an expedient would have been baneful to the Service, and was not to be resorted to while a hope remained of reclaiming the officers to a sense of their duty.

I hope these reasons will satisfy you of the wisdom of the part I have taken; and you must see, that unless I wished to precipitate the general revolt of the whole of the Company's Army, I could not, if I remained here, and waited your answer to my report, take any steps with the men to secure their fidelity; and I shall (if it is your wish I should) return to this command with your final orders, as strong, and probably stronger, in influence (as coming direct from the Seat of Authority) as I should have been, had I remained till your answer was received. There is little chance of any thing occurring when I am away, as most stations look to this; and the result of your proceedings on the report I make will be awaited. Thus the Government will gain time, which, under every plan you can mean to pursue, must be an advantage to you, and a disadvantage to those combined against your authority. Their infamy is at this instant at its height, and every moment that action is delayed, reason has a chance of operating; besides, their Committees are likely to differ in opinion, and this is a proof of weakness some of them already begin to discover. I have not lost a moment, as I will shew you by my Journal and Letter-book when I arrive, in disseminating correct sentiments, and in exposing to them, in the boldest manner, the true nature of that deep guilt on which they are rushing. I have drawn their attention to a different nature, of the dangers and ruin that will attend their perseverance in this course, from what they have hitherto contemplated; and though the proceedings have brought a thousand calumnies upon my head, I know great effect has been produced in the quarters where it is most essential, the senior and thinking part, whom it has been my object to rouse; as I am satisfied, if extremes are resorted to, they will command the men.

When to all the reasons I have stated for my proceeding to Madras immediately (that is, in three or four days from this date) is added the advantage you may receive from the very extensive information I can give you of the temper of the Army, and of their general plans of combination and action, I cannot but anticipate your approbation of this step. At all events, you must be satisfied, nothing but a conscientious conviction of its being essential to the public interests, could have led me to take it without your previous sanction.

I am with respect, yours faithfully,

Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. MALCOLM.

P. S.—I have, since writing the above, seen some of the senior officers, who assure me, that they and their officers are as jealous of my honour as they would be of their own, and that if I think it necessary to go to Madras, they will pledge themselves for the orderly and dutiful conduct of the whole till my return, unless in the very unlikely case of other stations rising in arms, which they will do every thing in their power to prevent, by representing to them the pledge they have made, which they will assure them is voluntary, and has been made without the slightest promise from me. I have indeed cautiously avoided any communication that could lead them to believe I entertained an opinion that Government would make any concession; and the same language is held in the private letters I have communicated to them, with regard to the actual situation of the Army at this moment.

I feel now much more assured of the continued subordination of this Garrison, during the period of my absence, than if I was present.

(Signed) J. MALCOLM.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) A. FALCONER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

[No. 2.—C.]

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Further ENCLOSURES in the General Letter of
10th September 1809, from the Governor in Council
at Fort St. George, to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the
Court of Directors.

Received per Rattlesnake, 12th March 1810.

No. 12. - - - to - - - No. 20.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

Enclosure No. 12.

To the Honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. &c. K. B.
Governor in Council Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

I HAVE this day transmitted to the Commander of the Forces in Chief, an Account of the Enquiry into the Proceedings of the Officers at Masulipatam, previous to my assuming my command at that station. I now consider it my duty to report every event that occurred during my command of that Garrison. It is however essential to my own character, and to the information of Government, that I should state the peculiar circumstances under which I proceeded on this duty, as well as the impressions which existed at that moment on my mind respecting your intentions, not only regarding the garrison of Masulipatam, but the whole Army, as it is with reference to those impressions alone, that my conduct in the discharge of this delicate and important duty can be judged.

I received a message to attend at your gardens on the 1st July, and was informed, when I arrived there, of the mutiny which had occurred at Masulipatam, and of an improper and disrespectful remonstrance which you had that day received from the Company's Officers of the subsidiary force in the Deccan. You did me the honour to ask my opinion on both subjects; and I suggested, that an Officer of rank should be immediately ordered to Masulipatam, to enquire into and report upon the proceedings of the Officers of that garrison, and that a letter should be written to the Commanding Officer of the subsidiary forces at Hyderabad and Jannah, informing them of your having received with regret and disapprobation, a Memorial from the Officers under their command, soliciting that you should rescind the Orders of the 1st May, and pointing out in the most forcible manner the dangerous tendency of such address, and the total impossibility of complying with their request, and directing the Commanding Officers to call upon the Officers under their command, to reflect upon the serious consequences which a perseverance in such measures must produce.

After some discussion regarding the Officer it would be proper to nominate to the command of the European regiment, and the garrison of Masulipatam, I offered to proceed myself upon that service; and you accepted my offer with an apparent confidence in my success of which I could not but be proud. The emergency gave no time for the preparation of instructions, and I was immediately appointed to command the garrison of Masulipatam, and the Madras European regiment; while two respectable Officers, Lieut. Colonel W. Berkeley and Major Evans, were nominated to act with me, as members of a Military Committee, that was directed to investigate the conduct of the garrison.

I was repeatedly assured by you at the last interview with which I was honoured, that you committed the dignity and interests of Government (as far as those were implicated on this occasion) into my hands with perfect confidence, and that you gave me the fullest latitude of action, adding that I was fully acquainted with your sentiments upon the whole subject of

Enclosure
No. 12.
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

the existing discontents among the Officers of the Company's Army. I certainly was, from the confidence with which you had honoured me, fully aware of your sentiments. I know that you were most solicitous to allay the ferment that had arisen in the Army, and that you were at that moment resolved to use every means in your power to effect that object, but such as you deemed derogatory to the honour and dignity of the Government with which you were charged; you regarded, I knew, the occurrence of a rupture between the State and any part of its Army, as one of the most desperate evils that could arise, and thought every moment that such an event was delayed, was of ultimate importance, as it gave time for reflection and the action of better feelings, and it strengthened the hope that deluded men might yet return to that path of duty and good order from which they had so widely departed.

The act of my appointment to Masulipatam, of itself proclaimed these sentiments; and I was confirmed in them, from the approbation you gave to my suggestions regarding the mode of treating the Memorial you had received from the Officers of the subsidiary force, which you desired I would put into the form of a letter, and send to you; which I did through the medium of your Military Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Barclay.

Impressed with these sentiments, I sailed for Masulipatam early on the morning of the 2d July, and arrived there on the 4th. I found the Officers of that garrison in a state of open and bold mutiny against Government, with every thing prepared to march towards Hyderabad to effect a junction with the subsidiary force at that place, by whom they had been promised complete support in the opposition they had commenced to the authority of Government. The most violent among the Officers of the garrison saw, in recognizing my authority, a complete suspension, if not a total discomfiture of these plans, and argued loudly against my being acknowledged; and it was not till after a discussion of near five hours that I was enabled to bring these deluded men to a sense of all the perils of their situation, and of the consequences that must ensue from their throwing off their allegiance to the State. They at last were subdued by the force of reason, for no other means were used, as I thought it equally my duty to avoid any promise of amnesty for the past or of consideration for the future: and they, after repeated and fruitless trials, desisted from all applications upon these points. A repetition of the discussions which occurred (accompanied, however, with less violence) took place next day, after which the question of disputing my authority was abandoned.

I was happy to find, by a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, under date 12th July, that the mode as well as substance of the proceedings that I adopted on my arrival at Masulipatam was honoured with your entire approbation.

I took every opportunity of mixing with Officers of the garrison, and circulated among them a variety of letters which I had written with a view of reclaiming the more violent of my brother Officers to better feelings and sentiments; and I found that my conversation and the perusal of these papers had soon a very visible effect, and that though they continued to share the general proceedings of the Army, they no longer (as they had done before my arrival) thought it incumbent upon them to take the lead in any insurrection against Government, though they were excited to that measure by the most violent letters from almost every station in the Army, and were also impelled to it by their own sense of danger from what had passed, which they thought would be greatly diminished when the majority of the Officers of the Army were sharers in the general guilt. I considered that by effecting this change in the temper of the garrison of Masulipatam, one of the chief objects which you had in contemplation, when you sent me to that garrison, was accomplished. The rupture which had occurred, and which was likely to be followed by an insurrection of a great part of the Officers of the Army, had been arrested in its progress without the slightest sacrifice of the authority or compromise of the dignity of the State; and time was gained, which, under every view that could be taken of the subject, appeared of the greatest advantage to Government.

The first serious interruption to this progressive improvement of good feeling amongst the Officers of the garrison of Masulipatam, was caused by a letter from an established Committee at Hyderabad, which reached that garrison on the 18th July: This letter, which like all other papers of a similar tendency was shewn to me, reproached the Officers at Masulipatam with want of wisdom, in having admitted me to assume the command of the garrison. The Committee desired they would instantly demand from me an assurance that the Orders of the 1st May would be rescinded, and if I refused, it recommended that measures should be immediately taken to oblige me to quit Masulipatam. A paper of demands, which the Hyderabad Committee termed their *Ultimatum*, and which they said they intended to forward to Government, accompanied this letter. These papers were shewn to me by an Officer of some rank and influence, with whom I was in the habit of confidential intercourse; he told me the senior Officers of the garrison were far from approving of the sentiments of the Hyderabad Committee, but much was to be feared from the violence of the juniors. I took this occasion of exposing all the fallacy of the grounds on which they were proceeding, and of impressing, in the most forcible language I could, the dangers into which many of the Officers of the Company's Army were precipitately rushing. As the substance of the communication I made to this Officer was afterwards circulated in the form of a letter, I enclose an Extract from my Journal, in which it was immediately entered; and this Extract will shew you the nature of those arguments I used to reclaim men from their deep delusion. This communication evidently had a great effect upon the person to whom it was addressed; and he promised me he would not only communicate my sentiments to some

some of the most reflecting among the Officers of the garrison, and obtain through their means the rejection of the proposals from Hyderabad; but would endeavour, in concert with them, to effect an arrangement that would exclude the younger part of the Officers from any right of deliberation on the questions with which the Army was agitated, which I agreed with him would be a point of the greatest importance, and the first step towards a final settlement of existing evils.

All these measures were happily effected: An answer was sent to Hyderabad, that the Officers of Masulipatam assert their right of judging for themselves, and that they could not comply with their demand regarding me; and the Garrison Committees, which were mobbish meetings of the whole of the Officers, were dissolved, and all future proceedings entrusted to a few of the senior Officers, who were (it was agreed) not to be influenced either by the opinion of any Officer in the garrison nor included in their number, which was limited to eleven.

I had at this period received a report, that Lieut. Colonel Berkely was too unwell to come to Masulipatam, and there was likely to be some delay in the arrival of Major Evans; I also found that formal examination before a regular Committee would be likely to excite an irritation, which it had been throughout my study to avoid. I therefore took advantage of the authority conveyed to me by Lieut. Col. Barclay's letter of the 12th July, to commence myself the investigation of the conduct of the garrison previous to my arrival.

I had always intended (provided I had obtained your permission) to have proceeded with the Report of the Committee to Madras, as I was sensible I should never be able to convey to you by letters, the whole of that important information I had obtained of the real state and temper of the majority of the Officers of the Company's Army on the coast, who, though apparently united in one confederacy, were actuated by widely different motives, and took very different views of the nature of the service in which they were engaged; and of these different shades in their situation and intentions, it appeared to me most essential you should have the fullest information, as this knowledge was evidently the only basis upon which any arrangement could be made for the settlement of the whole question, without having recourse to an open and declared rupture, which I ever understood it was your earnest desire to avoid till the last extremity. As I found the changes which had been effected without any fear of the garrison of Masulipatam departing from their duty during my absence, I thought it my duty, after I had completed the investigation with which I was charged, to exercise that discretion which you had given me before my departure from Madras, and proceed in person to report the result of my investigation. I communicated this intention to Major General Pater, the Commander of the Division, who arrived at Masulipatam on the 20th July, and it met with his fullest concurrence and approbation.

I heard, before my departure, of the 2d Battalion of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry having refused to march; but as that event did not appear likely to be immediately followed by any open act of contumacy or disobedience in the Hyderabad force, and as it produced no commotion whatever in the garrison of Masulipatam, it was an additional excitement to the instant execution of the resolution I had adopted, as I expected to have arrived at Madras (by travelling in the rapid manner I did) before any determination had been taken upon this act of mutiny and disobedience, and to have furnished information that might have aided your judgment in deciding upon that important question.

As I always conceived that it was the object of Government to reclaim if possible the minds of the Officers, I directed my whole attention during the period I was at Masulipatam to this great object; and I therefore cautiously abstained from any attempt to discover the sentiments of either European or Native soldiery: such an attempt must have been instantly known, and would have inflicted an irremediable wound on the minds of the Officers, and have been certain to precipitate that crisis which it was my labour to avoid.

To evince that I have not been deceived in the expectations I formed of the change of feeling in the Officers of the garrison of Masulipatam, I enclose an Extract of a Letter I have just received from an Officer, in whose correctness I place entire confidence. The Resolutions to which the Committee of Masulipatam have agreed to consider, are such no doubt as it would be impossible for Government to have acceded to; but they exhibit a most important change from former violence to comparative temper and moderation, and their agitation shews that these Officers rejected all share in the demands made, in that paper which is termed their *Ultimatum*, by the Hyderabad Committee. It must be recollected that in cases like the present, when the minds of a large body of men have been greatly disturbed, that their return to reason is likely to be as gradual as their departure from it: and I can have no doubt, from what I know of the present temper and inclination of some of the senior Officers in the Northern Division, as well as in other quarters of this Army, that had not the recent acts of the force at Hyderabad led to those measures which Government has thought it its duty to adopt, that they would have seized with avidity any opportunity that the indulgent consideration of Government for their past errors had afforded them, of reclaiming themselves and others from the deep crimes into which they had plunged, and of restoring to its former name and glory a service which the rashness of some of its members threatened with ruin and destruction.

It remains for me only to state, and I do it with deep regret, that as far as I can judge, late occurrences have annihilated every hope of the garrison of Masulipatam (I speak with the exception of the Artillery Company) remaining faithful to its duty; and I fear there are several corps in the Northern Division, the Officers of which will be disposed to follow their example.

I entreat

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

—No. 2.—

PAPERS relating to

4

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

I entreat you to pardon the length of this letter, as well as the freedom with which I have stated my sentiments. I can have no desire but to shew that I have not been false to that confidence by which I was honoured, and that I have laboured with zeal, and not without success (at least as far as the service was concerned) to promote the public interest.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

Madras, }
1st August 1809. }

Extract from Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm's Journal; containing substance of a Communication made by him to an Officer of rank and influence at Masulipatam, on the Morning of the 18th July 1809.

I pointed out to this Officer what must be the consequence of the whole or any part of the Company's Army plunging down that precipice, on the brink of which they were now standing. I exposed the fallaciousness of that confidence on which numbers were proceeding; how they would be deserted by their brethren, and their men, when Government was compelled to declare them in rebellion. I pointed out how wretched their means, how unprotected their plans; and demanded, if even they had double the numbers, if he thought, after the chain of discipline was once broke, and when they were commanded by committees, and every body thought he possessed the right to question the authority of his superior, whether it was possible to oppose the organized army, that must, under all circumstances, remain with the Government, and which must every day gain strength from their ranks. The whole of the King's Army was, I said, decidedly with Government; and if the last step was taken, many of the Company's Officers, and those who had the most influence with the native troops (because they were the oldest officers) would range on the side of Government. I knew this, I said, to be the fact, because I had letters fully expressive of their sentiments, from some of the best and most popular Officers in the Army. I was myself, I said, of that opinion, and proud to state it. I had been in this Army since I was twelve years of age; and such was my regard for my brother Officers, that I would give my life to see the present unfortunate disputes happily adjusted; but if any circumstances whatever led their Officers to rise in rebellion against their King and Country, and such they would do the moment they threw off allegiance to the legal constituted authority in India, I must stand in the opposite rank; and I was convinced so many would be found of the same sentiments, that Government must triumph, though I allowed such a triumph would be one over its own strength, and consequently more mournful than the most signal defeat from a foreign enemy. I added, that I would, for the sake of argument, suppose what I conceived impossible, that Government was destroyed in the conflict. What would be the consequence of this victory to a few Officers, who had led the natives of India for the murder of their countrymen, and to the destruction of the British Government? Would these natives allow them to live and rule over them? or would they not be tempted to practise for the last time the lesson they had been taught, and get rid at once of a race whose rule they had been taught to consider as oppressive and tyrannical? Supposing they did not, would the King and the people of England be ready to make peace with men, whose hands were red with the blood of their countrymen? would they not rather, if they did not abandon this quarter of India altogether, attempt its re-conquest; and to what consequence would that lead? You say, I added, that your grievances are intolerable, and that if you abandon your attempt to obtain redress, the Coast Army will be disgraced; while, if you persist with firmness and spirit, Government which must be aware of all the consequences I have stated, must give way. To this I answer no grievances of the description this Army now has, can warrant its having recourse to arms because they are such as must come under the cognizance of the controlling and legislative authorities in England, who are alone competent to notice and redress them; and this Army so far from being degraded by a moderate proceeding at a moment like the present, would raise its reputation higher than ever; because it would prove to all the world that it possessed a spirit of the highest loyalty and patriotism; and that when a variety of circumstances had combined to throw it into a flame, the action of these feelings had subdued every other, and it was contented rather to suffer till the superior authorities in England could judge all those questions in which it thought itself aggrieved, than endanger the general interests of the country. Would such sentiments, I ask, redound to the disgrace or to the honour of the Army? With respect, I observed, to the probability of Government giving way if assailed with unanimity, firmness, and spirit, this was, I feared, a great and dangerous error; Government could not give way, as it was termed, beyond a certain point, without destroying itself, and it had better fall by any hands than its own. It is the very pressure, I added, that is brought against it, that forces it to resistance; and besides, what are the points where it is required to yield? In the present agitated state of the Army, every committee, every individual, has a different opinion; and if it were possible to collect the general sense of the Army, I believe, in their present irritated state, concessions would be required that would amount to the virtual abolition of the existing local government of this Presidency. It no doubt, I observed, the duty of Government to take every step that it can take, to restore

temper, and to compose men's minds; but I, for one, will never blame it, for refusing its consent to its own death, and such I should consider any act that made a substantial sacrifice of its strength or authority. And as to that *Ultimatum*, I concluded, pointing to a Paper which had come from Hyderabad and was upon the table, I declare to God, I would not serve a Government one hour that could yield to such degrading demands.

A true Extract,

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

[No. 2. C.]
Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Masulipatam, dated 23d July.

It having been resolved that the Committee should take into consideration this day the steps necessary to be taken in consequence of the communication respecting the 2d 10th, the following Questions were suggested for its declaration to other Committees:

If Government expresses a disposition to reconciliation, and declares its readiness to redress our past grievances, will you be satisfied with its offering to intercede with the Court of Directors to procure the restoration of the suspended Officers, and consenting, upon condition of our immediate return to order and regularity, to restore those who have only been deprived of Staff appointments and commands?

If Government should confine itself to general declarations of its wish to conciliate, and to general expressions of inclination to redress our past grievances, without making any particular specification, will you consent to accept this as a preliminary to reconciliation; and as Agents cannot be appointed to arrange terms of permanent reconciliation, will you agree to suspend all further measures for a certain time, to give Government a fair opportunity of fulfilling its preliminary declarations?—These two questions, and the question of circulating them for the deliberation of other Committees, have been favourably received, and are to be determined to-morrow morning. The only disagreeable occurrence of the day is, that some of the factious, who are fore at being excluded from the deliberation upon the present critical occasion, have circulated a report, that the new Committee has been formed at your desire, and to answer your purposes; but I am satisfied, that an attack so easy to be repelled, will have no influence upon the deliberations of the Committee, whilst the act of agreeing to take it into consideration, proves that this Committee does not conceive itself pledged to support the *Ultimatum* you saw.

A true copy,

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

To Major General Gowdie, Commander in Chief of the Forces.

Sir,

I HAVE before informed you, that in consequence of instructions I received from the Honourable the Governor, through the medium of Lieut. Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, I proceeded (without waiting the assembling of the Committee that was ordered) to make an enquiry into the conduct of the Garrison of Masulipatam. I considered that the best form in which I could make the enquiry was to collect from Lieut. Colonel Innis every information he could give, and to obtain such evidence from the Officers of the garrison as appeared necessary to establish the leading facts of the transactions it was my object to investigate. I judged, that a minute and formal personal examination of the parties was equally unnecessary to the object of the preliminary enquiry with which I was charged, and unsuited to the temper of the times or to the fulfilment of those objects which I conceived the Honourable the Governor to have had in view at the time I was appointed to the command of the Garrison of Masulipatam.

The Officers of the garrison whom I called upon for information, were of course cautious in committing to writing, or indeed in verbally stating, any thing that might criminate themselves; and I was induced by many reasons to avoid any examination of the men of the European Regiment or Native Battalion; such evidence was not necessary to the establishment of the principal facts, and it could not have been obtained without a complete sacrifice of that temper which it was my object to maintain, until the Government was in possession of the general result of my inquiry, and of that important information regarding the state of not only Masulipatam but of other stations in the Army, which my employment upon this duty had enabled me to collect.

I enclose a Statement given in by Lieut. Colonel Innis, with an Appendix, and two private Notes in reply to Queries I put to him subsequent to his delivering in his first Statement. I also enclose a Paper, which contains the substance of the information given me by Captain Andrews, of the European Regiment, and Captain Kelly, of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of N. I. and which was corroborated by several of the Officers of the garrison. I transmit a paper from Lieut. Nixon, the Adjutant, whom I examined relating to the different causes which had led to agitate the minds of the men of the European Regiment, and to make them as well as their Officers forget their duty.

You are in possession of Major Storey's letter, stating the nature of the situation in which he was placed, and the steps which he adopted. In addition to that document, I enclose the substance of a verbal declaration which Major Storey made to me upon this subject, and which shews the leading considerations which he states to have governed his conduct upon this occasion.

313.

B

These

N^o 1. & 2.
3. 4. & 5.

N^o 6.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

These Enclosures will throw complete light upon the conduct of both Lieut. Col. Innis, and the Officers of the garrison of Masulipatam; and I shall, in the course of the few observations which I feel it my duty to offer upon their contents, state such additional facts as came to my knowledge from verbal communications upon this subject.

It is not possible to contemplate the conduct of the Officers of Masulipatam throughout the different stages of this transaction, without constant reference to the general discontent and disaffection to Government, which at the moment of their proceedings prevailed in the minds of a large proportion of the Officers of the Company's Army on this Establishment, and which must be considered as one of the chief, if not the sole cause of their excesses.

Lieut. Col. Innis appears from his statement to have joined the corps he was appointed to command, with an impression that the Officers of it were disaffected to Government, and with a resolution to correct such improper principles, in whatever place or shape he met them.

He landed at Masulipatam on the 7th May, and was invited on the same day to dine at the mess of the regiment; and it was after dinner, on this first day of their intercourse, that the groundwork was laid of all their future dispatches. The only substantial fact adduced by Lieut. Col. Innis on this occasion, and admitted by the other parties, was, that "The friends of the Army," was given as a toast at this meeting by Lieut. D. Forbes, and seconded by Lieutenant Maitland, Quarter Master of the corps. This toast Lieut. Col. Innis requested might be changed for "The Madras Army;" but his proposition was not acceded to, and he in consequence left the table. This appears to be the only proved fact. Several observations are stated by Lieut. Colonel Innis to have been made by Officers at the table, that were disrespectful to Government, and contrary to the principles of subordination and good order; but the only one of these observations that he specifies, is ascribed to Lieutenant Maitland, in a letter to that Gentleman, which forms a Number of the Appendix. In that letter, Lieutenant Colonel Innis, after regretting that Lieutenants Maitland and Forbes had not made the apology he required of them for their conduct on the evening of the 7th of May, adds, "I will forward any explanation you may state to me with respect to the observations you made at the mess on the 7th instant so publicly with respect to the Nizam's Detachment and Officers, who are not friends of the Army." Lieutenant Maitland in his reply to this letter, states his wish that Government will not decide upon Lieut. Colonel Innis's report, until he has an opportunity of defending himself; and further observes, "until I received your letter this day, I never knew for what words or actions of mine an apology was required; for I most solemnly deny ever having given my opinion in any manner regarding the Nizam's Detachment and its Officers that night, or at any other time in your presence."

When Lieut. Col. Innis left the mess-room, which he did, as has been before stated, in consequence of their refusing to change the toast to "the Madras Army," as he had proposed, it appears the Officers proceeded to drink their original toast in the manner they were accustomed to drink it, with three cheers; and these it is not unlikely may have been mistaken by Lieut. Col. Innis for further marks of disrespect to him, and consequently to the authority by which he was appointed; but the Officers of the regiment who were present at table, deny the existence or expression of any such sentiments.

These different statements cannot be deemed surprising, when the nature of this meeting is considered. The parties could indeed hardly have been personally known to each other and although no doubt can be entertained of the goodness of Lieut. Col. Innis's motives and the character of his laudable zeal for the Government he served, it is perhaps to be regretted that his first efforts to correct the principles of the Officers of his corps should have been made at a convivial scene, where it was to be supposed men would be less under restraint than in any other situation, and therefore less disposed to attend to either the voice of counsel or authority. But Lieut. Col. Innis, from his statement, appears sensible of this fact: He observes, after recapitulating the motives that led him to report privately the conduct of the Officers of the regiment at the dinner on the 7th of May to a confidential Staff Officer, from whom he received what he terms "his original instructions," "I at the same time particularly requested that no public notice might be taken of what I found expedient to state, unless I should be compelled subsequently to bring the business reluctantly forward officially, having intimated that I expected an apology to be tendered to me by Lieutenants D. Forbes and Maitland, for their improper conduct on that evening when the General Order of the 1st May last was commented upon at the mess-room of the Madras European Regiment."

That such was the impression upon Col. Innis's mind, is confirmed by a Note from Lieut. Nixon, the Adjutant of the regiment, in which he asserts, that he made no official report of the occurrence. It appears however, that, contrary to Lieut. Col. Innis's expressed expectation, you considered it your duty to notice the private communication he had made of the occurrences of the evening of the 7th of May; and the Letter which the Adjutant General wrote to Lieut. Col. Innis upon that subject, under date the 17th May, was immediately put into the regimental Orderly Book of the corps. It would be superfluous for me to dwell upon the irritation which the measures that were adopted upon this occasion, and the mode of carrying them into execution, excited in the minds of the Officers of the regiment. The nature and extent of that irritation are sufficiently explained in the accompanying documents. Its grounds were, the supposed incorrectness of Lieut. Col. Innis's private communication to head-quarters; the neglect with which the representations of the Officers of the regiment upon this subject were treated; the hardship of a respectable Staff Officer

being disgraced by a removal from his station, without knowing of what he was accused, or being permitted to say a word in his defence; and the unusual and extraordinary measure of detaching (as a punishment) an Officer of the regiment to the command of a Post where there was not one man of his corps, and the refusal of a Court Martial to the Officer on whom this unprecedented mark of disgrace had been inflicted.

In addition to these subjects of complaint, the Officers seem to have considered the publication of the letter from Lieut. Col. Conway in the Orderly Book as an unnecessary promulgation of the displeasure and censure they had incurred among the men of the regiments; and Lieut. Col. Innis would appear to have been sensible some time afterwards that this was the fact, as he desired the letter to be expunged from the Orderly Book.

You will observe, from the documents enclosed, all that took place connected with the appointment of Lieut. Spankie; regarding which an impression was received by the Officers of the regiment, from a communication made by Lieut. Col. Innis, on the ground of a private letter (which he stated to them he had received from you) that it was in contemplation to disband the regiment, and place the Officers on half-pay, if they did not alter their conduct; but that the fate of the corps would in a great degree be determined by the step which Lieut. Spankie might take, that is, by his refusal or acceptance of the station of Quartermaster. This idea, which I cannot think it was ever the intention of your Letter to convey, was directly intimated by Lieut. Col. Innis, in the following private Note to Lieut. Spankie:

"I believe that I forgot to remark, that your situation and Lieut. Fenwick's are very different now under existing circumstances; it was equally proper for him to decline accepting of the Quartermasterhip, as it is absolutely proper and necessary that you should accede to the General's wishes, to save a whole regiment.—Think of this. Your's truly, (Signed) J. Innis."

This proceeding could not but greatly increase the irritation that before existed. It gave too much ground for the propagation of a belief, that the general punishment of the whole might depend upon the conduct of an individual (a young Officer in the corps) on a question of a particular and personal nature; and it was not possible for an impression to have been made more calculated to increase the irritation and spirit of discontent which before prevailed in the regiment.

I shall now proceed to a concise view of the circumstances which relate to the order for the embarkation of a detachment of the Madras European Regiment, for Marines, and of the occurrences which took place on the 25th June, regarding which, however, the documents already in your possession are so ample as to require little further to complete your information upon the subject.

When Lieut. Forbes was directed to proceed to Penang, and a party of Marines under Lieut. Maitland to be in readiness to embark on board the Fox frigate, no idea appears to have been entertained of opposition to those orders, though the Officers of the corps felt that Lieut. Forbes and Maitland's being particularly ordered on these duties could only be as a punishment; and to avoid the stigma which they conceived this proceeding would bring upon the corps, they solicited Lieut. Col. Innis to allow other Officers to exchange with Lieut. Maitland and Lieut. Forbes, and at the same time assured him, there was not an Officer in the regiment that was not ready to take their turns of duty. This application, which proves the Officers had no intention at that period of resisting the orders of Government, was refused by Lieut. Col. Innis, for reasons stated in his Note to me of the 22d July, which forms a Number of the Appendix.

Before the orders were received at Masulipatam for an increased number of Marines embarking on board His Majesty's ships Piedmontaise and Samarang, the minds of the Officers of that garrison had been much inflamed by communications they had received from the different stations of the Army. These expressed (agreeable to the statement of Captain Andrews and Captain Kelly) a general opinion of the illegality of the orders regarding Lieut. Forbes and Lieut. Maitland, and of the unjust manner in which the Madras European Regiment had been treated. It was also reported, from a variety of quarters, that the regiment was to be dispersed and disbanded; and these reports obtained, from the nature of preceding occurrences, a very ready belief both among the Officers and men of the corps.

There can, however, be no doubt that the Garrison at Masulipatam, as well as other stations with which they communicated, contemplated the detachment of so large a party as that ordered from the European Regiment as a serious diminution of their strength, and consequently injurious to the interests of the confederacy against Government in which they were so deeply engaged, and that this consideration in some degree influenced them to that criminal course which they pursued; but I do not believe that this motive unaided by others would have led them at that moment to so bold and daring an opposition to orders.

The account given by Lieut. Colonel Innis of the proceedings of the 25th June is, I am satisfied, perfectly correct. It is impossible for me to afford any further information than what you will derive from that document, Major Storey's official Letter, and the substance of that Officer's verbal declaration to me (which forms a Number of the Appendix.) I can only add my conviction of two facts: 1st, that Lieut. Colonel Innis had it not in his power to coerce the obedience of the garrison, in the state it was in; and, 2dly, that had bloodshed taken place, it would (as Major Storey states in his verbal declaration) have been the signal for

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

for the Company's Officers at many other stations throwing off their allegiance to Government.

The accompanying Deposition of Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon is entitled to some attention. There is no doubt of the general facts which that Officer has stated; they are, indeed, proved by the conduct of the men of the European Regiment, who gave a ready support to their Officers in an act which they must have known was meritorious, which it is not likely they would have done if they had not received unfavourable impressions of the intentions of Government. These impressions were, however, the only predisposing causes; the immediate impulse under which the deluded men of the regiment acted, was a wish to support Officers who had been long with them, and a feeling of resentment at threatened coercion; and under the action of this impulse, they would no doubt have opposed any troops that had been brought against them.

Though nothing can justify mutiny, it is impossible, when we consider that the Non-commissioned and Men of the Madras European Regiment acted on this occasion at the call of almost all their regimental Officers, not to acquit them in a very great degree of that share of criminality which must attach to all the individuals implicated in such proceedings. I am satisfied of the truth of which Lieut. Nixon states, regarding the discontent that exists among the men of the corps who have enlisted for an unlimited period of service. These men gave me a Petition upon this subject, and prayed I would bring it to your notice. I communicated this Petition to Major General Pater, as I thought it implied, from the terms in which it was expressed, that they were aware of their situation, and were disposed to maintain their obedience to Government. It was at all events clearly to be inferred from the mode and substance of this representation, that those by whom it was made, were sensible of the nature of the times, and thought them favourable for the accomplishment of their object. It is impossible for me to state what Officers have been most culpable in their irregular and unmilitary proceedings, into which I have been directed to enquire; but, with the exception of those stated in Lieut. Colonel Innis's letter (who had in fact no means of being useful) I believe that all the Officers present with the Madras European Regiment, and the 1st Battalion of the 19th Regiment, were implicated in the general guilt. Those that took the most forward part are stated in Lieut. Colonel Innis's letters. The Company of Artillery stationed out of the Fort had no concern whatever in these transactions, and has remained throughout perfectly faithful to its duty and to Government. I need hardly state that the native Officers and Men of the garrison of Madulipatam had no concern in this Mutiny. They fell in on their parade on the day of the 25th June, because a number of the Officers of the corps called upon them to do so.

It is a justice I owe to Major Storey and to Captain Andrews, senior Officers of the European Regiments, to state, that from the 25th June until the 4th July, the day on which I took the command, the utmost subordination and good order had been observed by the troops, and the duty of the garrison had been carried on with as great regularity and order as if nothing had occurred to disturb the usual routine of military discipline.

I feel it would be presumption in me to offer my opinion on the subject of my enquiry, and I have therefore confined myself to the object of laying before you in as clear and concise a manner as I could, the leading and principal facts of those proceedings which I was directed to investigate.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Lt Col. Com.

Madras, }
1st August 1809. }

No. .

Lieut. Colonel J. Malcolm.

Sir,

Previous to my being appointed to command the Madras European Regiment, I was informed that the Officers of that corps had given some very improper boasts on the day that Captain J. Marshall had dined at their mess here, which fully expressed their political principles, and how highly they disapproved of the previous measures of Government, adopted after Lieut. General Macdowall's leaving Madras for Europe, whose cause and party they supported.

2. Impressed with the recollection of this circumstance when I went to dine at the mess of the Madras European Regiment, the day I landed here to assume the command, I determined neither to permit or to pass over unnoticed any such scene as was reported to have occurred on the day above alluded to, so extremely improper and subversive of that high respect which is due to Government from every Officer of the Army of Fort St. George.

3. What actually did take place on the evening of the 7th of May last, and which rendered it not only proper but absolutely requisite for me to quit the mess-room at an early hour, I deemed it my indispensable duty next day to communicate in a private manner to a confidential Staff Officer, from whom I received my original instructions, in order to shew the Officer commanding the Army in Chief, and the honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, the violent spirit of discontent, undisguised disapprobation, and determined opposition to the measures of Government, which even then existed among the Officers of that corps, and which was previously well known at Head-quarters.

4. I at the same time particularly requested that no public notice might be taken of what I found it expedient to state, unless I should be compelled subsequently to bring the business

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

business reluctantly forward officially, having intimated that I expected an apology to be rendered to me by Lieuts. D. Forbes and Maitland for their improper conduct on that evening, when the G. O. of the 1st of May last were commented upon at the mess-room of the Madras European Regiment.

5. The next morning I went to breakfast with Capt. Andrews (who had dined at the mess the previous evening) and requested of him to acquaint the Officers composing the mess, that I was under the necessity of declining to become a member of their society, as I had proposed, owing to existing circumstances that did not accord with my ideas or sentiments of subordination, which it was my imperious duty to maintain.

6. Contrary however to my expectation, the information I had originally given was acted upon, being considered of such a tendency that it could not be passed over (as I had requested) and which ultimately led to the publication of the Orders of the Officer commanding the Army in Chief, reprimanding the Officers of the Madras European Regiment, removing Lieut. Maitland from the Quartermastership, and ordering Lieut. D. Forbes to command at Candapilla, as also the appointment of Lieut. Maitland to command a detail of the corps ordered to serve as Marines, and Lieut. D. Forbes to command a detail of the corps at Prince of Wales Island. Those measures were no doubt adopted with a view of checking any future symptoms of insubordination amongst the Officers of the Madras European Regiment; so far however from being attended with the desired effect, they only tended to increase the former state of irritation, and their determination on resistance to the orders of the Officer commanding the Army in Chief, and Government, when their arrangements were fully organized and ready to be carried into execution, by the disaffected; as has since been fully confirmed by their late and daring mutiny.

7. When I transmitted Lieutenant D. Forbes's application to head-quarters for a General Court Martial, it was accompanied by my official Letter and Report of the circumstances which occurred on the evening of the 24th May last at the mess-room of the Madras European Regiment, and which is now subjoined for your information; as also the Correspondence which subsequently passed between me and the Officers of the Madras European Regiment upon this interesting subject now under consideration, which I feel it my duty to forward to head-quarters for the consideration of the Commander in Chief, for the reasons assigned in my two Notes addressed to Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon. It only therefore remains for me to add, that what I honestly, candidly, and conscientiously stated to have taken place at the mess of the Madras European Regiment, on the evening of the 7th May last, was the substance of what actually passed, and to the best of my recollection in nearly the same words, or words to the same effect, as I most solemnly declare upon my honour, and am ready to confirm upon oath.

Madulipatam, }
19th July 1809. }

(Signed) J^r INNES, Lt Col.

Previous to entering upon the documents alluded to, I will call your attention to the two following paragraphs of the Governor General's Letter, addressed to Sir George Hilary Barlow, Bart. K. B. Governor of Fort St. George, dated 27th May 1809; by which you will observe I was not only sanctioned, but expected to give every information to the Commander in Chief and Government, from my official situation, which would tend to check disaffection in this division; and to promote the public service either by my own example and exertions, or by applying to a higher authority to suppress it.

Par. 89. "We concur also entirely in the sentiments expressed in your General Orders of the 1st ultimo, that it is not sufficient for Officers holding commands to avoid a participation in such proceedings; but that it is their positive and indispensable duty to adopt the most decided measures for their suppression, and to report them to the superior authorities. The purposes of tumult and sedition may as effectually be promoted by their negative concurrence as by their active participation."

90. "The neglect of duty is an offence varying only in degree from a positive violation of it; and any Officer, who, apprized of the progress of disorderly proceedings among those who are placed under his immediate control, abstains from any attempt to suppress them, either by the exertion of his own authority, or by an appeal to the superior power, gives to those proceedings one mode of encouragement, and cannot stand absolved of blame, nor found a claim to immunity, much less to a continuance of that implicit confidence which is attached to stations of authority, on the basis of so culpable and mischievous a neutrality."

A true copy,

(Signed) J^r INNES, Lt Col.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I Have the honour herewith to transmit to you an official Note received last night from Lieutenant David Forbes, of the Madras European Regiment, with one to your address, both of which I request may be submitted to the Commander in Chief.

If Lieutenant Forbes's application is complied with, every young Officer under my command will soon be making similar applications to head-quarters.

The gross and public disrespect shewn by Lieutenants D. Forbes and Maitland of the Madras European Regiment, at the regimental mess of that corps, on the night of the 7th instant,

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

instant, so derogatory to the dignity of the Honourable the Governor in Council and Commander in Chief, from the observations made by these Officers on the Government Orders and those of the Commander in Chief then received, dated 1st May, as also on the steady conduct of the Native troops at Hyderabad, which was instantly noticed by me, calling upon Lieutenant D. Forbes to change the *toast* he proposed, from the *Friends of the Army*, to that of the *Madras Army*, which was pointedly rejected, and the former one repeated with three times three—their obliging me to quit the mess-room,—and for which improper conduct Lieutenants Forbes and Maitland subsequently declined to make any apology: I therefore feel it now my duty to report the circumstances officially for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council and Commander in Chief.

Mafulipatam, }
24th May 1809. }

(Signed) J. INNES, Lt Col. Comd.

To the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

The Officer commanding the Army requests you will nominate Lieut. Maitland, of the Madras European Regiment, to the command of the detachment of that corps ordered to serve as Marines on board His Majesty's ship the Fox; and that you will direct Lieut. David Forbes, of the Madras European Regiment, to proceed forthwith to the Presidency, for the purpose of embarking for Prince of Wales Island, to take charge of the corps doing duty there.

Adjutant General's Office, }
27th May 1809. }

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adj't Genl.

To the Officer commanding Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

In reply to Lieut. Col. Innes's letter of the 24th inst. I have the honour to inform you, that Lieut. David Forbes's letter, applying to be tried by a General Court Martial, has been submitted to the Officer commanding the Army, who deems that Officer's request inadmissible.

Adjutant General's Office, }
31st May 1809. }

(Signed) H. BALMAIN,
A. A. Genl.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you an Address from the Officers of my corps, which they wish to be submitted to the Commander in Chief.

To elucidate the subject, I now transmit copy of my Note written to the Officers of my corps the moment I got their letter yesterday.

And when I receive the document called for, it shall be handed to you directly, with every comment I deem requisite to make on it. They go herewith.

Mafulipatam, }
28th May 1809. }

(Signed) JAMES INNES,
Lieut. Col. M. E. Regt
in charge N. D. of the Army.

THE Officers whose names are affixed to the enclosed Letter, request Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon to send it to Lieutenant Colonel Innes, commanding the Madras European Regiment, and to request him to forward it to the Adjutant General of the Army with as little delay as possible.

Fort Mafulipatam, }
May 27, 1809. }

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,

It was with extreme concern that in our Regimental Orders of the 22d instant we found a copy of a letter from you, by which we were informed, that it had come to the knowledge of the Officer commanding the Army, that conduct highly indecorous and contrary to every principle of military subordination had been observed at the messes of the Madras European Regiment on the 7th instant.

We beg leave to assure you, for the information of Major General Gowdie, that it appears to us, the account he has received of the conduct of those Officers who were present at the messes on that evening must have been erroneous. We cannot help lamenting that such a stigma on the character of so numerous a body of Officers as we form should have been thus publicly sent out, before we have been furnished with a copy of the report that has been made against us.

We have been with the deepest regret two of our brother Officers punished, without being specifically informed what part of their conduct at the regimental messes induced the Officer commanding the Army to suppose them to have been guilty of the serious crime with which they are charged; and we naturally feel considerable apprehension lest the whole corps should in a similar manner be involved in the severest penalty to which insubordinate proceedings are liable.

W.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

We trust, therefore, that you will state to Major General Gowdie our confident hope that he will have the goodness to direct us to be furnished with a copy of the information that has been received, regarding the conduct observed at the messes on the night of the 7th instant.

When we receive this, we have no doubt of being able to convince the Officer commanding the Army in Chief that the conduct of those who were present on that occasion did by no means merit the severe censure with which it has been marked.

(Signed) A. Andrew, Capt. M. E. Regt.—O. Lanefs, for Lieut. D. Forbes, D°—J. S. Spankie, Lieut. D°—G. G. Maitland, for J. Gibson, Lieut. D°—G. G. Maitland, Lieut. D°—W. C. Carberry, Lieut. D°—Charles Forbes, Lieut. D°—G. J. Nixon, Lieut. D°—J. S. Spankie, D°—D°—L. Chapman, D°—D°—B. Hooper, D°—D°—W. Davernaul, D°—D°—G. Roy, Ensign M. E. Regt.—D. Maxwell, D°—D°—M. Clarke, D°—D°—James Stewart, Lieut. D°—H. Kyd, D°—D°—W. Hamorni, D°—D°—W. Fenwick, D°—D°—P. Brown, Ensign M. E. Regt.—Richard Williams, D°—D°—H. Yarde, Capt. D°—W. J. Daker, Ensign D°—B. Baker D°—D°—J. A. Kelly, Lieut. D°.

Mafulipatam, }
May 25, 1809. }

To Lieutenant Nixon, Adjutant of the Madras European Regiment, Mafulipatam.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an Address from the Officers of the Madras European Regiment to the Adjutant General of the Army, which shall be forwarded to be submitted to the Officer commanding the Army in Chief. I have therefore to direct that a statement of the circumstances which passed on the 7th instant in the mess-room of the Madras European Regiment, may be made out by the Gentlemen of that corps now present, who dined at the mess-room on that day which obliged me to quit the mess-room of the corps. No apology was ever subsequently made to me, although required and expected from Lieutenants D. Forbes and Maitland (as it was their duty to do) for the pointed disrespect shewn by them to the dignity of the Honourable the Governor in Council and Commander in Chief, in my presence, their immediate Commanding Officer.

Mafulipatam, }
27th May 1809. }

(Signed) JAMES INNES,
Lt Col. Comd M. E. Regt
in charge of the N. D. of the Army.

THE Officers whose signatures are affixed to the enclosed Letter, request you will forward the same to Lieut. Colonel Innes, commanding the Madras European Regiment, and in charge of the Northern Division of the Army.

To Lieut. Colonel Innes, commanding the Madras European Regiment, and in charge Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

Agreeably to your orders communicated to us by Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon, we have the honour to state that we were present at the regimental messes on the evening of the 7th instant, and that it was with considerable astonishment that we observed you leave the messes so abruptly.

We are unable to say what was the occasion of your doing so. "The friends of the Army" was proposed as a toast, and we conceive it to be one that could not be objected to; but as you wished to alter it, and rose from table when it was about to be drunk, we conjectured it had given offence, and that it was on this account you left the messes.

So far from observing any pointed disrespect, we did not notice any disrespect whatever "shewn" by Lieutenant D. Forbes or Lieutenant Maitland, to the dignity of the Honourable the Governor in Council and Commander in Chief, in your presence; and until we see the account you have forwarded on the subject to head-quarters, we shall be at a loss to suppose what part of their conduct, on the night alluded to, appears to you to be exceptionable.

(Signed) A. Andrews, Capt.—G. Maitland, Lieut.—W. Carberry, Lieut.—J. S. Spankie, Lieut.—J. Stewart, Lieut.—W. Kyd, Lieut.—P. Brown, Lieut.

To Lieutenant Nixon, Adjutant Madras European Regiment, Mafulipatam.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of this day's date, with the statement I thought proper to order to be made out in my Note of last night to you, for the information of the Officer commanding the Army in Chief. I shall now merely confine myself to remarking to the Officers whose names appear to the letter now received, that had they not made observations on the late General Orders of the Honourable the Governor in Council and Commander in Chief, and remarks on the steady conduct of the Officers of the Subsidiary force at Hyderabad, as also on certain Officers "in the Army," who are not. The friends of the Army was proposed as a toast, which I requested might be changed to the Madras,

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Madras, and when not acceded to, I felt myself called upon to quit the mess-room. Very fortunately there were many strangers present at dinner, as well as myself, whose recollection of what passed on that day may be able to elucidate this subject, should the Honourable the Governor in Council and Commander in Chief deem it requisite to call upon them for this purpose.

(Signed)

JAMES INNES,

Lieut. Col^d Comm^d M. E. Reg^t,
and in charge of N. D. of the Army.

Mafulipatam, }
28th May 1809. }

To the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

I Have had the honour to submit your Letter of 28th ultimo, with its Enclosures, to the Officer commanding the Army; by whom I am directed to acquaint you, that he regrets you should have entered into any correspondence with the Officers of the Madras European Regiment on the subject, or deemed it necessary to forward their letter to head-quarters, as his decision was not adopted without due consideration, and is final.

If Lieutenant Forbes's presence is required by the Court of Enquiry now sitting at Mafulipatam, you will be pleased to order him to attend.

(Signed)

T. H. CONWAY,

Adjutant General.

Adj^t Gen^l's Office, }
5th June 1809. }

N.B. The other original documents addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Innes, as Commandant of the Madras European Regiment and Northern Division of the Army, will now be referred; as also the Division and Regimental Orders published by Lieutenant Colonel Innes, in conformity with his instructions, which are in possession of

Lieutenant Colonel Innes,
Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon, and
Lieutenant Hair, Fort Adjutant.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I Have the honour of reporting to you, for the information of the Officer commanding the Army in Chief, and the Honourable the Governor in Council, the particulars of the daring and premeditated mutiny which occurred here on Sunday the 25th June, about two or three o'clock P.M. when the three detachments of the Madras European Regiment were ordered to embark on board the fleet as Marines.

2. On the arrival of the Piedmontaise frigate and Samarang sloop of war at this place, I sent off a letter to Captain Foote, commanding the two ships, intimating that the three detachments of the Madras European were ready to embark, was he prepared and authorized to receive them on board his ship. The non-commissioned and privates appear to be highly pleased at going on this duty.

3. About sun-set I observed a boat landing with some Naval Officers, and, having invited Captain Foote on shore, went down to meet and receive him at the sea-gate, to conduct him to my quarters, that we might communicate fully on every subject which could tend to promote the public service, in carrying the orders of the Officer commanding the Army in Chief into execution.

4. Just as the Naval Officers were nearly landed; I was called aside by Lieutenant Forbes of the Madras European Regiment, who was accompanied by Captains Kelly and Harrington of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon, and Lieutenant and Quarter-master Spankie of the Madras European Regiment. Captain Kelly then read a Paper, which they were deputed to communicate to me, not only by the Officers of the garrison, but those of this division, requesting I would postpone the embarkation of the detachments of the Madras European Regiment, till they could receive an answer to an Address they had it in contemplation to submit to the Commander in Chief and the Honourable the Governor in Council, demanding a redress of grievances. To this application I pointedly objected, having no authority to set aside the instructions I received from the Commander in Chief.

5. Lieut. Spankie then boasted of their having the most positive assurances of support from the troops at Hyderabad, Jaulna, the Bombay Army, and every division on the coast. I then observed, that I hoped those expectations would not induce them to resist the embarkation by being guilty of mutiny, and by trying whether the troops would obey them, or me. To order the whole in arrest was now my only alternative. This however I could not attempt or expect their obedience to my authority, under existing circumstances, and standing alone.

6. At this instant the Purser of the Piedmontaise delivered to me a letter from Captain Foote (annexed) which, upon opening it, proved to be an official letter from the Chief Secretary of Government, dated 22d June 1809, ordering me to embark the detachment of H. M.'s 59th Regiment of Foot on board the Samarang, with the least delay. I then inquired of the Purser, if he had not brought any other letter to me from Captain Foote? he replied in the negative; nor did he hear of any detachment being ordered on board, but that of the 59th. This the deputation saw and heard.

7. B.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

7. But apprehending some mistake had occurred, I told the deputation I expected a reply to my letter of that day, sent Captain Foote, which would elucidate the subject: at 10 o'clock P.M. it reached me, referring me to his letter sent by the Purser, and of course concluded, that the one from the Secretary of Government was the one he alluded to, and sent Captain Foote's letter to Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon directly; and we concluded, that the detachments of the Madras European regiment were not expected to embark, which I communicated to the Officers on parade next morning, adding that they must be prepared to embark at an hour's notice on any other ships that might arrive to receive them on board; which appeared to give much satisfaction, finding they were not going by this opportunity.

8. About 10 o'clock P.M. 25th June, the Purser and Mr. Midshipman Shipper of the Samarang, returned from the Pettah to my quarters, and to my astonishment put Captain Foote's first and original letter (alluded to in his second) into my hand, which, by mistake, they omitted to do the previous evening; I then expressed my regret at what had passed, although I was convinced it made no difference, as I conceived from what passed the evening before, that the embarkation of the Madras European regiment detachments would be resisted by the Officers of the garrison at all events.

9. I then sent for Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon, showed him Captain Foote's letter, No. 4. annexed, and directed him to have the parties ready to go on board at 6 P.M. and to send the Officers ordered on this duty to receive my instructions. I at the same time observed to the Adjutant, that from what had passed the previous evening, I had every reason to suppose the embarkation would be resisted, and begged and conjured him to consider of the consequences, and to inform the Officers, that if they would pledge their honour not to interfere with me in the execution of my duty, by carrying the orders of the Commander in Chief and Government into execution, it would afford me the highest satisfaction, and preserve order and tranquillity.

10. If, however, resistance was intended to be offered by the Officers to the embarkation, I should reluctantly be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of applying to Captain Foote of the Piedmontaise to land the marines of both ships, and every seamen who could be spared, to see the orders of Government and the Commander in Chief respected, and to enable me to carry them into execution.

11. So soon as the order for embarking was made public, and shown to the Officers, they ran in a disorderly, tumultuous, and mutinous manner to the barracks of the M. E. regiment and the 1st battalion 19th regiment N. I. calling on the men to arm, and prevailed upon them to join in the mutiny and opposition to my orders, and those of the Commander in Chief, and the Honourable the Governor in Council.

12. Captain Kelly, Lieut. and Quarter-master Spankie, and some other Officers came over to my quarters, conjuring me not to insist on the embarkation, or to send to Captain Foot for assistance, which could only occasion the shedding of much innocent blood, and endangering the loss of the country. All this passed before the Naval Gentlemen. The first observation was a most serious one, having got the two corps to join them in the mutiny.

13. Another party of Officers came shortly after up to my quarters, repeating what the other Officers had done, and upbraiding me with giving incorrect information to Government and the Commander in Chief relative to what passed on the 7th ult. at the mess, on which they acted, and dispersed the regiment on my suggestions as a punishment, and which they never would accede to. Many other observations passed I do not exactly recollect; but I again intimated to the Gentlemen, that had they obeyed the order issued no mutiny could have occurred, or the public service been impeded by their conduct and exertions.

14. Major Storey, who had been sent for by the Officers in the fort to join in their mutiny, then came to my quarters, told me the two corps were under arms, and would not be dismissed but by a proper authority; and that he was called upon by the Gentlemen to assume the command, and put me under close arrest, for the preservation of the garrison.

15. I observed to Major Storey, that I neither could nor would acknowledge his illegal arrest and usurped authority (although he might put me in close confinement) for which he and the Officers would have to answer hereafter, having not only mutinied, but prevailed on the troops in garrison to do so, by ordering them under arms without my authority, which they prevailed upon them to resist.

16. Major Storey then ordered my letters to be seized that were coming from the Post-Office to be examined by him, and not to allow any to pass out, or any Gentleman to visit me, without his permission. He then, I hear, issued a Garrison Order, assuming the command, as Captain Andrews did of the M. E. regiment, and sent off letters to Hyderabad, Bombay, Travancore, and every other station and encampment that had united with them in the diabolical conspiracy against the Government of Fort St. George, as will appear on reference to the registers of letters dispatched after the mutiny from the Post-Office here; having completely laid aside the mask, publicly avowing and boasting of the support they depended upon receiving from their friends in having their grievances redressed, imposed on them by their tyrannical Government.

17. Here it is requisite to observe Lieut. Cecil, Doctor Anderson, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Jones of the M. E. regiment, did not join in the mutiny; nor do I think the non-commissioned and privates of the M. E. regiment, or the Native-commissioned, non-commissioned and privates of the 1st Battⁿ 19th N. I. would, had they not been misled by their guilty Officers, who even then, I hear, had some difficulty to prevail on them to mutiny against my authority, and that of the Commander in Chief and Government.

313.

D

18. Lieutenant

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

18. Lieutenant Cecil, who commanded the main guard, having declined on every occasion to join the other Officers in their disorderly and insubordinate conduct by resisting the measures of Government, was relieved from the duty of the main guard by the mutineers, not however till he had twice waited on me at the risk of his life, the second time after I was arrested, when I told him to submit, opposition being then of no use, and being ill, to report sick and to avoid future ill treatment from the mutineers.

19. Finding my letters seized by the mutineers, I sent a letter secretly to Captain Foote by his Purser (with a request that copies of it might be transmitted without delay to the Commander and the Honourable the Governor in Council, for their information, having no other means of reporting to them till I was liberated; when a statement of circumstances would be duly forwarded, which will fully prove that nothing was wanting on my part to carry my instructions into execution instantly, notwithstanding the state of affairs here, so frequently reported, since my assuming the command of the M. E. regiment and this Division, previous to which their opposition to the measures of Government, and confederacy alluded to, had commenced with the Madras and Bombay Army.

20. In justice to the Purser of the Piedmontaise, I must here observe, that his mistake in not delivering the letter sooner was of no consequence; but that of delaying the mutiny a few hours; it being regularly organized and resolved upon for some time past, and my being arrested, that I might not impede their seditious plans against Government so actively carried on, forry I am to add, with too much success. Understanding that General Pater will not reach this place before the 15th July, I forward this letter in a private and secret manner that Government may be in possession of the fullest information on the 3d July, in case I may be put to death by the mutineers before or after the arrival of Major General Pater, Commanding Officer of this Division.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

J. INNES.

Mafulipatam,
26th June 1809.

Lt Col^d Comm^d Mafulipatam,
and in charge of N. D. of
the Army.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Mafulipatam; dated 23d July.

It having been resolved, that the Committee should take into consideration this day, the steps necessary to be taken in consequence of the communication respecting the 2d. 10th. the following questions were suggested for deliberation at the same time, and for circulation to other Committees:

1st. If Government expresses a disposition to reconciliation, and declares its readiness to redress our past grievances, will you be satisfied with its offering to intercede with the Court of Directors to procure the restoration of the suspended Officers, and consenting, upon condition of our immediate return to order and regularity, to restore those who have only been deprived of Staff appointment and Commands?

2d. If Government should confine itself to general declarations of its wish to conciliate, and to general expressions of inclinations to redress our past grievances without making any particular specification, will you consent to accept this as a preliminary to reconciliation; and as agents cannot be appointed to arrange terms of permanent reconciliation, will you agree to suspend all further measures for a certain time, to give Government a fair opportunity of fulfilling its preliminary declarations?—These two questions, and the question of circulating them for the deliberation of other Committees, have been favourably received, and are to be determined to-morrow morning. The only disagreeable occurrence of the day is, that some of the factions, who are sore at being excluded from the deliberations upon the present critical occasion, have circulated a report, that the new Committee has been formed at your desire, and to answer your purposes; but I am satisfied that an attack so easy to be repelled will have no influence upon the deliberation of the Committee, whilst the act of agreeing to take it into consideration proves that this Committee does not conceive itself pledged to support the ultimatum you said.

(A true copy.)

Paper from Hyderabad.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,

Lt Col. Comm^d.

Private Note from Lieutenant Colonel Innis to Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm; dated Mafulipatam, 20th July 1809.

My dear Sir,

I am favoured with your Note of this day's date, in reply to which I have to state, that I had no communications with the Officers of the Madras European regiment on the subject of reducing the corps; but when Lieutenant J. G. Spankie waited upon me to receive the Commander in Chief's letter, intimated to him, on his refusing to accept of the Quarter master'ship proffered to him by General Gowdie, that if he did so, it was the General's intention to bring him to a General Court Martial. I at the same time conjured him to accept of the situation offered to him, as on the conduct of the Officers of the regiment much depended on this occasion; for if they persisted in the unwarrantable conduct they now were pursuing the regiment would be reduced, and all those not on the Staff put upon the half-pay of their rank. I then told Lieutenant S. that other plans of a much more pleasant nature were in contemplation

lation for the regiment, which the Officers soon determined to put a stop to. I therefore begged and entreated that he and his friends would maturely and deliberately consider of existing circumstances, and study their own interest and that of the public, according to the General's wishes, which nothing upon earth could have induced me to make known to Lieutenant S. but the extreme desire I had to preserve order and tranquillity in order to promote the benefit of the regiment and the public service.

My letter from the General was a *private one*, but I conceive couched in such terms as to authorize my making use of the information it contained, to check the irritation that existed in the corps.

Your's, sincerely,
(Signed)

J. INNES.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

J. MALCOLM,

Lt Col. Comm^d.

Mafulipatam,
22d July 1809.

Brig^d General Malcolm, &c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir,

When I received the order of the Commander in Chief, appointing Lieut. Maitland to command the 1st party ordered to serve as marines on board the Fox frigate, I was waited upon by Captain Yarde and four subalterns of the Madras European regiment, in the name of the corps (requesting I would nominate any subaltern in the regiment to go in the room of Lieutenant Maitland, who was always sick at sea) or permit one to volunteer in his services.

I accordingly showed the deputation my instructions and orders, which I had not authority to deviate from, but offered to write to the Commander in Chief for his permission; which they would not accede to. I at the same time assured the Gentlemen, the Honourable the Governor in Council and Officer commanding the Army in chief were ready to forget and forgive every thing that had taken place; and that I would have much pleasure in accepting and forwarding any apology, however slight, which Lieutenants D. Forbes and Maitland might send me, and did not entertain a doubt but I should be able to get Lieut. Maitland restored to his Quartermaster'ship, and Lieut. D. Forbes continued with the regiment. They notwithstanding persisted in making no apology, and the subject was dropped to my great regret.

Your's, sincerely,
(Signed)

J. INNES.

Abstract of the Evidence of Capt. Andrews, of the Honourable Company's European regiment, and Capt. Kelly, of the 1st battalion 9th regiment N. I.; which is corroborated by several other Officers of the garrison.

On the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel James Innes at Mafulipatam on the 7th ultimo, to assume the command of the Madras European regiment, he was invited to dinner at the regimental mess, where there were several strangers present. In the course of the evening a toast was proposed, which it was conceived could not be objected to by any one, whatever might be his opinion of the recent acts of Government that have excited such general discontent amongst the Officers of the Coast Army; viz. "The Friends of the Madras Army." We were therefore much surprized to hear Lieutenant Colonel Innes express his disapprobation of it, and his wish that it might be changed to a more general one, viz. The Madras Army. Several observed, that there were Officers in this Army who were not its friends, and it appeared to be the general opinion of the company that the toast should be given out as at first proposed. Colonel Innes immediately arose from the table, and as he was going out of the mess-room, the toast was drunk with loud applauses. This, we have reason to think, he construed into his being hooted out of the mess. Next day, Lieutenants D. Forbes and Maitland were informed, that if they did not apologize for some observations said to be made by them at the mess, in the presence of their Commanding Officer, their conduct would be reported to Head Quarters. Those Officers, however, to be acquainted that they should be furnished with a copy of the report. As no specified observations were mentioned by Colonel Innes, and as those Officers had neither said or done any thing that required an apology, they of course refused to make any. When it was supposed that Colonel Innis intended to recommend himself to Government, by informing them of the conversation of a party of the Officers of the regiment, they resolved to have no further communication with him, except in cases of duty. Some days afterwards, Lieutenants Spankie and Rancorno waited upon Col. Innes, and explained to him fully their motives for declining to hold any private intercourse with him: In the course of a long conversation, he repeatedly told them that he had not reported Lieutenants Forbes and Maitland, and at last assured them, unless obliged to do so by some future conduct of theirs, he would not. With this assurance the Officers of the regiment were so satisfied, that they altered their behaviour towards Col. Innes. His declarations, however, were equivocal and false, as will appear by the Letter, No. 1. which was published in the Regimental Orders of the 22d ultimo. He has acknowledged by the Letter, No. 2. that it was written in consequence of information communicated by him in a private letter, but which he pretended he did not think would have been acted upon. Agreeably to this, Lieutenant Forbes submitted to the punishment inflicted upon him; but previous to his departure for Condapally, he requested the Commander in Chief to give him

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. C.]
Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

an opportunity of proving his innocence of the charge laid against him before a General Court Martial. The answer he received to this was, that the Commander in Chief deemed his application inadmissible; but no reason whatever was assigned.—Vide Letters, Nos. 3. and 4. Col. Innes put Lieutenant Fenwick's name in Orders to succeed to the situation of Lieutenant Maitland; but that Officer begged leave to decline acceptance of it under the existing circumstances. The Quartermaster'ship was then offered to Lieutenant Spankie, who was told, that if he refused the situation he would be brought to a Court Martial; that the regiment would be disbanded, and the Officers placed upon half-pay.—Vide the Memorandum, No. 5. Whether by Lieut. Spankie, in the presence of Colonel Innes, by whom they seem dictated; he was also desired to recollect the situation of Captain Yarde, a married man with a large family, and to reflect upon the misfortune he would bring down upon his brother Officers; but if he would accept the appointment, there were favours for the regiment in contemplation of Government.

Thus the fate of the regiment, and the favour or powers of a Government, depended upon the will of an individual; and Officers of all ranks were to be punished, if his conduct, over which they had no controul, proved unsatisfactory.—Vide Letter, No. 6. from Colonel Innes to Lieutenant Spankie. On the receipt of the General Orders, appointing him Quartermaster, Lieut. Spankie did however send a letter to the Honourable the Governor in Council; and, upon Colonel Innes's refusal to forward it through the regular channel, he forwarded it, directed, in which he requested to relinquish the situation.—Vide Letter, No. 7. To this letter no answer was ever returned. At the same time Colonel Innes forwarded the application of Lieut. D. Forbes for a Court Martial, he transmitted an official Statement of what has occurred at the regimental mess in his presence, in the evening of the 7th ultimo. When Lieutenant Maitland was acquainted with this circumstance, he applied to him for a copy of such parts as concerned himself.—Vide Letter, No. 8. Colonel Innes refused to comply with this request, stating that Government would be guided by his Report of that day, and decide accordingly: he also mentioned, that as far as he knew, private information would not have been acted upon had the expected apology been made; and he imputed to Lieutenant Maitland an observation, which he said was made at the mess that evening, regarding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.—Vide Letter, No. 9. Lieutenant Maitland informed him in reply, that until the receipt of this Note of this day, he did not know for what words or actions of his an apology had been required, and most solemnly denied having made any observations regarding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force on the night alluded to, or at any other time in Colonel Innes's presence.—Vide Letter, No. 10. The Letter, No. 11, was signed by every Officer present with the regiment, excepting one, to whom it was not sent. On the receipt of it, Colonel Innes wrote an official Note to the Adjutant, in which he promised to forward the above letter, and requesting the Officers of the regiment, who were present at the mess on the 7th ultimo, to draw up a Statement of the circumstances which induced him to quit the mess-room on the evening of that day.—Vide Letter, No. 12. The Letter, No. 13. is a copy of their Answer. On the 2d June arrived an order, directing Lieutenant D. Forbes to proceed forthwith to the Presidency, and there to embark for Penang, for the purpose of taking charge of a few men of the regiment stationed at that island. Lieutenant Maitland was at the same time ordered to hold himself in readiness, with thirty men of the regiment, to go on board the Samarang sloop of war as marines. In consequence of this order, a deputation from the Officers of the Madras European regiment waited upon Colonel Innes, and earnestly requested him to select two other Officers for the above duties.

They strongly pressed upon him the impropriety of selecting two Officers whose conduct had been branded in Orders. If those Gentlemen had been guilty of conduct contrary to every principle of military subordination, they were unfit to be sent on command with that stigma hanging over them; and, if innocent, as the Officers of the regiment asserted them to be, they ought not to be ordered from the coast until an investigation should take place, and the charge as publicly retracted as it had been preferred. It is here necessary to observe, that during the conference between Colonel Innes and the deputation, he read to them an extract from a letter received from the Commander in Chief, threatening the regiment's being disbanded. Respecting Lieutenants Forbes and Maitland, he said, he could not select two others, as those Officers had been nominated by the Commander in Chief; he acknowledged that he might have been mistaken as to Lieutenant Maitland's person, and that he now saw the matter in a different point of view to what he did at first. He also said that the letter No. 1, should be expunged from the Orderly Books; and that if Lieutenant Forbes and Maitland would offer some slight apology he would endeavour to get the latter reinstated in his appointment. The apology was positively refused.

Upon a candid consideration of the preceding circumstances it will not excite surprise when we state, that alarm and indignation were excited in the minds of the Officers. The false aspersions cast upon their characters might have tended to have lowered them in the opinion of the men, ignorant as they must have been of the circumstances which occasioned it; the two Officers were naturally supposed to have been selected for some punishment, as Colonel Innes had publicly declared, that such was the intention by their being appointed to those commands; at any rate their feelings had been wounded by the severe reflections against them, contained in the Letter of the Commander in Chief, which was published to the regiment. A Court Martial had been positively refused on the application of one of those injured Officers, which was the only means he knew to clear up his character before the world.

Madulipatam, 10th June 1809.

All

All the circumstances above stated took place previous to the 10th June. We afterwards found that two more detachments were ordered from the Madras European regiment to act as marines.

We found that the Officers of various stations concurred in opinion with the Officers of this garrison regarding the illegality of the order respecting Lieutenants Forbes and Maitland, and the unjust treatment experienced by the Madras European regiment in general; and we heard, from different quarters, it really was intended to disband the regiment, which circumstances rendered extremely probable. On the arrival therefore, of the Piedmontaise and Samarany ships of war, a deputation from the Officers of the garrison waited upon Colonel Innes, and requested him to suspend the execution of the Orders regarding the three detachments of marines until we had made a representation on the subject to the Commander in Chief, for the discussion of the Honourable the Governor in Council; with this request he positively refused to comply, and threatened to enforce obedience to his orders by an appeal to the men; next day he seemed determined to abide by the resolution he had expressed to the deputation, but appeared to be sensible that the Officers ordered to act as marines would not be allowed to embark, and that the men respected their Officers too much to go without them.

He therefore stated his intention to carry his orders into execution with the assistance of the detachment of His Majesty's 90th regiment, the artillery, and a body of men which he said would be landed from His Majesty's ships then in the roads, as more particularly mentioned in the Reasons signed by the deputation, and forwarded to Head Quarters by Major Storey, with his official account of what occurred here on the 25th June.

Madulipatam,
21st July 1809.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM, Lieut Colonel.

Substance of the Deposition of Lieutenant Nixon, Adj^t.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon informs Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, that the best opinion he can form from his communication with confidential men is, that the non-commissioned, rank and file of the Madras regiments were alarmed, in consequence of the measure adopted towards their Officers Lieutenants D. Forbes and Maitland, and the threat held out in the Adjutant General's letter published in the Regimental Orderly Book, lest the most severe penalty might be inflicted on the regiment, conjecturing that they must either be disbanded, transported, or otherwise disposed of, by way of punishment, on a repetition of similar conduct of their Officers. To use their own expression, it was a general saying, that they might as well order out one of us to be flogged or hanged up; and certainly, in my opinion, from that period great discontent prevailed amongst the men. This discontent considerably increased from the order respecting the marines, nominating Lieutenant Maitland in particular, and directing Lieutenant D. Forbes to proceed to Penang, and afterwards by two other detachments being ordered on marine service, to which they said they did not enlist to come to India as marines; they were also led to believe from the ship's boat that landed here, that no marines were required for the ships in the Roads, but that they wanted seamen only, and consequently supposed that they were to be turned over to the Navy. These points were most deeply impressed upon their minds by a communication which was believed to have come from the high authority of the Commander in Chief, that the regiment was to be disbanded and the Officers put on half-pay, in case Lieutenant Spankie should not accept of the station of Quartermaster.

Lieutenant Nixon further states, that considerable discontent exists in consequence of the great number of men in the regiment who enlisted for general service, time unlimited, prior to Mr. Windham's Act, and that they consider it a hardship that they should not be admitted to the full benefit of the Act in point of limited service.

Another cause of discontent is, that the regiment has not its tour of duty in the field, and change of station with His Majesty's corps.

Madulipatam,
21st July 1809.

Extract from Regimental Orders: Madras European Regiment, 22d May 1809

The following is published for the information of the Officers of the Madras European regiment, in conformity with which Lieutenant Maitland is removed from the appointment of Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Fenwick is appointed to act as Quartermaster, and to take charge of that office immediately, till further orders.

To the Officer commanding, or Senior Officer, in charge of Madras European regiment.

Sir,

It having come to the knowledge of the Officer commanding the Army, that conduct highly indecorous and contrary to every principle of military subordination, was observed at the mess of the Madras European regiment on the 7th inst. and that Lieut. David Forbes, and Lieut. Quartermaster Maitland, were the authors and supporters of it; I am directed to desire that you will express to the Officers of the Madras European regiment, the Officer commanding the Army's highest disapprobation of such conduct, and inform them, that a repetition

313.

E

repetition

[No. 2. C.]
Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

repetition of such irregularity will involve the whole corps in the severest penalty to which such insubordinate proceedings are liable; but which, from the benefit of your example, the Officer commanding the Army is yet disposed to think it will be unnecessary to resort to.

Notwithstanding this hope, the Officer commanding the Army feels himself called upon to mark, by a suitable example, the authors of the exceptionable conduct that has come to his notice, and with that view has taken it upon himself to anticipate the sanction of the Honourable the Governor in Council, for the removal of Lieut. Maitland from the situation of Quartermaster of the Madras European regiment. For this purpose I am directed by the Officer commanding the Army to desire that you will remove Lieut. Maitland from the charge of the appointment of the Quartermaster of the regiment; and that you will yourself appoint to succeed him the subaltern Officer whose conduct you most approve, and forward his name to this office, that the Officer commanding the Army may recommend to Government to confirm your selection.

Lieutenant David Forbes you will be pleased to appoint to command at Condapilly, and direct him to proceed in 24 hours after the publication of your orders, directing the Officer now there to return to join his corps; and it is the Officer commanding the Army's further orders, that Lieutenant D. Forbes may not be permitted to be absent from Condapilly unless it becomes necessary for his health.

(Signed) S. H. S. CONWAY,
Adj' Genl.

Adjutant General's Office,
17th May 1809.

Extract from Division Orders, by Lieut. Colonel Innes; 22d May 1809.

Lieut. David Forbes of the Madras European regiment is appointed to command at Condapilly, and directed to proceed to that station in the course of 24 hours after the publication of this Order. The Officer now in command of that garrison is directed to join his corps on being relieved by Lieut. D. Forbes, who will not be permitted to be absent from Condapilly unless it becomes necessary for his health.

Extract from a Letter; dated 27th May 1809.

To Lieut. Nixon, Adjutant of the Madras European regiment.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an address from the Officers of the Madras European regiment to the Adjutant General of the Army, which shall be forwarded to be submitted to the Officer commanding the Army in Chief; I have therefore to direct that a *Statement* of the *circumstances* which passed in the mess-room of the Madras European regiment may be made out by the Gentlemen of the corps now present, who dined at the mess-room on that day, which obliged me to quit the mess-room of the corps. No apology was ever subsequently made to me, although required and expected, by Lieut. D. Forbes and Maitland (as was their duty to do) for the pointed disrespect shewn by them to the dignity of the Honourable the Governor in Council and Commander in Chief, in my presence, their immediate Commanding Officer.

(Signed) JAMES INNES, Lieut' Col' M. E. R.
in charge of the N. D. of the Army.

Extract from a Letter, dated 28th May 1809.

To Lieutenant Nixon, Adjutant, Madras European regiment.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of this day's date, with the statement I thought proper to order to be made out in my Note of last night to you, for the information of the Officer commanding the Army in Chief. I shall now merely confine myself to remarking (to the Officers whose names appear to the Letter now received) that had they not made observations on the late General Orders of the Honourable the Governor in Council and Commander in Chief, and remarks on the steady conduct of the Officers of the Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad, as also on the Officers in the Army, "who are not the friends of the Army," I should not have quitted the table at the mess-room, *merely* because the Friends of the Army was proposed as a *toast*, which I requested might be changed to The Madras Army; and when not acquiesced in, I felt myself called upon to quit the mess-room. Very fortunately there were many strangers present at dinner as well as myself, whose recollection of what passed on that day may be able to elucidate this subject, should the Honourable the Governor in Council and Commander in Chief deem it requisite to call upon them for this purpose.

(Signed) JAMES INNES, Lieut' Col' M. E. R.
in charge of the N. D. of the Army.

Extract from Division Orders, by Lieutenant Colonel Innes; dated 1st June 1809.

A detail, consisting of a subaltern, two serjeants, two corporals, and 30 privates, belonging to the Madras European regiment, to be held in readiness to embark at a short notice on board the Fox frigate, to serve as marines. The Officer commanding the Madras European regiment

ment will give the requisite orders for the equipment of the above detail, which Lieut. Maitland is appointed to command.

Lieut. D. Forbes, of the Madras European regiment, is relieved from the command of Condapilly, and directed to proceed forthwith to the Presidency, for the purpose of embarking for Prince of Wales' Island, to take charge of the detail of the corps doing duty there.

Ensign Dixon of 1st battalion 19th regiment N. I. is re-appointed to command at Condapilly, and directed to proceed to that station with the least delay, to relieve Lieut. D. Forbes of the Madras European regiment.

The detail above-named is to be struck off garrison duty.

(Signed) JAMES INNES, Lieut' Col'
in charge of the N. D. of the Army.

Extract from the Regimental Orders, Madras European Regiment; 2d June 1809.

A roll of the detail ordered on board the Fox frigate to serve as marines to be sent to the Paymaster, to enable him to furnish them with pay certificates; the roll alluded to, when ready, is to be inserted in the Regimental Orderly Book. Every thing requisite from the Regimental Stores to equip the detail is to be indented for, directing that the whole may be prepared to embark at an hour's notice. Pay is ordered to be issued to the detail alluded to above.

The Commanding Officer has approved of the arrangement made for the detail directed to embark, but as Lieut. Maitland has expressed a wish to the Adjutant to make some exchanges of the non-commissioned Officers;—accedes to the wishes of Lieut. Maitland, provided Officers commanding the companies to whom they belong consent to the exchange, otherwise those already ordered will go.

Extract from General Orders; 2d June 1809.

Pay in advance for June, and arrears for May, to be issued to the troops under orders for embarkation in the course of this day, to enable them to prepare for their passage to the Presidency on the Fox frigate.

Extract from Regimental Orders, Madras European Regiment; 3d June 1809.

The Adjutant will furnish Lieut. Maitland with a roll of his detachment, and Officers commanding Companies are directed to send to that Officer the pay advance (as in yesterday's orders) for the detachment ordered as Marines.

Extract from Division Orders, by Lieut. Colonel Innes.

Lieut. Dixon of the 1st battalion 19th regiment N. I. having joined his corps this morning with the detachment from Condapilly, is directed to resume the command of that station to-morrow to relieve Lieut. D. Forbes, in conformity with the Division Orders of the 1st instant, and will be provided with a passport by the acting Fort Adjutant.

(Signed) JAMES INNES, Lieut' Col'
in charge of the N. D. of the Army.

Mafulipatam,
5th June 1809.

Extract from Regimental Orders, Madras European Regiment; 6th June 1809.

The Commanding Officer having taken upon himself to grant family certificates to the detail ordered on board His Majesty's ship Fox, Lieut. Maitland is requested to refer to the last Orders issued upon this subject, which it will be requisite to attend minutely to, to prevent retrenchments hereafter.

Extract from Division Orders, by Lieut. Colonel Innes; 7th June 1809.

The detail ordered from the Madras European regiment is now reduced to one subaltern, one serjeant, one corporal, one drummer, and 26 privates, in all 30, to be held in readiness to embark at a moment's notice on board the Samarang sloop of war, hourly expected.

(Signed) JAMES INNES, Lieut' Col'
in charge of N. D. of the Army.

Extract from Garrison Orders; 13th June 1809.

Lieutenant D. Forbes, of the Madras European regiment being summoned as an evidence by Ensign Baker to attend the Court of Enquiry ordered to assemble for the purpose of investigating the conduct of Ensign Baker, Lieutenant D. Forbes is consequently directed to remain here till further orders.

Extract from Garrison Orders; 20th June 1809.

The detail from the Madras European regiment, ordered to be held in readiness to serve as marines on board the Samarang sloop of war, are directed to join their respective companies, and to do garrison duty till further orders, but to be considered as under Division Orders to embark on a short notice.

Extract

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Extract from Division Orders, by Lieut. Colonel J. Innes; dated 23d June 1809.

Two detachments from the Madras European regiments to be held in readiness to embark (at a short notice) on board of such of His Majesty's ships as may call to receive them, to serve as marines, and to consist of the following strength; viz. one detachment to be composed of one Lieutenant, two serjeants, three corporals, and thirty-five privates, making a total of 41: the others, of one Lieutenant, one serjeant, two corporals, and twenty-seven privates, —31 total. Such men as wish to have family certificates, are to be provided with them by the Officers under whose command they may be placed immediately; no time being fixed for the embarkation of the above details, they are to be continued on the strength of the garrison, as also Lieut. Maitland's party, till further orders.

(Signed) JAMES INNES,
Lieut. Colonel.

Extract from Regimental Orders; 24th June 1809.

Lieutenant Lawless and Carberry to indent for ammunition, and every thing requisite to complete their respective detachments, immediately.

Should Lieut. Colonel Innes receive any additional information from the ships, he will write to Lieut. Nixon instantly.

(Duplicate.)

Note.—The Officers of the Madras European regiment, whose names are signed to the accompanying Address to the Adjutant General of the Army, request Lieut. and Adjutant Nixon to transmit the same to Lieut. Colonel Innes, commanding the regiment, in order that he may be pleased to forward it to Head-quarters by this night's tappel.—Saturday, 27th May 1809.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,

It was with extreme concern that in our Regimental Orders of the 22d inst. we found a copy of a Letter from you, by which we were informed that it had come to the knowledge of the Officer commanding the Army, that conduct highly indecorous and contrary to every principle of military subordination, had been observed at the mess of the Madras European regiment on the 7th instant.

We beg leave to assure you, for the information of Major General Gowdie, that it appears to us the account he has received of the conduct of those Officers who were present at the mess in the evening, must have been erroneous.

We cannot help lamenting that such a stigma on the character of so numerous a body of Officers as we form, should have been thus publicly thrown out, before we had been furnished with a copy of the Report that has been made against them.

We have seen, with the deepest regret, two of our brother Officers punished, without being specifically informed what part of their conduct at the regimental mess induced the Officer commanding the Army to suppose them to have been guilty of the serious crime with which they are charged; and we naturally feel considerable apprehension lest the whole corps should, in a similar manner, be involved in the severest penalty to which insubordinate proceedings are liable.

We trust, therefore, you will state to Major General Gowdie, our confident hope that he will have the goodness to direct us to be furnished with a copy of the information he has received regarding the conduct observed at the mess on the night of the 7th instant.

When we receive this we have no doubt of being able to convince the Officer commanding the Army in Chief, that the conduct of those who were present on that occasion did by no means merit the severe censure with which it has been marked.

(Signed)—J. Boy, Ensign.—W. Kyd, Lieut.—R. Williams, Ensign.—P. Brown, Ensign.
M. Clarke, Ensign.—J. J. Kelly, Lieut.—C. Forbes, Lieut.—W. Davenant,
Lieut.—B. Hooper, Lieut.—J. Stewart, Lieut.—Aug. Andrews, Captain.—
G. G. Maitland, for Lieut. D. Forbes.—J. S. Spankie, Lieut.—H. Yarde,
Captain.—G. L. Nixon, Lieut.—H. Carberry, Lieut.—G. Maxwell, Ensign.
—C. Colman, Lieut.—J. Hancome, Lieut.—W. Fenwick, Lieut.—B. Baker,
Ensign.

Mafulipatam,
24th May 1809.

(Duplicate.)

To Lieutenant Colonel Innes, commanding the Madras European regiment,
in charge of the Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

Agreeably to your orders, communicated to us by Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon, we have the honour to state that we were present at the regimental mess on the evening of the 7th instant, and that it was with considerable astonishment that we observed you leave the mess so abruptly.

We are unable to say what was the occasion of your doing so. "The Friends of the Army" was proposed as a toast, and we conceived it to be one that could not be objected to; you wished to alter it, and rose from the table, when it was about to be drank; we conjectured it had given you offence, and that it was on this account you left the mess.

Sc

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

So far from observing any pointed disrespect, we did not notice any disrespect whatever shown by Lieutenant D. Forbes and Lieutenant Maitland, to the dignity of the Honble. the Governor in Council and the Commander in Chief, in your presence; and until we see the account you have forwarded to Head-Quarters on the subject, we shall be at a loss to suppose what part of our conduct, on the night alluded to, appeared to you to be exceptionable.

(Signed) A. Andrew, Captain.—G. G. Maitland.—J. F. Spankie, Lieutenant.—P. Browne, Ensign,—and those Officers present at the mess on the night of the 7th May 1809.

Mafulipatam,
28th January 1809.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Lieut. Colonel.

Appendix, No. 1.

Copy of Regimental Orders, published by Lieutenant Colonel Innes, in the Orderly Book of the M. E. regiment.

Mafulipatam, 22d May 1809.

R. O. by Lieutenant Colonel Innes.

Lieut. D. Forbes, of the Madras European regiment, is appointed to command at Condapilly, and directed to proceed to that station in the course of 24 hours after the publication of this Order. The Officer, now in command of that garrison, is directed to join his corps on being relieved by Lieutenant Forbes, who will not be permitted to be absent from Condapilly unless it becomes necessary for his health.

The following letter is published for the information of the Officers of the Madras European regiment, in conformity with which Lieutenant Maitland is removed from the appointment of Quarter-Master, and Lieutenant Fenwick is appointed to act as Quarter-Master, and to take charge of the office immediately, until further orders.

To the Officer commanding, or Senior Officer in charge of the M. E. Regiment.

Sir,

It having come to the knowledge of the Officer commanding the Army, that conduct highly indecorous, and contrary to every principle of military subordination, was observed at the mess of the Madras European regiment on the 7th instant, and that Lieut. David Forbes and Lieutenant and Quarter-master Maitland were the authors and supporters of it, I am directed to desire that you will express to the Officers of the Madras European regiment, the Officer commanding the Army's highest disapprobation of such conduct, and inform them, that a repetition of such irregularity will involve the whole corps in the severest penalty to which such insubordinate proceedings are liable; but which, however, from the benefit of your example, the Officer commanding the Army is yet disposed to think it will be unnecessary to resort to. Notwithstanding this hope, the Officer commanding the Army feels himself called upon to mark by a suitable example the authors of the exceptionable conduct that has come to his notice; and with that view has taken upon himself to anticipate the sanction of the Honble. the Governor in Council, for the removal of Lieutenant Maitland from the situation of Quarter-master of the Madras European regiment. For this purpose I am directed by the Officer commanding the Army to desire that you will yourself appoint to succeed him, the subaltern Officer whose conduct you most approve, and forward his name to this office, that the Commanding Officer of the Army may recommend to Government to confirm your selection. Lieutenant David Forbes you will be pleased to appoint to Condapilly, and direct him to proceed in 24 hours after the publication of your orders, directing the Officer now there to return to join his corps; and it is the Officer commanding the Army's further orders, that Lieut. Forbes may not be permitted to be absent from Condapilly unless it become necessary for his health.

Adjutant General's Office,
17th May 1809.

(Signed) J. H. S. CONWAY,
Adj' Genl.

No. 2.

Copy of a letter addressed to Lieut. Nixon, Adj' M. E. Regt.

Dear Sir,

I previously intimated to you, and some of the other Officers of the corps, that I would not report what passed on the 7th instant at the mess officially; that I mentioned the circumstances privately I acknowledge, knowing that if I omitted to do so, other accounts would soon reach Madras. I have now stated the circumstances officially to Head-Quarters.

Mafulipatam,
24th May 1809.

Your's truly,
(Signed) J. INNES,
M. E. Regiment.

No. 3.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Copy of an Application from Lieut. D. Forbes, for a Court Martial, to Lieut. Col. Innes, commanding Madras E. Regiment.

Sir,

As the information which the Officer commanding the Army in Chief has received of my conduct at the regimental mess on the evening of the 7th instant, must have been extremely incorrect, in vindication of my character I have requested, in the accompanying letter, a public investigation, and beg you will forward it to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Mafulipatam,
22d May 1809.

(Signed)

D. FORBES,
Lieut. M. E. Regiment.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

Having been accused in the copy of a letter from you, published in Regimental Orders of the 22d instant, of being one of the authors and supporters of conduct highly indecorous, and contrary to every principle of military subordination, I beg leave to request that I may be allowed the privilege of attempting to prove my innocence of that most serious charge before a General Court Martial; and I have to request that you will lay this my desire before the Officer commanding the Army in Chief.

(Signed)

D. FORBES,
Lieut. M. E. Regiment.

Mafulipatam,
22d May 1809.

Copy of the Reply to the foregoing Application.

To Lieutenant D. Forbes, Madras European Regiment.

Sir,

I have the honour to annex, for your information, Extract of a Letter received from the Officer commanding the Army in Chief.

(Signed)

J. INNES,
Lieut. Col. in charge Northern Division
of the Army.

Mafulipatam,
5th June 1809.

Extract, dated Adjutant General's Office, 31st May 1809.

In reply to Lieutenant Colonel Innes's letter of the 24th instant, I have the honour to inform you that Lieut. D. Forbes's letter, applying to be tried by a General Court Martial, has been submitted to the Officer commanding the Army, who deems that Officer's request inadmissible.

(A true extract.)

(Signed)

J. INNES,
Lieut. Colonel.

Memorandum, written in the presence of Colonel Innes, and detailed by him.

1st. Provided I (Lieutenant Spankie) do not accept of the situation of Quarter-master to the Madras European regiment, I must be brought to a Court Martial for disobedience of orders.

2d. If I (Lieut. S.) still persist in refusing this situation, the regiment will be reduced, and every Officer not on the General Staff, placed on half-pay.

3d. In the event of my accepting this situation, other plans of much more pleasant nature have been in contemplation for the regiment, which the Officers seem determined to put a stop to.

No. 6.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Innes, to Lieutenant Spankie.

My Dear Sir,

I believe I forgot to remark that your situation and Lieut. Fenwick's are very different now, under existing circumstances; it was equally proper for him to decline accepting of the Quartermasterhip, as it is absolutely proper and necessary that you should accede to the General's wishes to save a whole regiment. Think of this.

Your's, truly,

(Signed) J. INNES.

No. 7.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Spankie to the Honourable Sir George Barlow, Bart. K. B. Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

I have the honour to request you to accept my resignation of the situation of Quarter-master of the Madras European Regiment. I have signed an official paper, in which I have declared, that I conceive Lieut. Maitland has been removed from his appointment, in consequence

sequence of an erroneous report of his conduct having come to the knowledge of the Commander in Chief, and this is still my decided opinion. On this account, and to prevent my being removed on private information, without having an opportunity of getting my conduct publicly investigated, I hope you will do me the favour to comply with my most earnest request to be permitted to relinquish a situation which I cannot hold, and at the same time retain the good opinion of my brother Officers.

(Signed)

J. S. SPANKIE,

Lieut. M. E. Reg.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Maitland to Lieut. Colonel Innes.

Sir,

I have this moment understood that you have found it necessary to report my conduct to the Commander in Chief. As I am not conscious of any misconduct, it is probable I may have something to alledge in my defence. I therefore beg leave to request a copy of your Report, or at least to be made acquainted with its purport.

(Signed)

G. MAITLAND,

M. E. Regiment.

Mafulipatam,
24th May 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Innes to Lieutenant Maitland.

Sir,

Under existing circumstances, I deem your application inadmissible; Government will be guided by my Report of this day, and will decide accordingly. So far as relates to yourself, you may apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for a copy: I am left to regret that you and Lieutenant Forbes did not make the required apology for your conduct on the 7th instant; had you done so, as I requested, private information would not have been acted upon as far as I know; matters must now take their course. I will still forward any explanation you may state to me, with respect to the observations you made at the mess on the 7th instant so publicly, with respect to the Nizam's detachment and Officers, who are not friends of the Army.

(Signed)

J. INNES, Lieut. Colonel.

No. 10.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Maitland to Lieutenant Colonel Innes.

Sir,

I am sorry that circumstances exist to subject me to be condemned unheard for a time. I hope Government will not decide upon your Report until I have an opportunity of defending myself, which, according to your letter, I must look for from the Adjutant General of the Army. Until I received your letter this day, I never knew for what words or actions of mine an apology was required; for I most solemnly deny ever having given any opinion, in any way, regarding the Nizam's detachment and its Officers that night or any other time in your presence.

(Signed)

G. G. MAITLAND, Lieutenant.

No. 11.

Copy of a Letter from the Officers of the Madras European Regiment to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

It was with the most extreme concern, that in our Regimental Orders of the 22d instant, we found a copy of a letter from you, by which we were informed that it had come to the knowledge of the Officer commanding the Army, that conduct highly indecorous, and contrary to every principle of military subordination, had been observed at the mess of the Madras European regiment on the 7th instant. We beg leave to assure you, for the information of Major General Gowdie, that it appears to us, that the account he has received of the conduct of those Officers who were present at the mess on that evening, must have been erroneous. We cannot help lamenting that such a stigma on the character of so numerous a body of Officers as we form, should have been thus publicly thrown out before we had been furnished with a copy of the Report that has been made against us.

We have seen, with the deepest regret, two of our brother Officers punished without being specifically informed what part of their conduct at the regimental mess induced the Officer commanding the Army to suppose them to have been guilty of the serious crime with which they are charged; and we naturally feel considerable apprehension lest the whole corps should in a similar manner be involved in the severest penalty to which insubordinate proceedings are liable. We trust therefore that you will state to Major General Gowdie, our confident hope that he will have the goodness to direct us to be furnished with a copy of the information which he has received, regarding the conduct observed at the mess on the night of the 7th instant. When we receive this we have no doubt of being able to convince the Officer commanding the Army in Chief, that the conduct of those who were present on that occasion did by no means merit the severe censure with which it has been marked.

(Signed)

By all the Officers present with the Regiment,
except one, to whom it was not presented.

Mafulipatam,
27th May 1809.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.

10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. C.]

No. 12.

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Innes to Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon.

Sir,
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an Address from the Officers of the Madras European regiment to the Adjutant General of the Army, which shall be forwarded to be submitted to the Officer commanding the Army in Chief, I have therefore to direct that a Statement of the circumstances which passed on the 7th instant in the mess-room of the Madras European regiment may be made out by the Gentlemen of the corps now present, who were at the mess-room on that day, which obliged me to quit the mess-room of the corps. No apology was ever subsequently made to me, although required and expected, by Lieutenants D. Forbes and Maitland, as it was their duty to do, for the pointed disrespect shewn by them to the dignity of the Honourable the Governor in Council and Commander in Chief, in my presence, their immediate Commanding Officer.

(Signed) J. INNES,
Lieutenant Colonel.

Masulipatam, 27th May 1809.

Copy of the Reply of the Officers M. E. Regiment to the above Letter.

To-Lieutenant Colonel Innes, commanding the Madras European Regiment.

Sir,
Agreeably to your orders communicated to us by Lieutenant and Adjutant Nixon, we have the honour to state, that we were present at the regimental mess on the evening of the 7th instant, and that it was with considerable astonishment we observed you leave the mess so abruptly. We are unable to say what was the occasion of your doing so. "The Friends of the Army" was proposed as a toast, and we conceived it to be one that would not have been objected to; but as you wished to alter it, and rose from table when it was about to be drunk, we conjectured it had given you offence, and that it was on this account you left the mess. So far from observing any pointed disrespect, we did not notice any disrespect whatever shewn by Lieutenant D. Forbes or Lieutenant Maitland to the dignity of the Governor in Council and Commander in Chief, in your presence; and until we see the account you have forwarded on the subject to Head-Quarters, we shall be at a loss to suppose what part of their conduct, on the night alluded to, appeared to you to be exceptionable.

(Signed) By all the Officers present with the mess
on the 7th instant.

N. B. The original Letters and Documents, of which the foregoing are true copies, are in possession of an Officer in the garrison, and ready to be shewn to General Malcolm, if required.

(Signed) A. ANDREWS, Capt. M. E. Regiment.
H. KELLY, Capt. 1st Battⁿ 19th N. I.

(True copies.)
(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM, Lieut. Colonel.

No. 9.

Extract from Lieut. Colonel Malcolm's Journal, containing the substance of a Communication made by him to an Officer of rank and influence at Masulipatam, on the morning of the 18th July 1809.

2. I pointed out to them what must be the consequence of the whole or any part of the Company's Army plunging down the precipice, on the brink of which they were now standing. I exposed the fallaciousness of that confidence on which numbers were proceeding;—how they would be deserted by their brethren and their men when Government was compelled to declare them in rebellion. I pointed out how wretched their means, how unconnected their plans; and demanded, if even they had double the numbers, if they thought, after the chain of discipline was once broke, and when they were commanded by Committees, and every boy thought he possessed the right to question the authority of his superior, whether it was possible to oppose the organized Army, that must, under all circumstances, remain with Government, and which must every day gain strength from their ranks. The whole of the King's Army was, I said, decidedly with Government; and if the last step was taken, many of the Company's Officers, and those probably who had the most influence with the Native Troops (because they were the oldest Officers) would range on the side of Government. I knew this, I said, to be the fact, because I had letters fully expressive of their sentiments, from some of the best and most popular Officers in the Army. I was myself, I said, of that opinion, and proud to state it. I had been in this Army since I was twelve years of age, and such was my regard for my brother Officers, that I would give my life to see the present unfortunate disputes happily adjusted; but if any circumstances whatever led those Officers to rise in rebellion against their King and Country, and such they would do the moment they threw off their allegiance to the legal constituted Authority in India, I must stand in the opposite ranks, and I was convinced so many would be found of the same sentiments, that Government must triumph; though I allowed such a triumph would be one over its own strength, and consequently more mournful than the most signal defeat from a foreign enemy. I added, that I would, for the sake of argument, suppose

pose what I conceived impossible, that Government was destroyed in the conflict, what would be the consequence of this victory to a few Officers, who had led the Natives of India to the murder of their countrymen, and to the destruction of the British Government? Would these Natives allow them to live and rule over them, or would they not be tempted to practise for the last time the lesson they had been taught, and get rid at once of a race, whose rule they had been taught to consider as oppressive and tyrannical? Supposing they did not, would the King and People of England be ready to make peace with men whose hands were red with the blood of their Countrymen? Would they not rather, if they did not abandon this quarter of India altogether, attempt its reconquest, and to what consequence would that lead? You say, I added, that your grievances are intolerable, and that if you abandon your attempts to obtain redress, the Coast Army will be disgraced, while if you persist with firmness and spirit, Government (which must be aware of all the consequences I have stated) must give way: To this I answer, no grievance of the description this Army now has can warrant its having recourse to arms, because they are such as must come under the cognizance of the controlling and legislative Authorities in England, who are alone competent to notice and redress them; and this Army, so far from being degraded by moderate proceedings at a moment like the present, would raise its reputation higher than ever, because it would prove to all the world that it possessed a spirit of the highest loyalty and patriotism; and that when a variety of circumstances had combined to throw it into a flame, the action of these feelings had subdued every other, and it was contented rather to suffer till the superior Authorities in England could judge all those questions on which it thought itself aggrieved, than endanger the general interest of the Country. Would such sentiments, I asked, redound to the disgrace, or to the honour of this Army?—With respect, I observed, to the probability of Government giving way, if assailed with unanimity, firmness, and spirit, there was I feared a great and dangerous error: Government could not give way (as it was termed) beyond a certain point without destroying itself; and it had better fall by any hands than its own. It is the very pressure, I added, that is brought against it that forces it to resistance. And besides, what are the points which it is required to yield? In the present agitated state of the Army, every Committee, every individual, has a different opinion; and if it were possible to collect the general sense of the Army, I believe, in their present irritated state, concessions would be required that would amount to the virtual abolition of the existing local Government of this Presidency. It is no doubt, I observed, the duty of Government to take every step that it can take to restore temper and to compose mens minds; but I, for one, will never blame it for refusing its consent to its own death, and such I should consider any act that made a substantial sacrifice of its strength or authority. And as to that Ultimatum, I concluded, pointing to a paper which had come from Hyderabad and was upon the table, I declare to God, I would not serve a Government one hour that could yield to such degrading demands.

(A true extract)

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Lieut. Col^d Command^t.

Substance of a verbal Declaration made by Major Storey.

Major Storey declared to Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, that he was fully satisfied that if Lieutenant Colonel Innes had persisted in the plan he had adopted for the coercion of the garrison, there must have been immediate bloodshed; and he (Major Storey) was assured what he knew of the general temper of the Officers of the Company's Army at the moment that such an occurrence, whatever was its issue, would have produced an insurrection against the authority of Government in many other quarters. This belief, Major Storey stated, was the chief motive that made him take the step he did.

(A true extract)

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Lieut. Col^d Com^d.
(True copies)
(Signed) A. FALCONER,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Enclosure, No. 13.

To Major Vernon, Military Secretary to the Officer commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,
YOU are desired to lay the enclosed Paper before the Officer commanding the Army in Chief for his information, and ultimately that of Government, as the unalterable resolution of that part of the Honourable Company's force at Hyderabad and Jaulnah.
Hyderabad, 11th July 1809.

To the Hyderabad Committee.

Gentlemen,
It is the firm determination of this Force to afford the Madras European regiment assistance, and it is their wish that this intention should be made known to Government.

Jaulnah, 5th July 1809.

The Committee of the Jaulnah Force.

Approved by the Hyderabad Committee.
Hyderabad, 11th July 1809.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 12.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 13.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

To the Honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. K. P. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I do not lose a moment in transmitting to you a copy of a private letter which I have just received from Lieut. Colonel Montresor. The Colonel has written to Major General Gowdie, and has no doubt communicated every circumstance to him.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) THOS SYDENHAM.

Hydrabad, 18th July 1809.

(Confidential.)

To Captain Sydenham, &c. &c. &c.

Dear Sir,

I am sorry to have to inform you, that notwithstanding all I could urge yesterday in a long remonstrance I made to the senior Officers respecting the abuse they made of the power with which they were entrusted, if they persevered in requiring of me to act in opposition to the orders of Government, I have not been able to induce them to alter their line of conduct; I used every argument I could to deter them from what they were about to do. I told them of the mischief that must ensue, of the disgrace that must inevitably attach to them, for conduct, which could be called by no other name than Mutiny, and much more I urged, but urged in vain.

I have now received a letter, signed by the Officers of the force, absolutely refusing to permit my order relative to the march of the 2d battalion 10th regiment being carried into effect, and of course it will be necessary for me to counter-order the march of the corps, to prevent the most serious mischief arising, which would undoubtedly be the case were I to attempt to pursue the measures ordered by Government. When I found all my influence was unavailing in attempting to keep the conduct of the Officers within some bounds of moderation, I was determined the stigma of mutiny, if such it is determined to be, should fall in its proper place; I shall only now say more, that the Officers in their paper profess esteem for me, and their intention of obeying all my orders that are not detrimental to the cause of the Army. You will oblige me by sending by express a copy of this letter, however hastily written, to both Governments, as it will take me some time to make out a full statement of the business.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) THOS G. MONTRESOR,
Lieut. Col.

Secunderabad, 18th July 1809.

To Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,

The Letter I had the honour to address to you yesterday, will have informed you of the violent resolutions entered into by the Officers of the Honourable Company's service belonging to this force, regarding the march of the 2d battalion 10th regiment; I now inclose you copies of the Papers addressed to me, and a copy of a Letter from me to Major Neale on the occasion, and will state to you what has passed on this subject.

I received a letter from the Quarter-master General of the Army, conveying your orders for the march of the 2d battalion 10th regiment from this station to Goa. On receipt of the order, I communicated the contents to the Resident at this Court, who informed me there was no reason of a political nature to prevent your orders being carried into execution; and on the same day I desired the Deputy Quarter-master General of this force to acquaint Major Hawes, that orders for the march of his corps would be issued, and that the Supreme Government attached an importance to its early arrival at Goa. The next day (the 17th) orders to that effect were issued in Detachment Orders.

In the evening I was waited upon by the Officers commanding corps, to request that I would rescind the orders of the morning. I told them of the impropriety of their even taking such subjects into discussion, and that nothing could be more contrary to their duty than to combine for the purpose of getting me to rescind the orders I had given, in compliance with the instructions I had received; I stated that no discretionary power was left to me, and that were I to yield to their request, my own conduct might be implicated by it. I pointed out, with all the force I could, the disgrace that must fall on them if they persevered in their plans, and that if they combined for the purpose of making me rescind my orders, I could give no other name to their proceedings than Mutiny. I read them their own letter to me, in which they pledged themselves to observe a forbearance; I reminded them of their solemn assurances to me to maintain due subordination, and contrasted their present conduct with those assurances: in short, I urged every thing I could to make them desist from their intentions. The Officers left me, I am sure the greater number, convinced of the truth and justice of my remarks, and I still had hopes I had succeeded; but yesterday I received the Paper conveying their resolutions.

To attempt to force compliance I knew was impossible, whilst I could expect no support but from His Majesty's regiment; and I think under these circumstances, and the critical situation of this force with regard to our suspicious allies, I should have been culpable to have made an attempt at coercion which could only have failed, and indeed done greater mischief.

To express the anxiety of my mind and deep concern on this occasion is beyond my power; but you Sir, will judge of it; and my Superiors will determine if I have acted as ought.

I shall

I shall only add, I have seen some Officers to-day, and find my letter to Major Neale has made a strong impression on many; but I fear little is to be expected whilst the minds of officers are agitated with such ungovernable violence.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

Secunderabad, 19th July 1809.

(Signed) THOS G. MONTRESOR, Lieut. Col.

To Lieut. Colonel Montresor.

Hydrabad, 18th July 1809.

Sir,

It is with infinite pain that the Officers of this force have at length been driven to the extremity which the enclosed Paper will inform you of. We deprecate any disrespect to you in this transaction, and beg leave to assure you of our unalterable esteem, which you have so well merited since we have had the honour of being under your command; and we beg leave to assure you, that we will still continue to obey all orders received from you which are not injurious to the cause of the Coast Army.

(Signed) The Hydrabad Committee, for the rest of the Officers.

To Lieut. Colonel Montresor, commanding the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir,

We the Officers of the Honourable Company's Service, of the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, having united amongst ourselves, and also united with the whole Army besides, in a resolution to obtain redress of our grievances, the particulars of which have already been laid before Government, deem any attempt to divide us as incompatible with and destructive of that resolution. We therefore will not consent to the removal of the 2d battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, whose assistance may soon be necessary to us, and whose attachment to our cause we are assured of. But we will nevertheless obey all Orders addressed to us by the Officer commanding this force for the interior regulation of its duties.

Hydrabad, 18th July 1809.

(Signed.) Geo. Neal, Major 1st Reg. C. — Jn. Campbell, 20th Reg. C. — W. Chatfield, 20th Reg. C. — Cha. Leemali, Capt. — G. Taines, Capt. — E. J. Yates, Capt. — H. Smyth, Cadet. — H. Frazer, Cadet. — A. Moleworth, Capt. — H. Denard, Capt. — J. Harker, Capt. — Geo. Mainfale, Lieut. — W. T. Hill, Lieut. — J. Croftale, Major. — N. Wildfion, Capt. — E. R. Smyth, Lieut. — P. S. Watson, Lieut. — J. Maxmen, Lieut. — S. Welack, Lieut. — W. Strahan, Ensign. — W. J. Darley, Ensign. — T. Bower, Capt. — M. Hawes, Major. — R. Podmon, Capt. — C. Saltwell, Capt. — J. W. Brown, Capt. — C. Herbert, Lieut. — W. Tratten, Lieut. — P. Farquharson, Lieut. — H. A. Howell, Lieut. — Rob. Gray, Ensign. — Chas. Deacan, Major. — P. N. Cudley, Capt. — R. Agar, Lieut. — W. Petchford, Lieut. — J. A. Lay, Lieut. — R. Simpson, Lieut. — J. Sinclair, Lieut. — E. Botton, Lieut. — H. Holmes, Lieut. — J. A. Conde, Ensign. — R. Sheriff, Ensign. — R. Turran, Ensign. — A. Treveman, Ensign. — W. Varty, Lieut. — H. Ross, Lieut. — Gerard Leggall, Lieut. — W. F. Ellis, Lieut. — A. Grant, Lieut. — P. Graves, Lieut. — R. Seymour, Lieut. — J. Moull, Lieut. — J. Armstrong, Lieut. — W. Meally, Lieut. — C. Brown, Ensign. — A. Willson, Ensign. — A. L. Austin, Ensign. — R. Cozens, Ensign. — C. S. Lynn, Ensign. — G. R. Tolson, Ensign. — C. Farran, Major 21st regiment. — A. Bowdler, Capt. — J. Baxter, Lieut. — H. Heatery, Lieut. — W. Abbey, Lieut. — R. Calvert, Ensign. — S. Smikson, Ensign. — R. Allan, Ensign. — H. A. Thompson, Ensign.

(A true copy)

(Signed)

To Major Neale, commanding the 1st Regiment N. C.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Paper addressed to me, and signed by the Officers of the Subsidiary Force, stating their determination to resist the order for the march of the 2d battalion 10th regiment to Goa. Among the signatures I am concerned to see your name, and your being the Senior Officer, induces me to address you on the subject.

It is scarcely possible for me to describe my feelings on this business; I had indulged the hope that whatever excesses might be committed elsewhere, I should still see this Force unshaken in its duty and firm to its allegiance; that the solemn pledge repeatedly given me by the commanding Officers of Corps to observe a forbearance in their conduct, and to support my plans for the good of the service, and the Subsidiary Force in particular, would never have been forfeited, but it is with deep regret I am obliged to say, that after the act of yesterday, I can no longer look to the commanding Officers of Corps to stand foremost in support of legal authority. They who have been entrusted by Government with command to support the State, have allowed themselves to be carried away with the current of ungovernable opposition, and joined in an act to oppose that Government, which every Law that is binding to them as soldiers and men, required them to uphold.

In saying this, I disclaim all idea that it was ever intended to deceive me; I know too well the character of the commanding Officers of Corps in this Force, to permit such an idea to enter my mind; but having unfortunately once transgressed the bounds prescribed by military

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 13.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 13.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

military law, they have been imperceptibly led on to the present much to be lamented act.

Often have I stated to the Senior Officers the dangers of discussing the orders of Government, and foretold you, if ever you combined as a body to address the Army or Government, you never would know when to stop, until you had involved yourselves in inextricable difficulties. The truth of this prediction you will now see when it is too late; but should it ever hereafter make one Officer reflect, and warn him of the dangers that result from unlawful combinations, still I shall think I have not made this representation in vain.

You will recollect how repeatedly it has been said to me, that the popular clamour was so great it was not possible to withstand it, and I as often told you, that if the commanding Officers of corps would firmly stand their ground to support subordination in their corps, I would be answerable for the maintenance of discipline in the Force; but the Senior Officers have yielded to the current, and discipline has received a fatal blow.

However just cause I have to be hurt at the conduct of the Force, I shall refrain from all remarks in Public Orders, for when my authority is gone, I fear my censure would be of no avail; and though my feelings as an Officer prompt me to condemn, in Public Orders the late proceedings, I shall still avoid, as far as I can, giving cause to irritate the feelings of the Officers, and by so doing involve the Government in greater difficulties.

If in what I have said you may think I have expressed myself with harshness, be assured it only results from my wounded feelings, and must not be considered as derogatory of any personal respect to you and the Officers of the Force. I return my thanks for the manner in which the Officers have been so obliging as to speak of me, and feel proud of their favourable opinion; but if I was not convinced that my conduct would be approved of by my Country, nothing could compensate for the loss. It is the consciousness of my own rectitude that now warms and animates my breast, and gives me at this period, when it is difficult to separate my name from the acts of the Officers of the Force, a glow of satisfaction that can be only felt by the man that in the midst of contending parties has faithfully discharged his duty.

(Signed) THO^s G. MONTRESOR,
Lieut. Col. Comm^d.

Secunderabad.

A true copy.

(Signed) THO^s G. MONTRESOR,
Lieut. Col. Comm^d.

Enclosure, No. 14.

(Separate and confidential.)

Sir,

Hydrabad, 21st July 1809.

YESTERDAY morning I had the honour to receive Lieut. Col. Barclay's private and confidential letter, dated the 15th of July; I lost no time in giving orders for bearers to be stationed as far as Tagapoor, and they will be ready at their different stations by the 29th of this month; I have likewise sent on tents and servants for the convenience of Col. Clofe, during his journey from Poonah to this place. Calculating upon distance, and the present state of the weather, I do not suppose that Colonel Clofe can reach Hydrabad before the 3d or 4th August, but I have done every thing in my power to expedite his journey, and to promote his convenience on the road.

I have been in the habit of sending copies of all my confidential papers to Col. Clofe. He is perfectly acquainted with the proceedings and sentiments of the Officers both at this station and at Jaulna, so that he will arrive at Hydrabad with the most complete information of every circumstance which has taken place in this force, and of the temper and disposition of the Officers.

I shall use every effort to keep matters in their present state until the arrival of Col. Clofe. It appears to me of the greatest consequence to avoid any extremity, in order that the Colonel, on his arrival, may be at perfect liberty to carry into effect any measure which he may consider best adapted to the complexion of the times.

On the Colonel's approach towards Hydrabad, I shall advance to meet him, for the purpose of furnishing him with all the information I possess, regarding such circumstances as shall have taken place during the period of his journey.

But I cannot venture to flatter myself with the expectation of a favourable change in the state of affairs, before the arrival of Col. Clofe; the removal of Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, and the appointment of Colonel Clofe, joined to the orders for the assembling of a Force near the Presidency, which were publicly known in the cantonments yesterday afternoon, have, I understand, increased the prevailing irritation. The Officers seem to despair of any act of conciliation on the part of Government; they consider retreat to be destruction, and that their safety now depends on their union, and on the immediate and vigorous use of the power which they have in their hands.

There are many various and contradictory reports of their probable designs; and as soon as I can ascertain them with precision, I shall lose no time in conveying immediate information to you. I have reason to believe that all the Officers are very vigilant, and have taken every precaution to prevent a surprise. I am persuaded that every motion of Colonel Montresor and myself is narrowly watched; the most trifling party of the 33d regiment cannot leave their barracks without exciting suspicion.

The

The disposition of the Native Officers and troops is so delicate a subject of enquiry, that it is difficult to arrive at any certain knowledge on so nice a point; but the information which have hitherto been enabled to acquire induces me to believe, that, with a very few exceptions, the officers and men of the Native cavalry will obey implicitly all the orders of their own European Officers. Most of the Native Officers and men of the Infantry seem to know a good deal of the situation and designs of their European Officers; and I have reason to believe, that the artillery men will stand by their Officers to the last. It is very evident, that the European Officers themselves feel no doubt of the obedience and attachment of the men under their command. I have indeed heard, that the Native Officers have taken a solemn oath to support the European Officers.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) THO^s SYDENHAM.

To the Honble.

Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. T.

&c. &c. &c.

(Confidential.) To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

I request you will do me the honour to lay the enclosed Papers before the Honble. the Governor in Council; they have been this moment submitted to me by the Senior Officers of the Force, and I promised to forward them, with an earnest request that I may obtain an answer by return of Tappaul. It is by so doing the Officers have pledged me their word to remain quiet till the time I may expect an answer. I have given no pledge whatever in return, but merely told them, I would forward it; and that if I had any influence, it should be exerted in recommending what they propose. It must not be supposed, in consequence of what I am doing, that I am ignorant of what is due to the dignity of Government. I know it well. I know how necessary it is it should be supported to the utmost, in order to enable it to maintain its authority; how incumbent it is on every Officer at this moment to stand forward in defence of the Government, and consequently how unjustifiable have been the late proceedings of the Army; but I also know the dangers to be apprehended, if what is proposed is not acceded to. I am convinced, that the whole of the Army in the Company's service is united in this cause; that the Officers deem the pledges they have given to each other irrevocable; that they are determined to stand by each other to the last; that they have the most perfect reliance on the Sepoys; and that should there ever be a contest, whatever may be the result of it, it will be the death-blow to the country. It is my opinion (and I hope at this momentous crisis I may be permitted to give one) that Government will best shew its dignity by yielding to necessity; and that by a timely concession, they may prevent a sanguinary conflict, which must involve the ruin of the State.

Secunderabad,
21st July 1809.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) THO^s G. MONTRESOR,
Lieut. Colonel.

To Lieut. Colonel Montresor, commanding the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir,

The undersigned Officers commanding corps in the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, in behalf of themselves and their Officers respectively, most anxious to avert the dreadful calamities immediately impending, earnestly intreat you, Sir, to convey to Government the enclosed Proposition of measures, which, if adopted by them, we are well assured, Sir, will effectually restore that state of order and tranquility so much desired at this fatal crisis. We exhort you, Sir, to recommend it most strongly to their attention. We, unequivocally on our part, most solemnly pledge ourselves to be satisfied with the concession of Government to the above-mentioned Propositions; that we will most strenuously recommend the same to the rest of our brother Officers in the other divisions of the Army; and we have no doubt, from the general confidence they have placed in this Force, that they will most readily concur with us.

We have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Geo. Neile, Major 1st R^d N. C.—J. Crofters, Major.—H. Mafey, Major 5th N. I.
W. Hawes, Major 10th Reg^t.—Chas. Deacon, Major 16th Reg^t.—Chas.
Farran, Major 21st Reg^t.

Secunderabad,
21st July 1809.

Hydrabad, 21st July 1809.

1st. The rescindment of the General Orders of the 1st of May last, to be acknowledged and published by Government in the same manner as the Order itself.

2d. The restoration of every Officer who has been removed from his situation or suspended the service, to the service and his situation.

3d. The trial of Lieutenant Colonel Innes, by a General Court Martial, for his general conduct at Masulipatam while in command of the Madras European regiment.

4th. The removal of those Officers on the General Staff from their situations, who advised Government to prosecute the measures which have caused the present commotion in the Army.

5th. A general Amnesty, to indemnify the proceedings of the Coast Army in the measures they have been gradually led into, and ultimately forced to adopt.

N. B. Modification of the 4th Article, as inserted in the original document circulated throughout the other divisions of the Army.

4. It is earnestly requested and recommended, that the Officers on the General Staff, who

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 14.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 14.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

by their conduct have forfeited the confidence of the Army, be removed from their stations.

This Ultimatum having been made public to the rest of the Army, and some modifications and alterations having been now made in it;

The Hyderabad Force can only answer for themselves; but they entertain every favourable hope, and will strenuously recommend to their brother Officers of the other divisions, to acquiesce in this Ultimatum as it now appears.

Hyderabad,
21st July 1809.

To the Honourable Sir Geo. H. Barlow, Bt K. B. &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

Para. 1. Lieutenant Colonel Montrefor has furnished me with a Copy of his confidential Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, of this day's date; together with Copies of the two Papers which accompanied that Letter.

2. Whatever be the resolution of Government upon the proposals which have been made by the Officers of this Force, one manifest and important advantage has been gained, by checking their immediate proceedings, by affording to the Government distinct and precise information of the demands and expectations of the Officers, and by allowing Government an opportunity of deliberating upon the most eligible mode of action in the present awful crisis of affairs.

3. As the Government appears to attach considerable importance to the appointment of Colonel Clofe to the command of the Subsidiary Force, another advantage has been gained by ensuring the tranquillity of the force until the arrival of that Officer at Hyderabad; the situation of affairs cannot be worse than it is at present, and the delay which has been secured by the present reference to your authority, will repress any further extremities till the arrival of Colonel Clofe.

4. Upon these grounds, it appears to me that Lieutenant Colonel Montrefor was perfectly justified in receiving, and submitting to your consideration, the propositions which have been made through him by the Officers of this Force. He has not committed the Government by granting any pledge, or holding out any expectation to the Officers; but he has received a solemn promise on their part to abstain from any further proceedings until the pleasure of Government shall be made known to them. In this point of view, I conceive, that Colonel Montrefor has rendered an essential service to his Country.

With respect to the nature of the Proposals, I do not consider myself at liberty to offer any observations upon them; although I have received no information of the sentiments of Government upon the late proceedings of the Officers, I can infer that it regards every measure of concession or conciliation towards the Army as incompatible with the support of its dignity and authority. To me the question appears to turn upon the option between a concession to the demands of the Officers, and the certainty of a general insurrection throughout the Army. It will remain for the Government, in its wisdom, to decide upon the choice between those two dreadful alternatives. From all the information which I have been able to procure, I am firmly persuaded that an insurrection will take place, if the Propositions contained in Colonel Montrefor's Letter be rejected; but whether those Propositions be accepted, or rejected, I conceive it to be of the greatest importance to give an immediate and decisive answer to them.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

THO. SYDENHAM,

Resident.

Hyderabad,
21st July 1809.

(Private and confidential.)

Sir,

Hyderabad, 23d 1809.

I have seriously reflected upon the present awful crisis of affairs; I have given the subject all the attention in my power; and I have lost no opportunity of procuring the most complete and precise information of the feelings of the Officers, and of their ultimate designs. There is no person who is better acquainted than myself with the nature and extent of the calamities which menace us, or who has a more exact conception of the ruinous consequences that must inevitably follow the pursuit of those desperate measures which the Officers are prepared to undertake. I am convinced, that the most solemn and binding pledges and promises of mutual support and assistance have been interchanged through all parts of the Company's Army; that the Officers are prepared to sacrifice their lives in the support of that dreadful cause in which they are irrevocably engaged; they foresee the ruin and destruction in which they are about to involve themselves and the State, but they have calmly and deliberately resolved to meet that ruin and destruction, rather than forsake those solemn promises which they have given and received.

At the same time, I am well convinced that the majority of them are deeply affected with the present deplorable state of affairs, and that they are solicitous and anxious to avoid a dreadful and unnatural conflict against the established authority of Government. But they conceive their situation to be desperate, and that submission would be followed by instant destruction. They are persuaded that they have advanced too far to retreat with either safety or honour to themselves. Every passion which can agitate the human breast impels them

them forward, and their only consolation is, the expectation that the ruin which awaits them will extend to those by whom they consider themselves injured. I am aware that my language is plain and strong, but it is the language of truth. I conscientiously believe that I have given you an exact description of the feelings of the Officers.

I assure you, that I have done every thing in my power to moderate and repress the feelings which I have described; but the voice of reason is feeble in a contest against the passions, and the remonstrance of any individual can have little influence over the agitated feelings of a whole Army.

In the circumstances in which I am placed, I have thought it my especial duty to communicate, unreservedly, to you and to Lord Minto, all the information which I could obtain. I am too conscious, Sir, that neither my talents, my age, my experience, nor my services, entitle my opinions to any weight or consideration with those who are so much more capable of deciding upon the momentous question before them; I have therefore not presumed to offer any opinion, but I conceived that a knowledge of facts might be useful to those whose province it is to decide; and I thought it would be equally unpardonable in me to withhold or to disguise any fact which came to my knowledge.

During the present course of our affairs, I have received all possible assistance from Lieut. Colonel Montrefor, whose discretion, judgment, and conciliatory conduct, both on his public proceedings and personal demeanor, have produced the happiest effects, and appear to me to deserve the highest commendation. Those persons who are acquainted with some circumstances (which it is unnecessary and would be disrespectful to obtrude upon your notice) must be convinced that in saying what I have done regarding the conduct and proceedings of Colonel Montrefor, I can be actuated by no other motive than to render justice to the services of an honourable Gentleman and a meritorious Officer.

I have already taken the liberty to declare my sentiments respecting the advantages of the respite which has been obtained, by a reference to your authority of the proposals from the Officers of the Army. Without presuming to offer any opinion upon the nature of those proposals, I conceived that a great advantage had been gained by arresting the progress of destruction; and though it should only be for a fortnight, I considered that the delay of a fortnight was inestimable, when every day and every hour were of value. It is upon these grounds that I venture to solicit your attention to the following suggestions, which, whatever be the ultimate result of them, promise at least a further respite from danger.

In conversing with some Gentlemen respecting the nature and extent of the Proposals which have been submitted to your consideration, I have pointed out the difficulty of making any concessions that not only may be judged inconsistent with the dignity and authority of Government, but which it may be now out of your power to make without the sanction of the Governor General in Council, by whom the measures of the Madras Government have already been approved and confirmed. His observation led to a discussion from which I am induced to hope that some advantage may be derived, from a reference to the authority of the Supreme Government. It appears to me, that the Officers would take no further steps in the prosecution of their present designs until an answer should be procured from Fort William, provided they were assured that the Madras Government would not in the meantime take any measures to break the present combination, either by the employment of actual force, or by any movement of the King's Troops towards them. The Officers are so suspicious and jealous of every act of Government, that they feel alarmed lest the Government should take advantage of the delay produced by reference to Fort William, to counteract their present designs, and to diminish their present strength; they are certainly prepared to throw off all obedience to the Government of Madras, but they would probably be willing to refrain from so desperate and extreme an act, provided they were assured that a reference would be immediately made to the Supreme Government, and I think it more than likely that they would remain tranquil until an answer to that reference shall have been received: such an arrangement, if it were adopted, would be productive of a further delay of six weeks.

In order that I may not be misunderstood, I will take the liberty to state the arrangement to which I allude, in a distinct and precise form.

1. If the Government of Madras does not consider itself at liberty to revoke its orders, or to make any other concession, without a reference to the Supreme Government which has sanctioned those orders, and if the Madras Government will condescend to refer the subject to the consideration of the Supreme Government, the Officers of the Army will remain tranquil until an answer be procured from Fort William.

2. In the above case, it is expected that the Madras Government will take proper means to communicate to the Officers its intention of referring the subject to the consideration of the Supreme Government.

3. But the Madras Government in the meantime is not to adopt any hostile measures against the Officers, or they will be compelled, in their own defence and for their own safety, to resort to their present designs.

4. The Officers will not relax in any measures which they may have concerted, to prepare for an ultimate appeal to arms, in case their overtures be finally rejected, either by the Madras Government or the Supreme Government.

I have ventured to state the arrangement in a precise form, in order to guard against any misconception. But the object of the arrangement is, that circumstances may remain exactly in their present state until the pleasure of the Governor General be made known to the Army.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 14.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 14.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
20 Sep. 1809.

It is proper that I should observe, that the arrangement does not come in the shape of Proposals from the Officers. It has occurred to myself as a mode of procuring a further respite from the instant danger of a general insurrection, and I am induced to believe that it would have the effect of tranquillizing the minds of the Officers for the present, and of leading gradually to some plan of reconciliation between the Government and the Army.

I take this opportunity of acquainting you, that I have ascertained that the report of the Native Officers having sworn to follow their European Officers, is without foundation. I have been assured that the commanding Officers of Corps have hitherto made no attempt to debauch the minds of the Native troops, and that they do not intend to communicate any part of their designs to the Natives, unless some attempt be previously made to detach the Natives from their European Officers. If any proceeding of that nature be attempted, it is probable that the Officers will immediately communicate their designs to the Natives under their command. In the meantime, they feel no doubt of the perfect obedience and attachment of their men.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir,
your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) THO^S SYDENHAM.
To the Honourable
Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K.B.
&c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

Enclosure, No. 15.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 28th July 1809.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 23d instant, and to convey to you his thanks for the full and unreserved manner in which you have detailed the situation of affairs, and the prevailing sentiments among the Company's Officers at Hyderabad.

Sir George Barlow desires me to acquaint you, that it is the firm and unalterable determination of Government not to compromise the public authority in the slightest degree: any such compromise would lead to evils of the greatest magnitude, which would be irreparable.

I have also received Sir George Barlow's commands to transmit to you a copy of a Letter addressed by the Chief Secretary to Government on the 26th instant, to Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Southern Division of the Army, copies of which, modified according to local circumstances, were forwarded in the same day to Commanding Officers of the other Divisions, with a copy of a Letter to Colonel Close, empowering him, under certain restrictions, to adopt similar measures with regard to the Hyderabad force.

I am also directed to transmit to you copy of a Letter to the Officers Commanding Divisions, dated the 27th inst. detailing the manner in which those measures were carried into effect at the Presidency and in the Camp near the Mount.

Sir George Barlow leaves it to your discretion to carry the same measure into execution at Hyderabad and Jaulnah, in concert with Col. Montrefor, and under the restrictive modifications prescribed to Col. Close, or to wait the arrival of that Officer.

No improper effect can be produced on the just authority of the European Officers over the Native troops by the execution of the orders in question.

It is not necessary or expedient that the Company's Officers should possess such an influence over the Native troops as would enable those Officers at all times to influence the men to take arms against the Government; and the Governor is persuaded that the Officers possess no such influence. This conviction is strengthened from the information contained in your letter of the 23d inst. that the Officers at Hyderabad and Jaulnah have not yet disclosed their criminal views to the Native troops.

If the Native troops could be brought to forget their duty to the Government, they will soon lose sight of their duty to their Officers, who derive their authority from the same source.

The only solid foundation for general subordination and good order is, that each class of the servants of the State should be fully apprized of the relation in which they stand to the State and to each other, and that each should be distinctly informed of the duties of their respective stations as prescribed by the laws of Government.

The Native Officers of all the corps at the Presidency and in the camp near the Mount, instantly recognized these obvious principles of duty at the same moment, without any previous communication having taken place between the corps at the two stations, and unanimously declared that they would obey no orders but those of the Government, or of the Officers whom the Government might appoint to command them. It cannot be doubted therefore, that the Native Officers of the corps at Hyderabad and Jaulnah will also be influenced by the same principles, and act according to them, when properly informed of the nature and proceeding of the views of the Company's Officers at those stations. Not danger therefore, but real security to the public interests, must result from furnishing the Native Officers of the Hyderabad Force with the explanations communicated to the rest of the Native Army; and it cannot be doubted but both the Native Officers and men of that Force will recognize the authority of Government in whatever orders may be issued to them by

by Col. Montrefor, whom they know to be the Officer appointed by the Government to command them, and to be the depository of its authority. [No. 2. C.]

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY, Military Secy.

Captain Sydenham, &c. &c. &c.

To Captain Sydenham.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 29th July 1809.

In addition to my Letter of the 28th inst. I am directed by the Honourable the Governor to desire, that, in the event of your not deeming it advisable to act upon his instructions of the 26th inst. in consequence of the near approach of Col. Close, or other cause, you will be particularly careful not to allow those instructions to transpire.

In the event of your determining to carry the instructions into effect, Sir George Barlow is persuaded that you will afford to Lieut. Colonel Montrefor every assistance in your power in communicating the necessary explanations to the Native Officers, either by accompanying him to the Parade for that purpose, or in any other manner that may be deemed effectual.

(True copies.)

(Signed) A. FALCONER, Chief Secy to Govt.

Enclosure, No. 16.

(Confidential.)

Dear Sir,

Secunderabad, 11th July 1809.

I HAVE much regret in being under the necessity of laying before you the copy of a Correspondence between Lieutenant Colonel Doveton and myself, relative to an Address which he has requested me to forward through you to the Governor General.

Lieut. Colonel Doveton's communication of the 6th instant, is the first I have received from him of any nature indicative of the sentiments of the Officers at Jaulnah; though I have long had reason to suspect they have been far from moderate. I fear my representation is not likely to be attended with the effect it ought to have, in which case it will be necessary for me to forward the address in a public and official shape. I wished however, in the mean while, to make you acquainted with the temper of the Officers, and trust you will approve of what I have done.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

(Signed) THO^S G. MONTRESOR.To Major General Gowdie,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

To the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Secunderabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit you by express, an Address which has been delivered to me by Officers commanding corps and detachment of the force at Jaulnah, to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, to be laid before the Governor of Fort St. George, through the Officer commanding the Army in Chief.

(Signed) J. DOVETON,

Jaulnah, 6th July 1809.

Lieut. Colonel commanding Detachment in Berar.

P. S. I have likewise forwarded a copy of the Address to the British Resident at Hyderabad.
(Signed) J. DOVETON, Lieut. Col.

(Copy.)

To Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army in Chief, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to report for your information, that on the morning of the 5th instant, I was waited on at my quarters by the Officers commanding corps and detachments of the force under my command, with the accompanying Address to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, and which I have deemed it absolutely necessary to transmit by express to the Officer commanding the Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, in order to be submitted, through you, to the Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have been induced to this measure, both from the conviction of my own mind that I should have been guilty of dereliction of my duty had I omitted to do so, as well as from the observations which I have been able to make of the present ferment produced in the minds of the Officers composing this detachment, by the recent occurrences in the Northern Division of the Army.

For my own part, Sir, I most anxiously implore the Honourable the Governor in Council to abstain from further acts of severity and irritation, lest a scene too horrid for the mind of man to contemplate should be the consequence!!!

It is my thorough acquaintance with the disposition of the Natives of this country, as well as the impression of events but too recent, have forced the above sentence from me, and for which, requesting your excuse,

I remain with respect and esteem,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. DOVETON, Lieut. Col.
Commanding a Detachment in Berar.

Jaulnah, 6th July 1809.

[No. 2. C.]

No. 4.

Enclosure
No. 16.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

To Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,
We have the honour to enclose an Address, signed by all the Officers of the corps under our charge, and have to request you will have the goodness to forward it to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council.

M. Stewart, Major, 2d battalion 17th regiment.—J. Pollock, Captain, 12th regiment.
J. L. Lushington, Captain, 4th regiment, N. C.—G. M. Gibson, Captain, 1st battalion, 10th regiment.—C. Hopkinson, Captain Com^d Artillery.—J. W. Poignand, Captain L^t Horse Artillery.—A. M^rLeod, Captain of the 8th N. C.

Jaulnah, 6th July 1809.

(Copy.)

To the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

We the undersigned Officers of that part of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force serving in Berar, have for a long time viewed with deep concern the extreme acts of power of the Governor of Fort St. George, under the conviction that if such violent measures were persisted in, they must be attended with the most fatal consequences to the British interests in India.

The Governor of Madras, notwithstanding he must be well aware of the general sentiments of the Coast Army, has continued to adopt measures the most unadvisably oppressive, and uncalled for.

Animated with loyalty, and possessing the most unbounded attachment to our country, we conceive it absolutely necessary no longer to defer addressing you, and to intreat that you will immediately repair to the Presidency of Fort St. George, in order by your presence, and an accurate investigation of the causes of complaint on the part of the Coast Army, to check the evils that have already arisen, and those which must necessarily follow, by a perseverance on the part of Government in its present measures.

You must, my Lord, be already acquainted to what a desperate extremity this conduct has driven the Northern Divisions, and we earnestly request your Lordship to be convinced of our positive and unalterable sentiments on that head, and beg you will not consider this as an unavailing observation, but as the resolution of free-born Britons.

We cannot however for a moment doubt that your Lordship will, by your immediate presence, relieve us from the intolerable evils which threaten us, and restore that subordination in the Coast Army, for which it has ever been renowned, and which nothing but the impolitic and unnecessary system of oppression that has lately been introduced, could ever even have shaken.

We are fully aware of the responsibility, as well as of the important interests confided to our care, from our peculiar situation on the frontier, and therefore consider ourselves bound not to lose sight of these important objects unless driven to the last extremity; and we accordingly again intreat you to proceed to the seat of Government on the Coast, and, in your wisdom, adopt such measures as may appear to your Lordship most likely to restore order, and banish that discontent which now pervades the Army at large.

Jaulnah, 5th July 1809.

(Signed) G. W. Poignand, Capt. Lieut. Horse Artillery.—J. Palmer, Capt. Lieut.—B. Proctor, Lieut.—E. Duffield, Lieut.—E. S. Munro, Lieut.—D. Ainslee, Surgeon.—4th Regiment Cavalry: H. Lushington, Capt.—A. M. Davidson, Capt.—G. J. Gillispe, Capt.—Robert Palin, Lieut.—T. Darke, Lieut.—J. Meredith, Lieut.—W. J. Erskine, Cornet.—A. Fotheringham, Cornet.—George Monquerry, Cornet.—W. O'Brien, Cornet.—T. Greenhill, Cornet.—W. Hamilton, Cornet.—E. E. Duckenfield, Cadet.—A. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon.—8th Regiment Cavalry: A. M^rLeod, Captain.—C. W. Bell, Lieut.—W. Brown, Lieut.—H. Jones, Cornet.—H. Smith, Cornet.—C. Temple, Cornet.—W. Greaves, Cornet.—J. Lion, Cornet.—T. D. Burnet, Lieut.—12th Regiment: T. Pollock, Captain.—J. Henry, Lieut.—J. Morgan, Lieut.—P. Robertson, Lieut.—H. Reid, Lieut.—C. Wilson, Lieut. and Adjutant.—E. Convey, Capt. Lieut.—G. B. Grant, Capt.—J. W. Starr.—C. W. Mackintosh, Ensign.—A. Chambers, Lieut.—M. Hall, Ensign.—J. Jones.—J. Wakefield, Ensign.—H. Cunningham, Lieut.—2d Battalion, 17th Regiment: M. Sterrack, Major.—J. D. Greenhill, Captain.—W. Preston, Captain.—J. Wahal, Captain.—J. M. Lucas, Capt. Lieut.—J. Ogilvie, Capt.—J. Warburton, Lieut.—G. Willie, Assistant Surgeon.—J. Homby.—J. M^rCornick, Lieut.—J. Hodgson, Lieut.—J. Crickton, Lieut.—T. Heygins, Lieut.—J. Jackson, Lieut.—J. Williams, Ensign.—W. Hodge, Ensign.—B. Tombs, Ensign.—J. Todd, Ensign.—10th Regiment:—J. M. Gibson, Captain.—H. J. Jourdan, Lieut.—H. Walker, Lieut.—J. H. Homille, Capt. Lieut.—W. Slatear, Ensign.—Owen Jones, Ensign.—W. E. Cornorll, Assistant Surgeon.—J. Friswar, Lieut.—J. English, Lieut.—W. Richardson, Lieut.—W. Shaw, Ensign.—E. Storer, Ensign.—R. Bell, Lieut.—C. Hopkinson, Capt.—H. M. Cooper, Lieut.

To

[No. 2. C.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, commanding Detachment Subsidiary Force in Berar.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 6th instant, enclosing a Letter to the Officer commanding the Army, and an Address to the Right honourable the Governor General, from the Officers under your command at Jaulnah. I cannot express to you the concern I feel at being requested to forward that Address; and though I shall always esteem it my duty to make known the sentiments of so respectable a body of Officers, it would be a neglect of my duty, and shew a want of attachment to my Country, if I did not in the first instance endeavour to prevail upon the Officers at Jaulnah to recal a paper likely to be attended with the worst consequences, and calculated to hurt the cause which they are so zealous to prosecute.

I am further induced to delay the forwarding of the Address, because, at the time it was written, the Letter from the Right honourable the Governor General in Council to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, could not have been received at Jaulnah.

That Letter carries such strong conviction with it to every dispassionate mind, points out so forcibly, and with such irresistible argument, the conduct for the Army to pursue, that I am persuaded, when the Officers read it, and coolly reflect upon it, they will see how incumbent it is upon them to suppress any irritated feelings, and wait for the decision from those Authorities which alone are competent to decide upon them.

When the Address was forwarded from Jaulnah, the Officers could not have known that the Government of Madras had taken such steps as were most likely to quiet the public mind, in consequence of the unpleasant state of affairs at Masulipatam. Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, whose sound sense, knowledge of the Army, and conciliatory manners, peculiarly qualified him for the difficult task of allaying the ferment in the N. D. of the Army, has already arrived at Masulipatam, and a Committee has been ordered to enquire into the late occurrences, composed of three Officers among the most popular in the Army; therefore I am sure the Officers of Jaulnah will see the bad effects of forwarding an Address at this moment, of any nature whatever, as it could only tend to add to the irritation of the public mind.

If Officers have any grievances they should show it by their moderate conduct, and by their adherence to order and the laws of their Country that they are entitled to redress, and not force Government by any violent acts to adopt measures of severity, which must be so painful for it to pursue.

They must see it is impossible the ferment can subside whilst Address after Address is forwarded; and that it is by moderation, forbearance, and trusting to the justice of their Country, that they can best shew their real attachment to it.

There can be no Officer more deeply interested in the honour of this Force than myself, therefore I hope the Officers at Jaulnah will do me the justice to believe, I never should recommend the adoption of any line of conduct but what I know to be most conducive to their credit and honour; and I earnestly entreat of them not to pursue measures which must tend to prevent the very conciliation of which they are so desirous.

If, unfortunately, this representation should have no effect, but be disregarded, I shall then (however reluctantly) forward the Address you have transmitted to me, for the Governor General.

Secunderabad,
10th July 1809.

(Signed) THOS G. MONTRESOR,
Lieut Col^l.

Dear Sir,

Secunderabad, 18th July 1809.

I enclose you the copy of a Letter I received this morning from Lieutenant Colonel Doveton. That there is a general pledge and combination of Officers throughout the Army to support each other, I am firmly convinced, but to what extent I cannot say; therefore, lest I might err in my opinion, I think it right merely to give Colonel Doveton's Letter, without comment.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

To Major General Gowdie,
&c. &c. &c.

Your faithful and obedient servant,
(Signed) THOS G. MONTRESOR.

(Secret.)

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, to Lieutenant Colonel G. Montresor, commanding Subsidiary Force, Secunderabad.

Sir,

Since forwarding you my Dispatch of yesterday, I have, by an extraordinary occurrence, obtained undoubted information that the Officers of the Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, as well as Jaulnah, have pledged themselves in the most solemn and irrevocable manner to march to the support of the Officers at Masulipatam, should Government attempt to employ force against them.

Let me conjure you therefore, Sir, to lose no time in communicating this circumstance to Government, in order that those dreadful evils, which in such case must unavoidably be the result, may be avoided by their wisdom and forbearance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Jaulnah,
7th July 1809.

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Lieut Col^l Comm^d Detach^t in Berar.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 17.
inGen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Enclosure, No. 17.

Sir,

Fort St. George, the 14th July 1809.

You will no doubt have received information of the state of insubordination which prevails among the Officers of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and it would be altogether superfluous to detail to you the consequences which must result, both to our foreign and domestic interests, unless good order is speedily restored in that branch of the Army. In the full confidence, that on this occasion of extreme emergency, you will cheerfully afford us the aid of those talents to which your Country is already so deeply indebted, this Government has appointed you to the command of the Subsidiary Force serving with his Highness the Nizam; and it is my earnest request that you will proceed to Hyderabad with all practicable dispatch, making such arrangements as you may judge advisable for the discharge of the duties of the Residency at Poonah during your absence.

I feel confident that the weight of your personal character and influence will contribute most essentially to restore the European Officers to a proper sense of their duty. At all events, your presence with the Force will afford a certain security for the fidelity of the Native Troops, and thus deprive the European Officers of all means of prosecuting the criminal designs, which, I am assured, they have in contemplation.

I have apprized the Right honourable the Governor General in Council of this call on you for your services, and I anticipate with the fullest confidence his entire approbation of the measure.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.

To Colonel Clofe.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 15th July 1809.

Since closing my Letter to you of the 14th instant, I have judged it to be advisable to suggest to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, the expediency of appointing you to the command of both the Poonah and the Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces, until the present agitation in the Army has subsided; and also to vest you with powers to exercise a general controul over public affairs at both Residencies, in the event of circumstances occurring which may, in your opinion, render it advisable for you to make use of those powers.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.

To Colonel Clofe,
&c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir,

Fort St. George, 15th July 1809.

I am directed by Sir George Barlow to acquaint you, that by the post of this evening he will send you a Letter to the Officer commanding His Majesty's 34th regiment at Bellary, which is nearly a thousand strong, to march immediately to Hyderabad on his receiving directions from you for that purpose.

In the event of your forwarding the order to the Officer commanding the regiment, Sir George Barlow requests you will send notice of it to the Officer commanding in the Ceded Districts, who may happen to be at a distant part of the division.

Sir George Barlow will transmit to you without delay, copies of all the Papers relating to the existing Military discontents, and will keep you regularly advised of all occurrences of which it may be necessary you should be informed.

He will consider himself extremely obliged to you if you will communicate to him your sentiments privately, without reserve, on all points connected with the present Military discontents.

Sir George Barlow has written to the Resident at Hyderabad, to place bearers and tents on the road, and in short, to make such arrangements as will facilitate your early arrival at Hyderabad with the least possible inconvenience to yourself.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Military Secretary.

Colonel Clofe.

(Private and confidential.)

Sir,

Fort St. George, 15th July 1809.

Sir George Barlow has desired me to acquaint you, that considerations of the greatest importance to the public interests have determined the Governor in Council to appoint Colonel Clofe to the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; Lieut. Colonel Montrefor will remain in the command of the Force until the arrival of Colonel Clofe.

The Governor desires, that in the event of circumstances occurring to render such a measure necessary, you will adopt the proper steps, in concert with Colonel Montrefor, for informing the Officers and troops of the Native corps of the conduct and proceedings of the European Officers, and prohibit them from obeying any orders from their European Officers which may be contrary to their duty and allegiance to the Government, or to the Orders of Lieut. Colonel Montrefor.

Colonel Clofe has been requested to proceed to Hyderabad with all practicable dispatch, and in order to facilitate his arrival there with the greatest possible convenience to himself,

Sir

Sir George Barlow has desired me to request that you will post palankeen bearers, and have tents sent on to different stations on his route for his accommodation.

The Governor desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 5th instant.
(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Mil^y Sec^y.

To Capt. Sydenham,
&c. &c.

To Lieut. Colonel Montrefor.

Sir,

Considerations of the highest importance to the public interests have determined the Governor in Council to appoint Colonel Clofe to the command of the Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad. It is the wish however of Sir George Barlow, that you should retain the command of the Force until the arrival of Colonel Clofe.

Sir George Barlow desires me to assure you of the high sense which he entertains of your merits and services, and to acquaint you that it is his intention to take an early opportunity of appointing you to another command.

Fort St. George,
15th July 1809.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 15th July 1809.

Since I had the honour to address your Excellency on the 12th instant, I have received further authentic information, which leaves me no room to doubt that plans are forming by the disaffected British Officers of the Company's Army of this Establishment, for the subversion of the authority of the Government by open force. I beg therefore earnestly to solicit that your Excellency will be pleased to assist us with all the European force, in Infantry and Artillery, which you may be able to spare from the service of your Government, and that you will, with all expedition, dispatch as many of the troops directly to Fort St. George as you may have the means of conveying to that place.

I have already acquainted your Excellency that ships of war and other vessels, sufficient for the conveyance of a complete regiment, will be dispatched immediately to Trincomallee, to receive such troops as your Excellency may be able to furnish from that garrison.

With that assistance from your Excellency, added to the means already in my power, I entertain not a doubt of being able to frustrate these criminal designs, and to maintain the dignity and authority of the Government unimpaired.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.

His Excellency Lieut. General the Right Honble.
Thomas Maitland.

(Secret and confidential.)

To Officers commanding Divisions.

I am directed by the Honble. the Governor to acquaint you, that the information before the Government, together with some events which have recently occurred, have convinced him that proceedings, tending to the subversion of the authority of the Government, have been in agitation amongst a considerable part of the European Officers of the Company's Army under this Presidency; and that a course of vigilant and vigorous measures is indispensably necessary to prevent the fatal evils which the prosecution of that plan would inevitably produce.

I am accordingly directed to desire that you will employ the most effectual measures to maintain the order and discipline of the Company's troops under your command, to check the circulation of opinions and reports unfavourable to the Government, to prevent any acts of open or secret insubordination against its authority, to prevent any movement of troops without proper authority, and particularly to prevent the minds of the Native troops from being influenced by the sentiments of dissatisfaction there is reason to believe prevail among many of the European Officers. The Government are determined to prosecute a course of the most decided measures for the maintenance of their authority. More detailed instructions will be communicated to you without any delay. And in the mean time, I am directed to request that you will report to me confidentially, for the information of Sir George Barlow, on the state of the troops under your command, and employ your discretion in adopting such measures as you may consider necessary for the purpose of securing their obedience and discipline.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Mil^y Sec^y.

(Secret and confidential.)

Sir,

Fort St. George, 21st July 1809.

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor to request that you will make the necessary arrangements with the Dewan of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, for assembling, with the utmost possible expedition, 2,000 of the Mysore cavalry at Clafepett, equipped in the most efficient manner, and placed under the command of the most approved Officers of that Government, and to be held at the disposal of Lieut. Colonel Davis commanding the Forces in Mysore.

Sir George Barlow has further directed me to acquaint you, that the Government is very much in want of 200 horse, of an age and size fit for immediate service with dragoons; and

313.

K

to

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 17.
inGen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. C.] to request that you will use your endeavours to prevail on the Dewan to collect, with the least possible delay, such a number of horses of the best kind to be procured in Myfore, and to submit them to the inspection of an Officer of dragoons, who will be sent up for the purpose.

Enclosure No. 17. in Gen. Lett. Sec. Dep. 10 Sep. 1809.

This Government will pay the Myfore Sircar whatever price the Dewan may fix upon for those horses.

I request you will give me the earliest intimation of what number of dragoon horses may be expected to be procured in this manner, and how soon they may be ready at Clofepett, Bangalore, or any other place in that neighbourhood which the Dewan may find most convenient for his collecting them at.

Lieut. Colonel Davis has been apprized of these measures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Mil^y Sec^y.

The Hon. Arthur Henry Cole,
&c. &c. &c. Myfore.

(Secret and confidential.)

To Colonel Davis.

Fort St. George, 21st July 1809.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor to acquaint you, that he has judged it to be requisite that some farther measures of a precautionary nature should be adopted, to enable the Government to pursue with promptitude the course of proceedings that may be prescribed by circumstances, and he has accordingly transmitted Secret Orders to the Acting Resident in Myfore to assemble a body of 2,000 Myfore horse in the vicinity of Clofepett, and to place them under your orders. Sir George Barlow also considers it to be necessary that the troops at Bangalore, consisting of His Majesty's 25th and 50th regiments, the artillery, the 5th regiment Native cavalry, and two battalions of Sepoys, should be placed in a state of equipment for eventual movement; and I am directed to request that you will be pleased to make the requisite arrangements for that purpose, drawing from Seringapatam the artillery and stores which may be wanted.

The 22d dragoons want 200 horses to make the regiment complete at this moment. An application has been made to the Dewan of Myfore, through the acting Resident, to furnish as many horses of an age and size fit for immediate service with dragoons as he can collect, not exceeding 200. They will be inspected by an Officer of dragoons before they are received, and you will be informed hereafter, whether Col. Hare, will prefer to send up one from the regiment for that purpose; or if application will be made to you, to order one from the 25th dragoons.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

Lieut. Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 14th instant, informing me that it is the Honble. the Governor's desire that I should employ the most effectual measures to maintain the order and discipline of the Company's troops under my command, and to make a Report of the general state of the troops. In answer to which I have to state to you, for the information of the Honble. the Governor, that although there may be some Officers of the most seditious principles, I have no reason to believe that any are so completely abandoned as to meditate any hostile measures against Government. I have, however, taken such precautions (without giving any cause for alarm) as to secure this garrison against any treasonable attempt that might possibly be made against it; should any troops move in, or into the Southern Division, without the orders of Government, I shall immediately take the necessary steps for opposing them. Should any wretches so far forget themselves as to be taken in arms against Government, it would be desirable to know if the punishment due to rebels might not be inflicted on them immediately.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Trichinopoly,
18th July, 1809.

(Signed) W. WILKINSON,
Col^l Com^d S. D.

Lieut. Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

I have had the honour of receiving your Letter of the 14th inst. and should have been earlier in my reply, but I have been under the necessity of waiting till this day, in order that I might have a personal and separate interview with Lieut. Colonels Bell and Munro, the senior Officers of Seringapatam.

In obedience to the commands of Sir George Barlow, I will fully state every thing that has reached my ear respecting the present discontents of the Officers of the Honble. Company's Army.

Ever since my return to Myfore, rumours have been abroad that the Officers were signing and forwarding Addresses to the Governor General, and likewise to the Madras Government, insinuating upon points of the utmost magnitude.

I have some little satisfaction from every thing I can learn, in stating that the Officers of this Division have not been particularly forward in these seditious practices; but at the same time, it is natural to suppose that they will join their brethren in the sentiments which unfortunately prevail at this unhappy period.

At

[No. 2. C.] At the interview which took place this day, Colonels Bell and Munro were most seriously enjoined to communicate every circumstance to me in any way connected with public affairs, or the secret intentions of any of the battalions. These Gentlemen most solemnly declared that they were well satisfied in their own minds, that no act of violence or hostile movement of any description, was in agitation, or had been thought of; but they likewise assured me, that they had good reason to believe there was but one sentiment in the Army, and that in support of that opinion a regulated communication between all the stations of the Coast Troops, as likewise some of those in Poonah, Bengal, &c. had been established.

You may assure Sir George Barlow that every arrangement within my power shall be made to support the authority of Government, and to suppress all circumstances likely to disturb the repose of the country.

The detailed instructions which you mention in your Letter of the 14th, shall be most pointedly attended to, and the sooner I am honoured with them, the sooner I shall be enabled to carry into effect such commands as Sir George Barlow may be pleased to issue.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Myfore, 20th July 1809.

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS,
L^t Col^l Com^d Myfore.

Lieut. Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

I am honoured with your letter dated the 14th instant, communicating, by order of the Honble. the Governor, the unpleasant intelligence, that the information before the Government, together with recent events, have evinced amongst a considerable part of the European Officers of the Company's Army under this Presidency, the appearance of proceedings tending to the subversion of the Government.

Whilst this information could not fail to produce the most lively concern, it will of course excite that vigilant attention, and those vigorous exertions to the opposition and prevention of an evil so calamitous, that both the serious consideration and conviction of its fatal consequences can dictate; or that the public duty of my own rank and station can command.

I shall accordingly employ every means in my power to maintain the good order and discipline of the troops committed to my charge; carefully discharging every part of the instructions contained in your letter towards the continuance and preservation of that desirable end.

In obeying that part of the Orders conveyed in your letter, directing me to report on the state of the Troops in the Division, Sir George Barlow will, I hope, recollect that I have not yet been a month in its command, and that my previous long retirement prevents my having that general knowledge of the European Officers of this Army that could give to such a Report the weight and attention which a longer and more intimate personal acquaintance of the Troops in the Ceded Countries would merit; on this subject my judgment and opinion must therefore be guided by the records of my predecessor, and by the information which I have obtained from Captain Stuart, the Assistant Quarter-master General, who was also the Aid-de-Camp, and confidential Staff Officer attached to Major General Pater.

It is then with satisfaction I find from both, that in no period of the present afflicting agitations have the European Officers of the two Native Corps, 1st and 2d Batt^{ns} 7th Reg^t, and 1st Battⁿ 9th Reg^t at Bellary, ever shewn a conduct, either publicly or privately, that was in any shape derogatory to the strictest subordination; and I am on these grounds of information led to believe, as before officially stated by Major General Pater, that "though I cannot presume to say what the force of evil example and communication have, or may hereafter produce, still I can have no hesitation in declaring the present natural temper and disposition of the Officers at this station, containing two corps, have never evinced the slightest appearance of any feeling inconsistent with their duty as Soldiers, or their dignity as Officers."

With respect to the subordinate stations, Gooty and Cunbun, garrisoned by the 1st Battⁿ 25th Reg^t, and 1st Battⁿ 22d Reg^t, I find both to have always been marked for correctness; but, from their local situations, it will be impossible to obtain that correct knowledge of their European Officers, that would enable me to make a report of them that would prove satisfactory to the Honourable the Governor.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Bellary,
20th July 1809.

(Signed) ROB^t CROKER,
M. G. Comm^d.

(Private and confidential.)

My dear Sir,

Fort St. George, 19th July 1809.

I transmit with this, for your information and guidance, a copy of a secret and confidential Letter, addressed by me on the 14th instant, by order of Sir Geo. Barlow, to Officers commanding Divisions of the Army; and I take the opportunity of communicating to you in confidence, some reports which I have heard respecting your own corps and garrison; viz. That a corresponding Committee has been established among the Officers, for assisting in the general Plan alluded to in the Circular Letter, for the subversion of the authority of the Government; that in concert with other such Committees, they cause it to be understood, that both corps and garrisons are not actually under the controul of the ostensible commanding Officers, but under the direction and command of those Committees, who have organized plans for exercising command whenever circumstances may appear to them to require such steps;

[No. 2. C.] steps; and that the Committee at Vellore, as well as others, are consulted, and do offer their advice, whether the orders of Government are to be obeyed, or not.

Enclosure No. 17. in Gen. Lett. Sec. Dep. 10 Sep. 1809.

It will occur to you, that such a state of things is perfectly at variance with every principle of military subordination, tends immediately to the subversion of the authority of Officers entrusted with the command of corps or stations, and ultimately of that of the Government itself; and demands the adoption of the most decisive measure to put a stop to it. It will also be obvious to you, that in the present times it is not enough for Officers in command to decline taking part in the combinations which are forming against the authority of the Government; but, that it is their indispensable duty to exert themselves to break up, or to counteract, those combinations; and it is thought that one successful example of that sort on the part of Commanding Officers, would sufficiently shew the ease with which they may discharge their duty to the Government, to encourage most others to follow in so honourable a course.

Any Officers who really hold the command of nine hundred Native Troops need not fear the secret machinations or attempts of twenty Officers; and it appears to me, that from the high character which you bear in the service, no Officer is more likely than yourself to have such command and influence over the minds of the Native Officers and men of the 2d Batt^e 11th Reg^t, and consequently that you may, with the greatest ease and security to yourself, adopt the most vigorous measures for suppressing the Committee said to be in your corps, by prohibiting in Orders all meetings of Officers for discussing public subjects, and by putting under arrest, and sending to the Presidency under a guard, any Officer or Officers who should presume to disobey that Order.

Sir George Barlow entertains the highest opinion of your firmness, zeal and ability, and being perfectly aware of the commanding influence and authority which your rank and character in the service must naturally give you over the Native Officers and men under your command, he entertains the fullest confidence that by an exertion of vigilance, firmness, and determination to maintain order and discipline among the European Officers of your corps, you will at once be enabled to suppress all improper combination, and establish on the firmest ground your own authority, and that of the Government.

I request that you will correspond with me freely on these subjects for the information of the Governor; and I am authorized to assure you, that your communications shall be kept most secret.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) R. BARCLAY, Mil^y Sec^y.

(Private and confidential.)

My dear Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your private and confidential letter under date the 10th instant, with the circular one dated 14th instant. In reply I beg leave to inform you, that Government may depend with confidence on the conduct of the corps under my command, as I am convinced that I possess not only the authority over the men, but also an unbounded influence over their minds; so much so, that should there be a necessity for it, they would with alacrity obey any orders I may think proper to issue, even to the securing the persons of such Officers as may prove themselves factious and turbulent; further, I think I can place great reliance for support on a few of the European Officers, who, though they are guarded in conversation with me, would without doubt, on an emergency, assist me in preventing any improper steps being taken by those who may be inclined to do so; for apparently they are averse to any violent measures. As the majority of my Officers keep aloof from me, it is natural to conclude very little of what transpires amongst them comes to my knowledge; consequently, I am completely in the dark with respect to their intentions, and the intentions of those of other corps. I am uncertain whether they have any Committee, but I very well know that at the present time they are in the habits of discussing matters of different kinds.

Agreeably to communications in your letter, I have taken precautionary measures to frustrate any attempts that may be made of surprising me in the garrison, and have no doubt but they will prove efficacious. As for orders from Government, you may rely on their being obeyed by the troops here.

Vellore,
22d July 1809.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) ROSS LONG,
Lieut. Col^d Comm^d.

Lieut. Col. R. Barclay.

Fort St. George, 22d July 1809.

Sir,
To guard against the possibility of your exertion to re-establish order and subordination in the corps at Hyderabad and Jaulna being unsuccessful, Sir George Barlow will take immediate steps to have in readiness to move at a moment's warning, a force consisting of 6,000 King's Troops and 6,000 Company's, which will move from Madras, Bangalore and Bellary, upon a given point upon the Kistnah. This force will be placed under your command.

With this force you will be enabled at once to reduce the Subsidiary Force to subordination, to maintain tranquillity in the dominion of his Highness the Nizam, and to meet any body of troops which the present disorderly state of the Subsidiary Force, and other possible occurrences, may induce any of the Chiefs or States to the northward to march into his Highness's dominions.

It

[No. 2. C.] It is the intention of Sir George Barlow, as soon as your authority over the Force is established, to bring the most active promoters of the late disorders in that Force, and at Masulipatam, to a General Court Martial. This course of proceeding will, Sir George Barlow trusts, terminate in the establishment of good order and subordination throughout this Army, and prove the means of preventing any future combination against the authority of the Government.

To Colonel Clofe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Mil^y Sec^y.

Enclosure No. 17. in Gen. Lett. Sec. Dep. 10 Sep. 1809.

Lieut. Col. Barclay, Military Secretary to the Honourable the Governor.

Sir,

Trichinopoly, 21st July 1809.

On a further consideration of your letter of the 14th instant, I think it necessary, for the information of the Honourable the Governor, to enter more fully into a detail of the state of the Native troops under my command, with a view to the measures most likely to prevent the evils that must ensue from a continuance of the present seditious state of the European Officers. Upon a general view of the European Officers of the corps, taken from a constant close attention to their own manner and opinions, and from various reports I have heard at different times directly and indirectly, I believe that most if not the whole of the European Officers hold opinions that are incompatible with the subordination necessary to make an Army useful to its Country. The sentiments that I alluded to, are, the conceiving themselves labouring under grievances, and uniformly avowing their right to claim and enforce from Government a redress of them, according to the temper, pursuits, and circumstances of the different Officers, as they are more or less inclined to desperate measures; many of them being ruined in their fortunes, would be willing to undertake any thing that might probably produce a change. Although I do not think that any Native corps will risk any opposition to Government when in garrison with a King's regiment, yet I should much question their conduct if removed at any distance by themselves; and I am fully of opinion, if in any case they were called upon to act against each other, they would instantly become non-efficient. Having an Army of Officers so generally disaffected, you will observe that my conclusions are guided much by the information contained in your letter of the 14th instant. However well inclined the Sepoy may be at present (and which I believe him to be most perfectly) it must follow, by the means of misrepresentations and promises which Officers always have the means of making to the soldier, that the whole of the Native troops must, sooner or later, become a seditious Army, and hostile to Government. Such appearing to be the present situation of the Company's troops, in order to avoid the calamities of a civil war, I beg leave to offer my opinion, that stronger measures ought to be pursued, instead of those that have hitherto been adopted, no less than a reform of the Native troops appearing to be necessary. There seems to be only one mode that will answer that purpose, besides that of its entire reduction, which is that of removing the whole of the European Officers from the Native corps. It is an undertaking certainly unprecedented, and at first view may be thought difficult to be accomplished; I am, notwithstanding, convinced that with secrecy, proper arrangement, and a simultaneous movement, the most of the Native troops in the Carnatic may be changed, in one day, from a seditious to a loyal Army.

I will undertake, on any one day, the making prisoners the most of the European Officers belonging to the Native troops in Trichinopoly, and appoint Officers of the King's troops to command the Sepoys, and filling up the vacancies in the King's regiments with Serjeants. If any of the European Officers should afterwards appear innocent, or others expressing contrition, they might be permitted to join their corps with their former rank. If such a measure was to be executed on the same day in every part of the Carnatic, it would not only reform the Coast Army, but prevent their present example extending to the other Armies in India.

If Sir George Barlow does not approve of my project, I shall be much obliged to you to return me this letter as soon as convenient.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM WILKINSON,
Col^d Comm^d S. Division.

Enclosure, No. 18.

(Copy.)

To Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Southern Division.

Sir,

You will no doubt have been induced to adopt measures of precaution, in consequence of the spirit of insubordination and sedition which prevailed in certain parts of the Company's Army.

The enclosed copy of a Letter delivered by the Officers attached to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force to Lieutenant Colonel Montreuil, the Officer commanding that Force, and received by the Honourable the Governor in Council on the 24th instant, renders it indispensably requisite to prescribe a course of proceeding of a more decided nature, as the plans of the disaffected party threaten either a civil war, or such a blow to the power and constitution

[No. 2. C.] of the Government, as would produce evils of a far more fatal nature than can result from the most strenuous exertions for the maintenance of its authority.

Enclosure
No. 18.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Every obligation of public duty, and every consideration of Government and policy, urges the expediency of adopting the most vigorous and effectual measures for the purpose of frustrating the execution of those plans, so pregnant in any event with disastrous consequence to the interests of our Country; and it is a source of the most gratifying reflection, that the discipline, zeal, and national attachment of His Majesty's troops may be confidently relied upon at this arduous moment for the preservation of the Empire, which their exertions have so much contributed to obtain.

The Government are also persuaded, that a number of the Company's Officers will be impressed with a sense of the dangers which the infatuated conduct of a party of disaffected men threatens to themselves and their Country, and that they will avoid all part in a course of proceeding of the deepest guilt, and pregnant with the most fatal calamities.

The undiminished power of the Government is in this country so indispensable to its existence, that any course of proceeding calculated to weaken its authority, or impair its energy, would be productive of the most imminent danger to the preservation of the Empire, and every maxim of policy, expediency and duty, imposes upon the Governor in Council at the present unprecedented crisis the arduous task of suppressing, by a vigorous employment of the means at his disposal, a spirit of insubordination, sedition and usurpation, which if submitted to would effectually disable the Government from executing the ordinary functions of administration.

These considerations, the actual state of affairs, and the necessity of averting such serious dangers, have rendered it requisite that the Government should ascertain the sentiments and principles of the Officers entrusted with authority under it; the Government do not suspect individuals, but when so great a portion of the Army has manifested a determined spirit of sedition, it is essentially requisite that the zealous and faithful should be distinguished from those who are indisposed to support the authority of Government, and that the latter should be no longer permitted to exercise functions which they are unwilling to employ in the service of their Country; I am accordingly directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to desire that you will assemble all the European Officers of the Company's service at Trichinopoly, explain to them the considerations stated in this dispatch, and obtain from such of them as may be resolved to adhere to their duty, a Declaration of the purport expressed in the accompanying paper. You will explain to the Officers, that such of them as may decline to afford the pledge now required, will be removed from the immediate execution of duty with the troops, and allowed to remain at some particular station (which it is left to your discretion to prescribe) on the receipt of their ordinary allowances, until the situation of affairs, and the temper of their minds, admit of their being employed with advantage to the State. Those Officers can have no reason whatever to complain of this measure, or consider it a hardship, for they cannot expect that the Government will entrust them with an authority which they are not willing to employ in its support. After this proceeding, you will immediately remove from function all Officers who shall decline to afford the required pledge, and place the Company's troops under such Officers as you may consider to be deserving of confidence; you will even place King's Officers in command, if all the Company's Officers should decline to declare in support of the Government, and will extend the same arrangement to the Artillery.

In the event of any of the Staff Officers of your Divisions refusing to make the Declaration required, they will of course be removed from the exercise of all military functions, and you are hereby empowered to appoint Officers of His Majesty's or the Honourable Company's service to those situations until the pleasure of the Governor in Council is known.

You will be pleased to transmit without delay to the Adjutant General, a list of the names of the Officers who shall sign the Declaration, and also a list of those Officers who shall refuse or omit to sign it, and you will immediately publish these lists in Division Orders, that the troops may know what Officers they are to obey, and what Officers have been suspended from their functions.

After the execution of these measures, you will be pleased to assemble all the Native Officers, and explain to them, with candour and confidence, the grounds on which they were adopted; you will inform them that certain European Officers, in pursuit of objects entirely personal to themselves, have formed plans of the most criminal nature, and desirous of involving the Native troops in the danger and guilt attending their execution.

You will impress upon the minds of the Native Officers that their first duty is to the Government, and that they are to refuse a belief to any suggestions calculated to mislead their minds or excite discontent; you will inform them that the Government are more anxious to improve than to injure their situations, and will recal to their recollection the constant solicitude which it has manifested for their comfort.

You will finally acquaint them, that the utmost confidence is placed in their discipline and fidelity, that the present disturbances will be soon composed, but that they must on no account violate the duty which they owe to the State.

Having made the necessary arrangements for securing the services of the Company's troops at Trichinopoly, you will adopt proper measures for carrying the same plan into effect with all the rest of the corps under your command, moving a force to any other point in your Division, if you should find that step necessary, to effect the object described in this dispatch.

Instructions similar to these have been communicated to all the Officers commanding Divisions south of the Kistnah; and the Government trust that the services of all the Company's

pany's troops in these Divisions will be effectually secured by the prompt and decided execution of this order.

It is proper not to conceal from you, that the present crisis demands the most strenuous exertions for the preservation of the national interests, and the measures now communicated to you are essentially necessary for the purpose of securing this most important object.

To Officers commanding Divisions.

Sir,

Government having received information, that correspondence of a most seditious and dangerous nature, is carried on between a number of British Officers of the Company's Army of this Establishment, you are hereby authorized and directed to open all public Tappals, and also all private Tappals conveyed by private Hircarrahs or Messengers, and to open any suspicious letter which may be contained in the same, and to forward them to Government should they contain matter of a seditious or improper nature.

Fort St. George,
26th July 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Colonel Close,

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor to transmit to you for your information, the enclosed copy of a Letter addressed by the Chief Secretary to Government to Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Southern Division of the Army, copies of which, varied according to local circumstances, have also been forwarded to the Officers commanding in all the other Divisions of the Army.

It is Sir George Barlow's intention to leave it entirely to your discretion, whether it may be expedient to carry into execution, in the force under your command, the measures prescribed in that letter or not; but in the event of your deeming it expedient to make the attempt in the Force, it is the Governor's particular wish and desire, that the Declaration referred to in the letter to Colonel Wilkinson, may not be tendered for subscription to the heads of corps, the Members of the corresponding Committee (described hereafter) or to any other Officers whom you may discover to have been particularly active in the seditious measures which have been carried on in that Force, as they must be brought to trial for their conduct.

I am also directed to forward to you a copy of some intercepted Correspondence between Committees established in various parts of the Army, which will give you some idea of the manner in which the seditious plans of the Officers are conducted.

Fort St. George,
26th July 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. BARCLAY, Mil. Sec.

Major General Pater, &c. &c. &c. Masulipatam.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor to transmit for your information, a copy of a Letter, with several Enclosures, which has been addressed by order of the Governor in Council to Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Southern Division of the Army, and copies of which, varied according to local circumstances, have also been forwarded to all Officers commanding Divisions South of the Kistnah.

It is Sir George Barlow's intention to leave it entirely to your discretion, how far it may be expedient to attempt to carry into execution, in the Northern Division of the Army, the measures prescribed in that letter; but in the event of your deeming it expedient to make the attempt, it is the Governor's particular wish and desire, that the declarations referred to in the letter to Colonel Wilkinson may not be tendered for subscription to any of the Officers who you may have been informed by Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, or who you may have any other reason to suppose, are to be brought to trial for their late conduct at Masulipatam, nor to any Members of the corresponding Committee established in Masulipatam.

Fort St. George, 26th July 1809.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY, Mil. Sec.

Lieut. Colonel Lang, Vellore.

My dear Sir,

I send you with this, by desire of Sir George Barlow, a copy of a Letter, with Enclosures, which has been addressed by the Chief Secretary to Government to Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Southern Division of the Army, and copies of which, varied according to local circumstances, have also been addressed to all Officers commanding Divisions South of the Kistnah.

You will no doubt receive orders on the subject from Lieut. Colonel Hare, but as he will be entirely occupied for this day in carrying the measures prescribed in that letter into execution in his own Camp, and as it is reckoned of some importance that you should be apprized of them before any other person in Vellore is, I forward an authenticated copy by express; and I am directed by Sir George Barlow to request that you will carry those measures into immediate effect in Vellore.

Sir

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 18.
inGen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Sir George Barlow derived much satisfaction from the perusal of your confidential Letter to me.

Fort St. George,
26th July 1809.

I remain, my dear Sir, your's very truly,
(Signed) R. BARCLAY,

Mil^y Sec^y.

Sir,

Colonel Hare is at present so much employed in disposing the pickets for the security of the Camp, that he has directed me to write to you on the subject of this day's occurrences, intending to write himself as soon as possible. The Officers of the Native Corps and of the Artillery of Camp, and of the Mount, have refused to sign the Declaration on their part. After some discussion, he has found it necessary to proceed in the execution of his instructions, and the Officers in question have accordingly been withdrawn from all command and function. The 7th regiment has been placed under the orders of Captain Gordon, His Majesty's 22d, and the 3d Cavalry for the present under Lieutenant Kennedy of His Majesty's 25th; the 1st battalion 20th Native Infantry has been placed under the orders of Major Coats of His Majesty's 60th, and two Officers of that corps have been directed to assist him. I have the satisfaction of informing you, that the Native Officers have behaved in the most orderly and proper manner, and that they have unanimously professed the utmost fidelity to Government, and readiness to obey the Officers appointed to command them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) V. BLACKER,

Dep^y Q. M. Gen^l.

July 26th. 7 o'clock, P. M.

(Private and confidential.)

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor to acquaint you, that the Orders of the Governor in Council, which were communicated to you yesterday by express, in a letter from the Chief Secretary, were carried into effect yesterday afternoon in Fort St. George, and in Lieut. Colonel Hare's camp near the Mount.

The Company's Officers in each place were assembled at the Commanding Officer's Quarters. The orders of Government were read to them, and the conduct of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and other circumstances of a similar nature, which had induced the measures in question, were explained, and the Declaration of their sentiments was tendered for their subscription.

A considerable number of the Officers in this garrison subscribed it, but none at all in the camp near the Mount; all who refused were declared to be suspended from the exercise of their military functions. Those in camp having the means of moving immediately, made a march yesterday evening towards their former cantonments at Wallajabad, Arcot, and Cannanore, in order to prepare themselves for some more retired station, which will be pointed out for their future residence. The Officers of this garrison are to proceed in the course of this day towards Pulicat, where they are to reside until further orders.

The Native Officers, both in camp and garrison, were assembled by Colonel Hare in the former, and by Colonel Conran in the latter, and the circumstances which had induced the Government to suspend a number of the European Officers from the exercise of their military functions for a time, and the duty and allegiance which the Native Officers owed to the State, were fully explained, together with what was stated in the circular letter, and they unanimously declared their implicit obedience to the orders of Government, and gave every assurance of their resolution to do their duty in support of the Government, under whatever European Officers might be placed over them.

It was a general sentiment among the seniors of them that they had served the Company from 20 to 30 years, and some few boasted of 37 and 39 years; that they had never known any other master, and they would not now acknowledge any other than the Company, whose salt they had eaten so long.

A number of Officers have been appointed to do duty with the corps, and every thing is going on in camp and garrison as regularly and quietly as if nothing extraordinary had happened.

20th July.

Lieut. Colonel Irton, &c. &c. &c.

My dear Irton,

I have the pleasure to inclose a Government Order, appointing you to the command of the troops in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts; and I am directed by Sir George Barlow to acquaint you, that having particular occasion for your services in the Circar, he has created that command for you, and he is anxious that you should repair to your station with all possible expedition.

You will find yourself re-appointed to the 21st regiment, and all your seniors out of the way.

I also enclose for your information, copy of a letter addressed yesterday to Colonel Wilkinson by the Chief Secretary to Government, and copies of which were sent at the same time (varied according to local circumstances) to all Commandants of Divisions south of the Kistnah, and also to Major General Pater.

It

It was left entirely to General Pater's discretion whether to attempt to carry the measures preferred for Colonel Wilkinson into effect in the Northern Division or not; viewing matters from a distance he may possibly think it more hazardous than you will do, to carry them into execution in your Districts, and therefore the copy is sent to you for the exercise of your discretion in that matter. [No. 2. C.]

Enclosure

No. 18.

in

Gen. Lett.

Sec. Dep.

10 Sep. 1809.

It was carried into complete effect in this garrison, and in Colonel Hare's camp near the Mount yesterday afternoon. A considerable number of the Company's Officers doing regimental duty in this garrison, but none at all in Colonel Hare's camp, signed the Declaration referred to in the letter to Colonel Wilkinson; all those of this garrison who refused are ordered to proceed to Pulicat, and remain there till further orders. Those in Colonel Hare's camp were sent off immediately to their former cantonments at Wallajabad, Arcot, and Cannanore, to prepare for some place which will be hereafter assigned.

It is very satisfactory to me to be able to add to this account of the occurrences of yesterday, that the whole of the Native Officers in camp and in garrison behaved in the most correct, orderly, and proper manner.

They acknowledged the Company as their only master, and declared their determination to obey whatever European Officers the Government thought proper to place over them, after which they all returned to their lines. The corps paraded last night and this morning, as if nothing extraordinary had occurred.

Some Officers have been appointed to-day to do duty with the regiments of cavalry and battalions of Native infantry, and there is every appearance of the greatest degree of discipline and subordination being maintained in those corps.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,

Mil^y Sec^y.

Fort St. George,

27th July 1809.

(Secret and confidential.)

Sir,

Fort St. George, 27th July 1809.

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor to acquaint you, that in addition to the 200 horses which I requested on the 21st instant that you would endeavour to obtain from the Dewan of Mysore for the dragoons, the Government are in want of 150 horses of a similar description for service with dragoons; and Sir George Barlow hopes, that through your representation to the Dewan, he will be induced to furnish that additional number on the same terms as the 200.

You may state to the Dewan, that since the date of my first letter, the call for those horses have become much more urgent, and that, recollecting the exertions which the Dewan has made on former occasions in support of the alliance between the Company and the Mysore Circar, this Government relies with the utmost confidence on his supplying the 350 horses of the best kind to be procured in Mysore, with the utmost possible expedition.

(True copies.)

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Enclosure, No. 19.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I had the honour of addressing a letter to you on the 12th inst. inclosing an anonymous one, which I received here on that day.

I now think it my duty to report, for the information of the Honble. the Governor in Council, in consequence of what I have since heard, that with the exception of very few, the greatest ferment and spirit of discontent (not to give it a harsher name) prevails almost universally throughout the Officers of the Native regiments serving in Travancore, and to such an extent, that if the example should be unfortunately set them by others, I shall not be at all surprized at any lengths they may proceed to.

Should events turn out, as I am sorry to say the appearance of things at present seems to warrant, viz. that the Officers should throw off their allegiance to Government, and proceed to extremities, I much fear that the Natives of this country, if credit is to be given to the general opinion, would take advantage of the confusion which must necessarily ensue, and add to difficulties already too serious.

Should that event, so much to be dreaded, take place, and that the Sepoys should be persuaded to join their Officers, which I am given to understand would most probably be the case, His Majesty's 10th regiment, between them and the Natives of the country, would be placed here in a very critical situation, and probably, from being so far separated from others, be unable to support the Government, which it is the firm determination of every Officer, and I may say man of the corps, to do to the last.

I sincerely hope that things may turn out differently from what I have stated; but I think it my duty, from the serious reports which I have heard, to warn Government to be prepared for the worst.

(Signed)

P. STUART,

Lieut. Col. Com^d in Travancore.

Quilon,

16th July 1809.

313.

M

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 19.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

To the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel P. Stuart.

Sir,

The information which you have communicated to the Government, regarding the insubordination of the Company's Officers in Travancore, has been received with sentiments of extreme regret; but every consideration enforcing the necessity of adopting the most resolute and vigorous measures for the suppression of principles that are calculated to produce the most dangerous consequences to the British Empire, the Honble. the Governor in Council entertains a confident expectation that the execution of the instructions which have been transmitted to you, relative to a Declaration from the Company's Officers, will have placed at your disposal the greatest part of the Company's troops in Travancore, and obviated some of the effects that were likely to result from the seditious and criminal views of those Officers. But the Governor in Council considers it to be indispensably necessary to secure, by every practicable means, the tranquillity of Travancore, and the safety of the 10th regiment; and for that purpose has issued the instructions, of which copies are transmitted herewith, to the Officers commanding the Southern Division, and in Malabar and Canara. The Governor in Council is desirous that you should communicate fully with both those Officers, and apprise them of your situation and intentions.

The Governor has requested his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon to send to Quilon as many of the Ceylon Colonial troops as he may be able to spare; and he trusts that you will receive a useful assistance from their services.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
28th July 1809.

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

To Col. Wilkinon, commanding the Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,

You will have adopted measures for the removal from the exercise of authority all the Company's Officers who may have entertained sentiments of a nature incompatible with their duty and allegiance. I am directed by the Honble. the Governor in Council to request, that after the accomplishment of that object, you will form a field detachment at Trichinopoly, consisting of His Majesty's 30th regiment, and the flank companies of His Majesty's 12th regiment, the 6th regiment Native cavalry, a detail of artillery, with the 2d battalion of the 13th, and the 2d battalion of the 24th regiment, and a suitable Ordnance equipment, and hold the detachment in readiness to act as circumstances may require.

You will be pleased to correspond with Colonel Stuart and Colonel Forbes respecting the state of affairs in Travancore, and Malabar and Canara. In consequence of the hardships, sustained by the 12th regiment from the inclemency of the weather during their march from Travancore, the Government is pleased to permit the regiment to draw field allowances until the end of August.

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Fort St. George,
28th July 1809.

Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, commanding in Malabar and Canara.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Letter from Lieut. Colonel Stuart, commanding in Travancore, and to desire that, after receiving the prescribed Declaration from the Company's Officers in Malabar and Canara, and adopting such further precautions as you may consider necessary for securing the fidelity of the Native troops, you will hold such a force as can be spared from Malabar in readiness to act as circumstances may require.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary.

To Colonel Davis, commanding in Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honble. the Governor in Council, to forward to you, for your information and guidance, copy of a Dispatch which I have transmitted to Lieut. Colonel Forbes, commanding in Malabar and Canara, and I am directed to request that you will afford to that Officer your aid and advice in carrying into effect the arrangements with which he is charged.

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Fort St. George,
28th July 1809.

Lieutenant General Maitland.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 28th July 1809.

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency a copy of a Letter from Lieut. Colonel the Hon. P. Stuart, and beg leave earnestly to solicit, that your Excellency will detach to Quilon any reinforcement from His Majesty's Ceylon regiments which you may be able to send to the support of Lieut. Colonel Stuart.

(Signed)

G. H. BARLOW.

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 19.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

(Secret and confidential.)

Sir,

Bellary, 25th July 1809.

The unpleasant intelligence conveyed in your Letter of the 14th instant, and the vigilance in consequence employed, has brought to my knowledge (an information, which I am grieved to say, cannot be doubted) that the European Officers of the two Native corps at Bellary have been influenced by secret and recent communications with Hyderabad, Masulipatam, and Mysore (and which the most watchful scrutiny has not been able to intercept or discover) with the spirit and sentiments of dissatisfaction which so unhappily prevails amongst so considerable a part of the Officers in these Divisions; and I can no longer doubt there is existing amongst them here a determination to support the present unfortunate cause of stated grievances, and the culpable proceedings of interposing their aid in behalf of the rest of the Army, and in that of the subject of complaint against the recent measures of the Government. Whilst, at the same time, I am to understand their obedience on all occasions, not connected with the lamentable question, will be maintained.

The respect and obedience which I owe the Government will, I hope, guide my endeavours in averting the fatal evils of the present momentous period with vigour and prudence. I beg, however, to be speedily honoured with the instructions intimated in your Letter of the 14th current. In the mean time, every means that prudence can suggest shall be exerted for the purpose of securing obedience and discipline.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

ROB. CROKER, M. G. Comm^r.

Lieut. Col. Barclay,
Mil^y Sec^y, &c. &c.

Sir,

Quilon, 21st July 1809.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 14th inst.

In my reply to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated the 16th of this month, I fully stated what I understood to be the general sentiments of the Company's Officers in this command. I am now happy to say, from some private communications which have since been made to me, that I have reason to believe that it is the wish of the Officers of the three corps at this station to remain quiet and peaceable for the defence of the country, and I have no doubt they will continue in their obedience to any orders, except one, which is to march against the rest of the Army; this I know they would resist and disobey. If, therefore, I can keep them quiet here in the present serious and alarming situation of affairs, it will be as much as can be expected.

Any act of violence on the part of His Majesty's regiment here would be attended with the most fatal consequences (when the numbers are so unequal) and create a scene of dreadful confusion, and the regiment would be left in Travancore with every Sepoy its open and avowed enemy, and probably they would be joined by all the people of the country.

What the sentiments or intentions of the corps at the other stations may be, I of course cannot be so well informed, but I have great hopes that they also may remain quiet.

All opinions on the present state of affairs are kept in profound secrecy, nor do I ever hear of their being privately or publicly discussed.

I request you will assure the Governor, that I shall do every thing in my power to check any improper proceedings; and that whatever may happen, I shall act according to the best of my judgment for the benefit of the Country.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

P. STUART,
L^t Col. Com^d Travancore.

Lieut. Col. Barclay,
&c. &c. &c.

(Private and confidential.)

Mysore Residency, 26th July 1809.

I am favoured with your secret and confidential Letter of the 21st instant.

Immediately on its receipt I stated to the Dewan the wishes of the Honourable the Governor in Council, and he, with his usual promptitude replied, that the Mysore horse should attend the orders of Colonel Davis when and where that Officer might direct.

Colonel Davis being at present at the Residency, I have consulted with him upon the most convenient place for their assemblage; and in conjunction with him, it is decided, that as the Sillahdar horse are always stationed in bodies of four or five hundred, within a few hours call in the villages around Seringapatam, it will be the best plan to continue them in their present situation until it may be deemed expedient to move them to any other quarter.

Respecting the horses required for the use of His Majesty's 22d dragoons, there are very few horses bred in Mysore. Merchants seldom or never visit this country; and among the Sillahdars it is almost impossible to persuade any man to dispose of his horse: insurmountable difficulty would consequently have occurred upon this point had not the customary readiness of Poorneah to apply all the means of the Mysore Sircar to the benefit of the British Government, suggested the offer of his Highness the Rajah's stable horse for the service of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

There are five hundred and fifty chosen horses at Claspitt fit for any work, and I believe perfectly adapted to the desired purposes of the Honourable the Governor in Council. These the Dewan delivers over to the selection of Government; and he desires me to say, that every opportunity offered him of evincing his attachment and gratitude to the British Government, adds a new term of years to his life, and an additional increase to his happiness.

At first Poorneah would not listen to any mode of remuneration, but upon my insisting on the point, he said he would agree to whatever arrangement I would suggest, excepting one of a pecuniary nature.

I asked

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 19.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

I asked him if it would be satisfactory to him to have two hundred horses from the remount supply of next year, to be selected by any Officer of his from all those to be collected by the Company's Cavalry Agent at Coongul.

He closed with the suggestion at once; and I hope the Honourable the Governor in Council will approve of this arrangement.

The Dewan and I will attend at Closepett to deliver over to the selecting Officer on his arrival, those horses which Government now require; and again next year the Dewan and Resident will proceed to Coongul, to receive those to be given in lieu to the Mysore Government.

I cannot too much extol the kindness and promptitude of the Dewan on this little occasion; they are additional proofs of his devotion to the British cause; and I am positive that his sincere and generous attachment will lead him to anticipate, if possible, any demand that could be made by Government upon the resources and friendship of Mysore.

I cannot pretend to be ignorant of the causes which have led to the present demand of this Government, nor can I suppress my regret or my opinion on the momentous posture in which affairs now stand.

I am well acquainted with the state of mind in which the Officers of the Company's Army now are, and I think it my duty to state humbly, and with all due submission, for the information of Government, that the *dissatisfaction is general throughout Mysore*; and I can confidently affirm, that there is no *extremity whatever* to which the Company's Officers will not proceed in this district, to gain those points at which they aim.

The least intimation of a desire by Government to subdue by force this lamentable spirit will, I know, that against their orders the gates of Seringapatam; and I do really believe, that there is no out garrison or body of Company's troops within Mysore, which is *not prepared* at a moment's notice to march to its assistance, and to the support of the object so unanimously embraced. This is a melancholy but I fear an undoubted truth, and I hope my open expression of it will not be deemed presumptuous, but will be attributed to its real motive—"a steadfast attachment to the Government which I serve, and consequently to the honour and interest of my Country."

I have the honour, &c. &c.

To Lieut. Col. Barclay,
Mil^y Sec^y to the Honble. the
Governor in Council Fort St. George.

(Signed)

A. H. COLE,

1st Asst in charge of Mysore-Residency.

Dear Barclay,

I transmit the enclosed with a grief that I am unable to express. I do hope that measures of conciliation will be speedily adopted. My health is such as to incapacitate me from active exertion of any kind.

Cranganore, 20th July 1809.

I remain, &c. &c.

(Signed) C. MACAULAY.

To Lieut. Col. Barclay,
&c. &c. &c.

My dear Colonel,

Quilon, 18th July 1809.

From the very alarming accounts which I have this day heard of the proceedings of the Army to the Northward, and knowing that the same ferment prevails throughout every corps in the service, I wish particularly to know from you, in case the troops in Travancore should unfortunately be induced to adopt measures similar to what I understand have taken place to the Northward, viz. putting themselves in motion to oppose by violence the orders of Government, what is to be expected from the Natives of this Country? Whether they are likely to take advantage of the confusion that would necessarily ensue? What means they may have of doing so?

As you may well suppose, I feel myself placed here in a most critical and unpleasant situation; although it is the duty and the wish of every Officer of the regiment under my command to support the Government, yet to have recourse to any violent measures, situated as we are, might be attended with the most fatal consequences to both parties (being, as I may call it, in an enemy's country) and without doing any good to those whom we wish to support.

I do not know what the sentiments of the corps at Alleppi and Cochin may be, but I rather think it is the wish of the Officers of the battalions here to remain quiet and peaceable, foreseeing, that if they acted otherwise, the Natives would take advantage of it.

I hope to hear from you as soon as possible, but I should have more satisfaction in having the pleasure of seeing you.

I remain, &c. &c.

(Signed) P. STUART.

None of the corps will be able to march from hence before the beginning of next month, as the 2d regiment is directed to have the camels coming with the detachment of Artillery transferred to it, to carry the camp equipage, and the Artillery cannot be here before the 28th or 29th.

(Confidential.)

(Duplicate.)

My dear Colonel,

Cranganore, 20th July 1809.

I have just been favoured by your distressing Letter of the 18th, received by express, and am deeply affected at the dreadful intimation it conveys.

I am

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 19.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

I am in total ignorance of the Northern proceedings alluded to as alarming; neither have I the most distant suspicion that any Officer in this country will be likely to behave otherways than as loyal Officers should do. Dreadful, indeed, would be our situation if any number of Officers could be so lost to all that they owe to their Country and to themselves, as to conceive the rash project of opposing by force of arms the Government. I had seen a most improper and violent paper, purporting to be copy of an Address from Jaulnah to the Governor, and that is all I know of the matter. Should any violence be in the contemplation of any Officer serving in Travancore, it will naturally occur to you as not likely that a disclosure of it to me would be hazarded. No man could go greater lengths than I should be disposed to go in endeavours to defeat such dreadful projects. I have witnessed no tendency to disobedience or insubordination; and in point of fact, I do not, I cannot believe that any Officer at Quilon, at Aleppo, or Cochin, or elsewhere in this country, would act otherways than in due obedience to the authority which he is bound to obey.

The subject, however, being so very serious and alarming, I beg your communicating to me and to Government all you know or have heard respecting it. Of late I have lived secluded nearly altogether from society, and thence deprived of opportunities of hearing what passes; but even if I had mingled largely in society, I am one of the last persons to whom plans of mutiny would be confided. Not a doubt, not the smallest can exist, of our total ruin in this country, should any thing take place here of the nature alluded to in your letter.—I write in haste.

I remain, &c. &c.

The Hon^{ble} L^t Col. Stuart,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. MACAULAY.

Sir,

Quilon, 23d July 1809.

I beg leave to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor, that I this day assembled the Officers commanding Native corps in this cantonment, to request that they would impress on the minds of their Officers, in the most forcible manner, the necessity there was for the strictest adherence to their duty; to point out to them the fatal consequences that must result from a different line of conduct; and also to shew how absolutely necessary it was to check the circulation of any report prejudicial to Government, or any animadversions on its conduct.

I must do those Officers the justice to say, that they appear fully aware of the necessity of the above measures, and will do their utmost to inculcate them into the minds of their Officers.

In the course of the above conversation it was mentioned to me, that there was a report in circulation, which, though they themselves disclaimed any belief in it, still might operate strongly in the minds of the violent or prejudiced men, unless contradicted by authority: this was, that Government had made use of agents throughout the different corps in the country, to endeavour to alienate the attachment of the Native Officers and Sepoys from the European Officers, that in case of any disturbances the former might take the command of the corps and secure the latter. This, I of course told them, was not worthy of belief, but must have been circulated by some mischievous incendiary to inflame the already agitated minds of the Officers.

At the same time I beg leave to be allowed to suggest, that if the above report was contradicted by Government, and that made known to Officers commanding regiments, it would, in my opinion, be productive of very beneficial consequences.

I am happy in being able to add, that I never felt a greater degree of confidence in the steadiness of the battalions at this station; and I shall lose no time in urging Officers commanding corps at other places to use the same caution in quelling the ferment that may exist among the Officers under them, and pointing out the absolute necessity of strict adherence to duty, and obedience to the orders of Government.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

L^t Col. Barclay,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) P. STUART,

L^t Col. comm^d Travancore.

My dear Sir,

On the receipt of your Dispatch yesterday afternoon by express, under date the 26th instant, I took such steps as appeared to me most calculated to carry the measures thereby conveyed into immediate execution, having first taken every precaution to prevent communication being received from any quarter previous to my making known the subject of your Dispatch, but which was frustrated through the medium of private hands.

After drawing up the enclosed Paper, for the purpose of being submitted to the Officers, I directed a meeting of them at my quarters this morning at nine o'clock.

At an early hour I was informed, that intelligence had been received last night from the Camp at the Mount, stating, that the Declaration presented to the Officers of the Force had met with universal refusal of signature. Accounts about the same time were received from Seringapatam, Bangalore, and Hydrabad, of the steps which the Officers of the Coast Army had followed at those stations, and which are of course now in the possession of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

Such measures, you may conclude, tended not a little to influence the minds of the Officers of this garrison; and I am under the painful necessity of informing you, that the required Declaration has not been made by a single Officer belonging to this garrison.

313.

N

It

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 19.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

It is now for me to inform you how far I have been able to carry into effect the measures intended to follow such a result. It will occur to you that the alternative possessed by Officers commanding Divisions was not in my power, having no Officers of His Majesty's Service to resort to, and no one but myself to perform all the duties attached to the command of the corps and garrison. I have therefore, as far as in my power, deprived them all of military functions, and the detail of duties, parades, &c. is now conducted by the Native Officers, assisted by the Fort Adjutant and the Adjutant of the battalion, who are indispensably necessary in carrying on the common routine of business, and in whom I have been accustomed to place confidence, and still have reason to do so.

With regard to stating to the Native Officers the nature and existence of the present measures, I have done so to the extent of the instructions conveyed by your Dispatch.

I have no hesitation in expressing a belief, that if intelligence had not been received from Col. Hare's camp, that the Declaration would have been in some instances signed; and although I am convinced of my personal influence over this battalion, still the late system of a frequent change of Commanding Officers leaves a doubt in my mind if that influence is general, so as to be turned to advantage. The late occurrences at Masulipatam, Hyderabad, Seringapatam, &c. seem, unhappily, to confirm this doubt.

Waiting the further instructions of Government,

Vellore,
23th July 1809.

I remain, &c. &c.

(Signed) ROSS LONG,
Lt Col. Commr.

To the Officers of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Government to convene you, for the purpose of calling to your serious attention that spirit of insubordination now prevailing amongst certain parts of the Company's Army.

The Government are persuaded, that a number of the Company's Officers will be impressed with the sense of the danger which the infatuated conduct of a party of disaffected men threaten to themselves and their country; and that you will avoid all part in a course of proceeding of the deepest guilt, and pregnant with the most fatal consequences.

The undiminished power of the Government is in this country so indispensable to its existence, that any course of proceeding calculated to weaken its authority, or impair its energy, would be productive of the most imminent danger to the preservation of the Empire.

The actual state of affairs, and the necessity of averting such serious dangers, have rendered it requisite that the Government should ascertain the sentiments and principles of the Officers entrusted with authority under it. The Government do not suspect individuals, but when so great a portion of the Army has manifested a determined spirit of sedition, it is essentially requisite that the zealous and faithful should be distinguished from those who are indisposed to support the authority of Government; and that the latter should be no longer permitted to exercise functions which they are unwilling to employ in the service of their country.

For this purpose I submit to you a paper, requiring a Declaration of your allegiance to Government; and from the long time I have known the 2d Battⁿ 11th regiment, who have been ever foremost in their loyalty and attachment to the constituted Authorities, I anticipate their general acknowledgement of the principles expressed in that paper; should there be however any one who decline to afford the pledge now required of them, they will be removed from the immediate execution of duty with the battalion to some particular station, where they will be allowed to remain on the receipt of their ordinary allowances until the situation of affairs, and the temper of their minds, admit of their being employed with advantage to the State. Such Officers can have no reason whatever to complain of this measure, or consider it a hardship; for they cannot expect that the Government will entrust them with an authority which they are not willing to employ in its support.

Vellore,
28th July 1809.

(Signed) ROSS LONG,
Lt Col. Commr.

(Private.)

Dear Barclay,

Cranganore, 23d July 1809.

I have not heard further from Colonel Stuart. Enclosed is a short Note from Mr. Macaulay, whom I am obliged to call upon, on account of my state of health; the reports respecting the disposition of the Nays again to rise, have been no doubt set on foot by designing men.

Upon the subject of the unhappy ferment in the Army, I explained myself fully to Major Blacker when here; had what was then suggested been adopted, it is my opinion that discipline and good order would have prevailed.

Lieutenant Col^l Barclay,
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, dear Barclay,

Your's sincerely,
(Signed) MACAULAY.

My dear Uncle,

You will have heard from Colonel Stuart the reports that are in circulation, respecting the disposition of the Nays.

I believe that Mr. Arthur is author of some of them.

Think

Think of the Officers commanding the Native corps having each ordered a piquet of 100 men, under an European Officer, to prevent their being surprized and disarmed by Colonel Stuart! this is open mutiny.

The day being bad, I am doubtful if I shall start before to-morrow.

Your's very truly,
(Signed) K. MACAULAY.

(Confidential.)

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requiring of me to make a Report of the state of the Troops under my command, for the information of Sir George Barlow.

To report the real state of affairs without any reserve, and even to offer an opinion thus confidentially, when I think it may benefit the country, I have always conceived it my duty; and though I may have to state facts which give me the deepest concern, and which must be distressing to the ear of Government, still I shall continue to do so, and nothing shall damp my ardour.

You require of me to employ the most effectual measures to maintain the order and discipline of the Company's Troops. It becomes me then to say in unequivocal terms, that the authority of Government, as it tends to prosecute measures against the Officers who have incurred their censure, is totally disregarded. It would be impossible for me to enforce any order, however trivial, that was known to have that tendency; a compliance with my request might induce the Officers to concede some points, and many have been obtained in delicacy to me; but I repeat, nothing can be enforced. It is well known, that all the Officers (Staff excepted) are sworn to support each other. They know they must suffer if they fail in the present struggle, and that nothing is left to them without unanimity and perseverance.

It is no longer now the justice of their cause they pretend to maintain, on the contrary, they know how unjustifiable have been their proceedings, that the charge of mutiny must even attach to them. But the greater their error is, and the stronger they are tainted with crime, the more necessity appears to them to hold out in the present cause.

To check the circulation of opinions and reports unfavourable to Government, has always been a great object of my attention; but for these two months past, that has been impossible. Before the ferment had arisen to so great a height, and that the Army had organized its opposition, I was enabled in a great measure, through the Staff and Commanding Officers of Corps, to check the propagation of those reports, which were often evidently circulated with the most malicious intent; but it is long since Commanding Officers of Corps themselves have lost the influence they ought to possess, particularly since they have let part of their authority fall into the hands of Committees, whose power seems uncontrollable.

As to the Sepoys, there is no doubt they have long espoused the cause of their Officers. They have, I understand, been made to believe that the European Officers were about to be deprived of a considerable part of their allowances, and that it would probably be a prelude to greater reductions, which might affect themselves; whoever is well acquainted with their dispositions, must be convinced how eagerly they would listen to such a subject, and enter into such a cause they have been made believe so nearly affects their interest.

To attempt to set the troops against their Officers, in a country where treason is so infectious, and when its effects may prove so fatal, would never be a remedy resorted to by any one, except in a case where no doubt could exist of its producing a safe and perfect cure, and I should conceive myself guilty in the extreme, did I not say I am convinced the attempt would completely fail; and the best that could be expected from the measure would be, the total disorganization and ruin of the Force.

His Majesty's 33d regiment is at my command, and I have no doubt, thoroughly to be depended on; but surely no man of reflection will ever pretend that with a regiment of 500 effective men, I could succeed, and force obedience to my command against a firmly united body of four complete battalions of Infantry, a regiment of Cavalry, and a large body of European Artillery. The 33d regiment would, I am sure, do its duty; but I should never be excused for engaging them in a contest which would prove their destruction, and I have no doubt be followed by a scene which can be better conceived than described. But supposing for a moment I could, after a bloody conflict, maintain a temporary authority, there is, at the call of the troops stationed here, a force in the field consisting of three battalions of Infantry, two regiments of Cavalry, with Horse and Foot Artillery, which it requires every act of persuasion to keep from rushing into action. By coercive means to enforce the authority of Government, I again repeat, is impossible; and I pledge my character as an Officer, that to make the attempt would be a wanton sacrifice of blood, causing the most fatal animosity among the troops, and leading to ruin of which the extent cannot be foretold.

I fear, by the removal from command, Government is already displeased at the freedom with which I have delivered my opinion; but they may be assured, there is not in His Majesty's service an Officer who has been more zealous in the support of their authority, who has been more indefatigable in checking the promulgation of sentiments contrary to the principles of discipline and subordination, and in persuading the Officers how sacred a duty it was to use the arms with which they were entrusted, for the support of legal authority.

There are Officers who shudder at the idea of the miseries they probably may cause by the present

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 19.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. C.] present proceedings; but the effect of all reasoning is lost. They are aware of the excesses they have committed, and acknowledge the extent of their guilt; but the consciousness of it, instead of making them recede, seems only to make them more desperate. It is no longer the secret meeting of the seditious, intriguing to gain certain ends; it is the open determined opposition to Government, as the last resource of despair.

Enclosure
No. 19.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

It is then evident, that a general confusion in the Force would be the immediate and inevitable effect of any coercive act of mine; and that it is of the utmost consequence I should endeavour to prevent it. To check any sudden and violent commotion has been a great rule of my conduct during the present ferment of the Army, and I shall think it my duty to adhere to that rule as much as possible, until the period I make over my command to the superior judgment of Colonel Close. In the mean while I shall exert the utmost of my ability in support of Government, and trust with confidence, that my conduct will be ultimately approved of.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) THO^s G. MONTRESOR,
Lieut. Colonel.

Secunderabad,
24th July 1809.

(Private and confidential.)

Lieutenant Colonel R. Barclay.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your private Dispatch by express, which arrived yesterday afternoon, with its Enclosures; and have to inform you that every thing is going on here, as far as I can learn, in a quiet and regular manner.

In yesterday's Dispatch I mentioned, that the only assistance I had was from the Adjutant of the battalion; since which, the latter has declined acting, as I suppose, from his having been instigated to do so by his brother Officers. The former did not, from any inclination of disobeying orders, refuse his signature to the required Declaration; nor did the other; but both were prevented by the threat thrown out, which was, that if they signed, their lives should answer for it. It is my opinion that most of the Officers, and particularly the younger part, as far as I could judge from their countenances, were averse to a refusal of signing the Declaration.

I hope you will recollect that the above is confidential.

Vellore,
29th July 1809.

(Signed) ROSS LANG,
Lieut. Colonel comm^d.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour of acknowledging your secret and confidential Letter of the 14th instant, conveying the Honourable Sir George Barlow's order, that I should communicate confidentially the state and temper of the Native corps in this command; in compliance with this, I inform you that the three battalions are commanded by mild and sensible men, one of whom I heard reprobate the request for rescinding the Order of the 1st of May, as being of a nature not to be granted; nevertheless I have not observed any thing to warrant an assertion, that they do not all agree with the dissatisfied part of the Army in general opinions, and I firmly believe that they can influence their Officers. With regard to the Sepoys, I cannot form a judgment; they are as well behaved as can be wished for.

There is an Address from the Bombay Army, or a part of it, to the Carnatic Army; I never saw it, and was the last person here who heard of it. I understand that it is spoken of with exultation. It must afford infinite gratification to His Majesty's troops to observe, that they enjoy the Honourable Governor's confidence, and I can assure him that it is not misplaced in the 80th regiment.

I shall pay every attention to the other parts of your Letter; and

have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Cannanore, 21st July 1809.

(Signed) BEN. FORBES, Lieut. Colonel,
commanding 80th Regiment and the Troops
in Malabar and Canara.

To the Honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B. Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

Par. 1. I beg leave to acquaint you, that the day before yesterday it was reported to me that the Company's Officers at this station, when they heard of the assembling of a Force near the Presidency, determined to write to their associates at Jaulna, to recommend that a regiment of Cavalry, and the troops of Horse Artillery should march immediately to Hyderabad, and that the remainder of the detachment in Berar should be prepared to move towards the capital at a short notice. I understand that the Officers at this station have no doubt that their requisition will be immediately complied with, and they seem to expect that the Troops they have summoned to Hyderabad will commence their march about the 27th or 28th of the month.

2. It would appear that the requisition made by the Officers at the station has been occasioned by the impression produced on their minds by the knowledge of the intention of Government

government to assemble a Force near St. Thomas's Mount, and by a report, the 34th and 59th regiments were ordered to march to the place from Bellary and Bangalore.

3. It was imparted to me in a confidential manner, "that if I could give any pledge or assurance that none of His Majesty's regiments should march to this place, or that knowing of any regiments being on their march, I should do all in my power to stop their further progress until a final answer should arrive either from Madras or Bengal, it was possible that the Officers would suspend any movement from the Jaulna Force for the present." To this communication I replied, that I had received no information, public or private, that the 34th or 59th regiment had been ordered to march towards Hyderabad, and that I could not give the slightest credit to such a rumour. That it was impossible for me to give any pledge or assurance respecting the future measures of the Madras Government; indeed, the Government would not be committed by such a pledge, for it would of course act as it thought proper. I concluded by earnestly requesting that no movement of the troops in these territories might take place.

4. I am concerned to inform you, that my remonstrances were of no avail, for last night I heard that the Officers could not be persuaded to withdraw the requisition which they have made to their associates at Jaulna.

5. It is still to be hoped that Lieut. Colonel Doveton may have the means of persuading the Officers under his command to refuse an immediate compliance with the requisition of the Officers at this station; but I thought it incumbent on me to prohibit, in the most formal manner, the movement of any part of the detachment in Berar; and I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the Letter which I addressed upon this subject to Lieut. Colonel Doveton.

6. If any part of that detachment should actually have marched from Jaulna, I shall transmit to the senior Officer with it a copy of my Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, and I shall positively direct him to return to the cantonment in Jaulna.

7. I received a letter this morning from Colonel Close, who proposes to leave Poona by the 28th of this month, and may be expected at Hyderabad by the 3d or 4th of August.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) THO^s SYDENHAM, Resident.

Hydrabad, 28th July 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, commanding the Detachment in Berar.

Sir,

I have received intelligence, of which I cannot doubt the authenticity, that the Company's Officers at this station have written to their associates at Jaulna, recommending that a regiment of Cavalry, and the troop of Horse Artillery, may march without loss of time to Hyderabad. I also hear that the remainder of the detachment in Berar has been called upon to be prepared to move at a short notice towards this capital. These movements are evidently preparatory to the march of the Subsidiary Force from these territories to the Carnatic, for the prosecution of designs avowedly hostile to the established authority of the Government of Fort St. George.

The Officers at Jaulna must know that the Company is bounden by Treaty to maintain a certain force of British troops in these territories, for the expence of which force, the Company acquired the perpetual sovereignty of the Ceded Districts. The Officers must equally know the Company is pledged, on the faith of a public Treaty, solemnly concluded and ratified by both States, to defend our Ally the Nizam against all external and internal enemies; the Subsidiary Force was stationed in advance to maintain the internal tranquillity of Berar, and to protect the frontier of that province against the attacks of external enemies. This arrangement, which arose out of our engagements with this State, was adopted under the immediate orders of the Supreme Government, and has been highly approved of by the Court of Directors; the Officers must be conscious that they cannot leave the honourable station which had been assigned to them on the frontier, without disobeying the orders of their immediate Commanding Officer, disavowing the controul of the Resident, and acting in wilful and positive contempt of the authority of the Supreme Government of India.

The intelligence which has lately been received from the Northward, and with which you are acquainted, must convince the Officers that the presence of the whole British detachment in Berar is indispensably necessary to the security of that province. The army of Holkar is within 40 miles of the Nerbuddah; the army under Meer Khan is in Bopal; there are thousands of Pindarries near Mollage; the combination of those troops would create an army of 25,000 horse, 10,000 foot, and 80 guns. Those troops are desperate from want of pay; they subsist upon plunder, and they are anxious to partake of the little fertility which yet remains in the Deccan. They are prevented from attacking the territories of our Ally, merely from the dread of encountering a British force. If that force be withdrawn, there can be little doubt that the combined army would enter Berar, directed by the military talents of Meer Khan, and by the vindictive spirit of Moheput Ram. All the brilliant actions of the late war, which shed such a lustre upon the character of our Army, would have been fought in vain. The stupendous edifice of Police, reared by the wisdom of Lord Wellesley, and brought to perfection by the spirited efforts of our troops, and at an enormous expence to the Company, would instantly fall to the ground.

I confess to you, Sir, that I shall flatter myself with this expectation, that the Officers at Jaulna will be too sensible of the extent and importance of the national interests entrusted to their special charge to abandon their honourable post, and to leave the frontier exposed to those

[No. 2. C.] those dangers, against which the British Government is solemnly pledged to defend this State. Even at this late period, I am unwilling to relinquish a hope, which is founded in my confidence in their loyalty and patriotism. It is this confidence which prompts me to raise my voice against a measure, which, if put into execution, carries with it a flagrant violation of a specific Article of a Treaty, to the strict observance of which the Supreme Government of India, the Company, and the whole British Nation, are bounden by the most formal and solemn engagements. The Officers are about to commit an unjustifiable breach of the public faith, which is deemed sacred by the least civilized nations on the earth, and for the strict and scrupulous adherence to which the British Nation has hitherto been proudly distinguished; they are about to bring disgrace and dishonour upon a name which has hitherto been untarnished; they are about to subvert those principles which have not only rendered the British Government the conspicuous object of the confidence, respect, and reverence of all the States of India, but which are necessary to the very existence of political society.

Can it be imagined for one instant, that the Natives in these territories will separate the act of the whole Subsidiary Force from the act of its Government? And if, from the absence of the British troops, an internal commotion, and the invasion, plunder and devastation of this country be, as they probably will be, the immediate consequence of the march of the Subsidiary Force into the Carnatic, will not all the dreadful calamities which I have mentioned be imputed to our desertion of an Ally, whom we are engaged by the most solemn Treaties to support and defend?

But if we were to admit that the Natives could be persuaded to separate the act of the Army from the act of the Government, and to believe that the Government itself was faithful, as it always has been and always will be, to its engagements, what is the conclusion that will immediately occur to them? They will conclude, that the Government has no longer any power over the acts of its Army; that the Army, whenever it thinks proper, can withhold its obedience, and can combine against that Authority which has hitherto been esteemed inviolable.

Let the Officers consider the situation to which they will reduce the Representative of the British Government at this Court. If he conceals the real cause of the march of the Subsidiary Force to the Carnatic, he subjects the public faith of the British Government to the worst imputations. If, to vindicate his Government, he acknowledges the existence of an insurrection, and the termination of all controul and authority over the troops, he forfeits his own influence with the Court, and betrays the weakness of the power which he represents; so that, whether the Natives separate or connect the acts of the Subsidiary Force, and the acts of the Government, the most destructive consequences to our influence, dignity, honour and safety, must inevitably follow.

It cannot be unknown to the youngest Officer, that not only the predominance of our power, but even our security in this country, depends upon the opinion which the Natives have formed of our inclination and ability to perform all our engagements, and of the perfect obedience of the Army to the Government. They are well assured, that as long as we are true to others and to ourselves, we can never be overpowered. If once they ascertain that we are disunited amongst ourselves, and that we have not the ability to perform our engagements to others, it requires no great sagacity to foresee that the destruction of our empire is not very distant.

It was pointedly and emphatically said by Mr. Hastings, that the British Empire in India was merely an empire of opinion. This may, indeed, be said of every Government of the few over the many; but it is more particularly the case in India. Now this opinion, upon which the existence of the Empire is acknowledged to depend, will be destroyed by the very act which the Officers of the Subsidiary Force have in contemplation.

I should sincerely hope that there is no Officer, however debased by his passions, who to procure redress for his grievances, will deliberately justify an act of open resistance against the legal and established authority of Government. If those grievances were ten times as numerous as they represent them to be, it will not, I trust, be asserted that redress would be insisted upon, though the Government itself be destroyed in the attempt; but the Officers seem to consider themselves irrevocably engaged by certain pledges and promises, from which they think they cannot recede with honour to themselves. A promise from one Officer to another, is assuredly a solemn obligation, and should not be lightly abandoned. But the Officers should seriously reflect, that there are sacred pledges and promises, which are antecedent and superior to those that they have given to support their present desperate undertaking. In giving a pledge to support a hostile combination against the Government, the Officers should recollect, that they violate all their solemn obligations as soldiers and subjects. No promise to perform an illegal act can be legal, no engagement ought to be considered to be binding which is itself a violation of all prior and superior engagements. The duty of a soldier to his Superiors, and of a subject to his Government, is paramount to this duty to a brother Officer. It would be easy to shew the dreadful consequences to which the contrary principle would inevitably lead.

The present is not a partial question, regarding the grievances of the Army, the Orders of the 1st of May, or the late transactions at Masulipatam. The matter now to be decided upon is, whether the Officers of Jaulna, on a summons from their brother Officers, at Hyderabad, will abandon all the important national interest, which it is their first and most sacred duty as soldiers to defend; and whether they will act in direct disobedience to the Orders of the Supreme Government?—The next question to be determined, is, whether the Officers

[No. 2. C.] the Subsidiary Force will deliberately consent to an act which involves a flagrant breach of the public faith, and a gross violation of the solemn engagements by which the British Nation is united with the Government of his Highness the Nizam.

I still hope that these considerations may have effect on their minds, and I therefore request that you will read this letter to the senior Officers of the detachment under your command; you will tell them explicitly, that as the Representative of the Governor General, I call upon them to remain steadily at their post, and that in the name of the Governor General, I prohibit, in the most solemn and formal manner, the march of any part of the detachment towards Hyderabad, and any movement that is not made under the authority with which I am invested by the Supreme Government of India.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) THO: SYDENHAM,
Resident.

Hyderabad,
28th July 1809.

(True copies.)
(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secy to Government.

Enclosure, No. 20.

To Lieut. Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to make this communication under the belief that the Honourable the Governor will be pleased to receive it as confidential, and in the hope that he will not disapprove my conduct.

Some days since, I received a requisition from the Chief Collector of Malabar, for an escort for treasure to the Presidency, but a report has been circulated here to-day, which has induced me to recal it, and I have proposed to Mr. Warden to suspend the execution of the Orders. I have also confidentially proposed to the Zillah Magistrate at Tellicherry, and to the Collector in South Malabar, to have their treasure in readiness to be forwarded, in case of necessity, to this Fort. I sincerely hope that my precaution is not requisite; but, considering your confidential letter of the 14th instant, and that if any troops at a distance from this should make any unauthorized movement, they might seize any treasure they could, yet I think proper to adopt it, because it cannot be known unless manifestly necessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) BENJ. FORBES,
Lieut. Colonel commanding in Malabar and Canara.

Cannanore,
July 25th 1809.

I ought to have mentioned the nature of the report; it is, that the Masulipatam garrison has moved towards Hyderabad with six lacs of Rupees; if treasure is sent here it will be under guards of Kolkars.

(Signed) BENJ. FORBES,
Lieut. Colonel.

(Private)

Dear Barclay,

I enclose you two Letters from Colonel Stuart, conveying dreadful intelligence respecting the reduction of the Force in Travancore. I concur in opinion with Colonel Stuart, that it should not be considerably reduced, if circumstances could admit of it, not at least for another year. I pray God that all may be speedily and happily adjusted.

Cranganore,
24th July 1809.
Your's, sincerely,
(Signed) C. MACAULAY.

Lieut. Colonel Barclay.

My dear Colonel,

Quilon, 21st July 1809.

I think it necessary to mention to you a circumstance that occurred here the day before yesterday, which, though there may be nothing in it, appeared at first a little suspicious.

It was reported to me early yesterday morning, that a Jemidar and 40 Nairs had come into the Bazar here the day before, sent on some business by the Rajah. They came in not dressed, as I understand the Rajah's people usually are, not with any staff or badge of office, but merely with their waist cloaths. The Jemidar is said by some to have been a Havildar in one of the late Nair battalions, by others to have had the charge of the late Dewan's horses; be that how it may, he is lately appointed a Jemidar. I immediately sent to try and lay hold of the gentleman, to enquire what business he was come upon, but they had every one dispersed. The man to whose house they came, says, they were sent by the Rajah, in consequence of hearing that some of the battalions were going to march, to disperse themselves in all villages and roads leading to the cantonment, to prevent beetle or any such articles being brought into the Sepoys to smuggle; and that if I chose to send out, I would find them all posted as he described. You will best know whether such a thing is usual, or whether there is any thing extraordinary in such a proceeding.

I confess myself, I have strong suspicions if the battalions now ordered out of the country are withdrawn, that the Natives will create some fresh disturbances, particularly as very few

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 20.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
16 Sep. 1809.

of the Nairs, from what I can learn, have ever returned to their houses or villages, and probably only wait for a good opportunity of making the attempt.

I thought it my duty to write to the Commander in Chief, to express my disapprobation of the force being so much reduced, and the consequences that might ensue from such a measure.

Is there any chance of our having the pleasure of seeing you here soon?

I remain, my dear Colonel,

Your's, very sincerely,

(Signed)

P. STEWART.

My dear Colonel,

Quilon, 22d July 1809.

Notwithstanding the fatal consequences that must ensue from such a step, sorry I am to say that I have reason to believe, from some private communications that have been made to me here, that a movement has, ere this, taken place among the troops to the Northward, for the purpose of opposing Government, and supporting the garrison of Masulipatam, which has been for some time in a state of mutiny.

One of the observations made to me on the subject was, that the Army was aware that some of the Officers of that garrison had forfeited their lives by their conduct; and that their brother Officers were determined to save them from the punishment which would most probably follow.

His Majesty's 30th regiment is reported to have marched from Trichinopoly to embark at Negapatam for Masulipatam; and the 69th is said to be under orders at Madras for the same purpose.

Government appears to be fully aware of what is going forward. A General Order arrived here yesterday, which directed the corps of cavalry and infantry, ordered to the race course, to be formed there, into two brigades, the whole under the command of Colonel Hare of the 22d dragoons.

An anonymous Address to the Army, of a most mutinous and dangerous tendency, signed, "An Officer," was sent to me here some days ago. It came from Trichinopoly, and I sent it up immediately to Government. I afterwards communicated what I understood to be the sentiments of most of the Officers of the Travancore force, and those, I am sorry to say, concur with the rest of the Army, with this exception that has been hinted to me; that it is the wish of the Officers of the three corps stationed here to remain quiet and peaceable, for the defence of the country, provided no violence is attempted against them; that they will obey all orders except one, which is, to march against their brethren.

What the sentiments or intentions of the battalions at Aleppo and Cochin may be I cannot be so well informed; but I trust that reflection on the consequences may make them remain quiet also. I wrote to Government to say, that in the present dreadful crisis, if I could keep the troops peaceable here, it would be as much as could be expected. The only danger is, that if the Sepoys hear of the rest being in arms to the Northward, all the exertions of their Officers may not be able to keep them in a state of subordination.

Every man who reflects a moment, must shudder at the awful consequences that must result from such proceedings.

In short, whichever party gains its point, if the military once take up arms against the Government, from such a dreadful example shewn to the Native troops, India will be lost to us for ever.

I am sorry to add, that the same sentiments pervade the Bombay Army, and that they have written to say, that they are ready to join in any thing the Madras Army may attempt.

I remain, my dear Colonel,

Your's, sincerely,

(Signed)

P. STEWART.

My Dear Barclay,

Poona, 24th July 1809.

I had the honour of writing to Sir George Barlow yesterday; after a full examination of the point, I found that travelling post would be the most expeditious mode by which I could reach Hyderabad. I have accordingly procured boys sufficient to post from hence to Toogapoor. The first set is starting now, and I trust the whole will be at the different stages in time to allow of my leaving this on the 28th; but in any event, I shall use the utmost possible celerity. This I have explained to Captain Sydenham, and as he has been desired to assist me with conveyances, I trust he will be able to get me forward from Toogapoor by means of boys, elephants, and horses, at the usual rate of post.

Although I have not been engaged in any regular correspondence with the Presidency, I have had opportunities of obtaining, through different channels, pretty good information of what has been passing on the Coast. The transactions at Masulipatam I was some time ago apprized of, as well as the resolutions taken at Hyderabad and Jaulna, to march to the Eastward, if Government should proceed to act coercively against Masulipatam. I have been also made acquainted with the recent confidential communication of Captain Sydenham with Lord Minto and Sir George Barlow, and I have received accounts of the state of things at Masulipatam, since the time of Colonel Malcolm's arrival there; and by a letter which I received last night from Captain Sydenham, dated 18th instant, I learn with infinite sorrow, that the company's Officers at Hyderabad had, in opposition to an order from Head-quarters, prevented the battalion of the 10th regiment there from marching to Goa, for the purpose of a relief

[No. 2. C.]

Enclosure
No. 20.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

a relief directed by Government. In regard to the Bombay troops composing the Poona Subsidiary Force, their conduct, in so far as I have observed or heard of it, has been orderly and becoming. The reports however, which have prevailed for some time, of a correspondence having been established between the Company's European Officers of the Coast; and those of some of Bombay, have found their way here. I have had no cause to apprehend from appearances that they were founded, but I judged it proper to mention the currency of them to Mr. Duncan, who assured me in reply, that he had no reason to apprehend that any such correspondence had ever commenced; but that as I had mentioned the subject, he should make the strictest enquiries regarding it, and let me know the result. Thus stood this article until this morning, when a rumour began to circulate, that a letter has been lately addressed by the Bombay Officers to the Officers at Jaulnah. The source of this rumour I have not had time to ascertain; more of this article therefore, on a future occasion. From the nature of the preceding intelligence, it must be clear beyond doubt that the Company's corps on the Coast are completely organized, and that the European Officers have resolved not to permit Government to act against Masulipatam or other stations, or take any measures unfavourable to the present combination; and to move with the troops accordingly, when it may appear necessary, either with a view to the above restraint, or to their own security. I mention this resolution only as most undoubted, from my own information, but I apprehend that other resolutions have been taken of a more active and extreme kind. Previous to the 1st May, the troops were obedient, although much agitation had long prevailed amongst the European Officers in general. Since the publication of the Orders of that date, however, the proceedings of the Officers have been conducted with so much industry and system, as to have given them all the advantages of a complete combination; by which they have become so confident, as to have set the Orders of Government at defiance in two instances. But although in the interval alluded to, the Officers have been so busy in strengthening themselves, I do not perceive, that Government has been able to take any measures of a similar nature. On the part of Government, we have seen spirit, firmness, and dignity, but with these qualities, no measures of security, no collection of means. In this apparent state of things, every Officer of rank who is faithful to the Government, should be made acquainted with the nature of its views, and the extent of its real and expected means. We hear that a body of six corps is to be encamped at the Mount, and that Orders have been issued for assembling this Force from Wallajabad and Arcot; but until this body be actually collected, little can be presumed relative to the effects, which the resolution for forming it is to produce.

Nothing can be more obvious than this, that the authority of Government will be disobeyed; for where the voice of the Superior is disregarded, the inferior can have little hope of being heard. I am induced to make this observation, from the tone of the late circular letter to the Commanding Officers of stations, in which they are desired to employ the most effectual measures to maintain the order and discipline of the Company's troops under their command, &c. The first object of Government must be its own security; and it is evident, that this object must depend on the security of the interests committed to its charge. Allow the public interests to fall by the occurrence of any serious confusion, and Government, and malcontents, and every European class, would receive a shock too dreadful to think of. The superiority, then, of the object of keeping the public interests secure over other objects to be pursued, under present circumstances, must be easily perceived. The next in order seems to be, to recover the obedience of the troops without a sacrifice, if possible. To proceed to attain the latter objects at the immediate hazard of the former, could scarcely be judicious; and therefore how to attain it, without incurring such hazard to any serious degree, appears to be a primary question for consideration. It is with a view to this question, possibly, that the troops are ordered to be collected at the Mount. It is generally admitted as a sound maxim, not to hazard the giving of an order unless there be a fair ground of presumption that it will be obeyed. From the apparent circumstances of the time, the orders sent to Masulipatam were perhaps fairly hazarded; but after those orders had been disobeyed, to send orders to Hyderabad for the march of a battalion, might have been regarded as a measure in some degree exceptionable. The Officers, who have opposed the order sent for that purpose, are now more forcibly tied together than before. The extreme of their proceedings is increased, and their danger and fear sincerely heightened. Their impulse to act is become more violent, and accordingly the loss to the public cause must be in proportion to all these augmentations. But this is not all. If the measure of moving the battalion was meant to be useful in having an experimental effect, Hyderabad was assuredly the very place at which the experiment should not have been made; confusion could not be so hurtful any where else.

One topic only now remains, to which I wish to advert. The influence I may be supposed to possess with the Natives of the Army, is noted in the letter which Sir George Barlow has done me the honour to write to me; that such an influence might be applicable and useful, at an extreme struggle, may be admitted; but could the application of it be hazarded at an earlier stage? I have now occupied you long enough for the present. I prefer addressing you for the advantage of unreserve. My freedom of discussion and comment I hope will be taken as a mark of my sincerity in the public cause, and a desire to be useful to my Superiors when I can. I have spoken plainly, because my aim is to be serviceable; and I trust Sir George, to whom I have a thousand reasons to be strongly attached, will take my strongest sentiments in that light.

I shall of course be happy to hear from you soon, in acknowledgement of this letter.

Your's, my dear Barclay, most truly,

(Signed) B. CLOSE.

[No. 2. C.]

To the Honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. K. B. Governor, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.Enclosure
No. 20.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Honourable Sir,

The alarming reports which are circulated with daily augmenting probability, of sedition and mutiny in a considerable portion of the Company's Army under your authority, appear to call upon every public Officer, and true and loyal subject, to renew his vows of allegiance, to declare his abhorrence of the highly improper proceedings which have taken place, to profess his duty and obedience, and to offer his zealous services to the Government.

I deeply deplore the infatuation which prevails in the misguided part of the Officers of the Army; but I still hope that the dignified firmness of the Government, and the effects of the wisest and worthiest of their brother Officers, will dispel the delusions under which they labour, and reinstate them in that honourable place, which, by their important services, and hitherto undeviating good conduct, they justly acquired. However threatening and formidable the present appearance, I cannot believe that on deliberation, and by choice, a body of British Officers will violate their oaths of allegiance, and stain their laurels with the foul hue of revolt and treason. I cannot believe, while our glorious Mother Country is pouring forth her treasures, and shedding her purest blood in the cause of Freedom, and for the emancipation of Nations, that the portion of her sons to whom she has entrusted the defence and safety of her possessions in this quarter, will rise against the legitimate Authority appointed to govern them, and plunge her into the incalculable and unutterable horrors of civil war. With confidence, therefore, I hope that reason and good sense will soon resume their just influence over minds inflamed by passion, but not tainted, I trust, with dishonour and disloyalty.

I am authorized by Captain John Butler, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Mitchell, M. D. and Lieutenant John Mac Donald, of the 2d battalion 24th regiment, the Officers attached to this station, to state their cordial acquiescence in the sentiments which I have expressed.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) W. BLACKBURNE,
Resident at Tanjore.Tanjore,
1st August 1809.

[No. 2. D.]

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Further ENCLOSURES in the General Letter of 10th September 1809, from the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL at Fort St. George, to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Court of Directors.

Received per Rattlefiacre, 12th March 1810.

No. 21 - - - to - - - No. 32 and 33.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

Enclosure, No. 21.

To the Military Secretary to the Honourable the Governor, &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that according to the Orders of Government of the 26th instant I called a Meeting of the whole of the European officers of the Native Corps at Trichinopoly, and read to them the intentions of Government, as contained in that Letter; and explained to them, as much as I possibly could, the disastrous consequences arising from officers associating together to oppose Government; and then tendered to them the pledge to sign, which Government has thought necessary, as a proof of their loyalty. I am sorry to say, that sixteen of them refused to sign; and, on requiring from them their word of honour that they would not interfere, or have any intercourse, during their stay at Trichinopoly, with their troops they had hitherto acted with, they uniformly refused. I then thought it necessary, for the security of general tranquillity, to make them all prisoners, and shall send them to-morrow morning towards Negapatam, under an escort of 200 men of His Majesty's 30th regiment. As I have had this day the pleasure of receiving the intelligence of the complete re-organization of the Army at the Presidency, I have given orders to the officer commanding the escort to liberate the prisoners at Tanjore, on their giving their word of honour to proceed direct to Negapatam, and there remain until further orders. Should they not comply with that request, I have directed that they may be conducted as prisoners, and kept in confinement until orders are received from Government; when, I hope, they will be sent out of the country as men dangerous to it. The whole of the officers of the 6th cavalry, who attended, refused to sign. Major Nuthall, who was sick, did not attend the meeting, but afterwards signed; Cornet Shakespeare, of the same regiment, who is on leave for a few days, has not yet been asked. I have one man only present with the 6th cavalry, Major Nuthall, and two officers of His Majesty's 12th regiment, (Captain Fortescue and Lieutenant Atke) who have been so good to volunteer their services.

I have much satisfaction in reporting for the information of Government, that upon communicating with the Native Officers of the different corps at Trichinopoly, since the confinement of the European officers, I found the whole of them loyal, faithful, and ready to act upon any service that Government may think proper to employ them in.

I herewith enclose you, for the information of Government, a return of the officers names who have not signed the pledge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. WILKINSON,
Colonel commanding 2d Division.

Trichinopoly, 30th July 1809.

Names of the Officers who signed the Pledge:

Major Nuthall, 6th cavalry.—Captains Fotheringham, Engineer; Grant, 24th N. I.; Morrett D°; Frith, 13th N. I.; Francke, Artillery.—Lieutenants Foryhough, 24th N. I.; Hottain, D°; West, D°; Jones, D°; Earing, D°; Godfrey, D°.—Ensigns Done, D°; Grant, D°; Thompson, D°; Allen, D°.—Lieutenants Cunningham, 13th N. I.; Duncombe, D°; Kello, Ats' Q. M. G. D°; Melbourne, Engineer; Surgeon Gordon, 13th N. I.; James, 24th D°.

314.

A

Names

Enclosure,
No. 21,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 22,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Names of the Officers who have not signed:

Captain Paske, Artillery.—Lieutenants Smith, 6th Cavalry; Scott, D°; Jaffries, D°; Turton, D°—Cornet Wolfe, D°; Russell, D°; Leyon, D°.—Assistant Surgeon Hayner, 13th N. I.—Captain Lambert, 13th N. I.—Lieutenant Wilkinson, D°; Stewart, D°; Bentley D°; Fern, D°.—Ensigns Henderson, D°; Seward, D°.

Fort St. George, 3d August 1809.

My dear Sir,

I TRANSMIT you a list of the officers at the Presidency and at Trichinopoly, who have signed the Declaration prescribed by the Orders of the Honourable the Governor in Council, of the 26th ultimo. The List will be sent to you officially by the Adjutant General.

Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Southern Division of the Army, reports, that on communicating with the Native Officers of the different corps at Trichinopoly, after the Orders of the 26th ultimo had been carried into effect, he found the whole of them loyal, faithful, and ready to act upon any service that Government might think proper to employ them on.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY.

Fort St. George, 4th August 1809.

My dear Sir,

SIR George Barlow has received your Letter of the 24th ultimo; and I have also had the pleasure to receive your three Letters of the same date.

The Governor has desired me to express to you his most cordial thanks for the readiness with which you have undertaken the arduous service to which imperious circumstances had compelled him to call you, and the satisfaction of your being already arrived at Hyderabad, where he hopes for every success from the exertion of your talents, aided by your influence over the Native Troops, without whom the European Officers cannot do any thing.

The various circumstances which have occurred since the latest period to which you had received reports, when you wrote to me on the 24th July, and which my subsequent Letters, as well as what Captain Sydenham, when you meet, will apprise you of, will, it is supposed, satisfy you that a period has arrived when the application of your influence over the Natives is not only justifiable but become almost the only resource at Hyderabad and Jaulnah.

The troops in Seringapatam have seized upon the Collector's treasure in Shaker Ganjam, and there is reason to suppose that they have either confined Colonel Davis, or turned him out of the Fort.

I enclose, by Sir George Barlow's desire, a copy of a General Order which was published yesterday; and also copy of a Letter dispatched to Colonel Davis (under cover to Mr. Cole) to-day; and I even venture to send you some copies of a Translation of that General Order into the Hindostanee language, which has been circulated among the Native Troops here.

Lord Minto was to leave Calcutta for this place on the 25th ultimo.

The Royal Artillery from Ceylon are just coming in.

I remain, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY.

To Colonel Close, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure, No. 22.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary to the honourable the Governor.

Sir,

AT a late hour last night I had the honour to receive your Letter of the 28th instant, by express, conveying to me copies of Letters to Lieutenant Colonel Davis, of the 26th and 27th instant, and directing me, in the event of Lieutenant Colonel Davis not having returned to Bangalore, to proceed to carry into effect the orders of the Governor in Council stated in the Letter of the 26th instant.

Impressed, as I have been, by experience, since I have had the honour of commanding them, with a high sense of the state of discipline, correctness of conduct, and attachment to this country, of the two Native Corps at this station, it could not but be from a most painful and distressing part of my duty to assemble the respectable body of officers composing them, to tender for their signature a paper so evidently implying strong suspicions of their loyalty. In compliance, however, with the instructions I received, the whole of the officers of the honourable Company's service stationed here met at eleven o'clock this forenoon, at my quarters, when I communicated to them the orders of Government, as conveyed to me, and presented the Declaration for signature; with one voice, they professed their firm attachment to their King and Country, their unshaken fidelity to their employers, and their indignation, that while unconscious of meriting suspicion such a Paper should be presented to them; and in firm but respectful language declined subscribing to it, confident that in no instance whatever have the officers of the Company's service under my command, attempted to bias the opinions of their native officers and men, or to estrange their affections from the Government; but, on the contrary, that they have been particularly guarded, not to discuss ever in their presence the causes of their present discontent, or events which have occurred connected with it in other quarters. And viewing with well-founded alarm the probable dreadful consequences of removing the whole of the officers of the two Native Corps, and placing those

Corps

Corps under the command of others whom they know to be of a different service to themselves, I ventured to deviate in some degree from the instructions conveyed to me; and on receiving a solemn pledge from the officers, collectively and individually, that they would not in the interim take any step whatever to alienate the affections of their men from the Government, I allowed them to return to their duty with their corps, till I am honoured with further instructions.

I trust the honourable Governor in Council will not condemn my presumption in thus deferring the execution of an order conveyed to me by him, or that he will not for an instant suppose that I have acted otherwise than by an ardent zeal for the public service, and the most anxious desire to contribute all in my power to the preservation of that harmony between the two services, and between the Company's Army and the Government, which I am happy to say, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, has ever existed among the troops under my command. I trust it will not be considered that the latitude I have taken is greater than the nature of the circumstances I have stated, and the present temper of the times fully warrant. If I have erred, it has been in judgment, but certainly with the best intentions. It will appear to the honourable the Governor in Council, that should he persevere in his resolution of suspending all the officers of the Company's service at this station from the exercise of their military functions, the measure will, at any future moment, be equally practicable as now, while they continue bound in honour to take no steps towards frustrating it; the delay may also enable Government to send other officers of the Company's service to take charge of the two corps, and preclude the necessity of appointing those of His Majesty's service. I have this day communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Davis, commanding this division, my proceedings on this occasion, and shall await such further instructions as I may receive from him or from Government.

Bangalore, 31st July 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

S. GIBBS,

Lieutenant Col^d commanding at Bangalore.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 3d August 1809.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 31st ultimo, to the Military Secretary to the honourable the Governor, and am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acquaint you, that while he gives you every credit for your motives for suspending the execution of the orders of Government of the 26th of that month, with respect to the officers of the honourable Company's service at Bangalore, he thinks it proper to desire that you will lose no time in carrying those orders into effect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,

Secretary to Government.

Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs,
commanding Bangalore.

Enclosure, No. 23.

Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Myfore, 25th July 1809.

IT is with the most painful sensation that I address you upon a subject which distresses me even to think of.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock I received the Letters, Nos. 1 and 2, from Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, commanding Seringapatam, stating the hard duty which the 2d Battalion of the 15th would undergo, provided that the 2d Battalion of the 19th left the Garrison.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, are likewise from that officer, containing three Letters from the officers of the 15th 19th, and the Company of Artillery now under orders for Bangalore.

The bold spirit so strongly expressed in those Letters calls forth my utmost indignations but as the means of compulsion are wanting, I have been under the necessity of complying with Colonel Bell's request, and postponed the movement of the 19th and the Artillery till I am honoured with the further commands of Sir George Barlow.

No. 7, is a Copy of a Letter written by my order to Colonel Bell in reply to his, No. 1 and 2, by which you will perceive that I have complied with Colonel Bell's requisition, at the desire of Colonel Munro, thus far preserving the appearance of discipline.

I am this instant honoured with your Letter of the 21st instant.

As I happen to be at the Residency I have communicated with Mr. Cole; and the 2,000 Seladars will be placed at Cloreput in the course of a very few days.

Every exertion shall be made to equip the troops at Bangalore.

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS, Lieut. Col. Myfore.

(Copy.)

To the Assistant Adjutant General in Myfore.

Sir,

Seringapatam, 23d July 1809.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, commanding in Myfore, the copy of a Letter addressed to me by the officer commanding the 2d battalion 15th Regiment; every thing therein stated is, I believe, correct, and I have in

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 23,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

[No. 2. D.] in consequence directed the officers commanding the 2d battalion 19th Regiment to halt till I receive your orders.

The particulars of Major Macdowall's communication (by my desire) to Colonel Davis will be reported.

Enclosure,
No. 23,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

(Signed) J. BELL, Lieut. Col. commanding.
(A true Copy.)
(Signed) THO. WEBSTER, A. A. Gen. in Mysore.

To the Officer commanding the Garrison of Seringapatam.

Sir,

I CONCEIVE it a duty incumbent upon me to state to you, as officer commanding the Garrison, how very inadequate the 2d battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry are to perform the duties of this very extensive Garrison, together with the several detachments from it, which have weakened the corps so much, that several non-commissioned officers as well as rank and file are deficient for a single relief of the Garrison Guards, and the quota of men on regimental duty obliged to stand fast.

In addition to the above statement, I feel myself actuated by motives of humanity to attend to the preservation of the health of the men as far as lies in my power, as well as their domestic comforts; with regard to the former, a certain portion of the men are constantly exposed on Garrison and other duties (as strangers) to a climate where numbers are daily added to the sick list, from fevers, colds, and other complaints incident to Natives in this part of the Mysore country.

It is scarcely two months since the 2d battalion 15th Regiment have returned to Quarters, after performing a march of one thousand miles, accompanied by their numerous families and followers, when they and their numerous relatives might naturally expect every reasonable indulgence, a little repose and tranquillity.

I am concerned to say, that since the corps has been left alone for calls of duty, it has experienced the reverse of comfort. Although the men required in Garrison may be permitted in certain proportions to go to their houses, for the purpose of eating their victuals, it is to be remarked, the place of hutting, where the families reside, is far distant from the Fort; they have also to return and perform their Military avocations; besides which, no set of men can stand long under such circumstances, and indeed many of the Sepoys solicit permission from day to day to attend upon a sick father, mother, or child, who have not a single person about them to dress their victuals, or to afford the least relief; under such circumstances I feel it a duty I owe to the service, as well as justice to the corps placed under my command, to submit to you for the information of the officer commanding the Mysore division, which I request may be done as soon as convenient.

(Signed) ROBT. MUNRO, Lieut. Col. Commanding
Seringapatam, 22d July 1809. 2d Bat. 15th Regt. N. I.
(A true Copy.) (Signed) GEO. CADELL, Town Mayor.
(A true Copy.) (Signed) T. WEBSTER, A. A. G.

(Copy.)

To the Assistant Adjutant General in Mysore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you for the information of the officer commanding the forces in Mysore, copies of Letters which have been delivered to me by the officer commanding the 2d battalion 15th Regiment, and 2d battalion 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, and the officers of the Company of Artillery ordered to Bangalore.

The rumours therein alluded to, which have given so much cause of alarm, have been received from various quarters, and have been strengthened by the very inefficient state in which the 2d battalion 19th Regiment have been ordered to Bangalore; and they are further corroborated by many Native corps being assembled at the Mount, under a large European Force. Considerable apprehension has likewise been excited by reports of Artillery and several European Regiments being daily expected at Madras, from Ceylon and Bombay.

From my knowledge of the temper of the troops at this station I am of opinion that an attempt to enforce the Orders under present circumstances would be attended with a result similar to that which has lately taken place at Masulipatam; and I most earnestly request that no further measures may be taken for the removal of the Company of Artillery, and the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, to Bangalore, until the cause of alarm is done away.

(Signed) J. BELL, Lieut. Col. Commanding.
(A true Copy.)
(Signed) THO. WEBSTER, A. A. Gen. in Mysore.

(Copy.)

To the Officer commanding 2d Battalion 15th Regiment.

Sir,

WE, the undersigned officers of the 2d battalion 15th Regiment, have heard, with extreme grief, a report, which has become prevalent at every station of the Army, of the intention of Sir George Barlow to separate the Native Corps and seize the European officers.

The

The serious alarm which this report has excited, and which in a great measure is confirmed by the manner the troops are ordered to collect at the Mount, as well as the Regiments and Royal Artillery being ordered and daily expected from Bombay and Ceylon, has induced us to claim your protection.

Under these impressions you will readily conceive what must be the feelings of officers steadily attached to the service of their King, Country, and their honourable employers.

(Signed) Major And. Mc Dowall.—Captains A. Lemon; J. Turner.—Lieutenants J. Napier; H. J. Kent; W. Townsend; James Noble;—Ensign A. Mc Cormick.—Lieutenant O. S. Kinnin.—Ensigns Ja' Hume; C Charlwood.

(A true Copy.) (Signed) GEORGE CADELL, Town Major.
(A true Copy.) (Signed) THO. WEBSTER, A. A. Genl.

(Copy.)

To the Officer commanding the 2d battalion 19th Regiment.

Sir,

WE, the undersigned officers of the 2d battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, having heard with emotions of the greatest concern that it is the intention of Sir George Barlow to separate the Company's troops, and ultimately to seize their officers, under this impression we cannot but feel uneasy, and therefore beg leave to throw ourselves upon your protection.

You will readily conceive what must be the feelings of officers steadily attached to the service of their Country, their King, and their honourable employers, under such impressions.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) Captains C. Bishop; W. H. Loftie.—Surgeon J. H. Jones.—Lieutenants W. J. Smith; H. C. Harvey; J. H. Wright; J. C. Wahal; J. Michael; J. McKonochie; W. H. Redding.—Ensigns D. Donaldson; W. Peyton; S. Mansell; W. R. King.

(A true Copy.) (Signed) GEORGE CADELL, Town Major.
(A true Copy.) (Signed) THO. WEBSTER, A. A. G.

(Copy.)

To Lieutenant Colonel J. Bell, commanding 1st battalion Artillery, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Seringapatam.

WE, the undersigned officers of the 1st battalion of Artillery attached to the company under orders of march to Bangalore, have heard, with the utmost surprise and concern, a report which has become prevalent throughout the Army, of the intention of the Governor of Fort St. George to separate the Army and seize the European officers; the serious alarm thus excited in our minds, and confirmed in a great measure by the sudden removal of the company of Artillery to Bangalore, has induced us to claim your protection.

Under this impression you will readily conceive what must be the feelings of officers steadily attached to the service of their Country, their King, and their honourable employers.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and faithful Servants,

(Signed) 1st batt. Artillery, Capt. Lieut. W. G. Pearse.—Ensign J. Clemons.—Seringapatam, Lieutenant, Fire-worker W. Stuart.
23d July 1809.

(A true Copy.) (Signed) GEO. CADELL, Town Major.
(A true Copy.) (Signed) THO. WEBSTER, A. A. General.

To the Officer commanding Seringapatam.

Sir,

Mysore, 24th July 1809.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Letter of the 23d instant, with a copy of that addressed to you by the officer commanding the 2d battalion 15th Regiment, both of which have been submitted to Lieutenant Colonel Davis; and I am by him directed to acquaint you, that, under the present circumstances stated in Lieutenant Colonel Munro's Letter, he concurs in the measure you have adopted of relieving the 2d battalion 19th Regiment from the duties of the Garrison, and directs, that the battalion, together with the company of Artillery ordered to proceed to Bangalore, shall not march until a reply to a reference on the subject is received from Head-quarters.

(Signed) THO. WEBSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General in Mysore.
(A true Copy.) (Signed) THO. WEBSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.
(True Copies.) (Signed) J. FALCONAR, Chief Secretary to Government.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 24,in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.Enclosure, No 24.
Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Fort of Seringapatam, 29th July 1809.

NOTHING very particular has occurred since last I had the honour of addressing you.

Notwithstanding my very bad state of health I deemed it necessary to come into the Fort this morning, and find that matters here are not mended in their appearance. Colonel Bell assures me that the officers and men are firmly united, and will only give up the point with their lives. Last night a report had established itself in the Fort, that I had ordered a body of the Peishwah's troops to surprise the place. In less than an hour the Sepoys manned the Ramparts, and the Artillery, with a number of six-pounders, took possession of the Gates, &c. &c. &c.

Today every thing is quiet, but the spirit of opposition is stronger than ever.

(Signed) H. DAVIS, commanding Mysoor.

My Dear Sir,

Fort St. George, 4th August 1809.

Sir George Barlow has desired me to acquaint you that your Letter of the 30th ultimo, to the chief Secretary, has been received, and that all your measures and resolutions meet with his perfect approbation and applause; and that the Letter shall be answered officially, and the congratulatory one to the Rajah on his marriage, which you recommend should be written, without delay.

It was intended to have sent orders to-day to Bangalore, to take all public Letters for you or Colonel Davis out of the Packets, and to deliver them to the Rajah's subadar at Bangalore, to whom I was to have written, and requested that he would forward them by Poorajah's Tapal, but your latter arrangement for the security of those Letters supercedes the necessity of that measure, and it is fortunate that you adopted it so early, as it is possible that the several Dispatches for the last three days would otherwise have been intercepted.

I enclose a letter from the chief Secretary for Colonel Davis open for your inspection, and to be conveyed to the Colonel when you find a convenient opportunity. The copies of the Translation of the General Order referred to in that Letter may be introduced by yourself among the native officers with as good effect as could be expected from Colonel Davis doing it; you may also have the means of sending copies of the same Translations to the native officers of the Company's troops in other stations in Mysoor.

I remain, my Dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) R. BARCLAY, Military Secretary.

The Honourable A. H. Cole, to Lieutenant Colonel Davis, &c. &c. &c.

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 28th and 29th ultimo to the Governor's Military Secretary, and to communicate to you the sanction of the Honourable the Governor in Council to any measures that your directions may lead you to adopt for bringing the Garrison of Seringapatam into a state of obedience to the orders of Government.

Sic Orig.

It may be conducive to this end if you pardon the natives and the non-commissioned and private Europeans, for any thing which they may have been ordered to do contrary to their allegiance, through the influence of their European officers, now the loyalty and attachment manifested by the native troops at the Presidency, in Camp, at the Mount at, Vellore, and at Trichinopoly, from which places only reports have yet been received of the execution of the orders of the 26th ultimo. It is expected that communication, in any manner, to the native officers, of the General Order by Government of the 3d instant, will have a great effect towards separating them from the support of the present measures and plans of their European officers; and to enable you to communicate privately, if necessary, with the Native officers on that point, several copies of Translations of that order are transmitted with this Dispatch.

If any considerable effect be produced by that order you may perhaps find it practicable to carry those of the 26th ultimo into effect at Seringapatam. In which event the Garrison might be reckoned upon as secure as soon as you have removed such officers as may refuse to sign the declaration. In the event of your putting the order of the 26th of July into execution, the Governor in Council deems it expedient that the Commanding Officers of Corps, and any others who you may be of opinion have taken an active part in the measures pursued by the Company's troops in Seringapatam, may be excluded from any option of signing the declaration required.

Mr. Cole has been requested to afford you every assistance in his power on all points, but particularly communicating with the Native officers.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR, Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George, 4th August 1809.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 25,in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Enclosure, No. 25.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Seringapatam, 30th July 1809.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch under date the 26th instant.

My Letter of yesterday's date to Lieutenant Colonel Barclay will have made the honourable the Governor in Council acquainted with the state of the minds of the officers of this Garrison; and I now have the honour of transmitting to you an Address which was last night delivered to me by a deputation of officers, which seeming to anticipate under a more unfavourable mode of proceeding the instructions contained in your Dispatch, I deemed it expedient, for my own personal liberty, to postpone the execution of the Orders of the Honourable the Governor in Council until I should be able to remove myself and staff beyond the walls of this Fort, it having come to my knowledge that Orders were given to prevent any Officer from leaving the Fort without special permission from the senior officer of the troops. In order to effect this purpose, without giving cause of suspicion, I requested the whole of the European Officers of the Company's service might be desired to wait upon me this morning, which after much hesitation and delay was complied with. I admonished them to return to their obedience to the Government; not to be alarmed in consequence of the report they yesterday heard of the intention of employing the Rajah's troops to act against them, as that was not the case; and in short, endeavoured to tranquillize their minds as much as possible, for their own personal safety; and concluded by telling them that it was my intention to return to Mysoor immediately. They replied by assurances of their readiness to obey all legal orders, but required from me a declaration that I had received no instructions to seize their persons, and by force separate them from their men. I declined making known to them the Orders I had received from Government, and they then (in the shape of a request that I would remain with them for their protection, and to prevent the alarm which my leaving them would create in the then agitated state of their minds) gave me to understand I could not quit the Fort. Thus situated I found it necessary to communicate to them the paragraph of the instructions contained in your Dispatch, regarding the mode which the Government meant to pursue for the disposal of such Officers as were unwilling to enter into the obligation prescribed, and that communication is now under their discussion. I remain in a state of uncertainty with regard to my own situation, whether I am at this moment (2 P. M.) a prisoner or not. At a quarter before three Captain Webster addressed a Letter by my order to Colonel Bell, intimating that it had come to my knowledge that Orders had been given by him that no officer should be permitted to leave the Fort without his authority; and that as it was my intention to proceed immediately to Mysoor, I desired Orders might be given to the officers on duty to allow myself and staff to pass the gates without any opposition. To this no answer was sent, but at a quarter past three the Town-Major called and informed Captain Webster that an answer was preparing, and that until it was sent in I could not be permitted to leave the Fort; that Orders not to pass me had been given to the Officers on duty; and that he was then going to repeat those Orders to the guards. He further said that Colonel Bell requested neither myself nor my staff would quit the compound of the house in which we were living. A note which I sent by an orderly trooper to deliver to Mr. Cole at Mysoor was stopped at the gate, and returned to me by the Town-Major; the man remains with his horse, and is a prisoner in the gate-guard. At half past three I received the Letter No. 1 from Colonel Bell. At four o'clock Lieutenant Colonel Munro waited upon me with paper No. 2; in answer to which I desired him to inform Colonel Bell that I would make no compromise of my authority; and to tell Colonel Bell, and the other members of the Committee, (for in the course of his conversation it came out that Colonel Bell was one of the Committee) it was my determination to remain no longer in the Fort; and that if the gates were not open to me at five o'clock I could only consider myself a prisoner. At a quarter after Four Mr. Smith the Paymaster called and informed me he had been stopped at the gate, and just at that moment a note was put into his hand from the Town-Major informing him that he could not be permitted to go out of the Fort; at a quarter before Five Lieutenant Colonel Munro returned with Colonel Bell's answer that I might save myself the trouble of leaving the house, as I could not be permitted to pass the gates. At half past six a deputation from the Committee of Safety waited upon me to assure me that it was entirely a mistake my being detained in the Fort, as it never was their intention to lay any restraint upon my person or that of my staff, and that the guard at my house was intended as an honorary guard only, &c. &c. I immediately left the Fort and returned to Mysoor.

Mysoor, 31st July 1809.

Not having had the means of dispatching the above until a very late hour last night, I was induced to delay it until this morning, in hopes that the accounts of what had taken place at Madras, and in the camp near the Mount (which they were in possession of in the evening), would make some alteration in the conduct of the officers at Seringapatam. No reply has however been yet received to the communication made to them respecting the pledge required. It was not in my power, situated as I was in Seringapatam, to assemble the native officers for the purpose of explaining the matter to them; for although the European officers thought proper to remove the restraint they had placed upon my person, I had every reason

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 25,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

to suppose my authority remained equally invalid. It is therefore my intention immediately to call upon Colonel Bell in my absence to put in force the orders of the Government, and the result be communicated to you to-morrow, or as soon as received.

During the whole of yesterday the drawbridges of the Fort were up, and the greater part if not the whole of the Garrison under Arms.

I have the honour to acquaint you that I have this morning taken the necessary measures in concert with Mr. Cole, for searching the public Tappals, and stopping the circulation of all seditious Papers and Letters. I cannot conclude this Dispatch without requesting you will assure the Governor in Council that Mr. Cole the acting Resident, and the Dewan of Myfore, have shown the utmost zeal, alacrity, and ability in forwarding the views of Government on this trying occasion; and I feel that I shall receive from them the most useful assistance in carrying into execution their orders.

I also beg leave to mention that I have directed this month's pay to be withheld from the refractory troops, until the pleasure of Government is known.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS, Lieut. Col. Myfore.

P. S. From the commencement of the present unhappy disturbances it has been my anxious study to avoid having recourse to coercive measures, and nothing but actual necessity will force me to proceed to extremities.

Signed as above.

To Lieutenant Colonel Davis, Commanding in Myfore, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

THE most alarming intelligence for some days has been current (as a former communication already before the Government will have shown) and has now been conveyed to us from other quarters, as the voluntary declaration of some among the oldest and most respectable Native Officers in the service; they clandestinely informed their officers of the most dangerous and detestable means being resorted to by Lieutenant Colonel John Munro to tamper with and seduce, by Native agents, the fidelity and attachment of the Sepoys from their officers, supported by the unjustifiable and groundless accusation, that the views of the European Officers are to subvert the Government; and daring to implicate the Government in this infamous transaction, by holding out promises of future rewards and indulgencies in the name and sanction of that authority; thus adopting a line of conduct directly opposite to the salutary measures which a late Government pursued in times of the most imminent danger to the British interest in India, arising from the effects of a disposition which such machinations cannot fail again to excite.

Under all the circumstances of the present critical conjuncture, which no mind can contemplate but with horror, we, with the confidence of men actuated solely by a feeling for the public safety, most earnestly entreat that you will exert the influence which belongs to your character and situation to interpose with the Government on the momentous occasion, when even the most moderate are compelled, by a sense of common interests, to take part in the cause, in order to arrest the dreadful consequences that must ensue from the dangerous councils which are at present adopted of separating the interests, not only of Europeans and Natives, but even of Europeans themselves.

(Signed) J. BELL,
Lieut. Col. acting for self and officers.
R. MUNRO,
Lieut. Col. Com. 2d batt. 15th reg.
D. C. KENNEY,
Major, Com. 2d batt. 19th reg.

The Company's officers of this Garrison request Col. Davis will have the goodness not to quit the Garrison until the answer from Government to their address of yesterday, and to his intention of not acting upon the orders he has shown them this day, is communicated to them; and that he will assure them those orders have not been acted upon with any of the troops under his command; and that he will make them acquainted whether any violent or coercive measures are meant to be taken towards the Company's officers; or until it may be deemed necessary for the benefit of his health to proceed to the Coast, in which case, however, they further request his assurances that he will issue no orders against their safety.

My dear Sir,

You having, in the conference of this day expressed a feeling of discontent, under the idea that your orders would not be obeyed in this Garrison, I have the pleasure to assure you that every order from you shall be obeyed which does not involve the safety of the Company's officers.

Whatever may be their actions in the present important and emergent crisis, the whole of the officers are anxious to assure you of their unalterable respect and esteem.

Colonel Davis.

(Signed) J. BELL

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

COLONEL Davis will have detailed to Government the course which matters have taken in the Fort of Seringapatam, and Mr. Cafamajor's communication of the forcible capture last night of the Collector's treasure will prove that the Company's officers are bent upon a very detailed* line of proceeding.

2. Left some equally violent attempt might be made upon my treasury, I have delivered it over to the charge of the Dewan, and have lodged it in the body of the Fort of Myfore; and it is my intention not to comply with any indent from the Paymaster for the payment of the Company's troops in Myfore until either matters assume another aspect, or Colonel Davis publicly urges me to such a step. Had no outrageous aggression commenced on the part of the Company's troops, as in the instance of Mr. Cafamajor's treasure, I should not have adopted this unpleasant alternative.

3. The Dewan's good sense and liberal conduct towards me on all occasions have demanded candour and openness from me. I have therefore explained to him as much of the cause of these proceedings as will suffice to compose his mind, and banish from it all mistrust or apprehension. And I am confident in assuring the honourable the Governor in Council that he received my communication in the most favourable manner, and that his usual good sense and firm attachment to Government prevail at this moment with their wonted strength.

4. Having reason to fear that the Tappal may be stripped of all public Letters directed to Colonel Davis, or to me, from Government, (for the purposes of concealing and defeating their orders.) I have established a private Dawk on the road between Bangalore and Myfore; our public and private Letters only from Government will be selected from the general bag by a confidential writer at an obscure village on the road, and they will be dispatched to me here without passing through Seringapatam.

5. I anticipate this very night the unpleasant circumstance of Colonel Davis being detained prisoner in the Fort of Seringapatam, or being forcibly obliged to leave it; and I have received intimation that it would be the wish of the officers of that Garrison to surprise my person, as well as that of the Dewan; the latter daring attempt, I can assure the Government, would be fruitless, for we have six thousand well commanded, regularly trained infantry always at Myfore. The Fort, though not strong, is well secured, and no present enemy can disturb our repose, or avail in creating any feeling of apprehension or mistrust.

6. As to myself, I know I have the entire confidence of the Dewan and Myfore Government. I will resist every attempt commenced on the part of any invader; and my whole exertion shall be used in support of this Government, and my personal dignity as a British Representative. I trust no attempt of the kind will be made; and I fear not its event; however, if I am in want of any aid to repel it in case of extremity, of which I have no dread, I will of course demand the services of the European troops at Bangalore; but I deprecate from my soul the idea of shedding blood; and my whole ability and influence shall be eagerly and earnestly employed to prevent so horrible an alternative.

7. Colonel Davis and I are determined to act in these calamitous circumstances with the utmost degree of moderation; every act of aggression shall commence on the part of the Company's officers; and such a line of proceeding only shall be pursued (until the orders of Government be received,) as we shall consider absolutely necessary for the security of the British and Myfore Governments, and for the maintenance of mutual confidence and friendship.

8. The honourable the Governor in Council may rest assured that no zeal on my part shall be withheld for the promotion of good understanding and confidence between the two Governments, and no precaution wanting to prevent hostility, or to defeat the views of those who take up arms in defiance of their superiors.

9. I yesterday attended the public Durbar of his Highness the Rajah, upon the second celebration and consummation of his marriage. The usual offerings were presented by me; and I submitted the customary congratulation of the honourable the Governor in Council upon the happy occasion.

10. A congratulatory Letter from the honourable the Governor on the event may be deemed expedient, and would be very gratifying and opportune.

11. Every thing at this Court proceeds in its usual quiet train, and I have not a shadow of idea that any apprehension or want of confidence can prevail.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Myfore, 30th July 1809.

(Signed) J. H. COLE,
1st Assistant in charge.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Par. 1. I HAVE to inform the honourable the Governor in Council, that Colonel Davis since his release from confinement in the Fort has communicated to me the orders and wishes of Government of the 27th instant.

2. I accordingly requested an interview with the Dewan this morning, explained matters in the plainest manner to him, and requested him to make every preparation to carry into the fullest effect the measures prescribed.

3. The Dewan, with whom I have no concealment, entered with spirit and zeal into the business; and Government may with implicit confidence rely that the utmost unanimity between

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 25,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

*determined.

[No. 2. D.] between the Myfore Government, Colonel Davis, and myself, will prevail in effecting all the orders of the honourable the Governor in Council.

Enclosure, No. 26, in Gen. Letter, Secret Dep. 10th Sept. 1809.

4. Every precaution that our united judgment can suggest shall be adopted; and as a cordiality of feeling subsists among us, so will a community of acting forward the public service, and support the authority of the British Government in India to the utmost extent of our ability.

5. The Dewan is unshaken in his attachment and confidence, which are founded upon the most solid basis, and the energy of the Myfore Government will, I have no doubt, at this unhappy crisis be eminently conspicuous.

6. Every degree of moderation and forbearance will continue to be exercised by Colonel Davis and myself, and our united endeavour shall be urged to prevent bloodshed and its concomitant horrors.

7. The Island of Seringapatam will this night be so surrounded that no grain or supply can enter it; and the opposers of Government shall experience every privation which we can effect.

All Letters to and from will be brought here for our inspection; and as Government direct, so shall we act.

Myfore, 31st July 1809.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. H. COLE,
1st Assistant in charge.

Enclosure, No. 26.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

IN consequence of a very considerable agitation that prevailed in this Garrison last night, I deemed it expedient to remit the amount of public money, with the custody of which I am delegated, to the superior depôt of the Myfore Residency.

It will be observable from the enclosed correspondence, the circumstances that have induced me to relinquish this intention; but I trust the precautionary measure which I designed to execute will meet with the approbation of Government.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES A. CASAMAJOR, Act. Coll.

Seringapatam, 29th July 1809.

To the Officer Commanding Seringapatam.

Sir,

I HAVE thought it expedient to remit a part of my public Treasury to Myfore; and in the execution of my orders some of the Sepoys of the Garrison have obstructed its progress, requiring your sanction to its removal; as this may have proceeded from some recent order of the Garrison, I request you will supply me at as early a moment as practicable, with a passport for the same. Some of my public servants have been impeded by the Sepoys at the Frontier Custom-houses from conveying my Letters to and from the Residency. I have to request you will issue instructions to deter them from molesting my Peons, or assign some public reason why this intercourse should be denied, that I may communicate the same for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. A. CASAMAJOR, Act. Coll.

Seringapatam, 29th July 1809.

To the Acting Magistrate of Seringapatam.

Sir,

I AM directed by the senior officer of the Garrison to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this day's date, and convey to you his recommendation, that should you deem it necessary to lodge any part of your treasure in a place of safety it may be sent into the Company's Treasury in the Fort, or a guard will be furnished for its protection at the Cutcherry.

The senior officer is very anxious that no part of your Treasury should be sent off the Island, as it will create the most serious alarm among all descriptions of Inhabitants.

(Signed) GEORGE CADELL, Town-Major.

To the Commanding Officer.

Sir,

As the Commanding Officer of the Garrison is apprehensive that the prevalent agitation among the Inhabitants will be increased by the remittance of public money off the Island, I shall relinquish my intention of transferring it at the present moment. It appears to me that the Cutcherry guard already over the Treasury is sufficiently efficient for its general protection.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. A. CASAMAJOR, Act. Coll.

Seringapatam, 29th July 1809.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

It will be observed, from the correspondence with Colonel Bell, which I had the honour to forward for your perusal by yesterday's Tappal, that my public application for a passport for the Treasury was denied; indeed the only object I had in view in forwarding this correspondence was to apprise the Government of the measures of precaution I had taken in the acquittal of my public engagements with the authority I have the honour to serve, and that they might perceive how far my apprehensions of a gradual extinction of the Civil authority at this station were founded on reasonable surmise.

It will be observed, on a reference to my second Letter of yesterday's date to Colonel Bell, that I subscribed to his fears, that the removal of the public Treasury might increase the prevalent agitation among the Native Inhabitants of this Island, and I therefore stated I would not transfer the Treasury to Myfore at the present crisis; after this I received no other communication from that officer during yesterday. This morning at one o'clock the treasure was absolutely arrested from my custody, as described by the certified document enclosed. I immediately dispatched the Letter, copy of which I now forward No. 1, after which I received a verbal communication through the Town-Major, which I declaimed against as being informal, and required a specific reply to my Letter in order that my conduct might be faithfully represented to Government.

The day is now far advanced, and I have received no reply to my Letter addressed to the Commanding Officer of this station. On a reference to a Letter enclosed from the Town-Major, it will be remarked that after certain hours my public servants are restricted from entering the Garrison, I shall therefore report more circumstantially by to-morrow's Tappal.

I feel at the present moment that the Civil Authority is entirely superseded, and that the functions of the office of Judge and Magistrate cannot be maintained without a compromise of the acknowledged ascendancy and importance of the Civil Power. The support of this trust has been confided in me; and I hope that I may have acted with discretion by adjourning the Civil Court until the present agitation has subsided, and until I receive your instructions. The Revenue Duties will continue to be carried on with as much regularity as the time will permit.

(Signed) J. A. CASAMAJOR, Acting Coll.

To Colonel Bell, commanding Seringapatam.

Sir,

IN your public Letter of yesterday's date you stated to me officially your disinclination to have my Treasury removed from the Island, from the apprehension that the measure would tend to excite a very serious alarm among all descriptions of Inhabitants. It will now be for you to contemplate how far the following fact is likely to foment or dissipate this agitation. At one o'clock this morning a party of Sepoys, under the command of Captain Turner of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, took possession of my treasury, declaring that such duty was confided to his execution by Military Authority. I cannot suppose it possible that a proceeding, attaching so much responsibility to those who may have directed it, could have originated in this Garrison with your knowledge. I therefore must appeal to you as the principal Local Military Authority at this station, to obtain for me a statement of the exigency of the measure, as well as an attested receipt for the public money removed from my custody, that I may convey a circumstantial report of the same to the honourable the Governor in Council by this day's Tappal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) J. A. CASAMAJOR, Act. Coll.

Seringapatam, 30th July 1809.

To the Acting Magistrate, Seringapatam.

Sir,

I AM directed by the senior officer of the Garrison to acquaint you that the guards at the bridges and ghauts have been directed to permit your Peons who may have charge of Letters or private Baggage to pass and repass between day-light in the morning, and seven o'clock in the evening when the Barriers are closed.

(Signed) GEO. CADELL, Town-Major.

Enclosure, No. 27.

Lieutenant Colonel Davis, commanding in Myfore.

Sir,

IT is extremely desirable to strengthen the force in Myfore to an extent sufficient to enable you to re-establish the authority of Government, and to dispense with the services of the troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, which should proceed to the Ceded Districts with the utmost expedition. The intelligence recently received from Travancore respecting the disposition of the inhabitants of that country is of a favourable nature, and the force in the Southern Division appears to be entirely adequate to the support of the authority of Government in the Travancore Country. The troops in Malabar will be therefore disposable for employment in Myfore, and it may be expedient that you should order whatever

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,

No. 27,

in

Gen. Letter,

Secret Dep.

10th Sept.

1809.

[No. 2.D.]
Enclosure,
No. 27,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

whatever force can be spared from the internal duties of Malabar and Canara to join you without delay. That force, with the 78th Regiment from Goa, such of the Company's Native Troops as you may be able to secure for the service of the Government, and the troops of the Rajah of Mysore, will, there is reason to hope, provide for the preservation of the public interests in the Division intrusted to your command.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Fort St. George,
5th August 1809.

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. FALCONAR, Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 5th August 1809.

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 30th and 31st ultimo, and to express to you his entire approbation of the firmness and judgment which you displayed while in the Fort of Seringapatam. The Governor in Council approves of your resolution to withhold this month's pay from the refractory troops, and to invest the Fort of Seringapatam in such a manner as to prevent provisions from being carried into it. The Governor in Council trusts that these measures, followed up by the publication of the General Order of the 3d instant, which were forwarded to you yesterday, will soon restore your authority in the Garrison. Whenever circumstances shall admit of your carrying the measure into effect you will be pleased to put the commanding officers of corps, the Town-Major, and the members of the Committee of Safety, and any other officer or officers who shall appear to you to have been particularly active in the late proceedings, in close arrest, and send them under a sufficient guard to the Presidency, to be tried by a General Court Martial; you will of course send down at the same time the necessary evidences against them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR, Chief Secretary to Government.

To Colonel Davis, &c. &c. &c.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Fort St. George.

Para. 1. THE enclosed joint Letter from Colonel Davis and myself will explain the crisis at which matters appear to have arrived, and the feelings of moderation and determination to support Government by which we are equally influenced.

2. A detachment of the Garrison of Seringapatam, of about 500 men, with guns, marched out last night to meet the two corps expected from Chittledroog, which, according to our intelligence, have not yet marched from that fort.

3. A thousand horse are gone to hover around the former party, to intercept supplies, &c. and the same arrangements have been directed against the latter force, in the event of their having left Chittledroog. Extreme hostility will be avoided by the Mysore Horse, unless unavoidable; and on the arrival of the Europeans from Bangalore in the vicinity of Seringapatam, which may be hoped for in the course of to-morrow, every means to prevent a junction with Seringapatam of the Chittledroog force will be put in force.

4. Colonel Davis's extreme ill health, and inability to leave his couch, does not affect the vigour of his mind; on the contrary, I hope that his arrangements will be approved by the honourable the Governor in Council.

5. The greatest cordiality subsists between the commanding officer, the Dewan, and myself; and if our exertions only prove efficacious to the cause of our Country, our utmost wishes will be fulfilled.

6. I have the honour to enclose a Kharectah from the Dewan, to the Address of the honourable the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Mysore,

3d August 1809.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

To Colonel Bell and the Officers in control of the Fort of Seringapatam.

Sirs,

Para. 1. From the delay which has occurred in your reply to the terms of Government, explained to you in the first instance by Colonel Davis in person, and afterwards forwarded to Colonels Bell, Munro, and Major Kenny, and from the seizure on the night of the 2d instant of a large supply of Company's treasure, together with the hostile march last night of a strong party of Sepoys, with guns, &c. into the Mysore country, we with regret and horror conclude that you determinedly intend to oppose Government at all extremities.

2. You must be well aware that it is our decided resolution to support the authority of Government with our lives, our power, and with all the resources of the Mysore State. Anxious, however, to avoid a sanguinary contest with our countrymen, and many of our late friends, and heartily desiring to prevent an effusion of blood in this unhappy contest, we again come forward to exhort you to accept either of the terms presented to you; and forgetting the personal indignities too repeatedly offered to us, and through us to our Government and our Country, we will assure you, that although we cannot control the decision of our Rulers, we will submit the expression of our anxious hopes that the honourable the Governor in Council may be pleased to consider you, even at this period, as equally deserving

serving of his merciful considerations as those officers who have retired from the force collected at the Mount and Madras, and whose conduct has not been marked by the same bold spirit of opposition which you have evinced.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS, Lieutenant Colonel Comm.
A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

FROM a variety of circumstances which have occurred, I am disposed to think that some of my Dispatches have fallen into the hands of the Seringapatam officers; I have therefore the honour of enclosing to you a regular set of duplicates from the 25th ultimo up to the present period.

As Mr. Cole addresses you by this Tappal, I take the liberty of referring you to him for a detail of the occurrences which took place last night and this day. The people in the Fort are in the habits of committing such outrages that I have deemed it expedient to order Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, with the whole of the Bangalore troops, to march to the vicinity of this place, with the exception of the two companies of His Majesty's 50th, stationed in the Fort, and two companies of Native Infantry, with two troops of Native Cavalry, to remain in that Cantonment.

It is greatly to be regretted that Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs did not carry into effect the orders of Government of the 26th ultimo; and though he has informed me that he has addressed Lieutenant Colonel Barclay on that subject, the circumstances which have occurred have induced me to enforce the immediate execution of these orders previous to his march from Bangalore.

I am sorry to say that only two officers have signed the obligation to Government, viz. Lieutenant Colonel Orrock and Mr. Surgeon Ingledew.

Such is the power of the prevailing sentiments of the day, that even one of my Staff, Captain Webster, has declined signing the paper, and to-morrow he leaves me, accompanied by Captain Hay and Lieutenant Put, in charge of the efforts of this Residency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

your very faithful Servant,

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS, Lieut. Col. Mysore.

Mysore, 3d August 1809.

I most anxiously await the final orders of the Government; on my part I shall prevent hostility as far as possible.

(Signed)

H. D.

To Lieutenant Colonel Davis, commanding in Mysore.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, and to convey to you the Governor's in Council strongest approbation of the measures therein reported.

2. The Governor in Council vests you with full powers for adopting any measures you may consider necessary for re-establishing the authority of Government in the Garrison of Seringapatam, and for reducing to obedience any troops that may be acting in opposition to your orders, or those of Government, but he desires that you will not enter into any terms with the instigators or principal officers concerned in the mutinous proceedings at Seringapatam, that may preclude those officers from being brought to trial for their criminal conduct.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR, Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George,
8th August 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Fort St. George.

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, a copy of my Letter of this day's date to Lieutenant Colonel Bell commanding Seringapatam.

2. This Letter will explain the footing upon which matters now stand with that Garrison, and the joint determination of Colonel Davis and myself to forbear, as far as practicable, but to retaliate and punish as far as possible.

It will be pleasing to Government to know that the Rajah's and Resident's guards, with their native officers, have in a body determined to stand by me and the Government. I have promised them every protection, and in justice to their fidelity and attachment I think it my duty to mention their names, viz.

Mahommud Ruza, Subadar.

Shickh Uhmud, and Gungloo, Jemidars.

4. Every arrangement is made with the Dewan to prevent the march, without orders, of a single native soldier in Mysore; and I know the Company's troops now in His Highness's territory can effect nothing against this or the British Government.

5. It is needless, I hope, for me to repeat my assurances, that to my life's end I will stand by the Government which I serve, and by the charge with which I am intrusted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

Mysore,
1st August 1809.

[No. 2.D.]
Enclosure,
No. 27,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 27,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Bell, commanding the Fort of Seringapatam.

Sir,

Para. 1. As I understand you, or the officers who control the affairs of Seringapatam, have stationed guards of Company's Sepoys in the Myfore country, both at this side and on the other side of the Fort, *I request they may be instantly recalled within the Island.*

2. It is not my intention, nor that of Colonel Davis, to have resort to the *left* extremity against the opposers of Government, excepting in cases of actual necessity; I therefore, without any parade to intimidate, most earnestly exhort you to recall from the Myfore Territory, *during this day*, the guards stationed in it, for I openly apprise you that force will be made use of to expel them in the event of their not retiring peaceably.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Myfore, 1st August 1809.

(Signed) A. H. COLE,
1st Assistant in charge.

To A. Falconar, esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

In my Dispatch of yesterday you were informed of my intention of calling immediately on Colonel Bell, the senior officer of the troops in Seringapatam, to put in force the orders of Government as contained in your Letter of the 26th ultimo. I accordingly did so; and although, from the temper of the minds of the European officers of the Garrison, I had little expectation of finding obedience to my orders, I could not suppose it was possible their conduct could have been so wide of decorum, and the sense of propriety, by which gentlemen are generally guided, as it has proved to be. My Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Bell was returned, with the Note which accompanies this; the seal was not broken, but the envelope was torn, and robbed of part of its contents, viz. the Extracts of the Instructions of Government, and the Pledge; my Letter alone was returned. The Extracts contained, in addition to what I communicated to them the day before, the paragraphs respecting the manner in which the Native officers were to be addressed. The officers of the Garrison have proceeded to the extremity of seizing the Paymaster's cash-chest, which contains about 10,000 pagodas; this was done yesterday evening by the Town-Major, and a member of the committee going to the office, and demanding in the name of the commanding officer the keys, which on being refused, he forcibly took from the Conicopoly; thus have the Company's officers in Seringapatam declared themselves in open hostility to the Government.

The Native officers, two Subidars, and one Jemidar of the Rajah's and Resident's Guards at this place, have been assembled, and the whole matter fully and properly explained to them by Mr. Cole, at my request, and in my presence; they without any hesitation declared their inviolable attachment to the Government, whose salt they had so long eaten; the senior Subidar said he had served the Company 46 years, and the other two officers 22 and 20 years respectively.

I have sent a copy of your Letter of the 26th ultimo to Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, commanding at Bangalore, with directions to carry into effect the orders contained therein, and after doing so, to dispatch two squadrons of His Majesty's 25th dragoons, and three companies of His Majesty's 59th regiment to Mundium, on the Seringapatam road, distant about 17 miles, there to wait my further orders; to that detachment I shall add 500 of the Silladar horse, and keep the whole in readiness to act as circumstances may render necessary. The present appearance of affairs threatening the necessity of ultimately having recourse to hostile operations, I beg I may be honoured as soon as possible with the orders of Government for my guidance in the event of matters not wearing a more tranquil appearance by the time I may be prepared to act.

Two companies of His Majesty's 59th regiment are permanently stationed in the Fort of Bangalore, as a Garrison for that place, in the event of matters requiring the march of the remaining part of the European troops from the Cantonment. There are no Native troops stationed in that Fort, and only one company of Artillery without guns.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS,
Lieutenant Colonel Myfore.

My dear Colonel,

You must be perfectly aware of the state of the garrison, which I reported to you long since, and it is at the peril of my freedom to open any public communications.

I am, my dear Colonel,

Seringapatam, 31st July 1809.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. BELL.

To A. Falconar, esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to enclose the reply of the officer in command of Seringapatam to my public Letter of yesterday. It would appear from this Letter that no hostile movements would have been made towards this territory; but the march from the Fort last night of one company of Native Infantry, and their seizure of a supply of forty thousand Pagodas of Money, on its route to the Paymaster from the Ceded Provinces, evinces the reliance which is to be placed on the word of men acting in open defiance of law, and the constituted authorities of their country.

Fort St. George.

2. I can

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 27,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

2. I can only assure the Government, that had we received correct information respecting this treasure, one man of the party detaching to seize it would not have returned to the fort of Seringapatam.

3. It is reported to me that a large battering train is preparing in the fort, and I am led to expect that an attack may be made upon Myfore, for the purpose of seizing the treasure collecting in it. We are on our guard here to resist every attempt, and I hope at least that our charge will not fall easily.

4. I have informed the Dewan that I will be responsible for the injury which this Government may sustain in the adoption of precautionary measures, to impede the enemy throughout Myfore, such as the demolition of bridges, and the damage which the removal of grain, &c. may involve to this Government.

5. The only Company's military officers attached to this Residency have resigned their charge. I am happy, however, to report that Mr. Ingledew has voluntarily declared his intention of continuing steadfast to the Government, and loyal to the interest of Great Britain. This spirited and firm conduct is particularly gratifying to me, at a period when the military and medical servants of the Company are, to a man, I believe, disaffected in this division.

6. It has been my particular study to show every confidence in the native officers and Sepoys of the Rajah's and Resident's Guards, who have supported Government on this trying occasion. I have omitted to mention that they belong to the 2d battalion 15th Native Infantry, and I anticipate in their favour some signal mark of the approbation of Government.

7. The alacrity and attachment of the Dewan, and civil and military officers of the Myfore Government, continue eminent in the extreme, and I have no doubt that their utmost energies will be united with those of Colonel Davis and myself in the common cause of Great Britain and her Indian Allies.

8. The disaffected body of officers in the fort are at this moment, I am given to understand, deliberating in mutinous assembly upon the line of conduct to be pursued, in reply to the propositions of the Governor in Council, detailed to Government in Mr. Chief Secretary's Letter to Colonel Davis of 26th instant, and this evening will perhaps inform us of the result of their determination.

9. Several Tappals have unfortunately fallen into the hands of the enemy, and Colonel Barclay's Letter of the 21st and 27th instant have been the only communications with which I have been as yet favoured.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Myfore, 2d August 1809.

(Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assist. in charge.

P.S. Colonel Davis begs me to report, that Mr. Smith, the Paymaster's, treasure, has been taken from him by the Company's officers of Seringapatam. Its amount was about seven thousand pagodas.

(Signed) A. H. COLE,
1st Assist. in charge.

To the honourable A. H. Cole, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Seringapatam, 1st August 1809.

As it has not been the intention of the officers at Seringapatam to inconvenience the Myfore Country, if Sepoys have been posted beyond the boundary it has proceeded from mistake, and they have been ordered to be withdrawn to the limits of the island.

By Order.

(Signed)

E. OLDNALL, Fort-Adjutant.

(A true Copy)

A. H. COLE, 1st Assist. in charge.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAD the honour to address you yesterday, conveying for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, copies and duplicates of certain documents.

The enclosed copy of Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs's reply to my command for a strong detachment to move to Seringapatam evinces but too unfortunately another instance of that officer's assumption of opinion. I have once more decidedly repeated my orders.

Seringapatam is strong, desperate, and well furnished with a fine park of European artillery; and reports have more than once come to our knowledge, that it was their intention to make a night attack upon the weak and defenceless fort of Myfore, though it is as well secured as any common country work will admit.

I cannot conclude this Letter without expecting, that the Governor in Council will adopt such measures as they may in their wisdom think proper, to prevent an officer of Colonel Gibbs's high rank from disobeying not only my division Orders, but the high commands of the Governor in Council.

At this moment I am extremely apprehensive that the most distressing events may arise from this dereliction of his duty.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

4th August 1809.

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS,
commanding Myfore.

P.S. You will perceive by the accompanying Letters that Lieutenant Colonel Bell has withdrawn himself from the combination of officers, and signed the proffered pledge to Government; but I do not believe that he has yet made his escape from the Garrison.

314.

I have

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 27,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

I have likewise to inform you, that the small detachment of His Majesty's 80th Regiment, which was stationed within the fort, are now on their march by a circuitous route. They were ordered yesterday forenoon to evacuate the place, and the troops of the Garrison went through the form of presenting arms, and paying them the accustomed honours, sending their numerous sick well appointed with the usual equipment for a march, at the same time obliging them to proceed by the Bangalore road, in opposition to their wishes to march to Myfore.

(Signed) H. D.

To Lieutenant Colonel Davis, commanding in Myfore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the declarations of the officers of the Garrison, which I am sorry to say have now fully proved what I formerly stated to you.

(Signed) J. BELL.

Serlingapatam, 3d August 1809.

Lieutenant Colonel, acting senior officer.

N. B. I shall remain here while there is a hope left of doing good, except I receive orders from you to the contrary. The detachment of the 80th I have been commanded to direct should march to Bangalore; on inquiring the cause, I was informed it was occasioned by the conduct of Colonel Forbes at Cannanore.

(Signed) J. BELL.

To the Senior Officer in Serlingapatam.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose you my declaration, as also that of the officers of the 2d battalion of the 15th regiment Native Infantry.

Not only the Native commissioned, but every man of the 2d battalion of the 15th regiment in this Garrison, have declared that they will never allow themselves to be separated from their European officers.

(Signed) R. MUNRO,

Lieutenant Colonel, commanding 2d battalion 15th regiment.

Serlingapatam, 3d August 1809.

To the Senior Officer at Serlingapatam.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose my Declaration, as also that of the Officers of the 2d battalion 19th regiment Native Infantry.

Not only the Native commissioned but every man of the 2d battalion 19th regiment in this Garrison, have declared that they will never allow themselves to be separated from their European officers.

(Signed) D. C. KENNY.

Major commanding 2d battalion 19th Regiment.

Serlingapatam, 3d August 1809.

We, the undersigned Officers of the honourable Company's Service, do in the most solemn manner declare upon our words of honour, as British officers, that we will obey the Orders and support the authority of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, agreeably to the tenor of the commission which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) J. BELL,

Lieutenant Colonel Artillery.

The moment the grievances of the Army are redressed, we the undersigned Officers of the 1st battalion of Artillery, will, with the greatest satisfaction, sign the proffered Declaration of Government, under date the 26th July 1809. But as the intention at present, of that obligation is evidently to bind ourselves down to shed the blood of our own brother soldiers, we must decline affixing our names thereto.

(Signed) Major J. W. Sena.—Captain Lieutenant W. G. Purce.—Lieutenants J. Briggs; B. Macintosh.—Surgeon D. Scott.—Ensigns H. R. Cazalet; V. G. Babington; J. Cremons; A. Bell; A. P. Russell.—Lieut. Fireworkers A. Crawford; H. Stuart, F. Deville.

The moment the grievances of the Army are redressed, the undersigned officers of the 2d battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry, will, with the greatest satisfaction, sign the proffered Declaration of Government, under date the 26th July 1809. But as the intention (at present) of that obligation is evidently to bind ourselves down to shed the blood of our brother soldiers, we must decline affixing our names thereto.

(Signed) Lieutenant Colonel R. Munro.—Major Andrew M^c Dowall.—Captains A. Leonard; J. Turner.—Lieutenants H. Y. Keal; J. Napier; S. Townsend; James Noble; Kenon; R. Rolleston.—Ensigns M^cCormick; James Hume; C. Morfews.—Assistant Surgeon G. Walters.

Serlingapatam, 2d August 1809.

The moment the grievances of the Army are redressed, the undersigned officers of the 2d battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, will, with great satisfaction sign the proffered Declaration of Government, under date the 26th July 1809. But as the intention, at present, of that obligation, is evidently to bind ourselves down to shed the blood of our brother soldiers, we must decline affixing our names thereto.

(Signed) Major D. Kenny.—Captains C. Bishop; J. C. Hurdie; W. H. Loftie.—Surgeon J. H. Jones.—Lieutenants H. C. Harvey; J. Michael; J. M^cKonochie.—Ensigns S. Mansell; D. Donaldson; H. R. King.

We never can pledge ourselves to obey the Orders of Sir George Barlow and his advisers, which so clearly tend to the total destruction of the British Empire in India. In this Declaration we are actuated alone by principles of regard for the public safety and the welfare of the State.

(Signed) Captain Lieutenant Engineer D. Havilland.—J. D. Brown.—12th Regiment, Captain G. Cadell.—1st battalion 6th Regiment, Lieutenant E. Olanall.—Garrison Surgeon J. Harmon.

To Colonel Bell.

Sir,

I THANK you for your communications. My heart and house, and those of Mr. Cole, are open to you; and whatever arrangements can convenience you will be readily agreed to.

Myfore, 3d August 1809.

by your's obediently,
(Signed) H. DAVIS, Lieut. Col. Com. Myfore.

To Alexander Falconar, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Fort Saint George.

Para. 1. To the conciliatory Letter, which Colonel Davis and I dispatched to the Fort yesterday, we have had no reply as yet; Colonel Davis's information of this day however will demonstrate the state of affairs in that depot of malecontents, and from the loyalty evinced by Colonel Bell, which is as unexpected as it is pleasing, I am almost induced to hope that terms may even yet be listened to.

2. The release last night, however, of one hundred of His Majesty's 80th foot, and a prohibition that they should not march direct to Myfore, looks suspicious, and our troops here are consequently always on the alert, and prepared to support the Government.

3. I had the honour to report yesterday that five hundred men with guns, &c. had marched from Serlingapatam towards Chittledroog, for the purpose, I conjectured, of conducting in the Chittledroog battalions. In consequence of the latter not having marched from Chittledroog, that detachment has this day returned. One thousand Silladar Horse were dispatched to annoy them, but they were not to come to extremities unless fired upon; and I am happy to say that as yet no effusion of blood has taken place.

4. The Government will learn with surprise and astonishment that Colonel Gibbs in command at Bangalore has not only refused to carry into execution their Orders of the 26th ultimo, but has, in a Letter this day received, assumed the authority of protracting the march hither of any of the troops under his command until he shall receive further Orders from Government.

5. By this line of conduct the Fort of Myfore, and the person of the Rajah, Dewan, Resident, and commanding officer, together with the British and Myfore treasure are left wholly to the protection of the Myfore troops. The Fort of Serlingapatam contains three hundred European artillerymen, with their complement of Lascars, seven hundred bullocks, and two battalions of Sepoys, with a large train of guns, and every Military equipment, to support which the two battalions at Chittledroog, one of them that from Bednoor, three Companies of Sepoys from Nundy Droog, and one from Manantaddy, are perhaps at this very moment on their march, and we have no disposable force, excepting Silladar Horse, to spare hence for the purpose of intercepting them.

6. It is for Government to remark upon the conduct of Colonel Gibbs; I shall therefore forbear to comment upon the determination of that officer. I shall however consider him responsible for every mishap that may occur in this quarter; and upon his shoulders rests every disaster that the British and Myfore causes may experience in this Division.

7. Colonel Davis and I, aided by the promptitude and attachment of the Dewan, will continue our utmost exertions to establish the authority of Government; and however others may act, we will at least do our duty.

I am happy that my exertions, as yet, have been pleasing to my superiors; and I shall hope always to merit, at least in zeal, their confidence and approbation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Myfore, 4th August 1809.

(Signed) A. H. Cole, 1st Assistant in charge.

Enclosure, No. 28.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Bangalore, 5th August 1809.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 28,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, that I this day carried into effect the Orders of Government, bearing date the 26th July, and agreeably thereto, suspended every officer of the honourable Company's service at this station from their military functions, they having one and all refused to sign the paper tendered to them by order of Government, and in obedience to orders received this morning from the Officer commanding the Division, directed that they repair to Oosloor, there to remain for further orders; this differs from your Letter of 29th ultimo, which I have reported to Lieutenant Colonel Davis. I beg to add a copy of the Orders I this day issued, and trust they will meet the approbation of the honourable the Governor in Council.

I have to add, that the native officers all declared their faithful adherence to the Company, and their readiness to obey such officers as the Government placed over them.

I have, &c.

S. GIBBS, Lieut. Col. Comr.

Cantonment August 5th, 1809.

Cantonment Orders.

THE Officers of the 5th regiment N. C. and detachment Artillery, 1st battalion 3d regiment, and Cantonment and Garrison Staff of Bangalore, having declined signing a Declaration presented to them by order of the honourable the Governor in Council, are, pursuant to his further orders, suspended for the present from their military functions, and will, with all practicable expedition repair to Oosloor, where they will await further orders.

The following appointments to take place under authority of Government, till further orders, or the pleasure of the officer commanding the Division is received: Captain Campbell, H.M. 59th Regiment, to receive charge of the Brigade Major's Office, and conduct the duties of it; Lieutenant Dooley, of 59th, to act as Fort Adjutant; Captain Beaver, Lieutenants Campbell and Taylor, and Cornet Hitton, of H. M. 25th Dragoons, to do duty with the 5th Cavalry, and the latter officer to act as Adjutant; Captain Campbell, of the 59th Regiment, to receive charge of 1st battalion, 3d Regiment; and Lieutenant Litton, 59th Regiment, to act as Adjutant to that Corps.

The detachment Artillery to be under charge of the acting Fort-Adjutant for the present.

(Signed) S. GIBBS, Lieut. Col.

To the Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

Bangalore, August 6th, 1809.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to enclose a Letter received from Major Welsh this morning, with an Address to the Commander in Chief, from the officers stationed at Nundydroog, which I thought it my duty to forward for his information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. GIBBS, Lieut. Col.

Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, Commanding Bangalore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a Paper, which I have to request you will forward to Madras without delay.

I beg leave, at the same time, to offer apologies for making you the channel of such a communication, which proceeds from the absence of Colonel Davis, and an anxiety to anticipate the Orders of Government, that we may share, in common with our brother officers at Bangalore, that temporary disgrace which Sir G. Barlow has determined to inflict on them.

I have, &c.

August 5, 1809.

J. WELSH, Major, commanding Nundydroog.

WE, the undersigned Officers of the garrison of Nundydroog, understanding that our brother officers at Bangalore have been called upon to sign a Paper, promising implicit obedience to the orders of the honourable Sir G. Barlow, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and threatened with suspension in case of refusal, conceive it our duty, unasked, to step forward and declare, that under existing circumstances we shall decline signing any such paper, if tendered to us; at the same time we think it incumbent on us to assign our reasons for this act of disobedience to the mandates of our immediate superiors. It is not, at this late period, necessary to state all those grievances under which the Company's officers alone labour (for the officers of His Majesty's service have been entirely exempted from a participation of them). It is sufficient for us to declare, that we are from principle embarked in one common cause, and that we have voluntarily pledged ourselves to co-operate with our brother officers in all legal means to obtain redress.

It

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 28,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

It will therefore clearly appear, that signing such papers as the one in circulation would be a breach of those sacred principles of honour by which we are actuated, a breach of faith towards our suffering brother officers, and a tacit acquiescence in those measures which we conceive to be of the most pernicious nature to the interests of the honourable Company (our masters) and of the most degrading tendency to our whole body, and the service in general.

We further have reason to suspect, that were we base enough to sign such a promise (through fear of losing commissions now no longer valuable, if we cannot hold them with honour) that our swords, hitherto only drawn against the enemies of our country, would be directed against the bosoms of our brother officers, and our energies employed in overturning that empire which our honourable Masters have acquired by our unremitting exertions, and purchased at the expence of our blood.

The Right honourable Lord Minto has admitted the right of soldiers, is on some occasions, to consider the nature and tendency of orders; under which sanction we solemnly protest against measures which, if persisted in, cannot fail to ruin our honourable Employers.

We see the evil already far advanced; we behold the probable consequences of the present system, and we shudder for the fate of British India.

We declare ourselves true to the service of our Masters, and ready to sacrifice our lives in defence of their rights and territory; but at the same time resolved never to compromise our own honour.

Nundydroog,
August 5th, 1809.(Signed) 3d Regiment, Major J. Welsh.—Captain Lieutenant
Thos. Stevenson.—Lieutenants Jas. Walker; Jas.
Tagg; T. W. Dawson.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 9th August 1809.

I AM directed by Sir G. Barlow to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, under date the 4th August, with nine enclosures. The copy of Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs's Letter to you, referred to in the 2d paragraph, has not yet been received.

Sir G. Barlow directs me to express to you his highest approbation of the firmness and judgment which have been displayed in all your measures relating to the Garrison of Seringapatam, and to acquaint you that the most preremptory injunctions have been laid upon Lieut. Col. Gibbs to march with the whole disposable force at Bangalore towards Seringapatam.

Lieut. Col. Gibbs has reported to the Governor in Council that he had, in consequence of your orders, carried the arrangement of the 26th July into effect at Bangalore, which will have left him at liberty to march towards Seringapatam some days ago, and Sir G. Barlow entertains a hope that he will have arrived in that neighbourhood in time to answer the purposes for which you required him to advance in that direction.

Lieut. Col. Davis,
Myfore.

I have, &c.

R. BARCLAY.

To Alex. Falconar, Esq. Secretary.

Sir,

THE enclosed Letter was received by Col. Davies and me last night, from the officers of Seringapatam, in reply to that which I had the honour to forward in my Letter of the 3d instant.

This evasive answer may be constructed for the purpose of gaining time until Seringapatam can be reinforced by the arrival of the troops at out-stations, of the march of any of which we are not apprized. Government, however, may rely that the Myfore Government will exert all its power to prevent so dangerous a coalition; and after what has occurred, and the extreme forbearance and moderation evinced by Col. Davis and myself, even to the hinderance of our own cause, I feel conscious that any effusion of the blood of our fellow countrymen can never be imputable to us; on the contrary, that the whole weight and enormity of the offence must rest on the promoters of the evils of the present times, so pregnant with anarchy, and subversive of all legal authority and civilization.

Whenever Lieut. Col. Gibbs, the commanding officer of Bangalore, shall be pleased to execute the Orders of Government, and those of Col. Davis, the most vigorous measures will be pursued; in the mean while the resources of the Myfore Government shall be all applied to the support of its own authority and that of Great Britain. I have no doubt of the result in this division; and I trust the cause of loyalty will prevail throughout the Peninsula.

An officer of H. M. 25th dragoons this day attends at Closepett, to select horses required by Government. It is not in my power to carry the Dewan thither as I had proposed, but the commanding officer of that station has been instructed to produce his best horses, and it would be a gratifying circumstance to me if the Honourable the Governor in Council would acknowledge, in particular terms, to the Dewan himself, his thanks for this supply, as the surrender to Government of the horses will break up the Bonger corps, which has been appointed and disciplined in the same manner as the cavalry regiments in the Company's service; and as Purniah prides himself not a little on the appearance of the corps, and with great justice, he would, of course, desire to display their services in the present content. The Honourable the Governor in Council will, I hope, therefore consider him deserving of every applause for his prompt compliance with the request of Government.

I have, &c.

Myfore, 5th August 1809.

A. H. COLE,
Act. Ref. in Charge.

[No. 2. D.] To the Honourable A. M. Cole, Aét. Ref. at Myfore, and Lieut. Col. Davis, Commanding in Myfore.

Enclosure,
No. 28,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Sirs,

WE have had the honour to receive your Letters of yesterday's date, and that of Lieut. Col. Davis, who states that the communications received from Lieut. Oldwall shall be laid before the Honourable the Governor in Council by to-morrow's Dawk. We have every assurance of your earnest and honourable desire to avert the evils which might ultimately arise from a conjuncture so unprecedented and extraordinary.

With regard to the Letter bearing your joint signatures, in which you comment upon demonstration on the part of this Garrison, which you denominate *hostile*, we have the honour to state to you, that in consequence of the restrictions which the Myfore Government thought proper to place on this Island, it becomes an imperious and indispensable duty on our part to provide for the subsistence of the troops and inhabitants in the Garrison and Island, in the view of averting the dreadful consequences which might be expected to result from a combination of circumstances so novel and alarming as that of a British Garrison being cut off from the means of support by a Power in alliance with the British Government, and this too at a time when the state of the Military was a subject of reference to the chief authorities of Fort St. George.

We do not read your expression of "late friends" but with very sensible emotion, as we cannot meet you in the feelings which appear to have dictated it; and we lament exceedingly that you should complain of personal indignities having been repeatedly offered to you, while we are conscious of no sentiment stronger than respect for your characters and public situations, together with our ardent desire to preserve the integrity of the British power in India.

We may be permitted to notice the intelligence which has reached us through various channels, but which we are anxiously disposed to discredit, that the Dewan of Myfore has evinced an inclination and professed a power to seduce from their fidelity and attachment to their European Officers the Sepoys of the Honourable Company's Army in this division.

Although strengthened in the disbelief of this extraordinary information by the known character and integrity of the Chief Minister of the Myfore Government, and his uniform attachment to the British interests, we cannot, without great apprehension and anxiety contemplate the mischief that may arise from the report even of such dreadful extremities being referred to.

Seringapatam, Aug. 4, 1809.

We have, &c.

(Signed) R. MUNRO,
Lieutenant Colonel 2d Battalion.
D. KENNY,
Major Commanding 2d batt. 10th reg. and officers.
J. K. TREESE,
Major, for himself and officers of artillery.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Sec.

Sir,

SINCE the dispatch of my Letters of this day the enclosed communication has taken place with Col. Bell.

Col. Davis requested me to forward it to Government, and to add his congratulations to mine on the happy change of affairs.

We jointly hope that Government will not consider our conduct as indicative of too much moderation; and we beg to assure the Honourable the Governor in Council that we would not purchase even peace at the expense of its dignity, or with the compromise of our own honour.

Myfore, 5th August 1809.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. COLE.

Sir,

It has been communicated to me that the Board of Officers who control in this Garrison have come to the determination not to be the first aggressors on the present alarming crisis, will in a little time come round, and follow the example set by so many, sooner than run a risk of the loss of British India.

To Colonel Davis, &c. &c.

Seringapatam, 5th August 1809.

(Signed) J. BELL.

To Lieut. Col. Bell, in Seringapatam.

Sir,

I THANK you for your Letter, in reply to which I have only to say that Mr. Cole and I will sacrifice every private consideration for the public welfare, and use our utmost efforts to promote peace and submission to the wishes of Government.

Myfore, 5th August 1809.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DAVIS.

To the Honourable A. H. Cole,

[No. 2. D.]

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your two Letters of the 5th instant; and to express to you his entire approbation of the judgment, firmness, and moderation evinced by yourself and Colonel Davis throughout the whole of your proceedings.

The Governor in Council has directed me to express his satisfaction at the contents of the enclosure in your second Letter of the 5th instant, and is happy to learn that Lieutenant Colonel Bell has affixed his signature to the declaration.

The Governor in Council, advertent to the information conveyed in Lieutenant Colonel Bell's Letter, dated the 5th instant, and being anxious to avert the evils which must result to the officers of the Garrison of Seringapatam, by persevering in their present desperate course of proceeding, authorizes you, in the event of your having reason to believe Lieutenant Colonel Bell's opinion is well founded, once more to tender to them the alternative prescribed in the Orders of the Governor in Council of the 26th ultimo.

Fort-St. George, 10th August 1809.

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Secretary.

Sir,

SINCE my Letter of yesterday nothing particular has occurred here, nor do we know exactly the state of the Councils within the Fort; they are however evidently distracted, and the badness of the cause shakes the determination of the boldest.

I have the pleasure to report that two Squadrons of His Majesty's 25th dragoons, and three Companies of the 50th, may be expected within a short march of Seringapatam during to-morrow, Colonel Gibbs having at length complied with the orders of Colonel Davis respecting their dispatch.

A Letter from the Amildar of Chittledroog this day received, reports that the corps there had plundered the Rajah's treasury to the amount of above eighteen thousand pagodas, and that a third battalion has reached that Garrison, supposed to be either 1st of the 18th, or 2nd lately on their march to Goa, but more probably five Companies of the 3d from Bednour.

4. As soon as the Bangalore detachment shall arrive Colonel Davis will arrange for the interception of those corps, in the event of their coming forward in this direction; in the mean while a party of Silladar Horse are posted at Sarah to obstruct their progress.

We are not aware of the result of the tender to the corps at Chittledroog of the Government Order of the 26th ultimo, but should they be fairly explained, we have little doubt of their entire success in detaching the men from their officers; the great difficulty on this point which obstructs us at Seringapatam is our inability to procure access to the Native soldier, who consequently gives implicit credence to the word of his Officers.

At Nundidroog two Companies have taken refuge in the Hill-Fort, but the Commanding Officer of Bangalore will take measures to prevent their leaving that Fort, where they can do no injury.

Should the Seringapatam Officers succeed* all opposition to Government in Myfore will terminate, and a disposable force may be at the service of Government for their support in other quarters, particularly if the 78th foot arrive speedily within the Myfore Territory.

8. It would perhaps be advisable, on my part, to suggest that the honourable the Governor in Council would write personally to the Dewan on the present occasion, not that he requires a stimulus to aid, with all his power, the British Government, but merely to corroborate my explanations of the present extraordinary and unparalleled crisis.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. H. COLE.

Myfore, 6th August 1809.

N. B. Should any regiments come up by Guzzlehutty, of which there is a report, arrangements are in train for their reception; but I still hope the *last extremity* may not be necessary.

(Signed)

A. H. C.

To Lieutenant Colonel Davies.

Sir,

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you a copy of a Memorandum relative to the military arrangements proposed to be adopted for the purpose of acting eventually against the troops at Hyderabad, together with copies of Letters that have been addressed to the Envoy at Goa, and the officer commanding the Southern Division. These papers will inform you of the plan of measures intended to be adopted in the actual state of affairs; and I am directed to request, that you will carry into effect such of them as depend upon the exercise of your authority. You will be pleased to send the necessary orders to Colonel Forbes for the movement to Myfore of the force which you may judge it proper to draw from Malabar, and you will put it in motion towards the Ceded Districts whatever troops you can spare from the Myfore country after the arrival of the reinforcements from Malabar and Tichinopoly.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR.

Fort St. George, 11th August 1809.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 28,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

To Colonel Davis.

P. S. The march of the troops from Malabar must necessarily be delayed until the orders of Government of the 26th ult. shall have been carried into effect, with the whole of the Native troops in Malabar and Canara, including the 1st Battalion 4th regiment N. I. now on its march from Quilon to Canara; after the enforcement of these orders the march of Colonel Forbes's force to Myfore cannot be too rapid.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Secretary.

Sir,

By desire of Colonel Davis I refer to the better judgment of the honourable the Governor in Council the enclosed letter, received last night from Colonel Bell.

Colonel Davis and I are totally at a loss to comprehend its meaning, and we therefore desisted to reply to such a compound of incomprehensible confusion of matter. The aim, evidently, is to gain time, and to fabricate excuses for conduct which even the brightest genius could not palliate.

It is of course an object with the malcontents in the Fort to court our continued forbearance, (which is only now caused by Colonel Gibbs's delay in bringing forward the Bangalore Force) until the Garrison can be reinforced by the two Corps at Chittledroog.

4. These battalions are now on their march, and as extremities in the present crisis appear inevitable, I have, with the acquiescence of Colonel Davis, dispatched fifteen hundred Peons, armed with matchlocks, &c. and three thousand Silladar Horse, to prevent at any risk their forming a junction with the faction in control of Seringapatam.

5. Moderation has now been carried by us to its utmost length; and upon a view of the aggressive conduct of the enemy, and the insidious vile acts to shake the confidence of the Myfore Government, (as the enclosed correspondence with the Dewan will demonstrate) and overturn the present happy system of affairs in this country, I feel confident that no blame can attach to Colonel Davis and me for now deciding upon every measure calculated to overthrow the projects of rebellion, and to enforce, at the point of the bayonet, submission to Government and obedience to its decrees.

6. The underhand conduct of Colonel Bell is unaccountable, and I regret to perceive in a British officer of his high rank and long services so lamentable an instance of absence of all faith and truth.

7. Colonel Gibb's detachment, I lament to say, cannot arrive near Seringapatam before the 9th; in their absence a force from the Fort will probably march to conduct in the Chittledroog corps.

8. The failure of our wishes in this particular (should it unfortunately occur), must be attributable solely and entirely to Colonel Gibbs's tardiness in marching from Bangalore.

* Sic Orig. 9. The officers of the two companies at Nundydroog have succeeded *. The company of Manartoody shall be obstructed, and the collector of Bhowane has been requested by me to destroy all the boats on the Bowance River, to prevent the Sankaredroog force from entering Myfore via Guzzleputty. Should this force however ascend the Ghauts, the bridge over the Capanee at Nunjingood shall be destroyed, and by this measure all communication with Seringapatam will be cut off.

10. The attempt by Colonel Bell to shake the Dewan has of course failed of success, and that old statesman continues firm to his engagements, ardent in his attachment, and full of resource and vigour in support of the British Government.

11. His conduct is indeed exemplary, and should we lamentably be forced to draw blood, I anticipate the utter extinction of the promoters of rebellion in this district.

12. The moment he received Colonel Bell's artful communication, he requested a conference, to which he brought the Letter and his own reply. The Honourable the Governor in Council will no doubt experience the utmost satisfaction at the continued steadiness of this approved ally, in circumstances that might inspire fear even into the heart of the most firm.

13. I have written to Canvay, to request that no troops, save those of His Majesty's service, be permitted to pass through the territories of his Highness; and I hope to obviate by precautionary measures all danger of an increase of foe to the British interests in this division.

14. The Dewan has this day furnished us, at the request of Colonel Davis, with four six-pounders, and an ample supply of ammunition, &c. his zeal and activity in bringing forward all the resources of the Myfore State at this arduous crisis are much beyond my praise; they will I am sure be duly appreciated by the Honourable the Governor in Council.

15. The detachment of His Majesty 80th Regiment arrived at Myfore this morning.

16. I have great satisfaction in reporting that the whole of the public cattle belonging to the Company's depot at Hunfoor have been taken possession of; and that the public treasure in charge of the late Agent has been made over to me by Lieutenant Harvey.

17. I shall make immediate arrangements in communication with Colonel Davis for the temporary management of this important branch of our Military establishment. The guard who escorted the treasure have declared a determination to continue steadfast in their allegiance to the British Government; I have accordingly ordered them to do duty here, and that their pay may be distributed to them.

Myfore, 7th August 1809.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. H. COLE.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 28,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanding in Myfore.

Sir,

Seringapatam, 6th August 1809.

FROM the present melancholy posture of affairs I think it necessary to lay before you, for the information of the officer in command of the Coast Army, and ultimately to Government,

That on my return from furlough in February last, I soon learnt there was a most alarming ferment at the Presidency by opposing parties, and being not able to form a judgment of the case, I immediately determined not to take a decided part, otherwise than giving an opinion when called, or what was in my conception most likely to bring those unhappy differences to a speedy and amicable termination.

Notwithstanding the distressing orders of the 1st May last, and the personal insult cast upon me in consequence, I have always continued that line of conduct most likely to prevent a loss of such consequences as the British interests in India.

Since my arrival in this Garrison I have not had the smallest intimation from any authority of the objects Government have really in view. I have been treated with the greatest possible neglect; and an entire want of that confidence which I would suppose my conduct, situation, and rank in the service merited, has been studiously withheld from me.

These circumstances have rendered it impossible for me to quiet the minds of the Garrison, and to maintain that order and discipline, as I have before explained it to you, necessary to carry any points into effect.

I hear from all quarters of preparations making by the Myfore Government of an hostile nature, and several acts have already been committed by the Myforeans in direct breach of the Myfore treaty.

You, Sir, who during the whole transaction, have acted in the most indirect manner with me, have not dared to inform me if such preparations and acts had the sanction of the supreme Government, or of the Government at home, who, I presume, are alone empowered to transgress or alter any political measure or treaty, in which the welfare and safety of the Empire is involved; nor has the Resident been more communicative than yourself.

The position of this Fortress, in the centre of the Myfore Kingdom, and in the vicinity of its Capital, demands that the reasons for giving it up to the troops of that country be known, and well weighed before they are listened to.

The seniority of my rank has consigned the Fort and Island of Seringapatam to my charge and defence; and it behoves me, as I love my country and my King, and as I value my Commission and Character, not to resign it until I am warranted to do by legal authority.

I have been always aware that the consequences of an illegal act can affect the persons who commits it only; and when this principle has been so lately reiterated, through the medium of the General Orders, to every officer in the Army, as well by the Madras Government as by that of Bengal, there would remain no excuse for my conduct were I by surrendering this place to act so directly contrary to those injunctions; it even makes me shudder that such a step might involve the Nation to which I belong in a long and sanguinary warfare; and that I should then have justly to reproach myself with the blood of my brother soldiers, from inattention to my duty, or as some might suppose, intimidation.

It may in times of war be expedient (to effect the object in view) that an officer in command should act by his own discretion; and he may be warranted in taking a place he has instructions so to do; or he may give up a place which has been taken during the Campaign, and is not yet fixed by any treaty. But I presume it would be the act of a traitor only to abandon a Fortress of this importance, attached by treaty to the British Empire, without legal authority, particularly in times of profound peace with our neighbours, when the delay of a few weeks to obtain that authority cannot be of consequence.

I have therefore written to the Dewan of Myfore, warning him of the part he is unwarily led to act; and I recommend it to you, Sir, and to Mr. Cole, to advise him to the same effect, for you may rely on it, that unless I am satisfied that it is the intention of the supreme Government to deliver over this valuable part of the British possessions to a power which, from its situation we should be so jealous of, no effort nor attack will induce me to open the gates to its troops; and however moderate I wish to be, if the aggression on the part of the Myforeans should continue, I may probably be induced in my own defence to repel it.

It appears to be of the utmost consequence that you should forward by express this Letter to His Excellency Lord Minto, and communicate to me, more fully than you have hitherto done, what the intentions of Government are.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. BELL, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding.

Translation of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bell, commanding Seringapatam, to Purniah.

(After the usual Compliments.)

I HAVE heard with surprise, and it has occasioned me much concern, that you omitted to perform certain articles of the Treaty that was concluded some time ago between his Highness the Rajah of Myfore and the Honourable East India Company, by preventing provisions from passing on the Island of Seringapatam for the use of the British Garrison, by doing which you have acted contrary to the agreement with the English Government, and have forsaken its friendship.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 28,
inGen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

It will be well if you take this subject into your consideration, and quickly make proper arrangements to prevent a continuance of those proceedings, but if not, it is my opinion that you will incur the displeasure of the British Government.

A true Translate. (Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 4th instant, and expressing very great satisfaction that Sir George Barlow is pleased to approve my conduct.

2. Since my Letter of yesterday nothing has occurred, excepting the receipt of a second extraordinary Letter from Colonel Bell, to which no reply shall be condescended until we are strengthened by the force under Colonel Gibbs.

3. Colonel Bell's production is designed either to gain time, or to blind us to some purposed attack upon Mysoor previous to the arrival of the Bangalore force; which, I regret to say, may not probably reach this before the 10th.

4. We are prepared here for every occurrence; and I have no idea that any attack of the malecontents would succeed, unless they bring their whole force, and desert their fort *in toto*.

5. At all events we shall hope to do our duty; and when supported by a few companies of the 59th to be out of even the reach of evil.

6. I have delivered to Colonel Davis the enclosures of your Letter of the 4th, and the orders of Government shall be strictly obeyed by me.

7. Of the progress of the battalions from Chittledroog I have to-day received no information.

8. A Soobahdar of the 1st battalion 17th regiment, named "Bichoo Pandee," passing through Mysoor on furlough, has been detained by the Rajah's troops. I explained the orders of Government to him, and he immediately consented to enlist in the cause of loyalty; I have consequently entertained and paid him his wages; and I beg to include him with those of the Residency-guard in my recommendation to Government.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

Mysoor,
8th August 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 4th instant, and to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor in Council, that there can be no doubt but great good would result from publishing translations of Government Orders, of the 3d instant, to the troops in the Fort of Seringapatam; but it is next to an impossibility for any person to pass by the numerous sentries which are posted in and all around the fort, as every person who enters it is searched most strictly, and even then they are not admitted without finding security, and the fort is in every respect as closely watched as if it was in a state of siege; however, every effort shall be made to circulate the papers amongst the Native Troops in the Fort of Seringapatam, and throughout Mysoor.

Enclosed I have the honour of transmitting to you copies of my Dispatches to Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, with his answers, by which you will perceive that officer in no one instance has complied with my commands; and I am even at this late period dependent entirely upon the troops of the Mysoor Government for the means of preventing a junction between the battalions of Chittledroog (which I am informed are now on their march to this place) and the troops in the Fort of Seringapatam, and very few of the Mysoor troops are disposable, as it is necessary to keep all the regular force at Mysoor for the preservation of the Capital, which has for some days past been threatened with an attack from the troops in Seringapatam. From every information I have been able to obtain there has been a large battalion train on the glacis of that fort every night for some time past.

Accompanying I have the honour of transmitting, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, a Letter (No. 12) I have just received from Lieutenant Colonel Bell, to which, as well as the one therein alluded to, I have not yet sent any answer.

Mysoor, (Signed) HENRY DAVIS, Lieutenant Colonel, Mysoor.
8th August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Davies commanding the division.

Bangalore, 3d August 1809.

Sir,

I HAD the honour yesterday evening to receive your Dispatch of the 31st July, with its enclosures, and as on that day I had the honour of sending you a copy of my proceedings relative to the orders of Government of 26th ultimo, I feel myself bound to the officers of the Company's service at this station, to await the decision of the honourable the Governor in Council thereon. I consequently have declined sending off the detachment agreeable to your orders, until I receive further instructions from the Government, or orders from you.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) S. GIBBS,
Lieutenant Colonel commanding Bangalore.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 28,in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, commanding Bangalore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 31st ultimo, together with copy of your Dispatch of the same date to Lieutenant Colonel Barclay.

I must express my regret that you have suspended the orders of Government of the 26th ult., as circumstances will not admit of further delay. I have therefore again to repeat my positive commands upon that subject, and to request they may be carried into immediate execution.

I further desire that you will move towards Seringapatam, Choultry, at Mundium, the whole of the force under your command, with the exception of the two companies of Native Infantry, and two troops of Native Cavalry, to which you will nominate such selected officers as you may deem advisable to be confided with the protection of Bangalore. The Native troops will be quartered in the Cantonment as heretofore.

Such officers of the honourable Company's service who object to the terms of Government, and who refuse to sign the obligation, you will be pleased to order to Oaffoor, where they are to remain until further orders.

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding Mysoor.

Mysoor, 3d August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanding the division.

Bangalore, 4th August 1809,
4 past 6 o'clock, P. M.

Sir,

I HAVE this instant had the honour of receiving your triplicate Dispatch, dated 3d instant, at one P. M. As I had the honour of reporting to you by express on 31st July last, I had received the orders of Government of 26th ultimo, and that I had deferred putting them in execution from a solemn pledge from every officer of the Company's service here that no means should be by them used to frustrate the measures of Government, or to hold any kind of communication on the subject with their men, provided I would refer the business to the honourable the Governor in Council, I felt myself bound to do, as I had the honour to report to you by express yesterday; and as in your Order it is specified that the detachment should be sent off the day after that I put the order of Government in execution, they of course have not marched, but from your communication to the senior officer, supposed by you on his march, I shall send off the detachment to-morrow morning.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) S. GIBBS,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding at Bangalore.

To Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs commanding at Bangalore.

Sir,

To provide against any accidental interruption that may have taken place to the public Tappal between this place and Bangalore, I have forwarded duplicate copy of my Dispatch of yesterday's date, to your receipt of which I attach much importance, together with transcripts of a further communication from Government, as applying to the destination of such of their officers who may decline to execute the required obligation.

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding Mysoor.

Mysoor, 4th August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs commanding Bangalore.

Sir,

On perusing yours of the 3d instant, this moment received, I must once more express my sincere sorrow that you have not complied with my commands of the 31st ultimo. I therefore must repeat that the aforesaid Orders may be carried into effect; and I have further to desire that my Orders to you of yesterday's date, requiring the whole of your force to march upon Seringapatam, with the exception of two companies of His Majesty's 59th regiment, and two companies of Native Infantry, and two of Native Cavalry, may be adopted with promptitude and speed.

The delays which you have already occasioned may prove of fatal consequences to the British interests in India.

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding Mysoor.

Mysoor, 4th August 1809.

Sir,

Bangalore, 5th August 1809.

I HAVE to report to you that agreeably to your orders I this day put in execution the orders of Government of 26th July, suspending every officer of the honourable Company's service at this station, they having one and all refused to sign the paper tendered to them by order of Government. I also ordered that they should repair as soon as possible to Oaffoor, there to wait your further orders, but the orders I received from Government of 29th ultimo directed they should choose a place for their residence until further orders, any where between Sadras and Negapatam.

The Native officers declared their attachment to the Company, and readiness to obey such officers as should be placed over them by order of Government. The officers declare that they cannot procure the means of leaving Bangalore for want of money; there are only

[No. 2. D.] three hundred pagodas in the pay-office. I applied to the Amildar for assistance, who declared he had only forty pagodas in different coins, but that in ten days he would procure five thousand pagodas. The balance due to the troops at this station is, I understand from the pay-office writer, thirty-five thousand Pagodas, as means of paying them; and although the Europeans may under these circumstances march, the Sepoys cannot, and as these officers declare their inability to move for want of money, to leave them here with their men might be of most fatal consequence. I must therefore in very great anxiety await your further orders.

Enclosure,
No. 28,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

I enclose a copy of the orders this day given out in Cantonment Orders, and hope they may meet your approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) S. GIBBS,

Lieutenant Colonel, senior officer commanding Bangalore.

Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanding the division, Myfore.

G. O.

Cantonment, 5th August.

THE officers of the 5th regiment of Native Cavalry, detachment of Artillery, 1st battalion 3d Regiment, and Garrison and Cantonment Staff of Bangalore, having declined signing a declaration presented to them by order of the honourable the Governor in Council, are pursuant to his further Orders suspended for the present from their military functions, and will with all practicable expedition repair to Oalloor, where they will await further instructions.

The following appointments to take place under authority of Government till further orders, or the approbation of the officer commanding the division has been received.

Captain Campbell of His Majesty's 59th regiment to receive charge of the Brigade Major's Office, and conduct the duties of it.

Lieutenant Darby to act as Fort-Adjutant.

Captain Bean, Lieutenants Campbell and Taylor, and Cornet Hilton, to do duty with the 5th Cavalry; and the latter officer to act as Adjutant.

Captain Campbell, 59th Regiment, to receive charge of the 1st battalion 3d regiment, and Lieutenant Sitton, 59th Regiment, to act as Adjutant to that battalion.

The detachment of Artillery to be under charge of the acting Fort-Adjutant for the present. His Majesty's 59th Regiment will immediately relieve the subalterns on Garrison duty, and furnish for that duty to-morrow.

(Signed) S. GIBBS, Lieutenant Colonel.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. BEAUMONT, Assistant Quarter Master General in Myfore.

Sir,

Bangalore, 6 o'Clock P. M. 5th August.

THE enclosed dispatch from Major Welsh I have this instant received, and think it my duty to forward it to you by express. I have answered it, desiring he will be more explicit. I cannot feel authorized in sending to him a detachment of Dragoons. I mentioned to you in my Dispatch of this day, the very embarrassed state I am in for want of money; Colonel Adams is endeavouring to assist in procuring sufficient to pay the officers of the 1st battalion 3d regiment, whom I am anxious to send away, as the Sepoys of that battalion are making unnecessary complaints, which I think originate from their officer lately commanding them, Captain Knowles.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) S. GIBBS,

Lieut. Col. senior officer in charge of Bangalore.

Lieutenant Colonel Davis, commanding the Divisions, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE particular reasons for wishing you to send a detachment of European Dragoons here without delay; they shall be fully explained to you in future. I shall act upon honour towards any person who comes here on your part, as I am fully convinced you will towards the Gentlemen of this station.

We are declared in opposition to the present measures of Sir George Barlow; this perhaps you were unacquainted with, but I have long ere this stated so to Head Quarters. This is a private and confidential communication by express.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. WELSH.

Nundydroog,
August 5, 10 P. M.

(Signed) J. BEAUMONT, Asst. Quarter M. G. Myfore.

Sir,

Bangalore, 6th August 1800.

THE enclosed Letter from Major Welsh, and addressed from the officer stationed at Nundydroog to the Commander in Chief, I have just received, Copy of which I have thought it my duty to forward you. I also beg to report I shall march to-morrow with the whole force under my command agreeable to your order, with the exception of such part as you have directed to be left here.

The

The Naigne who had charge of the Ammunition and other Stores reports that the former was sent back to Mendium by order of the Town-Major of Seringapatam.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) S. GIBBS, Lieut. Col. Com. at Bangalore.

Colonel Davis, commanding the division, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs commanding at Bangalore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a Paper which I have to request you will forward to Madras without delay.

I beg leave at the same time to offer apologies for making you the channel of such a communication, which proceeds from the absence of Colonel Davis, and an anxiety to anticipate the orders of Government, that we may share in common with our brother officers at Bangalore, that temporary disgrace which Sir George Barlow has determined to inflict on them.

August 5th 1809.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. WELSH, Major commanding Nundydroog.

(Copy.)

WE the undersigned Officers of the Garrison of Nundydroog, understanding that our brother officers at Bangalore have been called upon to sign a Paper, promising implicit obedience to the orders of the honourable Sir George Barlow, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and threatened with suspension in case of refusal, conceive it our duty unasked, to step forward and declare that under existing circumstances we shall decline signing any such Paper if tendered to us; at the same time we think it incumbent on us to assign our reasons for this act of disobedience to the mandates of our immediate superiors.

It is not at this late period necessary to state all those grievances under which the Company's officers alone labour (for the officers of His Majesty's Service have been entirely exempted from a participation of them). It is sufficient for us to declare that we are from principle embarked in one common cause; and that we have voluntarily pledged ourselves to co-operate with our brother officers in all legal means to obtain redress.

It will therefore clearly appear that signing that Paper as the one in circulation, would be a breach of those sacred principles of honour by which we are actuated; a breach of faith towards our suffering brother officers, and a tacit acquiescence in those measures which we conceive to be of the most pernicious nature to the interests of the honourable Company (our Masters), and of the most degrading tendency to our whole body and the service in general.

We further have reason to suspect, that were we base enough to sign such a promise through fear of losing our Commissions, now no longer valuable if we cannot hold them with honour (that our swords) hitherto used only against the enemies of our country, would be directed against the bosoms of our brother officers, and our energies employed in overturning that Empire which our honourable Masters have acquired by our unremitting exertions, and purchased at the expense of our Blood.

The Right honourable Lord Minto has admitted the right of soldiers on some occasions to consider the nature and tendency of Orders, under which sanction we solemnly protest against measures which if persisted in cannot fail to ruin our honourable employers.

We see the evil already far advanced; we behold the probable consequence of the present system; and we shudder for the fate of British India.

We declare ourselves true to the service of our Masters, and ready to sacrifice our lives in defence of their rights and territory, but at the same time resolved not to compromise our own honour.

(Signed) 3d Regiment, Major J. Welsh.—Captain Lieutenant Thomas Stevenson.—Lieutenants James Walker; James Tagghert; Thomas Dawson.

To Lieutenant Colonel Davis, commanding in Myfore.

Sir,

Seringapatam, 8th August 1800.

As I continue in the determination expressed in my Letter to you of the 6th instant of not surrendering this fort, whatever attacks may be made upon it; and as I have within these two days received a report of an accession of European troops to the forces likely to move against this place, I find myself under the necessity of securing the Island against any possible surprise by cutting the bridges on the Cavary, which it is now my intention to do. But as the superintending Engineer has given his opinion, that after cutting bridges of that construction, in the present state of the river, there is scarce a possibility that they should stand. Unwilling to involve our Government, as that of Myfore, into unnecessary expense, I have deemed it fit to make you this statement, that you may avert the calamity arising from the destruction of those edifices, by pledging yourself, as well as Mr. Cole the Acting Resident, and Purniah Behauder, the Mysore Dewan, on your words of honour, that until an answer is received from the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General, to my Letter to you abovementioned, no force shall attempt to pass on the Island, or by their approach to those avenues cause any alarm to the Garrison; that also until that time the Sepoys of the several guards at Myfore, &c. belonging to the corps here shall not be tampered with, or any further measure taken to prevent their joining, if they choose it.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. BELL, Lieutenant Colonel, Senior Officer.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 28,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

(Copy.)

Fort St. George, 14th August 1809.

Sir,
I AM directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 8th, with enclosures from 1 to 2.

It will be desirable, that in the event of your not being able to take the command of the Bangalore force in person, you should give the most positive instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs to use every possible exertion to intercept the corps now on their march from Chittledroog, and to prevent them either forming a junction with the mutinous Garrison of Seringapatam, or returning to Chittledroog.

Should the officers of these corps be infatuated, or so far lost to all sense of their duty to their King and Country as to attempt to offer resistance to His Majesty's or the honourable Company's arms, you will not hesitate to adopt such measures as may be necessary to reduce them to immediate obedience, and compel them to accept the alternative of surrendering at discretion, or meeting on the spot the fate of rebels and traitors.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR, Chief Secretary to Government.

Lieutenant Colonel Davis.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

Fort St. George.

1. I HAVE the honour to report, that no further communication has taken place between us and the insurgents of the fort.

2. I cannot think that they will execute their threat of throwing down the bridges; but should they, the event will forward our cause, and supply us with double means of annoying them.

3. I informed you that a quantity of grain, sufficient for the support of the Garrison for several months, has been amassed, and it is thought a diversion in favour of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force is the object of their present obstinacy.

4. The Chittledroog corps have been permitted to reach Surah, where the Myfore Horse and Peons will this day fall in with them, and by their exertions, I trust, delay their progress until Colonel Gibbs's detachment arrives in the vicinity of the Island, when a junction with the fort will be impracticable.

5. The spirit and disappointment of the insurgents towards the Dewan, in consequence of his spirited reply to Colonel Bell's insidious Letter, has manifested itself by that officer having placed a guard over Poorniah's house at Seringapatam, in which all his private property collected during the last twenty years is placed.

6. As plunder and bad faith are the order of the present times with our enemy, this property will no doubt share the same fate as that already ravished from the Company and Myfore Government. But the hour of retribution will yet come, however distant; and though we have not the means to erect batteries against the fort, I shall hope ere long to behold the standard of loyalty over that of rebellion on the ramparts of Seringapatam.

7. The Dewan bears the expected loss of his property with great manliness, and his ardour in our cause is by no means damped by it. The circumstance however hurts his pride, and evidently annoys him.

8. I have of course entered into all his feelings on the occasion, and have informed him that Government will be answerable to him for the loss he may sustain, should his house be plundered.

9. I trust the honourable the Governor in Council will not disapprove of my conduct in this instance.

10. From the manifest obstinacy of the insurgents, I fear no force can be disposable from this quarter so soon as Government expect.

11. No exertion, however, shall be spared by those in authority here to terminate the contest; and I trust a return of reason, and consequently of loyalty, together with the prevention of a junction with the Chittledroog or any other corps, will second our endeavours.

12. Colonel Gibbs's force, after all its delay, must march to-morrow, I should hope, to the vicinity of the island; had Colonel Davis's orders respecting its movements been obeyed at first, matters might not have taken so serious a course. I believe, however, that want of money to pay the Native corps and their leading officers, have been the cause of Colonel Gibbs's tardiness in advancing hither.

13. The insurgents hitherto have presumed upon our forbearance, which has been generated by a natural desire to obviate extremity on our part, and by our inability to act with vigour consistently with the policy and propriety of not exposing the Myfore capital; and I really believe that the enemy have indulged the preposterous expectation that the troops of His Majesty's service would not act against them.

14. Future events will, I anticipate, explain their error, and evince, to their cost, the moderate minds may be driven to the most vigorous acts; and I only wish Colonel Davis had the command of a large battering train capable of reducing the insurgents to that state of humiliation to us which their outrageous acts of violence and aggression authorize us to hope for with anxiety.

15. Colonel Davis may probably take the command in person, to-morrow, of the Bangalore force.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

Myfore,
9th August 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George.

[No. 2. D.]

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to communicate that the Bangalore force will encamp this day within a few miles of the Island; and as the Chittledroog relief cannot be expected for two days by the mutineers, their junction with the fort will be, I trust, foiled.

2. No report is made to me to-day of the consequences of Buckhee Ram Row's meeting with the Chittledroog party, but I hope to give a better account of his proceedings to-morrow.

3. A guard is placed in the fort over the Rajah's private property, as well as the Dewan's; and I greatly fear the depots of his Highness and Minister amount to a very considerable sum. General Wellesley, formerly reflecting on the superiority of Seringapatam fort over that of Myfore, had recommended all the valuables of this Court to be placed there. He, however, little knew that they would become the prey of a lawless banditti; that the very means taken to effect their security would eventually prove their ruin.

4. The Dewan, I am persuaded, experienced only a momentary annoyance on the subject; for his zeal and feeling for the British cause are not to be affected by any probable events.

5. The lengths to which our enemy were prepared, to force matters will be further made evident when I inform the honourable the Governor in Council, that a confidential Parsee servant of the late Rajah of Coorg, named Byranjee, having been intercepted and brought hither, on his route to Mercia, by our Horse this day, informs, that he was defired by the principal agitators of evil in the fort to take a Letter to the Coorg Rance, with an offer of friendship to her Highness, accompanied by a request that she would facilitate the progress through her dominions of a mutinous corps on its march from Cannanore, and destined to support the heroes of Seringapatam.

Considering, however, that this man might probably betray their secret to me, they did not afterwards employ him on their important mission.

Having reason to put confidence in Byranjee Parsee, I reiterated my request through him verbally, and by Letter to the Coorg Government, that no Sepoy battalion be permitted to pass through his Highness's Country on any errand; in fact I have informed the present Minister that the Right honourable the Governor General in Council expects this mark of friendship from him, and will be highly disappointed should his wishes be unattended to.

The report of this day is, that the appearance of the force under Colonel Gibbs is to be the signal for the demolition of the bridges of the Island.

The destruction of these edifices appears to my judgment to be rather a desirable object, and may be the means of rendering a proportion of our Cavalry available in the event of no outward foe being expected.

I believe in a former Dispatch I have exaggerated the number of Europeans in the fort of Seringapatam; they are, however, I fear, still sufficiently numerous, in our present total non-equipment of guns, to hold possession of the Garrison until we become provided with means to carry on a siege.

The officer deputed to select horses at Closepatt has informed Colonel Davis, that the required number (350) have been chosen, and dispatched by him to the Presidency, where I hope they will meet the purposes for which they are designed.

I do myself the pleasure to enclose the translation of another Letter from Colonel Bell to the Dewan, with his reply. The one is insidious as the other is honourable; and I hope to find Poorniah ever true to the latter feeling in his engagements with the British Government.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

Myfore,
10th August 1809.

Translate of a Letter from Colonel Bell, without date, to Poorniah, the Dewan of Myfore.

(After compliments.)

I HAVE received your Letter, and understand its contents. It appears that you have ordered European officers and Sepoys, who may pass on leave to visit their families, to be apprehended. I am given to understand that this order is rigidly enforced, without having the fear of God before your eyes, and in the face of your engagements with the Company. It is perfectly well known that you are doing great injury to the Company, and I have, in consequence, imprisoned all the persons of your Circar now within the fort, until instructions are received from the Right honourable the Governor General of Bengal. If in future, during this business, you conduct yourself well, we shall behave in like manner. I have also given orders to prevent your things, and those belonging to his Highness the Rajah, from being removed out of the fort; and if you again stop provisions and necessaries required for the people of this garrison, all your disposable articles will be taken possession of and an account rendered of the same.

What more!

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

J. SULLIVAN, Assistant Resident.

Translate of a Letter to Colonel Bell from the Dewan of Myfore, without date.

(After Compliments.)

I HAVE received your Letter, which states as follows, (here Colonel Bell's Letter is recited) to which I reply, I am not empowered, neither do I ever act of my own accord. When his Highness the Rajah's Government was established, the Right honourable the

[No. 2. D.] Governor General was pleased to appoint a Resident to this Circar, with full powers, and my conduct and actions are always governed by his directions. No Sirdars have ever corresponded with me before this time; neither have I of myself held any correspondence with them, nor have I ever failed in my engagements with the Company.

The house, servants, &c. belonging to his Highness the Rajah and myself, were placed in the fort of Seringapatam by the advice of the Governor General, and of General Wellesley. Colonel Davis is now in the place of that officer, and Mr. Cole is in the place of the Resident, therefore whatever orders they give me I consider as coming from the Governor General. I have informed them of what you have written to me. Until this moment I have never received any orders from the Government differing from each other. I have always considered the Resident's orders as one and the same with the Government, and I continue in the same opinion. The Rajah's property and mine is the same as the Governor General's, who is the preserver of us both. I have never done any thing contrary to my engagements, neither will I ever in future. Let what will happen I shall always continue faithful and unalterable in my engagements to the Company.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) J. SULLIVAN, Assistant Resident.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) A. FALCONAR, Chief Secretary to Government.

Enclosure, No. 29.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Fort-St. George.

1. RAM RAO's party met the Chittledroog battalions about thirty-five miles from the object of their march.

2. The Officer in command sent to say he wished to have a conference; Ram Rao accordingly attended upon him, and informed him that he had received Orders from his Government to prevent the detachment from advancing upon the Fort of Seringapatam; the officer, Captain Mackintosh, I believe, of the 5th Infantry, replied, that he might do as he liked, but for his part he was determined not to draw his sword, or to act in an offensive manner; this staggered Ram Rao a good deal, and he sent to me for Orders.

3. I accordingly directed he should inform the Officer, that it was my express Order, and that of Colonel Davis, that every means should be used by the Myfore Horse and Peons to prevent a junction of the detachment with the Fort; and I forwarded to Ram Row the accompanying paper, to be shewn to the officer in command, together with several copies of Translations of the General Orders of the 3d instant, to be distributed among the Native Officers and Sepoys.

4. If therefore the detachment from Chittledroog are obstinate on pushing forward, an action must take place; and though Ram Row may not be able to beat off the party, I am in hopes he will so detain them that the arrival of the Bangalore force will quickly ensure their submission.

5. The Bridges, I understand, on each side of the Island, have been broken up by Colonel Bell in the centre, and a moveable platform thrown over each conduit, to impress upon our minds the idea that he fears an attack upon the Fort, for with his command of artillery over both bridges no attempt could succeed by the route of either.

6. I regret to say that Colonel Gibbs has great apprehensions of the fidelity of the Native corps in his detachment; I trust, however, that this proceeds only from a temporary feeling of annoyance at their recent separation from their officers.

7. I have the honour to enclose an intercepted Letter in ciphers, which was delivered to a King's Officer, doing duty with the 5th Native Cavalry, on the march of that corps from Bangalore.

8. The man upon whom it was found said he was directed to give it to Captain Smith of the 5th Native Cavalry, or to Mr. Blackstone of the Engineers, and that he had received it from Lieutenant Mackintosh of the Artillery at Seringapatam.

9. These circumstances may lead to a discovery of the key to this cipher, which I am unable to master.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Myfore, August 11th 1809.

(Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

To Captains Apgill and Mackintosh, or senior officers in charge of the battalions advancing from Chittledroog.

RAM Row, the bearer of this, has the Orders of Lieutenant Colonel Davis, the officer commanding the Myfore division, and of the Honourable Mr. Cole, the Acting Resident in Myfore, to inform the officers commanding the battalions advancing from Chittledroog, that they will not be permitted to move one step farther with the troops; that they must either sign the pledge, obey the Orders of the Government of Fort-St. George, or accept the alternative, as directed by the General Order published by the Honourable the Governor in Council, under date the 26th July; and that any attempt which may be made by them to march on will be resisted by the troops under the command of Ram Row, and by the force from Bangalore, under the Orders of Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, which is now encamped in the vicinity of Seringapatam.

Ram

Ram Row, is further directed by Lieutenant Colonel Davis, and by the Honourable Mr. Cole, to acquaint the officers commanding the battalions, that in the event of their refusing to sign the pledge, and consenting to accept the alternative offered by the Honourable the Governor in Council in the General Orders above mentioned, the whole of the officers will immediately separate from their men, and repair without delay to Myfore, for the purpose of being permitted to march to the sea coast, in conformity to the Orders of Government; the men are to remain on their present ground, until further arrangements shall be made. Ram Row is positively directed by the authorities above named to prevent, at any risk, the further advance of the battalions in the event of their making any attempt to march on, after the officers shall have been made acquainted with the directions herein contained.

Given under our hands and seals,

(Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.
H. DAVIS, Lieut. Col. com. Myfore.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Fort-St. George.

I HAVE the honour to report to you for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the force under Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs arrived yesterday in the vicinity of Seringapatam, and is now encamped within three miles of that place.

2. Enclosed I do myself the honour of forwarding copies of No. 1 and 2 of two Letters received yesterday from Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, by which the Honourable the Governor in Council will perceive that there is great reason to question the feelings and spirit which at this moment pervade both the party of Artillery and the Native troops with Colonel Gibbs's detachment. It is my intention to institute immediately a rigorous scrutiny into the conduct of Serjeant Taylor, and to inflict exemplary punishment, should his conduct prove to be of the reprehensible nature described in Colonel Gibbs's Letter.

3. The battalions advancing from Chittledroog are by our last accounts nearly thirty miles distant from Seringapatam; and from the positive instructions which have been issued to the officer commanding the Myfore troops, and to Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, I entertain a sanguine hope they will be prevented from forming a junction with the insurgents of the fort.

4. Three Companies of His Majesty's 59th regiment arrived at Myfore this morning under the Orders of Major Macleod; and I have great satisfaction in assuring the Honourable the Governor in Council, that this reinforcement has made our force here sufficiently formidable to bid defiance to any attack which may be made on the capital of this country from the malcontents in Seringapatam.

5. When the troops under Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs are refreshed, it is my intention to make another attempt to carry the Orders of the Honourable the Governor in Council, under date the 26th ultimo, into execution. The recent loyalty displayed by the officers of the Native corps in Travancore gives me a faint hope that I may yet be successful in attaining that object, as the Officers in Seringapatam must by this time be convinced that the outrageous measures which have been taken by them, and by those at Hyderabad, have not met with that universal approbation and support which they so sanguinely anticipated.

6. The intercepted Dispatch mentioned in the Enclosure, No. 1, will be transmitted to you by Mr. Cole, we have not been able to decipher it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Myfore, 11th August 1809.

(Signed) H. DAVIS, Lieutenant Colonel, Myfore.

Sir,

(Secret)

Ragaviah's Choultry, 10th August 1809.

It has just been reported to me from Lieutenant Colonel Adams, that the Subadars and Jemadars of the 5th regiment of Native Cavalry have declared to Captain Bean in charge of that corps, that they will not act against the Subadars and Jemadars, (their expression) of other Native corps. I have also the honour to send you an intercepted Dispatch, which was to have been delivered to Captain Smith of the 5th Cavalry, but luckily by mistake was delivered to Captain Bean. Colonel Adams has also been informed by the corporal of Artillery attached to the 25th Dragoons, that in a conversation he had with the Artillery serjeant attached to the 5th Cavalry, the latter told him the troopers were determined to desert and go into Seringapatam by all opportunities. The 1st battalion of the 3d regiment Native Infantry, it is natural to suppose, is tainted with the same principles; and Major Macleod will explain that there is great reason to have the same opinion of the Artillery. I am proceeding to the ground ordered by you to be occupied, but am at a loss how to act should a strong force appear, as should coercive measures be requisite half of my force would turn against us.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) S. GIBBS, Lieutenant Colonel.

To the Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, Ragaviah's Choultry.

Sir,

10th August 1809.

I Beg leave to acquaint you for the information of the officer commanding the division, that I found it necessary to place serjeant Taylor of the Artillery in confinement last night, and that he proceeds as a prisoner with the detachment under Major M'Leod; for the circumstances

[No. 2.D.] circumstances of his offence I beg leave to refer the officer commanding the division to Major McLeod.

I beg leave to add, that these circumstances, and others connected with them, induced me to attach his accuser, Alexander Clinch, Master of Artillery, for the present, to the 59th regiment; in order to separate him from the rest of the detachment, whom he generally accuses of seditious menaces and criminal intentions.

(Signed) S. GIBBS, Lieut. Col.

To A. Falconar, Esq.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Government, that an officer is this moment arrived from Colonel Gibbs's Camp, to report that an action took place this day, about twelve o'clock, between the 25th dragoons, aided by the Myfore horse, &c. and the Chittledroog detachment; the latter were completely routed, and many of them killed. The particulars of this affair I am unacquainted with, but my Dispatch of to-morrow shall detail them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. H. COLE,
1st Assistant in Charge.

Myfore, 11th August, 10 P. M.

N. B. The affair took place within a Coss of the Fort of Seringapatam; Colonel Davis will have the honour to address Government to-morrow.

Sir,

Camp near Seringapatam, 11th August 1809.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that at about eleven o'clock this morning I heard some firing towards the Chittledroog road, and instantly dispatched a patrol of dragoons to learn the cause; having received information from the Resident that the Sillidar horse would give timely information, I was easy, although ready to turn out almost immediately. Three of his Highness's the Rajah's Sillidar horse came to report that a force from Chittledroog was advancing. Just at the same time a Letter from the officers in Seringapatam was sent to me, desiring a conference, but of which I took no notice; this Letter Lieutenant Dick of the 80th regiment will deliver to you; he handsomely volunteered his service with the 59th regiment.

I ordered the line to turn out, which was done with the utmost expedition, the Sepoys joining the Europeans with the greatest alacrity. I formed the advance, consisting of a squadron of light dragoons, the light infantry company of the 59th regiment, and one galloper, under the command of Major Cardin. I left Lieutenant Col. Adams to bring up the remainder, which he did as soon as it was possible, considering the nature of the ground. The difficulties the troops had to encounter through paddy-fields and deep morasses made this a very difficult task, but the troops surmounted every obstacle, and joined in the pursuit. Seeing these unfortunately infuriated people flying in confusion, hard pressed by the Sillidar horse, I desired Major Cardin, if possible, to overtake them by a circuitous route, for we could not cross the Nuller in our front, and to spare the effusion of blood. I wished a white flag to be sent them by an officer, which Lieutenant Jefferies of the 25th dragoons most handsomely volunteered taking, as my Brigade Major, Captain Campbell 59th, had been dispatched with orders to another part of the field. As Major Cardin, with two squadrons of the 25th dragoons and one gun approached the rear of their column, Lieutenant Jefferies advanced with a white flag; the Sepoys saluted, but an European officer ordered them to fire; the Sillidar horse gallantly rushed in to his rescue. Having made the necessary arrangements to prevent any interruption from Seringapatam, I advanced with the flank companies of the 59th towards Webb's monument, but could not, with our utmost exertions, head or even come up with these battalions; but from the hard pressure on them by the light dragoons and Sillidar horse, (which latter took from them two guns, and both colours from one battalion) I have every reason to think that very few reached the Fort. During these transactions the troops from the Fort had marched to attack our camp, for the protection of which I had left the picquets, quarter-guards, and the 5th Native cavalry, with one gun, under the command of Captain Bean. The force from the Fort was, I understand, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Munro, with two companies of artillery and ten guns, under Major Freese; they immediately retired when fired upon by Captain Bean, who then detached the 5th cavalry to the support of the infantry, posted in front of the bridge, with a village on their right, on which point this force was immediately marching.

The prisoners taken report that their loss in killed and wounded was considerable; as far as I could judge I estimate the killed at one hundred and fifty; on our side, I am happy to say, not a man was hurt, with the exception of Lieutenant Jefferies slightly wounded; one horse of the 25th killed, and one wounded. The casualties in the Sillidar horse have not yet been reported to me, but I believe they are very trifling.

During these operations the Fort fired several shots of large calibre.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

S. GIBBS,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Field Detachment.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAD the honour yesterday of transmitting to you a copy of my report to Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanding the Division, detailing the proceedings of the detachment under my command, and I am now to acquaint you for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that soon after 12 o'clock last night a heavy cannonade and bombardment were commenced from the neighbourhood of the Lol Baugh, in the Island of Seringapatam, but with no other effect than the loss to us of 1 grags-cutter of the 5th Cavalry, and four horses of the 25th Dragoons killed; some followers, and a few cattle wounded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) S. GIBBS, Lieut. Col.
commanding Field Detachment.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

I HAVE already communicated to you for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the corps in Garrison were equipping for field-service; and have now to state, that an extensive range of tents appears to the westward and in the rear of my house, to which spot I am informed some stores have been removed.

I have further to apprise you, that I have heard an application has been made to the Paymaster of this Garrison for the delivery of the keys of some stores in his department, to which with a proper sense of his duty he refused compliance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. PATER, Major General,
commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Mafulipatam, 10th August 1809.

To Major General Gowdie commanding the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Seringapatam, 10th August, 1809.

I HAVE to request you will do me the honour to lay the enclosed papers before the Right Honourable the Governor General on his arrival at Madras. I have only to observe that I have not forwarded these papers through the officer commanding this Division, in consequence of his having refused to place any confidence in me; or even condescended to reply to the Letters I have written him concerning the events now passing, a mode of conduct which appears extremely unusual towards an officer in my situation.

I trust the steps I have pursued will meet your approbation, and that you will urge His Excellency to give the subject his serious consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed) J. BELL, Lieut. Col. senior officer

To his Excellency the Right Honourable G. Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c.

My Lord,

Fort St. George.

It is with the utmost compunction that I address your Lordship out of the usual channel, an expedient I never would have recourse to were I not directed to it by the most imperious circumstances.

I have used every endeavour to obtain Colonel Davis's confidence, as well as that of the Honourable Mr. Cole, acting Resident, but to no purpose, in order to learn what are the real intentions of Government in regard to this place.

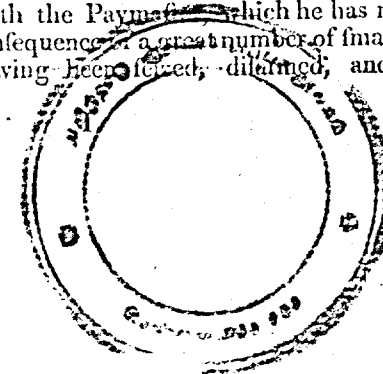
After having for several days observed preparations of an hostile nature round this place, and having been given to understand from various quarters that the whole of the Myfore forces and resources were about to be employed to reduce this Fort, without being able to ascertain the authority for such measures further than that they were encouraged and supported by the acting Resident, and by the officer commanding the Forces in Myfore, I addressed a Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Davis on the subject, and in that Letter I communicated my determination to resist whatever force might appear before this place until I was satisfied that the breach of the Myfore treaty had the approbation of the supreme Government.

Colonel Davis has not deigned to reply to my Letter. I likewise wrote to the Dewan of Myfore, warning him of the consequence of the conduct he was induced to pursue, in order to avoid, if possible, the spilling of blood, but his answer was far from satisfactory.

Your Excellency will perceive in my Letter of the 8th instant to Lieutenant Colonel Davis, a further endeavour to prevent mischief, by informing that officer of my intention, in the event of an European force co-operating with the troops of the Dewan against this place, to cut the bridges over the River, a measure which might occasion the total destruction of those edifices.

Copies of all these Letters I have now the honour to forward for your Excellency's consideration, together with one to Mr. Smith the Paymaster, which he has not replied to, and another to the Dewan of Myfore, in consequence of a great number of small guards, and other detached parties of Native troops, having been collected, disarmed, and confined by his orders.

I there-



[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 29,
inGen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

I therefore trust your Excellency will honour me with your commands, and instruct me in the line of conduct I am to pursue in this difficult part, so as not to endanger the country, or to commit the character of the British Army.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) J. BELL, Lieut. Col. senior Officer.

Seringapatam, 9th August 1809.

P. S. Since writing the above an encampment has been formed to the north-east of this place, at the distance of about 2½ miles. I have not yet been able to ascertain what force it is, but suppose it to be the European corps from Bangalore. Every thing here is in readiness for the defence I am determined to make, until I receive your Excellency's instructions.

(Signed) J. B.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

You will have been apprised by a Dispatch from Mr. Cole, that indistinct reports were received at Myfore last night, of an action having taken place in the course of yesterday, between the Native battalions advancing from Chittledroog, and the Myfore troops under the command of Ram Row, supported by Colonel Gibbs's force, which it was reported, had terminated in the complete route of the battalions.

2. Mr. Cole will forward to you by this evening's Tappaul the details of the affair as reported by the Dewan, and I do myself the honour of transmitting herewith copies of two Dispatches from Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, containing his accounts of the transaction.

3. The Honourable the Governor in Council will perceive that a very material difference exists in the two accounts with regard to the loss which has been sustained; but I apprehend that credit is to be attached to the whole narrative of Pooniah, as he reports the action to have commenced nearly twenty miles from hence, and to have continued some hours before Colonel Gibbs's force came up.

4. The Honourable the Governor in Council will I am sure be well pleased if I spare him a further detail of this affair, it will be sufficiently painful for him to learn that many deluded wretches have fallen a sacrifice to the wicked insanity and traitorous purposes of their officers; and that success has not been purchased without some loss on the part of our ally.

5. Every Dispatch transmitted to Government both by Mr. Cole and myself, will have convinced the Honourable the Governor in Council, that a part of extreme forbearance and moderation has marked our conduct from the commencement of these unhappy troubles. Mr. Cole will inform you how well this spirit was understood and acted upon by Ram Row, the Commander of the Myfore Horse, and it will be evident to the Honourable the Governor in Council, that nothing but an obstinate determination on the part of the officers of the Chittledroog force to persist in their reprehensible conduct and purposes could have occasioned the catastrophe of yesterday.

6. It will be superfluous and impertinent in me to point out to the attention of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the alarming shock which the Government, and perhaps our Empire in the East, might have sustained, if these battalions had effected a junction with the malcontents of Seringapatam, in the present formidable and complete state of equipment of that Garrison. They would have formed a dépôt of the rankest malcontents, and would probably have employed the whole means, and defied the power of Government for a length of time.

7. I have had no communication with the Fort for some days, and am ignorant of the feeling which at this moment exists in the Garrison; but it is but natural to suppose that they will be much exasperated by the occurrence of yesterday, and bent on some purposes of desperation; it will be either to make an attack on Myfore, or on the force under my command, or they will come to a determination to hold out the Fort to the last extremity.

8. I am happy in being able to assure the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the preparations which I have made are amply sufficient to render either of the attacks abortive. It will be evident to the Honourable the Governor in Council that no effectual measures can be taken for reducing the Fort to obedience without the assistance of a battering train from Madras. The Honourable the Governor in Council is aware of the ample resources which the Garrison at this moment possesses. It only remains with me to maintain a vigorous blockade; and I hope to be able most completely to effect this object with the assistance of the Myfore Empire.

9. I should be doing very great injustice to my own feelings if I were to omit bringing to the notice of the Honourable the Governor in Council the effectual, able, and willing assistance which has been afforded to the British Government by the Dewan of Myfore in the present arduous and momentous crisis. Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs has reported to me in the strongest terms, the high sense which he entertains of the conduct of Ram Row and the Silladar Horse under his command, during the action of yesterday. I feel assured that the Honourable the Governor in Council will appreciate the conduct of the Myfore General as it deserves.

* Sic Orig. It is totally impossible for me to convey * in regard to Mr. Cole; I can only say that to his judgment, moderation, and firmness, Government are infinitely indebted for the preservation of their interests in this quarter.

Accurate

Accurate returns of the loss sustained by the Chittledroog force will be transmitted the moment I can ascertain the amount. Lieutenant Jeffries, of His Majesty's 25th dragoons, has received a slight wound in the face, and this is the only casualty which has occurred in the force under my command.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
(Signed) W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Colonel, Myfore.

Camp near Ragaviah's Choultry,
12th August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanding the division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have this day removed the detachment about three miles to the rear of the position we occupied yesterday. I have been induced to make this movement for the following reasons, which I hope you will judge satisfactory. The position from which I have retired is so situated as to be liable to constant attack from various points; with this advantage to the opposers of Government, that it is scarcely possible from the ground to prevent their retreat.

From the desperate conduct of this enemy yesterday, and from their firing upon our camp last night, as well as from some preparations, which in reconnoitring the environs I have observed from a continuation of the system of night alarms, I am induced to hope that I may succeed in drawing them to such a distance from the Fort as to enable me to attack them with advantage, and to prevent their retreat into Seringapatam.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) S. GIBBS,
Lieut. Col. commanding field detachment.

Camp near Seringapatam,
12th August 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

COLONEL DAVIS who went to join the Bangalore force this morning, having authorized me to open his public Letters, I have the honour to enclose a copy of one from Colonel Gibbs, stating the affairs of yesterday which occurred with the Chittledroog detachment, to the utter extinction, I am almost sanguine enough to hope, of that mutinous and treacherous body.

2. The Honourable Governor in Council will pardon me on this point, I trust, when he reflects upon the conduct of these corps in plundering the Rajah's Treasury, in robbing every village on their march, and in firing upon a British Officer with a flag of truce in his hand, after they had solemnly assured Ram Row of their intentions of not firing a shot.

3. The progressive outrages of their ringleaders in Seringapatam may also be recollected and set down in addition to their own.

4. It was the duty of Colonel Davis and myself to prevent, at all risk, a junction of these corps with Seringapatam; for the consequences of such an event might have been most detrimental; and since we could not effect an honourable point peaceably, we are not ashamed of having done it by force.

5. In these circumstances, therefore, and after our own exhortations to Colonel Bell and his officers, for the promotion of harmony and obedience to Government, I trust that the conduct of Colonel Davis and myself will not be deemed precipitate; and though I must ever lament the horrible course which matters have taken, I cannot indulge a semblance of pity for men who have thus openly, in defiance of every principle of right, rushed on to their own ruin in endeavouring to effect that of their country.

6. From every circumstance I can collect, it appears that a very few of the detachment have escaped; the commanding officer, Captain McIntosh, is now a wounded prisoner at the Residency, and he believes that his brother officers have generally suffered.

7. All the Baggage, two Guns, and a great number of Firelocks are captured; among the King's troops no casualties have occurred, but a very considerable number of the Silladar Horse have been killed, this body having skirmished with the detachment during the last twenty miles before the action took place.

8. I greatly regret that affairs could not have been accommodated with these unfortunate battalions; but I feel conscious that Colonel Davis and I have omitted no means to avoid extremity, and therefore that my Government and my Country can attach no blame to me upon the occurrence of this unfortunate catastrophe.

9. Colonel Gibbs's second letter respecting the hostility evinced last night towards his country, by the officers in the Fort, will demonstrate to Government the obstinacy of that Garrison, and their blind determination to hold out to the last.

10. I have the pleasure to congratulate the Honourable the Governor in Council upon the conduct of the Native troops with Colonel Gibbs's detachment, as also upon the enclosed letter from Captain Lucas at Bidnore; Colonel Davis's departure to Camp making me the medium of this communication.

11. I trust the want of arrangement and detail in this dispatch will be pardoned. I am greatly hurried by a severe press of business, and I cannot depend upon Native accounts for correct information.

314.

12. The

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 29,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

This Letter
was forwarded
by Col.
Gibbs direct,
and has been
already inserted
in the
List.

[No. 2. D.]
Enclosure,
No. 29,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

12. The forbearing conduct of Ram Row and the Silladar Horse at their first meeting with the Chittledroog corps, and their vigorous exertions at the close of yesterday's action, will, I feel assured, meet with due approbation from the honourable the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

Myfore, 12th August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanding in Myfore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, dated the 4th instant, from Myfore, enclosing extracts of a Letter addressed to you by the Chief Secretary to Government, and in conformity to your orders have assembled the European officers composing this Garrison, and after submitting the Papers to their consideration, the whole of them have declined signing the pledge, under the apprehension they would be employed to act in a hostile manner against their brother officers. Enclosed is a list of the European officers agreeably to your desire.

* Sic Orig.

I have also assembled the Native officers, and explained to the best of my ability in the manner* prescribed in the instructions; they declare that they will all continue to obey the Orders of Government, and that as they have eat the Company's Salt so long, they will not be persuaded to stray from their allegiance by any body; and that they are ready to act under any officer or officers you may be pleased to place over them; they acknowledge with gratitude the anxiety and care shewn to improve the condition of the Native troops by the Government, and they are resolved to continue faithful.

I have now to express my concern that you should ever suppose I should march from this I can most solemnly assure you that it never was either mine, or the intention of any one under my command to move from this without your orders.

Was it your wish that I should immediately give the command up to the senior Subadar or await your further instructions on that head?

(Signed) CHARLES LUCAS, Captain Com. Bednore,

Bednore, 9th August 1809.

LIST of Officers at Bednore, who have refused to sign the Pledge; they being asked from the youngest upwards.

Capt. Lucas, Lieut. Calbery, Ensigns Shepherd, Dixon, Blake, and Rule.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Anderson.

(Signed) C. LUCAS, Capt. 2d batt. 3d. regiment

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Para. 1. I had not the pleasure to address you yesterday in consequence of every appearance having been made at noon of an intended attack from the Fort upon Myfore.

2. Piquets were detached over the bridge, with guns, to occupy the top of Sultaunpett, and on the S. W. side of the Island guns were planted: at the Chendgal Ford boats prepared and a few men sent across. A skirmish ensued with the Rajah's troops at the latter place which ended in the retreat of the enemy, and we were left in quiet during the night.

3. Major McLeod of the 59th, with three companies of that Regiment, one hundred men of His Majesty's 80th, and a squadron of the 25th Dragoons, has made all possible arrangements with his own detachment and those of the Rajah, and we can defy every attack which incendiaries dare offer.

4. I have as yet received no positive information regarding the result of the affair of the 11th. The hospitals in the Fort are I hear crowded with Sepoys; and one officer, Lieutenant Best of the 8th, has died there; of the remainder of the European Officers, I am led still to conjecture that the greater proportion were put to the sword, but as I have no communication with the Enemy I cannot report with certainty as to number of casualties.

5. The officers in the Fort are without doubt the sole cause of the late melancholy encounter, for I am informed by Captain McIntosh, that he received a few hours before the engagement, a Letter from them, desiring him "to push on" (their own expression). This Letter did not mention the arrival of the Bangalore force, and he consequently made a forced march and was prevented from receiving my Letter of the 11th instant, informing him of the arrival of Colonel Gibbs's detachment, and the determination of Colonel Davis and myself not to permit a junction of the Chittledroog and Seringapatam troops.

6. It appears that the Sepoys of the 15th and 8th Native Infantry were deceived by their officers, who led them towards Seringapatam under the idea that that fort had been taken by Poorniah, and was to be re-conquered by them in conjunction with the troops of His Majesty's service. In short the whole system of the malecontent party is fraught with duplicity and evil.

7. By a Letter from Colonel Davis to day I am very much concerned to learn that the praise which Colonel Gibbs has bestowed upon the Native troops of his detachment has been rather misplaced, and that on the contrary great fears are now entertained of their disaffection. Colonel Davis, however, himself will comment upon this subject to Government.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 10th instant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assist. in charge

Myfore, 14th August, 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

[No. 2. D.]
Enclosure,
No. 29,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Sir,

Camp near Ragaviah's Choultry, August 13th 1809.
I HAVE not been able to procure any accurate information of the loss sustained by the Chittledroog battalions since my Dispatch of yesterday, but I have reason to believe, from a report which has just reached me, that the Garrison have received an accession in strength to the amount of about five hundred men. The whole of the European officers, with the exception of Captain Mackintosh, were successful in making their escape into the Fort, and I understand that Lieutenant Best of the 1st battalion 8th Regiment expired last night of his wounds.

I calculate that nearly one half of the Force which originally advanced from Chittledroog have been either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

2. The Honourable the Governor in Council will determine what line of conduct shall be eventually pursued towards Captain Mackintosh, who is now wounded, and a prisoner on his parole at Myfore.

3. Since my Dispatch of yesterday, which was written the instant I arrived in Camp, I have had a particular conversation with Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs as to the feeling which in his opinion pervades the Native corps forming a part of this force.

4. I perform a painful, though necessary duty in acquainting the Honourable the Governor in Council, that from the information with which Colonel Gibbs has furnished me I think there exists great reason to question the part which they would take in the event of my being compelled to lead them against any disaffected corps.

5. Colonel Gibbs has reported that when the troops were preparing to advance in support of the Myfore Horse on the 11th, a Jemidar of the 1st battalion of the 3d was deputed by the officers of his corps to inform the Colonel, that they were determined not to fire against the Chittledroog battalions; a report nearly similar in nature has been made to me of the officers of the 5th Cavalry. I do not see any immediate reason to question their allegiance to Government, but it is my duty to inform the Honourable the Governor in Council that I cannot place that degree of confidence in them which is so necessary to ensure any advantage from their service.

6. Enclosed I do myself the honour to transmit copy of a Letter from Captain Lucas of the 3d Regiment commanding at Bidnore, by which the Honourable the Governor in Council will perceive, that though the officers of that station have refused to sign the required Pledge, yet they have done so in a manner the least reprehensible.

7. I have great satisfaction in transmitting with this, copy of a Letter from Captain Purchase of the 25th Native infantry, by which the Honourable the Governor in Council will perceive that the most commendable feelings actuate the mind of Captain Purchase at this unhappy period.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS, Lieut. Col. commanding Myfore.

To the Assistant Quarter Master General, Myfore.

Sir,

Your letter of the 9th instant reached me at a late hour last night, and this morning I tendered the pledge to Lieutenant Vaughan, and required from him a decided answer. I have the satisfaction to report to you that on more mature consideration he has agreed to sign it, and I have now therefore the honour to return the accompanying declaration subscribed by that officer and myself.

When you lay this paper before Lieutenant Colonel Davis you will oblige me by expressing to him how much I am gratified to find that he is pleased with my conduct. His approbation must ever constitute an object of my ambition, and it shall be my endeavour to meet a continuation of his good opinion.

(Signed) HENRY A. PURCHASE,
Capt. Com. Wynaud District.

To Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanding in Myfore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, dated the 4th instant, from Myfore, enclosing extracts of a Letter addressed to you by the Chief Secretary to Government. In conformity to your orders I assembled this Garrison, and after submitting the papers to their consideration, the whole of them declined signing the pledge, under the apprehension they would be employed to act in a hostile manner against their brother officers. Enclosed is a list of the European Officers, agreeably to your desire.

I have also assembled the Native Officers, and explained to the best of my ability in the manner prescribed in the instructions; they declare that they will also continue to obey the orders of Government, and that as they have eat the Company's salt so long they will not be persuaded to stray from their allegiance by any body; and that they are ready to serve under any officer or officers you may be pleased to place over them; they acknowledge with gratitude the anxiety and care shewn to improve the condition of the Native troops by the Government; they are resolved to continue faithful.

I have now to express my concern that you should ever suppose I could march from this.

[No. 2.D.] I can most solemnly assure you that it never was mine or the intention of any one under my command to leave this without your orders.

Was it your wish that I should immediately give the command up to the senior Subadar, or await your further instructions on that head?

(Signed) CHARLES LUCAS,
Captain, commanding Bednore.

Enclosure,
No. 29,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esquire.

Sir,

Camp near Ragaviah Choultry, August 14th, 1809.

A SHORT time previous to the affair of the 11th, Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs received a Letter from the officers in Garrison of Seringapatam, soliciting a conference, which that officer at the time very properly declined noticing.

2d. Having maturely considered the state of affairs in the Garrison, and being desirous to prevent the further effusion of blood, and to avert the many horrid consequences which I apprehend might ensue from a continuation of our existing relations with that garrison, I determined to avail myself of the opening which the officers in Seringapatam had made by their Letter to Colonel Gibbs, for the purpose of obtaining an insight into their real wishes and intentions.

3. With this view I yesterday dispatched Lieutenant Grove of His Majesty's 80th regiment, to the Fort, under a flag of truce, and with a Letter, informing the officers that I was willing to acquiesce in the desire which they had expressed for a conference. The enclosed Report will inform the Honourable the Governor in Council of the transactions which occurred during that officer's stay in the Garrison.

4. The Letter I found was answered by Lieutenant Colonel Bell, who informed me that two officers would be deputed from the Fort to meet any two whom I might depute from camp.

5. In consequence of this communication Lieutenant Colonels Gibbs and Adams repaired this morning by my desire to a spot within two miles of the camp, they were there met by Lieutenant Colonel Munro and by Captain de Havilland from the Fort; much vague conversation passed during the interview, but I do not think it necessary to report any thing further than the following declaration made by the officers from Seringapatam: that it was the inflexible determination of Lieutenant Colonel Bell to surrender the Fort of Seringapatam on the order of Lord Minto *only*, and that when that Order was received, he would most willingly make it over to any one who might be authorized by his Lordship to take charge of it; all the officers deny that the flag of truce sent in by Lieutenant Jefferies was intentionally fired upon, and I am willing for the honour of the British character to give credit to their assertions.

6. The officers from the Fort having required of Lieutenant Colonels Gibbs and Adams, whether a Dispatch from the Garrison to Lord Minto would be permitted to pass through the camp, the Lieutenant Colonels guaranteed its safe dispatch, and I shall have the honour to forward it to the Honourable the Governor in Council by to-morrow's post.

7. I have also the honour to forward a statement, drawn up by an officer belonging to one of the Chittledroog battalions, who is now in the Fort; this statement is very wide of the truth in some respects, and I think the Honourable the Governor in Council will be of opinion that it contains as candid a confession of rebellion and evil purposes as ever was perused.

8. A Quarter-Master Serjeant of the 15th Native Infantry is now a prisoner in camp; from him I learn that the officers never informed the Sepoys of their real intention in marching towards Seringapatam; they deluded the poor wretches by giving out that the Company were about to war on Poorniah, and that they were advancing for the purpose of fighting the Mysore troops.

Captain Mackintosh's accounts give me reason to believe that the officers in the Garrison of Seringapatam were not more candid to their brethren, for they cautiously avoided giving them any intimation of the approach of the Bangalore force, an accurate knowledge of which would most probably have prevented the effusion of the blood which was spilt on the 11th.

9. The Honourable the Governor in Council may be assured that nothing which my judgment, aided by that of Mr. Cole, could suggest has been omitted to ensure protection to the interests of the Mysore State in these times of anarchy and revolt.

10. It is my intention to remain encamped on the ground which I at present occupy, until further instructions reach me from the Honourable the Governor in Council.

11. The Garrison fire many times both during the night and day. I cannot speak with any certainty what object this hostility is directed to, but I apprehend at the Mysore troops, and at the inhabitants endeavouring to quit the Pettah.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. DAVIS, Lieutenant Colonel, Mysore.

To Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanding the Mysore Division, &c.

Sir,

PURSUANT to your Orders I proceeded to the Fort of Seringapatam with a flag of force.

On my arrival at the Bangalore Bridge I summoned the Fort to a parley by sound of trumpet; having waited nearly half an hour, an Officer with a party of armed Sepoys advanced, and inquired

inquired the reason of my summons. I demanded protection for the flag of truce, and a personal conference with the Commandant at Seringapatam; the officer left me, and requested me to wait his return; I continued stationary for an hour, when Captain Pearce of the Artillery came forward and desired to know my Orders. I replied "an interview with the Commandant?" he quitted me and returned in about ten minutes, with Orders for my admission, and to attend me to the Commandant. I then inquired of him if the safety of the flag was guaranteed, he answered in the affirmative. Having proceeded through the Fort, I arrived at the Town-Major's Office, and understood from the officer who conducted me, that the commanding Officer waited to receive me above; being ushered into the apartment I there perceived Lieutenant Colonel Bell, to whom I delivered my credentials; Captain Cadell, and I believe Major Frieze, were present. When I presented my Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Bell he observed that he wished it were in a better cause; during the conference with Lieut. Col. Bell he inferred that he had written to you frequently, and that you had never deigned to answer him; that he had requested you to await the arrival of Lord Minto before you advanced the force; he reprobated the measures adopted by Colonel Gibbs, in interrupting the force from Chittledroog on its march towards the Garrison. I think (he observed) that it was a most shameful massacre. He then stated that it appeared to him, that the King's troops wished to take the country into their own hands. I replied nearly in these words; His Majesty's troops are loyal subjects, and not rebels; I said I thought it was an extraordinary observation for him to make. Shortly after Lieutenant Colonel Munro, Majors Macdowall and Kenny, as also Captain de Havilland, entered the office; Lieutenant Colonel Munro and Major Kenny spoke respecting the action that had taken place; Major Kenny was very violent, and appeared by his manner to treat the force contemptuously; and dwelt on the enormity of the conduct pursued by those troops. Lieutenant Colonel Munro said those officers who had seceded, could never look their brothers in the face again; and that it was far more honourable to die at the head of their corps. Captain De Havilland said, had he signed the paper, he would have been obliged by you, to have advanced against the Fort. He said it was a circumstance his feelings would never permit. He spoke of the action as a cruel act. Captains Aiskell and Edwards, with Lieutenants Walker and Patters, all now entered; I fancy by order of Lieutenant Colonel Munro: Captains Aiskell and Edwards were violent; Captain Edwards most particularly so; they observed had not His Majesty's 25th Dragoons arrived there would not have been an effusion of blood, as they were capable of resisting the Dewan's Cavalry; they say their men were not so completely cut up as was supposed; and that they were still able to revenge themselves, or words to that import; from Lieutenant Walker I gained most information, as he addressed me in a cool deliberate manner, which did him infinite credit. I asked him relative to the violation of the flag of truce borne by Lieutenant Jefferies of His Majesty's 25th Dragoons; on the point of his sword Lieutenant Walker said he came forward to meet the officer bearing the flag, with an handkerchief in his own hand, as a token of peace; but says, that officer galloped off immediately. The Dewan's Horse cut into their lines. They appeared much surprised when I mentioned the circumstance of Lieutenant Jefferies being wounded. They declared that they never fired at His Majesty's troops, and all agree that they did not fire first. Lieutenant Patterhall was particularly questioned by Lieutenant Colonel Munro, relative to the circumstances that had taken place; he stated that an Order had been given by Captain Mackintosh, who commanded, not to fire at the Europeans, but only to defend themselves against the Dewan's Cavalry; that the instant the Dragoons appeared the men threw down their arms, and ran to them for protection, conceiving they were their friends. Lieutenant Colonel Munro said, he had written to the corps, saying he believed His Majesty's force would not fire against them. I then said if you thought the force were friendly inclined towards you, why did you not, when Ram Row requested you would wait till Colonel Gibbs came up: they replied that they feared treachery from the Dewan's people. To my utter astonishment and surprise Captain Bailey of His Majesty's 12th regiment was sent for to confront me relative to what he had seen from the top of his house; he said he saw the Dragoons charge and cut up the two battalions, and he thought it cruel, or something to that effect; it really grieved and pained me extremely to see an officer of His Majesty's service come forward on such an occasion, as it appeared he approved of the measures adopted by the Garrison. I perceived Captain Sale of His Majesty's 12th standing at the gate of his house. I observed to Captain De Havilland that it was very extraordinary those officers remained in the Garrison; he says they had, or might receive permission to depart, but thought they might have permission from Colonel Paton to remain where they were. The trumpeter who accompanied me reported that an officer of Artillery had assailed him with abuse, and that he made use of these words, you may tell your Officers and men from me, we will be revenged on them one of these days; from the description the man gave me of his person I conjecture that it was Ensign Clemons doing duty with the Artillery; personally I was treated with great attention and respect, but numerous were the bitter invectives thrown out against His Majesty's service, and the troops under Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs. There appeared to me to be no controul, as every one was allowed to give his opinion; some spoke so vociferously that I am unable to give an accurate account of all that had passed. My hearing was rendered void by a clamour of revilings and complaints, and my feelings greatly hurt at the indignities and insinuations thrown out against His Majesty's service.

Camp near Ragaviah's Choultry,
14th August, 1809.

(Signed)

H. J. GREAVES, Lieutenant,
His Majesty's 8th Regiment.

We, the officers of the 1st 8th, and 1st 15th, having heard that a gross misrepresentation of the affair of the 11th has been circulated, conceive it proper to make a full statement of facts.

[No. 2.D.]

Enclosure,
No. 29,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

On our march from Chittledroog to this place we fell in with a large body of Poorniah's Horse, who said they had orders to prevent our further progress, but as our determination was fixed to reach this place, we told them plainly and clearly what the consequences would be if they attempted to stop us; they assured us in return that they did not wish to have recourse to hostile measures, their actions too showed evidently they did not, although they certainly remained near us constantly. On the morning of the 3d day, after first falling in with them, and within sight of Seringapatam, just as the corps had passed a little village beyond the Pench rocks, they cut in upon our baggage, and wounded some people, without the slightest provocation on our side; upon which we instantly prepared for our own defence, and to get into Seringapatam as soon as possible; from this time till within a mile or two of the above place, we were constantly fired upon by the horsemen, which of course was returned. We had now every favourable prospect of reaching Seringapatam without much loss (excepting the baggage,) when the 25th dragoons shewed themselves on the rising ground; immediately some of these officers were seen to join a large body of horse in our left, and after a short conference, galloped off to their own Regiment, when the horse and dragoons immediately poured down on our rear. Very shortly before this Lieutenant Walker held out a white flag, and approached an officer of dragoons, who seemed to come forward to meet him, but without any flag that we could see; however, before they could come together, the dragoon officer made off and joined the party of the enemy in the rear, consisting of Poorniah's horse and the 25th dragoons; when they instantly commenced cutting up our men, who were by this time completely exhausted with fatigue, although they still kept up a light fire on the horse; the dragoons were never fired upon until they joined the horse, and were in the act of hostility.

(Signed) CHARLES A. WALKER,
Lieutenant 1st battalion 8th regiment N. I.
(True Copies.)

A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Seringapatam, 4th August 1809.

Enclosure, No. 30.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary to the honourable the Governor, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 26th instant, written by the command of the honourable the President in Council, with its several enclosures, and I observe, with deep concern, that Colonel Malcolm, who had applied for and obtained my concurrence to his immediate departure for the Presidency, had not arrived previously to the dispatch of those instructions, as I conceive much may depend on the report of that officer, who, I must presume, had been expressly charged to ascertain the extent of the unhappy state of insubordination that prevailed in this Garrison, the duties of which, since the absence of Colonel Malcolm, have been conducted with the utmost regularity, but this, from the information I have received, is to be ascribed only to the expectations which have been formed, that the result of his communications may avert any rigorous measures that may be in the contemplation of Government to effect the restoration of public order.

From the intelligence that I have collected since the departure of Colonel Malcolm, I am most earnestly grieved to state that it is my conscientious opinion that measures of resistance have been organized, and the first intimation that every means have been concerted to weaken or dissolve the combination it may be expected will now produce an immediate and utmost affecting commotion. I must necessarily be guided by this consideration in the latitude that it has pleased the honourable the Governor in Council to confide to my discretion; if, however I find it possible to carry into effect, without creating alarm, the object of Government, I shall not fail to do so. But what renders this circumspection peculiarly necessary at this moment, and in this place, is the quantity of public treasure that is deposited in the Fort, which, from a communication with the Collector, I find amounts to about nine lacs of rupees, exclusively of the cash in the military pay-chest.

This I cannot suppose is altogether out of the views of the Garrison, and I should think has been already an object of deliberation; the risk, therefore, would be too great of giving publicity at present to my instructions, and I hope, under these circumstances, it will meet the approbation of the Governor in Council that I suspend the communications that I am required to make to the officers, until I can discover with certainty, who are in a state of obedience or in opposition to the authority of Government, to effect which I shall unremittingly apply my utmost efforts.

With regard to the opening of the Tappall packets I shall immediately consult with the Collector, and shall pay due attention to the wishes of the honourable the Governor in Council appertaining to such of every description.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Mafulipatam,
1st August 1809.

(Signed)

J. PATER,
Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Trichinopoly, 31st July 1809.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 26th instant, respecting the opening all public Tappals, and also private Tappals conveyed by private Hirecarahs,

carahs; or Messengers, and to open any suspicious Letters, &c. &c. &c. As the malcontents must be now on their guard, I beg leave to suggest, if it will not be eligible to give orders to all Collectors to direct the people of their different Custom-houses in the country to examine all Travellers that may pass, and lay hold of any Letters they may have.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Bellary,
1st August 1809.

(Signed)

W. WILKINSON,
Colonel commanding Southern Division.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

THE arrangements that it was necessary to make with the officer commanding His Majesty's 11th Regiment, with other local circumstances, caused an unavoidable delay in the execution of the instructions communicated in your Letter of the 26th ultimo. I have now, however, the honour to report for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council the proceedings adopted on that occasion.

The whole of the officers of the Company's service at this station were assembled; and the orders of Government being read to them, the present criminal proceedings of the officers of the Army were most forcibly and impressively brought to their view, strengthened by every argument that the arduous crisis of the present period could dictate. The declaration of their sentiments was then tendered for their subscription. They solicited a short consideration, which indulgence was granted; when, soon after, they produced the paper, marked No. 1, accompanying the Dispatch. This being foreign to the subject, as well as being a refusal, and in a manner not admissible, the order for immediately suspending their literary functions was proclaimed; and officers of His Majesty's and the Company's service pointed to take charge of the Artillery, 2d battalion 7th Regiment, and 1st battalion 9th Regiment, as will be seen by the accompanying copy of Daily Orders, marked No. 2. The officers of these three corps will make a move out of Bellary immediately, and will proceed to a situation, distant twenty miles, appointed for their present residence, until their instructions are received regarding them.

The Native officers are now assembling, and there is no doubt every thing will go on regularly and quietly.

The deportment and conduct of all the European officers on this painful occasion were marked with the utmost respect.

The Paper marked No. 3, is the declaration of allegiance, bearing the signatures of the officers of the Staff, but that of the Assistant Adjutant General and the Assistant Quarter Master General, not being given in an unqualified manner, I have also suspended their functions, and pointed officers to fill their situation.

I must however beg to state for the consideration of Government, that neither Captain Campbell, the Assistant Adjutant General, or Captain John Campbell, the Deputy Judge Advocate, have ever been in any way connected or concerned in any part of the present proceedings of the officers of the Army, nor will their signatures be found to any Memorial or paper that has been in circulation, and that their principles I can firmly state to be faithful and zealous in support of the Government.

I have now the satisfaction to report, that all the Native officers in Garrison have been assembled; that every circumstance that was necessary for them to know relating to their officers was carefully explained, together with the duty and allegiance which they owe to the State; they most cheerfully and unanimously declared their implicit obedience, and offered voluntarily the most sacred ties of every obligation that can be procured by oath, to give their support to Government under the European officers appointed to their charge, or any other that might by authority be placed over them, I may therefore now report that the orders of Government have at this station been carried into full effect, and every thing proceeds in the most regular and quiet manner.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CROKER, M. G. commanding.

P. S. The Paper No. 4, is a solicitation from Major Keashbury, to remain at Bellary for the present, which, under the promise stated by him, has been complied with.

(Signed) ROBERT CROKER, M. G. commanding.

(No. 1.)—We the undersigned officers, having maturely considered and deliberated on the declaration tendered to us this day by Major General Croker, commanding, beg respectfully state, that having in conjunction with our brother officers of the Coast Army, pledged our honour to support them in their repeated respectful applications to Government to obtain redress of grievances, we cannot, till a redress of these grievances, sign a Paper tending to detach us from the general cause.

We conceive it a duty we owe ourselves, and a respect to the honourable profession we have embraced, to declare that we have in every instance evinced a mark of attachment to our honourable Employers, our King, and our Country.

(Signed) 2d bat. Artillery—G. J. Graham, Captain Lieutenant.

2d bat. 7th Regiment, N. I.—G. W. Shaw Skipp, Ensign; R. Morrison, Ensign; J. F. Wright, Major; G. Jackson, Captain Lieutenant; D. Russell, Lieutenant; E. J. Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant; J. L. Boerman, Lieutenant; W. Hardy, Lieutenant; J. Smith, Lieutenant; H. A. Bell, Lieutenant; H. White, Ensign; W. Benney, Ensign; J. Jeelk, Ensign; J. Scott, Ensign; Geo. Bruce, Assistant Surgeon; J. B. Keashbury, Major.

31st

L

1st bat.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

(No. 2. D.)

Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

1st bat. 9th Regiment, N. I.—J. H. Smith, Captain; W. Griffenhoof, Lieutenant and Adjutant; E. Barteer, Lieutenant; H. Massey, Lieutenant; C. D. Stanby, Lieutenant; J. Henholme, Lieutenant; Geo. Field, Lieutenant; W. Preston: A. McCaskill, Assistant Surgeon; C. Bagot; A. Anderson.

(A. true Copy.)
(Signed) CHARLES CROKER, Aid-de-Camp.

(No. 2.) Head Quarters, Division Bellary, August 2d 1809.

Division Orders.

UNDER the Orders of the honourable the Governor in Council, the under-mentioned officers of the Company Service at Bellary are suspended from all Military functions, and removed from the exercise of duty on receipt of their ordinary allowances, and are not accordingly to be obeyed, and will be prepared to move from Bellary immediately, agreeably to instructions that will be communicated to them.

Artillery—G. J. Goreham, Captain; R. Morrison, Ensign; G. W. S. Skipp.
2d bat. 7th Regiment.—J. F. Wright, Major; G. Jackson, Captain Lieutenant; D. Ruffel, Lieutenant; E. S. Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant; F. S. Burman, Lieutenant; W. Hardy, Lieutenant; J. Smith, Lieutenant; H. A. Bell, Lieutenant; W. White, Ensign; W. Benny, Ensign; J. Juk, Ensign; J. Scott, Ensign; Mr. Assistant Surgeon Bruce.

1st bat. 9th Regiment.—J. P. Keasberry, Major; J. H. Smith, Captain; Griffenhoof, Lieutenant; E. Bertier, Lieutenant; H. Massey, Lieutenant; C. D. Stanby, Lieutenant; J. Henholme, Lieutenant; A. Anderson, Lieutenant; G. Field, Lieutenant; W. Preston, Ensign; C. Bagot, Ensign; Mr. Assistant Surgeon McCaskill.

The following officers are appointed to take charge of, and do duty with, the detachment of Artillery, 2d battalion 7th, and 1st battalion 9th Regiment.

Artillery—Captain Fotheringham of Engineers.

His Majesty's 34th Regiment—Lieutenant Lascelles.

2d battalion 7th Regiment—Captain Roberts.

Lieutenant Dayly to act as Adjutant.

1st battalion 9th Regiment—Captain Campbell of His Majesty's 34th Regiment to do duty under Lieutenant Colonel Sir David Ogilby, Lieutenant Torrens of Engineers.

Lieutenant Ross of His Majesty's 34th Regiment to act as Adjutant.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Carnegie will take charge of and conduct the duties of Fort Adjutant of Bellary.

The following staff officers having declined to give an unqualified signature to a paper submitted to them for that purpose, are suspended from all Military functions:

Captain Stewart, A. Q. M. G.—W. C. Campbell, D. A.

Lieutenant McAlist, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, will take charge of the office of the Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Croker, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, will take charge of the office of Assistant Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant Lanyon, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, will take charge of the office of Deputy Judge Advocate.

Mr. Surgeon Peyton, will take medical charge of the 2d battalion 7th, and 1st battalion 9th Regiment.

The General Court-Martial is countermanded.

(Signed) CHARLES CROKER,
Aid-de-Camp.

(No. 3.)—We the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's service, do in the most solemn manner declare upon our word of honour, as British officers, that we will obey the orders and support the authority of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the commissions which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) J. DUNCAN,
Superintending Surgeon.
W. PEYTON,
Garrison Surgeon.

I sign the above to shew that I am conscientiously of opinion that the support of Government in this country is necessary to the general welfare of the empire; in every other sense it is from me a fruitless declaration, I having already, in a Letter to the Commander in Chief dispatched several days ago, stated my entire inability (owing to sickness, proceeding from a long-declining state of health, and recent severe mental affliction,) any longer to conduct the duties of a station of so much responsibility, with my wish to retire from the service agreeably to the regulations.

(Signed) D. OGILBY,
Lieut. Col. comm. 1st battalion 9th Regiment N. I. next senior officer of Bellary.
R. H. FOTHERINGHAM,
Captain Lieutenant Engineer.
H. H. TORIANO,
Lieutenant Engineer.

We

We subscribe to the above declaration, provided we are not required to act in arms against our brother officers who may incur the displeasure of Government. [No. 2. D.]

(Signed) J. CAMPBELL, D. I. A. C.
W. C. CAMPBELL, A. A. G. C. D.

Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

As I never can separate my obedience to the Government from my allegiance to the Sovereign and Country, I can have no hesitation in pledging that obedience to the orders, and support to the authority, of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, or otherwise I should never have so long retained a place of trust under that Government. If however, it is expected or required by this obligation, that I am to act professionally in arms against my brother officers of this Army, I must with great submission beg leave, with the inquisition of my staff-situation, to resign the Commission which I have the honour to hold the military service of the honourable Company, and beg to be permitted to return to England.

(Signed) J. STEWART, A. Q. M. G. C. D.
(A true Copy.)
(Signed) CHARLES CROKER,
Aid-de-Camp.

(No. 4.)—Major General Robert Croker commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,
In consequence of the Division orders of this date, suspending me from the execution of my Military functions, and obliging me to quit Bellary, I take the liberty to state to you, that my immediate removal from hence would be attended with serious and even dangerous consequences to my wife and child, whom I should of course be desirous to take with me. Should you therefore be pleased, Sir, to permit my remaining until it be the opinion of a medical man, that my family may accompany me without risk of injuring their health, I pledge my honour to you that I will abstain from all intercourse with the Native troops, and I will continue to act agreeably to your wishes, and conformably to the situation I am now placed in.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. P. KEASBERRY,
Major.

Bellary, 2d August 1809.

To A. Falconar, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,
I AM much concerned that in compliance with the Orders of Government I have been obliged to remove Captain Stewart, the Assistant Quarter Master General, a most zealous and tentative officer, and to whom I am under the greatest obligations for his voluntary assistance and support since my arrival at Bellary; and as I can place the greatest confidence in that officer's integrity and attachment to the Government, I take the liberty of recommending him to the notice of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

Bellary, 2d August 1809. (Signed) ROBERT CROKER, M. G.

To the Honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B. Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.
Honourable Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a Copy of a Letter to me from Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, dated the 24th instant, and enclosing a copy of a Letter addressed to him by the officers commanding corps and detachments at Jaulnah.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
Hydrabad, 29th July 1809. (Signed) T. SYDENHAM, Resident.

To Captain Thomas Sydenham, Resident at Hydrabad.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch under date 26th July, and which, having lost no time in communicating to commanding officers of corps and detachments, I have now the pleasure to forward a copy of their reply to me in consequence. I likewise transmit for your information a Letter which I yesterday received from Jeswunt Row Holkar, with a copy of my reply, and have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Lieutenant Colonel commanding in Berar.

To Lieutenant Colonel Doveton commanding in Berar.

Sir,
We have the honour to inform you that the Letters from the Resident at Hydrabad, and Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, have been submitted, as you requested, to the officers of our respective corps, who have desired us to acquaint you that circumstances have since occurred which render the address to the Right honourable the Governor in Council now useless; we have therefore to request that it may be withdrawn; at the same time the officers of our respective

[No. 2. D.] respective corps request you will have the goodness to convey to Colonel Montresor their thanks for the candid manner in which he has acted.

Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Jaulna, 23d July 1809 (Signed)

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
M. STEWART, Major 2d battalion 11th Regiment.
T. POLLOCK, Captain 1st battalion 12th Regiment.
W. LUSHINGTON, Captain 4th Regiment Cavalry.
G. M. GIBSON, Captain 1st battalion 10th Regiment.
C. HOPKINSON, Captain, &c. Artillery.
G. H. BIGNANT, Captain Lieutenant, H. Artillery.
A. McLEOD, Captain 8th Regiment Cavalry.

(a true Copy.)

(Signed) J. DOVETON, Lieutenant Colonel.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

* These Letters will be found in the separate number, containing the whole of the intercepted correspondence.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you herewith for the information of the Honourable the Governor, three* intercepted Letters that I have received this day, with a Letter from Lieutenant Cunningham, stating his reasons for wishing to retire from the service. As I have stated to the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stewart and Colonel Forbes, that should they want assistance I have a considerable force ready to move to any point to crush sedition or rebellion, I wish to know if any application is made to me from either of those officers for assistance if Government will approve of my making any movement, with their sanction.

The 6th Native Cavalry is unfit to take the field for want of officers; and it will be for the good of the service that not one Company's officer should be sent to it, as I am convinced that many of them who have signed the paper would fail if brought against their brother officers, for such they still call those deluded men who are in open rebellion against their country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WILKINSON, commanding the S. Division.

To Colonel Wilkinson, commanding Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you for transmission to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort-St. George, my resignation of my commission of Lieutenant in the service of the Honourable East India Company.

It is unnecessary for me to enter into the detail of the circumstances which induce me to give up my commission further than to assure you in the most solemn manner that while the duty, obedience, and respect which I owe and feel for the Government of Fort-St. George, preclude opposition, or participation of opposition, of such measures referred to at the present moment, I cannot on the other hand draw my sword against such proportion of my brother officers as my services under present circumstances may be eventually called against.

It is true, Sir, I might have delayed my present resignation until called upon to act in the manner I apprehend; but I cannot reconcile it to my sentiments of propriety to deceive you by leading you to form a false calculation of the effective officers under your command when my resolution is already formed.

I entreat your permission to join my wife and family at Tinnevely, from whence I shall proceed direct to Madras, to place myself under charge of the Town-Major agreeably to the regulation for officers in my situation.

I beg leave, Sir, to return you my most heartfelt thanks for the indulgences and confidence you have honoured me with while under your command. And as your permitting me to proceed to join my family in Tinnevely is matter of much indulgence, it becomes necessary for me, to assure you, which I now do on my honour, that I will not at any time or at any place, until my arrival at the Presidency, even permit the present politics of this establishment to be the subject of my conversation, far less in any way to interfere, by any act, to the prejudice of the present Government.

Trichinopoly, 1st July 1809.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES CUNNINGHAM.
Lieutenant and Judge Advocate, Southern Division.

(Confidential.) To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

I have the painful duty to report to you for the information of Sir George Barlow that I received intelligence last night of the officers at this station having dispatched Letters in the course of the day to Colonel Close, stating to him that they would not submit to any order of his as commanding the Subsidiary force, without he first made a declaration of his sentiments; that they would send out a deputation to meet him, and that it would depend on their report whether or not he was received. In consequence of this intelligence I assembled the commanding officers of corps this morning, and reprobated their conduct in strong terms; I used every argument to dissuade them from it in vain, till at last I told them it was such that I would immediately resign the command of the force as destitute of influence and authority, and that I would leave them to disorder and confusion if they did not recall their Letter to Colonel Close, and promise to receive him with the respect that was due to his

his rank, talents, and personal character. I am happy in having to say that my remonstrance had the desired effect, and the officers left me promising faithfully to comply with my desire. I shall not enter into further particulars of what passed, but only say, I acted that part which my conscience and duty dictated, and which I deemed most likely to support the authority of Government.

I enclose for Sir George Barlow's information the copy of a paper which I understand was received yesterday from Seringapatam, and circulated in this force.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. T. MONTRESOR.

Secunderabad, 30th July 1809.

To the Officers of the Hyderabad Force.

THERE is now more occasion than ever to be upon your guard, Heads of divisions here have declared to heads of corps that it is intention of Government to evince the answer from heads of corps has been most spirited, this you may rely upon.

We cannot reconcile the assertions of Colonel Malcolm, as contained in a Letter of date the 9th, received here from Masulipatam, with measures Government have taken since his report must have been received at Madras. That in the assembly of troops at the Mount we are assured that the plan of bribing has already commenced amongst the Native Troops. This ought more and more to determine us; and Sir G. and his advisers ought to be declared enemies and traitors to their country.

All this division are ready to act.

Seringapatam, 21st July 1809.

Officers of the Hyderabad Force.

EVERY thing appears more mysterious daily. The 80th from Ceylon, and 56th from Bombay, are expected daily at Madras. The Royals are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave Madras. It is well known they would not act against us, except Tiger Conran.

The King's and Company's officers at Muttra have not only agreed to support us, but entered into a large subscription for our suspended officers. Commanding officers of divisions make no secret that Government are determined to persevere. Commanding officers of corps have given them a most spirited answer; a frigate arrived at Madras with Dispatches. Col. Hare says he will cut up the Black Mutineers; 500 pagodas monthly allowed him as table-money.

Seringapatam, 22d July.

(Private.)

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary to the Honourable the Governor.

Sir,

Bellary, 3d August 1809.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch, dated the 29th ultimo, received by express, transmitting copy of Letter of the same date to Captain Thomas Sydenham, the Resident at Hyderabad.

My Letter of yesterday, addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, will have informed the Honourable the Governor that the instructions of Government, dated the 26th ultimo have at this station, been carried into full effect.

The European officers of the corps have all moved away; their departure excited no kind of stir, and duty proceeds in the quietest and most orderly manner; the Native Officers were equally unanimous with those that are at the Mount and Madras, and if possible more strong in their assurances of attachment and resolution to support the Government and its authority.

The European officers resigned their Military functions with dignity and respect; were more prompt in their unprepared state than I could have expected; and in every thing (as far as the unfortunate circumstances will admit the expression) conducted themselves obediently, and certainly with respect.

The assurance which I have received on this occasion it is but candour to acknowledge; and my duty to speak of every man as his zeal and exertions merit. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Ogilby never having joined, or, I believe, taken any part in the present proceedings of the officers of the Army, was alone the only field officer of the Company's service in whom I could confide, and from whose information (being in the personal command of one of the corps), experience, and counsel, I confess I fully expected to derive that aid which his attachment to the Government, high rank, and his station as my second in command, ought to have afforded.

Sir David, it is true, is unwell, and has lately suffered a domestic misfortune; but neither I conceive to be any just reason (at least in this instance) which should have prevented the more active exertions of his influence and services, at a moment most arduous, when a very important object was to be secured, demanding the strenuous exertions of all men, and those he knew were few in this cause who were capable or inclined to give me that support.

I had frequent occasion to consult with Major Everard, the officer commanding His Majesty's 34th Regiment, and found his exertions most zealous, his suggestions always to the purpose, and I am most thankful for his attention and prompt attendance when often called on.

Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

I have sent orders to Gooty for carrying into effect the instructions of Government, and in order to save time I have directed Lieutenant Colonel Bowness to report his proceedings direct to the Chief Secretary of Government, and to communicate with you for the information of Sir George Barlow.

With respect to Cumbum, I have not officers sufficient, either of the Company's or His Majesty's service, to post to the corps there, should they be required to replace those now with the 1st battalion 22d Regiment; and until I am prepared to provide for that event (if necessary) it will be needless to demand the required pledge of the officers at that station.

I herewith transmit a copy of the list of the officers at Bellary suspended all military functions, together with copy of the declaration, and the tendered signatures annexed.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT CROKER, M. G. commanding.

My dear Sir,

LAST night I was favoured with your Packet, containing a memorandum respecting occurrences at Masulipatam and Hyderabad since 26th June, and nearly at the same time I received accounts from Hyderabad of Colonel Malcolm's intention to visit the Presidency, and of the late proceeding adopted by the Company's officers at Hyderabad, in addressing a Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, containing proposals for an accommodation between them and Government, which proposals were accordingly forwarded by the Colonel to be submitted to Sir George Barlow.

Affairs here seem to continue in their usual state; at Serroor a few of the officers of the Bombay Establishment correspond secretly with those of the Coast, of the Jaulna, and Hyderabad. Their Letters, it is said, are sometimes anonymous, at other times signed as by a Committee on behalf of the Bombay Army; but there is not cause to believe that any general combination exists amongst the Bombay officers, or that any Committee has been authorized to act in their behalf. Reports however prevail at Hyderabad to a contrary effect.

From one of the Numbers you have furnished me with, I perceive that Government has resolved to assemble a respectable force, as well to protect the Presidency as to afford a countenance to its proceedings. Affairs at Hyderabad, however, seem to have hastened to a crisis, and the result of the recent extraordinary steps there will be waited for with anxious solicitude.

I formerly mentioned the arrangement I had made for reaching Hyderabad with all possible expedition. The boys must be at or near the different stages by to-morrow night, when I shall start.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) B. CLOSE, Colonel.

P. S. This moment I have received your Packet of the 18th instant, containing the several Papers relative to the removal of Lieutenant General Macdowall from the command of the Army.

To Major Robert Barclay, Military Secretary.

(Signed) B. C.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary to the Honourable the Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, with, also, accompanying it, a copy of an Address from the officers of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force to Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, the officer in command of that station; and for the information of the Honourable the Governor I beg leave to state, that I yesterday morning sent for some of the senior officers belonging to and on duty at this place, who I conceived possessed some influence in the Garrison; and stated to them, by the most forcible language I could command, the danger of their situation, the error of the much to be lamented step they had resorted to; and pressing offered my recommendation that they would interest themselves with their brother officers to return to obedience and their duty, and to confide on the clemency of Government; and I should be happy to join my entreaties on the occasion; As the case regarding them now stands, bound by ties of engagement abroad, and promises of union among themselves, I greatly fear nothing can be expected by any efforts of persuasion, and no other means I have now at my command to bring them back to obedience. Of the magnitude of their dereliction from public duty, and the peril in consequence of their situation, they are well aware. Every breath of rumour and unusual occurrence, however trivial, agitate their minds, and stimulate their actions to precaution, and would even to resistance, if deemed by them any way expedient. No Tappaul having come for two days, nor any information which they so anxiously expected having arrived from Colonel Malcolm, I learn that their agitations are greatly increased, which is manifested by a communication I received this afternoon from Captain Morehouse of the Artillery company, purporting that an intimation had been given him by the Garrison that he must quit this station. Upon receiving this report from Captain Morehouse I gave him to understand that I could acknowledge no other authority but that of Government; and a short time after I received from him the enclosed note; and having duly considered all the circumstances of the case, I judged it advisable to permit him to retire, under a limitation that the distance should be short, and that he would at any moment be prepared to return at a moment's warning; every effort, however, under the present circumstances, such as I possess, shall be employed by me for the best.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. PATER,
Major Gen. com. the N. D. of the Army.

[No. 2. D.]
Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

To Major General Pater, commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

UNDER certain circumstances which I communicated to you this morning, and as I find the company of Artillery under my command perfectly inadequate to afford any assistance to Government in this Garrison, I request you will grant me permission to withdraw from the Garrison for a short time, as my remaining here will certainly be the cause of much violence and bloodshed.

(Signed) J. MOOREHOUSE,
Captain Lieutenant A.

Masulipatam, 2 August 1809.

To Lieut. Col. Barclay, Military Secretary to the honourable the Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

FOR the information of the honourable the Governor in Council I am concerned to state, that I have just been apprized of a Garrison order, of which the enclosure is a copy, published in this day's orders. My former communications to you will have prepared Government for similar events; and I lament that the like happening was beyond all power of human effort, such as I possessed, to avert.

Situated as I am, I shall studiously adopt every expedient I can to soften the consequences of that disobedience which I find is beyond my power to subdue; and with this view have lost no time in addressing a Letter upon this painful subject to the senior officer of the troops in Masulipatam. What the plans are which the Garrison means to pursue, I am ignorant of; but shall communicate to you, from time to time, every resolution and act of theirs which may come to my knowledge.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. PATER,
Major General commanding the N. D. of the Army.

Masulipatam,
3d August 1809.

Extract from the Garrison Orderly-Book of Masulipatam, dated Thursday, 3d August 1809.

"THE detachment of Artillery, the Madras European Regiment, and the 1st battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, will hold themselves in readiness for immediate field-service."

"The necessary indents for Camp Equipage, &c. &c. &c. to be sent into the Acting Commissary of Stores with as little delay as possible."

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. BOWLER, A. D. C. to General Pater.

Masulipatam,
3d August 1809.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Trichinopoly, 2d August 1809.

I HAVE the honour to communicate, for the information of the honourable the Governor, that the 6th Native Cavalry has now only one officer of the regiment remaining with it, and that is Major Nuthall, who has declared himself unable to take the field; there are two officers of the 12th, and two of the 30th attached to it, and are very useful in Garrison, but will be of little use in the field. I would therefore wish very much to have some good Cavalry officers sent, as soon as possible, to join the 6th. The 13th Regiment Native Infantry is much in want of officers, having only Captain Frith and the Adjutant doing duty with it. The 24th Native Infantry can spare officers; and I could wish that Government would order Messrs Grant, Thompson, and Harrison, to do duty with the 13th; I should have done it myself, but as they appear to dislike the charge, it will come better from Government. I have thought it necessary to order Captain Kello to Negapatam, although he signed the paper; and I could very much wish that the Adjutant of the 24th Native Infantry was sent away, as I strongly suspect him of disaffection, although I have no positive proof. I beg to recommend to the favour of Government Captains Grant and Frith; and should they be, as am informed, entitled from their service to the rank of Major, I could wish it might be given them immediately. I have forwarded herewith a Letter from an officer of His Majesty's 12th Regiment to Lieutenant Colonel Picton, which Colonel Picton gave me this morning; it speaks little in favour of the officer. I have likewise sent you an intercepted letter from Lieutenant Coombs to C. Hodgson, which I received this day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WILKINSON,
Colonel commanding Southern Division, Seringapatam.

My dear Colonel,

Seringapatam, 29th July 1809.

I HAVE only time to acquaint you that this Fort was last night taken possession of by the Company's troops, in consequence of their having received private intelligence that the Resident at Myfore had been instructed to endeavour to surprize the Fort with the Myfore troops, and put all the European officers in close confinement; a blow has in consequence been struck that must astonish the ruling power, and convince them that all their efforts to subdue the spirit that now prevails throughout the Madras Army must be fallacious.

You will, before this reaches you, have perused the Address from the Company's Army to His Majesty's troops; I think it a very proper production; but what effect it will have I shall not venture to predict.

[No. 2.D.]

Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

All the suspended officers of this Establishment now residing in Calcutta were invited to dinner by His Majesty's 14th Regiment, and all the principal inhabitants, civil and military, were invited to meet them; the Bombay Army are determined to support this, and are prepared to act accordingly. Excuse this hasty scrawl, I am almost blind, and with great difficulty write; you shall hear again from me to-morrow; so adieu, God bless you.

I remain, your sincerely obliged,
(Signed) G. DUNLEY.

To Major General Gowdie commanding the Army.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to forward for your information, a copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Doveton commanding the detachment in Berar, and copies of the Papers that accompanied it.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) THO. G. MONTRESOR, Lieut. Col
Secunderabad, 31st July 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Montresor commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, Secunderabad.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to forward for your information, and that of the officer commanding the Army in Chief, a Letter to my address, with the Resolution which accompanied it.

(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Lieut. Col. commanding detachment in Berar.
Jaulnah, 26th July 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, &c. &c.

Sir,
It is with infinite pain that the officers of the force have at length been driven to the extremity which the Paper herewith enclosed will inform you of. We deprecate any disrespect towards you in this transaction; and beg leave to assure you of our unalterable esteem, which you have so highly merited since we have had the honour of being under your command; and we beg leave to assure you that we will still continue to obey all Orders received from you, which are not injurious to the cause of the Coast Army.

(Signed) The Jaulnah Committee, for the whole of the officers.
Camp, Jaulnah, 25th July 1809.

Resolution of that part of the Hyderabad subsidiary force serving in Berar.

We, the officers of the Berar detachment, having united amongst ourselves, and also united with the rest of the Army in a Resolution to obtain redress of our grievances, the particulars of which have already been laid before Government, deem any attempt to divide us as incompatible with and destructive to that Resolution.

We shall therefore disregard every order to that effect; but we will nevertheless obey all orders addressed to us by the officer commanding this force for the interior regulations of its duty.

Horse Artillery—G. U. Poignand, Cap. Lieut.

4th regiment Native Cavalry—T. S. Palmer; B. B. Proctor, Lieut.; E. Driffield, Lieut.; P. S. Bouner, Lieut.; E. Y. Munro, Lieut.; D. Ainslie, Surg.; W. J. Erskine; J. Meredith, Lieutenant; W. Hamilton, Cornet; C. E. Duckinfield, Cadet; T. Greinhill, Cornet; J. W. Johnstone, A Surgeon; G. Maguary, Cornet; J. L. Lushington, Captain.

1st batt. 10th reg. N. I.—A. M. Davidson, Captain; G. J. Gellefpe, D^o; R. Palin, Lieut.; F. Darke, D^o; H. Newali, D^o; A. Fotheringham, Cornet; H. Walker, Lieut.; H. J. Jourdain, Lieut.

1st batt. 12th reg. N. I.—J. Pollock, Captain; S. K. Grandi, D^o; E. Conmy, Cap. Lieut.; J. Meny, Lieut.

8th N. I.—A. McLeod, Cap.; C. W. Bell, Lieut.; J. D. Burnett, D^o; C. Temple, Cornet; H. Smith, D^o; C. B. Durley, Lieut.; W. D. Baillie, D^o; H. Jones, Cornet; James Lyon, D^o; W. Greaves, D^o.

1st batt. 10th reg. N. I.—G. M. Gibson, Capt.; James Trefwell, Lieut.; W. Richardson, D^o; J. Englis, D^o; W. Slokoe, D^o; W. Shaw, D^o; Robert Bell, Lieut.; Owen Jones, Ensign; J. W. H. Howell, Captain-Lieut.; J. Morgan, Lieut.; C. Wilton, D^o; P. Robertson, D^o; August Chambers; S. W. Steel, D^o; J. Jones; H. Reid, D^o; W. J. Hall, Ensign; C. Mackintosh, D^o; W. C. Cunningham, Lieut.; J. Wakefield, Ensign.

2d batt. 17th reg. N. I.—J. H. Stewart, Major; J. D. Greenhill, Captain; J. Wahab, D^o; J. Lucas, Captain-Lieut.; R. Dalgainn, Lieut. J. Ogilvie, D^o; N. J. Haliburton, D^o; W. J. Horne, D^o; J. M. Cornuch, Lieut.; J. Hodson, D^o; J. Critchton, D^o; J. Higgins, Lieut.; J. Jackson, D^o; James Kelline, Asst. Surgeon; C. S. Williams, Ensign; H. W. Hodges, D^o; R. Tumbs, D^o; W. Allan, D^o; John Tod, D^o; C. Hopkinson, Lieut.

1st batt. 10th reg.—W. Slami, Major; H. E. O. Tailor, Captain; R. Groynone, Lieut.; E. Richardson, D^o.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) C. ADDISON, D. A. G.

[No. 2.D.]

Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Colonel Wilkinson, commanding Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 30th ultimo, to the Military Secretary to the Honourable the Governor, and to express to you his entire approbation of the honourable public zeal and firmness which have been manifested by you in the execution of his orders of the 26th ultimo, and which have equally distinguished the whole of your conduct since your appointment to the command of the Southern Division of the Army.

The behaviour of the Native Officers of the Company's troops at Trichinopoly on receiving the communications made to them under the Order of the Government of the 26th ult. has afforded to him the sweetest satisfaction, and corresponds with the opinion which he had formed of their fidelity and attachment to the Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

Fort St. George, 8th August 1809.

To Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,
I AM directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 2d instant.

The officer commanding the Army has been requested to send two officers from His Majesty's 25th Dragoons to do duty with the 6th Native Cavalry, in consequence of the opinion expressed by you in a former Letter.

If Major Nuthall declares himself incapable of taking the field you will be good enough to forward such declaration officially to the officer commanding the Army.

The officer commanding the Army has been requested to appoint Ensigns Grant, Thompson, and Harrison, of the 24th Native Infantry, to do duty with the 13th.

The Governor in Council approves of your having ordered Lieutenant Kelfo to Negapatam; and I am directed to request that you will use your discretion in adopting a similar measure with respect to the Adjutant of the 24th.

The Governor in Council would have the greatest satisfaction in publishing the promotion of Captain Grant, but the vacancy to bring him in is not yet become known to Government. Major Frith's promotion will appear immediately.

The Governor in Council requests that you will communicate to Captains Frith and Grant the high sense which he entertains of their honourable conduct.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Fort St. George,
8th August 1809.

To Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,
I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 1st instant, and to inform you that the Governor in Council entirely approves the measures therein reported with respect to the field detachment.

The Governor in Council approves and confirms the appointment of Lieutenant Nunn, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, to the situation of Assistant Quarter-Master General, and he accepts Lieutenant Cunningham's resignation of the honourable Company's service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Fort St. George,
8th August 1809.

My dear Sir,
I AM directed by Sir George Barlow to forward to you copy of a Letter from Major General Croker, under date the 2d, with two of its enclosures.

Sir George Barlow has desired me to request your attention to the disclosure made by the officers at Bellary, of the criminal pledge into which a great majority of the officers of the Army had entered, the dangerous effects of which have in a great measure been frustrated by the Order of the 26th July.

The officers at Seringapatam had, in conformity to that pledge, followed the example of the officers at Hyderabad, and had refused to allow one of the corps of that station to march on the 24th July.

I am also directed to send you copies of two Letters received to-day from Major General Pater, dated the 2d and 3d instant, with their enclosures.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. BARCLAY, Military Secretary.

To Colonel Clofe, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. I have just received your Letter of the 27th, and laid it before the Governor.

Honourable Sir,
You will have received intimation from Colonel Clofe of his departure from Hyderabad, and that the duties of this Residency have devolved on me during his absence. As I deem it my duty in the present juncture to afford you, honourable Sir, every information in my power, tending to support the authority of your Government, I shall, whenever circumstances

[No. 2. D.]
Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

* Quere

stances relating thereto come to my knowledge, do myself the honour of addressing you in this private form, more especially as I was advised by Colonel Close even to detail to you the common reports in circulation here, with the grounds on which I may think them entitled to credit, or otherwise.

It has been probably stated to you, that the officers of the Madras Army, who are at present engaged in measures adverse to legal authorities, hold out their reliance on the support of the Army of Bombay; certain it is, that a Letter from the Jaulna force was addressed to Jorore, as if in reply to a Letter from a committee of Bombay officers at the latter place, but it probably was held out as a bait, since it appears to me that no unanimity of opinion prevails there on the proceedings of the Madras officers; and had a committee assembled among so many young men, with whom I hold constant intercourse, the secret would not have been * a reply to some individual who took upon himself to answer for general sentiments. These being but surmises, with no sure foundation, I ought to apologize for troubling you with them.

I shall now state a point related in a Letter from an officer at Jaulna to a gentleman here, on the news of the refractory conduct of the officers at Masulipatam. Colonel Fletcher harangued his corps, to induce their volunteering to march immediately to their aid, but could not induce a man to turn out. This step is spoken of with great disapprobation by some, if not most of the officers at Jaulna, as well from its ill success, as from their asserted wish to conceal from the Sepoys all knowledge of the state of affairs, at least in so official a mode.

I am the more disposed to credit this statement, as it is a communication on the spot from a person in the habit of corresponding with the gentleman from whom my knowledge is derived, as it is couched in terms of vexation at the folly of the measure.

It is material to know this, that there does not appear to exist that security of the support of the Sepoys assumed by the officers in their propositions, whether we advert to their intention of keeping the motive of their measures secret, or to the result of one direct to the Native troops.

I remain, honourable Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed)

CLOLWORTHY GAWAN.

To the honourable Sir G. Barlow, K. B.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE this day had the honour to receive your Dispatch of the 26th ultimo, upon which I immediately took measures to ascertain what might probably be the result of my proposing the enclosed Declaration for the signature of the Company's officers at this station.

My information is derived from so respectable a source, that I feel it incumbent on me to state to Government, that I have the strongest reason to believe that scarcely one officer in this cantonment would sign the paper, as it would bind him to act against the rest of the Army, which they are determined not to do.

There may be some few whose inclinations would lead them to sign it, but they are deterred by the great majority, who are of an opposite opinion. I am also given to understand, that even a proposal of the kind would most probably produce an open and immediate revolt.

Under these circumstances, I hope that the honourable the Governor in Council will approve of my communicating this to him previous to my taking any further steps, as I conceive my means to be totally inadequate to enforce the orders which I have received. There are, at this moment, seven battalions of Sepoys, two of Pioneers, with a company and a half of Artillery, in this Division, through the whole of which force I have no doubt that the same sentiments prevail.

To carry the Orders of Government into effect against this numerous body I have only one regiment (His Majesty's 19th) in which I can place any confidence; and I shall be sorry to attempt any strong measure without a certainty of carrying it through.

Under the circumstances which at present attend the situation of the 19th Regiment I must beg leave again to express what I did in a former Letter to Government, that I greatly fear we shall not be able to contribute that assistance which it is our wish to do, being at such a distance from any other corps whose steadiness can be depended upon.

If I might be allowed to offer an opinion at a crisis so serious as the present, I should think a junction of the 19th Regiment with the 12th and 30th at Trichinopoly, or with any other of His Majesty's regiments, might be attended with very beneficial consequences.

If after this statement it is still the opinion of the honourable the Governor in Council that the measures contained in your Dispatch should be attended to, I shall certainly use my endeavours to enforce them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

P. STUART, Lieut. Col. commanding in Travancore.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of the two Letters addressed to me by Mr. Falconar, Chief Secretary to Government, dated 26th July 1809, and of your Letter without date, but stated in the first paragraph, to have been written on the following day, the former yesterday, and the latter to-day.

The

[No. 2. D.]
Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

The first circumstance which occurred to me, was the probability that the Government was not aware of the profound quiet at present in Malabar and Canara, and the great mutual confidence which exists between Major Vernon, who commanded the 2d battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry stationed here, and me, and which will tend most materially to the preservation of so desirable an understanding throughout the command.

This consideration induced me to have a communication with Major Vernon upon honour of mutual secrecy, in which he told me, that if the contents of Falconar's Letter were made public he could not answer for the consequence, but rather dreaded a mutiny of the Sepoys, whose minds have been from time to time kept in a state of irritation by itinerant emissaries.

I then observed to him, that I thought he and I had it in our power by pursuing moderate measures to do a great service to the State; and that I wished to know if he would, on condition of my suspending the execution of my Orders until honoured with further ones from Government, give me his word of honour to abstain from any unauthorized proceeding, of this he has given me the fullest assurance, and upon his honour do I rely for the Governor's pardon for not carrying into execution the Orders which I have received.

The season is such that no movement of troops can take place; nothing can be done, at least, certainly not before I have an answer to this. I beg of the honourable the Governor to consider the Order can be carried into execution in fourteen days hence, as well as to-day.

I could not collect from Major Vernon any thing to give hope that he would sign the required declaration of fidelity to Government, nor did he give me reason to suppose that he could utterly reject it in all its points of view.

I have every right to believe, that if the declaration is not proposed every thing will remain quiet in these Provinces, but the moment it is pressed upon the officers they will refuse it, and from that moment the Sepoys will be in open mutiny.

By the time I receive the Government Orders in answer to this the Sepoys will have heard of the obedience of their comrades at the Presidency and the neighbouring camp, which must necessarily be conducive to their following the same line of conduct, and which in all human probability will have produced the happiest effects throughout the Army.

There I rest the case, relying upon the indulgence of the Governor. Had there not been this confidence between Major Vernon and myself, I could have carried the order into execution as soon as the necessary arrangements had been made, although well aware that an immediate rupture would have ensued between the 80th Regiment and the Artillery, and 12th Native Regiment.

Should any occurrence call for violent exertion in the support of Government before I am honoured with further commands, I will not hesitate in adopting them, but I do not think there is the least probability of such.

This goes by Seringapatam, and a Duplicate by Paul Ghaut. I shall transmit a Triplicate and a Quadruplicate by the same routes to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding.

Cannanore, 2d August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel the honourable P. Stuart.

Sir,

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 1st instant, and to desire that you will immediately carry into execution the Orders of Government contained in my Letter of the 26th ultimo.

After having executed those Orders at Quilon, you will proceed if necessary with any part of your force to the other stations in your division, for the purpose of carrying the Orders of Government into effect at those stations.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR.

Fort St. George, 9th August 1809.

Lieutenant Colonel the honourable P. Stuart.

Sir,

I AM directed by Sir George Barlow to acquaint you that the Orders of the 26th July have been carried into execution by Major General Croker, at Bellary, and by Lieut. Col. Gibbs, at Bangalore; that few of the Company's officers at the former station, and not one at the latter, signed the declaration required, but that every one of those who refused their signatures at both the stations submitted to the other terms of the Orders with the utmost propriety, and left the Cantonments immediately, preparatory to their proceeding to the places on the sea coast allotted for their future residence.

Colonel Wilkinson has also carried the same Orders into effect at Trichinopoly. He found a considerable number of officers who signed the declaration, but the suspicious conduct of some of those who refused to sign it induced him to march them away from the Cantonment to the distance of 30 miles under a guard.

When the Orders were explained to the Native Officers at the three principal stations abovementioned, they to a man professed their loyalty and attachment to the Government, and their readiness to obey such officers as might be placed over them, as well as to proceed on any service that might be required, in terms still stronger and more expressive than those which I had the honour of stating to you had been employed on a similar occasion by the Native Officers of the corps in this Garrison, and in camp near St. Thomas' Mount.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Major General Croker, Colonel Wilkinfon, and Colonel Gibbs, proceeded immediately to replace the Staff Officers, and to appoint others from His Majesty's regiment under their immediate command to the charge of the Native Corps whose proper officers had been removed, and they all report that the duties in their respective stations were going on as regularly as ever.

The reports from all other stations are uniform as to the loyalty and attachment of the Native Troops, and Sir George Barlow does not entertain the smallest doubt of a similar result whenever the appeal is made to the troops in Travancore. He considers that your own regiment is sufficient for enabling you to enforce the Orders of the 26th July, among the corps in the Cantonment of Quilon, and that having done so there, and placed a few officers of His Majesty's 10th regiment in charge of the Native Corps, you may, with perfect safety and advantage to the service, move to all the other stations in Travancore for the same purpose. I have further the pleasure to acquaint you that orders have been dispatched to day to Colonel Wilkinfon to march upon Travancore with the flank companies of the 12th regiment, the 30th regiment, and a proportion of Native Troops, by the route of Dindigul, Madura, and Palamcottah, for your support.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY, M. Sec.

Lieutenant Colonel Forbes,

Fort St. George, 9th August 1809.

Sir,
I AM directed by Sir George Barlow to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 2d and 3d instant, and to express to you his entire approbation of the zeal and firmness shown by you in carrying into execution at Bellary the Orders of the Governor in Council, dated the 26th July last, and his confirmation of all the arrangements and appointments which you have reported.

Sir George Barlow has been concerned to observe how little assistance you had received from Lieutenant Colonel Sir David Ogilby on so trying an occasion; and he requests that you will convey to Major Everard, of His Majesty's 34th regiment, his warmest thanks for the zeal and activity with which he supported you in carrying the Orders of Government into execution. Sir George Barlow has further directed me to request that if your Orders to Lieutenant Colonel Bowness are not promptly and effectually obeyed by that officer, that you will proceed to Gooty in the first place, and afterwards to the other stations in your division, carrying such an European force with you as will enable you to put the Orders of Government in execution at every place. This will render it necessary for you to make further application to Major Everard for officers for the third, and to take charge of the other Native corps of the division, in the event of all their officers refusing to sign the declaration; but from the zeal which that officer has already displayed in the public service Sir George Barlow entertains no doubt of his finding the means of complying with all your demands of that nature, without any permanent inconvenience to His Majesty's service.

Sir George Barlow has observed, with the greatest satisfaction, the loyalty and attachment of the Native officers at Bellary, which corresponds exactly with what had been manifested by those at Trichinopoly, Vellore, and Bangalore, and which he entertains no doubt will be found universal whenever the appeal is made to the rest of the Native Army.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

R. BARCLAY, Military Secretary.

Major General Croker, &c. &c. &c.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Letter of the 1st instant this morning, at the same moment with the enclosed Letters and Papers from the commanding officer of Dindigul. In compliance with the orders of the honourable the Governor in Council I shall proceed direct to Dindigul, and after enforcing* the post of the 2d battalion of the 16th Native Infantry which is there, I shall proceed to the southward. As the four companies of the 2d battalion of the 16th Native Infantry are not arrived, nor any account of their having marched, I shall be obliged to leave near four hundred Sepoys at Trichinopoly, to do Garrison duty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. WILKINSON, Colonel commanding Southern Division.

To Colonel Wilkinfon, commanding Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAD the honour this morning to receive by express your Letter of the 31st ultimo, with its enclosures, and in reply have to inform you that there is not a corps in His Majesty's or honourable Company's service more attached to the interests or more willing to exert themselves for the welfare of their king and country.

Agreeably to your instructions, I convened a meeting of the officers, and have now the honour to transmit a Declaration signed by every officer here, which I hope you will conceive a sufficient assurance of our loyalty and attachment.

As you directed, I have transmitted by express to the officer commanding the two companies at Madura your Letter and its accompaniments for his guidance, who will of course transmit to you the sentiments of the officers at that station.

(Signed)

D. MACDOWALL,

Major 2d bat. 16th regt. N. I. and commanding Dindigul.

Dindigul, 3d August 1809.

We, the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's 2d battalion 16th regiment, do in the most solemn manner declare upon our word of honour as British officers, that we will support the interests of our king and honourable masters, but as human nature revolts at the idea of a hostile contention with our brethren in arms, and intimate friends and relations, which so indefinite a pledge as the one received would oblige us to, we hope this will be sufficient to assure you of our loyalty and attachment to our king and the honourable East India Company.

(Signed) D. Macdowall, Major; P. B. Man, E. Chitty, Captains; J. Williamfon, C. Hall, F. D. Saunders, J. Watfon, J. H. Willows, M. C. Hanter, J. Barnes, Lieutenants; Samuel Hadder, Ensign; William Jones, Assistant Surgeon.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J. POWELL,

Major of Brigade.

Dindigul, 3d August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel R. Barclay Military Secretary to the honourable the Governor.

Sir,

Bellary, 5th August 1809.

THE Resolution of Government on the place of residence of the officers who may be removed from the exercise of their Military functions, as communicated in your Letter of the 20th ultimo, has been published at this station; and I have now the honour to report for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, that the officers of the Artillery, 2d battalion 7th Regiment, and 1st battalion 9th Regiment, suspended and reported in my Dispatch of the 2d instant, have all fixed on Negapatam, which they choose as their residence, and they will proceed thence as soon as they can procure carriage for their baggage.

The immediate departure of the staff officers removed from the exercise of Military authority would be attended with very considerable inconvenience to the public service. Captains W. Coote, Campbell, and John Campbell, have however chosen Pondicherry as their place of residence, and will repair to that station with as little delay as circumstances will admit. Captain Stewart having respectfully tendered his resignation of the service, has already solicited permission to proceed direct to the Presidency to return to England.

In consequence of the Orders conveyed in your Letter, dated the 1st instant, (just received,) I have appointed Mr. William Jackson, Conductor of Ordnance at Bellary, to act as Lieutenant Fireworker, and to join and do duty with the company of Artillery at this station; he has been brought up as an Artilleryman, and is a most correct and valuable officer in his line.

I have the satisfaction of saying every thing goes on here regularly and quietly.

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed)

R. CROKER, M. G. commanding.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Fort St. George.

IN compliance with orders I received from Major General Croker commanding the ceded districts, in a Letter dated the 3d instant, covering several Papers and Instructions, I assembled on the following morning the whole of the Company's officers at this garrison, and explained to them particularly the purport of them, as I thought it advisable to give them time to reflect upon them until the day after; they again met, and the above-mentioned Papers were again read and explained; after mature deliberation their sentiments were committed to the Paper which accompanies this.

I am well assured, neither the officers of the 1st battalion 25th Regiment, or Captain Taylor of the 2d battalion of Artillery, have been concerned, either directly or indirectly, in any of the irregular proceedings reported to have been in circulation throughout the Army.

I beg leave to acquaint you the officers whose names are inserted in the accompanying Paper will proceed early to-morrow morning to Gurrildinny, a small village, twenty-one miles south of Gooty.

I took the earliest opportunity of assembling the Native Officers of the 1st battalion 25th regiment, and am happy to add I have every confidence in their zeal and attachment to Government.

(Signed)

GEO. BOWNESS, Lieut. Col.

Gooty, 5th August 1809.

We, the undersigned officers of the Garrison of Gooty, having maturely considered and deliberated upon the papers read to us by Lieut. Col. Bowness, commanding, beg leave most respectfully to state that we conceive them tending to disunite us from our Brother Officers of the Coast Army in a respectful application for a redress of grievances; at the same time we conceive it a duty we owe to ourselves to declare that we have at all times evinced a sense of duty to our honourable Employers, our King, and Country.

(Signed) R. Taylor, Captain, 2d batt. Art.—C. Aleves, S. Major, 1st batt. 25th reg. N. I. —Thos. Butcell, Captain; S. S. Gummer, Captain-Lieutenant; Thos. Oliver, Lieutenant; W. Lodley, D°; W. Henoe, D°; R. S. Cotton, D°; P. Snowden, D°; Geo. Bogs, D°; M. Bonert, Ensign; Thy. Thompson, D°; A. Ranker, D°.

To Major General Pater.

Sir,

YOUR Letters under date the have been received and laid before the honourable the Governor. On a mature consideration of the whole course of the proceedings that have occurred at Malulipatam, it appears to the Governor to be a subject of regret that some decided

No. 2 D.]

Enclosure,
No. 30,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

cided endeavours were not employed to carry into effect the Orders of Government of the 26th ult. and to separate the men from the interests of officers who are in a state of rebellion to the authority of their country. The unsuccessful result of such an attempt could not be more adverse to the public interests than the actual state of affairs at Masulipatam, while the most solid advantages would have ensued from its proper execution. These considerations induce the Government to desire that you will carry the Orders of Government of the 26th ultimo into effect, at every hazard, if the troops should have still remained at Masulipatam. If the Garrison of Masulipatam should have marched from that place, it will be the object of your exertions to prevent their being joined by any of the other corps in the Division; and it will be proper that you should address the officers commanding those corps, calling upon them, in the strongest terms, by their duty and allegiance, to maintain their present positions, and resist every proposition to join the revolted troops. It will also be proper that you should proceed in person to Ellore, Samulcottah, and the Vizagapatam Districts, and employ the most strenuous endeavours to retain the troops at those stations in a state of obedience to Government, appealing to the fidelity and zeal of the men, if the European Officers should have adopted the resolution to act against the State. In the present state of affairs the most decided and vigorous measures are indispensably necessary to the maintenance of the public authority; and the Government trust that you will employ every possible exertion to suppress the sedition which prevails among the troops under your command.

In the event of the Forts of Masulipatam being entirely abandoned, the Government desire that you will provide for its occupation in communication with the civil authority, by means of the Police and Sibbandy Establishments in the district, making such an increase to their numbers as may be necessary.

Fort St. George, 10th August 1809.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, that on receipt of your Dispatch of the 27th ultimo, I determined immediately to assemble the officers of the Company's service at the station, and inform them of the Orders of Government.

I accordingly did so this morning; read to them the instructions I had received, and recommended strongly the line of conduct they ought to pursue; they were perfectly respectful, and requested a short time to consider the business.

They then acquainted me, that as the order which I had communicated to them required a declaration from them to the purport of the paper accompanying it, they wished I would substitute the one which they then presented in lieu of the other, as the purport of the pledge which they then gave me, signed by every officer in the Cantonment, declared their sentiments of supporting Government and obeying its orders, with, as it appears to me, no material alterations from the other. I agreed to forward it and wait the declaration of Government.

I sincerely hope it may meet with approbation, considering the ferment and irritation of the times.

I am happy also in being able to mention that the officers stationed at this place have expressed to me their disapprobation of the precipitate measures adopted by the Hyderabad force, which I hope to be able to express to you more fully to-morrow.

They have pledged themselves to me solemnly that no steps whatever shall be taken by them in any respect without my sanction, until an answer to this Letter arrives from Government.

I am sorry, however, to state what has been reported to me to-day, that in consequence of the late orders for the march of two corps from this station, a considerable degree of murmuring and discontent has taken place among the Sepoys, from their not having received their Hutting-money; that in consequence of this, and their having been at a great expence in bringing back their families, which had been sent away previous to the campaign, and the late period of receiving their pay here, which is seldom before the latter end of the 2d month; they are most of them in great distress. Complaints from Sepoys I am informed are very unusual, and I should think at such a period as this the cause of them ought to be removed as soon as possible.

I have thought it expedient under all circumstances to order the march of the 1st battalion 2d, and 1st battalion 4th regiment to their destination, as ordered by the Quarter Master General, as soon as money can be procured to settle their arrears.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. STUART,

Lieut. Col. commanding in Travencore.

Quilon, 3d August 1809.

We, the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's service do, in the most solemn manner, declare upon our words of honour, as British officers, that we are generally and individually animated by sentiments of the purest loyalty and attachment to our King and Country, are ready and willing, under every circumstance, to support their interests at the expence of our lives, and to obey the orders and support the authority of the Government of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of our Commissions, as more fully explained in paragraphs 60th, 61st, 63d, 64th, 72d, 74th, to the 80th inclusive, of the Letter from the Right honourable the Governor

Governor General in Council to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, under date Fort William, 27th May 1809.

(Signed) W. Hargrave, Lieut. 4th N. I.; W. Williams, Lieut. 1st batt. 4th regt.; Henry Skeen, Lieut. 1st batt. 4th N. R.; J. Jones, Lieut. D°; Alex. M^e Leod, Capt. 2d batt. 9th regt.; H. Wep, Ensign, D°; Alex. Balmain, Capt. 7th regt.; Le Rose, Lieut. D°; Tho^s Authur, Ensign, D°; Tho^s Ahmuty, 2d batt. 10th regt.; J. J. Backintosh, Capt. Artillery; C. Sudisten, Lieut. 2d batt. 9th regt.; C. Elphinstone, Lieut. D°; E. Osborn, Lieut. D°; E. Blackman, Lieut. D°; A. M^e Kenzie, Lieut. D°; Geo. Vald, Lieut. D°; R. Swyen, Lieut. D°; John Dame, Ensign, D°; P. R. Thordick, Ensign, D°; D. M. Andrew; W. Harris, Lieut.; Geo. Moore, Lieut.; J. Dabzul, Lieut. 4th regt.; W. Robertson, Capt. 4th regt.; M. Campbell; R. Hol, Major, 4th regt. N. I.; D. Hewall, Capt. 4th N. R.; Rich^d Burn, Capt. 1st batt. 2d regt.; G. Pepper, Capt. D°; S. J. Hodgson, Lieut. D°; W. Gordon Tharrit, Lieut. 2d batt. 9th regt. N. I.; J. Prendergast, Lieut. D°; W. C. Nidham, Lieut. D°; J. Roger, Lieut. D°; W. Horsky Bowley, Lieut. D°; R. Marktoiz, Ensign, D°; Geo. Stott, Ensign, D°; Cha^s Gahagan, Capt. Artillery; H. Sargent, Ensign, D°; A. Hammond, Lieut. 1st batt. 4th regt.; H. Wallis, Ensign, D°; R. Fringle, Ensign, D°; A. Sibbald, Ensign, D°; John Payne, Ensign, D°; J. Hicks, Lieut. 2d batt. 9th regt. N. I.; M. M. Houghton, Assistant Surgeon, Artillery; J. Dalgauns, Lieut. 7th regt. N. I.

Sir,

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 3d instant to the Chief Secretary to Government, with an enclosure, and to repeat to you his commands, that you will, without any delay whatever, or without any further reference, require from the officers of the Company's service under your command their unqualified signature to the Declaration which accompanied the Orders of the 26th July last, and in the event of their refusing to sign it that you will carry those Orders fully into effect, by removing those officers from the execution of their Military functions, and that you will cause them to proceed with all practicable dispatch to the limits assigned in subsequent Orders for their residence, supplying their places in the best manner that you can by officers of His Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

R. BARCLAY.

Lieutenant Colonel the honourable P. Stuart, &c. &c.

Enclosure, No. 31.

To the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B.

Honourable Sir,

I DO myself the honour to acquaint you that I reached Hyderabad yesterday morning. Having made a full report of my immediate proceedings at this place to the officer commanding the Army in Chief, I beg leave to refer you to that report for detailed information of the circumstances which took place yesterday noon in the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

I understand that those events produced considerable agitation amongst the Company's officers at this station; their committee continued their deliberations till a late hour in the evening, and I find from Colonel Montresor that they dispatched a summons to Jaulna for the immediate march towards Hyderabad of the whole of the Berar detachment. They also seem to expect that the detachment will be headed by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton. I have reason to believe that the summons which was formerly sent for the march of a certain portion of the troops at Jaulna, was revoked in consequence of the remonstrances of Colonel Montresor, and of a Letter from Captain Sydenham to Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, which was read to the officers here by Colonel Montresor. But it is strongly to be apprehended that the present orders will not be complied with by the officer at Jaulna.

From the information which I this morning received from Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, it appears probable that the Company's troops here, after having been joined by their associates from Jaulna, will move towards Masulipatam, or some other station in the Carnatic as circumstances may hereafter suggest.

Whilst I was writing this Dispatch I received from the Company's officers a Letter, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, directing me in positive terms to leave the vicinity of this place in the course of the day. I had reason to expect such a requisition from them; and I had intended to permit them to place me in confinement; but from the tenor of Colonel Barclay's secret Dispatch of the 22d instant, which I only received last night, it appearing to be the intention of Government to require my service with the force that is to be sent in this direction, I thought proper to comply with the requisition which was sent to me.

The result of yesterday's proceedings convinced me that I must despair of being able to bring back the Company's troops, either at this place or at Jaulna, to a sense of their duty, without having recourse to actual force of arms; and this impression is further confirmed by intelligence which I have just received, that the European officers this morning imparted their situation and design to the Native troops under their command, and that the Native troops assisted the European officers in the most solemn manner of their obedience and attachment.

[No. 2 D.]

Enclosure,
No. 31,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

[No. 2.D.]

Enclosure,
No. 31,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

I judged it of importance to inquire of Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, whether in the event of the Company's troops leaving this station, and marching towards the Carnatic, they would permit His Majesty's Regiment to remain at Hyderabad without taking any means of disabling it. The Colonel seemed confidently of opinion, that in the event of which I alluded, the Company's troops would not offer any molestation to His Majesty's Regiment; my object in making this inquiry was with a view to the future security of the Residency of the Court, and the means of furnishing such a reinforcement to the Military station near the capital, as might enable the Resident to support the national interests in these territories, until the state of affairs became more tranquil.

But since the receipt of Lieutenant Colonel Barclay's Dispatch of the 22d of July, it has occurred to me, that if circumstances should delay the march of the whole of the Subsidiary Force into the Carnatic, and that in the interim the force destined to act in the Deccan be put into motion towards the Kistnah, it is to be apprehended that the disaffected corps here would unite their efforts against His Majesty's regiment, and would endeavour to destroy it.

Allowing sufficient time for the communication of the summons which has been dispatched to Jaulna, the preparation of the troops there for movement, and their march to Hyderabad at this season of the year, they could scarcely effect their junction in this quarter before the 1st of September. It is probable that the force destined to act in the Deccan could not assemble at any point on the Kistnah before that period; by which time the Company's troops collected at Hyderabad would amount to about 300 Artillerymen, 1,200 Cavalry, 5,800 Native Infantry, with 30 pieces of Cannon, of which 14 are drawn by horses.

In the report which I have made to the officer commanding the Army in Chief, I expressed my intention of remaining at this Residency until I should be furnished with further instructions for my conduct; but having judged it advisable to comply with the requisition of the officers here to remove from this quarter, I propose to retire gradually towards Poona, by which plan any Dispatches that may be addressed to me will readily reach me on the road, if directed, under cover, to Captain Sydenham.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Hyderabad, 4th August 1809.

(Signed)

B. CLOSE.

To Colonel Close, Resident at Poona.

Sir,

THE officers of the Hyderabad force having considered your conduct yesterday in execution of the Orders of Government as highly prejudicial to that confidence which subsists between the Sepoys and their officers, and subversive of that discipline they are anxious to maintain, they do declare, that your presence in the vicinity of this cantonment, after such conduct, must be dispensed with; and they hereby direct you to leave the place in the course of this day, lest more unpleasant decisive measures should be necessary.

We are, Sir,

The officers of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Cantonment,
4th August 1809.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

Br CLOSE, Colonel.

To Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that in obedience to the Orders of the honourable the Governor in Council of the 14th July, I proceeded towards Hyderabad, and left Poona in the morning of the 29th instant. On the road I received several private communications from Captain Sydenham, from which it was evident that the aspect of affairs in the cantonment of Secunderabad did not become more favourable, on the contrary, rumours of the movement of troops from Jaulna to Hyderabad were prevalent, and the minds of officers in Secunderabad were agitated by different reports of the determination of Government to enforce obedience to its authority. It appeared to Captain Sydenham, that considerable jealousy and apprehension had been excited by my appointment to the command of the Subsidiary Force, as the object of that measure was ascribed by the officers to a design on the part of Government to employ my influence with the Native troops for the purpose of separating them from their European officers. A Letter from Captain Sydenham, stating that Colonel Montresor had learned, with great concern, that the officers had dispatched a Letter to me, to acquaint me, that they would not admit of my assuming the command of the force without a formal declaration of my sentiments and intentions; that a deputation from the officers would meet me previously to my arrival, for the purpose of ascertaining my sentiments, on which would depend their obeying or not obeying my orders. In consequence of the remonstrances which were addressed to the senior officers by Colonel Montresor, it was at length determined that I should be permitted to come on to the Residency, where I was to be met by a deputation from the officers.

As I still advanced towards Hyderabad an Hircarrah delivered into my hands the Letter from the officers alluded to by Colonel Montresor. It expressed a high respect for my character and talents, and a confidence in the weight of my influence at Madras, in accomplishing a reconciliation between the Government and the Army. The object of the Letter was simply to let me know that my services were not required in a Military capacity as commandant of the force, but that in conjunction with Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm I might be useful at the Presidency in promoting their cause, they therefore recommended me to pursue my journey to Madras, but in any event to halt at one stage from Hyderabad. A Paper of proposals containing five articles, which they termed their ultimatum, and similar to the Paper that had been transmitted to Madras, was subjoined to their Letter.

It

[No. 2.D.]

Enclosure,
No. 31,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

It is proper that I should here remark, that looking to the motives which led to my appointment to the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, I always considered it to be an object of primary and essential importance to endeavour by every means in my power to proceed to the Cantonment for the purpose of showing myself to the troops, and assuming the command of them in person; under this impression, it was my determination to have pursued my way to the Cantonment, even if the remonstrances of Colonel Montresor had not superseded, in effect, the Letter from the officers, desiring me to stop at one stage short of Hyderabad.

On my arrival at Pullum Churroo, I had the pleasure to meet Captain Sydenham, who had advanced to that place for the purpose of affording me every information in his possession regarding the troops at Secunderabad. On our meeting, Captain Sydenham delivered to me a Packet to my address from Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, containing a copy of the Chief Secretary's Letter to Colonel Wilkinson, regarding the system of measures to be pursued for the purpose of bringing to a test the sentiments of the officers towards the Government of Fort St. George. Lieutenant Colonel Barclay's Letter ascribed the effect produced by the application of those measures to the Company's troops in the Garrison at Fort St. George, and in Camp at the Mount.

Before I left Pullum Churroo I had intimated to Colonel Montresor my wish to see him, Lieutenant Colonel Gore, and the officers of the general staff, on my arrival at the Residency. This morning Captain Sydenham and myself came from Pullum Churroo to the Residency, escorted by a party of Moghul Horse, which his Highness the Nizam had sent to receive me.

Soon after I had reached the Residency I was waited upon by Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, Lieutenant Colonel Gore, and the officers of the general staff, with the Subsidiary Force.

I took Colonel Montresor into a private apartment, and communicated to him the orders which I had received for the regulation of my conduct. I pointed out to him that I thought the nature of my orders left me no discretionary power, and no option but that of asserting the authority with which I was invested. That having been called to the command of the Subsidiary Force, under circumstances of peculiar delicacy and importance, and having quitted Poona for the express purpose of carrying into effect the measures of Government with regard to the troops, I conceived that I could not fulfil the expectations of Government without venturing, at all hazards, to place myself at the head of the troops.

It appeared to Lieutenant Colonel Montresor to be very doubtful whether the officers would permit me to enter the Cantonment, or whether my remonstrances to the Native troops would induce them to abandon the cause of their European officers. Without refusing weight to those objections, I told him that my experience of the character and disposition of the Native troops, the persuasion of my name being long known, and the successful result of the late experiment at and near the Presidency, rendered me rather confident of the probable effect of my immediate presence in front of the Native Corps before they could be put under arms.

It occurred to me that by first proceeding to the Barracks of His Majesty's European Regiment, putting it under arms, and marching it to the Head-Quarters of the force, my object in appearing in front of the Native Corps might be attained with the greatest security. This plan being proposed to Colonel Montresor, he declared his persuasion, that if I first appeared at the quarters of His Majesty's regiment, the vigilance, jealousy, and agitation which existed amongst the officers were such, that the Line of Native Infantry, with the Artillery, would be instantly under arms and prepared for a contest. He stated that the distance from the Barracks of the King's Regiment to the right and nearest part of the Line, being about three quarters of a mile, rendered the plan which had occurred to me still less practicable. On taking these and other circumstances into consideration it appeared to me on the whole, that the most likely mode of ensuring success to the object which I had in view, was to enter the Cantonment at a central point, and halting in front of the Line of one of the Native Corps, to await the arrival of the senior officers.

It was therefore resolved that I should proceed without loss of time to the Cantonment, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, Lieutenant Colonel Gore, and the officers of the staff, and escorted by a troop of Cavalry from the Residency.

As I was about to depart, Major Neale waited upon me for the purpose of intimating that the commanding officers of corps were in their road to the Residency, and wished to know when it would be convenient for me to receive them. I sent for Major Neale, and told him that I had been appointed to the command of the Subsidiary Force; that I had received the command from Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, and that I was about to proceed to the Cantonment, where I should be happy to receive the heads of corps. Major Neale appeared strongly affected at meeting me, and expressed the greatest anxiety respecting the resolution of Government on their late proposals. I replied, that I had been made acquainted with the pleasure of Government subsequently to its receipt of those proposals; that I should speak to him on that subject when I met the officers in Cantonment, and that I thought my communication was calculated to satisfy them.

In pursuance of the scheme above stated, I proceeded to the Cantonment. The main picket got under arms and saluted me as I passed on, entering the Cantonment, and halting in front of the lines of the 2d battalion 16th regiment. There was every appearance of tranquillity throughout the line. I desired the Deputy Adjutant-General to acquaint the heads of corps that I was prepared to receive them. The troops of cavalry drew up near me, and having occasion to pass them, I looked at them individually, and each saluted as I passed. While the Deputy Adjutant-General was absent, Major Neale and Major Deacon came up to me. The Deputy Adjutant-General at length returned, to tell me, that he had delivered

[No. 2.D.]
Enclosure,
No. 31,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

my message to the other field officers, who had given no reply to it. I sent him a second time, with a similar message, and he returned without being able to procure any answer from them. About this time an officer near me observed that the Artillerymen were manning their guns. I now despaired of seeing any more of the field officers; and as Major Neale was the senior Company's officer with the force, and the commandant of the regiment of Cavalry, and as the appearance and demeanour of both this officer and Major Deacon inspired me with hope that they would listen favourably to what I had to communicate to them, I thought no time ought to be lost in making them acquainted with the measure proposed by Government. I read to them the declaration of their sentiments, to which it was expected they should subscribe. I said that it was of course unnecessary for me to dwell upon the desperate situation in which their late proceedings had reduced them; for they must be well aware that they had placed themselves in hostility against His Majesty's Crown, the Laws of their Country, and their own Government of Fort St. George; that in this situation it was absolutely necessary that the Government should ascertain the sentiments and principles of its officers, in order that the loyal and faithful should be distinguished from those who were indisposed to support the authority of Government; that of course it would be most satisfactory to the Government to find its officers willing to subscribe to the proposed declaration; but such was the consideration of Government for any feeling of difficulty to which they might conceive themselves subjected from pledges, or promises that an alternative was held out by which they could retire from the further exercise of Military functions until the situation of affairs, and the temper of their own minds would admit of their being employed with advantage to the State. They replied that they had looked forward with strong expectation to the acceptance by Government of their late proposals, and that the present measure did not offer any security to their brother officers at Masulipatam: they also observed that all the officers of the Army were firmly united by common bonds, from which they could not separate without redress. To this point I immediately answered that a large portion of their brother officers had already accepted of one of the alternatives proffered to them, and therefore there was now a fair and honourable opening for them to retire from the unhappy cause in which they were engaged.

They then urged the necessity of being allowed time to consult their brother officers, and to deliberate upon the proposal which had been explained to them. I replied that I was instructed to make a distinct proposal to them, and that I had no authority to admit of delay for consultation.

After this a great deal of anxious conversation passed between us; during which I repeatedly pressed Major Neale to accept of the proposal which was made to him. I brought to his recollection the long period of his service, his rank, his peculiar situation in the force; and I urged him to avail himself of this occasion to return with honour to the bosom of his country. The Major seemed deeply affected by this last appeal to his feelings, and lamented the impossibility of his submitting to either alternative.

I then expressed my concern, that the authority of the Government had been rejected and spurned at by the European officers of the force. I said that I had other instructions, and now felt myself at liberty to communicate direct with every native soldier in the Cantonment. During the time that was occupied by this conversation, a considerable number of the men, and apparently the followers of the corps, ranged themselves between us and the barracks, and appeared to observe what was going on. I immediately turned to the troop of cavalry, and addressed them nearly to the following effect: "That they must be well convinced of the allegiance which was due to the Government which they served; that I was the senior officer of the troops appointed by the authority of Government, and that in that capacity it was necessary for them to obey my orders; that Major Neale, their commanding officer, and certain other European officers, had entered into a dispute with the Government, upon points which were entirely personal to themselves; that the points in dispute did not relate to the present moment, but would be adjusted at some future period." They listened to me with attention, drew up towards me, and appeared to assent to what I had said. At this moment I observed the Sepoys of the 2d battalion 16th regiment rushing out of their place of arms, and forming in divisions immediately before me. The European officers were exerting themselves to form the divisions with regularity. I then beckoned to the cavalry to follow me, and rode into the divisions, calling upon the Native officers to let me know why the men had taken to their arms, and what was the cause of their agitation and alarm. I told them that I was their leader and their friend; that the Government was their support; and that as I was appointed to be their leader by the Government I called upon them to look up to me alone, and to obey my orders; to stand fast, and by no means to move; one Native officer in particular I took by the shoulder, and begged he would acquaint me why the men were falling in, and priming and loading; but I could not prevail upon him to make me any answer. I laid hold of the same Native officer a second time, repeating my question to him, but could obtain no reply from him. I addressed the same questions to several of the non-commissioned officers, but with no effect; during this time the divisions were pressing division. I made the same attempts to procure an explanation, but without success. When the whole corps was formed I pushed on to the front division, and made another attempt to check them. I took the Subidar of cavalry by the hand, and desired him to accompany me; he rode with me a few yards, but then quitted me; and the troopers, though they made a movement at first as if they intended to follow me, soon held back. I advanced to the front division of the battalion, but could not persuade any of the men to listen to me. By this time the battalion had closed to the right, and completed its formation with the other battalions and the park of artillery; a good deal of bustle took place until the formation was

* See Orig.

was completed, but after that the most perfect silence and regularity reigned throughout the line, two battalions were formed on the left of the park, and two others on the right of it, in a direction perpendicular to that of the battalions on the left of the park.

During the whole of this struggle, I thought it probable that some attempt might be made to secure my person and place me in confinement. But no disposition whatever of that kind was manifested, and every mark of indignity or disrespect to my person scrupulously avoided. Major Neale and Major Deacon approached me, and, in very polite terms, expressed their deep regret that any circumstances should place them in opposition to me. I addressed myself to Major Neale, and said, that as he was the senior officer present at the shameful opposition which had been shewn to my orders, I should consider him as particularly responsible for what had occurred; that as my authority had been so openly and so completely rejected, I could consider myself in no other light but as his prisoner; and that as the objects of my appointment to the command of the Subsidiary Force had been defeated, I regarded Lieutenant Colonel Montrefor as the Commandant of the force as if I had never entered the Cantonment.

After this I accompanied Colonel Montrefor to his quarters; in a short time the whole of the field officers came to the Colonel's quarters, and expressed a wish to see me, and to deliver an Address to me. I made known to them that I had no objection to hear what they had to say, but I declined receiving any Address. When they came to me they repeated nearly the substance of the Letter which they addressed. They said they had great confidence in the influence which I possessed with Government; and they requested me to proceed to Madras to exercise that influence in person, to promote the interests and wishes of the Army. I told them plainly that I did not consider myself at liberty to proceed to Madras; and that I certainly should not undertake any office of the nature alluded to: upon hearing this answer they bowed and retired.

Lieutenant Colonel Montrefor expressed a wish that I should still continue in the command of the force, but I replied that from the manner in which I had left my station at Poona it was probable I should shortly be ordered back to it; that my remaining in the ostensible command of the force could answer no useful purpose, and would only subject me to a repetition of Addresses or personal applications, with none of which would it be possible for me to comply; and that therefore I thought it would be more consistent with my own dignity, and with the intentions of Government, to withdraw from the Cantonment and retire to the Residency, until I should be honoured with further instructions from Government.

(Signed) B. CLOSE, Colonel.

Hyderabad Residency, 3d August 1809, at night.

Enclosures, Nos. 32 and 33.

Private and Confidential.

Honourable Sir,

Hydrabad, 9th August 1809.

I DO myself the honour to transmit to you copies of a Letter addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Montrefor, by what is now termed the "Select Committee," and of the Colonel's reply to Major Neale, the senior officer of the Company's troops at this station.

This morning Colonel Montrefor called upon me to concert the means of equipping His Majesty's 33d regiment for movement, in the event of its being required to leave this station. I told the Colonel that if he would furnish me with a memorandum of the number of elephants, camels, and bullocks, which would be required for the carriage of the camp equipage, arrack, and provisions of the regiment, I would lose no time in procuring cattle of the above description from the Ministers of this Government. I also recommended that the sick and weak men belonging to the regiment should be left under my protection, and the charge of the Residency Surgeon.

As we were conversing upon this subject the Deputy Adjutant General came in, and stated that the senior officers of the force were extremely anxious to see Colonel Montrefor and myself. I immediately ordered my carriage for the purpose of going into the Cantonment, but before it could be prepared Major Neale and Major Deacon arrived at the Residency, and expressed a desire to see Colonel Montrefor and myself.

Major Neale said that he had read to the senior officers Colonel Montrefor's Letter, which had produced a considerable effect upon their minds; that they were solicitous to avoid any separation from Colonel Montrefor's command; that the propositions originated in the distrust and jealousy which the Company's troops felt of the 33d regiment, and in the apprehension lest the regiment should take them by surprise, and be employed to seize the European officers of the Native corps; that they would make no movement, or take any steps whatever in the Cantonment, if Colonel Montrefor would assure them that the 33d regiment should not be employed against them here.

Colonel Montrefor replied, that he would give them such an assurance, provided the officers would, on their part, pledge themselves that the Company's Troops would not act against His Majesty's Regiment. To this Major Neale and Major Deacon readily acceded. Colonel Montrefor then told them, that the 33d Regiment might be required to leave Hyderabad, and join some other body of His Majesty's Troops; in this case it would become his duty to place himself at the head of the regiment, and march according to his instructions. It was also possible that he might receive a reinforcement of troops, which would justify him in enforcing obedience to the authority of Government: all this the officers fully admitted.

314.

Major

[No. 2.D.]
Enclosure,
Nos. 32 & 33,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
Nos. 32 & 33,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Major Neale then requested that the Letter addressed by the "Select Committee" to Colonel Montresor might be recalled, to which proposition the Colonel consented.

Major Neale and Major Deacon afterwards spoke in an earnest manner of their anxiety that some arrangement might be made to prevent the dreadful calamity of an open contest with the Government. That the officers considered themselves irrevocably pledged to support their brother officers at Masulipatam. That they only required a general amnesty, which should provide for the security of all officers who were engaged in the present unhappy cause. That they required no redress of grievances from the Government of India. They would leave their grievances to the decision of the Court of Directors. They only asked for an indemnity for their past acts; and that they would endeavour to merit the confidence and favour of Government by the future propriety of their conduct. That in their present situation, whether they advanced or retreated, they saw destruction either to the Country or themselves. They said, that the officers were anxious to address Lord Minto; and they hoped that Colonel Montresor and myself would not refuse to forward their Address to his Lordship.

We replied, that we would not refuse to transmit such an Address to his Lordship as might be written in respectful and moderate terms; at the same time we could not take it upon ourselves to give the slightest opinion, whether any Address could, in the present state of affairs, be successful. We advised them strongly to acknowledge their guilt, to avow their repentance, and to appeal to nothing but his Lordship's clemency and indulgence.

They shortly afterwards quitted me, and the Colonel returned to the Cantonment; since his return I have received a Letter from him, with an Enclosure, copies of both which Papers I do myself the honour to submit to your notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THO. SYDENHAM.

Lieut. Colonel Montresor, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

OUR high respect for your character and conduct towards us during the present crisis, induces us to act, in every respect that circumstances will allow, with the utmost delicacy towards you. But after the conduct of Government to the other Native Corps at the Mount, the Presidency, and other places, all doubt must cease as to their intention against us; our personal security therefore, and the security of those under us, compell us to adopt measures of precaution which must interfere with your command, and perhaps occasion much personal uneasiness; we therefore submit to you the propriety of the Honourable Company's troops serving with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force separating from your command.

The exigency of the times compell us to adopt general regulations and orders that you cannot possibly be allowed to interfere with or to be informed of.

As we intend to encamp close in the vicinity of the Cantonment, we shall be happy to afford any assistance that may be required in furnishing any small guards which the security of the lines may require; any request therefore of this nature, which you shall make, shall be complied with.

Whenever the present unhappy dissensions shall be terminated we shall rejoice and place ourselves again under your command.

We are, &c. &c.

(Signed) "The Select Committee."

Secunderabad, 3th August 1809.

Major Neale, commanding 1st regt. Native Cavalry.

Sir,

I YESTERDAY received a Letter from several officers, calling themselves the Select Committee, but without any signatures affixed to it; and as I have reason to fear that you are unfortunately a Member of that Committee, I must necessarily address my answer to you as the senior officer of the Honourable Company's service.

I seize, however, an opportunity, which may not again present itself, to say, that although I have had occasion repeatedly to address myself to you, as senior officer, during these dreadful dissensions, I know your influence has been often used to turn the officers from their fatal error.

When the officers of the honourable Company's service assert that they mean to adopt general Regulations and Orders that I am not to be allowed to interfere with, or even to be informed of, and that they intend to encamp without my Orders, it is useful to suggest the propriety of separating from my command; therefore, to avoid all misinterpretation on this point, I do hereby solemnly protest against your proceedings, and against any act of yours that has not my sanction, or the sanction of superior and lawfully constituted authority; and I protest against any movement of the troops, or taking of the public stores, but in conformity to my Orders.

Any act whatever, contrary to the above protest, I can look upon in no other light than as disavowing and ceasing to recognize the authority with which I am invested by Government for the command of this force.

Now that I have thus formally protested against your proceedings, I once more conjure you to reflect upon your conduct. Look into the dangers with which you are about to surround yourselves, and to the depth of guilt you are about to be plunged. Let those who have devoted great part of their lives to the service of their King and Country compare their present misery with their past happiness. Let them reflect that they are on the point of disuniting themselves from their King and Country, which has so nobly and generously supported them, and

[No. 2. D.]

Enclosure,
Nos. 32 & 33,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

and hitherto been their glory and boast. Let the senior officers point out to the juniors the life of misery and guilt in which by a perseverance in their present line of conduct they are likely to be involved. Let them clearly see the extent of wretchedness before them. If they have parents, if they have friends, tell them they are about to abandon them to grief, and lose sight for ever of their mother country.

In short, let no exertion be wanting to show them how they have been deluded by their passions, and a false point of honour.

(Signed)

T. G. MONTRESOR,
Lieutenant Colonel.

Secunderabad, 5th August 1809.

To Captain Sydenham, Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

WHEN I had the honour of transmitting to you last night a copy of a Letter from the Committee of officers in this force, announcing their positive intention of separating themselves from my command, I could scarcely entertain the most distant hope that I should be able to succeed in my endeavours to draw the officers from the abyss of ruin in which they were about to throw themselves. I thought, therefore, that the only chance that remained was, after showing them their danger and guilt in the strongest light, to address myself to their feelings. I now rejoice in having it in my power to say my representations have had the happiest effect; and I earnestly hope that Government will still leave open the road for the officers to return from the paths of error into which they have strayed.

To quiet the minds of the officers, and to relieve them from an alarm which might produce fatal effects, I have told them that until I receive a reinforcement of troops, which I trusted their conduct would render unnecessary, they might be assured I could not make a hostile attack on them with His Majesty's 33d Regiment, provided they pledged their word that no consideration should induce them in any way to use force against His Majesty's Regiment. In consequence of this all mutual distrust is vanished.

I enclose for your information a copy of my Letter to Major Neale, and his answer to me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. G. MONTRESOR,
Lieutenant Colonel.

Secunderabad, 9th August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, addressed to me as senior officer of the Company's troops serving with this force, on the subject of the communication you received yesterday. I lost no time in laying it before the senior officers of the force, and impressing on their minds the necessity of a most serious reflection on its contents. They have authorized me to assure you, in the name of the officers of this force, that what principally urged them to a proposition of the nature, was the apparent jealousy and distrust which served greatly to irritate the minds both of the King's and Company's troops, which a separation to a short distance, it was considered, will tend to appease. The assurances you have given us this morning have tended to renovate that confidence which before existed in a great degree, and to remove the necessity of adopting this measure. They have in consequence, Sir, requested me to recall the communication which was forwarded to you yesterday; and that in the event of your having forwarded it to Madras, that you will favour them in taking such steps that may tend to remove the impression such a communication may have made.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. NEALE,
Major 1st Regiment N. C.

Secunderabad, 9th August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit you a copy of a letter to me from Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, dated the 6th instant.

A report has reached the ministers of this Government, that the Berar detachment has made one march towards Hyderabad, but I am disposed to believe that the report is premature.

I have received your letter relative to the posting of bearers, &c. for two Palanqueens from the frontier to Hyderabad, to convey officers of His Majesty's service to this station. But the result of Colonel Close's attempt to carry into execution the orders of Government, and the present situation of the force, will of course render it unnecessary for the present to send up any of His Majesty's officers to act with the Native battalions in these territories.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

Hydrabad,
August 11th, 1809.

[No. 2.D.]

Enclosure,
Nos. 32 & 33,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

To Captain Thomas Sydenham, Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,
I HAVE had the honour to receive your Dispatch of the 28th ultimo, and which I lost no time in communicating to the officers of the force under my command.
I am happy to say, that it is likely to be productive of the best effects, shall no unfortunate occurrence in any other part of the Army tend to destroy the impression it has made.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. DOVETON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Detachment in Berar.

Jaulnah, 6th August 1809.

Fort St. George, 16th August 1809.

Sir,
I AM directed by the honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 9th instant.

Sir George Barlow has perused with great satisfaction the account of the conversation between you and Lieutenant-Colonel Montrefor, with Major Neale and Major Deacon. The Governor anxiously hopes that this first indication of a desire on the part of the officers of the Hyderabad force to return to a sense of their duty, will be shortly followed by that full and unqualified submission to the authority of the Government, which can alone be accepted, and which you so properly recommended to them. You will point out to the officers who proposed forwarding an Address to the Governor General, that the Address must be forwarded to the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, in the manner prescribed by the Regulations.

Captain Sydenham.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) R. BARCLAY.

[No. 2.—E.]

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Further ENCLOSURES in the General Letter of
10th September 1809, from the Governor in Council
at Fort St. George, to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the
Court of Directors.

Received per Rattlefnake, 12th March 1810.

No. 34. - - - to - - - No. 40.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

Enclosure, No. 34.

Fort St. George, 3d August 1809.

G. O.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Par. THE honourable the Governor in Council judges it proper to announce to the
1. Native Troops, that the very improper conduct of some of the European Officers of the Company's service, and the refusal of others to acknowledge their allegiance to the Government, have rendered it indispensably necessary to remove for a time a considerable number of European Officers from the exercise of authority.

2. This measure will not, however, affect in any respect the situation of the Native Troops; who must know that their first duty is to the Government which they serve, and from which all authority is derived.

3. The Governor in Council entertains the same solicitude for the welfare and comfort of the Native Troops, that has invariably been manifested by the British Government.

4. He has no intention whatever of making any changes in their situation; and he expects that the Native Troops will display on every emergency the unshaken fidelity to Government, which constitutes the first duty of a soldier; that they will obey with zeal the orders of the officers whom the Government shall place in authority over them; that they will refuse a belief to all reports calculated to agitate their minds and diminish their confidence in the Government; and that they will not allow themselves to be involved in any respect adverse to their duty and allegiance.

5. The Governor in Council is pleased to express his approbation of the good conduct which has been recently manifested by the Native Troops at the Presidency, in the Camp, at the Mount, at Trichinopoly, and at Vellore; and he is confident that their behaviour will be equally correct and loyal at all other stations of the Army.

By Order of the honourable The GOVERNOR in Council.

Enclosure
No. 34.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

PROCLAMATION.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 34.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

WHEREAS certain European Officers in the service of the Company, who have entertained designs repugnant to the first obligations of their duty and allegiance, have in some instances attempted, and in others intended to involve the Native Troops under their command, in the guilt and ruin attending the execution of those designs, by inducing them to march from the stations allotted to them by the Government, and act against the State: The Governor in Council hereby prohibits the movement of any corps or detachment from the station assigned to it, without the orders and authority of the officer commanding the district or division to which the corps belongs; and orders and directs all civil and military officers exercising authority under the Government, to consider all corps moving without orders as in a state of rebellion to the Government, and to offer every practicable obstruction to their proceedings.

Dated in Fort St. George,
the 9th August, 1809.

Published by Order of the honourable The GOVERNOR in Council.

G. O.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 9th August 1809.

THE Governor in Council having taken into consideration the whole of the transactions that have occurred in the garrison of Masulipatam, and being satisfied that the part borne by the Men in those transactions is to be entirely imputed to the representations and seductions of their European Officers, is pleased to proclaim a full Pardon to the European non-commissioned Officers and Privates, and to the Native commissioned Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the garrison of Masulipatam, who were concerned in these improper proceedings. The Governor in Council entertains a confident persuasion that this act of lenity will produce a proper effect on the minds of those men, and induce them to manifest in future the fidelity to the Government, which constitutes the first duty and highest praise of every Soldier.

The Governor in Council prohibits the march of any body of troops from the garrison of Masulipatam, without the orders of Major General Pater, commanding the northern division; and directs that any troops who may have marched from Masulipatam without due authority, shall return forthwith to that station, on pain of being considered to be in a state of rebellion to the Government.

By Order of the honourable the GOVERNOR in Council.

(True copies.) (Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 35.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

My dear Sir,

Enclosure, No. 35.

Hyderabad, 6th August 1809.

YOU will have heard, that Colonel Clofe was positively directed by the officers to quit the vicinity of this place; certain considerations, which have been communicated to Sir George Barlow, induced him to comply with that requisition, and he accordingly left the Residency on the evening of the 4th. I attended him to Golcondah, where we remained yesterday; and this morning he proceeded to Pulluncheroo.

The attempt which was unsuccessfully made to separate the native troops from their European officers, has of course excited the greatest alarm; and their suspicions of the 33d regiment are so great, that on the night of the 4th, on some trifling alarm, the whole of the line turned out, and three of the corps beat to arms. Colonel Montrefor immediately dispatched his staff in different directions to allay the ferment, and happily in a short time the alarm subsided. The Colonel has since remonstrated strongly with the commanding officers of corps, and appears to have restored some degree of confidence amongst them; but in the present distracted state of affairs, when the Company's troops are so suspicious of the King's regiment, it is difficult to know how long it may be possible to avert the disastrous consequence of a conflict between them.

All

All ranks of people in the city seem to understand, that there is a violent difference between the Army and the Government. This extraordinary and unprecedented circumstance, has given rise to many conjectures upon the probable result of the present state of affairs. The arrival and sudden departure of Colonel Clofe, joined to the events of the 3d instant, have excited much surprize.

The Committee continues its deliberations from morning to night, but of course it is impossible to ascertain the immediate designs of the officers; they seem to suspect that a large force is shortly to move against them, or against the garrison of Masulipatam. I imagine, that in the present state of their minds a general amnesty, which would ensure their future safety, would prevail upon them to return to their allegiance to the Government, but as they now see nothing but ruin before them in every direction, they will probably get more and more desperate, and plunge into deeper guilt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THO^s SYDENHAM.

Enclosure, No. 36.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Trichinopoly, 6th August 1809.

I have the honour to forward to you, for the information of the honourable the Governor, one letter from the officer commanding at Madura, three letters from Lieutenant Colonel Vesey commanding at Pallamcottah, and one from his officers to him.

As a sufficiency of tents for the whole of the troops are not yet completed, and as there does not appear to be any intention on the part of the Disaffected to form a junction, the loss of one or two days will be of little consequence, I shall wait until the tents are completed, in order that the troops may be comfortable; and that there may not be any appearance of hurry, although it would be desirable to have some cavalry officers with the 6th native cavalry. I have notwithstanding such confidence in the troops under my command, that whenever I get within reach of any of the malcontents, I have not a doubt but that I shall soon convince them of the futility of their endeavours to oppose Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. WILKINSON,
Col. Comm^d Southern District.

P. S. I shall have with me about two thousand infantry including artillery, three hundred cavalry, two gallopers, two eighteen pounders, two five-&-a-half inch howitzers, and four six-pounders.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your's by express this day. Agreeable to your instructions, I have sent the several papers round to the officers for their signatures; two of the officers, Captain Mc Dougal and Captain Purwenter are now absent, the former in command at Calcands, the latter on his inspection. I have ordered them in, and expect them to-morrow, when I will have a meeting of them, and will inform you of the result. I have myself signed the pledge that I have sent round for circulation.

I remain, &c.

Pallamcottah,
3d August 1809.

(Signed) P. H. VESEY,
Lieut. Col. Comm^d
Pallamcottah.

Sir,

I have the honour to report to you, that in consequence of my having received official information of my having leave to proceed to Madras, from the honourable the Governor in Council, I have this day made over-charge of this garrison to the next senior officer, and will proceed myself to Madras. I have made over the papers received from you yesterday, the answer of which will be forwarded to you when the other officers come in, which must be to-morrow.

I also forward you a sick certificate, as the state of my health, from repeated attacks of the rheumatism, renders a change absolutely necessary, having had not less than seven attacks within the last four months, which renders it impossible for me to stir without crutches, and even then not without the greatest pain, and I am in this state for more than half my time.

I must now take the liberty of expressing my wish to you, that let the result of the pledge be what it will, that no troops or officers may be sent up to this part; if any are sent, it will most likely occasion the most dreadful consequences, which by allowing things to remain quiet for a short time may be avoided, which must be the sincere wish of every person that has the good of his country at heart. You, Sir, I hope, will excuse the liberty I now take in mentioning those things to you, but from knowing the situation of things in this part, I conceive it my duty to mention them to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. H. VESEY,
Lieut. Col. Comm^d
Pallamcottah.

4th of August.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 36.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
20 Sep. 1809.

I do hereby certify that Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Vesey, commanding Pallamcottah and Tinnevely, continues to be subject to attacks of acute rheumatism, rendering a change of climate requisite for his recovery.

Pallamcottah,
4th August 1809.

(Signed) M. CORDINER,
Surgeon 6 Regt. Nat. Inf.

Sir,

Just as I was about to leave this garrison, I received the enclosed letter from the officers of the corps, which I conceive it my duty to forward for your information; from the tenor of which you will at once see how useless it is for me to remain here longer, as my authority, I conceive, will be no longer acknowledged.

Pallamcottah,
4th of August 1809.
5 P. M.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. H. VESEY,
Lieut. Colonel.

To Lieut. Col. Vesey, Commanding 2d Battalion 6th Regiment.

Sir,

Tinnevely

Having with extreme surprize and horror learned that you have received orders to summon the native officers of the battalion, and to convey to them propositions on the part of Government, tending to withdraw them from all connection with us, we beg leave to deprecate such a measure with all our power.

We must in justice to them and to ourselves declare, that we do not think it possible that a connection which has been cemented for years, could be thus instantaneously dissolved; we only deprecate the measure as one calculated to sow seeds of distrust and jealousy, the future effects of which it is here unnecessary to dwell upon.

(Signed) J. Dougal, Capt. 2d bat. 6th regt.—M. Cordiner, Surgeon 6th regt.—
A. H. Hatherley, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th regt.—T. Kennett, Lieut. 2d bat.
6th regt.—M. Maul, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th regt.—D. Castrul, Lieut. 2d bat.
6th regt.—John Golding, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th regt.—W. R. Thompson,
Ensign 2d bat. 6th regt.—N. McLeod, Ensign 2d bat. 6th regt.—Alex.
Tweedie, Ensign 2d bat. 6th regt.—George Davis, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th regt.

To Colonel Wilkinson, Commanding Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,

Trichinopoly.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of some letters and papers sent by your order to me, by the officer commanding Dendigul; and have the honour to assure you, that myself and the undersigned officers of the detachment of the 2d battalion 16th regiment, join most sincerely in the loyalty and attachment expressed in Major M'Donell's letter of the 2d instant, as also in that of the Declaration which was signed by the rest of the officers of the 2d battalion 16th regiment at Dendigul.

(Signed) N. Bowen, Captain 2d bat. 16th regt. commanding detachment—
George Jones, Lieut. 2d bat. 16th regt.—J. Hewland, Ensign 2d bat.
16th regt.—W. C. Harker, Ensign 2d bat. 16th regt.

Madura,
4th Aug. 1809.

To Colonel Wilkinson, Commanding the Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,

The determination which appears to have been adopted by the Company's troops at Hyderabad and Masulipatam, to place themselves in a state of active rebellion to their country, has rendered it necessary that the Government should make the military arrangements necessary for the re-establishment of its authority. It will be requisite for this purpose, that a considerable force should be assembled at the earliest practicable moment in the ceded districts; and it is exceedingly desirable to reinforce the troops in Mysore, in order that the officer commanding in that division may be able to dispatch a part of the force at present under his command to the ceded districts. I am accordingly directed to suggest to you, the great advantage that will be derived to the public service, from your sending to Mysore as great a proportion of His Majesty's 12th regiment as can be spared from the division under your command, consistently with the accomplishment of the objects already prescribed to you. If you should be able to detach any part of the 12th regiment to Mysore, it will be desirable that it should proceed with great expedition, and that Colonel Davis should be apprized of its strength and route.

The state of affairs under this Government renders it exceedingly necessary that the orders of Government of the 26th ultimo, should be carried into effect in all the native corps in the southern part of the division under your command, and in Travancore; and I am directed to request that the same zeal and energy which have hitherto distinguished your proceedings, may continue to be exerted until that important object shall be accomplished.

Fort St. George,
11th Aug. 1809.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

To the British Envoy at Goa.

[No. 2. E.]

Sir,

Events have occurred to render it necessary that the European regiment which you have been requested to furnish for the service of the Presidency, should proceed by the most direct route to Bellary in the ceded districts instead of the Mysore country; and I am directed by the honourable Governor in Council to desire that you will make the necessary arrangements for the march of the regiment to Bellary, with as much expedition as may be consistent with the health of the men. The officer commanding the regiment should report his progress to Major General Croker, commanding in the ceded districts, and obey the instructions of that officer.

The officer commanding in the Mysore has been apprized of the arrangements communicated to you in this dispatch, and desired to furnish every information and assistance to the corps proceeding from Goa that may be necessary to facilitate their progress.

Fort St. George,
11th Aug. 1809.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Trichinopoly, 7th August 1809.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you, for the information of the honourable the Governor, two letters received this morning, one from Dendigul, and the other from Madras. The letter from Major M'Douall, and some other letters already forwarded to you, give great reason to suspect that there exists an intention of resistance to the southward. It is however to be hoped, that when Major M'Douall sees the commanding attitude I have taken, and it has been fully explained to him the abyss that he is preparing for himself and his adherents, he will reflect seriously, and prevent the necessity of an appeal to the sword.

Since I have written the above, I have received a letter from the Quarter-master General, informing me that it is the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under the sanction of Government, that I send immediately one of the native battalions from Trichinopoly to Madras, as the advantages derived from a native corps marching to Madras at the present time is at best remote; and as the appearance of a considerable force moving in the southern division must make a considerable impression in all the southern provinces, and add much to the security of general tranquillity, as well as the certainty of destroying any hopes the disaffected may have of creating disturbances, I have thought it best, which I hope you will approve of, to detain the whole of the force now with me until I get possession of Dendigul, when I will immediately send one native corps to Madras. As this is unfortunately the time for paying the troops, I have thought it advisable to remain here two days longer to settle the men's accounts, in order that they may proceed on their march with more cheerfulness.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WILKINSON,
Col. commanding Southern Division.

To the Assistant Quarter-master General of the Southern Division.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th ultimo, only this morning. In reply, I have to inform you, that the camp equipage is not yet arrived. I beg you will represent to Colonel Wilkinson, that after the departure of the four companies from the station, there will scarcely be a relief for the duties of the garrison and corps, and consequently that the duty will fall heavy on the men. I beg also that you mention to him, that the corps has not yet received pay, and that there is no money in the cash chest to enable the pay of the four companies to be drawn on receipt; which will of course inconvenience their families very much.

(Signed) D. M'DONELL,
Major in charge 2d bat. 16th regt. nat. inf
commanding Dendigul.

Dendegul, 4 August 1809.

To the Assistant Quarter-master General, Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that 18 private tents arrived here yesterday, and agreeable to instructions received from your office, dated the 26th July, I have indented for carriage; as soon as this is complied with, I shall immediately forward them on to Dendigul.

(Signed) H. BOWEN,
Captain commanding Madura.

Madura, 4th August 1809.

Colonel Wilkinson.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and to convey to you his entire approbation of your determination.

315.

B

nation

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 35.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
120 Sep. 1809.

nation to detain the battalion of native infantry ordered to Madras, until you have effected the objects described in your letter.

You will perceive by my dispatch of yesterday's date, that the Governor in Council had anticipated your determination upon this subject.

The Governor in Council, reposing the most implicit confidence in your zeal, discretion, and judgment, has directed me to request that you will consider yourself vested with full powers to adopt such measures, in concert with the officers commanding in Mysore and Travancore, as you may deem best calculated to meet the exigencies of the moment, to establish the authority of Government, and maintain tranquillity to the southward, and to advance the general objects proposed in the minute which I had the honour to enclose to you yesterday.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

Fort St. George,
12th August 1809.

Bellary, 7th August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary to the honourable the Governor.

Sir,

The honourable the Governor in Council will be informed by Lieutenant Colonel Bowness's dispatch, dated the 5th instant, addressed to the Chief Secretary of Government, that the orders of the 26th ultimo have been carried into execution at the garrison of Gooty.

On the receipt of Lieut. Col. Bowness's report to this effect, and finding with much regret that the officers of the Company's service at that station had declined to sign the declaration required of them, a Division Order (of which the accompanying is a copy) was published, suspending their military functions, and ordering them to proceed forthwith to the sea coast, and appointing officers of His Majesty's 34th regiment to do duty under Lieutenant Colonel Bowness, with the 1st battalion 25th regiment; at the same time providing for the care of the department of Commissary of Stores of Gooty.

The officers of the artillery 2d battalion 7th regiment, and 1st battalion 6th regiment, will move from their present ground of encampment, and proceed to their destination on Wednesday morning the 9th instant; on the same day the officers lately employed on the Staff (with the exception of Captain Stewart, who waits his permission to go to the Presidency) will commence their march to their chosen place of residence, as reported in my letter of the 5th current.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. CROKER,
Major Gen. Commanding.

Head Quarters, Division Bellary, August 6th 1809.

Division Orders by Major General Croker.

In obedience to the orders of Government, dated the 26th July, the under-mentioned officers of the Company's service in the garrison of Gooty are suspended all military functions, in consequence of having declined to sign the declaration required of them.

Artillery, Captain Taylor 2d battalion.

Major Aldridge - - -	} 1st battalion 25th regiment	Lieut. Cotton,
Captain Beckett - - -		Snowder,
Capt. Lieut. Gummer - - -		Boyes,
Lieut. Oliver - - -		Ensign Boneft,
Lieut. Godby - - -		Thompson,
Lieut. Hinde - - -		Rankin.

Captain Hobbeck, of His Majesty's 34th regiment, will join and do duty with the 1st battalion 25th regiment, and Lieutenant Davis of the same corps, will act as Adjutant to the 1st battalion 25th regiment.

Mr. Conductor Vander Holot will take charge of the department of Commissary of Stores at Gooty.

In obedience to the orders of Government, published at Bellary on the 4th instant, all the officers at Gooty removed from the exercise of their military functions in this Order, are to proceed with all practicable expedition to the sea coast; Lieutenant Colonel Bowness reporting to the head quarters of the division, the name of the place or places which they may choose for their residence within the limits prescribed.

(Signed) H. MACALISTER,
Acting Assist. Adj. commanding Division.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 12th August 1809.

I am directed by the honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant to his address, and to acquaint you that Major General Gowdie has also communicated to him your letter of the 3d, to the officer commanding the Army in Chief.

The promptitude with which you undertook the command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, the alacrity with which you prosecuted your journey to that city, and the judgment, zeal, and intrepidity which you displayed in your endeavours to establish your authority over that

that force, have entirely justified the expectations entertained by Sir George Barlow, when he selected you for that arduous office, have merited his highest approbation, and his warmest thanks.

It is the wish of Government to avail itself of your talents in conducting the military operations, which may eventually become necessary for reducing the Hyderabad force to obedience, or for protecting the dominion of his Highness the Nizam against internal or external enemies; with that view, Sir George Barlow directs me to suggest your proceeding towards Gooty, as soon as you find yourself in a situation to admit of your proceeding in that direction with safety to your person.

Major General Croker has already received orders to put the quota of troops, to be furnished from the ceded districts, into the field, and to move thence to Gooty, where you will consequently be able to remain in security until joined by the troops from Mysore and the Carnatic.

Major General Croker, with whom you will of course communicate, will apprise you of the state of preparation of the troops at Gooty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
M. S.

Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c

Sir,

I had the honour of addressing you on the 2d instant, reporting, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, the line of conduct I had deemed advisable to adopt after the receipt of your last dispatch, and it is with a considerable degree of satisfaction I now acquaint you, that it has hitherto had the beneficial effect of keeping the minds of the Company's troops in a tranquil state, and possibly prevented their quitting the stations they are now quartered at; the latter point alone I conceive of considerable importance, for should the different corps in Malabar and Canara quit the coast (which I have little doubt most would have attempted had I promulgated the orders of Government) the numerous civil prisoners at the different Zilla stations, amounting to between three and four hundred, would have instantly emancipated themselves, and might have been the means of exciting a commotion amongst the natives, particularly in the southern division of Malabar.

2.—Being in possession of information relative to the state transactions at Seringapatam, I naturally apprehended the force in Travancore would make some unauthorized movement, and should the troops evacuate that country, I imagine it is probable the inhabitants will again resort to arms, and will no doubt be followed by the Cochin Rajah; in event of any of those occurrences, it will become my duty to defend the passes of Malabar, and how I can effect a thing so desirable in every point of view I know not, unless the native troops remain on the coast.

3.—The honourable the Governor is fully aware of the immense extent of coast under my authority, and the impracticability of my arriving, with the force at my disposal, at any military station in the province of Canara, before they could have been apprized of the movement, and which I am persuaded would have been a signal for the desertion of the coast. These are points which I am persuaded the honourable the Governor will agree with me to be worthy of consideration, and which I anxiously hope will convince him of the motives by which I was actuated in suspending the execution of the orders of Government, till I am favoured with further instructions.

4.—I shall do myself the honour of communicating with you frequently, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. FORBES,
Lieutenant Colonel.

Head Quarters at Cannanore,
4th August 1809.

Trichinopoly, 9th August 1809.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you herewith, for the information of the honourable the Governor, three letters that I have this day received, two are from the Tinnevely district, stating, that some officers of the 2d battalion of the 6th native infantry, have seized on a Government dispatch, directed to the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stewart at Quilon. Should this letter be considered as conclusive, I could wish to know if I am on this first opportunity to make the officers prisoners, and when prisoners how they are to be treated, and where sent to.

The letter addressed to the King's officer, I have ascertained by the envelope addressed to me, to be from Pallamcottah. Although these and other letters already forwarded, all prove the necessity of my immediately moving to the southward, I shall not be able to march before the day after to-morrow, in consequence of the delay in settling with the native troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WILKINSON
Col. commanding Southern Division.

Tinnevely district, 4th August 1809.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 36.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

To Colonel Wilkinson, commanding Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,
I think it proper that you should be made acquainted with the circumstances detailed in the enclosed copy of a letter from the post-office writer at Pallamcottah to me; from which you will perceive that an express from the Military Secretary of the honourable the Governor addressed to Lieutenant Colonel the honourable A. Stewart at Quillon, was yesterday evening opened, read and detained by some officers of the 2d battalion 6th regiment native infantry stationed there.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HEPBURN,
Collector.

Copy of a Letter from the Post-office Writer at Pallamcottah, to the
Collector of Tinnevely.

Honourable Sir,

I am sorry to inform your honour, the moment I dispatched the southern express letter to Colonel Stewart from Madras, Lieutenant Tweedie, with his military dress, came and asked me for the said express letter. I answered him, just now forwarded by the runner, who ordered me to send for it immediately; in the meanwhile Captain Townsend, Lieutenant Manly, Lieutenant Hatherly, and other two officers, came and asked for the abovesaid express letter; to whom also I answered, the letter I have dispatched already; they also ordered me to send for the said express immediately; and likewise they have sent Lieutenant de Carlot with his horse to bring the said runner, after I sent a man to fetch the said express letter; the runner brought it accordingly.

The said Lieutenant Tweedie was waiting until the arrival of the said express, and ordered the runner to follow with him to Captain Townsend's house, for which I told him this cannot be sent there without the Collector's permission, who told me that he will send back after the direction to Captain Townsend, and carried the express by the Tappal Peon along with him to the said house; there were all the officers belonging to this battalion; they opened the said express letter by breaking the seal, &c. and kept in their possession after reading it over, and the Peon was directed by Lieutenant Tweedie to go away.

But Colonel Vesey was not in their company; at the same time the said officers sent a note to Colonel Vesey, who, immediately on the receipt of this, sent an express letter to Captain Mc Dowall, commanding at Calcutta, which I immediately forwarded.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Honoured Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) SOMASUNDRUM,
Post-office Writer.

To the Officer Commanding, and to the Officers of His Majesty's Regiments
serving in India.

Gentlemen,

The time is now arrived, when on the decision you are called upon to make depends the fate of the British Empire in Asia. On one side you see a loyal and patriotic Army, the companions often of your toils and of your glory, exhausting every means of patient forbearance under the most goading insults and injuries; on the other hand you are called upon by their oppressor, an arbitrary and self-erected despot, to be the instruments not only of their still further degradation, but of their total destruction; you have long seen us endeavouring by every legal means to counteract the base and tyrannical principles on which the present Government is conducted, and you now see that Government recurring to the extreme resort of arbitrary power, in the hopes of crushing for ever the spirit and loyalty of the Army, in order to secure its own impunity. In this abominable project it can only succeed by burying with itself the whole fabric of our Indian Empire.

The Government has endeavoured to deceive you by false representation and false reasonings and fallacious hopes of success, while it trembles for its own existence. Facts however speak for themselves, and we trust it is not unknown to you, that all our legal endeavours to obtain a hearing before our legal superiors have been baffled, and our attempts have only subjected us to new insults; thus driven by the most relentless despotism to the verge of desperation, we have resolved to withdraw our obedience from a traitor, who wishes to involve his country in his own ruin, and we have still hopes that our efforts may be successful in averting the almost impending ruin of our nation in India.

Those officers who have unfortunately fallen victims to the most abominable plot, have afforded a salutary lesson to the rest of the Army.

We have now completely ascertained the deep villainy of our oppressor, and just in time to avoid the gulph which was yawning beneath our feet.

We have the fullest confidence in the loyalty of the native officers and soldiers, and have it now in our power to preserve that loyalty pure from seduction.

The officers of the Bengal and Bombay Armies have sympathized in our sufferings, they have adopted the cause of justice and loyalty, and promised the most active assistance. Let

Let us not, gentlemen, repent of the confidence we place in your generous sentiments. Let us not suffer the mortification of seeing your loyalty and discernment seduced by the false assertions, and false reasoning of this enemy of his King and his Country. The soldiers of a free country are not formed to be the satellites of a despot, and we trust to such a state they will never be reduced.

Colonel Wilkinson.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, with its enclosures, and to direct that you will, at the earliest practicable period, put in close arrest and send to the Presidency to be tried by a general court-martial, the officers principally concerned in forcibly seizing and opening the public dispatches at Pallamcottah.

The Governor in Council approves of your intention of moving immediately to the southward, and feels a perfect confidence that no exertion on your part will be wanting to reduce the refractory corps in that quarter to obedience.

Should the officers of these corps be so infatuated, so far lost to all sense of their duty to their King and Country, as to attempt to offer resistance to His Majesty's or the honourable Company's arms, you will not hesitate to adopt such measures as may be necessary to reduce them to immediate obedience, and compel them to accept the alternative of surrendering at discretion, or meeting on the spot the fate of rebels and traitors.

I have, &c.

Fort St. George,
14th August 1809.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch without date, accompanied by one from Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, of the 29th ultimo, at which period Government could not have heard of the transactions at Seringapatam, which I consider as having really taken place, although I have not heard from Lieutenant Colonel Davis on the subject. This appears to me an additional motive for adhering to the plan I have adopted, till I am honoured with the final orders of Government; as it may be in my power to afford assistance to the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, in event of the inhabitants resorting again to arms in Travancore, I hope I shall be enabled to take the field with five companies of His Majesty's 80th regiment, native infantry, against any internal rebellion in Travancore; but to act against any disaffected part of the Army, I despair of any assistance from the Company's troops.

I entreat the honourable the Governor to believe, that I am ready to act decidedly on any emergency, and that my having suspended the execution of the first orders was in the belief that I could carry them into effect with more safety, when it is known the part which has been taken by the troops in the garrison of Fort St. George and at the Mount; and also under the full conviction, that nothing so injurious to the interests of Government can occur (before I am honoured with its final commands) as the desertion of the coast by the native troops, and having great reason to apprehend it, as they would find an asylum in the fort of Seringapatam, and which it would be utterly impossible for me to prevent at any season, but particularly now when the monsoon is so violent.

I have, &c.

Head Quarters at Cannanore,
5th August 1809.

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Malabar
and Canara.

Trichinopoly, 10th August 1809.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you herewith, for the information of the honourable the Governor, six papers that I received last night from Pallamcottah, two of them are relative to the seizing dispatches, and the four others relative to the signing of the pledge.

I shall march to-morrow morning to the southward by Dendigul, Madura, and Pallamcottah, and hope soon to put an end to the enormities that are now practising in Tinnevely.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. WILKINSON,
Colonel Commanding
Southern Division.

(Copy.)

Colonel Wilkinson, Commanding Southern Division of the Army, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit a list and letter from the officers composing the garrison of Pallamcottah, which I hope and earnestly beg may be accepted of and deemed a sufficient voucher for their fidelity and conduct, more particularly so during the present awful crisis and ferment.

315.

C

You

[No. 2. E.]
Enclosure
No. 36.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 36.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

You may depend upon it, it is as far from the intention or wish of any officer here, to think for an instant of disobeying the just and legal orders of the Madras Government, as it is further to throw off their allegiance to their King, Country and honourable Employers. I can't however help remarking to you, the very unpleasant situation in which I have been placed by Lieutenant Colonel Vesey's not having carried your orders into execution previously to his departure, that officer having, with the majority of the other officers of the corps, formed a combination against me, I have not had since my court-martial the smallest intercourse with that officer.

I could therefore only in my public capacity (being prevented from the above circumstance from exerting private influence) recommend moderation to the officers, and strongly urged and inculcated the propriety and necessity of obeying all the just and legal orders of the Government.

This, I trust, has been in a very great degree, if not entirely, effected, and upon the latter supposition, by way of shewing an example, I concurred with the services in affixing my name to the enclosed list.

Various reports are now in circulation, tending in a very great degree to augment the present ferment, and taking all circumstances into consideration, I could wish to flatter myself that my conduct may meet with your approbation, as there can be no doubt but that the most effectual method to temporize is by adopting a pacific and moderate line of conduct, especially so in times wearing so awful an aspect.

God grant this may be the resolution and intention of all parties.

(Signed) J. McDOUGALL,
Capt. Com. Tinnevely, and
Pallamcottah.

Pallamcottah,
7th August 1809.

We the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's service, serving in the garrison of Pallamcottah, do most solemnly declare upon our words of honour, as British officers, that we are animated by sentiments of the utmost attachment and purest loyalty to our King and Country, and that we are ready and willing to support, at the expence of our lives, the interest of our honourable Employers.

(Signed) J. McDougall, Capt. 2d bat. 6th regt. N. I. commanding Tinnevely district and Pallamcottah—H. Townsend, Capt. 2d bat. 6th regt. N. I.—R. Parmintar, Capt. 2d bat. 6th regt.—M. Cordiner, Surgeon 2d bat. 6th regt.—N. H. Hatherly, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th regt. N. I.—W. R. Thompson, Ensign 2d bat. 6th regt. N. I.—Tho. Noble, Ensign 2d bat. 6th regt. N. I.—N. Macleod, 2d bat. 6th regt. N. I.—John Golding, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th regt. N. I.—A. Tweedie, Ensign 2d bat. 6th regt. N. I.

We, the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's service, serving in the garrison of Pallamcottah, do most solemnly declare upon our words of honour as British officers, that we are animated by sentiments of the utmost attachment and purest loyalty to our King and Country, and that we are ready and willing to support at the expence of our lives the interests of our honourable Employers, to whom we confidently look up for redress of those grievances under which the Army have so long groaned.

(Signed) S. Rennoth, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th reg. nat. inf.—C. D. Cartent, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th reg. nat. inf.—A. Moule, 6th reg. nat. inf.—J. Golding, Lieut. 6th reg.—G. Lewis, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th reg.—W. R. Thomson, Ensign 2d bat. 6th reg.—N. H. Hatherly, Lieut.—A. Tweedie, Ensign 2d bat. 6th reg.—N. Macleod, Ensign.

To Colonel Wilkinfon, Commanding the Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,

We have the honour to enclose to you a test which we have this day signed, and we trust that no exception will be taken to it. It comprehends, in our judgment, the strongest pledge of our obedience to Government; we cannot commit ourselves to obey indiscriminately all orders which proceed from any source injurious to the native Legislature. This principle has been admitted by the right honourable the Governor General in Council, in his letter to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated 27th May 1809, vide paragraph 72.

We feel it also our duty to state candidly, that no consideration can induce us to withdraw the representation already submitted to the supreme authorities, of the grievances we have long laboured under.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) J. McDougall, Captain 2d bat. 6th reg.—H. Townsend, Capt. 2d bat. 6th reg.—R. Parmintar, Capt. 2d bat. 5th reg. nat. inf.—M. Cordiner, Surgeon 2d bat. 5th reg. nat. inf.—N. H. Hatherly, Lieut. 2d bat. 5th reg. nat. inf.—J. Kennett, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th reg. nat. inf.—C. D. Cartent, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th reg.—A. Moule, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th reg. nat. inf.—J. Golding, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th reg. nat. inf.—George Lewis, Lieut. 2d bat. 6th reg. nat. inf.—W. R. Thompson, Ensign 2d bat. 6th reg. nat. inf.—T. Noble, Ensign 2d bat. 6th reg.—N. Macleod, Ensign 2d bat. 6th reg.—Alexander Tweedie, Ensign 2d bat. 6th reg.

Sir,

Tinnevely Districts, 5th August 1809.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 36.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Sir,
I had the honour of informing you yesterday, that on the 3d instant certain officers of the 2d battalion 6th regiment native infantry, stationed at Pallamcottah, had seized, read and finally suppressed an express from the Military Secretary of the honourable the Governor of Madras, addressed to Lieut. Colonel the honourable P. Stuart, of Quilon.

I have since received intimation that an express from you, addressed to Lieut. Colonel the honourable P. Stuart, had yesterday been stopped, read and detained by the same persons, who also seized and suppressed all the public letters in the Tappal which left Madras on the 29th ultimo, a list of which you will find in the enclosed copy of the Post-office Writer's report to me of the circumstances.

I have, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. HEPBURN,
Collector.

To Colonel Wilkinfon, &c. &c. Trichinopoly.

Honourable Sir,

The regular Tappal of the Madras, dated the 29th ultimo, arrived here just now; at the time of opening the packets, Lieutenant Maule came on horseback to this office, and took all the service letters belonging to Quilon and this garrison, as follows:

One letter service from Madras, to the officer commanding, or senior officer in charge of 1st bat. 13th regiment, Quilon.
One D^o D^o from D^o to the officer commanding, or senior officer in charge 1st bat. 2d native regiment, Quilon.
One D^o D^o from D^o to Lieutenant Thomas Arthur, of Engineers, Quilon.
One D^o D^o from D^o to the officer commanding, or senior officer in charge 2d bat. 9th native regiment, Quilon.
One D^o D^o from D^o to Captain Balmain, Brigade Major to the troops in Travancore, Quilon.
One D^o D^o from D^o to Captain W. M. Robertson, late Commissary of Provisions at Travancore, Quilon.
One letter service from Captain W. Clepham, Travancore.
One D^o D^o from D^o to James Hepburn Esq. Collector of Tinnevely, and carried to Captain Townsend's house, and returning the same by the Tappal.

Likewise an express letter arrived from Trichinopoly, from Colonel Wilkinfon, dated the 2d instant, to Colonel Stuart at Quilon. When almost setting out to carry the said express to south, Lieutenant Tweedie came with his military dress, accompanying a sepoy, and asked me where is the express that came now? which I shewed him, and ordered me to give it to the Tappal Peon, and carried along with him to Captain Townsend's house, and opened the letter, and ordered the Tappal Peon to go away.

Pallamcottah,
4th August 1809,
at 7 o'clock A. M.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SOMASUNDRUM,
Post-office Writer.

True Copy.

(Signed) J. HEPBURN, Collector.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant, directing me to prepare my disposable force for movement; I have accordingly made, or rather commenced, every preparation.

I have this day received a letter from the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, dated Quilon, 4th August, in which he sends me a copy of a declaration which was signed by fifty-two officers on the 3d; I shall to-morrow propose the prescribed one, and if that fails, one of the same tenor as that from Quilon, and have the honour of addressing you in the afternoon.

I have for some days past been giving orders for cattle, sheep, &c. to be kept in readiness, and sent out of the way of any unauthorized movement, so that I hope to move speedily after I receive orders. In the most favourable event, I could not take more than three hundred firelocks from the 8th, but they would be fit for any work however hard, and at the same time leave eighty good men in garrison, besides the worn-out and the sick, unless the two companies from Seringapatam join us, and of the natives the flank companies of the 5th and 22d, with eight companies of the 12th.

Previous to my letter to Mr. Warden, of which No. 1. is a copy, I had written to him privately nearly to the same effect, and to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart on the 5th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. FORBES, Lieut. Col.
Commanding in Malabar and Canara.

P. S. I think it right to add, that my reason for not postponing the tender of declaration of fidelity, is the necessity of ascertaining the disposable force as nearly as may be.

(Signed) B. FORBES, Lieut. Col.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 36.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

To Thomas Warden, Esq. Chief Collector, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

It appears to me that it may be in your power to provide a considerable number of Penang rice boats in order to bring off the 19th regiment, should the native troops evacuate the country; hazardous as the attempt will be at this season it must be made, should occurrences unhappily render it necessary; before I could possibly get near them by land, allowing I could march with 1,500 men, which would be the utmost, my assistance would be too late.

Pecuniary rewards to any extent must be held out to the boat-men should their services be required, if you think it practicable. I strongly urge it also, that sheep, rice, wood, and water should be put in them.

Cannanore,
7th August 1809.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. FORBES,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a General Order by Government, placing the officer commanding the troops in Travancore and Cochin under your orders; and also copies of letters from and to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, for your information on the state of affairs in Travancore.

Among those papers you will observe a copy of a declaration which has been offered by the officers in Travancore, but nothing less than an unqualified signature to the declaration prescribed by Government can be accepted.

A copy of the General Order alluded to in the first paragraph, has been forwarded direct by the post to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, and I enclose another copy, which Sir George Barlow requests you will forward to him by any other mode of conveyance that may appear to you to be safe.

Colonel Wilkinson,
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Military Secretary.

Fort St. George, 16th August 1809.
General Order by Government.

The honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the officer commanding the troops in Travancore and Cochin shall consider himself under the orders of the officer commanding the southern division of the Army, in the same manner as the officer commanding in the province of Malabar and Canara is subject to the order of the officer commanding in Mysore.

By order of the honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

According to my letter of yesterday, I now do myself the honour of addressing you, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, that I this day assembled the officers of the artillery, 2d battalion 12th regiment, and staff, stationed at this place, and after reading to them the various documents furnished to me by Government, and commenting upon them as I saw occasion; I proposed the declaration of fidelity for their signatures, upon which they required permission to retire for a few minutes; in a very short time Major Vernon returned, informing me, that they generally had so far committed themselves with some of their brother officers who had taken violent measures, that they could not consent to act against them; but that they had not the least objection to sign the tendered declaration if they might add to it the proviso, so that the Government would not send them against their brother officers; of this declaration I accepted, until the honourable the Governor's sentiments should be made known, and shall forward it to the north and south of this, and command it to be signed by the officers of the other two battalions. Previous to the breaking up of the assembly, I addressed Major Vernon commanding the 2d battalion 12th regiment, Captain Simond commanding the artillery and the staff, saying, that I concluded the declaration which they had signed was fully intended that no movement of theirs or of their corps, or any unauthorized proceeding of any nature would ever be resorted to; this they answered, certainly it does.

Now, Sir, I beg leave to state my opinion, that when this is known to the infatuated officers in Seringapatam and others, if there be any so misled, it will oppose them, as they cannot hope for any assistance or co-operation; and one inducement for my accepting it until the honourable the Governor's pleasure be known, is my belief that he did not intend to oppose the sepoys to each other, but either by reason or the force of His Majesty's troops to bring them to obedience.

The battalions on the coast and the country will now in all probability remain in perfect tranquillity, and I can move the force which I yesterday stated to the relief of the 19th regiment of foot at Quilon, or to any other service that does not lead it against the dissatisfied officers.

I shall

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 36.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

I shall by this post report to Lieutenant Colonel Davis, Colonel Wilkinson, and the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, I felt reluctance in proposing the Quilon declaration as a ground work, because although I think, at the least possible result to be expected from a proposal made by a comparative weak body to a strong one, yet there appears to me a possibility of quibbling and misapplying the passage of Lord Minto's letter to Sir George Barlow, which might afterwards be of bad consequence. Perhaps I am wrong in viewing it thus, and I sincerely hope so. The declaration of the officers is plain verbatim the Governor's, with the addition of the province, which admits not of any misconception.

I shall not take any steps in consequence of what I may hear in the mean time from Government, until I have an answer to this. If an order should arrive for movements I will march, but should it be for Seringapatam, I will not order the 12th native infantry or any other sepoys, but leave what I conceive a sufficient garrison.

I declare my belief that my having deferred carrying the orders of the honourable the Governor into execution has been attended with good effect, for most certainly had the declaration been abruptly proposed, I must have forwarded a guard of the 80th regiment over the 12th native infantry, and precluded a possibility of reconciliation. I should have been prevented moving from this station, and the other corps would, in all probability, have gone up the country.

I make a separate letter concerning Mr. Evans, Acting Conductor of Ordnance here, whose conduct is deserving of great praise.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) BEN. FORBES,
Lieut. Col. Commanding
Malabar and Canara.

Head Quarters at Cannanore,
9th August 1809.

We the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare upon our words of honour as British officers, that we will obey the orders and support the authority of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the commissions which we hold from that Government, provided the Governor in Council assures us that we shall not be led against our brother officers.

(Signed) J. M. Vernon, Major, 2d bat. 12th regt.—James Lemond, Capt. Artillery—G. Waugh, Capt.—Edw. W. Snow, Brigade Major—Wm. Ravenshaw, Lieut. Ens.—T. Green, Lieut. 2d bat. 12th regt.—Chas. T. Smith, Lieut. 2d bat. 12th regt.—R. T. Fabois, Lieut. 2d bat. 12th regt.—J. Kitson, Lieutenant, J. Scott, Lieutenant, G. Roberts, Lieutenant, J. Jameson, Ensign 2d bat. 12th regt.—T. Hathaway, Ensign 2d bat. 12th regt.—W. T. Jackson, Ensign 2d bat. 12th regt.—Saml MacDowal, 2d bat. 12th regt.—R. Richardson, Assistant Surgeon 2d bat. 12th regt.—W. J. Brett, Lieut. Artillery—Jas. Smith, Lieut. 2d bat. 12th regt.
(A true Copy.)

(Signed) BEN. FORBES,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

To Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, Commanding Malabar and Canara.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and to express to you his extreme concern at your having omitted to comply with repeated orders of Government, communicated to you in my letter of the 26th ultimo.

I am now directed again to state to you the positive commands of the Governor in Council, that, upon the receipt of this letter, you will instantly proceed to carry into full effect the orders communicated to you on the 26th ultimo, and to obtain from the Company's officers under your command, an unqualified signature to the declaration prescribed in those orders, and that in the event of their refusing to affix their signature to the said declaration, you will instantly remove them from the exercise of all military functions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George,
18th August 1809.

Bellary, 13th August 1809.

To Lieut. Col. R. Barclay, Military Secretary to the honourable the Governor.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the honourable the Governor, that the officers of the 1st battalion 25th regiment, who have been suspended the exercise of their military functions, have chosen Sadras as their place of residence, and are proceeding thence; Captain Taylor of Artillery and Commissary of Stores at Gooty, has fixed on Pondicherry, where he wishes to reside, and is now on his way to that station.

All the officers (Captain Stewart excepted, to whom I have given permission to remain here until he obtains his leave to go to the Presidency) from this station have proceeded on their route to the appointed place of their destination, and I have the satisfaction of informing you, that duty and business proceeds in their usual course of confidence and regularity.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 36.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

The native corps are perfectly content and satisfied under the officers appointed to their charge, and by a continuance of the system adopted, the active attention and necessary mildness of treatment recommended to these officers, together with their own zeal and ready desire to meet the present exigency of the public service, these two battalions will not, I trust, suffer any diminution of discipline, whilst nothing is left undone towards maintaining their natural, and, I believe, not to be shaken fidelity to the Government.

Every thing proceeds in the like regular manner at Gooty; my dispatch of the 3d instant will inform you of my inability on account of the want of officers (should they be required) to carry the orders of the 26th of July into effect in the 1st battalion 22d regiment at Cumbum. The other parts of the division under my command, I can however report as being perfectly settled.

The copy of the corrected list of officers this day forwarded to the Adjutant General's office, who have signed the declaration of allegiance, accompanies this.

I have, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. CROKER,
M. G. Commanding.

Corrected list of officers at the stations of Bellary and Gooty, who have signed the declaration of allegiance.

BELLARY.

Major General Croker, commanding ceded Districts.
Capt. Lieut. Fotheringham, Engineer.
Lieut. Torriano, D. Barrack-master.
Mr. Duncan, Superintending Surgeon.
Mr. Peyton, Garrison Surgeon.
Lieut. Col. Sir D. Ogilvy, 1st Bat. 9th Reg. Nat. Inf.
Captain M. C. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain J. Stewart, Assistant Quarter-master General.
Captain J. Campbell, Deputy Judge Advocate.

N. B. The signatures of these three staff officers not being given in an unqualified manner, they have been suspended the exercise of their military functions, until the pleasure of the honourable the Governor in Council is known.

GOOTY.

Lieut. Col. Bowness, 1st Bat. 25th Reg. Nat. Inf.

(Signed) R. CROKER,
M. G. Commanding.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Previous to the assembling the officers, as detailed in my letter of yesterday, being under much apprehension about the artillery men in this garrison, who all belong to the battalion at Seringapatam, I sent for Acting Conductor Evans, and questioned him as to his knowledge what was going on there and elsewhere, which he seemed to be well aware of, and to regret; he is an excellent man, a good soldier, and worthy of promotion.

The moment that I asked him if he did not consider himself bound to his Government, and obey its orders in preference to any given to him by officers immediately over him; he declared that he looked with respect to his officers, but not such as could interfere with his obedience to Government, whose orders he would obey, though in opposition to theirs, whilst he had life; to this effect I administered an oath to him, which he most cheerfully took. At this moment, I did not know but his personal service and influence upon the men might be of the utmost consequence; I therefore declared him to be a Conductor, and that I was sure the honourable the Governor would confirm him.

Cannanore,
11th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) BEN. FORBES,
Lieut. Colonel.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I had the honour of addressing you on the day before yesterday, forwarding a copy of the declaration signed by the officers of the artillery, staff, and 2d battalion 12th regiment, stationed here, and also on the 10th instant a duplicate of the same. Yesterday the head-quarters of the 2d battalion 22d regiment signed it.

I hoped all would have remained quiet until I should receive the honourable the Governor's sentiments upon the subject. I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying copies of my letters of this date to Colonel Wilkinson and to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart for an account of what has since occurred. Major Vernon told me the officers wish to recede; that I hope my recommendation will be attended to, if not I will carry the original order of suspension into immediate execution. I think there are or were only three or four officers who would have unconditionally

unconditionally signed the declaration, that even those I suspect would have joined the rest, upon hearing the account from Trichinopoly; so violent is the ferment.

Head-quarters at Cananore,
11th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) B. FORBES,
Lieut. Col.

P. S. I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter addressed by me to officers commanding corps, and trust it will meet the approbation of the honourable the Governor.

Circular.

To Major Vernon, Commanding 2d Battalion 12th Regiment.

Sir,

As there are various reports in circulation calculated to irritate the minds of the honourable Company's officers, the truth of which I have knowledge of.

I request of you to assemble those of your corps to-morrow morning, and to impress upon their minds the conviction I have; the Government, so far from wishing to inflame their feelings, is anxious to do every thing consistent with its dignity, in which is involved the honour and happiness of every British subject, to conciliate and satisfy officers who have so fully avowed their allegiance, guaranteed by their honour as British officers; point out to them the propriety of calm and moderate measures, and of respectful representation through me to Government, of any circumstance which may have given them uneasiness, and harmony will be fully restored.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) B. FORBES,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

Cannanore,
11th August, 1809.

To Colonel Wilkinson, Commanding Southern Division, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I had the honour of addressing you on the day before yesterday, giving a short account of the proceedings here, and the copy of the declaration which the Company's officers here had signed, and which was yesterday signed by the officers at the head quarters of the 22d regiment native infantry. I also yesterday sent an extract of my letter to Government, which accompanied the declaration for your information.

I had every reason to hope that those provinces would have remained in perfect tranquillity, provided the honourable the Governor should be pleased to accept the declaration, which I think would have induced others to follow the example, but unfortunately a letter has arrived here, giving an account of the mode in which the orders were carried into execution at Trichinopoly by you, which has excited a sensation in the minds of the Company's officers, that may have the most serious consequences. I merely tell you, Sir, what I am informed of, without presuming to say more. The letter states that you had, previous to assembling the officers, concealed a body of men at your quarters; as soon as the officers had declined signing the declaration, you made them prisoners and marched them to your barrack guard, and afterwards to Tanjore, and that it was given out, that any attempt to rescue them would be attended by their immediate deaths. In reply to Major Vernon, who informed me of this, I told him that such proceeding was not in my orders, and that there might be a misstatement or exaggeration, and that instead of his officers recalling their declaration of fidelity I recommended to them to be calm, and to wait until more was known, and then if they entertained the same ideas as at present, instead of attempting to correct their recent declaration, I earnestly recommended that they might remain steadfast to it, and address the Government upon that subject only. Major Vernon is as determined as any of the others, but still calm, and will, I believe, endeavour to impress upon the minds of the officers the propriety of the line of conduct which I have pointed out. I told him that I would write to you, and that if you permitted me to make any explanation on the subject, I would do so. I therefore beg of you, Sir, to furnish me with any which you may deem proper.

Another letter has reached this from Cochin, giving an account of the proceedings in Travancore, directly at variance with what I had the honour of receiving from the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stuart; instead of the officers at Quilon having signed the loyal address, it is asserted, that they had seized the ordnance and treasure, &c.; it is said to be of later date than Lieutenant Colonel Stuart's to me, but still I conceive it to be erroneous, as no gentlemen would have receded from so solemn a pledge without what they might think fresh cause; and if what I have stated, or any other had been received and so acted upon, I think an express from Lieutenant Colonel Stuart would have reached me before this.

All the gun bullocks at the depôt, about thirty miles from Seringapatam, have been delivered into that fort, and much treasure seized; this is private intelligence, for I fancy that Lieutenant Colonel Davis's indisposition has prevented his giving me official accounts. Whatever force events may enable me to move with, I cannot take a gun, as there is not a bullock to be procured in the provinces excepting for carriages; of them there is plenty, though bad.

Cannanore,
11th August 1809.

(Signed) B. FORBES, Lieut. Col.
Commanding Malabar and Canara.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 36.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 36.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Sir,

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

I have the honour to communicate to you, for the information of the honourable the Governor, that I shall not be able to proceed on the march until to-morrow. The whole of the rice (84 bullocks loads) that arrived here yesterday from Trichinopoly, with the exception of 25 loads, having been served out to the troops last night. It was with much labour and difficulty that a sufficiency of rice was procured yesterday from the neighbouring villages, for the followers of the camp; I therefore cannot risk going forward without a sufficiency of rice for the support of troops. If the two hundred loads of rice promised in Mr. Wetherell's note does not arrive to-day, I am afraid I shall not even be able to proceed to-morrow.

From the great impatience of the troops to receive their provisions, many of whom had been fasting the whole of the day, yesterday I found it necessary to appoint an officer who understood the language of the country, to attend to the issue of it. Captain Grant, 24th native infantry, was so good as to undertake the office, and in consequence of his activity and attention, the whole were served with provisions without any altercation or dispute amongst them. As it appears to me that an active and intelligent officer will be useful, if not necessary, upon the present occasion, to superintend the receipt and delivery of rice and provisions, I beg leave to recommend to the honourable the Governor, that Captain Grant may be appointed Commissary of rice and provisions. I have sent herewith two notes that I have received from Mr. Wetherell since the march of the detachment, and a copy of his reply to my order previous to the march, for twenty days provisions for the troops and followers, which, upon considering that such a large quantity might be unnecessary and expensive to Government, I reduced to ten days. I have likewise the pleasure of forwarding a letter I received this morning from the native officers of the 2d battalion of the 16th native infantry at Dindigul, as well as a letter received by the Assistant Adjutant General from Major M'Donnell, commanding at Dindigul.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. WILKINSON,

Colonel Commanding Southern Division.

Manassar,

14th August 1809.

I have written to Lieutenant Colonel Picton to take the advice of Mr. Strange, if some person, that can be confided in, may not be employed as Paymaster instead of Mr. Wetherall.

To Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,

In reply to the letter which the Assistant Adjutant General addressed to me yesterday by your direction, I beg leave to acquaint you, that every exertion in my power was made to have a supply of provisions for ten days in camp, previous to the march of the force under your command, but owing to the very large number of bullocks required upon indent for the various departments, the bullock mairies were unable to furnish a sufficient number of cattle to convey the supply, which has been in readiness ever since you gave directions upon the subject. The freshes in the river have materially contributed to the disappointment, which has been unavoidable on my part; every nerve however has been strained to dispatch the provisions, and I trust there will be sufficient to-morrow to enable you to move immediately.

The mairies have grossly deceived me in their promises, and my head servant is so sick he cannot move, which has been the cause of the inconvenience complained of. I am sorry for it, but the cause of their failure cannot be imputed to me.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. WETHERALL,

Paymaster.

Trichinopoly,

12th August 1809.

My dear Jackson,

Dindigul, 9th August 1809.

Finding that the Tappals are not so regular or expeditious as usual, I am induced to send you this by a Cooly, who promises to deliver it to you to-morrow by 12 o'clock, and I request you will send me an answer by the same man, or another if he should get lame on the road.

I have been for the last two days anxiously expecting Colonel Wilkinson's reply to my letter of the 3d instant, which he must have received on the 5th, as it went express.

I beg leave to assure the Colonel, that I and the officers here are ready to obey his orders to proceed to Trichinopoly, Negapatam, or any other station he may point out or nominate, should he not be satisfied with the pledge we have required. The transactions of the 30th and 31st ultimo at Trichinopoly, are so publicly known at this place, that I have deemed it right to tell the native officers all I know on the subject, and to prepare them to expect that similar measures will be adopted here, and in that case to exhort them earnestly to obey such officers as might be placed over them, the same as they had ever obeyed myself. I have every reason to believe that my admonitions will have the good effect I wish, and that the 2d of the 16th will never tarnish the great reputation it has acquired by any act of violence or irregularity.

Yours

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 36.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

You will therefore, my dear Jackson, communicate the subject of this letter to Colonel Wilkinson in any way you think proper, and assure him, that an order or letter addressed to me will be quite sufficient to effect his wish, that coercion can only be necessary where resistance is intended; that I never had an idea of disobeying his authority, and that I am ready, if he wishes it, to deliver charge of the corps to any officer he may appoint. The four companies will march the moment the tents arrive, or if the Colonel wishes I'll order them to proceed to Trichinopoly without their camp equipage, after the departure of these companies, there will not be relief for the garrison and regimental guards at this place. Being really in a wretched state of health, I request you will exert yourself to get Colonel Wilkinson to accede to my request to proceed to Ramnad, as being the nearest part of the coast. With best respects to Mrs. Jackson, and believe me,

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) DONALD M'DONELL.

10th August.

Thinking that yesterday's Tappal might bring me an order or letter from Trichinopoly, I have delayed sending this till now. Do, my good fellow, let me hear from you immediately. I expect your answer to the 12th.

(Signed) D. M'DONELL.

My dear Sir,

Although I addressed you officially the moment I received the letter which you directed the Assistant Adjutant General to write to me, I cannot help again expressing to you how much I feel concerned at the disappointment which I have, by a failure in my promise to you, occasioned. Owing to my head servant being laid up by extreme sickness, I was obliged to employ another to procure supplies, who has grossly imposed upon me in the information he gave me with regard to the provisions; not having at the time any reason to doubt his assurances, I accordingly informed you what this fellow had told me, with the exception of two hundred bullocks load of rice, which I hope I shall be able to dispatch to-morrow. Provisions for the Europeans, Sepoys and Followers have been completed and sent off to day, to last the detachment until the 18th inclusive, which, I trust, with the assistance that the Collector of Madura and Dindigul will be able to afford, will enable you to proceed without any further difficulties on the score of supplies. That any delay or inconvenience should have been occasioned by the neglect of the servants of my department, I feel truly sorry and mortified at, but in future I shall guard against a similar occurrence.

12th August,
at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Your's truly,
(Signed) C. WETHERALL.

To Colonel Wilkinson, Commanding Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that supplies for 1,500 Europeans, 1,400 Sepoys, and 2,063 Followers for twenty days, will be in readiness in camp by to-morrow 12 o'clock, and likewise that four private tents will be ready to-morrow. The remainder shall be furnished with all possible expedition.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. WETHERALL.

Trichinopoly,
8th August 1809.

Translation of a Letter from the Native Officers of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment
N. 1. at Dindigul.

To the Commanding Officer at Trichinopoly.

The Representation of the Native Officers of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment.

We made known to the Sepoys, Havildars, Jimidars, and Subadars, &c. the order which has been issued by the honourable the Governor in Council, on the 4th August, in the name of Chinnatomby Subadar, the first Subadar of the 2d battalion 16th regiment, and we have also communicated the same by writing to the two Companies at Madura. We the native Officers, Havildars, Sepoys, &c. conducted ourselves in conformity to the written order of Government, which was sent to us, and we are ready to obey such orders as may be issued to us by the Company hereafter.

(True translations)

Dindigul,
13th August, 1809.

(Signed) C. RUNGIAH,
Interpreter.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

It is with extreme regret that I am obliged to report, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, that the corps of this place, viz. the 1st battalion, 2d and 1st battalion 4th regiments, which had been under marching orders for some time past, and only waited for the necessary camp equipage and pay, have now refused to move.

The late measures of Government as carried into effect at the Presidency and Trichinopoly have created a most violent ferment among the corps here. At those places where the European forces were so far superior in number to the native, the measure probably was executed without difficulty; but here where there were seven battalions of Sepoys, and a com-

315.

E

pany

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 26.in
Gen. Lett.Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

pany and a half of artillery to our one regiment, I found it totally impossible to carry the business to the same length, particularly as any tumult among our own troops, would certainly bring the people of Travancore upon us. It is in vain therefore for me, with the small force that I can depend upon, to attempt to stem the torrent here by any acts of violence.

Very much vexed, however, upon receiving the accompanying letter, signed, I believe, by every officer in this cantonment, except Captain Ahmuty, Quarter-master of Brigade, and Captain Nixon of the Artillery, the first impulse that struck me, as I could not enforce the point, was immediately to march off to Trichinopoly with my own regiment, and leave them to themselves, as they would not obey my orders. But upon cooler reflection, being conscious that such a step would create disturbances in the country at such a juncture, I resolved to remain here till I received further orders from Government.

Most sincerely and anxiously do I wish that the present tumult may subside, without fatal consequences, which, if the present violent measures are continued, I much fear will be the case. If blood is once spilt in the cause, there is no knowing where it may stop, and the probable consequences may be, that India will be lost to us for ever. So many officers of the Army have gone to such lengths, that unless a general amnesty is granted, tranquillity can never be restored.

The honourable the Governor in Council will not, I trust, impute to me wrong motives for having thus given my opinion; I am actuated solely by anxiety for the public good and the benefit of my country, and I think it my duty, holding the responsible situation which I now do, to express my sentiments at so awful a period.

Were there any prospects of success, it might be right to persevere, but where every day's experience proves, that the more coercive the measures adopted are, the more violent are the consequences, a different and more conciliatory line of conduct ought to be attempted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) P. STUART, Lieut. Colonel
Commanding in Travancore.

Quilon,
7th August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel the honourable P. Stuart, Commanding the Forces in Travancore.

Sir,

Under a full and unimpaired recollection of the purport of an address which some of us, in the name of the whole, a few days ago had the honour of transmitting through you to the Government of Madras, we, the undersigned, agreeably affected at the circumstances which obliges us to intrude on your attention matters immediately connected therewith, before time could have been afforded for the determination of Government being conveyed to us, as touching that question.

Things of importance, when required to be told at a juncture like the present, admit of no preamble; we therefore proceed to inform you, that authentic information having been received of the determination of Government to exert every resource under every circumstance, and at all risks to stifle the voice of the Army (which has been merely calling aloud for justice) under the assumed designation of quelling a dangerous insurrection and mutiny, a shadow of which we are convinced never existed, it becomes to us a bounden duty not only to deny a fact thus unwisely as well as unjustly asserted, but to exert every active measure within our power to prevent the operation of an assumption so publicly destructive in its tendency.

The Orders of Government, appointing certain officers of His Majesty's service to do duty with the native corps of the honourable Company's Army, which were circulated at this station yesterday, and which are so diametrically opposite to the spirit of the regulations for the guidance of the Army, together with the very alarming communications respecting threatened proceedings in different parts of the Madras Establishment, which have from day to day been received from Travancore, combined with the late measures of Government, calling upon their officers for a pledge of allegiance beyond the sacred obligations of their commissions, have all conspired to excite a degree of alarm in our minds which it is impossible for us to describe.

We feel that a new order of things is intended, and perceive in the change nothing less than a subversion by force of the constitution established by the united wisdom of the British Legislature, for the government and preservation of our country's empire in the East.

The dispersion of the honourable Company's troops, and in particular instances their aggravation under the controul of superior European force of His Majesty's service, plainly confess the object in view. Considering that the success of this system of dividing in order to destroy, must inevitably be attended with consequences as shocking to individuals as ruinous to the state; and firmly believing that the object, if legitimate, is attainable by measures of very different complexion, we feel ourselves compelled to state to you, that we see a strict propriety in urging that the execution of the order for separating the force under your immediate command at this place should be postponed, until the determination of Government be known on the address forwarded by you on the night of the 4th instant, by which time we are sanguine in the hope that affairs will bear a more favourable aspect.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servants,

(Signed)

by 50 Officers of the honourable Company's service.

Quilon,
7th August 1809.

Enclosure, No. 37.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters of the Army, Choultry Plain, 15th August 1809.

THE honourable the Governor in Council having addressed the subjoined Orders to Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army, to be published to the Army; they are accordingly published in Military Orders.

Fort St. George, 12th Aug. 1809.

G. O. by the honourable the Governor in Council.

THE course of proceedings followed for some time past by the officers of the honourable Company's Army at this Presidency, has obliged the Government to adopt the most decided measures for the preservation of the important interests committed to its charge. These proceedings may be stated to have commenced with the transmission to the Government, by the late Commander in Chief, of a Memorial addressed to the honourable the Court of Directors, dated January 1809, and signed by a large proportion of the Company's officers. Although that paper exhibits claims of an ungrounded nature, and contains observations equally improper and unjust on the Orders of the honourable Court of Directors and the Government; the Governor in Council was induced to permit it to pass without the serious notice which it appeared to demand, by a confidence in the discipline of the Army, and a persuasion that the objectionable passages in the Memorial were inadvertently and unintentionally introduced.

The subsequent conduct of the Commander in Chief forced the Government to vindicate its authority by a signal example of punishment. It was well known to the Company's officers, that the whole of this proceeding was referred to the Supreme Government and the authorities in Europe; that it would receive from their wisdom a decision conformable to the soundest principles of reason and justice; and that its discussion could not belong to the cognizance of the Army, who are precluded from becoming a deliberative body. Notwithstanding these considerations the Governor in Council, anxious to remove every cause of misunderstanding relative to a measure of so important a nature, published an Order, dated the 31st January, explaining to the Army the grounds on which it was adopted. The Governor in Council had a right to expect, on the most obvious grounds of discipline and respect for the laws, that the question would have been permitted to rest here, and receive its final award from the only powers competent to decide on it; and it was with feelings of equal surprize and concern he learned that a Memorial to the Supreme Government, of the most intemperate description, was circulated in the Company's Army. The Governor in Council, desirous to avoid a recurrence to measures of severity, and persuaded that it was sufficient to apprise the Company's officers of the improper nature of their proceedings to induce them to desist from their prosecution, authorized the Commander in Chief to issue a circular letter, dated the 5th March 1809, explaining to those officers the impropriety of their conduct, and calling upon them by the most powerful motives of duty, allegiance, and honour, to abstain from such unjustifiable measures. A letter from the right honourable the Governor General in Council, dated the 20th of February 1809, approving of the steps adopted by the Government of Fort St. George with respect to the late Commander in Chief, was also circulated to the Army, in the expectation that the sentiments of the Supreme Government would have repressed the spirit of faction and insubordination which prevailed. These letters appear to have produced no effect: the Memorial to the Supreme Government made further progress; and an address to Major Boles, an officer under sentence of suspension, written in language of determined sedition, was circulated in the Army, and forced upon the notice of the Governor in Council by a Company's officer holding a confidential situation on his Staff. The Governor in Council was still induced to pursue a system of forbearance, by the sentiments of affection and respect which he was disposed to entertain towards the Company's officers, and by a conviction that the principles of zeal, discipline, and national attachment, by which he supposed they were actuated, would lead them to relinquish the reprehensible measures in which they were engaged, on being made fully acquainted with their impropriety and danger. The Commander in Chief accordingly, under the sanction of the Government, issued a second circular letter, dated the 10th April 1809, again calling upon the officers of the Company's Army to adhere to their duty, correcting the erroneous opinions which they had received regarding the powers of the Government, and describing the unjustifiable nature and dangerous consequences of their proceedings. The Governor in Council learned with deep regret, that these measures of moderation, these repeated and urgent appeals to the discipline, duty, national attachment and professional honour of the Company's officers were entirely nugatory; that the Memorials continued to be circulated; and that sentiments of sedition were openly declared in many parts of the Army. The further forbearance of the Government would have encouraged the progress of those evils: a course of explanation and exhortation had been pursued in vain, and it became imperiously necessary to check, by a salutary example of punishment, a spirit of insubordination that threatened the most dangerous consequences to the prosperity of the empire. The General Orders of the 1st May last were accordingly passed. The Governor in Council is concerned to state, that this example, which was confined to the persons who were principally instrumental in promoting sedition, and of whose delinquency the most ample proofs existed, and which was intended to obviate the necessity of more extensive punishments, failed to produce the beneficial effects anticipated from its adoption; and that principles of insubordination and sedition continued to prevail.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 37.in
Gen. Lett.Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. E.]
Enclosure
No. 37.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

prevail among the Company's officers, if possible with aggravated violence. The Company's officers of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, whose good conduct in refusing to affix their signatures to the seditious addresses, had received the approbation of the Government, intimated to the rest of the Army, in an address, dated in May last, scarcely less reprehensible than the papers which had incurred the animadversion of the Government, their participation in the disaffection which prevailed so extensively in the Company's Army. The officers at Hyderabad followed up this act by threatening, in an address dated the 15th June, transmitted direct to the Governor in Council, to separate themselves from the authority of the Government established over them by their country, unless a submission should be yielded to their menaces by abrogating the General Orders of the 1st May; and the Company's officers at Masulipatam imprisoned their commanding officer, and made preparations to desert the post entrusted to their charge and to join the Hyderabad subsidiary force, thereby involving, on account of views personal to themselves, the men under their command in the guilt of rebellion, and furnishing to the native troops a dangerous example of resistance to authority. The Governor in Council, still anxious to impress on the minds of the Company's officers a sense of the impropriety of their conduct, published to the Army the dispatch from the Supreme Government, dated the 27th May last, which contained an entire approval of the measures of the Government of Fort St. George, and stated the most forcible and conclusive arguments against the system of faction and illegal combination which had been introduced into the Coast Army. This solemn decision of the supreme authority in India has also proved to be ineffectual. The officers at Hyderabad, although they knew the sentiments of the Supreme Government, refused in a body, in a letter to their commanding officer, dated the 8th July, obedience to the orders of Government for the march of a battalion from Hyderabad, adding, as a threat, that its services might soon be useful to their cause; and have since forwarded to the Government, in a paper dated 21st July, the conditions on which they are willing to return to their duty, and which they require the Government to accept, in order to avert the impending awful evils, evils which can result only from their own criminal determination to place themselves in the situation of enemies to their country. The conditions on which those officers presume to state, that they will yield obedience to the national authorities, afford further proofs of the nature of their designs, for they demand the public revocation of the General Orders of the 1st of May; the restoration to their rank and appointments of all officers removed by this Government, however obnoxious and criminal the conduct of those officers may have been; the dismissal from office of the officers of the general staff, who may be supposed to have advised the Government; the trial by a court-martial of the officer commanding Masulipatam, who was arrested by his own disobedient officers; and finally, an amnesty for the conduct of the Company's Army. The garrison of Masulipatam have placed themselves in a state of rebellion; the troops at Seringapatam and Hyderabad have followed their example, and it has been ascertained that the military authority entrusted to commanding officers has been usurped by self-constituted committees, and that an organized system of combination, for the purpose of subverting the authority of the Government, has been established throughout the greatest part of the Army of this Establishment.

The Governor in Council perceives in the foregoing course of proceedings on the part of the European officers of the Company's Army, which has equally resisted measures of forbearance and punishment, a determined spirit of revolt, that must, unless speedily repressed, produce the most fatal consequences to the constitution and authority of the Government, and the interests of the nation. No means compatible with the honour and authority of the Government, have been omitted to recal the Company's officers to a sense of their duty as soldiers, and of their allegiance as British subjects. The forbearance displayed by the Government, under circumstances of aggravated indignity, demonstrates the satisfaction with which it would have regarded any disposition on the part of the Company's officers, to manifest the usual obedience required from all soldiers. No disposition however of that nature has appeared; on the contrary, those officers, by a systematic course of aggression and insubordination, have forced the Government to adopt measures of the most decided nature, for the support of its authority.

The Governor in Council would be guilty of a most criminal desertion of his duty, and the cause of his country, if he were capable of confirming the evils of sedition and mutiny, by a submission to the menaces of a body of men, placed by the law under his government. Such a course of proceeding would prostrate the authority of the State before a disaffected and seditious faction; it would effectually incapacitate this and every succeeding Government from executing the functions of administration, and would be fatal to the prosperity of the Empire in India, by affording an example of successful opposition to authority, and by weakening the power and dignity of the Government, which in this country are peculiarly essential to its existence; influenced by these considerations, the Governor in Council has considered it to be his sacred duty to resist every appearance of concession to the threats of insubordination and faction, and to employ the power and means at the disposal of the Government, for the restoration of discipline, and the maintenance of its honour and authority.

In this state of affairs it is a source of the most gratifying reflection, that the zeal, loyalty, and discipline of His Majesty's troops, and of many of the most respectable officers of the Company's Army, combined with the fidelity generally manifested by the native troops, will enable the Government to accomplish the important object of re-establishing public order. The good conduct of His Majesty's troops during the dissensions that have occurred, their

their zealous adherence to duty, the preference which they have manifested to the principles of honour, virtue, and patriotism, over the personal views and disorderly passions which prevailed around them, reflect the greatest credit on their character, and demonstrate that they are animated by the same ardent love of their country, which has distinguished their brother soldiers in Europe. His Majesty's troops under this Government will possess the gratifying reflection of having deserved the approbation and gratitude of their country, and of having eminently contributed to the preservation of an important branch of the Empire.

The Governor in Council entertains a hope that the Company's officers, who have threatened the Government of their country with the most serious evils, who have demanded, as the condition of being faithful to their duty, the execution of measures degrading to the character and fatal to the interests of the State, will pause before they attempt to proceed further in the course of sedition and guilt which they have pursued. It has been the earnest wish and anxious desire of the Governor in Council to avoid measures of extremity, to re-establish order by the course of the law, and to give up to military trial the authors of the present seditious proceedings. In the prosecution of measures so consonant to justice, so necessary for the restoration of discipline, and so conformable to the ordinary course of military government, the Governor in Council is persuaded that he shall have the concurrence of all persons in the civil and military services, who have not banished from their minds every sentiment of national feeling; and he exhorts the officers of the Company's service, by submitting to that course of measures, to avert the evils which they are precipitating upon themselves. Such a result, gratifying at any period, would, at the present moment of national difficulty, be peculiarly acceptable to the views and feelings of the Governor in Council; and adverting to the zeal and patriotism by which the officers of the Company's Army have been distinguished, he still encourages a hope that by manifesting obedience to the Government, they will obviate the adoption of measures of extremity, avert the certain consequences of their past conduct, and promote the restoration of general confidence, order and discipline.

By Order of the honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,

Chief Sec. to Gov.

By Order of Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,

Chief Sec. to Gov.

Enclosure, No. 38.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Since my dispatch of yesterday, for the information of the honourable the Governor, I have the honour to inform you, that Captain Morehouse, senior officer of artillery at Masulipatam, who, under certain considerations, as stated in my letter bearing date the 2d instant, had my permission to quit this station, yet willing not to do so until absolute necessity, under the sanction of prudence, imperiously obliged him to take that step, I exhorted him, while giving my assent to his remaining here, to use his utmost influence with his people to fix their fidelity at this important crisis to their Country and Government, and to adopt every possible means to impress on the minds of such as might appear tainted by the too prevailing principles of insubordination in this garrison, to bring them back to their duty and obedience. That officer, however, has just reported to me, that, as Acting Commissary of Stores, having refused to furnish such articles as the garrison demanded towards equipping the troops for field service, agreeably to the preparatory order issued yesterday to that purport (a copy of which was transmitted to you last evening by express) they summoned him before their committee, who directed him immediately to leave the station, which he has reported to my Aid-de-camp for my information, he will now, judging it most advisable, accordingly do so.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. PATER,

Major Gen. Commanding the

Northern Division of the Army.

Masulipatam,
4th August 1809.

To Lieut. Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your two communications of the 29th ultimo, which have this moment come to hand, in one of which was enclosed a copy of a letter from the honourable the President in Council to the Resident at Hyderabad; you will have perceived, by my prior communications, the alarming extent of the proceedings of this garrison, which it is totally out of my power, situated as I am, to controul by force, and every other means, I am concerned to say, I have tried in vain to that end. Anxiously wishing to know the state of Lieut. Colonel Fletcher's corps, I have been very solicitous to have a reply from that officer, who commands the 2d battalion 24th regiment native infantry at Ellore, to my letter (a copy of which I now send you) upon the subject of my expectations of its affording some assistance; but no notice having yet been taken of that communication,

[No. 2. E.]
Enclosure
No. 37.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 38.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

nication, nor having at all heard from him, lead me to apprehend lest he may not find himself confident to assure me of its zealous exertions, if any way required on the present occasion.

Had it been timely ascertained that this corps was firm in its allegiance to Government, I proposed sending such of the artillery company as were unshaken in their fidelity to join it, provided I found it practicable to effect that object, which, at this period, could not possibly be even attempted. The corps have not yet moved out of the garrison, but are making preparations, I understand, to do so.

Masulipatam,
5th August 1809.

Dear Sir,

Convinced by information which I had previously been made acquainted with, that at this melancholy and momentous crisis, which threatens the foundation of the British empire in India, that you and your corps are firm in your allegiance to the Government, I communicate to you, without reserve, that I have reason to apprehend, in consequence of Colonel Malcolm not having returned to this station nor written, as it seems the garrison expected, whether he intended doing so or not, an alarm has taken possession of their minds, lest some blow by surprise may be meditated on, and directed towards them from the Presidency of Fort St. George. Excited by this feeling, they have called upon Captain Morehouse, senior officer of artillery at this place, who possesses adverse sentiments to theirs, and directed him to quit the station, giving him until to-morrow morning to think of that proposal. Painfully situated as I am, amicable exhortations are the only means in my hands to restore that order and obedience so desirable to be brought about and impressed on the mind of every military man, and which the safety of the British possessions at this unhappy period anxiously call for and require more than ever.

I request you will, with as little delay as possible, make me acquainted with the disposition of your corps, and whether a reliance can be placed on its allegiance to the Company; you have doubtless taken such steps as may appear to you most advisable to secure the attachment of the European officers and men to the service, by particularly reminding the former of the sacred duty every British subject owes to his most gracious Sovereign and Country, and bringing to their recollection the unhappy consequences that would occur to them by the slightest deviation from either.

Masulipatam,
2d August 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. PATER,
Major Gen. Commanding the
Northern Division of the Army.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Since my communication of yesterday, not yet having heard from Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher in reply to my exhortation of the 2d instant, only tends to confirm my apprehension, that unfavourable causes must have prevented him forwarding me the information I required, or that it has, by some clandestine means, been waylaid and intercepted.

Having addressed the garrison, a copy of which I now send you, upon the preparatory order appearing, directing the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march, as stated in my letter of the 3d instant, I conceived, by the quiet aspect it subsequently took before, that some salutary effect might possibly have been produced by the operations, and on that supposition, to ascertain the extent, I yesterday sent an order to the senior officer of the troops, directing the whole of the native officers of the battalion to repair to my quarters at nine o'clock as this morning, a copy of which also accompanies this; of which no notice having been taken, and none of the officers attending as therein directed, I can have no doubt of the line they are determined to pursue. This, I trust, will sufficiently show the melancholy state of insubordination the troops here have arrived at, that the utmost exertions I can command will avail but little in bringing them back to their duty. They are still making active preparations, I understand, to march, and intend doing so immediately; they consider themselves in readiness to carry into execution that ill-judged design. The whole of the vicinity of this place is impressed by the greatest apprehensions of the dangers that they may be exposed to in consequence, which will extend doubtless to the country at large, and create, I fear, an alarming confusion.

Masulipatam,
6th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. PATER,
Major General. Commanding the
Northern Division of the Army.

To the Senior Officer of the Troops at Masulipatam.

Sir,

It is with the most poignant grief that I have this moment received intelligence of the intended movement of the garrison of Masulipatam. Do, Sir, reflect upon the calamitous events

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 38.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

events that must inevitably follow the prosecution of any design to act in opposition to the authority of Government; and I most seriously exhort you to use your utmost efforts to impress this sentiment on the mind of every officer and of every man belonging to the force; and I trust that, through your influence, address and persuasion, you may yet be able to prevail upon them to abandon their perilous projects, remain at Masulipatam, and throw themselves upon the clemency of Government.

Masulipatam,
3d August 1809.

(Signed) J. PATER,
Major Gen. Commanding the
Northern Division of the Army.

To the Senior Officer of the Troops in Garrison at Masulipatam.

Sir,

Major General Pater desires me to request you will order all the native commissioned officers of the garrison, excepting those on duty, to attend at his house to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Masulipatam,
5th August 1809.

(Signed) H. J. BOWLER,
Lieut. Aid-de-Camp.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In addition to what my letter of this day will communicate to you, likewise for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, I beg now to state, that the Madras Tappal, which ought to have come in last evening, I have reason to believe was this morning seized by some persons, probably at the instigation of the garrison, and the whole of its contents has, in that case, fallen into their hands. As all the Tappals in future may share the same fate, which would be attended with important inconvenience to the service, I lose no time in making you acquainted with this occurrence.

I beg likewise to transmit to you a letter which I have this moment received from an officer belonging to the 1st battalion 24th regiment, which will account for Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher's silence to me.

Masulipatam,
6th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. PATER,
Major Gen. Commanding the
Northern Division of the Army.

To the Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for your information, that, in consequence of the Native Adjutant of the battalion having told the European Adjutant, that it was Colonel Fletcher's intentions, if the officers of the battalion would not agree with him in what he had to acquaint them with, to seize all the officers (Ensigns excepted) and send them to Masulipatam; I have conceived it necessary, at the request of the officers, to place him under restraint, for fear of any unpleasant circumstance taking place.

Ellore,
5th August 1809.

(Signed) J. SADLER,
Capt. 1st bat. 24th regt.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I think it incumbent upon me to lose no time in giving you notice, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, that a vigilant watch is unremittingly placed, not only on me and my staff, but likewise upon all coming into or going from my house, and that no less than fifteen persons, women as well as men, have been searched this morning approaching it. But yesterday a peon with letters was seized within 300 yards of my gate and carried off, who, through the exertion of some people near me, nevertheless was soon recovered with this charge. This success, however, will only tend to clothe restrictions on those who have business with me, as the vigilance of the individuals, I observe, posted round me, seems to have greatly increased since that period.

I am informed that preparations of every kind are making in the fort for the supply of a force in camp.

Masulipatam,
5th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. PATER,
Major Gen. Commanding the
Northern Division of the Army.

P. S. I have the honour to enclose you a communication, which I have this moment received from Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, with my reply thereto, which, I hope, will meet with the approbation of the honourable the Governor in Council.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 38.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour of transmitting, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, a detail of circumstances connected with my department in charge of the general treasury.

Mafulipatam,
G. T. Office,
8th August 1809.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. HAWKINS,
Coll. in Charge of M. G. T.

4th August 1809.

On my return in my palankeen from General Pater, I was met by Major Story, Captain Andrews, and Captain Harrington. These officers told me they had all been at my house, deputed by the rest of the officers of the garrison, to inform me it had been resolved to move from Mafulipatam; and as there was no other chance for their pay, they were reduced to the necessity of helping themselves from the treasury in the fort, which they should be obliged to break open unless I would send in my cash-keeper and shroff with the keys: that they did this with a view of preventing confusion, which must arise were they to break the doors and locks; and that it was their intention to give a receipt for whatever might be taken, which should be done before the servants of the treasury. This, I said, was impossible; and we parted.

A few hours after calling upon General Pater with this information, I found one of the officers, who told me I was not to consider the accidental meeting as conclusive, as it was the intention of the three officers to call on me in the evening. I then declared my determination not to send the keys, in which General Pater heartily concurred. The officers did not pay the visit.

Upon my return to the Cutchere, I found Mr. Paymaster Savage's shroff, waiting with bills of Government for 30,663 'S' Pag' on the general treasury, which did not a little embarrass me how to act. To send and open it would have been what I have exactly refused. I therefore determined on asking the advice of General Pater and Mr. Judge Webbe.

5th August 1809. I waited on General Pater with Mr. Webbe, and mentioning the predicament in which I was placed, I begged their opinion how I should proceed. It was thought advisable, in the present state of insubordination in which the troops were, that I should go into the fort and pay Mr. Savage's shroff the amount of the bills, thereby removing any cause of complaint on the score of pay; and that, if any attack was made on the treasury I should be present, to save undoubtedly a great deal of confusion.

7th August. Wishing to communicate further on the subject, I called on Mr. Webbe, and there heard that the order for the issue of the pay, which confirmed us in the propriety of my going to the fort as had been previously agreed on. I then called on General Pater, and he being of the same opinion, I went to the fort, and upon sending for a permit to open the treasury to the officer of the day (which has ever been the practice) an order was sent and the doors opened. I was met in the fort by Captain Andrews, who informed me it had been resolved not to touch the treasury; that the idea was abandoned; and that nothing but being driven to the last extremity would ever induce the garrison to resort to such a step. I paid Mr. Savage his bills at the treasury and he left the fort.

Mafulipatam,
8th August 1809. (Signed) W. HAWKINS,
Collector in Charge of M. G. T.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Cecil of the Madras European Regiment, to
Major General Gowdie.

Dear and honoured Sir,

Once more I take the liberty of encroaching a line upon you by a private manner, as the forces here are all in readiness to march for field service. The tents and stores are sent out already, and the proceedings altogether of the officers have appeared all along to me to be so outrageous and unjustifiable, that I have signified to General Pater that I shall not join with them, and adhere faithfully to my Government; and having abided by his instructions and advice, was making preparations to remove to another part of the district; but having dissuaded some of the men of my company from taking the field against the Government, against their honourable Masters, and without any general orders from the Commander in Chief, I have been betrayed by one Corporal, who reported the whole to the mess last night, and I was called a liar by Captain Andrews in the presence of the officers, and ordered into close arrest, with the most malicious threats of a general court-martial.

The charge they are about to make against me is, for accusing the Officers and Army at large of mutiny against the King and Government.

During all the present surrounding circumstances, I could not act neuter. I must either be a martyr or a proselyte. The injurious and dangerous impression already made upon the minds of the natives here, I lament to observe, and the anarchy and confusion of the settlement altogether, represent a picture of alarm and horror.

Pardon, dear Sir, this intrusion once more, as it comes from one who humbly and anxiously solicits your favourable consideration in unmerited and unhappy misfortunes, and who respectfully solicits your interest and recommendation in getting removed to another situation.

I have

I have acted from the very beginning and throughout as conscientiously and faithfully as I could to the Government, and while suffering in its cause implore its protection; with ten thousand apologies and hopes, I subscribe myself,

Dear and honoured Sir,
Your's, &c.

8th August.

To Major General Gowdie,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. CECIL, Lieut.

[No. 2. E.]
Enclosure
No. 38.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

My Lord,

The accompanying letter having been submitted to Major General Pater for transmission to your Lordship, and the General declining to do so, we, at the solicitation of our brother officers, most humbly and respectfully transmit herewith the accompanying letter, and with due respect subscribe ourselves,

My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient,
and faithful servants,

(Signed) J. STOREY, Major.
A. ANDREWS, Captain.

To the Right Hon. Lord Minto, Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

We, the officers of the garrison of Mafulipatam, alluded to in your order of the 20th ult. take the earliest opportunity of professing solemnly to your Lordship our unlimited loyalty to our King, our attachment to our Country, and our reverence for its Laws, and our perfect content and happiness under the Government of the honourable Company, as heretofore administered; but at the same time to inform your Lordship that the violent, oppressive, and treacherous conduct of the Government of Fort St. George, towards our brother officers at and in the neighbourhood of Madras, has driven us with the utmost pain and reluctance to adopt measures for our own security against the further efforts of such conduct towards ourselves.

We are convinced that the attempt to seduce the attachment of the native troops from their European officers, is pregnant with the utmost danger to the territorial possessions of our country upon the Peninsula, and that success in that attempt would ultimately lead to the destruction of every European of whatever country residing within them.

We conceive that the adoption of such a measure to reduce us to submission, at a time when we professed our willingness and readiness to return to it, upon the Government conceding to us the redress absolutely required to retrieve the character of the Army from the state of degradation into which it had been plunged, by the order of 1st May, was a species of treason against the security and interests of the British nation in India, and an act of the greatest treachery towards the officers of the Army. It has destroyed all confidence betwixt us and a Government that could resort to such measures; and we conceive ourselves warranted by them, to adopt on our part such measures of precaution as are become necessary to secure ourselves against the further efforts of such a line of conduct; and this is the only object we have in view, we solemnly declare to your Lordship.

Instead of resorting to the measures adopted upon the 26th ult. had the Government of Madras published to the Army the consoling and conciliatory language contained in your Lordship's orders of the 20th ultimo; we have every reason to believe that the Coast Army would have been at this hour in a state of order and tranquillity, instead of a state of anarchy bordering on destruction.

Even at this hour, when our minds are agitated by a tempest of vindictive passions, occasioned by the late treatment of our brother officers at Madras; we again profess our readiness to return to order and regularity, as soon as the sentiments contained in your Lordship's order of the 20th ult. are adopted by the Government at Madras, and a pledge is given in public orders of a resolution to act up to the spirit of them. Your Lordship will then find us instantly ready to meet every wish, as stated to be the object of your journey to Madras.

(Signed) J. STOREY, Major,
A. ANDREW, Captain,

For behalf of the officers of the Mafulipatam garrison.

To Lieut. Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I beg, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, to enclose you three letters which I have received from the senior officers at Ellore, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and likewise a report from the garrison storekeeper of Mafulipatam, and a private communication from Lieut. Colonel Innis, Nos. 4 and 5, regarding the latter being at the time it came to hand, which was late last evening, ignorant of any occurrences alluded to in his note, having happened in the fort; and Lieut. Colonel Innis not having been explicit upon the subject of his communication, I naturally ascribed the cause of the garrison ordering him to depart from this station, to some private disagreement between the officers and him. I, however, under existing circumstances, found it expedient to write to Lieut. Colonel Innis, to be more explicit upon the subject, as I have no other means of obtaining a statement that can be depended upon, regarding the circumstances; his answer shall be forwarded to you, as soon as I may receive it from Gullapollum.

315.

G

I have

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 38.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

I have been, however, given to understand, that the officers had reason to think that a disaffection to their cause existed in the minds of some of the men, occasioned, as they suppose, by attempts on the part of Lieutenant Colonel Innis and Lieutenant Cecil of the European regiment, to bring them back to a sense of their duty, and this I conclude to be the reason of Colonel Innis's removal. I have taken to-day much pains to ascertain the nature and extent of this disaffection, in order, if possible, to turn it to the advantage of Government. But from all that I have been able to collect, I am induced to think that any attempt of the kind would be attended with more injury than advantage to the interests of Government, as the few men who were suspected are reputed to be the worst disposed men of the corps in peaceable times, and were in a state of complete intoxication at the time; seven or nine of these men, I understand, left the fort with their arms this morning, not with an intention of joining any loyal party, but merely for the sake of committing depredations in the surrounding country; 50 Europeans and 50 Natives from the garrison have been sent out after them, and I have done the only thing at present in my power by writing to the magistrate, and requesting his assistance in keeping the peace of the country unshaken.

The very limited means of gaining information which I possess, from the vigilance of the garrison in intercepting any communication to or from me or my staff, which they conceive of detriment to their plans, will, I trust, be a sufficient excuse for the unsatisfactory account which I have been enabled to give. The letter of Colonel Innis will, I hope, give me the necessary information; and I shall lose not a moment in transmitting it, with as much more matter as I can collect, for the information of the Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Mafalipatam,
13th August 1809.

(Signed)

J. PATER,
Major Gen. Commanding the
Northern Division of the Army.

To Major General Pater, Commanding Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

I have just this moment received information, that orders were sent from Bezam to the Guards of the 1st battalion 24th regt. stationed at Maliarum and Moonigaut to quit their posts, and march without delay by Wonapully into the Palnaud country. They marched three days ago, and I am at a loss to account for so extraordinary a measure. I may venture to affirm, the authority for their march was not derived from you. I have sent off two sepoy to stop their proceeding any further, and to direct them to return to their respective stations; and I have requested Lieutenant Denas, commanding at Condapilly, to dispatch people for the same purpose.

Ellore,
11th August 1809.

(Signed)

J. NIXON,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Ellore.

If I receive any further particulars you shall be forthwith acquainted.

To Major General Pater, Commanding Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

I have just received a second report of Colonel Fletcher having carried away all the out-posts of the 1st bat. 24th regt. viz.

Condapilly
Begoara,
Milarum,
Mungall.

The whole force amounts to 157 men, including all ranks, as also a Havildar's guard from Godanvanas, from which cause the country is greatly endangered by his having created a false alarm, and will be the means of the villages being totally deserted.

I beg leave to enclose the Cutwall's letter from Beganore. I trust I shall be able to recal the detachments that have proceeded from Milarum and Mungall. The men at this station are in perfect tranquillity and obedient to their officers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Ellore,
11th August 1809.

(Signed)

J. MACKAY,
Lieut. Commanding Ellore.

To Major General Pater, Commanding Northern Division.

Sir,

In consequence of the report of the Mungall guard having been withdrawn by Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher, I have conceived it necessary, for the protection of the inhabitants of that quarter, to attach a guard of the same strength as formerly was stationed there, with instructions to return if the guard had not quitted its post.

Ellore,
11th August 1809.

(Signed)

J. NIXON,
Lieut. Commanding Ellore.

To General Pater.

My dear General,

In consequence of some circumstances which occurred last night, the officers here have called on me to remove to Gallapollum to-morrow evening with my family. When we meet I will state to you the particulars, and so soon as I am exonerated from remaining here I intend going to Madras.

Fort,
12th August 1809.Your's truly,
(Signed) J. INNIS.

Major General Pater, Commanding Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

I am concerned to inform you, that in the evening of the 10th instant, a party of military forced the gate of the compound to the garrison's store-rooms in the fort, and carried off 1,014 gunny bags, which had been lodged in the veranda attached to the building.

I have reported the circumstance to the Military Board.

(Signed)

Mafalipatam,
12th August 1809.

Garrison Storekeeper.

To Lieut. Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary to the honourable Sir George Barlow,
&c. &c.

Sir,

I have now the honour to enclose, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, a copy of Lieut. Colonel Innis's answer to the communication made to him by my orders, regarding the contents of his note to me, which formed part of my yesterday's dispatch to you, and which, the honourable the Governor in Council will observe, confirms the opinion I then gave regarding the impolicy of attempting, under such circumstances, to create a division in the garrison.

Colonel Innis did not set off for Gallapollum so soon as I had expected, and waited on me last night. In the conversation I had with him he strongly represented to me, the impracticability of turning the services of the men alluded to in the anonymous letter to the advantage of the State, even supposing that the contents of that letter were true, which his knowledge of the state of affairs in the garrison led him very much to doubt, because the exertions of 200 men against the remainder of the Mafalipatam garrison could only have been attended with a sense of unavailing bloodshed; and it will appear natural that in this instance I should have been in a great measure guided in my determination by the opinion of an officer, whose late situation at this place afforded him opportunities of ascertaining the means to be employed in favour of Government, which my well-known situation ever since my arrival has precluded me from possessing, in spite of every attempt to do so.

(Signed)

J. PATER,
Major General Commanding
the N. D. of the Army.Mafalipatam,
14th August 1809.

My dear Sir,

General Pater has requested me to say, that he will thank you to inform him of the circumstances which have induced the garrison to remove you from it. The General requests you will be as explicit as possible on the subject, as your communication will guide him in the dispatch he is about to send off to the Presidency.

13th August 1809.

Your's very truly,
(Signed) H. SCOTT.

My dear Sir,

I am favoured with your letter, and, as my baggage is off, reply to it on the back of your's. The accompanying note I received from Lieutenant Cecil on the 11th, in the evening at 7 P. M. and immediately sent for him to my house. He inquired if I had received any anonymous letters. I told him I had not: he then assured me that one had been affixed to a brick and cast into his compound, intimating that upwards of 200 men had resolved upon arresting their officers, provided I would consent to take charge of the corps and garrison: they also added, that they would not march to Baifwarah without a Government Order, and that their officers would only advance them three days pay now.

Considering the present state of the Madras European regiment, and the nature of the information, I told Lieutenant Cecil that I objected to having any concern in so rash, mad, and imprudent a scheme, with a set of men intoxicated with liquor, as it could only tend to mischief, and no reliance could be placed upon them, particularly as they were strictly watched, which proved to be the fact, as also Lieutenant Cecil: I accordingly intimated to Major Story, that I wished to speak to him next morning, when I acquainted him, in presence of his Adjutant, that such an idle circumstance had come to my knowledge, which I objected to in order to preserve the lives of many innocent and good men. I also informed the Major, that two privates had called at my house yesterday morning, and that I declined speaking to them. In the afternoon, the Major, accompanied by Captain Andrews, and Lieutenants D. Forbes and Spankie, called at my house, and intimated that I must remove to Gallapollum,

[No. 2. E.] lum, accusing me of tampering with their men, and employing Peons to induce the artillery to return to their duty and allegiance to Government.
 Enclosure No. 38. From what I have stated, the General will see what occurred, and I trust will rest perfectly satisfied that, however anxious I am to support the cause of Government, it is requisite to blend prudence with zeal.
 in Lieutenant Spankie's note to Major Storey, reporting, that Lieutenant Cecil had been tampering with the men (although in arrest) reached Major Storey some hours before mine did.
 Gen. Lett. Sec. Dep. 10 Sep. 1809.

Mafulipatam,
 13th August 1809.

(Signed) J. INNIS.

To Colonel Innis, &c.

Dear Sir,
 Wishing particularly to speak to you, and not daring to be out by day-light, could you permit me to come to you this evening; besides which the subject which I have to communicate is of such an important and secret nature, that I cannot venture to write upon it.

August 11th 1809.

I remain, dear Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. CECIL.

Sir,

I have received your private note, and shall attend you to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Your's very truly,

(Signed) J. STOREY.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour of acknowledging your letter of the 12th instant, by Captain Montague, of His Majesty's ship Cornwallis, which I received late in the evening of the 14th. After giving directions for the preparation of that part of the treasure which was at my Cutcheree, under a guard of invalids, I went into fort at the request of Lieutenant Vidal, who came on shore in charge of Captain Montague's dispatches, where I found all the troops under arms, and General Pater reading the Order of Government. The lateness of the hour (for my servants could not have got to the fort until dark) and the disposition the troops were in at that moment, induced me to write to Captain Montague, to inform him how the treasure was situated, and that I should appeal to the duty of the garrison by an application the next day to open the general treasury, which has ever been under sentries from the main guard; that it was my intention to take about a lack and a half of rupees from the Cutcheree to the sea-side, and procuring catamarans and a boat, ship it early next morning on board His Majesty's ship Cornwallis.

This morning, taking the above treasure near to the sea-side, and discovering the ship had failed, I returned with it to the Cutcheree. About nine o'clock I was informed Lieutenant Vidal had returned in his boat, his ship having failed before he could reach her last night; and Mr. Alexander, officiating Master-attendant, having offered his boat for his and the Purser's accommodation, on finding the ship gone, I have taken upon myself to be answerable for the expence, in the conviction of its meeting the approbation of the honourable the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) W. HAWKINS,
 Collector and in Charge M. G. T.

Mafulipatam,
 General Treasury Office,
 15th August 1809.

To the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, K. B. Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

We, the undersigned, being moved by the consideration of the agitation and disorder which so unhappily prevail at the present instant, to think the expression of our dutiful services might be not unreasonable, beg leave to offer the declaration of our resolved and unshaken affection, and our firm determination to abide by, and, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, faithfully adhere to the Government as by law established. Instructed by our happy constitution, that on the just controul over the Army by the executive power depends the safety of the State, we regard, with sentiments of the profoundest grief, the departure from military subordination by which the present awful crisis is so affectingly characterized; and being impressed with the most lively conviction that such a state of things must be attended with danger to every object that is most dear to us, we feel anxiety greater than we can express, that by the re-ascendancy of this constitutional principle, tranquillity may speedily be restored, and the interests of the British empire in India re-established on the firm basis of internal concord and acknowledged public order.

(Signed) W. HAWKINS.

J. WILSON.

N. WEBB.

F. S. BOWLER.

F. A. SAVAGE, and for

G. MAIDMAN.

A. G. BLAKE.

J. TOD, and for

H. SCOTT.

F. W. ROBERTSON.

Mafulipatam,
 16th August 1809.

Enclosure, No. 39.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have this morning been honoured with your letter of the 5th instant, accompanied by a copy of your letter to Lieutenant Colonel Davis of the same date, and consequently expect an order to move with my disposable forces to Mysore, unless I get positive orders from Lieutenant Colonel Davis, to whom I have fully communicated I shall feel reluctant to break through the agreement I entered into with officers on the 9th, but if I must move, I shall require a repetition in stronger terms if possible of their allegiance, which if declined, I must put the unconditional declaration to them, and act accordingly; but the attachment of the 12th to Major Vernon is so great, that nothing but his moderation will enable me to avail myself of their services after he and his officers leave them.

I again declare to the honourable the Governor, that there is not an officer more willing to do his duty to the last drop of his blood than I am; the responsibility I have taken upon myself was with the best intentions towards him, and consequently towards my country.

I have, &c.

Cannanore,
 12th August 1809.

(Signed)

B. FORBES.
 Lieut. Col. Commanding.

Honourable Sir,

I am this morning honoured with your letter by express of the 30th ult. In compliance with your requisition, His Majesty's 86th regiment will march from hence with the least possible delay, provided it shall be found practicable, the troops at Goa not being supplied with camp equipage, or any field equipment whatever; however, every exertion will be used for the march of the above corps with such equipment as can be collected at this place; were it not for some public bullocks that arrived here with the 2d battalion 2d regiment coast native infantry, it would be impossible to move a man.

The strength of His Majesty's 86th regiment may be about 500 rank and file, and I should hope it would be enabled to commence its march on or about the 14th instant, perhaps before.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

COURT SCHUYLER,
 Envoy, Goa.

To the hon. Sir Geo. Hilario Barlow, Bart. K. B.
 &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In consequence of requisition received by the British Envoy from Sir George Barlow, I have ordered His Majesty's 86th regiment to prepare to march into the Mysore country, by the same route as sent from the Quarter-master General's office for march of the 1st battalion 14th native infantry. The regiment will probably be able to set off in a few days, but it will be very ill equipped from hence.

The 86th is about 500 rank and file, even for that number we shall find a difficulty in procuring camp equipage, and was it not for the public cattle arrived with the 2d battalion 2d regiment, not a tent would be carried; we have no Dooly bearers, but must endeavour, if possible, to make one of the sick carts follow with the 2d battalion 2d regiment.

The Officer Commanding in Chief,
 Fort St. George.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

ALEX' ADAMS,
 Lieut. Col.

N. B. The 86th regiment is commanded by Lieut. Col. Hastings Fraser, date of rank 7th September 1804; a very excellent officer.

To Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher, &c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir,

Since my express yesterday, I learnt last night, that after pay day, the soldiers of the Madras European regiment had some how or other procured arrack or spirits into the fort, and were in a state of intoxication for three days, and threw off all obedience to their officers; and that the six men I wrote you of had quitted the rest, and proceeded on their way to Madras, to deliver themselves up to Government. I suppose, however this may be, the officers sent a deputation to General Pater, to enter the fort on the 14th to take charge; on the same morning, however, the General had received an order from Government, to enter the fort at all risks, and to offer the men pardon and promotion in case of submission. He went, and strange to say, although I conceive the men would have come to terms, on the requisition of their officers as mentioned above, yet they refused to a man to accept of a pardon, unless their officers were included, and others *attended. The General has in consequence given the detail to Government.

(Signed)

THOMAS JARRET,
 Collector.

(Copy)
 (Signed)

J. F. Collector.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
 No. 39.

in
 Gen. Lett.
 Sec. Dep.
 10 Sep. 1809.

* Queré.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to enclose copy of an express from the Collector at Guntoor, to Col. Fletcher, which, under existing circumstances, I thought it my duty to open, he being upon his route to Madras.

I forward it by express, in case General Pater should not arrive sooner. The six men mentioned by Mr. Jarret, were reported to me yesterday to be coming with their arms, &c. and I gave the necessary directions for their being properly taken care of, and commended for their conduct.

Nellore,
19th August 1809.
5 P. M.
To the Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) T. FRASER,
Collector.

Dear Barclay,

Gardens near Cochin, 12th August 1809.

I expect the Dewan by to-morrow or next day, and if after consulting with him on the posture of affairs, I find him not disinclined to proceed to Quilon, and that the state of my health will admit of it I shall go there, otherwise Major Blackburne must come here, or I shall send Mr. Macaulay to give over charge.

It was last night communicated to me in confidence, that the whole of the native force in this country, have formed the resolution of moving, having received no communication on the subject of this ferment from Government, nor any intimation from you of the intentions of Government, it must be obvious that my presence at Quilon under such circumstances, would be no less painful to myself than useless to the public.

I remain,

Lieut. Col. Barclay.

Dear Barclay,

Your's, sincerely,
(Signed) C. MACAULAY.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

The enclosed is a letter which I took from the Tappal packet that arrived here last night, and which I think it my duty to forward to you according to the orders of the honourable the Governor in Council, dated 10th instant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Negapatam,
13th August 1809.

(Signed) J. COTTON,
W. A. A. in Charge.

My dear Robert,

Mount, 10th August 1809.

I replied to your letter, dated from Tourgoody, the day before yesterday, and addressed my answer to you at Negapatam, to which place you then supposed you were journeying. I wish you would send for it, as I have an aversion to its being left for public inspection.

The same orders which deprived you of all military functions, have been very generally carried into execution at other stations; and the number of officers who have refused their signature to Sir George's requisition, may be termed the whole of the Coast Army. All those who have signed, and who in any way attempt to forward the ruin and dishonour of their countrymen and brother officers, will most assuredly be stigmatized and treated with the contempt they have so zealously earned from every man of integrity, however the present contest may be terminated.

Something is going on, but what is to result I know not; the encampment at the Race Stand is withdrawn; most of the European infantry are in our cantonment; where the remainder of the force is gone to I cannot tell.

Lord Minto is daily expected at Madras, the Ameer Baug is getting ready for his reception, and he has sent orders for General Malcolm and Colonel Clive to await his arrival at this Presidency. Lord Minto has published a conciliatory address to his Bengal Army, from which we may augur favourably, I think, to our own ill trusted troops; the general opinion seems to be, that (with the exception of a few of the leaders who have been most turbulent) an amicable adjustment will take place; but it is, I hope, an erroneous opinion, that the Army will allow capital punishment to be inflicted on any man who has stood more forward in support of their rights and privileges than the others. It may be just policy that those few who have thus distinguished themselves, should be obliged to retire from the service; but it never can be just or generous that they should be given up to the cool revengeful hand which could be raised against them, by the detested system so tyrannically enforced by our present Government.

With respect to the Army when *recognized*, it will, nay must, ever be a situation of danger to an European in charge of native troops, so entirely has Sir George destroyed the respect which has heretofore been attached to the British character. The common topic of the Lascars in this cantonment to the servants is, "that not long before all white face gone; this Governor, very fine Governor, he tell black men that they better than white man, and that sepoy never to mind again one word they say."

This

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

This is a fact, and was uttered by a Lascar who attends in my garden, and who the very day after this at the Mount said, "I must make salams to him before he would come again; black man did not care for white man's orders now."

Pray tell me if you received my letter at Negapatam, and do not fail to tell me how you make it out at Tranquebar; have you received your pay. My salams to such of your fellow sufferers as I am known to, and believe me, as ever,

Affectionately your's,
MOOREALLUM.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

16th August 1809.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, with the enclosure, and for the information of the honourable the Governor have to inform you, that I have ordered three hundred of His Majesty's 12th regiment to proceed with all practicable dispatch to Myfore, by the route of Carroor and Guzalhally Pass.

I shall take care that the whole of the officers in the Southern Division and Travancore, sign the pledge or leave the corps they serve with.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. WILKINSON,

Col. Com. Southern Division.

I expect to arrive at Dindigul to-morrow morning.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Par. 1.—A report has been prevalent yesterday and to-day, at least it was only yesterday that it reached me in any manner entitled to very serious notice, that it is in the contemplation of the native troops stationed within this country, to move eventually upon the Carnatic.

2.—It cannot certainly be necessary for me to bring to the notice of an enlightened Government the awfully tremendous consequences of such an event. The departure of the troops from Travancore would assuredly form the signal for insurrections and massacres here, of a nature too horrible to reflect on; these would extend to other parts of the Coast, and would in my judgment lead inevitably to the speedy extinction of the interests of Great Britain, not alone on the coast of Malabar but in every quarter of India.

3.—I perform the painful duty of making this communication with a mind filled with grief, and distressed and afflicted beyond expression.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Travancore,
13th August 1809.

(Signed) C. MACAULAY,
Resident.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Dindigul, 18th August 1809.

I have the honour to communicate to you, for the information of the honourable the Governor, that I arrived here yesterday morning, and according to the orders of Government have offered the pledge to sign to the European officers of the 2d battalion 16th regiment native infantry. Major M'Donell is the only officer that has signed, and the other officers having chosen their places of residence, will leave this place to-morrow. I shall leave four companies at Dindigul under the command of Major M'Donell, and the other force I have ordered to Trichinopoly, where they will be obliged to remain on account of the march of the principal part of His Majesty's 12th regiment to Myfore. I have herewith enclosed the copy of a letter from the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, which I received this morning; the letter itself I have sent by express to General Maitland at Columbo, as in case of any ships of war being there, the officers will be best capable of judging of their nature, and counteracting their designs. I shall march for Madura to-morrow morning, where I hope to arrive in three days.

I have the honour be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. WILKINSON,

Col. Com. Southern Division.

Sir,

Quilon, 11th August 1809.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that since writing to you yesterday, I have received intelligence that five suspicious looking ships have been seen off this Coast, between Cochin and Aleppo, since the 8th instant; should they prove to be enemy's vessels, and attempt to land any troops in this country, I shall lose no time in acquainting you.

(Signed) F. STUART,

Lieut. Col. Com. in Travancore.

Colonel Wilkinson,
Commanding Southern Division.

(A true copy.)
(Signed)

W. WILKINSON.
C. S. D.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you, for the information of the honourable the Governor, a list of the officers names who have and have not signed since the last returns, with the places of abode of those that have not signed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. WILKINSON,

Colonel Command^g Southern Division.

Names of Officers belonging to Corps on the Southern Division, who have signed the Pledge since last return.

Camp, Dindigul, 18th August 1809.

No.	RANK and NAMES.	CORPS.	REMARKS.
1	Major Brice - - -	2d Battalion 24th N. I.	
2	M ^c Donnel - - -	2d - 16th -	
3	Captain Seward - - -	2d - 24th -	
4	Lieutenant Smith - - -	D ^o - D ^o -	
5	M ^c Donald - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	
6	Culcliffe - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	
7	Ensign Harrison - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	
8	Hallier - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	
9	Assistant Surgeon M ^c Dowall -	D ^o - - D ^o	

N. B.—In the General Orders which contains the names of those officers who signed the Pledge at Trichinopoly, Lieut. West and Lieut. Jones, the latter of the 1st, and the former of the 2d battalion, 13th N. I. are returned in the 2d battalion 24th N. I.

(Signed) J. POWELL,
Major of Brigade.

Additional names of Officers belonging to Corps in the Southern Division, who have refused to sign the Pledge; with the place of residence chosen by each.

Camp, Dindigul, 18th August 1809.

No.	RANK and NAMES.	CORPS.	PLACE of RESIDENCE chosen.
1	Captain Man - - -	2d Battalion, N. I.	Tranquebar.
2	Chultry - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	Negapatam.
3	Lieutenant Williamfon - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	D ^o
4	Hall - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	Tranquebar.
5	Saunders - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	Negapatam.
6	Waffon - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	D ^o
7	Wellows - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	Pondicherry.
8	Hunter - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	Tranquebar.
9	Barnes - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	D ^o
10	Ensign Hadder - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	Negapatam.
11	Hanfard - - -	D ^o - - D ^o	Tranquebar.

(Signed) J. POWELL,
Major of Brigade.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, with the enclosure, and for the information of the honourable the Governor have to inform you, that I have ordered three hundred of His Majesty's 12th regiment to proceed with all practicable dispatch to the Myfore country, by the route of Caroor and Guzehally Pass.

I shall

I shall take care that the whole of the officers in the Southern Division and Travancore, [No. 2. E.] sign the pledge or leave the corps they serve with.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. WILKINSON,

Col. Commanding Southern Division.

I expect to arrive at Dindigul to-morrow morning.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Mr. Baber, the magistrate of Tellicherry, having intercepted a messenger from Captain Lemond of the artillery, bearing a letter of the most seditious, and, I may say, most rebellious tendency, I have considered that officer as having broken his faith pledged to Government, in the declaration which he signed on the 9th instant, and which I bound myself to observe, until Government should honour me with its sentiments; I have therefore ordered him to proceed to-morrow by the Coorg country, and to remain at Verajurder Pit, until he receives orders either from Lieut. Colonel Davis or Mr. Cole to proceed. Mr. Baber has no doubt forwarded a copy of Captain Lemond's letter alluded to.

Under the present circumstances, I think that ordering Captain Lemond to the preferred territory by the direct road would not answer, unless I sent him under a guard, as he might go off and join the Travancore battalions; and as he will be perfectly safe by Coorg, and can be sent to the place of residence which he may choose from Myfore without difficulty, I prefer it, and shall direct all other officers, who I may have occasion to suspend, to move by the same route.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the honourable the Governor, that I have put Lieutenant Brett of the artillery, a very deserving young officer, in orders to take charge of the Commissary of Stores department, and to command the detachment of artillery, Lieutenant Watfon not being in a state of health to do duty.

Since my letter to Lieutenant Colonel Barclay of the 16th instant, I have the pleasure to add the names of two officers who have signed the declaration as proposed by Government, they are Lieutenant Wallon 1st bat. artillery, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Dyer, garrison of Tellicherry.

I have the honour, &c.

Cannanore,

18th August 1809.

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES,

Lieut. Col. M. and C.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c.

Sir,

I am honoured with your letter of the 9th instant in answer to mine of the 2d, conveying to me the honourable Governor's commands that I shall carry the orders of the 26th July into execution, which I shall certainly do so soon as I am favoured with an answer to my letter of the 9th to the Chief Secretary, which delay cannot be attended with any bad consequence, as I have before declared I will not act decidedly at once, should there be any occasion previous to the answer arriving.

I know very well that the 80th regiment is equal to enforcing any order upon one battalion, and would without any hesitation do it upon two; but you, Sir, who know the Coast, must be aware that it is impossible to move a corps coastways, but by the most tedious marches in such weather as we have had for two months past, raining incessantly, and in every march four or five nullahs and rivers impassable without boats, and as they must be crossed near their mouths nearly for days together with boats, and many of them too, they could not be for a long while more than singly provided.

If I had marched North when I got the orders of the 2d or four days afterwards, I could not have been beyond Mangalore, where one quarter of a battalion is posted at this day, and it is many days since I was ordered to prepare for the Southward to support Lieutenant Colonel Stuart. I have also received orders to be in readiness to go up the country with my disposable force, surely then my best post is in this central situation. Lieutenant Colonel Davis, or Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, may both want my assistance, but to which it will be directed depends upon orders from the former, but I could not have assisted either of them by ten or twelve days, if so soon, had I gone to Mangalore instead of remaining here. Had I removed to the other posts of the 5th battalion, I must have gone more than 150 miles further, in this season twenty-five marches.

The news from Seringapatam makes me apprehensive for the 9th at Quilon; if I could act at this juncture for myself, I would move to the South directly. But under orders to go the North, and to be ready to remove to Myfore, I do not like to take a step without Lieutenant Colonel Davis's orders, under which I am placed by the Chief Secretary's letter of the 5th instant. All remains quiet.

I have the pleasure of sending the names of three officers, who have signed the declaration of the 26th of July as proposed by Government; they are, Captain Fortune, 2d battalion 22d regiment native infantry; Captain Baber, 1st battalion 16th regiment; and Lieutenant Brett, 1st bat. artillery.

Accompanying is the copy of an anonymous letter sent to Major Stuart of the 80th regiment; it came yesterday post from Quilon.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Cannanore,

16th August 1809.

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES,

Lieut. Col. Commanding Malabar and Canara.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government.

Ammakenpaleam, 19th August 1809.

Sir,
I have the honour to communicate to you, for the information of the honourable the Governor, that I yesterday assembled the native officers of the 2d battalion 16th regiment native infantry in my tent, and informed them of the cause for removing the European officers from the battalion, and the confidence that Government has in their loyalty, &c. &c. which they received with warm expressions of loyalty, and not only said they would serve Government faithfully, but likewise that they would endeavour to guard the sepoy of other regiments against the perfidy and misrepresentation of the European officers. As I have some reason to suspect that it is the intention of the officers of the 6th regiment native infantry, in the district of Tinnevely, to retire into Travancore on my approach, and as it may be necessary that I should enter into that country with the force under my command, I beg leave to suggest, if it may not be proper (to prevent any alarm in Travancore) that the Government of that country should be informed of the cause of my entrance.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. WILKINSON,
Colonel Commanding Southern Division.

To Major General F. Gowdie, Commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,
The precarious state of the connexion between the Government and the Coast Army loudly calling upon every loyal Briton to step forward with promptitude, and to leave nothing unattempted which might promise to be in any way conducive to the restoration of that confidence and good order so essentially necessary for the preservation of the state; certain officers at this station (having obtained permission from the Officer commanding in Travancore) met together a few days ago, and drew up a respectful address to the honourable Sir Geo. Barlow, Bart. and K. B. &c. &c. which having been submitted to the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, was by him forwarded to Government direct; the shortest channel claiming the preference, as the exigency of the times admitted of no delay.

We have now the honour of enclosing a copy of that address, which we sincerely hope may be found to merit your approbation and support.

The information which we have since obtained from the most respectable authority, of the means resorted to by the officer commanding the Southern Division of the Army, to arrest such of our brother officers as did not sign a certain declaration tendered to them for that purpose, and of their treatment afterwards, has imposed on us an indispensable obligation of seizing the earliest opportunity to convey to you our firm and most solemn protest against the conduct of that officer, as tending not only to sully the honourable character of the profession of arms, but to bring reproach and discredit on the Government, and disgrace upon the hitherto untarnished name of the country at large.

We believe that this transaction is without a parallel in the modern history of civilized nations, even in their most inveterate contests of intestine war, and however much the reputation of that Army, which has now the honour of serving under you, may have been tarnished, or its character misinterpreted, surely no part of its conduct can be brought in justification, or even in excuse for such a detestable proceeding.

It is true, Sir, this Army, of which you are at the head, has been broadly stigmatized with the foul charges of mutiny and sedition, and that part of it, with which we serve, held up to the public as prominently guilty; supported however by conscious innocence, we have borne in silence the unmerited accusation, resting confident the time would arrive when Government undeceived, would come forward with a dignified acknowledgment, that we were not the men we had been designated to be.

We looked up to you, Sir, as being from long experience sensible of the ardent loyalty of this insulted Army, best able to speak in its defence, and to assure the Government it was impossible that the men, amidst whom you had spent so large a portion of your life, in an indefatigable discharge of every duty, under all hardships, and in every season of difficulty and danger, could ever be guilty of such infamous crimes. But we have listened in vain for the voice of the friend and defenders, and have discovered no trace of the protecting shield of the legitimate guardian of our rights and of our fame. Suffer us not, Sir, we most earnestly beseech you, to be driven to despair, interpose at this awful crisis between Government and the Army. It is not yet too late, a general amnesty for all that has passed, a disavowal of Colonel Wilkinson's conduct at Trichinopoly, and an assurance of future inquiry into alleged grievances, would, we are convinced, instantly produce the most salutary effects.

(Signed) A. Campbell, Captain 2d bat. 9th regt.—John Payne, Ensign 1st bat. 4th regt.—Alex. Balmain, Captain—W. M. Robertson, Captain 1st bat. 4th regt.—W. Harries, Lieutenant 4th regt.—J. Pringle, Ensign 1st bat. 4th regt.—J. Dalzeel, Lieutenant 4th regt.—George Moor, Lieutenant—W. Williams, Lieutenant—W. Hargrave, Lieutenant 4th N. I.—A. Hammond, Lieutenant 4th regt. N. I.—Rob. Major 4th regt. N. I.—Richard Burn, Captain 1st bat. 2d regt.—Pepper, Captain 1st bat. 2d—E. Osborn, Lieutenant 2d—E. Blackman, Lieutenant—H. Field, Lieutenant—R. Swyer, Lieutenant—P. R. Ensign—W. Gordon, Lieutenant—John Ensign—A. Mackenzie, Lieutenant 2d bat.—E. Elphinstone, Lieutenant—Henry

Henry Sheen, Lieutenant 4th regt.—Andrew Libbald, Ensign 1st bat. 4th regt. N. I.—Alex. Macleod, Captain—Tho' Hicks, Lieutenant 2d bat. 9th regt.—J. Rodger, Lieutenant 9th regt.—Tho' Marrett, Lieutenant 9th regt.—G. Prendergast, 9th regt.

[No. 2. E.]
Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Quilon,
11th August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,
I request you will have the goodness to inform the honourable the Governor, that in compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 10th instant, I have this day carried the orders of Government into effect at this station, and in consequence thereof have suspended all the officers here except four, there being only that number who would sign the declaration.

I shall transmit the names to the Adjutant General according to orders.
I have made the following appointments this day:

1st Battalion 2d Regiment.

Major Matthews, His Majesty's 19th, to Command.
Ensign Othea, - - - Ditto - - to act as Adjutant.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment.

Major Chapter, His Majesty's 19th, to Command.
Lieutenant Cox, - - Ditto - - to act as Adjutant, until the pleasure of Government shall be known, and
Captain Watts, His Majesty's 19th reg. to act as Superintendant of Bazar.

In consequence of having a considerable number of officers of the 19th regiment sick, I have not been able to afford more officers to the above corps, particularly as I shall have to appoint an officer to-morrow to act as Adjutant to the 2d battalion 19th, the commanding officer of which, Capt. Campbell, has signed the declaration, as has also Captain Nixon, commanding Artillery.

As I do not think it would be prudent in me to quit the head-quarters of this force, until I see how matters will go on, I have sent orders to Lieut. Col. Hall, commanding at Alleppe, to carry the same into effect without delay at that place. Cochin I cannot as yet manage, from want of officers, and I shall write to Col. Wilkinson to the same effect with regard to Codagherry.

Immediately after suspending the officers I assembled all the native officers, and explained to them the orders of Government; they have unanimously declared their attachment to Government, and that they will punctually obey all orders, and any officers whom I may appoint to command them.

The European officers who have been suspended will leave this in the course of to-morrow, for the residences they may select, within the limits appointed by Government.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) P. STUART,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Travancore.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,
I have the honour to inform the honourable the Governor, that the whole of the officers of the 1st of the native infantry stationed at Bangalore, Jemalabad and Onore, have decidedly refused to sign any declaration whatever, asserting, that they have never signed any papers offensive to Government, and that they are loyal to their King, Country, and the Government of Fort St. George.

Not knowing but the next hour may bring orders to move to Mysore or Southward, I cannot go North to set these officers to rights; and must therefore wait until I know what may follow on the subject, which will probably be intimated by you or Lieut. Col. Davis in two or three days.

I have not received any information from Lieut. Col. Davis, that he would want market ammunition, but thinking that most probable, I requested the Regent of Coorg to send me eight elephants, as the bullocks here are inadequate to carry a burthen up the Gaults at this season; they are arrived, and will be kept with those belonging to Government till I receive orders on this subject. They would be of the utmost service in moving up or to the Southward, in carrying ammunition or arrack or tents for the 19th regiment; I have acquainted Lieut. Col. Davis of this.

I will forward copies of my correspondence with Captain Gennys, commanding the 5th N. I. to-morrow.

(Signed) I have the honour to be, Sir,
BENJ. FORBES,
Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding in Malabar and Canara.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Agreeably to my letter of yesterday, I now have the honour to transmit copies of my correspondence with Captain Gennys, commanding 1st battalion 5th regiment native infantry.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) BEN. FORBES,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Cannanore,
21st August 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, Commanding the Force in Malabar and Canara.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, with its enclosure, and agreeable to your directions I this morning assembled the officers present at head quarters, and read your letter to them; they all decline signing any paper and declaration of the kind; they also declare they have never signed any of the memorials which have been so obnoxious to Government.

The loyalty of the 1st battalion 5th native infantry, and its attachment to the Government under which its officers hold their commissions, has, I trust, never been doubted, and it is to be hoped that you will still continue to have that good opinion of them which you were formerly pleased to express.

I have forwarded copies to the different detachments from the corps, the result of which I shall have the honour of forwarding to you hereafter.

Mangalore,
12th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. GENNYS,
Captain and senior Officer in Charge
of 1st bat. native infantry.

To Captain Gennys, senior Officer in Charge of the 1st bat. 5th regt. native infantry, Mangalore.

Sir,

I received your letter of the 12th instant, this morning, and lose not a moment in expressing my astonishment, that with such sentiments as you and the other officers of your corps profess, you should decline signing the declaration which Government proposes.

I request of you to consider how reasonable it is that Government should require a specific assurance of fidelity from all those who maintain it, when it is known how generally disaffection exists amongst its officers, and surely the refusal of that satisfaction is inconsistent with the loyalty you feel, which I trust will, upon mature consideration, induce you to change your ideas on the subject. Do you and your Officers intend to convey in your letter the same pledge of fidelity as if you had signed the declaration, if so you make a distinction without a difference.

Please to assemble your officers, and state to them my earnest hope that they will sign the declaration, a copy of which I now forward, and thereby manifest to the Army their loyalty; they declare their determination to serve and support the Government, and I declare that their complying with this will materially do so; how then can they refuse?

Cannanore,
15th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) BENJ. FORBES,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

To Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, Commanding the Forces in Malabar and Canara.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and according to your instructions therein, I again assembled the officers of the corps under my command, and read to them your wish that they would sign the declaration of fidelity; they however still decline, and refer you to their former sentiments on the subject; at the same time they cannot help expressing their grief and regret at an account which has reached from Trichinopoly, which states that Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Southern Division of the Army, has adopted the most violent and unprecedented measures, by degrading and insulting the officers of the honourable Company's service who were stationed there; these measures having of course been sanctioned by Government, must affect the feelings of every officer who holds a commission in their service.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. GENNYS, Captain.

P. S. I have the honour to forward the answers from the officers at Jemaulabad and Onore.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) BENJ. FORBES,
Lieut. Colonel.

To Captain Gennys, in Charge of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

[No. 2. E.]

Sir,

Jemaulabad, 15th August 1809.
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, with its enclosures, viz. "Copy of a letter to you from Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, and of a declaration said to have been signed by the officers of the honourable Company's service at Cannanore on the 9th instant," and after having attentively perused the same, as likewise Ensign Sennack, we beg leave to state, that as we can view nothing in our past conduct but with satisfaction, we prefer to decline complying with the request of Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, contained in his letter relative to affixing our signatures to the declaration above alluded to.

(Signed) THO. DOUGLASS,
Captain Commanding Detachment
1st bat. 5th native infantry.

To the Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment N. I.

Sir,

Onore, 5th August 1809.
I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th instant, enclosing copy of a letter, &c. from the officer commanding in Malabar and Canara, to the officer in charge of the battalion, which, conformably to your letter, I have read to the officers of the detachment under my command; who have to report to you, for the information of the officer in charge of the battalion, that they and myself object to sign the proposed declaration, but beg to assure him we are loyally and firmly attached to our King and Country, and to the Government under which we hold our commissions.

(Signed) RD GUILLE,
Lieutenant Commanding Detachment
1st bat. 5th nat. inf.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

In my letter of yesterday, I had the honour of reporting to you that I had, in consequence of their refusal to sign the declaration suspended all the officers at this station except four.

I omitted at the same time to mention, that (two days before) immediately on the publication of the order of the right honourable the Governor General in Council, these officers came to me, and signified their readiness to march to the several destinations, as that order promised, all they wished viz. an investigation into the cause of the present agitation.

The two first copies of your letter of the 10th instant, have never come to hand; they must therefore have been intercepted.

I have received only the triplicate which came by the common Tappal, and addressed as a private letter.

I cannot conclude without mentioning, that from the commencement of the late unpleasant events, the conduct of Major Scott, late commanding 1st battalion 4th, has given me much satisfaction; for although he has not signed the declaration, his conduct has been extremely moderate, and I attribute it principally to his exertions that tranquillity has been preserved at this station.

I trust, therefore, that should that officer on his arrival at the place of his destination, apply to the honourable the Governor in Council to be permitted to reside with his brother at Mellore, he may be pleased to comply with that request, or any that can with propriety be granted.

I have not yet ascertained to what places all the officers may retire, but the passports I have already signed are generally to Cuddalore and Pondicherry.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) P. STUART,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Travancore.

Quilon,

20th August 1809.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have to acquaint you, that since my letter of the 10th instant, informing you of the suspension of most of the officers in this cantonment; that Major Scott, and almost all the officers of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, convinced upon more mature consideration of the necessity of unconditional obedience to the orders of Government, have come forward and signed the declaration.

The example set by this corps will, I hope, be followed by most others in Travancore, and eventually by the whole Army, and be the means of restoring peace and tranquillity to the country.

The exertions of Major Scott to gain this point with his officers, and bring them to a proper sense of their duty, have been unremitting, and I feel under the greatest obligations to him.

I am happy also in being able to report, that eleven officers of the 2d battalion of 18th at Aleppo have signed the declaration; and I am in great hopes, when the rest of the officers at that station hear of the example of the 4th regiment, that they may be convinced of their errors, and sign the required pledge of allegiance.

315.

K

The

[No 2. E.] The conduct of Lieut. Colonel Hall, commanding at Aleppo, has been extremely satisfactory to me; and he also mentions having received very great support on the occasion from Major Boardman.

Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

The officers of the 1st battalion 2d reg. have all left this place on their route to the place of their destination; but I am in hopes that they also, on a little reflection, particularly after the late events in Mysore, may also return to their duty.

I have this day ordered all the officers who, since their suspension, have signed the declaration, to resume their military functions.

Quilon,
22d August 1809.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) P. STUART,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Travancore.

Sir,

Quilon, 21st August 1809.

From various unexpected obstructions on the road I did not arrive at this place until the morning of the 19th, at the moment when the Company's European officers were assembled at the honourable Lieut. Col. Stuart's quarters, for the purpose of having the declaration of fidelity to the Government proposed to them. The result of this proposal has been made known to you; as soon as the European officers retired Lieut. Colonel Stuart assembled the native officers of the three native corps at Quilon; at his request I acted as his interpreter. Their full and most satisfactory declarations of fidelity and obedience have also been communicated to you.

My baggage was dispatched to Cochin on the morning of yesterday; I was prepared to embark in the afternoon for the same place, where Colonel Macaulay had informed me he should wait my arrival. Some unpleasant rumours of agitation in the native corps prevailed, and gradually gaining strength, although discredited by Lieut. Col. Stuart and me, induced him to express a wish that I would postpone my departure; I readily acquiesced. Major R. Scott, commanding the 1st battalion 4th regiment, expressed a wish also that I would attend a meeting of the European officers of his corps on the next morning, and unite my efforts with his to recal the officers to a proper sense of their duty, and persuade them to subscribe the declaration. I promised to attend. In the course of the evening the rumours of agitation amongst the sepoys continued; and Lieut. Col. Stuart and Major R. Scott being of opinion that the presence of Lieut. Col. Macaulay at Quilon might be extremely useful, I wrote a letter (No. 1.) to Lieut. Col. Macaulay, urging his immediate appearance, and dispatched it by express. On the day that I arrived at Quilon I received a letter from Lieut. Col. Macaulay, excusing himself from meeting me here; but on this day letters had been received from him by Lieutenant Col. Stuart and Major Scott, exhorting obedience to the authority of the Government, and proffering his mediation for clemency and forgiveness. I did not hesitate therefore to call upon him to take an active, decided and personal part.

At ten A. M. this morning, I met the officers of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, at Major Scott's quarters; after some conversation, Major Scott in private explained to me the sentiments of his officers. He said, he was hopeless that they would sign the declaration unconditionally, but he thought that they would sign it if Lieutenant Colonel Stuart would permit them to state to him verbally, after affixing their signatures, that in the event of being required to act against their brother officers in the field, they would resign their commissions. I observed, that I could not perceive any difference between a verbal and a written reservation; that, after the orders which Lieutenant Colonel Stuart had received, it did not appear to me that he could acquiesce in this reservation, and I could not propose to him an act inconsistent with his public duty. After much discussion it was evident to me, that unless some hopes were given to the officers that they would not be required to act against their brethren, they would embrace dismissal and ruin, rather than sign the declaration. I returned to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart and consulted with him, whether, if the officers signed the declaration unconditionally, he could allow it to be understood, that he and I would unite in a request to you, Sir, to permit the corps to remain at Quilon until tranquillity should be restored. Lieutenant Colonel Stuart was extremely averse to any deviation from the instructions which he had received; the force of his obligations was irresistible, and I determined not to press upon him any share of the responsibility, which I was not unwilling to incur for the attainment of an object which both of us considered as of the highest importance to the public interest. I rejoined the officers of the 1st battalion 4th regiment; during a long conference with them, Major Scott and I exhausted every argument which suggested itself to our minds, not unprepared for the occasion, to induce the officers to sign the declaration unconditionally. The Officers admitted, that they were fully sensible of the criminality of the measures which had been resorted to, and of the certainty that perseverance in them would terminate speedily in irretrievable ruin; but they shuddered at the idea of the dreadful violation of their engagements, however imprudent and criminal, which would be involved in their taking up arms against their confederates. I then proposed to them to sign the declaration unconditionally, under an assurance from me, that I would represent their conduct in its proper light to you, Sir, privately; and request as a favour to them and to me, that they should be permitted to remain with their corps at Quilon until tranquillity should be restored. To this proposal they finally acceded, and signed and sent the declaration without condition, reserve, or remark, to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart.

The importance of reclaiming a complete corps of officers to their duty, appeared to me to be very great. A certain consequence in this quarter is the preservation of tranquillity amongst

amongst the native corps, one of which, notwithstanding the declarations of the native officers, there is sufficient reason to believe is in a state of considerable discontent and internal agitation. The importance of this break in the chain, by which the officers of the native corps have been united, considered in a more extensive light, is of still higher importance to the public interests. It cannot be necessary to point out these considerations to you, Sir.

I trust, Sir, I have some credit with you for the conduct of the battalion of the 24th regiment at Trichinopoly, which was preserved from the contagion of bad example by being at Tanjore; for the sacrifice which I have made of private regard and friendship to public duty; and for the zeal and openness with which I have constantly inculcated sentiments of subordination and obedience to authority, and came forward on every occasion, officially or extra-officially, in which I conceived I might be useful.

If I receive no acknowledgment of this letter, I shall rejoice in the conclusion that my petition is granted, and that Lieutenant Colonel Stewart will be given to understand, that if he should be compelled to march from Quilon, he may leave the 1st bat. 4th regiment in charge of the cantonment, and in completion of the line of posts in Travancore. If my arrangement be rejected, indulge me, Sir, with the favour of being informed of it as early as possible.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. BLACKBURNE.

To the hon. Sir G. H. Barlow, K. B.
&c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

Quilon, 20th August 1809, 9th P. M. by Express.

My dear Macaulay,

My baggage was on board, and I was on the point of embarking this evening for Cochin, but the events which have occurred, and those which may be apprehended, make it impossible for me to leave this place as long as my stay can be in any degree important to the public service; here, however, I have neither place nor much personal consequence, you have both; and from your letters to Colonel Stuart and Major Scott, which I have seen, I am convinced that your inclination as well as sense of public duty, will dispose you to take an active and beneficial part. It is Colonel Stuart's opinion as well as mine, that your presence here will have the best effect. Come, therefore, I entreat of you without a moment's delay. The business which presses is of the greatest urgency. Every thing else may be arranged at leisure.

Most truly yours,
(Signed) W. BLACKBURNE.

Fort St. George, 30th August 1809.

Sir,

I am directed by Sir George Barlow to acknowledge his receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and to convey to you his approbation of the zeal and alacrity which you have evinced in repairing to Quilon, and affording to Colonel Stuart the aid of your talents and judgment, in carrying into execution the Orders of Government of the 26th ultimo.

In requiring from the officers of the honourable Company's service, the declaration (rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances of the times) prescribed by those Orders, the Governor in Council exacted nothing from them but what their commissions and the most sacred obligations of their duty as soldiers and British subjects, bound them to perform; and it must be obvious to you, that every principle of justice and policy required that those officers who refused to affix their signatures to the declaration, should be removed from the exercise of their military functions, and should be deprived of all authority over troops, which they were unwilling to lead to the support of the Government of their country, which was menaced by a large proportion of its rebellious officers.

It must be equally obvious to you, that it was the indispensable duty of those officers to support the authority of the Government under which they served, against all its enemies of whatever description, and that consequently the Governor in Council could not possibly accept from them any qualified declaration, which would exempt them from the performance of their duty in the suppression of a rebellion which threatened the total destruction of all legal Government, and of the British empire in India.

Sir George Barlow has been guided by these principles, in requiring the declaration of allegiance from the officers of the Company's Army of this Establishment; you will be aware that any reservation, any condition or indirect promise of the nature alluded to in your letter, would completely counteract and do away every advantage which that declaration was calculated to ensure, and would in fact render the declaration null and void.

Sir George Barlow perfectly coincides in opinion with you, as to the great importance of reclaiming a complete corps of officers to their duty; but he is apprehensive that an object so desirable can never be effected, while it is necessary to promise them an exemption from the performance of one of the most sacred obligations of their duty.

Had this exemption been admitted, it would scarcely have been necessary to remove any of the Company's officers from the exercise of their military functions, with the exception of those who had actually been guilty of acts of open rebellion. But it will be apparent to you, that by such a course of proceeding the Government would have bound itself to submit to its own subversion, without availing itself of the means at its disposal for the maintenance of its authority, and for the suppression of the illegal and rebellious combination which was its paramount duty to put down.

Under

[No. 2. E.]
Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. E.]
Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Under this view of the question, Sir George Barlow feels confident that you will perceive, that any promise on his part to the officers of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, would be subversive of the very object which your zeal for the public service renders you so anxious to effect, and that instead of reclaiming them to a sense of their duty, it would have the effect of confirming them in error.

Sir George Barlow has desired me to assure you, that he fully appreciates the motives, which have led you to adopt the course of proceeding communicated in your letter of the 21st instant, and to convey to you the high sense he entertains of the benefits which have resulted to the public interests, from your zealous and active exertions at the present unprecedented crisis.

Major Blackburne,
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Military Secretary.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 30th August 1809.

I have received, and laid before the honourable the Governor, your letters of the 19th, 20th and 22d instant, and I am directed by him to acquaint you, that your nomination of officers to the 1st battalion 2d regiment, and 1st battalion 4th regiment, and to the situation of superintendant of Bazaars, have been confirmed.

It was expected that the bare transmission of your orders to the officers commanding at Aleppo, and the other detached stations under your command, would be sufficient for having the instructions of the Governor in Council of the 26th July carried into effect, as has been proved in the only instance where that mode of proceeding has been adopted, and there can be no doubt of a similar result, whenever the trial is made at Cochin and Odagherry.

Sir George Barlow will be disposed to pay every attention to your recommendation of Major Scott's request to be permitted to reside at Nellore, when it comes before him, but some strong objections appear to it at present. Sir George Barlow has been made acquainted, by Major Blackburne, with the whole statement of the measures which ended in the subscription of the declaration by Major Scott and a number of other officers of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, which is reported in your letter of the 22d instant, and which prove clearly that they have been prevailed upon to sign that declaration, on their dependance upon the success of the private representation and request which Major Blackburne engaged to make to the Governor in their favour, and therefore it could not be looked upon as an unconditional subscription, as these officers did in the first instance refuse to sign the declaration, and were consequently removed from the exercise of their military functions, and were subsequently induced to affix their signatures, under an expectation that the Governor in Council would be induced to promise that they should not be called upon to act against such of their brother officers as might be in a state of actual rebellion, they cannot be considered as having given an unqualified pledge of allegiance to the Government under which they serve, and therefore stand exactly in the situation in which they were placed by their original refusal to sign the declaration, their suspension from the exercise of all military functions will therefore be considered to have taken effect from the 19th instant, and you will direct them to proceed forthwith to the sea-coast.

A change has taken place in the situation of affairs, and in the views and intentions of the disaffected officers, which will now no doubt induce these officers to offer their most unqualified signature to the declaration; but as the Governor in Council is not yet prepared to restore to the exercise of their military functions those officers who have been removed under the orders of Government of the 26th ultimo, those Gentlemen must proceed to the places of residence they may select upon the sea-coast, there to await the pleasure of Government respecting them. The great difference which exists between the feelings and motives which induced officers to sign the declaration, before and after the receipt of the letter from Hyderabad of the 12th instant, will at once be apparent to you, and will guide you in receiving and publishing all unconditional and unqualified signatures tendered before the receipt of those letters; and in removing from their functions all those officers who may have originally refused to sign, but who may have tendered their signatures subsequently to the knowledge of the subscription to the pledge of the whole of the Hyderabad force. Major Scott and the officers of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, who have not given what can be considered an unconditional pledge of allegiance, and of their readiness to obey the orders of the Government under which they serve, under all circumstances, and to oppose all the enemies of that Government of whatever description, cannot now be re-admitted to the exercise of their military functions, but in common with all other officers who have been removed, must repair without delay to the sea-coast, there to await the decision of the Government respecting them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Military Secretary.

The honourable Lieut. Col. P. Stuart.

To

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Vasilempatty, 25th August 1809.

I have the honour to communicate to you, for the information of the honourable the Governor, that as there is every appearance of the European officers of the native troops in Travancore being soon reformed, I have thought it advisable to send the 6th native cavalry to Trichinopoly, and have accordingly ordered that regiment to march to-morrow morning for Trichinopoly, retaining with the detachment one officer and twenty-four coolies, for the purpose of escorting to Madras the officers of the 2d battalion of the 6th native infantry, who may have been guilty of intercepting and opening the Government dispatches. As soon as the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stuart informs me that the principal part of the native corps in Travancore has been reformed, and not any risk of opposition from the remainder, I shall return with the infantry to Trichinopoly.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. WILKINSON,
Colonel Commanding Southern Division.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, that the whole force of Tondiman are assembled at or near Poodicottah, upwards of seven thousand men, and that a select body of three thousand Peons, and fifty Moghul horse, are kept in constant readiness to join Colonel Wilkinson when called upon, or to march as they may be directed by the honourable the Governor in Council.

The Tanjore Poligars are also assembled in their several Poliums, and amount to six hundred men, and are in readiness to move when ordered.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Tanjore,
7th August 1809.

(Signed) J. BUTLER,
Acting Resident.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 18th instant.

I this morning conveyed all the officers in the honourable Company's service at Cannanore, and tendered the declaration of fidelity, which was immediately signed by every officer; their names I have the pleasure to transmit herewith, and shall forward a list of the list of the officers serving in Malabar and Canara when received, as I have no doubt of their following the example.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Head Quarters at Cannanore,
25th August 1809.

(Signed) BENJ. FORBES,
Lieut. Col. Comm. Malabar and Canara.

We, the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's service, do in the most solemn manner, declare upon our word of honour as British officers, that we will obey the orders and support the authority of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the commissions which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) J. M. Vernon, Major 2d bat. 12th regt.—G. Waugh, Captain Madras European regt.—Edw. Wm. Morfe, Major of brigade Malabar and Canara—Wm. Ravenshaw, Lieut. Engineers—J. Green, Lieut.—A. Smyth, Lieut. Deputy Judge Advocate—James Smith, Lieut. 2d. 12th—R. J. Tabois, Lieut. 2d. 12th—James. Kelson, Lieut.—John Scott, Lieut.—G. Roberts, Lieut.—G. Hutchinson, Ensign—James Jameson, Ensign—W. J. Jackson, Ensign—L. Macdowall, Ensign—F. S. Watson, Lieut. Artillery—W. T. Britt, Lieut. Artillery.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) BENJ. FORBES,
Lieut. Col. Com. Malabar and Canara.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 31st August 1809.

I am directed by the honourable the Governor to transmit, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter, dated the 30th instant, to Lieutenant Colonel the honourable P. Stuart, in Travancore.

I have, &c. &c.

Lieut. Col. Forbes,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Military Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, transcript of a note from Captain Limond to Mr. Douglas, intercepted this morning; the concluding sentence of which is too obvious to require commenting upon.

315.

L

I take

[No. 2. E.]

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and the copy of the General Order of Government; the instructions contained in which shall be strictly observed.

Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Tellicherry,
August 23d 1809.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) T. H. BABER, Magistrate.

Dear Douglas,
My butler comes in charge of my plate.
Do me the kindness to pay for me monthly forty-seven rupees, viz. 30 to Cuppage, and 17 to the butler. I am just going off, and can only repeat my advice, and hope you and all others will escape the hands of vice and treachery.

1 o'clock, 19th P. M.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. LIMOND.

(True copy.)

(Signed) T. H. BABER, Magistrate.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,
Par. 1.—I had the honour to receive this morning only, your dispatches of the 10th and 15th instant, with their enclosures, and request your assuring the honourable the Governor in Council, that the injunctions contained in them shall be strictly observed.

2.—It is a source of satisfaction to my mind to have already anticipated, in the most essential points, the orders now received. I hold with abhorrence the spirit of insubordination that has recently exhibited itself; and it is equally consonant to my reason and my principles, as it is required by my duty, not only to discountenance such proceedings as appear to have taken place, but to pledge myself in the most solemn manner to maintain and support the authority of the Government in any manner, so far as my health will permit, that the honourable the Governor in Council may at this crisis of difficulty and danger command.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,
(Signed) C. MACAULAY, Resident.
Quilon,
24th August 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,
I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the honourable the Governor, that all the officers at the head-quarters of the 2d battalion 22d regiment native infantry, have signed the declaration of fidelity to Government; the accompanying is a list of their names.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) BEN. FORBES,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.
Cannanore,
26th August 1809.

We, the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's service, do in the most solemn manner declare, upon our word of honour as British officers, that we will obey the orders, and support the authority of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the commissions which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) John Fortune, Capt. 2d. bat. 22d regt.—C. Bowen, Lieut. 2d bat. 22d regt.—
W. Oliver, Lieut.—E. H. Leith, Lieut.—F. Crowe, Lieut.—G. Storey, Ensign
2d bat. 22d regt.—R. H. Hodges, Ensign.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) BEN. FORBES,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,
Since I had the honour of addressing you this morning, I have received a letter, addressed by Major Blackburne to Lieutenant Colonel Macaulay; the contents lead me to suppose something unfortunate either had or was about to occur at Quilon; be so good as to acquaint the honourable the Governor, that I am ready to move to the Southward without delay, should the public interests render it advisable. A copy of the letter above alluded to accompanies this dispatch.

Head Quarters at Cannanore,
26th August 1809.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) BEN. FORBES,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Malabar and Canara.

My dear Macaulay,
My baggage was on board, and I was on the point of embarking this evening for Cochin. But the events which have occurred, and those which may be apprehended, make it impossible

Quilon, 20th August 1809, 9 P. M.

ble for me to leave this place as long as my stay can be in any way important to the service. Here, however, I have neither place nor much personal consequence, you both, and from your letters to Colonel Stuart and Major Scott, which I have seen, I am convinced that your inclination as well as sense of public duty will dispose you to take an active and beneficial part. It is Colonel Stuart's opinion as well as mine, that your presence will have the best effects; come, therefore, I entreat you, without a moment's delay, to business which presses is of the utmost urgency; every thing else can be arranged at leisure.

re.
out. Colonel Macaulay,
&c. &c. Cochin.

Most truly yours, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. BLACKBURNE.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort. St. George.

Sir,
Owing to unforeseen obstructions on the road, I did not arrive at Quilon until the morning of the 19th instant.
The resident Lieutenant Colonel Macaulay arrived at Quilon in the night of the 23d inst. I have had the satisfaction to find that his health is considerably improved, and am encouraged to hope that it may not be necessary for him to withdraw his services from the Government at this important period.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. BLACKBURNE,
Resident in Tanjore.
Quilon,
5th August 1809.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,
Lieutenant Colonel C. Macaulay, the resident at Travancore, has informed me that his health being in a considerable degree re-established, it is his intention to decline availing himself of the leave of absence which has been granted to him by the honourable the Governor in Council, and that he shall continue in the execution of the duties of his station at Travancore.
Be pleased, Sir, to acquaint the honourable the Governor in Council, that, in consequence of this information from the resident at Travancore, I propose to return to Tanjore with all convenient expedition.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. BLACKBURNE,
Resident, Tanjore.
Quilon,
5th August 1809.

Sir,
It is with extreme satisfaction that I inform you, that the officers of the 1st bat. 4th reg. native infantry, unanimously and voluntarily have released me from the promise I made to them of private intercession with you, and have declared to me that they are to be considered as having signed the declaration without any condition or reservation whatever, public or private.

They have adopted this resolution on the purest principles of respect and obedience to Government; the example of this highly respectable corps of officers cannot fail of producing immediately the most beneficial effects on their misguided brethren.

With respect to the conduct of the seven native battalions stationed in Travancore, your mind, Sir, may now be at ease.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. BLACKBURNE.

The Hon. Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B.
&c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

Dear Barclay,
It is natural that I should be concerned at the distrust of me; that was too apparent before the late explosion, but the continuance of which since has exceedingly distressed and affected me. It was long ago reported that Government had deliberated in suspending me, for having signed an address to Major Boles; when any discourse passed respecting it, my reply was, that I relied too much on the justice of a British Government, to suppose it capable of adopting such a measure towards me, without affording me an opportunity of explaining. Had any such an opportunity been at any time afforded me, I was prepared to state, that I disavowed and disclaimed the address to Major Boles, which had been censured by Government, and that the address for which I am responsible still remains, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in the escutcheon of Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage. I am free to confess, that I regarded the case of Major Boles as one entitled to a consideration, not at all as affecting Major Boles personally, but in its eventual application to every soldier. I saw a danger in inviting discussion in an Army, on so delicate a question as the limit to obedience; and I certainly thought that Government should lose no portion of its dignity or its authority, by setting at rest a question which no human means could prevent the agitation of, while Boles and Capper remained suspended; farther than this I never went. When I read the General Orders of the 1st May, and heard it whispered, that the suspension of myself was also impending, I wrote to Colonel Cuppage for a copy of the address, the only address that I saw; I now transmit it to you as I received it from Colonel Cuppage. The paper

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Quilon, 25th August 1809.

[No. 2. E.] censured by Government appeared to me open to censure, and I not only in conjunction with Colonel Cuppage disavowed it and disapproved of it, but I strongly urged its suppression; its suppression was in consequence promised, and measures for the purpose taken, but unfortunately one day too late. Here you have the history of that paper, in so far as I am concerned; respecting that now transmitted, it will appear strong, but it is nevertheless true, that when I authorized Cuppage to affix my signature, I had not read the paper. My signature having however been affixed to it, I must be considered as responsible, but then the paper itself still remains, and will perhaps ever remain, a dead letter.

I should hope that this explanation will be regarded as not unsatisfactory. The explanation is now due to my own character, and it will, I trust, remove from the mind of Sir G. Barlow, all suspicion of my being on any ground lukewarm in the cause of Government.

Lieut. Col. Barclay.

I remain, &c. &c.

(Signed)

C. MACAULAY.

Major Boles, &c. &c.

Sir,

We the undersigned officers of the Madras Army cannot refrain from expressing our deep regret at the severe punishment inflicted on you, for an act which, in a military point of view, appears to us to have been only necessary in obedience to constituted authority.

Without presuming to investigate matters of Government in its conduct towards you, or to question for a moment the policy of a measure which we do not profess to understand, we cannot but consider your case as peculiarly involving the dearest interests of the Army. We therefore feel ourselves called upon to declare our warm approbation of that conduct, by which you appear to us to have nobly supported the respectability of the situation in which you were placed.

In conveying to you, Sir, our sense of the public spirit which actuated you on late trying occasions, we cannot overlook the great personal inconvenience to which it has exposed you, and we shall feel proud in sharing with our brother officers the honour of paying monthly to your order, a sum equivalent to the allowances of which you have been deprived by your suspension from the service and from office.

Camp, Paroor,
23d March 1809.

We have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed)

Dear Macaulay,

Seringapatam, 24th May 1809.

I received yours this morning. I send you the copy you desire, the original paper is still in my possession, and was not intended to be given Boles till I reached head-quarters. It may be proper for me to notice to you, that I have heard that your name appeared in copies of the address to Boles which came to Mysore.

I have quoted to General Gowdie the 2d paragraph of the address, and said, that it appeared to me a paper, thus addressed, was most honourable. I have not allowed any copy of this paper. I think you are entitled to it, as I subscribed your name by your desire.

Yours, with esteem,

(Signed)

J. CUPPAGE.

Quilon,
26th August 1809.

Dear Barclay,

All apprehensions of danger or of interruption to the due progress of public authority in this quarter have now happily subsided.

The judicious measures hitherto pursued by Colonel Stuart, and those in his contemplation, appear well calculated to promote and secure every object aimed at by Government. The judgment and the zeal of Major Blackburne have been opportunely exerted in aid of the public interests. Colonel Stuart, charging himself with the task of transmitting the detail of occurrences to Government, it only remains for me to congratulate Government on its enjoying the benefit of having, at such a crisis, in command here, an officer of the loyalty, zeal, and temper which distinguish Colonel Stuart.

I wrote you yesterday, and enclosed you a letter from Colonel Cuppage.

Major Blackburne also addressed a letter to Government, with intimation of my being restored to better health. I certainly think myself enabled to attend to my duties; and as there are several measures of considerable importance to the prosperity and comfort of this country and its inhabitants, under the Dewan's serious consideration, I should be desirous of remaining a few months longer to assist him with my local experience and influence, in introducing those salutary measures into practical operation. That on which I am most anxious, is the proposed commutation of tenures for military service into ordinary tenures, thereby laying a foundation for gradually eradicating the spirit of misrule which grows out of the military tenure.

The practice of levying fines, at the discretion of every officer of the Sircar, was carried to a height of abuse that has loudly called for a check; to correct this, and as an obvious preventive to various other abuses connected with the collection of the Government share of the grain

[No. 2. E.] grain crop and tree produce; it is in contemplation to select from each revenue subdivision a certain number of the principal inhabitants as assessors, who shall at once form a check on the indiscretion of the Sircar in the administration of justice, and be responsible that no more than the dues of the Sircar be levied from the cultivation; I formerly gave you a hint of this, but I delayed opening the subject further, until I could, in communication with the Dewan, ascertain the practicability of the execution, not only with safety to the public peace, but with acknowledged benefit to all parties; there are other points, one of them indeed of a delicate nature, upon which I proposed addressing Government when better informed and prepared; I shall therefore, unless Sir George Barlow wish it otherwise, endeavour to continue in charge here until the month of January or February next, by which time Government will have leisure to consider the subject fully.

Major Blackburne would, I am confident, prove himself more competent to the task of conducting affairs here, than I can pretend to. I enjoy, however, the advantage of local experience, which, in relation to some of the measures in agitation, may be likely to compensate for other defects.

Lieut. Col. Macaulay,
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c. &c.

(Signed) C. MACAULAY.

Dear Barclay,

Quilon, 27th August 1809.

Colonel Stuart having this morning received the intelligence of the return to its duty, of the subsidiary force at Hyderabad, order will no doubt be restored immediately in every quarter. I ought to have mentioned to you privately, that the principal object that I had in view, by writing my official letter of the 13th instant, was to awake in the minds of the officers serving here, a better reflection than they seemed to bestow, on the dreadful evils that might attend any successful attempt on their part to delude their men into movement without authority; with this view I gave copies of it for circulation.

I remain, &c. &c.

(Signed) C. MACAULAY.

Lieut. Col. Barclay.
&c. &c. &c.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Subsequently to the dispatch of my letter to you of the 24th, having ascertained that Colonel Wilkinson had refused to receive the pledge offered by the officers of the corps here, and that it was his intention to march South, the proclamation of Government was immediately published on the morning of the fifth day after its arrival.

On taking measures, by Colonel Wilkinson's desire, to make the contents of the Proclamation known privately amongst the native troops, I found that they were perfectly aware of its existence, and of the intentions of Government in respect to them.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. HEPBURN,
Collector.

Tinnevely,
27th August 1809.

To Lieut. Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary to the Hon^{ble} the Governor.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 21st and 22d instant, respecting the reinforcement offered to be sent by the right honourable Lieutenant General Maitland, and have to communicate to you, for the information of the honourable the Governor, that I received a letter upon the same subject from General Maitland a few days ago, and immediately informed him, as well as Mr. Hepburne, Collector of Tinnevely, that there was not any necessity for a reinforcement of troops either in Travancore or this division.

From every information that I have lately procured, it appears certain, that the refractory officers are ready to submit to the Government Orders of the 26th July. I however apprehend that some of them have gone such lengths in deceiving the native troops, and preparing for revolt, that if I can procure sufficient proofs, I shall consider it incumbent on me to report the circumstances to Government.

I expect to arrive at Pallamcottah on the 30th instant.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. WILKINSON,
Col. Comm^d Southern District.

Keyloor,
28th August 1809.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit a list of the officers who have signed the declaration at Calicut.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES,
Lieutenant Col. Commanding.

Cananore,
28th August 1809.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

List of Officers who have signed the Declaration at Calicut.

Captain Farrier	- - -	2d Battalion	- - -	22d Regiment
Lieutenant Talbot	- - -	D° D°	- - -	D°
Lieutenant Budd	- - -	D° D°	- - -	D°
Ensign Malton	- - -	D° D°	- - -	D°
Lieutenant Drew	- - -	1st D°	- - -	17th D°
Ensign Duhaumer	- - -	2d D°	- - -	22d D°
Lieutenant King	- - -	1st D°	- - -	21st D°

(Signed) BEN. FORBES,
Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to communicate to you, for the information of the honourable the Governor, that all the officers present with the 2d battalion of the 6th native infantry, excepting four, have signed the pledge offered by Government on the 26th July last. The four officers who refused to sign, are Captain Parmenter, Lieutenant Maule, Ensigns Thompson and Macleod; three of them have chosen Cuddalore for their place of residence, and Lieutenant Maule is sent prisoner to Madras, for being concerned in stopping and breaking open public dispatches. I have since assembled the native officers, and explained to them the object of the present measures of Government, and the ill conduct of many of the Company's European officers, with the confidence and high opinion that Government always had of the native officers and sepoys, and its wish to do every thing for their comfort and happiness; and they all expressed their gratitude for the constant care and attention that Government has always shewn for their welfare, and that they will never acknowledge or obey any other orders than those that come from Government. Some of the officers on their way to the Coast, having expressed their wishes to sign the pledges. I have given my opinion, that when officers have refused to sign the pledge and quitted their regiment, it becomes then a question with Government solely whether they shall be permitted to sign the pledge and return to their regiment. The same opinion I have made known to Lieutenant Colonel Picton and the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stuart.

Captain Townsend, Lieutenant Maule and Ensign Tweedie, appear to me to have been the principals in stopping and opening the public dispatches, and against whom, I think, there is positive proof; they will set off to-morrow morning for Madras, escorted as prisoners by one European officer and thirty of the 6th regiment native cavalry.

Two evidences will set off to-morrow or the day following for Madras, and will report their arrival to Government. I have appointed Major Bruce, 2d battalion 24th regiment native infantry, to command the Tinnevely district until the pleasure of Government is known.

As all the officers of the southern provinces, who have not signed the pledge, have been removed from their corps, I propose marching with the detachment for Trichinopoly in two or three days at furthest.

Pallamcottah,
31st August 1809.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. WILKINSON.
Col. Com^d S. D.

To the Honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Dear Sir,

I had the honour to state to you, in my letters of the 18th and 19th August, the grounds upon which I had abstained from sending immediately to the Coast the detachment I then proposed; I have however, four hours ago, received from Colonel Stuart a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, and I had not the smallest hesitation, the moment I received it, to direct a detachment of 550 men to embark for the purpose of joining him.

This I have done in the view at once of sending Stuart a force to which he is accustomed, and with which his regiment is equally acquainted, and to relieve Wilkinson, or more properly speaking your Government, from detaching so far out of the general line of its action, a force of Europeans that may be probably called for elsewhere, and I have written to Colonel Wilkinson to this effect.

I shall to-morrow have the honour of forwarding you my instructions to the commanding officer, which I flatter myself will meet with your approbation; and I have only further to add at present, that I sincerely congratulate you on the happy effects that Colonel Stuart's good sense and prudence, in my opinion, have produced to the British interests in the lower parts of the Peninsula; and if any man can congratulate another on so melancholy an event, I think I may both congratulate you on the mode and complete example that has been made before Seringapatam. It is in my mind the best of all possible examples, because, if my information is true, its severity appertains to Purneah's horse, and not to His Majesty's troops, which might have occasioned hereafter unpleasant discussions.

King's House, Columbo,
August 29, 1809, 5 o'clock P. M.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

Quilon, 20th August.

[No. 2. E.]

My dear Sir,
I had the pleasure of writing to you four days ago, and have now to inform you, that in consequence of having yesterday morning received a letter from Government, saying that nothing would be accepted of the officers but an unqualified signature of the original declaration sent, and that in case of refusal I was, without further reference and without the smallest delay, to carry the orders of the 26th ultimo into effect; I immediately assembled the officers, and only four agreeing to sign the paper, I suspended all the rest from their military functions to the number of 44, and ordered them off as directed by Government; they are all going off quietly in the course of the day and to-morrow.

After I had dismissed them, I assembled all the native officers, communicated to them the cause of the suspension of their officers, and that Government placed the greatest confidence in their fidelity, and expected the strictest obedience to all its orders. They behaved remarkably well, declared unanimously their firm attachment to the Government they had served for so many years; that they knew no masters but the Company, and were ready to sacrifice their lives for them, and that they would implicitly obey any officers I might appoint to command them. I have appointed Major Mathews to command one, and Major Chaplin another. Fortunately the officer commanding the 2d battalion 9th signed the declaration and remains in command: the officer commanding the Artillery also. I think the sepoys will be steady.

The accompanying copy of a letter I have just received from Cannanore; sorry I am to say (though perhaps the dreadful example may be attended with good consequences and tend to intimidate the rest) that two of our sepoy battalions, attempting to force their way into Seringapatam, have been cut to pieces, and only one officer, the commander of one of them brought in alive, though badly wounded.

Perhaps, therefore, as things have come to an open rupture, it may be better to send over the detachment from Ceylon, as Government seems determined to carry this point, though by force of arms. The Tanjour Polygars have been ordered under arms to support Government, to the amount of 8,000 men and 2,000 of Tandyman's troops, all of which they say are to be depended upon. Major Blackburne, the new resident, is arrived here.

Things assume such different appearance every day here, that it is difficult to define what ought to be done. I shall write to-day to Mr. Hepburne, to say that if he cannot procure camp equipage and carriage, I will immediately send them from hence to meet the detachment.

(Signed) P. STUART.

Dear Sir,

King's House, Columbo, August 30th 1809.

I have now the honour of enclosing you the instructions I have this morning given to Lieutenant Colonel Morice proceeding to join Stuart, which will demand little explanation.

My reason for directing him not to interfere in any way till he hears from Stuart, arises from a wish on my part to prevent the possibility of any act on the part of Morice, which, from our distance of situation here, might either not be in strict conformity with or in consonance to the orders of your Government. When he hears, however, from Stuart, he must then be aware of the actual state of things, and will act accordingly.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

The honourable Sir G. H. Barlow,
Bart. K. B. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

(Most Secret.)

King's House, Columbo, August 30th 1809.

Sir,

You are hereby directed to proceed with the force under your orders, if possible, to Manapar; but in the event of the circumstances of the weather rendering it either a work of great time or of difficulty to reach so far to windward, you are authorized, on due consideration, to change the destination of the vessels now proceeding with you to Tutocoryn, which however I flatter myself, from the appearance of the weather, and the information I have received, will not prove the case.

I apprehend you will find provision already made for you at Manapar by Mr. Hepburne, and even to a greater extent than you may want, as the detachment now proceeding with you is not so strong as I at one time intended; and with a view to your getting on rapidly, I have directed it to proceed without guns.

By an express boat I sent off last night, I have requested Mr. Hepburne to send down some person either European or native, to proceed with you on your march, and to get you the necessary supplies as you go along, in consonance with the rules of the honourable Company's service, with which you will strictly comply.

The object for which you are sent to the Coast, is to join Lieutenant Colonel Stuart at Quilon, and after you have opened a communication with him, you are distinctly to obey all orders you may receive from him.

From every account I am in possession of, I am happy to say I have reason to believe perfect tranquillity exists in the part of the country through which you will march, nor do I see that there is any probability of your coming near any of the Company's Army, until you hear from Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, except at Oodagherry. In this place I understand that

[No. 2. E.] that there is one battalion, and should you reach it antecedent to receiving any instructions from Colonel Stuart, you will follow the following directions.

Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

You will write to the officer, whoever he may be, in command there, stating, that you are on your march by my orders, in consequence of an application from the Madras Government, to join Lieutenant Colonel Stuart at Quilon, that you are directed not to interfere in the smallest degree with any of the dissensions that have recently taken place on the Coast, that you could not mean therefore to interfere in the least with that garrison, and that you will only pass (which I understand you must do) under its works, that being the necessary route you must adopt.

It will be extremely desirable that you should not halt in the neighbourhood of this fort, and while on the one hand you will take care that the officers and men under you conduct themselves with every appearance of civility and good humour, you are on the other to discourage as much as possible all unnecessary communication; and should any application be made (of whatever nature it may be) referring to their present state, your answer is to be distinctly, that you know nothing of the matter, that you are proceeding quietly to join Colonel Stuart, and that until you hear from him the only answer you can give is, that you have no orders with regard to any thing connected with that subject; and the sooner you begin to pursue this course to the battalion at Oodagherry (unless you find that the orders of Government relative to the test have been carried into full effect after you commence your march) the better.

I conceive it to be hardly possible that, under the recent circumstances that have taken place, any difficulty can be made by this corps to your proceeding; should it, however, unfortunately turn out otherwise, you are to halt at the next convenient stage to that fort, and not to attempt forcing a passage till Colonel Stuart writes you upon the occasion.

You will take the utmost care to prevent the possibility of any deviation from the strict rules of military discipline on your march, and should any complaint be preferred to you by the natives, you are to pay them the utmost attention.

Lieut. Col. Morice,
3d Ceylon Regt. Com. Detachment.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

Fort St. George, 6th Sept. 1809.

Sir,
I have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of which I have laid before Sir George Barlow, and am directed to acquaint you, that he entirely approves of the substance of your judicious communication to General Maitland as stated in that letter; your rapid progress to the Southward will have produced the most beneficial effect, in contributing to restore good order and subordination throughout those provinces, and will have rendered any reinforcement from Ceylon perfectly unnecessary.

You will be guided by your own discretion in regulating your movements after your arrival at Palamcottah.

It appears, however, to be advisable, until discipline and subordination are perfectly re-established throughout the territories under this Presidency, to maintain a disposable field force in the southern division.

I have the honour to enclose for your information, copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Davis; as the reduction of the rebellious garrison of Seringapatam, and the change in the general situation of affairs, will preclude the necessity of employing so large an European force in Mysore; Lieutenant Colonel Davis has been directed to order the detachment of His Majesty's 12th regiment, on its route to Mysore, to march direct to Wallajahbad.

Whenever the situation of affairs to the Southward shall enable you to dispense with the services of the remainder of His Majesty's 12th regiment, you will be pleased to issue the necessary directions for its march to Wallajahbad.

It is left, however, entirely to your discretion, to determine when these instructions can, without inconvenience to the service, be carried into effect.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Military Secretary.

Colonel Wilkinson.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 7th September 1809.

I have laid your letter of the 29th ult. before the honourable the Governor, and I am directed by him to acquaint you, that it was not the intention of the Governor in Council to limit the general controul of the officer commanding the southern division of the Army over the Travancore subsidiary force, to the term of the existence of the disaffection among the officers of the Army, and therefore, although tranquillity has been restored in Travancore, you will still consider yourself under Colonel Wilkinson's command.

The honourable the Governor, in consideration of the unexpected events in Travancore, which offered such strong grounds for refusing your entire confidence for a time to the officers of the Company employed on the staff in that country, will sanction the allowance of a Brigadier Major to Captain West, from the date of your first appointment of him to that duty, until you will be able to dispense with his services in that department: that authority will be communicated to you through the Secretary of the officer commanding the Army in chief; but the nomination of Captain Watts to be Brigade Major was not to be published in General Orders.

All

[No. 2. E.] All the officers in the ceded districts, and in the northern division of the army, have either signed the declaration of the 26th July, or have been removed from the exercise of their military functions. Major General Pater thought proper to grant a pardon to the officers of the garrison of Masulipatam, and to some others in the northern division, who had been most forward in acts of insubordination; but the Governor in Council has disavowed that pardon, and ordered the Madras European regiment, and the 1st battalion 19th regiment, to march to the Presidency.

The commanding officers of corps, and such others as had been most active in the mutiny at Seringapatam, have been placed in close arrest; and all the other officers of that garrison have been placed in arrest at large, and sent to reside at Anical until further orders. Arms have been restored to the troops, and officers of His Majesty's service have been appointed to the charge of them.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. BARCLAY.

Lieut. Colonel
The honourable P. Stuart,
Quilon.

Fort St. George, Sept. 1809.

Sir,
I am directed by the honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant to the Chief Secretary, and to acquaint you, that Major Bruce has been this day appointed by Government to the command of the fort of Palamcottah and district of Tinnevely, agreeably to your recommendation. The Governor approves of your reasons for placing the 2d battalion 24th regiment in Palamcottah, and taking the 2d battalion 6th into the field with yourself.

The officers of the 1st battalion 2d regiment native infantry, appear to have offered their signatures to the pledge on the 28th August at Palamcottah, some time after the circumstance of the Hyderabad subsidiary force having signed the pledge was known there, (which was not the case at Quilon, when the officers of the 1st battalion 4th regiment signed the pledge) you will find the intentions of Government respecting officers who may offer to sign the pledge, after their knowledge of those of the Hyderabad force having signed it, detailed in the copy which I had the honour to forward to you, of a letter addressed on the 30th ult. to Lieutenant Colonel the honourable P. Stuart, which require that the officers of the 1st battalion 2d regiment should proceed to the places which they have chosen for their residence, and there await the final orders of Government respecting them.

Sir George Barlow approves of the directions which you have sent to Lieutenant Colonel Morice.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Military Secretary.

Colonel Wilkinson.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,
I have the honour to transmit a list of officers who have signed the declaration at Jemaulabad, Cundapore, and Onore.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) BEN. FORBES,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

Cannanore,
2d September 1809.

List of Officers who have signed the Declaration.

Jemaulabad.			
Ensign Sinnock	- - -	1st bat.	- - 5th regt.
Cundapore.			
Lieutenant Pierfon	- - -	2d bat.	- - 3d regt.
Onore.			
Lieutenant Guille	- - -	1st bat.	- - 5th regt.
(Signed) BEN. FORBES, Lieut. Col. Commanding.			

Quilon, 4th Sept. 1809.

(Private)

Dear Barclay,

The Dewan proceeds to-day towards Mawulkary. I introduced him to Major Blackburne, and after a long conversation on various subjects, they appeared mutually gratified, it being of great importance to remove the impediments that have been thrown in the way of the better opening of the road through the pass of Arungau, and the Dewan being of opinion that an inspection of the work by him and by me would produce good, I propose in consequence going over the ground soon.

I have just received a note from Colonel Stuart, which I enclose. It is to be presumed and hoped, that Colonel Wilkinson will prevent the movement into this country of the troops from Ceylon.

I remain, &c. &c.
(Signed) C. MACAULAY.

Lieutenant Colonel Barclay,
&c. &c. &c.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809

My dear Colonel;

Part of the Ceylon detachment under Colonel Morice is arrived at Tutacoryn; they could not fetch Manapar on account of the currents. He is ordered to report to Colonel Wilkinson, but to commence his march immediately to Quilon. General Maitland, I suppose, has been induced to send it, from being doubtful what effect the business near Seringapatam might have on the rest.

I am desired by General M. to send camp equipage from hence immediately to meet them, but I suppose Colonel Wilkinson will inform them that their services will not be required.

4th September 1809.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) P. STUART.

To Lieut. Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary to the honourable the Governor.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st August, with its enclosure, and for the information of the honourable the Governor I have to report to you, that I have sent orders to Major Brice commanding at Palamcottah, to send to the sea coast immediately the officers of the 1st bat. 2d reg. native infantry, who I have given leave to remain there until the intentions of Government should be known. I think it necessary at the same time the honourable Governor should know, that on my tendering the pledge to the officers of the 1st bat. of the 6th reg. native infantry, the commanding officer Captain McDougall requested permission to read a paper to the officers before he signed it, which I acquiesced in, and he read the account of the officers at Hyderabad having signed; for what reason he read it before me I was at a loss to divine, as they must all have seen it before; whether it was to prevail upon the officers to sign or to confirm them in their wavering intentions, I am afraid it is now too late to ask.

I have this moment received a letter from Colonel Morice, a copy of which I have herewith enclosed. I likewise send a copy of a letter which I have received a few days ago from General Maitland, which I was in hopes it would not have been necessary to have taken any notice of; I have however sent a copy of it to Lieutenant Colonel Morice, repeating my desire that he should immediately return to Ceylon with the troops under his command.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. WILKINSON,
Col. Commanding S. Division.

Sir,

Tutacoryn, September 4th 1809.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, mentioning that the rebellion is completely subdued, and recommending me to return as soon as possible to the island of Ceylon. I feel much rejoiced at the termination of the unhappy dissensions that have taken place on the Coast; yet from the nature of my instructions, I should not feel myself warranted in pursuing any other line of conduct than what those instructions most distinctly point out, viz. to proceed, without interfering in the smallest degree with the quarrels that have taken place on the Coast, to join Lieutenant Colonel Stuart at Quilon. I have consulted with Mr. Hepburn, and propose commencing my march the moment the men are disembarked from the only remaining vessel, which I hope will be in the course of to-morrow, by doing which I am perfectly satisfied I am acting up to the orders of the Lieutenant General, and earnestly hope my proceeding on will also meet with your satisfaction.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) C. MORICE,
Lieut. Col. 3d Ceylon Regt.
Commanding a Detachment.Colonel Wilkinson,
Commanding Southern Division.

Sir,

King's House, Columbo, August 30, 1809.

Since I had the honour of addressing you last night, I have received private intelligence of your having arrived at Palamcottah, but as the troops had been previously actually embarked for the purpose of proceeding to the Coast, and as I am aware of Colonel Stuart's anxiety to have a reinforcement of the description I now send over, I have directed the detachment to proceed upon its destination, ordering, however, Lieutenant Colonel Morice to report himself to you, and to communicate fully with regard to the orders which he has received from me relative to his conduct.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

Colonel Wilkinson,
Commanding Southern Division.

P. S. My object in sending you this is to prevent your leaving any force in aid of Stuart, as it may be material as much as possible to keep them to the Northward, but you at the same time have my personal leave to order Morice immediately back; but I must positively request, as senior to you, that the force under Morice be applied to no other purpose than is borne in my instructions to him, till he receives a distinct order from the Government of Madras upon the subject.

(Signed) T. M.

Fort St. George, 21st August 1809.

[No. 2. E.]

Sir,
I am directed by the honourable the Governor to transmit, for your information and guidance, the inclosed copies of a letter from his Excellency Lieutenant General the right honourable Thomas Maitland, Governor of Ceylon, to Sir George Barlow, under date the 8th instant, and of the enclosures, No. 1 and 2, mentioned in it.

Sir George Barlow requests that you will immediately open a correspondence with Major Hankey, who has been sent over by General Maitland to Palamcottah, for the purpose of making preparations for the transport and reception of the troops which his Excellency proposes sending over to reinforce Colonel Stuart in Travancore, apprizing him that the troops in that country have been recently placed under your orders; in the event of your deeming those reinforcements to be necessary, under the circumstances of your own near approach to Travancore, you will unite your endeavours with those of the civil authorities in Tinnevely, to expedite the equipment pointed out by General Maitland for the transport and reception of the troops, whose operation you will afterwards direct.

Should the situation of affairs in Travancore, at the time of your receiving this letter, appear to you to render the reinforcement unnecessary, you will apprise Major Hankey distinctly of the same. Sir George Barlow authorizes you to correspond with General Maitland on the subject of this dispatch.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Military Secretary.

Colonel Wilkinson.

Fort St. George, 22d August 1809.

Sir,

Since I had the honour of writing to you last night, on the subject of Major Hankey's deputation from Columbo to Palamcottah, Sir G. Barlow received a letter from Mr. Hepburn, informing him that Major Hankey had satisfied himself of the necessity of the intended reinforcement to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, and had returned to Columbo, and that Mr. Hepburn had taken measures for sending vessels from Tutacoryn to bring over the troops, and also for providing cattle and provisions for them at Manapar.

Those troops may therefore be expected on the Coast before any measures could be taken for stopping them, if you should be of opinion that their assistance might be dispensed with, and you will of course employ them to the best advantage for the public service.

A private Tappal has been established by Messrs. Parish and Hepburn, which you may make use of with advantage after you pass Madura.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Military Secretary.

Colonel Wilkinson.

Madura, 7th September 1809.

Sir,

Although my letter to you from Quilon, of the 24th ultimo, has superseded the necessity of any particular answer to the letter from Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, of the 30th ult. which you have been pleased to favour me with, I cannot refrain from offering to you the homage of my gratitude, and expressing my admiration of the manner so truly delicate and liberal, in which you have corrected the error I committed. I never for a moment feared that you would mistake or misconstrue my motives, neither could I anticipate the consideration which you have shewn to them; the sacred obligations of public duty, I should not, I trust, be capable of deserting or evading under any circumstances whatever, but I shall perform them for the future with additional zeal, and pride and pleasure.

Every principle and sentiment expressed in Lieutenant Colonel Barclay's letter has my entire and cordial concurrence.

As no public inconvenience has followed the request conveyed in my letter of the 21st ult. it will not now be displeasing to you, Sir, considering the shameful personality which has been mixed with the proceedings of the Army, that an entire corps of officers should have thrown themselves upon your personal benevolence for indulgence and favour.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

The Hon. Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B.
&c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

(Signed) J. P. BLACKBURN.

Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary to the honourable the Governor.

Veroodapatty 8th September 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you herewith, for the information of the honourable the Governor, the copy of a letter which I have received from Lieutenant Colonel Morice, commanding a detachment from Ceylon.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. WILKINSON,
Col. Comm^d S. D.

Sir,

Camp, Chickleygody, September 6, 1809.
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your express of the 5th instant, and shall, agreeably to your directions, immediately return to Tutacoryn, and there take the earliest opportunity of reembarking with the force under my orders for the island of Ceylon.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) C. MORICE,
Lieut. Col. 3d Ceylon Regt.To Colonel Wilkinson,
&c. &c.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

My Dear Sir,

As Captain Snow has addressed the officer in command of the Army, on the subject of Staff Promotion, I would most willingly have mentioned him officially to Sir G. Barlow, but for the consideration that my doing so would rather injure than serve his cause; as you are Snow's friend, it perhaps may be material for his interest that you should know, you might with confidence represent him as a zealous supporter of Government, extremely attentive to his duties, and in my opinion well qualified for the higher staff of the Army. I sincerely hope that he may succeed, although the loss of his services would be sincerely felt by me whilst I hold this command.

Lieut. Col. Barclay,
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c. &c.

(Signed) BEN. FORBES.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and request you will inform the honourable the Governor that I have in compliance therewith, issued orders for the suspension of all officers in Travancore, who were induced to sign the declaration subsequently to the arrival of the accounts from Hyderabad.

I request also that you will state to Sir George Barlow, that Major Scott and the officers of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, withdraw the reservation which was made in their favour by Major Blackburne, released him from all promises whatever, and signed the pledge unconditionally and unreservedly, three days before any account was received here of the Hyderabad force having done so.

Under these circumstances, according to the tenor of your instructions, I have reinstated those officers in the situations they before held.

Major Chaplin of the 19th, having in consequence been removed from the command of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, I have sent that officer with one captain, 92 subalterns, to Oodergherry, to take charge of that post, as all those who are now there come within the limits of the present order for suspension.

I am prevented by indisposition from forwarding to-day correct returns of the officers, as they will stand after this arrangement, but I hope to be able to do so in a day or two.

Quilon,

6th September 1809.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

P. STUART,

Lieut. Col. Commanding Travancore.

Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Par. 1.—In conformity to the intentions I communicated in my letter of the 8th instant, I assembled the officers of the honourable Company's service at Cannanore this morning, and acquainted them that as I had not positively asked them whether they would or not sign the declaration tendered by Government in the first instance; I now proposed a paper for their signature, and requested those officers who were inclined to step forward, to affix their names; a few did. I transmit herewith a list of them, No. 1, the rest declined, who I immediately suspended from military duty, and directed them to proceed immediately to the stations pointed out in orders; No 2, is a list of officers suspended; and No. 3, is copy of the orders I have deemed necessary to issue.

2.—You will observe an addition is made to the declaration, I transmitted a copy of it in my letter of the 8th instant, which is a determination to support the Government against all enemies whatsoever.

3.—Major Vernon, and the Adjutant of the 2d battalion 12th regiment, and Captain Haugh, Barrack Master, having represented that they require some time to settle their public accounts, I have permitted them to remain at Cannanore till that duty is arranged; the rest of the suspended officers will leave Cannanore on the 12th instant.

4.—Lieutenant Drew of the 17th regiment, refused to sign the paper, but as he has the permission of Government to proceed to England on sick certificate, I did not interfere with him; Captain Gordon 5th regiment, Lieutenant Scott and Ensign Hadaway of the 2d battalion 12th regiment, being sick, I shall transmit their sentiments to-morrow.

5.—The officers of the detachment of the 1st battalion 5th regiment now here, signed the declarations I proposed to the officers of this station, as I did not consider it necessary to frame a separate one for them.

6.—I have made the necessary arrangements for carrying the orders into effect, with the officers of the 2d battalion 22d regiment.

The stations which may be fixed on by the officers for their future residence, also the result of any communication with the officers at Tellicherry, will be reported to-morrow.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES, Lieut. Col.

Commanding in Malabar and Canara.

Cannanore,
10th Sept. 1809.

We, the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's service, do declare upon our word and honour, as gentlemen and officers, that we signed the declaration of fidelity tendered by the Government of Fort George, under the Government Orders of the 26th July, when submitted to us by the officer commanding the provinces of Malabar and Canara

anara, without being induced to do so, by the knowledge we had of our brother officers Hyderabad having returned to their allegiance, and that we were prompted solely by our own consciousness of the propriety of the act; to which we further add our determination to support the Government of Fort St. George against all enemies whatever.

(Signed) W. Snow, Major of brigade.—W. Ravenshaw, Lieut. Engineer.—Thomas Douglas, Captain 1st bat. 5th regt.—Ja^s Smith, Lieut. 2d bat. 12th regt.—T. H. Travers, Ensign 1st bat. 5th regt.—C. F. Smith, Deputy Judge Advocate.

True copy of the signatures.

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES,

Lieut. Col. Commanding.

Names of officers who were suspended the service by Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, on the 10th September 1809, under the Government Orders of the 26th July.

Major Vernon	- - -	2d bat.	- - -	12th regt.
Captain Waugh	- - -	Barrack Master.		
Lieutenant Green	- - -	2d bat.	- - -	12th regt.
Lieutenant Tabvis	- - -	D ^o D ^o	- - -	D ^o D ^o
Lieut. and Adj. Kitson	- - -	D ^o D ^o	- - -	D ^o D ^o
Lieutenant Roberts	- - -	D ^o D ^o	- - -	D ^o D ^o
Ensign Hutchinson	- - -	D ^o D ^o	- - -	D ^o D ^o
Ensign Jameison	- - -	D ^o D ^o	- - -	D ^o D ^o
Ensign Jackson	- - -	D ^o D ^o	- - -	D ^o D ^o
Ensign Macdowall	- - -	D ^o D ^o	- - -	D ^o D ^o

True list.

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES,

Lieut. Col. Commanding.

Head Quarters at Cannanore, 10th September 1809.

Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Forbes.

The following arrangements will take place from this day.

2d battalion 12th regiment.

Captain Snow, 12th regiment N. I. to command without prejudice to his staff situation. Lieutenant Ja^s Smith to act as Adjutant, Lieutenant C. T. Smith, Deputy Judge Advocate, will do duty till further orders.

Mr. Middleton, Quarter-master His Majesty's 80th regt. will receive charge of the Barrack-master's Department, from Captain Waugh.

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES, Lieut. Col.

Commanding in Malabar and Canara.

My dear Sir,

I doubt if Sir G. Barlow will approve my conduct in offering any further declaration to the officers of this command, but certainly the one which some of them have this morning signed is a clincher, and will I hope be taken as satisfactory.

I have not given Snow charge of the Barrack-master's department, because he is so overwhelmed with business. He, you know, has an increasing family, and being, as I stated to you the other day, so deserving, I am in hopes he may be appointed to it.

Sept. 10, 1809.

Lieutenant Colonel Barclay,

&c. &c. &c.

Your faithful Servant,

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES.

I ought to tell you that Snow had determined to sign the test before he knew of the Hyderabad business; nay, I believe, he would have signed the original one, had I not accepted the modification; this he intimated to me before it was rejected by Sir George.

(Signed) B. F.

Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit, No. 1. a list of officers who have signed the declaration at Cannanore and Tellicherry since writing yesterday. No. 2. is a list of those who have refused, and who I have consequently suspended from military duty, and directed to proceed forthwith to the stations pointed out in Government Orders.

I beg leave to call your attention to my letter of the 10th ultimo, addressed to the Chief Secretary, respecting Mr. Acting Conductor Evans.

I shall have the honour of addressing you to-morrow.

I have the honour &c. &c.

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES,

Lieut. Col. Commanding.

Cannanore,
11th September 1809.

List of Officers who have signed the Declaration tendered yesterday.

H. Gordon, Captain 1st bat. 5th reg.—R. H. Hodges, Ensign, 2d bat, 22d reg.

True copy of signatures.

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES,

Lieut. Col. Commanding.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 39.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

List of Officers who have refused to sign the Declaration tendered on the 10th,
at Tellicherry, and 11th instant, at Cannanore.

	Cannanore.	
Lieut. Scott	2d battalion	12th regiment.
Ensign Hadaway	D ^o - D ^o	D ^o - D ^o

	Tellicherry.	
Lieutenant Bowen	2d battalion	22d regiment.
Lieutenant Oliver	D ^o - D ^o	D ^o - D ^o
Lieutenant Leith	D ^o - D ^o	D ^o - D ^o
Lieutenant Crowe	D ^o - D ^o	D ^o - D ^o
Ensign Story	D ^o - D ^o	D ^o - D ^o

(True List.)

(Signed) BEN. FORBES,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 14th September 1809.
I have received and laid before Sir George Barlow your letter of the 5th and instant with their enclosures, as the officers of the 2d battalion 6th regiment refused at first to sign the pledge, and only signed it after they had heard that it had been signed by those of the Hyderabad subsidiary force; they will not fail to be removed from the exercise of their military functions, and sent to the sea coast, agreeably to the orders communicated to you in my letter of the 31st ultimo.

Colonel Wilkinfon.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. BARCLAY, M.S.

Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary to the honourable the Governor.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, with its enclosures, and for the information of the honourable the Governor I have to acquaint you, that considering the native officers and sepoys as perfectly uncontaminated with any kind of disaffection to the treasonable plans of the European officers, which their baneful effects made plain to them, that although I am confident it would have been better had there been more of the European officers removed from the Army in Travancore and Cochin, I yet think there is not at present the least probability of any mischief arising from disaffection in the southern provinces: I have accordingly, in acting upon that supposition, marched the detachment from Palamcottah towards Trichinopoly, with the intention of placing the detachment in quarters immediately on its arrival. I shall however, in consequence of your letters, await the further orders of Government. In compliance with the intention of Government, I shall allow the flank company of His Majesty's 12th regiment to remain a few days at Trichinopoly to recover from their fatigues, and then order the remainder of the regiment to march from Wallajabad.

Madura,
11th September 1809.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. WILKINSON,
Col. Commanding South. Div.

Dear Sir,

Mount Lavinia, 8th August 1809, 8 A. M.

I this morning at one o'clock received your express of the 29th; and though I am perfectly ready to acquiesce in any measure you wish, yet it unfortunately happens, as you will perceive by enclosure No. 7, being copy of an examination of Mr. Laughton, Master Attendant here, and a very intelligent man, taken this morning, that it is totally impossible to send any relief to Stuart in any reasonable time. First, from the natural length of the passage, and secondly, from the total want of shipping here, there being only one vessel that even could attempt that passage, and she would not carry above eighty men.

I regret this extremely, but under these circumstances I have felt it my duty to adopt the only measure that, in my opinion, could in any degree conduce to give effect to your wishes.

I have therefore ordered Major Hankey to proceed this day to Palamcottah by sea, with the following instructions: First, to request Mr. Hepburn to impress all the Coasting Craft, and send them over here to transport troops, if necessary, to Tutacoryn. Second, to open a communication with Stuart, and to learn on this side whether the country is in any state of agitation. Third, if necessary to provide camp equipage and bullocks complete for a detachment of at least five hundred men with guns, which will be sent from this.

My object in making this arrangement is, whatever happens to Stuart from at least a portion of the country power should it rise, and I have no doubt that the 19th regiment and this detachment, independent of the sepoys interfering, which I hope is not probable, would be able to form a junction.

The instructions I shall give to the officers commanding this detachment, is to enter the Travancore country on this side, and to comply with Colonel Stuart's wishes: but in the event

event of any actual insurrection in the Travancore country, to force his way to form a junction with Stuart, and I shall recommend to him the utmost forbearance unless positively attacked.

I have been led to adopt this measure, because I think it is in itself the only one I could take, and because, should it not accord with your views of the subject, you will probably have time, by writing express on receiving this, to stop the movement.

You will perceive in my letter to Mr. Hepburne, that I have taken upon myself the responsibility of whatever he does in the present emergency, in compliance with Major Hankey's request, being approved of by Government, to which I have no doubt, from what I have already said, will meet your approbation.

My reason for pressing the craft on the opposite shore is, that in truth we have no means of conveyance here at all, excepting the vessel I have already mentioned, and a small sloop which is carrying Major Hankey over; and I think it highly advisable, that the whole force, as it must trust very much to itself, should move together.

I extremely regret this delay, but I feel it less from being aware that the sepoys, if they saw a corps of Caffries landed at Quilon, might, from their dislike to them, be apt to make that a plea for their non-compliance with the orders of Government.

I most sincerely hope that your expectations will be fulfilled, for I own I have never seen any situation that appears to me to be more critical than the present.

I have, &c. &c.
(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

P. S. I enclose you, for your further information, my instructions to Major Hankey, by which you will perceive I have directed him, should he feel it necessary, to write immediately to you; you may rely upon his prudence, should you think it advisable to communicate with him.

To the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B. Governor, &c. Fort St. George.
Minutes of Consultation with George Laughton, Esq. Master Attendant at Mount Lavinia,
on Tuesday Morning 7 o'clock, A. M. 8th August 1809.

Present.—His Excellency Lieutenant General Maitland.
Richard Plasket, Esq.
Major Mainal.

Mr. Laughton is asked by his Excellency the Governor to give an opinion, what space of time it would take for troops to reach at this season of the year, the lower part of the Malabar coast, by Quilon and Cochin, and in what kind of vessels they must be carried.

Answer.—Major Laughton is clearly of opinion, that during the present monsoon, and the violent currents that prevail at this season of the year, that the only mode of reaching the places mentioned, is by making what is commonly called the Southern Passage. It is impossible to state the length of time such passage would take, as it depends in a considerable degree on the time they meet the south-east winds, which they do sometimes on this side of the line, but so late in the monsoon generally in the other. In saying, however, that it will take three weeks, he is confident he has stated the very shortest space. Mr. Laughton further adds, that none of the vessels that carry on the coasting trade could attempt this passage, both from the nature of the equipment and the ignorance of their masters.

(True copy.)

(Signed) RICHARD PLASKET,
C. A. G.

Mount Lavinia, 8th August 1809, 8 o'clock, A. M.

Sir,

Having received this day an express from the Madras Government, on the subject of sending a reinforcement to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart at Quilon, I have the honour to inform you, I have directed Major Hankey, Acting Deputy Quarter-master General, to proceed forthwith to Palamcottah. He will have the honour of shewing you my instructions to him, and I have only to add, that whatever measures you adopt in compliance with Major Hankey, with those instructions I hold myself perfectly responsible, will be approved of in consequence of communications I have had with the Government of Fort St. George.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. Hepburne, Esq.
Collector of Tinnevely,
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

Sir,

Mount Lavinia, 8th August 1809, 8 o'clock A. M.

You are hereby commanded to proceed in the sloop Tryal to Tutacoryn, and from thence without any delay to Palamcottah; on your arrival at that place you will shew the head civil servant of the honourable the East India Company there these instructions, and you will communicate with him in the most confidential manner.

The objects for which you are now sent are as follow:
1st.—You will open a correspondence with Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, and learn from him his sentiments and opinion on the subject.

2d.—You will request Mr. Hepburne immediately to impress and send over here all coasting vessels on that side, for the purpose of transporting troops from this to Tutacoryn, reserving however on that side the two fastest sailers to send over with dispatches.

3d.—You

[No. 2. E.] 3d.—You will urge Mr. Hepburne to adopt preparatory measures for providing cattle and camp equipage for a detachment of the following strength:
 250 Europeans and 300 Baillies regiment with six guns. The number of cattle for carriage must be considerable, and adequate to carry provisions, arrack, &c. to Quilon.
 I have, however, said preparatory measures, as I do not wish the expence incident to this measure, to be incurred without a reasonable appearance of its being requisite, either from the general state of the country or the particular information you may receive from Stuart, or any other quarter. On this head, therefore, you must exercise your own judgment, and I have no doubt you will be guided by a prudent view of the whole of the subject.
 4th.—You will enquire and report to me, how much nearer the lines than Tutacoryn this force can be landed with safety, by going from this place.
 5th.—You will, in the event of preparing the cattle, send them to the place you stated to me the troops should land at, and you will provide spare muskets and ammunition to accompany the cattle, to the extent of 60 rounds per man, at the place where the troops will land.
 6th.—I have only further to recommend to you the utmost prudence, secrecy, and caution, on the present occasion; and that should you feel it necessary you correspond direct with Sir George Barlow individually.

I am, &c. &c. &c.
 (Signed) T. MAITLAND,
 Lieutenant General.

Enclosure, No. 40.

Lieutenant Colonel Conran.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copies of papers, on the subject of the military arrangements proposed to be adopted in the actual posture of affairs under this Presidency. These papers will fully apprize you of the objects of the formation of the detachment under your command, and the amount of the force which it is intended to place under your authority.

The uncertainty of the plan of operations to be adopted by the disaffected troops at Hyderabad, if they should finally persist in their disobedience to the authority of Government, it is impossible at the present moment to prescribe the present system of measures proper to be pursued by the British Government. It is, however, an object of the first importance, that a considerable force should be formed in the ceded districts with the utmost promptitude, for the purpose of repelling any attempt which may be made on that side by the rebel troops, or of advancing towards Hyderabad. I am accordingly directed to desire, that you will commence your march with the force actually under your command, at the earliest practicable period of time, by the route of Cucumbaddy and Cuddapah, leaving the Ceylon troops and such of your equipments as may not have been completed, to follow you as soon as they shall be placed in a proper state of preparation for movement.

Detailed instructions for your guidance in every emergency that may occur, will be communicated to you without delay; but it appears at present that the first object of your proceedings is to form an early junction with the force which Major General Croker has been ordered to encamp at Gooty, that force consists of 700 men of His Majesty's 34th regiment, 75 artillery, 2d battalion of native infantry, and ten 6-pounders; and united with the troops under your command, will be sufficient to meet any exigency that is likely to occur. It will be proper that you should proceed to Gooty; and regulate your further operations by the instructions which you will receive.

Detailed communications will have been made to you under the orders of the officer commanding the Army in chief, relative to the subsistence and equipments of the troops under your command.

The Collectors on your route have been directed to furnish the supplies necessary for the use of the troops under your command, and as celerity of movement is an object of the first consequence, the Governor authorizes you to have as much carriage beyond the regulated proportions, as may be necessary to secure the promptitude and expedition of your operations, relying on your discretion and zeal for the public interests to make a proper use of the latitude given to you on this occasion.

Fort St. George,
 11th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PRESIDENT'S MINUTES of the 3d and 10th August.

THE President has the honour to state his opinion, relative to the strength of the force which can be assembled for service in the Nizam's dominions. It appears to be necessary that the arrangements to be adopted on this occasion should embrace three objects, viz. First, to march upon Hyderabad such a force as will be sufficient, if necessary, to awe or coerce the disaffected troops in that quarter, and to maintain the interests of the British Government in that State. Secondly, to maintain at the Presidency an amount of force capable of protecting it from any probable danger; and Thirdly, to retain in the provinces troops sufficient for the occupation of the fixed posts, and the performance of the ordinary duties.

The

3d August.

The following arrangement will be founded upon these grounds. It is proposed that three divisions of troops, one from the Carnatic, one from Mysore, and one from Bellary, shall proceed to Hyderabad by the route of Kurnool, which is more direct than any other with respect to the stations from which the troops are to march. These divisions would amount to the following strength, viz.

Artillery.		From Madras.	
10 Six-pounders gallopers.		His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons	- - 400
2 Twelve-pounders.		1 Regt. Nat. Cavalry	- - - 420
6 Six-pounders.		Artillery	- - - 140
2 Five $\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers		1st Regt. of European Infantry	- - - 650
		1 D ^o of	- - - 800
		2 Bat. Native Infantry	- - - 1,700
		Total	- - 4,110
		From Mysore.	
4 Six-pounders gallopers.		His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons	- - 640
2 Twelve-pounders.		1st Regt. Native Cavalry	- - - 420
4 Six-pounders.		59th Regt.	- - - 1,100
		Artillery	- - - 80
		2d Bat. Native Infantry	- - - 1,700
		Total	- - 4,000
		From Bellary.	
2 Twelve-pounders.		34th Regt.	- - - 650
6 Six-pounders.		Artillery	- - - 70
38 Pieces of ordnance.		2d Bat. Native Infantry	- - - 1,800
		Total	- - 2,520
		Myfore Horse	- 1,500
		Total	- - 12,130

The distance from Kurnool, the point of junction of the divisions to Bangalore, is 240 miles, to Madras 290 miles, and to Bellary 85 miles; the whole of the divisions may therefore arrive at Kurnool in less than a month after they are put in motion. The distance from Kurnool to Hyderabad is 120 miles, and the divisions should pass the Kistna, and arrive at Hyderabad in 15 days after they leave Kurnool: the troops from Madras would march to the point of junction by the Pollams of Cuddapah and Nundia, those from Mysore by Gooty, and those from the ceded districts also by Gooty.

It does not appear to be necessary that a large equipment of artillery and stores should accompany this force; expedition of movement will be a principal object, and the troops by whom the Army will be opposed, if it should meet with opposition, will not be capable of any serious resistance against such a force; a supply of 10 rounds of fixed ammunition for each gun, and of 80 rounds of spare cartridges, and 3 spare flints for each soldier, appear to be sufficient. The troops can carry that supply of ammunition from the stations from which they march, and can receive a further supply of requisites from the magazine at Gooty.

The division can be subsisted during their route to the point of junction by the garrison storekeepers of the stations from which they march, assisted by the resources of the country. But the subsistence of the Army, after it forms a junction at Kurnool, should be regulated by a Commissary, according to the usage that obtains on field service; it appears to be requisite that a supply of provisions for at least four days should accompany the Army. The extent of this supply is stated in the margin, and it may be proper that it should first be collected into a depot at Gooty, and removed forward to Kurnool with the troops; immediate measures should be adopted for collecting the supplies, events may occur to admit of a much smaller proportion being sufficient, but the whole may be required, and no time should be lost in securing its collection. The Collectors in the ceded districts be directed to adopt immediate measures for procuring at Gooty the bullocks, rice, grain, and sheep; there is a sufficient quantity of arrack already in store at Gooty, and the Quarter-master General can make arrangements for supplying it with carriage from the Kurnool department.

The troops remaining in the ceded districts will consist of 250 men of the 34th regiment, about 20 artillery men, and two battalions of sepoys, this force is quite sufficient for the occupation of the fixed garrisons, and for the promotion of a small moveable detachment; a party of Mysore cavalry could be sent to the ceded districts to maintain tranquillity, and the civil authorities might be empowered to increase their police establishments for the same purpose.

The force remaining in Mysore would consist of three companies of artillery and four battalions of sepoys; if this force were well affected it would be sufficient for the protection of Mysore, but it may be apprehended that the garrison of Seringapatam, consisting of the artillery and 2 battalions of sepoys, will continue in a state of contumacy to the orders of Government; the authority of Government will, however, be most probably established over the other two corps, and these, with the assistance of the 78th, which is expected from Goa, and a body of the Rajah's troops, will be able to keep the garrison of Seringapatam in check, and maintain tranquillity in the country until circumstances permit a stronger force to be sent to Mysore.

315.

P

In

Arrack, 5,000 galls.
 Sheep - - 18,000
 Rice, 1,000 garce
 Grain, - 80 garce
 Carriage Bullocks,
 12,000

[No. 2. E.]
 Enclosure
 No. 40.
 in
 Gen. Lett.
 Sec. Dep.
 10 Sep. 1809.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 40.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

In the Carnatic the usual posts will be occupied, Fort St. George will be garrisoned by the 69th regiment, about 750 strong, 80 artillery, and 3 battalions of sepoys, and a force will be encamped at the mount, consisting of the following troops, viz.

22d Reg. Light Dragoons	- - - - -	300
1st Reg. N. C.	- - - - -	420
Artillery	- - - - -	100
His Majesty's troops from Ceylon	- - - - -	1,000
1st Battalion N. I.	- - - - -	900
A Battalion from the Southern Division	- - - - -	850
Total	- - - - -	3,570

The troops at Madras should continue there until the final proceedings of the corps in the northern division and at Hyderabad shall be ascertained. If these corps should be brought under the obedience of Government, or should march in the direction of Jaulnah, the corps at Madras will be entirely disposable, and may be sent to Myfore or the Northern Circar, according to circumstances.

There are several spare native corps in the northern division, and it may be advisable to desire Colonel Wilkinson to send a battalion, after he has removed the disaffected officers from it, to Madras, replacing it in the field detachment which he has been desired to form, by such a proportion of His Majesty's 12th regiment, as he may judge proper.

The President thinks it proper to add, that the arrangements proposed in the Minute, have received the approbation of the Commander in Chief.

Fort St. George,
3d August 1809.

MINUTE, 10th August.

IT will be necessary to decide on the military measures to be pursued, if the Hyderabad troops should actually place themselves in a state of rebellion to their country. From the Jaulnah force having been ordered to Hyderabad, it is presumed the Hyderabad troops have no intention of falling back upon the Deccan. They may adopt one of the following plans: 1st, concentrating themselves at Hyderabad; 2dly, moving towards Masulipatam, collecting all the troops that will join them from the Circars, and either maintaining themselves in the northern division or marching into the Carnatic; 3dly, proceeding by the Ceded Districts in Myfore or the Carnatic.

It is not probable that the first plan will be adopted, as it would give an opportunity to the Government to bring such a force into action against them as would ensure their destruction; one of the other two plans will therefore most probably be adopted, and the nature of the country occasions some embarrassment with respect to the best means of opposing this plan: To the northward of the Kistnah, the country being open, admits of lateral movements, and the rebel troops may at pleasure move to the ceded districts or towards the Carnatic, by the route of Condapilly and Bezoarah. The country south of the Kistnah is very different, a high ridge of mountains extends from the Kistnah to the Southward of Cummun, without any practicable passes. The state of the country will therefore prevent a corps moving from the ceded districts to the northern part of the Carnatic, excepting by a very great circuit. If all our force proceeded to the ceded districts, the rebel troops by making rapid movements on the side of Condapilly, might move down towards the Carnatic before the British troops could be able to receive them; the troops actually at the Presidency, reinforced by the 56th, will be fully equal to meet any force that the rebels will be likely to bring to the Southward; but the troops in the ceded districts are not equally strong, and it will be necessary to send a detachment from the Presidency towards the ceded districts, for the purpose of eventually strengthening the force in that quarter. The further proceedings of the troops will be determined by the conduct of the rebel forces. If they remain at Hyderabad, the troops collected in the ceded districts will move into that city, and subdue. If they attempt to penetrate the Company's country by the ceded districts, the troops collected there will be more than sufficient to oppose them. If the rebel troops move down towards Masulipatam, and thence towards the Carnatic, the detachment sent from the Presidency to the ceded districts will be recalled, and all the troops at the Presidency be ordered to meet the rebel force. In this case, the other troops collected in the ceded districts can move on to Hyderabad, to preserve the British interest there. It appears, therefore, to be advisable to employ every practicable means of collecting troops in the ceded districts from every quarter, and to put in motion towards that part a respectable detachment from the force assembled at Madras. It will be advisable, that the 78th should proceed from Goa to the ceded districts instead of Myfore, an arrangement which will admit of the detention of the 59th with Colonel Davis; the distance from Goa to Bellary is only 250 miles, and the 78th can arrive there in less than a month. In Myfore, it will be sufficient to adopt defensive measures, until the point at issue shall be decided with the Hyderabad troops; a small corps, assisted by the Rajah's troops, will therefore be sufficient to check the disaffected corps in Myfore. The following plan is founded upon the foregoing considerations, viz. Colonel Davis to detach as many troops to the ceded districts as he can spare, consistently with the maintenance of tranquillity in Myfore. For this purpose the 80th and one native battalion can join Colonel Davis from Malabar, and as many of the 12th from Trichinopoly as can be spared by Colonel Wilkinson; the 78th to march to Goa from the

the ceded districts. By this means a force will be formed on the Toombadra, of the following amount, viz.

H. M. 34th	- - - - -	700	From the Ceded Districts.
2d Battalion N. I.	- - - - -	1,800	
Artillery	- - - - -	70	
H. M. 78th	- - - - -	800	From Goa.
		3,370	

25th Light Dragoons	- - - - -	300	From Myfore.
Native Cavalry	- - - - -	200	
European	- - - - -	400	
Native D°	- - - - -	400	
		4,670	

Myfore Horse	- - - - -	1,000
		5,670

22d Light Dragoons	- - - - -	300	From Madras.
7th Regiment N. C.	- - - - -	420	
Artillery	- - - - -	140	
Royal	- - - - -	700	
Ceylon Corps	- - - - -	800	
2d Battalion N. I.	- - - - -	1,700	
		9,730	

In the event of the rebel force moving to the Carnatic, the detachment from Madras could be recalled, and the following force could be collected to act in the field.

22d Light Dragoons	- - - - -	700
2d Reg. N. C.	- - - - -	850
His Majesty's 2d Bat. Royals	- - - - -	700
Ceylon Infantry	- - - - -	1,000
1st, 56th	- - - - -	1,000
Artillery	- - - - -	250
3d Bat. of N. I.	- - - - -	2,500
		7,000

10th August 1809.

To the Collector of Bellary.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 3d Aug. 1809.

It is the intention of Government to assemble, without delay, on the Toombadra, near Kurnool, a force to consist of about 3,700 European, and 6,000 native troops, with 1,500 Sellahtar horse, and I am directed to desire that you will employ every exertion in your power to collect for their use, with the least practicable delay, the cattle and supplies detailed in the accompanying statement. These will be deposited in the first instance at Gooty, and will be moved forward to Kurnool, where a corps occupies a position at that point.

It is probable that the force will be assembled at Kurnool by the beginning of September, and the supplies should, if possible, be ready at that period.

The Collector of Cuddapah has been apprized of the instructions conveyed to you in this letter, and desired to afford such facilities to their execution as can be derived from the resources of the districts under his management.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Statement of the Cattle and Supplies to be collected in the Ceded Districts.

Rice	- - - - -	100 Garce.
Grain	- - - - -	80 Ditto.
Carriage bullocks	- - - - -	12,000
Sheep	- - - - -	18,000

To the Collector of Cuddapah.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you a copy of a letter which has been transmitted to the Collector of Bellary, and to express the desire of the honourable the Governor in Council, that you will furnish every assistance that can be afforded by the resources of the country under your management, to enable the Collector of Bellary to carry into execution the instructions that have been communicated to him, relative to the provision of supplies for the force ordered to be assembled at Kurnool.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George,
3d August 1809.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 40.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Lieutenant Colonel Conran.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 26th August 1809.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 22d and 23d instant. I have laid them before the honourable the Governor, and I am directed to acquaint you, that orders have been given for making up a number of 500 round ammunition barrels, and for dispatching them to your camp as fast as possible.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Tuvill's memorial cannot be regularly brought before the Governor in Council, excepting through the officer commanding the Army in chief, and I return it that you may have an opportunity of forwarding it to General Gowdie's Secretary.

Orders have been given for supplying the eight jackets which you require for the men of the 59th regiment. I will apprise the Adjutant General of Captain Hughes not having joined your force.

The officers of the Madras European regiment have signed the declaration, and the garrison of Seringapatam did the same on the 22d instant, and agreed to surrender at discretion, to pile their arms on the parade, and march out of the fort at sun rise the following morning, when Colonel Davis would march on with the 59th regiment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Sir,

Bellary, 10th August 1809.

I request you will do me the favour of laying before Sir George Barlow the enclosed letter, which I have received from Captain Stewart.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT CROKER,

Major General Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Bellary, 15th August 1809.

It is never too late to acknowledge error, and as mine proceeded from judgment and not from principle, it will, I hope, be the more readily forgiven.

I need not, I believe, inform you, Sir, that the orders of the 26th of July, their execution and arrangement then, and for some days after, employed my mind too much to admit of any personal consideration; I, in consequence, acted by the first impression, in giving a qualified signature to the declaration of allegiance required of me, which I now perceive it was my duty to have offered unreservedly.

My resignation of the service was afterwards tendered, certainly with the desire of retiring from this Army, but not to desert my duty to the Government, in the support of whose authority, I trust, I shall ever be found steadfast, faithful, and zealous.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. STEWART,

Captain.

Major General Croker,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Bellary, 18th August 1809.

I have the honour to transmit, to be laid before Sir George Barlow, the copy of a letter which I have this moment received from Captain Coote, and John Campbell the Assistant Adjutant General, and Deputy Judge Advocate of this division, proceeding on their route to the Coast.

These two officers never having participated in any way whatever in the late proceedings of the officers of the Army, and being in principle faithful in their duty to the Government, though in judgment erroneous; I beg leave to recommend, that after they have given their obligation of allegiance to the Government of Fort St. George, they may be reinstated in their respective official situations, and beg to be honoured with authority for so doing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT CROKER,

Major General Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel Barclay,
Military Secretary, &c.

To Major General Croker, Commanding the Ceded Districts.

Sir,

When we made the promise to the declaration which we signed, we did so from no disaffection, nor was there the smallest disrespect to the Government intended.

Convinced, however, of our error, we not having given an unconditional pledge of obedience to the Government, we beg leave now to do so; and we have to request, that you will have the goodness to intimate to the honourable the Governor, that we are ready to support with fidelity the authority of this Government; and learning that a force is assembling in these districts for field service, we request to offer our services in any way they can be employed.

We shall remain here until such time as we have the honour of receiving your orders.

Trepatty,
August 1809.

(Signed)

W. C. CAMPBELL, Captain.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Captain.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 40.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Major General Croker.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of our letter of the 19th instant, enclosing one from Major Kealberry, and to acquaint you, that the Governor in Council is not yet prepared to give you any instructions respecting the restoration of the officers who have been actually removed from the exercise of their military functions, in consequence of their having refused to affix their signatures to the declaration of allegiance, when it was originally tendered to them.

The Governor in Council will convey instructions to you upon this subject at the earliest practicable period; in the mean time, those officers will prosecute their journey to the place of residence they have chosen on the sea coast, there to await the pleasure of Government respecting them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.Fort St. George,
24th August 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq, Chief Secretary to Government.

Bellary, 22d August 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit, to be laid before the honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 19th instant, received from the officers of the 1st battalion 22d regiment at Cumbum.

It will, I am sorry to say, be observed by this letter, that they have declined to sign the declaration of allegiance required from them; but still I entertain the most confident hopes (indeed no doubt) that so soon as they hear of the return to obedience of the Hydrabad force, and the melancholy fate attending the two battalions which marched from Chittledroog to join the troops in Seringapatam, that they will gladly subscribe to the test, and return to their duty with that sense of error that no time will efface from their minds, and for which, I trust, future implicit obedience and good conduct will endeavour to make amends.

Copies of Lieutenant Colonel Barclay's dispatch of the 18th instant, have been already sent off to Cumbum, and will be circulated throughout the division.

To prevent any unfavourable impression that the event in Mysore might produce on the native troops, from either rumour or improper representations; and as a general connection of family and relationship is existing amongst all the native corps, I have judged it proper to assemble the native officers of the battalions at this station, to personally and candidly communicate to them the contents of the dispatch this day received, and for the purpose too of bringing more forcibly to their view the consequences which are certain to follow on the infatuated steps of rebellion; the native officers are now assembling for this purpose.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT CROKER,
Major General Com^d.

To Major General Croker, Commanding the Troops in the Ceded Districts.

Sir,

We, the undersigned officers of the 1st battalion 22d regiment native infantry, at Cumbum, have received the declaration tendered to the officers of the Madras Army by Government, and have now the honour of submitting to you, in the most respectful manner, our reasons for declining giving our unqualified signatures to that paper, for the purpose of being laid before Government.

Our unqualified signatures to this paper, must most likely oblige us to act against our brother officers in the service, convinced as we are of the reality of the grievances they in common with ourselves labour under.

We beg leave to assure you, Sir, that in no instance whatever have we perceived a want of attachment to our King, our Country, and our honourable Masters; and although we find ourselves compelled to refuse our signatures to this declaration, we feel every sentiment of loyalty and affection towards our Sovereign and Employers; we are ready to lay down our lives in defence of his Crown, we are prepared to spill the last drop of our blood in opposing the enemies of our Country, but our swords should be reserved for that as our hearts, as we can never draw them against our brother officers and fellow-soldiers.

It is with sentiments of the deepest sorrow, we feel ourselves obliged to leave our colours and our sepoy under circumstances so degrading and affecting; but we look for better times, and trust, that so cruel a separation will be of short duration, from men who are, we have every reason to believe, sincerely attached to us, and whose confidence and friendship we have by every means striven to cultivate, as the surest method of attaching them effectually to the Government under which they serve.

Wishing not to break up our mess, which has been so respectable ever since the formation of this corps, and being at a loss what place to proceed to, we beg that Government will point out any station where we can remain together, and in the mean time we shall proceed towards Sadras.

We are, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. Wessell, Captain—H. Hawkins, Captain—Tho^s Huntly, Lieutenant.—
E. O. Davenport, Lieutenant—John Scott, Lieutenant and Adjutant—James
Jamieson, Lieutenant—T. B. Jones, Ensign—T. C. S. Hyde, Ensign—Robert
True, Ensign.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

CHARLES CROKER,
Aide-de-Camp.

[No. 2.E.]

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Enclosure
No. 40.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

Sir,

Bellary, 25th August 1809.

I have much pleasure in transmitting, to be laid before the honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of an address, dated the 20th instant, just come in from Major Wright of the 2d battalion 7th regiment, and signed by thirteen other officers who lately left this under suspension, in consequence of declining to give their allegiance to the Government, the declaration of which they have now signed, and I beg to be honoured with instructions regarding them.

I have annexed a list of the names of the officers of the same corps of the Artillery, who are above the above party, whose signatures I am sorry to perceive with the others, and whom it would appear have proceeded on while the others have halted within the confines of this division to wait the decision of the Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CROKER,
Major Gen. Commanding.

We, the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's service, do in the most solemn manner declare, upon our word of honour as British officers, that we will obey the orders and support the authority of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of our commissions which we hold from that Government.

1st Battalion 9th regt. N. I.

(Signed) J. H. Smith, Captain.—W. Griffinhoof, Lieutenant.—E. Bortico, Lieutenant.—H. Massey, Lieutenant.—C. D. Stanley, Lieutenant.—George Field, Lieutenant.—A. Anderson, Lieutenant.—F. F. Wright, Major.

2d Battalion 7th regt. N. I.

E. L. Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant.—F. L. Beerman, Lieutenant.—W. Hardy, Lieutenant.—J. Smith, Lieutenant.—H. A. Bell, Lieutenant.—J. Scott, Ensign.

(A true copy.)

CHAS CROKER,
Aid-de-Camp.

List of the Names of the Officers of the same Corps and Artillery who are with the above Party, whose Signatures are not annexed to the Address, or lost.

First Battalion 9th Regiment N. I.

(Signed) Lieutenant Glenholme—Ensign Preston—Ensign Bagot.

Second Battalion 7th Regiment N. I.

Captain Jackson—Lieutenant Russell—Ensign White—Ensign Tulk—Ensign Binny.

Artillery.

Captain Goreham—Ensign Morrison—Ensign Skipp.

N. B.—Major Keasberry, of the 1st battalion 9th regiment, signed the declaration of allegiance on the 19th instant, and was reported the same day.

(Signed) ROBERT CROKER,
M. G. Commanding.

To Major General Croker, Commanding the Ceded Districts.

Sir,

Jallapett, 20th August 1809.

We, the undersigned officers of the 2d battalion 7th regiment, and 1st battalion 9th regiment, native infantry, having further and maturely considered the declaration tendered to us by you on the 2d instant, to support the Government of Fort St. George, and to obey all their orders agreeably to the tenor of our commissions as British officers, request you will give in our signatures to the same, which we trust and hope the honourable the Governor in Council will be induced to accept of.

First Battalion 9th Regiment N. I.

(Signed) P. H. Smith, Captain.—W. Griffinhoof, Lieutenant.—E. Bertie, Lieutenant.—H. Massey, Lieutenant.—C. D. Stanley, Lieutenant.—A. Anderson, Lieutenant.—Geo. Field, Lieutenant.—F. J. Wright, Major.

Second Battalion 7th Regiment N. I.

E. S. Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant.—F. L. Burman, Lieutenant.—W. Hardy, Lieutenant.—J. Smyth, Lieutenant.—H. A. Bell, Lieutenant.—J. Scott, Ensign.

(A true copy.)

CHAS CROKER,
Aid-deCamp.

[No. 2. E.]

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Bellary, 29th August 1809.

Sir,

When I expressed, in my dispatch of 22d instant, a confident hope that so soon as the officers of the 1st battalion 22d regiment at Cumbum would learn of the return to obedience of the officers of the Hyderabad force, and the disgraceful proceeding of their brother officers of the 1st battalion 15th regiment in Mysore, I directed the declaration of allegiance to be returned for their subscription, with the full assurance and expectation that they would do with acknowledged thanks for the indulgence on this occasion observed to them.

It is, however, with extreme concern and disappointment, that I have just received the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 26th instant, from these officers, giving cover to a test which has been signed by the officers present with the head quarters of the corps, on detachment at Rachooty having previously refused to sign it; but from the exceptionable and indeed improper nature of the contents and subject of this letter, I have considered it my duty to reject their tendered services; and I have in consequence removed them from the exercise of their military functions, and ordered them to proceed immediately to their barracks.

Officers of His Majesty's 24th regiment will go off to Cumbum without any delay, to take the place of the 1st battalion 22d regiment.

The copy of the division order published on this occasion accompanies this dispatch, for information of the honourable the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CROKER,
M. G. Commanding.

To Major General Croker, Commanding the Troops in the Ceded Districts.

Sir,

We the undersigned officers of the 1st battalion 22d regiment native infantry present at Cumbum, have received your letter of the 22d instant, with its accompanying papers, giving us an opportunity of re-considering the declaration tendered to the Army by Government, and hoping we might be induced, from the various matter contained in the dispatch, as well as from the late melancholy and ever to be lamented destruction of the two native battalions, to afford our ready and unconditional assent to the test required.

We delay not expressing our warm and unfeigned thanks to you, Sir, for this act of regard manifested towards us, and now give our unqualified signatures to the declaration on the grounds hereafter mentioned, convinced, as we still are (and we must remain until a redress of grievances is afforded) of the reality of many the Madras Army labours under.

Confiding in the generosity of Government, that we may never experience the dreadful trial of opposing in the field our brother officers, our intimate friends and relations, and being fully sensible of the dangers which threaten the interests of our country in India on every side, we feel ourselves called upon by every national feeling to assist, by our strenuous exertions, in preserving them from inevitable ruin and destruction, the natural followers of civil war, anarchy and confusion. We, therefore, under these impressions, regardless of all private views, and sacrificing every selfish idea to the love of our country, subscribe our names.

And are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) J. Wisset, Captain.—W. Hawkins, Captain.—Tho' Huntley, Lieutenant.—C. O. Davenport, Lieutenant.—John Scott, Lieutenant and Adjutant.—James Jamison, Lieutenant.—T. B. Jones, Ensign.—T. W. Hyde, Ensign.—Robert Frew, Ensign.

Cumbum, 26th August 1809.

Head Quarters Division.

D. O.

Bellary, 29th August 1809.

From the exceptionable nature of a letter dated the 29th instant, received from the officers of the 1st battalion 22d regiment at Cumbum, accompanying the declaration of allegiance, bearing the signatures of a part of the officers of that corps, the under-mentioned officers of the 1st battalion 22d regiment are removed from the exercise of their military functions, and with the exception of the senior officers and the Adjutant (who are to wait to be relieved by officers of His Majesty's service) will proceed with all practicable expedition to Sadras.

1st Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry, Cumbum.

(Signed) J. Wisset, Captain.—W. Hawkins, Captain.—Tho' Huntley, Lieutenant.—C. O. Davenport, Lieutenant.—John Scott, Lieutenant and Adjutant.—James Jamison, Lieutenant.—T. B. Jones, Ensign.—T. C. S. Hyde, Ensign.—Robert Frew, Ensign.

Rachooty.

J. Dymocke, Captain.—J. Beard, Lieutenant.—J. Gwyne, Ensign.

The post of Rachooty is to be delivered over to the charge of the senior native officer of the 1st battalion 22d regiment.

(Signed) H. MACALISTER,
Acting A. A. G. C. D.

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 40.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep. 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Bellary, 3d Sept. 1809.

Sir,
I beg leave to transmit, to be laid before the honourable the Governor in Council, copy of a letter dated the 1st instant, received from Captain Coote and John Campbell, the late Assistant Adjutant General and Deputy Judge Advocate of this division, together with a duplicate of my dispatch of the 18th ultimo, addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, respecting those officers; and I beg to be informed if the orders contained in your letter of the 24th ultimo extend to them, or are they at liberty (having some time since signed the list) to join their respective corps.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBT CROKER,
Major General Commanding.

To Major General Croker,
Commanding the Ceded Districts.

Sir,

We did ourselves the honour of addressing you a letter (copy of which we now most respectfully beg leave to transmit) on the 16th ultimo from Tarputty, to which never having received any reply, and as Lieutenant Colonel Bowness has communicated to us the contents of a letter from the Chief Secretary of Government, dated the 21st ultimo, received from the head quarters of the division, we beg leave to know if the orders conveyed in that letter equally apply to us in common with the officers of this division.

We trust we are not presuming in expressing an anxious hope, that the consideration of our never having given our assent or signatures to any one of the objectionable memorials or papers, or afterwards in any way directly participated in the proceedings of the officers of the Army, and having already signed the declaration of allegiance, we may be permitted to join our regiments, and released from our present situation, so distressing to our professional feelings, and our anxious desire of being employed.

We are, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. C. Campbell, Captain 3d regt. cavalry—John Campbell, 12th regiment native infantry.

Gooty, 1st Sept. 1809.

(Duplicate.)

Sir,

Bellary, 18th Aug. 1809.

I have the honour to transmit, to be laid before Sir George Barlow, copy of a letter which I have this moment received from Captain Coote and John Campbell, the Assistant Adjutant General and Deputy Judge Advocate of this Division, proceeding on their route to the Coast.

These two officers never having participated in any way whatever in the late proceedings of the officers of the Army, and being in principle faithful in their duty to the Government, though their judgment erroneous; I beg leave to recommend that, after they have tendered their obligation of allegiance to the Government of Fort St. George, they may be reinstated in their respective official situations, and I beg to be honoured with authority for doing so.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT CROKER.

Lieut. Col. Barclay,
Military Secretary, &c.

M. G. Commanding.

(Duplicate.)

To Major General Croker, Commanding the Ceded Districts.

Sir,

When we made the promise to the declaration which we signed, we did so from no disaffection, nor was there the smallest disrespect to the Government intended.

Convinced, however, of our error, in not having given an unconditional pledge of obedience to the Government, we beg leave now to do so, and we have to request that you will have the goodness to intimate to the honourable the Governor, that we are ready to support with fidelity the authority of his Government, and learning that a force is assembling in these districts for field service, we request to offer our services in any way they can be employed.

We shall remain here until such time as we have the honour of receiving your orders.

Tarputty,
26th August 1809.

(Signed)

W. C. CAMPBELL, Captain.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Captain.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 5th September 1809.

I am directed by the honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th August last, and to acquaint you that he entirely approves of your having directed the officers of the 1st battalion 22d regiment, to proceed without delay to the sea coast, and of the division orders which you published on that occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. BARCLAY,
Military Secretary.

Major General Croker.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I request you will affix my name to the declaration of the 26th July.

(Signed)

C. RUMLEY,
Lieut Colonel

[No. 2. E.]

Enclosure
No. 40.
in
Gen. Lett.
Sec. Dep.
10 Sep 1809.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I have the honour to request you will make known to the Commander in Chief and Government, my wish to affix my name to the test or declaration of the 26th July, and that I may be permitted to join my corps now at Madras.

(Signed)

T. GURNELL,

Major 2d. bat. 25th regt.

Pondicherry,
6th September 1809.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 14th September 1809.

I am directed to acquaint you, that Ram Row, the Commander of the Silladar horse of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, has marched to join you with 1,500 of these horse; he will enter the ceded districts by the route of Pinnecondah, and proceed direct to Gooty, where he may arrive about 2d of October, unless you may find it necessary to send him directions to change his route.

Ram Row is a man of the highest rank in the Mysore service, and of a most respectable character, and Sir George Barlow has directed me to request that you will give orders for his being treated with civility and attention, by all officers of your force with whom he may have any intercourse.

As a general intercourse with the European officers may not be agreeable to Ram Row, who does not understand their language, and therefore cannot be advantageous to the service; Sir George Barlow has desired me to suggest, that you may employ Major Agnew exclusively in all your communications with Ram Row, who will appoint a confidential officer of his own to attend Major Agnew, and thereby lessen the trouble which this duty would otherwise impose upon him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. BARCLAY,

Military Secretary.

Lieut. Col. Conran.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Further ENCLOSURES in the General Letter of 10th September 1809, from the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL at Fort St. George, to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Court of Directors.

Received per Rattlesnake, 12th March 1810.

No. 41 - - - to - - - No. 43.

BEING THE CONCLUSION OF ENCLOSURES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

Enclosure, No. 41.

To the Honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Baronet, and K. B., Governor in Council;
Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, in an open cover, an Address to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council.

I have the honour to be, honourable Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

Hydrabad, August 11th, 1809, 11½ P. M.

To Captain Sydenham, Resident at Hydrabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose an Address to the Right honourable the Governor General, from the officers of the Hydrabad subsidiary force, now stationed in the cantonment of Secunderabad, and request you will do me the favour of transmitting it to his Lordship.

I have no doubt, the Governor General will pardon my forwarding an Address, when the sentiments are so respectful.

The List which has been presented to the officers, has their signatures affixed to it, and I request it may be forwarded with the Address.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS G. MONTRESOR, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Secunderabad, 11th August, 1809.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) CHARLES RUSSELL, First Assistant.

To the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council, &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

I do myself the honour to lay before your Lordship, a copy of a Letter which I have just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, together with an Address to your Lordship, from the officers in the honourable Company's service at Secunderabad; and the several papers of Declarations which have been subscribed by those officers.

I have dispatched copies of the Address and Declaration to Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, in the hopes that they may be signed by all the Company's officers serving with the detachments in Berar.

I trust I shall be pardoned, if I venture to express an earnest hope, that your Lordship may be induced to extend your clemency and favour to the officers of the Hydrabad subsidiary force. It is impossible to offer any excuses for their late proceedings, but it would be injustice to them, not to declare, that they appear fully sensible of their error; and, I trust,

Enclosure
No. 41.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

[No. 2. F.] trait, that they will hereafter be anxious to merit your Lordship's confidence and good opinion by the propriety of their conduct.

I have the honour to be, with greatest respect,
My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
Hydrabad, August 11th, 1809. (Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

Gen. Letter, Secret Dep. 10th Sept. 1809.
To the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.
My Lord,

We, the under-signed officers of the honourable Company's Army, attached to the Hydrabad subsidiary force, are fully impressed with a sense of the dangers that threaten the country; and not less actuated by those firm sentiments of loyalty and patriotism, from which we have never departed, beg leave to assure your Lordship, that we chiefly attribute the want of success that attended Colonel Close's mission, to the sudden and unexpected manner in which he presented the Test that was proposed for our signatures. Relying, however, as we are now disposed to do, upon the justice, clemency, and wisdom of your Lordship, we do not hesitate in avowing our determination to abide by your Lordship's decision; and, as a proof of the sincerity of our principles, have subscribed to the Test which now accompanies this Address; at the same time, trusting to your Lordship's generosity in granting a general amnesty to us, and all those who have engaged in the late unhappy events.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord, your Lordship's faithful humble servants,

(Signed) 21st Regiment N. I.—Charles Farran, Major; Bowder, Captain; T. Baxter, Lieutenant; W. Varty, D^o; H. Rofs, D^o; G. L. Lewin, D^o; H. Keating, D^o; W. Ablery, D^o; R. Calvert, Ensign; W. F. Ellis, Lieutenant; Allan, Ensign; H. A. Thompson, D^o.

1st Regiment, N. C.—Geo. Neale, Major; J. Campbell, Lieutenant; W. Chatfield, D^o; E. Lawrence, Cornet; G. Faris, D^o; E. S. Folis, D^o; H. Smyth, Cadet, Duty.

2d battalion 5th Regiment.—H. Fraser, Major; A. Moleworth, Captain; T. Durand, D^o; J. Harken, D^o; G. Hunkin, Lieutenant; G. Maunfell, D^o; W. Hall, D^o; E. Thibert, D^o; J. S. Trotter, D^o; P. F. Farquharson, D^o; H. A. Howell, D^o; Robert Gray, Ensign.

2d battalion 10th Regiment.—W. Harris, Major; R. Podmore, Captain; C. Sallwell, D^o; J. W. Brown, D^o; A. Grant, Lieutenant; R. Seymour, D^o; P. Morrill, D^o; C. S. Lynn, D^o; W. S. Mattly, D^o; P. Graves, D^o; J. Armstrong, D^o; A. Wilson, D^o; G. B. Tolfon, Ensign; C. Brown, D^o; R. Cozens, D^o; N. S. Austen, D^o.

1st battalion 16th Regiment.—C. Deacon, Major; P. N. Cuffley, Captain; P. Jenkins, Captain Lieutenant; H. Agar, Lieutenant; W. Petelford, D^o; J. A. Lay, D^o; J. Bolton, D^o; H. Holmes, D^o; J. A. Candell, Ensign; Richard Tenan, D^o; A. Trueman, D^o; R. Sheriff, D^o.

Secunderabad, 11th August 1809.

We, the under-signed officers of the honourable Company's Service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare, upon our word of honour as British officers, that we will obey the Orders, and support the authority, of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) 1st Regiment, N. C.—Geo. Neale, Major; John Campbell, Lieutenant; W. Chatfield, D^o; Charles Lawrence; G. Fafies, Cornet; E. J. Fatis, D^o; H. Smith, Cadet.

5th Regiment N. C.—R. Crewther, Lieutenant.

Secunderabad, 11th August 1809.

We, the under-signed officers of the honourable Company's Service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare, upon our word of honour as British officers, that we will obey the Orders, and support the authority, of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) 2d battalion 5th Regiment.—H. Fraser, Major; Arthur Moleworth, Captain; W. Durand, D^o; J. Hawkin, D^o; Geo. Hankin, Lieutenant; Geo. Maunfell, D^o; W. Hill, D^o; C. Hanbert, D^o; Trotter, D^o; P. Farquharson, D^o; H. A. Howell, D^o; Robert, Ensign.

2d Battalion, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

We, the under-signed officers of the honourable Company's service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare, upon our word of honour as British officers, that we will obey the Orders, and support the authority, of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) W. Hawes, Major; R. Todman, Captain; C. Saltwell, D^o; J. W. Brown, D^o; R. Seymour, Lieutenant; Chas. S. Lynn, D^o; W. S. Malthy, D^o; J. Armstrong, D^o; T. Wilson, Ensign; G. Tolfon, D^o; N. S. Antin, D^o; R. Cozens, D^o; P. Graves, Lieutenant; A. Grant, D^o; C. Brown, Ensign.

Signatures of the 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment, subscribing to the Test.

(Signed) Charles Deacon, Major; P. N. Cuffley, Captain; T. Jenkins, Captain-Lieutenant; H. Agar, Lieutenant; W. Pitchford, D^o; H. Lay, D^o; J. Sinclair, D^o; J. Button, D^o; J. A. Candell, Ensign; R. Sheriff, D^o; R. Ternum, D^o; A. Trueman, D^o.

We

We, the under-signed officers of the honourable Company's service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare, upon our word of honour as British officers, that we will obey the Orders, support the authority, of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) 21st Regiment.—Charles Tarran, Major; H. Bowler, Captain; T. Butler, Lieutenant; W. Varby, D^o; H. Rofs, D^o; Gerard; W. Tan. Ellis, D^o; H. Keating, D^o; R. Cole.
2d battalion, 21st Regiment.—S. Smithson, Ensign; Rich. Allan, Ensign.
21st Reg. 2d batt. N. I.—Henry Abicoude Thompson, Ensign.

(Confidential.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

I request you will do me the honour to inform Sir George Barlow, that my anxiety to forward without delay, the Address which was yesterday made by the officers of the Cantonment, to Lord Minto, prevented my forwarding a copy of it for the Governor's information. I have at the same time to observe, that the omission could not be attended with inconvenience to the public service, as Captain Sydenham would make Sir George Barlow acquainted with the occurrence.

As the signatures of several officers of this part of the force, have neither been affixed to the Address, or the Test, I enclose a List of the Officers absent from the Head-quarters of their respective corps.

Sir George Barlow will observe, that the names of the staff-officers belonging to this part are not attached to the Test. It arises from my never having required such signatures from them. Had I asked it of them at any time, I was sure of their immediate compliance. I have always had the most perfect reliance on their knowledge of their duty, as well as on their fidelity to Government.

I have not made any promise to the officers, or even given an opinion as to the effect of their Address, but it is my duty to say, that the endeavours of the senior officers have been unremitting, particularly since I addressed my Letter of the 9th August to Major Neale, to recall the junior officers from their fatal error; and these exertions have been in no instance more conspicuous, than in Major Neale, whom I have so often addressed as senior officer in the honourable Company's service, attached to this part of the force.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secunderabad,
12th August 1809.

(Signed) THOMAS G. MONTRESOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, &c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir,

I request that you will do me the favour to acquaint Sir George Barlow, that I have this day forwarded Letters from the officers at Seringapatam, Jaulna, Gooty, and Masulipatam. These Letters contain a copy of the last Address to Lord Minto, together with the following paragraph:

"The above Address, with the Test, has been signed by all the officers of this force. Imperious circumstances demanded, and mature reflection compelled them to this measure, which they earnestly implore their brother officers to adopt as speedily as possible."

I have the honour to be, my dear Sir,

Your faithful, obedient servant,

Hydrabad,
12th August 1809.

(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

To the Honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Baronet, K. B. &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

I do myself the honour to transmit to you, copies of my two last Dispatches to the Right Honourable the Governor General.

Every thing is perfectly tranquil both in the city and the British Cantonments. It may be expected, that the officers with the detachment in Berar, will follow the example of their brethren at this station, and will sign the Declaration unconditionally, trusting to the clemency and indulgence of the Government.

I had the pleasure of seeing His Highness the Nizam in full darbar this morning, and the assurances which it was in my power to make to him, respecting the actual condition of affairs, appeared to restore him to confidence.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

Hydrabad, 12th August 1809.

(Copy.)

To the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

The knowledge of your Lordship's intention to proceed to Fort Saint George, appears to have diffused general confidence among all ranks of officers at this station. Your Lordship will

[No. 2. F.] will learn the several events which have taken place in the Cantonments at Secunderabad, from the official reports which were made by Colonel Close to Major General Gowdie, and Sir George Barlow.

Enclosure No. 41. Intelligence has reached the Ministers, that the British detachment at Jaulna had moved towards Hyderabad, but the latest accounts which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, and which are dated on the 6th of August, do not allude to any movement of the troops from Jaulna; I therefore conclude that the intelligence which has been received in the city is premature.

10th Sept. 1809. The troops at this station, continue to conduct themselves with their usual regularity and decorum; the jealousy between His Majesty's regiment and the Company's troops, appears to be in some degree abated, and, I trust it will be in the power of Lieutenant-Colonel Montrefor to prevent any farther commotion in the Cantonments, till some measures can be taken by the Government to put an end to the present evils.

The most complete information of the difference between the officers and the Government, is possessed by all descriptions of people in the city. It is generally believed, that the whole of the subsidiary force will shortly march towards the Carnatic; but there are various conjectures relative to the precise object of so extraordinary a movement. His Highness the Nizam was considerably alarmed, when these rumours first reached him; but when he received an assurance from me, that there was no just cause of apprehension, and that in any events I should remain near His Highness's person, he recovered his confidence, and scarcely mentioned the subject.

I have made communication to Colonel Close, relative to the march of the Poonah subsidiary force across the Godavery, in the event of the Berar detachment moving from Jaulna towards Hyderabad; as soon as I hear from Colonel Close upon the subject, I shall lose no time in submitting to your Lordship's notice, a plan for the protection of the frontier of the Nizam, during the present alarming situation of affairs.

With regard to the officers belonging to the Hyderabad subsidiary force; I am well convinced that a general Pardon for all past offences coming from your Lordship's authority, will induce the majority of the officers to return immediately to their duty, and their obedience to the Government. I imagine, that they are willing to abstain from any farther mention of the grievances under which they suppose themselves labouring; they seem to wish to leave them to the decision of the honourable the Court of Directors, and all that they expect from your Lordship's clemency and indulgence, is, security for themselves and their brother officers.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and faithful humble servant,
(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

Hyderabad, 11th August 1809.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

To the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I do myself the honour to lay before Lordship, a copy of a Letter which I have just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Montrefor, together with an Address to your Lordship from the officers in the honourable Company's Service at Secunderabad, and the several papers of Declaration which have been subscribed by those officers.

I have dispatched copies of the Address and Declaration to Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, in the hope that they may be signed by all the Company's officers serving with the detachment in Berar.

I trust I shall be pardoned, if I venture to express an earnest hope that your Lordship may be induced to extend your clemency and favour to the officers of the Hyderabad subsidiary force. It is impossible to offer any excuse for their late proceedings; but it would be injustice to them not to declare that they appear fully sensible of their error; and I trust that they will hereafter be anxious to merit your Lordship's confidence and good opinion by the propriety of their conduct.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and faithful humble servant,
(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

Hyderabad, 11th August 1809.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

My dear Sir,

I do myself the pleasure to transmit to you two sets of signatures of the officers of Artillery at Secunderabad; one to be attached to the Address to Lord Minto, and the other to the Declaration they sent to me this morning by Lieutenant-Colonel Montrefor, having been by accident omitted in the packet which I received from him last night.

I have the honour to be, my dear Sir,

Your most faithful servant,
(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay.
(Duplicate.)

Hyderabad, 12th August 1809.

Rerderaram, 14 cofs from Hydrabad,
7th August 1809.

My dear Sir,
In my Letter to the honourable Sir George Barlow, of the 14th instant, I acknowledged the receipt of your secret and confidential Letter in cypher, dated 22d ultimo: this morning I received from Captain Sydenham your Dispatch of the 24th ultimo, enclosing another Letter in cypher, dated the 23d, to be substituted in lieu of that above mentioned. The sentence omitted in the substitute I perfectly comprehend.

Your Dispatch without date, containing a copy of the Letter from the Secretary of Government to Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the southern division of the Army, I have acknowledged in my express Dispatch to Major-General Gowdie, dated the 3d instant at night; but by a Dispatch from you to Captain Sydenham, of later date, it would appear that the above Letter from the Secretary of Government to Colonel Wilkinson was subsequently altered, so as to place some restriction on the extent of the Orders originally conveyed; of this Letter I have yet received no transcript.

The pressure of business, which I experienced at Hyderabad, prevented me from acknowledging, when it came to hand, your packet of the 22d July, containing a series of Letters in reply to the correspondence of Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, while recently at Masulipatam. I arrived here this morning, and shall continue to pursue my way towards Poonah by easy stages, according to the plan intimated in my Address of the 4th instant to Sir George Barlow. But should I not receive any Dispatch in reply to my Express to Major-General Gowdie of the 3d inst., by the time I reach to Gapoor, I shall wait there for further orders from Government.

I have received a Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Edmonstone, dated the 15th ultimo, apprizing me of the resolution of the Right honourable the Governor General to embark for Fort St. George in the course of a few days, and also a printed copy of the General Orders by the Right honourable the Governor-General in Council, relative to the proceedings at Masulipatam. I have not heard that any material occurrence has happened at Hyderabad since my departure from thence; but of course the correspondence of Captain Sydenham and Lieutenant-Colonel Montrefor will keep Government informed of every material event that may happen there.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Your most faithful servant,
(Signed) B^x CLOSE, Colonel.

To Lieut.-Col. Barclay, &c. &c. &c.

Barrack-Akailee, 33 cofs west of Hydrabad,
August 12th 1809.

My dear Sir,

Last night I was honoured with your Dispatches of the 3d and 4th instant, with their several Enclosures, and I must say, that my powers of communication would be great indeed, could I impart to you the gratification I have derived from the expressions of approbation which you have conveyed to me from the honourable the Governor. To run from Poonah to Hyderabad was an easy task, but to subdue the difficulties opposed to me at the latter station, was too much perhaps for a single hand. To find my way into the cantonment even required management, and had I not attempted to avail myself of the occasion that happened, I could have had little hope of even finding another, or a temporizing or conciliating plan; I should have been immediately circumscribed, and insulated from the troops; besides that, any conduct on my part of a flexible nature would have fed the hopes of the officers, that Government might be borne down, and rendered them more sanguine that their schemes in the end would be crowned with success. The tone which I maintained throughout the struggle, is perhaps now operating favourably. It could scarcely fail to make a useful impression, as, in my present situation, I had not the means of complying with the directions of Government, contained in your Dispatches above noticed. I addressed a Letter to Captain Sydenham, and two Letters to Lieutenant-Colonel Montrefor, copies of which I enclose, and which I hope will be approved of by the honourable the Governor. They were dispatched by a private Dawke, established by Captain Sydenham, as a part of my correspondence with him, since my departure from Hyderabad, has been interrupted apparently by the malcontents.

On my way from hence to Gapoor, I shall be little farther from Rawnaul, or any point on the Kistnah, in that neighbourhood, than if I had remained at Hyderabad; and Letters from the Presidency will reach me with certainty by the way of Poonah.

I have the pleasure to intimate, that the Bombay officers entertain the proper sentiments, and are staunch to their duty. Should the detachment of Jaulna venture to move, General Champayn, with the Seroor force, will be ordered to the northward in its room.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Your most faithful servant,
(Signed) B^x CLOSE, Colonel.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay,
&c. &c. &c.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Montrefor, commanding the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir,

Circumstances having compelled me to lay down my authority, as Commandant of the Hydrabad subsidiary force, and also to quit the vicinity of the Cantonment, I do myself the honour to enclose a copy of the General Orders, dated Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, August 3, 1809, containing a List of the Company's Officers who have signed the prescribed Declaration

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 41.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Declaration, in order that it may be published forthwith to the troops of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, agreeably to the intention of the Officer commanding the Army in Chief.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) B^r CLOSE, Colonel.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) B^r CLOSE, Colonel.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Montrefor, commanding the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a General Order by the honourable the Governor in Council, dated Fort St. George, August 3d, 1809, containing a Proclamation by Government, for the information and guidance of the native troops of the Army, which has been circulated amongst the native corps at the Presidency, by means of a translation thereof, in the Hindostanee language, a copy of which is also enclosed.

As this General Order has been forwarded to me by desire of Government, in the notice that I held the command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force; and after the events which have recently passed in the Cantonment, humanity alone requires that the Proclamation should be made known to the native troops, whom it so particularly regards; I have judged it my duty to send you the Order and Translation, to be applied as your zeal and discretion may suggest, for the good of the service.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) B^r CLOSE, Colonel.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) B^r CLOSE, Colonel.

To Captain Sydenham, &c. &c. &c. Hyderabad.

Sir,

As, in my present predicament, I have not the means of complying with the instructions contained in the enclosed Dispatch from Mr. Chief Secretary Falconar, I deem it my duty to transmit to you, especially as the Dawke Department is under the controul of your Presidency. You will observe, that in complying with the instructions alluded to, you are to forward, for the information of Government, any suspicious Letters which you may be led to open, containing matter of a seditious or improper nature.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) B^r CLOSE, Colonel.

Barrah-Akailee, 23 cofs west of Hyderabad,
August 11th, 1809, at night.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) B^r CLOSE, Colonel.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have received from Colonel Close your secret Letter to his Address, dated 26th July, relative to the searching of the public Tappals, &c.

Judging from the present temper and disposition of the officers at this station, I am persuaded that the tenor of their present correspondence is to prevail upon their brother officers at other stations, to submit to the authority of Government, and to throw themselves upon the clemency and indulgence of the Right honourable the Governor General in Council.

If I should suspect that any correspondence of a dangerous and seditious nature is received, I shall use my endeavours to intercept it for the information of Government.

I have ascertained, that one express Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay to Colonel Close was taken from the public runners, and carried to the cantonment at Secunderabad; the circumstances under which the robbery was committed were so suspicious, that it was some time before I could trace it to the cantonment. The persons who stopped the Hircarrah, and carried off the Letter, were Mahrattas, looking much like the common thieves who infest all the roads near this capital. But I discovered that the Letter had been carried to the cantonment, and was sent to the Committee; it related to the assistance which the Dewan of Myfore had promised to afford to Government, and I believe it produced rather a favourable effect upon the minds of the officers, by shewing the resources which the Government could command, and of which they did not appear before sensible.

This is the only Dispatch which they intercepted, although they had detached parties of Sepoys to carry off all the Dawkes that were coming to the post-office at the Residency. Arrangements have been made by the postmaster to secure the regular dispatch and arrival of all the Dawkes, and the runners have pledged themselves for the safety of the packets.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. SYDENHAM, Resident.

To Colonel Close.

Sir,

Your Dispatch to the honourable the Governor in Council, and the Commander in Chief, detailing your proceedings at Hyderabad on the 3d and 4th instant, have been submitted to the

the Government. The firmness, judgment, dignity, and ability, which you displayed during the whole of these arduous proceedings, eminently entitle you to the warmest admiration and gratitude of the Government, and the applause of your country; your conduct, on that trying occasion, adds to the number of important and distinguished services which you have rendered to the interests of your country in India. The Governor in Council is sensible, that if the exertion of great talents, and the influence of high character, could have reclaimed the troops at Hyderabad, you would have entirely succeeded in recalling them to a sense of duty. Although circumstances prevented the immediate success of your measures on the 3d instant, the Governor in Council, in a considerable degree, ascribes to them the favourable change that has since taken place in the sentiments of the Hyderabad force; for it appears, that the battalion which you particularly addressed, was the first to declare in favour of the Government. You will have been apprized of the events that have occurred at Hyderabad since your departure from that place, and the honourable the Governor in Council considers it to be essentially necessary to the vindication of the honour of the Government, that you should assume the command of the subsidiary force, and carry into effect the Orders of Government, for the march of a battalion to Goa, that have been disobeyed. The Governor in Council is also desirous of availing himself of your long experience and eminent talents, to re-establish confidence and discipline amongst the British troops at Hyderabad. The zeal and public spirit which distinguish your character, induce the Governor in Council to believe, that you will accept of that charge with the same readiness which you manifested in undertaking the arduous and difficult service lately committed to your execution; and he requests, that you will return to Hyderabad, and assume the command of the subsidiary force at the earliest convenient period of time.

The Governor in Council is not yet able to communicate to you the system of conduct intended to be pursued towards the officers who have been engaged in the late seditious proceedings. It will be expedient, however, in the mean time, that the authority of Government should be completely established in the subsidiary force, and that the Orders for the march of a battalion to Goa should be carried into execution without delay.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
21st August 1809.

Sir,

I am directed by Sir George Barlow to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 11th instant, enclosing an Address to the Right honourable the Governor General, from a number of the officers of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, and a copy of the Declaration of the 26th July, signed by the same officers; also the receipt of your Letter of the 12th, with two Enclosures. I have laid your two Letters of the 12th to my Address, before Sir George Barlow.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,

Military Secretary.

Captain Sydenham, &c.
Hyderabad.

To Captain Sydenham.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, under date the 11th instant, and to express the high gratification derived by the Government, from the sentiments of obedience and duty that have been manifested by the officers of the subsidiary force. The return of those officers to a sense of duty must afford the most lively satisfaction to every British subject interested in the honour and prosperity of his country.

It is not practicable, at the present moment, to furnish you with detailed Instructions relative to the measures to be pursued at Hyderabad. But indeed, before any instructions of that nature can be issued, it will be indispensably necessary that the dignity and authority of the Government should be established by the reception of Colonel Close, as Commanding Officer at Hyderabad, and the execution, under his direction, of the Orders of Government, which have been disobeyed. Colonel Close has accordingly been requested to return to Hyderabad, and assume the command of the subsidiary force, and detailed Orders respecting the settlement of affairs at Hyderabad, will be addressed to that distinguished officer, at the earliest practicable period of time.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 22d August 1809.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, dated the 9th of August. The honourable the Governor will perceive, that Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton has succeeded in preventing the officers at Jaulna from complying with the summons of their associates at this station. I sincerely hope that the Colonel will have it in his power to detain the detachment at Jaulna, until they be informed that their brother officers here have signed the Declaration of obedience to the Orders of Government. The knowledge of this circumstance may probably induce them to abandon altogether the design of marching towards Hyderabad; even if the detachment should have made a march or two

[No. 2. F.]
Enclosure
No. 41.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

[No. 2. F.] in this direction, the knowledge of their brother officers having submitted to the authority of Government, will probably prevail upon them to return to Jaulna.

Enclosure
No. 41.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Hyderabad,
14th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

To Captain Thomas Sydenham, Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for your information, that another peremptory call for the detachment to move, has been received from the Committee at Secunderabad.

On receiving this information, I lost no time in assembling Commanding Officers of corps and others at my quarters, and of expressing to them my determination not to permit any part of the troops under my command to move on such a call. I have reason to suppose that they have in consequence again given up the idea; at the same time, it is necessary should state to you explicitly, that if these demands are repeated, and the regular Dawkes do not arrive (a circumstance which has excited a fresh alarm in their minds, of the hostile intentions of Government) I despair of being again able to prevent it.

Jaulna,
9th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Lieut.-Col. commanding detachment in Berar.

P. S.—I want words to express to you the ferment which now exists in the minds of the officers here.

(Signed) J. DOVETON, Lieut.-Col.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to transmit you, for the information of the honourable the Governor, a copy of a Letter which I this day addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, in reply to his Letter of the 9th instant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

Hyderabad, 14th August 1809.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, commanding the Detachment in Berar.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated the 9th instant, and am extremely happy to learn, that you have again succeeded in preventing the officers under your command from yielding compliance with the summons from their associates at this station. I venture to express a confident expectation that you will be equally successful in persuading the officers not to leave Jaulna, and not to abandon the important national interests which are committed to their custody and defence.

You will have learnt, before the arrival of this Letter, that the officers at this station have signed a Declaration of obedience to the Orders of the honourable the Governor in Council at Fort St. George. A copy of that Declaration, I have already had the pleasure of transmitting to you.

I now enclose a copy of a private and confidential Letter from the Military Secretary to the honourable the Governor, dated the 27th of July; you will here perceive, that the officers who have not signed the Declaration, have retired from the exercise of military functions; some officers signed the Declaration, others have retired, but, excepting in one instance, none of the officers in the Carnatic have ventured to resist the legal and established authority of Government.

If the officers at Jaulna should unfortunately persist in marching towards this place, I trust that the above circumstance, joined to the knowledge of the officers here having submitted to the authority of Government, will induce them to return to India.

But, if no considerations of public duty should prevail upon them to abandon their designs, I have to inform you, that it has been arranged between the Resident at Poona, that this subsidiary force, under the personal command of Major-General Champayne, shall march into Berar for the purpose of affording protection to that Province, and security to the frontier of His Highness the Nizam.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

Hyderabad, 14th August 1809.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

To Alexander Falconar, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government: Fort Saint George.

Sir,

I have received from Colonel Close your secret Letter to his Address, dated 26th July, relative to the searching of the public Tappals.

Judging

Judging from the present temper and disposition of the officers at this station, I am persuaded that the tenor of their present correspondence, is to prevail upon their brother officers at other stations to submit to the authority of Government, and to throw themselves upon the clemency and indulgence of the Right honourable the Governor General in Council. [No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 41.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

If I should suspect that any correspondence of a dangerous and seditious nature is received, I shall use my endeavours to intercept it for the information of Government.

I have ascertained, one express Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay to Colonel Close, was taken from the public runners and carried to the cantonment at Secunderabad. The circumstances under which the robbery was committed, were so suspicious, that it was some time before I could trace it to the cantonment. The persons who stopped the Hircarrah, and carried off the Letter, were Mahrattas, looking much like the common thieves who infest all the roads near this capital. But I discovered that the Letter had been carried to the cantonment, and was sent to the Committee: it related to the assistance which the Dewan of Myfore had promised to afford to Government, and I believe it produced rather a favourable effect upon the minds of the officers, by shewing the resources which the Government could command, and of which they did not appear before sensible.

This is the only Dispatch which they intercepted, although they had detached parties of Sepoys to carry off all the Dawkes that were coming to the post-office at the Residency. Arrangements have been made by the post-masters to secure the regular dispatch and arrival of all the Dawkes, and the runners have pledged themselves for the safety of the packets.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) T. SYDENHAM, Resident.

Hydrabad, 15th August 1809.

Hydrabad, 15th August 1809.

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the honourable the Governor, that tranquillity prevails both in the city and cantonments; on the 11th of August, the Berar detachment had not left Jaulna, but the agitation amongst the officers there was considerable, and therefore it is difficult to know whether they may not resolve on marching towards Hydrabad.

Since my visit to the Nizam, the absurd and exaggerated rumours which were afloat through the city, are subsiding.

We hear that the troops at Masulipatam had not left the Garrison, and had not seized upon any public property.

I have the honour to be, my dear Sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay,
Military Secretary, &c. &c.

To the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K.B. Governor in Council, &c. Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

I do myself the honour to transmit to you, open, my official Address, No. 2, to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council.

I have received accounts, that the detachment in Berar would probably leave Jaulna the 14th or 15th of the month; but I still hope that the Letters from this station, which will reach the detachment about the 18th, will induce the officers to return to their cantonments.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS SYDENHAM, Resident.

Hydrabad, 16th Aug. 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government: Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I have this day received a communication from the Resident at Hydrabad, informing me, that the officers of the subsidiary force there have all signed the Test, and thrown themselves on the mercy of Government.

2. Captain Sydenham enclosed to me an Address from the force at Hydrabad, to Colonel Bell, and their brother officers at Seringapatam, intreating them to adopt a like measure; and he informs me, that Letters of equal import have been circulated among all the troops under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

3. As I am not aware of the full intentions of Government, relative to the refractory Garrison of Seringapatam, whose proceedings have been marked by outrage and opposition, of a most traitorous and insidious nature, it is not my intention to forward to Colonel Bell, and his officers, the request of the Hydrabad force, until I shall be authorized by the Orders of my Government so to do; nor shall I hold further communication with Colonel Bell and his Garrison, unless on terms of unconditional submission, on their part, to the mandates of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

4. I have sincere pleasure in congratulating Government on the fidelity evinced by the native troops under Colonel Davis's command; and I am happy in stating, that I continue to receive every cordial efficient aid from the Dewan; and that the confidence which has ever marked the conduct of the Myfore Government towards that of the honourable Company, never existed in higher perfection than at this present period.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assist. in charge.

Myfore, 18th Aug. 1809.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 41.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, &c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir,

Last night I was honoured with your Letter of the 6th instant, exhibiting a view of the position of affairs in the different provinces under the Presidency, detailing the different movements of the troops, in meditation, or in progress, and adverting to the period at which the troops destined for the Kistna, may be expected to arrive in that quarter.

In regard to myself, I can only repeat that I shall continue in this security, until honoured with final instructions from Government. The event which has lately taken place at Hyderabad I have adverted to in a private Letter of this date, which goes by this conveyance.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Your most faithful servant,

(Signed) B. CLOSE,
Colonel.

Comadabad, 47 cofs west of Hyderabad,
14th August 1809.

My dear Barclay,

Since writing to you yesterday, by the way of Poona, I have learned from Captain Sydenham, that the officers at Hyderabad have addressed a Letter to Lord Minto, and signed unconditionally the prescribed Declaration. Although it may not be strictly proper to anticipate the disposition or sentiments of Lord Minto, at a crisis like the present, I would yet hope, that if his Lordship manifest a disposition to accept the application from the officers at Hyderabad, the honourable Sir George Barlow will, in his clemency, not withhold an assenting voice. The system of measures adopted by Sir George Barlow for restoring obedience and order, has, by the signing of the officers at Hyderabad, not failed to be acquiesced in, from the valuable example which they have set, though at a late hour, and that public justice must have its course; it is but too true, that guilt may be found and marked elsewhere; but enough you will think I have said,—as much as a due respect for the wisdom of my superiors will warrant.

Yours, my dear Barclay, most truly,

(Signed) B. CLOSE.

Comadabad, 47 cofs west of Hyderabad,
14th August 1809.

My dear Barclay,

I find the officers at Hyderabad have intercepted an express from you to my Address, containing copies of some correspondence from Seringapatam, in which it was stated, that Poorniah was ready to support Government with the whole of the Rajah's troops. If this was the principal information contained in the packet, the loss of it is not much to be regretted.

I hear the officers at Hyderabad are preparing an Address for Lord Minto, and that they use a high tone, anxious to maintain to the last their character, as leaders of the combination: they not only demand pardon for themselves, but for all their brethren in guilt. If they succeed in this aim, there will be no cure. You will have seen, that the last paragraph of Lord Minto's of the 20th July, is rather cautiously worded. This circumstance, I can assure you, have been noticed at Hyderabad; and, I am afraid, with no desirable effect. This should be known to Sir George Barlow, as much indeed will depend on the tone with which his Lordship opens his proceedings. You ought to let me know whether any emissaries have been dispatched from the Carnatic to open the eyes of the native troops at Masulipatam, Bellary, and on the Decan: one man from the Presidency, employed for such a purpose, would be worth hundreds from any other quarter.

I am happy to perceive that the force at the Mount is brigaded, and that the native cavalry regiments are so well headed. I apprehend it will soon be seen, that to leave effectually this force must be higher at hand. But we must wait the effect of his Lordship's arrival.

Yours, my dear Barclay, most truly,

(Signed) B. CLOSE.

40 cofs west of Hyderabad,
13th August 1809.

Colonel Close.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to request, that you will not carry into execution the Orders conveyed to you in my Letters of the 21st instant, for the march of the 2d battalion of the 10th regiment Native Infantry to Goa, or make the intention of Government on that subject known to any person, until you receive further instructions from the Governor in Council relative to it.

If the 2d battalion 10th Regiment should, however, have marched from Hyderabad for Goa, in consequence of the original Orders of Government to that effect, or by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, you will permit the corps to proceed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
24th August 1809.

(Confidential.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Sir George Barlow, the following extracts from Letters, dated Jaulna, 12th August. The first was in a Letter to me, and is to be depended upon, but I am ignorant from whom the others came.

Extract

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 41.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Extract 1st.—“The stores and every thing here have been resolved by Colonel Doveton's orders, and we shall march on Monday morning (14th.)”

Extract 2d.—“The advance of the detachment march the day after to-morrow, and the stores, &c. &c. two days after them.”

Although no intimation of this intended movement has been sent to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, I have no doubt as to the fact; I hope, however, when the detachment at Jaulna hears of the officers at this station having signed the Declaration offered by Colonel Close, they will follow their example and return to their post; but I am sorry to observe, by the whole tenor of the Letter addressed to me, that the minds of the officers at Jaulna seem highly irritated.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) THO. G. MONTRESOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Secunderabad,
17th August 1809.

My dear Colonel,

I have received your Letter of the 10th, with its Enclosure, and I have sent copies of both of them to Colonel Close, who, on the 14th, was at Hoornarabad. I have already had the pleasure to inform you, that the officers at this station have signed the Test, and have thrown themselves upon the clemency of Lord Minto. I have sent you a copy of their Address to His Lordship.

The Jaulna detachment had resolved to move, and were to march on the 14th or 15th of the month. But I sincerely hope, that the Letters from this station, which the officers in Berar will receive about the 18th, may induce them to return to Jaulna, and put the cause of the Army into the hands of Lord Minto.

I did not receive a line from Madras till the night of the 3d, while I was copying Colonel Close's official Report, so that my instructions did not reach me till after Colonel Close had attempted to carry his Orders into effect, and had failed; since that period, I have been doing nothing, but endeavouring to recall the officers here to a sense of their duty, and in prevailing upon them at Jaulna to remain steadily at their post. Colonel Close can tell you how hard I had laboured, without the prospect even of thanks, for my conduct has rendered me unpopular among the officers, and, I am afraid, obnoxious to the Government. By the latter I am supposed pusillanimous; by the former, harsh and arbitrary; however, my conduct has the warrant and sanction of my own conscience: it will not be disapproved by impartial and thinking men.

If the Madras detachment should cross the Godavery, General Champagne with the Poona subsidiary force, will supply its place at Jaulna. I mean to send up my brother George with Rajah Govind Buksh, to collect the Nizam's contingent, and to assist General Champagne in his communication with the natives, and in conducting his Durbar.

I have just received an express from B. Close, announcing the death of Seye Row Ghautky, who was murdered in a scuffle at Scindia's Durbar.

I enclose a copy of a private Letter from Jenkins. It is probable that we shall require all the strength we can spare, to protect Berar after the rains. Lord Minto had not quitted Calcutta on the 28th ultimo, and was not expected to sail till the 1st August. It is great pity, there should be any delay. I am afraid he will have a boisterous and a tedious passage.

Your's ever, most truly,

(Signed) T. SYDENHAM.

Hydrabad, 17th August 1809.

Extract of private Letter from Mr. R. Jenkins, acting Resident at Nagpore, to Captain Sydenham; dated the 5th August 1809.

This Government is kept in great alarms, by Meer Khan's proceedings. He has realized a small tribute from Deeree, by dint of a little battering; and the Saugun and Gurry Cotta men have Vakeels in his camp, to settle with him on the subject of his demand on them. In the mean time, Meer Khan has made one march from Deeree, in the direction of Jubbulpoor, from which place, by the last accounts, his encampment was distant only 18 cofs. The Rajah's Vakeels, who were sent to negotiate with him, are on their return to Nagpore, accompanied by a Vakeel on his part, to enforce the demands already made, from which Meer Khan does not appear inclined to abate a farthing. There are said to be near fourteen lacks for himself, besides an indefinite claim for remuneration, to a more exorbitant amount, for the property belonging to Holkar, plundered when the latter was prisoner at Nagpore; and Meer Khan declares his positive intention of taking up, for the present, his quarters in Gurry Mundella, and after the rains, of marching to the capital, should his demands not be satisfied before that period.

The Rajah, consequently, is now preparing for the worst, by raising and disciplining infantry at Nagpore, and equipping all his artillery for service. He has hopes, from the accounts received, that Scindia is determined to send a force to co-operate with him against Meer Khan, but the succour appears distant and doubtful, and it will of course depend much upon the pecuniary advantage Scindia may expect to receive from his assistance. He entertains hopes, though I am afraid ill founded, of assistance from us, should the extremity of his affairs oblige him to apply for it. Meer Khan will really become exceedingly formidable, should he come down in this direction with the whole host of Pindarries at his heels, and it would be almost too much to expect that Berar would altogether escape. The very circumstance of his bringing a large predatory force across the Nerbudda, would justify us in supporting the Rajah.

[No. 2. F.]
Enclosure
No. 42.

Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Rajah, independently of the dangerous character of the man, and of the danger of allowing him to weaken the Rajah more than he is at present. Meer Khan is not yet joined by his battalions, but I hear that a Cumpoo of his, with 26 guns, is arrived at Bhulla, on its road to join him.

The present state of things, with regard to the Coast Army, is truly alarming; but I trust the reasonings of cool and dispassionate men will, in the end, affect a peaceable settlement of the business. We are surrounded with enemies, ready to take advantage of any disunion amongst ourselves, and it would be that disunion, if any thing, which would enable them to wound the heart of our power. Coercion has been tried, as far as it can be, whether justly or not. Justice, indeed, is not now the question, but expediency, and that seems imperiously to call for conciliatory measures, as the only mode of preventing the worst of consequences.

Colonel Close, &c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir,

I am directed by Sir George Barlow to acquaint you, that although he has not received any official information on the subject from the Resident at Hyderabad, or from Lieutenant-Colonel Montreor, yet the concurring reports in private Letters give reason to believe, that the troops at Hyderabad, or rather the European officers, when they signed the Declaration, were not in such a state of subordination, as that they can be depended upon.

Independent of these local circumstances, the certainty of the resolution of the Jaulna Division of the force, to march on the 14th instant, to join the Head-quarters at Hyderabad, may hurry that part of it into a repetition of some act of open resistance to the authority of Government, such as might render your situation there unpleasant, without the support of more of His Majesty's troops than the regiment now at Hyderabad.

Sir George Barlow therefore wishes you to consider the Orders which were lately transmitted to you, directing you to repair to Hyderabad, to be discretionary with you, and that you will either proceed to Hyderabad direct, or come down to Gooty, and take the command of the force assembling there, and carry it on with you to Hyderabad, according to the dictates of your own judgment, guided by the information which you will be in possession of, respecting the state of affairs at Hyderabad, at the time when you will receive this Letter.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,
(Signed) R. BARCLAY, Military Secretary.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
26th August 1809.

Enclosure, No. 42.

Sir,

Masulipatam, 15th August 1809.

WE have the honour to acquaint you, at the request of the officers of the Garrison, that it is their earnest desire, to await in good order and tranquillity, the arrival on the coast of the Most honourable the Governor-General Lord Minto.

Relying on the purity of our intentions, and our unimpaired loyalty to our King and Country, we look forward with confidence to his presence to restore order, and to remove the unhappy agitation pervading the minds of the officers of the Coast Army.

We do intreat that we may not be driven to the extremity of resorting to measures of self-defence.

Anarchy and bloodshed, and the ruinous effects which may result therefrom to the interests of our honourable employers, are viewed by us with those sentiments which should ever animate the officers of any Army.

We request you will have goodness to communicate to the Government our determination, to perform the duties required of us as good and loyal soldiers, in the full expectation of receiving every redress from the wisdom of the Supreme Power.

(Signed) J. STORY, Major.
AUG. ANDREWS, Captain.

To Major-General Pater, commanding
the northern division of the Army.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

By my Letter of yesterday, the Commander in Chief will perceive, that the Express under date the 9th instant, was delivered to me only on the 14th, and will account for any apparent delay in the execution of his Orders; on the receipt of which having no other means of making the requisite communication to the native commissioned, and European and native non-commissioned and privates of the corps in Garrison at Masulipatam, I determined immediately to order the whole of the troops on parade. In a short time after the dispatch of that Order, I had a visit from Major Hazlewood, by whom I was informed, that two officers, deputed by the Garrison, were upon the road to my garden, for the express purpose of declaring the intention of the Garrison to pay implicit obedience to all my orders. Scarcely an hour had passed, when Major Story and Captain Andrews were at my house, and personally communicated to me their disposition to submit entirely to my authority, and that they were ready to use their influence with their brother officers to bring them all to my opinion,

opinion, assuring me as a reason, that they were moved to this change of conduct from a consideration of saving an effusion of blood, and preventing the alarms and calamities that might eventually reach and weaken the present efforts in the arduous contest of their country. After repeating and recapitulating sentiments to this effect, they expressed a desire, that I should delay my proceeding to the Fort, until I received some further intimation from them: this, however, I was determined, should in no way influence or retard the measures that I had proposed to put in execution; in which determination I was more especially guided, by private information, that a considerable body of the officers and the troops were not inclined to submit unconditionally to the authority of Government; therefore, without waiting for further notice from Major Storey, or Captain Andrews, I repaired to the Fort before the hour appointed, conceiving my presence might bring their deliberations to some beneficial result: on approaching the Fort, I was met by Major Hazlewood, whose report unhappily confirmed the intelligence that I had privately received, and who intimated his apprehension, that the troops could not be in readiness for the parade at the time I had appointed. I told him the orders had been given, and could not be revoked; at all events, I was determined that I would be personally satisfied of the real state of the Garrison. Having entered the Fort, I expressed my desire to the officers commanding the corps, that they might be assembled on parade with the least possible delay, and a little after five I found the Madras European Regiment under arms: on presenting myself before the colours of the corps, I was received with the usual ceremonies of respect, the band playing "God save the King;" the music having ceased, I addressed the corps, expressing the deep concern I felt on the late unhappy events, and my earnest hopes and expectations, that one and all would return to a proper sense of their duty, and their obedience to all the orders of Government, by whose command I had been directed to assemble them on parade, and that I should read a Paper, under that authority, which I had been ordered to communicate to him.

I then delivered the Paper to be read, to Major Crosby, who at my desire had accompanied me to the Fort, which, though he began to read sufficiently loud to be heard, and was rather in advance of me, and I was standing far within the point from which such communications are usually made, the senior officer, Captain Andrews, advancing a few paces, made a request that Major Crosby would approach still nearer to the corps, that he might be distinctly heard by all the men. I think it proper to notice these circumstances, as it appeared in conviction of the perfect reliance of the officers on the men, and I lament to say, that the result manifested too plainly, that their confidence was not unfounded: when the Paper had been read, I again addressed the corps, desiring those who were willing to return to their duty and obedience to Government, would recover their arms and fall out in front; but I am grieved to state, that not a man moved, or indicated any willingness to advance. I remained in my position for four or five minutes; immediately after, in one voice, extending through the whole line, they exclaimed, "Our Officers! our Officers! our Officers!" All again was silent; but on turning to proceed to the right flank, I heard a shout, which commenced in the left wing, of "Grievances Grievances;" and upon stepping up to the company that appeared most clamorous, and desiring to know what grievances they had to state, they exclaimed, "Our Officers have been unjustly used—a Lieutenant's period of service—Bengal Allowances." These sentences were running through the line, and to preserve order the officers in charge moved forward, and reported, the same sentiments prevailed in their respective companies. I signified that I should report what had occurred, and finding that further efforts to bring this corps to a sense of its duty could be of no avail, I directed the senior officer to move it off to the barracks, when the same ceremonies were observed as on my first appearance on parade, and after the salute the senior officer moved out a few paces to the front, and said, "General Pater, I hope you do not doubt or harbour any suspicion of the loyalty of this corps. I do declare to you, Sir, upon my sacred honour, in front of these colours, that there is not an officer, or a man, who would not freely shed the last drop of his blood in defence of his King and Country; but we have suffered certain grievances, which we require to be redressed, and which have occasioned the present agitation throughout the Army."

This, under some variety of expression, but all tending to the same purpose, was repeated by Captain Andrews, at the moment of my leaving his parade. After the corps had been wheeled into companies, they gave three cheers, and again exclaimed, "Our Officers! our Officers!—the last drop of blood for our officers!"

I next proceeded to the battalion, which was then marching up to the parade in columns of companies, and being wheeled into line, the same ceremonies were observed as upon my appearance before the Madras European Regiment. I then began by exhorting the native commissioned, non-commissioned, and privates, to return to a due observance of all Orders from Government, in nearly the same expressions I had uttered to the other corps, and after preparing them for the purpose, by giving the word "Attention," I directed the Resolutions of Government to be explained to them, which being done, I desired those who wished to take the benefit offered by those Resolutions to recover their arms, and step forward; but here again I had to feel the same mortification which I had experienced on the parade of the Madras European Regiment; and I am to sorry to report, that there was not an individual who moved, or seemed inclined to move to the front. Having thus failed in my attempts to prevail upon this corps also to return to their duty, I directed them to march to the barrack, when the compliment of respect was observed as usual, but when wheeled into open column, and put on their march, the corps gave three shouts of "desire! disorder!" The Europeans, on hearing this, gave them a salutation of huzzas, which was returned by the natives with the same shouts of din.

Having done all in my power to give effect to the expectations of Government, in the

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Fort of Masulipatam, I repaired without loss of time to the parade of the Artillery Company at the cantonments, and though the Artillery could have had no communication of my unsuccessful efforts in the Garrison, and though I strenuously urged them to take the advantage that it affords of the clemency of Government, yet now again I found any representation, and the resolutions of Government, were totally unregarded—not a man stepped forward. I then asked them, if they had any complaint to make, but the whole of them remained in full silence, and marched off apparently with a determined resolution of supporting the troops in Garrison.

I have been thus minute in noting the occurrences of this eventful day, that the Commander in Chief may form an accurate judgment of the several particulars, as they relate to the whole, and desire and direct such further measures as he may deem proper on this occasion to be carried into execution.

(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General,
Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

I have this moment received a Letter from the Garrison of Masulipatam, which, considering that it may give the honourable the Governor a further insight into the views and intentions of the officer, I take the liberty of enclosing it herewith, although I have returned no answer whatever to the Address, as it is impossible for me, under existing circumstances, to have any official communication with any member of the Garrison.

I am happy to communicate, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that on due consideration of my councils, Lieutenant Bowler, my Aid de Camp, has determined to sign the Pledge, and I have accordingly to request, that he may be allowed to continue in his staff situation.

(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General,
Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

The Chief Secretary to Government: Fort St. George.

Sir,

Although I have not received any particular orders on the subject, yet I consider it to be my duty to report all circumstances and transactions happening within the limits of this Zillah, in any manner connected with the present state of the Army.

When I had the honour to address you on the 6th instant, I expected ere now that I should have had to report the actual movement of the troops from this station.

I am happy, however, to say, that they have not yet marched, and that I have some reason to hope they will not march, except in the event of a force being sent to act against them.

The troops were in perfect readiness, and could certainly have marched on the 8th instant, but for the receipt of a Calcutta newspaper of, I believe, the 22d July, containing a General Order, published by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council of Fort William, on the occasion of his Lordship's embarkation for Madras.

On the receipt of the General Order in question, that officer resolved to address a Letter to the Right honourable the Governor General Lord Minto at Madras, and to desist from marching (unless compelled) till an answer to that Letter should be received.

A Letter was accordingly written, I am informed, and dispatched to Madras by express a few days ago, since which the troops have remained quiet, but all in complete readiness to march at a moment's notice.

A camp is pitched outside the city, and I understand the troops are about to quit the Fort, and remain under canvas, for the greater facility of movement, if necessary.

The utmost consternation and alarm prevailed among the inhabitants of Masulipatam for some days, but their minds are now more at ease, in consequence of Major Storey having addressed a Letter to me, requesting, with reference to the alarm, that I would assure the people every protection should be afforded to them; they were apprehensive of being plundered by the soldiery.

If the troops should still unfortunately proceed, I am not without hopes of being able to preserve peace and order in the city, especially as I understand it is intended to have a small force for the purpose of protecting the Garrison.

I have this day addressed a Letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government, at Fort William, acquainting him, that the troops have not marched, and explaining the reason, as I understand it.

I have, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) TOD, Register and Assistant
Magistrate in charge.

Zillah Court, Masulipatam,
11th August 1809.

A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Masulipatam, 16th August 1809.

I was honoured with your Letter by express of the 10th instant at 5 P. M. of yesterday, to which I shall have the pleasure of answering in detail to-morrow or next day, but the enclosed, which I have this moment, 11 A. M. received, supercedes for the present every other consideration; and I beg to congratulate the honourable the Governor on the happy event which, I understand, is to take place this afternoon—the unconditional surrender of the fortresses of Masulipatam to the Orders of Government, on the signatures of the officers to the required Pledge of obedience to the Government.

The directions which accompanied the Pledge, communicated the particular wish and desire

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

fire of the Governor, to exclude from the benefit of the Declaration a certain description of the officers, who appeared to have been peculiarly instrumental in exciting the late unhappy commotions. But as I apprehend that the honourable the Governor had no idea of the consequences which are communicated in this Dispatch, when he gave the above instructions and as I have reason to think that any exceptions of this nature might drive several individuals to a state of desperation, and would certainly occasion a considerable ferment in the Garrison, which at this season is particularly to be avoided; I mean to take a discretionary power on myself, by extending the proffer of the Declaration to every individual; and I earnestly hope that the honourable the Governor will coincide in opinion with me on this subject, particularly as the number of officers excepted under the operation of his directions, and who must necessarily be suspended from their military functions, would leave an insufficient number to execute the duties, and maintain the tranquillity of the Garrison.

The motives which induced the Division Staff to decline affixing their signatures to the Declaration of obedience, namely, the dread of being obliged to fight against their brother officers, being now done away, these officers have now come forward to sign the Pledge, and I have, for reasons which I shall hereafter have the honour of assigning, appointed them to act in their late staff situations, until the pleasure of the honourable the Governor shall be known.

A fracas in the lines of the Artillery Company, which took place last night, in consequence of the disorderly conduct of some Europeans and gun Lascars, occasioned a considerable agitation for some time. The march of a strong detachment from the Fort restored every thing to order, although two men were wounded by several of the drunken Europeans firing off their pieces at random; but the remainder of the Company are reported to have been perfectly steady, and have drawn up all their guns, as they said, for the purpose of defending themselves from the Sepoys, who, they had understood, were marching in force, without their officers, to attack them.

Every thing is quiet and tranquil to-day, and I hope in the course of a few days to have the satisfaction of reporting, that the Northern District is once more in a state of complete order and subordination.

I have, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General,
Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

P. S.—I have now the happiness to inform you, that the Garrison has been delivered up to me, and that I now hold it for the Government.

(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General.

P. S.—The Garrison has been surrendered, and the officers have pledged themselves to obey my orders; circumstances, however, have occurred which the lateness of the evening, and my anxiety to inform you of this event, by the immediate dispatch of this Letter, induce me to defer giving an account of till to-morrow morning. The Garrison, however, is in the most perfect state of tranquillity and subordination.

(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General.

Seven P. M.

To Major-General Pater, commanding Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

I have the honour to request your attendance in the Fort as soon as convenient; and as I have been given to understand that there is a Pledge or Test of our loyalty intended to be offered for signature, beg you will bring it with you, as there never could have existed a doubt or hesitation in the minds of the officers of this Garrison to subscribe thereto.

(Signed) J. STOREY, Major,
Commanding Bunder.

Masulipatam, 16th August 1809.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

The circumstances which I hinted at in my postscript of last night, I had intended to write to you more fully on to-day, but at present I have only time to say, that I was placed in so critical a situation when I went to take charge of the Garrison, that I have no hesitation in saying, that a general massacre would have been the consequence of my refusal to pardon officers and men without distinction.

The events of to-day have confirmed me in this opinion, for a Note from Captain Andrews this morning obliged me to send into the Fort Lieutenant Scott and Willson, to attempt to pacify the men, who were divided among themselves.

Several hours were spent by the officers, and those of the regiment, in attempting to reconcile matters, but in vain; some of the men said they would go to Madras, to state their grievances, others, that they would remain, and each party disputed about what should be done with the colours.

In short, Lieutenant Scott informed me, in communication with the other officers, that there was no remedy for the danger which threatened all, but to issue an order in my name, for the regiment to march immediately towards Madras, with its colours and officers. This pleased them, and they immediately marched, swearing that they would stick to their officers, if their officers would stick to them; for the sudden change in the sentiments of their officers had instilled a suspicion into their minds, that they had deserted their cause, and it was only by the most solemn assurances that this was erased from their minds.

316.

I beg

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

I beg most earnestly to call the attention of Government to this circumstance, that although I was certainly in a manner compelled to extend the pardon to the European officers, still my word was pledged to that effect for the Government, and that, although the men are now again meeting, the officers have pledged themselves to Government, and dire necessity alone compels them to proceed to Madras.

You will from this observe, that these gentlemen would be placed in the most distressing situation, if a force were at present sent against the regiment, as the men are only obedient to them in the idea that matters still stand in the same state as they did previous to the surrender of the Garrison; and I must take the liberty of recommending, in the most earnest manner, that conciliatory measures may be resorted to. I grieve to say, that the 10th Native Infantry have either followed, or are about to follow the Europeans. The Artillery, under Captain Moorhouse, are at present perfectly steady, but I have not yet taken possession of the Fort, except merely giving some orders regarding the Arsenal, nor shall I, until the troops are at some distance, for the minds of the men are in such a state of disorder, that the idea of this being a stratagem to get the Fort out of their hands, if it once entered their heads, would most certainly lead to consequences of the most distressing nature.

Four P. M. 17th August.

The confusion incidental to this eventful period will be, I trust, a sufficient apology for the and unconnected style of this Dispatch.

I have now to inform you, that the Europeans, after having considered in their tents the dreadful effects of their determination to abandon the Forts to its fate, resolved to return; they have returned, with their officers, and the Garrison is orderly and quiet, the Sepoys having returned with the Europeans; about 160 men remain with the officers they asked for, to command them in camp, determined, as they now say, to proceed; and I have given them full liberty to leave their colours, if they please. I confidently expect their return this evening, but, as the regiment is not pleased with the succession, I shall not allow them to join until the agitation of mind under which they at present labour, may have in some degree subsided. The officers have done as much as men could do, for the general interest of the country, since this division took place. I need not point out to the honourable the Governor, the various unhappy consequences which must have resulted to the Country, had the measure of this morning been carried into effect. They are too obvious to require illustration. I have now the most sanguine hopes that real tranquillity is restored.

(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General,
Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Northern Division of the Army.

In pursuance of the information contained in the Dispatch which I had the honour of forwarding by express last night to your Address, I shall now state the circumstances as they occurred, which induced, or rather compelled me, to exceed the powers vested in my person by the honourable the Governor in Council.

I have already acquainted you with my determination to proceed, on the 16th instant, to the Forts, for the purpose of tendering the Declaration to the officers of the Garrison, and a former express contained the Letter which induced me, under all circumstances, to resolve upon extending the benefit of the Pledge to every individual. Having ordered a parade of the Garrison, I proceeded thither in the afternoon (having previously sent orders to Captain Moorhouse to return and take charge of the Artillery) attending with the division and present Staff officers; finding that the men were not ready, I repaired to the quarters of an officer, which overlooks the general parade, and there I was shortly afterwards waited on by Major Storey and Captain Andrews with a Letter, wherein I was invited to assume the command of the Garrison, the officers pledging their honour that they would obey all my commands, and submit themselves entirely to my authority. In expressing my satisfaction to Major Storey and Captain Andrews, I informed these officers that I should, immediately after that period, require their signatures to the Declaration of obedience, which was willingly assented to.

Meantime, the men came to the parade, and drew up regularly under their officers in open column of companies; a few minutes afterwards, I observed from the verandah of the house in which I was posted, a degree of agitation prevailing in the European ranks, and the officers speaking to their companies, while the Adjutant came to request that I would not make my appearance on the parade until the officers should appease the men, who were very much incensed at the idea of the Pledge, which the majority declared was a stratagem to take the officers from them; and many declared that the officers were deserting their cause, and leaving them to their fate; some of those who had formed this latter opinion declared that they would shoot or bayonet the first man who signed the Paper, and you must be well aware, that the firing of a single musket at this critical moment, would have been followed by the most dreadful scene of murder and confusion: the greater number of the men, on the other hand, swore, that they were now on parade, that they had ammunition in their cartouch boxes, and that they were determined to have forgiveness of Government extended to their officers immediately. I had various messages from the parade, borne by officers in great agitation, and who declared upon their honour, that in the present state of the men's minds, they could not answer three minutes longer for the conduct of the regiment. On this I directed the parade to be dismissed, informing the officers, for the purpose of

soothing

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

othing the minds of the men, that I had no authority to pardon the officers, but that I could recommend the measure to the generous consideration of the Government. Things, however, had by this time come to such a pitch, that there was no alternative; the men perfectly sober, were in tears, striking the ground with their muskets, and declaring, that if I did not do as they wished, they would immediately enforce. In short, after having stood out to the last moment, and having consulted with the Staff officers, who rounded me, on the expediency of pledging my word for the pardon of the officers, to prevent an immediate effusion of blood (and which would not of course have been confined to the Garrison, but would have deluged the Pettah and adjacent districts) I determined to accede to their proposal, and I was, directly after the signifying this intention, informed, that the native battery would receive me as a friend. The line was then formed, as also of the native battalions, and after the general salute I stated to the Regiment, that I was happy in having it in my power once more to offer the pardon of Government to the non-commissioned and privates, and that I would even extend it to all the European officers who would sign the pledge. A profound and melancholy silence succeeded; I then went to the right of the line, and spoke to every company; the whole were perfectly steady and respectful, but very few of them spoke to me, and I observed that many had been in tears, and all appeared in considerable agitation of mind.

Having gone through the same ceremony with the Sepoys, I directed the parade to be dismissed, and the officers to attend me, for the purpose of signing the Declaration. The Europeans repaired to their barracks in full silence: they had been alarmed by the sudden change in the sentiments of their officers, and did not seem to know what they were about, or what was to be the consequence of it. On my reading the Declaration on parade to the officers, several of them begged of me, in the most earnest manner, that I would delay the signatures until they could soften the men, who were still in a ferment, declaring on their honour, that they would do so as soon as it could be done without endangering the public tranquillity.

To this proposition I made no objection, but left the Pledge in their hands, for the purpose of reading and explaining its nature to the men in their barracks: I then quitted the Forts, after issuing some trifling orders, to shew that it was actually under my command.

Next morning, yesterday, the Note (No. 2.) which I have the honour to enclose herewith, was received by Lieutenant Scott about 8 o'clock. My Dispatch of yesterday has informed you of my sending in that officer with Lieutenant Wilson to the Fort, with discretionary powers to act as circumstances might require. Lieutenant Wilson returned about half past 10, to inform me that Lieutenant Scott had found the state of affairs to be so critical, that he had been obliged to order the immediate march of the regiment, with their Colours and officers, towards Madras. This officer came himself from the Fort about 12 o'clock, after having seen the regiment march out of it, and gave me the following account.

On his arrival within the Garrison he immediately proceeded to the European barracks, where he found a number in the new extremity, disobedient and clamorous, and their officers in vain endeavouring to reduce them to order. On asking Captain Andrews how many wished to proceed to Madras, adding that they had my full permission to do so, provided they marched in an orderly way under their officers, about 100 or 130 of the younger men turned out from the different companies.

This occasioned a discussion between the two parties, and the seceders gradually reinforced, until, Lieutenant Scott thinks, the regiment was nearly equally divided. The disturbance gradually increased, and the complaints of many individuals were preferred, in the most improper and insubordinate terms. Those men who wished to remain were perfectly obedient to their officers, but declared, that they would never part with their Colours. The opposite party swore that they would not march without their Colours; and the natural consequence of such an altercation, at such a time, requires no observation.

Communicating with the other officers, Lieutenant Scott at last resolved upon issuing an order for the whole regiment to march, and he states, that the good effect of this measure was instantaneous. The whole regiment fell in by companies, with their arms and knapacks; and heard the order read with satisfaction, and, swearing that they would obey their officers, and follow their Colours in all circumstances, marched out of the Garrison about eleven o'clock, in good order and high spirits, the music playing "The British Grenadiers."

Lieutenant Scott then repaired to the different gates, giving directions to the senior native commissioned officers to take charge (for every European had left his guard) and subsequently proceeded to the Sepoys' barracks, where he ordered out a company to attend the regiment on its march, a party to take charge of the European barracks, and native officers to some of the Gate Guards. Directly after leaving the Sepoys, he met several of their European officers, to the senior of whom, Captain Harrington, he delivered over, in my name, the command of the Forts, until he should receive further orders on the subject from Head-quarters, and directing him, however, if he met an officer senior to himself in the Fort, to deliver it, and instructions, to that officer, whoever he might be. Lieutenant Scott then left the Garrison, and returned to my house.

The next thing to be considered was, the situation of the Artillery Company. The men belonging to it were staunch to Government and their officers, and were determined not to move; their situation, therefore, in respect to the regiment which had encamped within a mile of the artillery lines, and immediately behind my house, became extremely perilous, and I was in contemplation to order them to proceed with the others towards the Presidency, as I was unwilling to make an appearance of any precautionary measure, by ordering the company into the Fort while the regiment was so near. While we were deliberating on this Dr. Annesley

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

came out full speed, to say that the Native Battalion was following the Europeans without their officers to camp; I found that several of the most disorderly Europeans had entered the native barracks previously to the march of the regiment, and had threatened, that if they did not come with them they would return at night, murder their wives and families, and oblige themselves to march. Circumstanced as I was, I found it prudent to function this proceeding also, and wrote to the civil authorities for their assistance, in preventing the total abandonment of the Fortress.

Things were in this state, when I was most agreeably surprised by the appearance of 30 grenadiers of the regiment under the orders of Lieutenant Carberry, who brought the welcome intelligence of the regiment having marched back quietly with their officers and one Colour to the Fort, and that the commanding officer had sent this guard to my quarter, as 160 discontented men had remained under five of their officers, chosen by themselves, determined to proceed to Madras, and there might be a probability of disturbance in their lines. To prevent confusion, the regiment had considerably left one Colour with them.

In conversing with Lieutenant Carberry, I found that the Europeans, after their march, finding themselves unprovided with every necessary, and seeing their officers in the same state, began to think seriously of their present determination, and that it would be better for them to remain quietly at their station. The sudden appearance of the Sepoys flocking into their lines, with one of the Colours of their battalion, awakened them still more to a sense of their duty, as the consequences of leaving the Fort entirely defenceless struck them most forcibly.

The genuine feelings and sentiments of legal soldiers immediately took possession of them, and falling in at their respective companies, and having heard the arguments of their officers to the same effect, they directed those men who were resolved to proceed to come forward, when about 160 determined to go on. The regiment then adopted and carried into execution the happy resolution of returning, and before two o'clock the Fort was again garrisoned, and guarded by the Madras European Regiment. The unceasing exertions of Major Storey, Captain Kelly, and others, had already brought back the Sepoys, and I can now, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, state my opinion, that permanent tranquillity is once more restored to the Garrison of Masulipatam.

The party under Lieutenant David Forbes marched to-day at two o'clock; I have taken every precaution, in conjunction with the civil power, to provide them with every necessary on their route, and to prevent the sale of every spirituous liquor on their march.

The Honourable the Governor will, I am confident, see the distressing situation in which the officers selected by this detachment to command them are placed, and if they do arrive at Madras, will remember that a pardon has been granted to them.

In the event of the whole or any part of this detachment returning to Masulipatam, they will not be allowed to join the regiment for some little time, until the displeasure at the secession, which at present pervades the whole corps, may have subsided. I shall therefore dispatch them on some duty or other in which they may be occupied, until I find it expedient to order them to join.

Conscious as I am, that in the whole of the transactions which I have now laid before you, the line of conduct I have pursued, although in some instances differing from the strict letter of my instructions, has succeeded in effecting what all well-wishers to their country must earnestly pray for, namely, the restoration of order without the loss of a single life; I feel confident that the Government will, on a due consideration of every circumstance, approve, or at least confirm, all that I have done in the very embarrassing situation to which I have been reduced; placed alone, excepting my Staff, to contend with an hostile force, and without a body of troops, however small, to enable me to carry my plans into effect; at all events, I feel happy in the idea that I have done every thing in my power to assist the cause of Government, and that I have succeeded in my endeavour, at the expence of some sacrifices, which I thought at this period were objects, comparatively speaking, of a very secondary consideration.

I have dispatched Major Haslewood, who was at this station, to Ellore, where his corps is, with directions to tranquillize the minds, and restore the subordination of the men under his command, and I have informed the Division at large of the present state of affairs here, calling upon the respective commanders to strain every nerve in bringing back the men to their allegiance, and obedience to the constituted authorities.

The Letter, No. 1. which accompanies this, is the same which I mentioned my having received from Major Storey and Captain Andrews; it is in some parts objectionable, and I required of them that some expressions should be changed. To this they acceded, but the constant press of business which has devolved on me from that time to the present hour, prevented my sending the Letter for the required alteration, and I do not at this moment think it necessary to delay the transmission of this Dispatch.

The signatures of myself and my Staff officers to the Declaration of obedience, also accompany this Letter, and those of the officers in Garrison, in which the superintending engineer, Captain Cotgrave, is necessarily included, shall be sent as soon as I may find it expedient to require them.

I have, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General,
Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

P.S.—I forgot to mention, that I promised on the general parade, on the evening of the 10th instant, to represent and recommend every just and reasonable complaint of grievance to the honourable the Governor in Council. Twelve Artillery-men have joined Lieutenant Forbes's party. This proves that the Artillery Company were not so unanimous as I had reason

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

for to suppose, when I commenced this Letter, but the remainder of the men are reported by Captain Moorhouse to be perfectly orderly and subordinate.
(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General.

General Pater.

No. 1.

Sir,
The time is now arrived, when we find we can no longer oppose the measures of the present Government of Madras, without injury to the interest of our country.

You must be convinced of the attachment of our men to their officers, and the further power we possess of exerting ourselves for the redress of our grievances; but to afford to you and the world a convincing proof that personal advantage, or personal safety, and even the interests of this Army, are but secondary considerations with us, when put into competition with the welfare of our country, you are now invited to assume the command of this Garrison, and we pledge to you our honour, that we will obey all your commands, and submit ourselves entirely to your authority.

We ask of you no counterpledge upon the part of the Government, as we rely in full confidence upon the sentiments published by the Governor General upon the 20th ultimo.

It is true, that we have been driven to the brink of insurrection against the ruling authority, but our loyalty to our King, our attachment to our country, and our regard for our honourable employers, has never been diminished.

We leave it to those high authorities to determine, whether the measures we have taken have not been forced upon us, contrary to our real inclinations, and to the hereditary disposition of this Army.
(Signed) J. STOREY, Major.

AUG. ANDREWS, Captain.

Masulipatam Fort, 16th August 1809.

No. 2.

My dear Scott,

May I request that you will state to Major-General Pater, that several men (about 160) fell in with arms and knapsacks, with a fixed determination of proceeding to Madras, saying, that their Officers had deserted them. I went instantly to the barracks, and other officers, and did every thing in my power to pacify them, but nothing would do; and to prevent confusion, may I request that you will mention to General Pater, that I think it advisable to recommend, that you come into the Fort, and ascertain the number that wish to separate themselves from their officers, and to order them to proceed to Madras, as otherwise great confusion, and most likely bloodshed, will be the result. Some officers should accompany them; bring authority with you to put it in order.

Yours, sincerely,

Lose no time.

(Signed) AUG. ANDREWS, Captain.

We, the under-signed Officers of the honourable Company's Service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare, upon our words of honour as British officers, that we will obey the Orders, and support the authority, of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions we hold from that Government.

(Signed) J. Pater, Major-General, commanding N. D. Army; John Wilson, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General N. D.; Hugh Scott, Acting A. Q. M. G. N. D.; Henry Bowler, Acting A. D. C. to Major-General Pater; Montagu Crosby, Major, Barrack Master N. D.; J. Annesley, Garrison Surgeon.

To the Chief Secretary to Government: Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1.—It is with the greatest regret that I have to inform you of the seizure of the Treasury under my charge, at noon this day.

2.—While preparing to go to the Cutcherry, I received the enclosed (copy of) Note from the officers belonging to a detachment of the 1st battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry. I proceeded to the Cutcherry, and found the treasure in the possession of a Subadar's guard. The officers who have signed the enclosed (copy) acknowledgment soon after arrived; I was asked for the keys of the cash chest, which I declined giving, but which were taken from my escutoire by Captain ———.

3.—Of 6,60,243 Rupees. 0 As. 3 C. they have taken 550,000 Rupees, leaving the remainder, as they said, for the necessary expenditure of the Civil Department, and the pay of the Invalid Garrison of this place. For this sum they have given me the enclosed (copy of) acknowledgment.

4.—I have apprized Lieutenant-Colonel Aikill, but from the very inefficient forces which he has, I do not expect any assistance.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

Vizagapatam, Collector's Cutcherry,
16th August 1809.

(Signed) C. H. CHURCHILL,
Collector.

To ——— Churchill, esq. Collector.

The officers of the 1st battalion 21st Regiment, having deemed it necessary to take possession of the treasure under your charge, they request the favour of your attention at the Treasury as soon as possible, where they now await you.
Vizagapatam, 16th August 1809.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

From Mr. J.
Long, dated
13th July.
Cons. 24th
Aug. 1809.

We do hereby acknowledge having taken from the Collector's Treasury at Vizagapatam, the sum of (550,000) five hundred and fifty thousand Rupees.

(Signed) 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry.—A. Fair, Captain; J. Crege, Lieutenant; W. B. Spry, Lieutenant; J. Nash, Ensign.
Vizagapatam, 16th August 1809.

To the Chief Secretary to Government; Revenue Department.

Sir,

For the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, I am directed to submit the enclosed Letter from the Collector in Rajahmundry, respecting the seizure of his treasure, to the amount of Pagodas 97,867. 9. 36.

Fort St. George, 23d August 1809.

I have, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) W. WAYTE, Secretary.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Gentlemen,

The accompanying copy of a Paper hastily drawn up and delivered to the Officers, will inform you of yesterday's transactions; the Company's cash seized is as follows, viz.

	Star	Paga.	F.	C.
Arcot Rupees - - -	2,59,056.	15. 7.	at 350	Pr % 74,016 12 46
Madras Pagodas - -	19,889.	36. 0.	at 110	Pr % 21,877 41 0
Star Pagodas - - -	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,973 0 70
Total Star Pagodas - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	97,867 9 36

Ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, Pannams nine and Cash thirty-six.

I have not entered into details at present, being informed the Army stop and open all letters, and might possibly not then forward it. I have, &c. &c. &c.

Cocanada, 13th August 1809.

(Signed) J. LANG, Collector.

To Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Newall, and Ensign Pearson, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment N. I.

Gentlemen,

You have, this 12th day of August 1809, at the head of two companies of Sepoys, seized and taken from under my charge the Honourable Company's cash chest, against which I do protest, as a most illegal act; but not having force to oppose to force, or the orders of Government to levy troops for the occasion, I am, however, much against my own will, of necessity obliged to submit to the extreme act, against all regular government.

Cocanada, 12th August 1809.

(Signed) J. LANG,
(True copy.) Collector Judicial Department.

(Judicial Department.)

To the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Vide No. 1. Enclosed I submit, for the information of Government, copy of a letter from Captain Symmons, with enclosure.

Vide No. 2. I also forward copy of a letter I deemed it my duty to transmit to the officer commanding 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry encamped here, and now crossing the Godavery.

I am preparing, in consequence of the departure of all regular force from this district, to assemble a body of armed Sibbendy, to be distributed on the Western borders, to prevent the entrance of plundering banditti from the hills, and to secure the present peace and tranquillity of the Zillah, until I may receive instructions from Government for my future guidance, under the particular occurrence passing in this district.

Rajahmundry,
18th August 1809.

I have, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) P. R. CAZALET,
Judge and Magistrate.

No. 1.

To the Judge of the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I beg leave to enclose you the authority on which the guards attached to this Zillah are withdrawn.

Rajahmundry, 17th August 1809.

(Signed) JOHN SIMONS,
Capt. Lieut. 1st Batt. 11th Reg.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

No. 2.—To Captain Simons, commanding Detachment 1st Battalion 11th Regiment.

Sir,
Captain Patterfon directs, that all guards absent from your detachment may be immediately recalled, and directed to join the corps on the southern bank of the Godavery.
(Signed) W. SMITH.

No. 3.—To Captain Patterfon, or Officer commanding 1st Battalion 11th Regiment N. I.

Camp at Rajahmundry.

Sir,
You have deemed fit, on the 12th instant, to depute three European officers and two companies of Sepoys, from Samulcottah to Cocanada, and by force to seize and carry off the treasury of Government.

You have deputed a guard of Sepoys on the 16th instant to seize all boats on the river at Rajahmundry.

You have marched here on the 17th instant at the head of the corps from Samulcottah, and are proceeding to cross the Godavery with the treasure brought from Cocanada.

You have published, by beat of tom-tom in Rajahmundry, that any person proceeding or carrying for proclamation, any order or public notification issued by the Court, or the officers of Government in authority here, shall be seized and brought to you, and punished; and you have also thought fit to place Sepoys over the Post Office, and to direct that the public mails should be conveyed to you; and you have compelled the Cutwall, and Police Officers under him, to act by your direction in furnishing Coolies, &c. &c. &c.

Agreeably to a public communication from Captain Simons, on command in this Zillah, I find you have further deemed fit to recall the detachment under him, and all troops from the country, leaving the district totally unprotected, and a prey to every plundering banditti.

To these various acts of violence, not having force to oppose force, or means to prevent such occurrences, I have unwillingly, and from inability to act otherwise, been necessitated and obliged to submit. But against every and all these measures, and all future acts of a similar nature, I feel it my duty, from the official situation and station in which I am placed, to protest, as illegal, and against all regular Government; and that the consequences of such acts, and every calamity resulting from such measures, and all responsibility attached to such proceedings, rests on you, and on those acting with you.

Rajahmundry,
18th August 1809.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. R. CAZALET, Judge and Magistrate.
(True Copy)
(Signed) P. R. CAZALET, Judge and Magistrate.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c.

Sir,

Head-quarters, Northern Division of the Army.

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the officers of the garrison have this day come forward, expressing a wish to affix their respective signatures to the declaration of obedience to the Government, as they state their conviction of order and regularity being completely re-established.

For reasons, however, which I trust will appear satisfactory to the Honourable the Governor, I have thought fit to decline it, because I have already received the words of honour of all the officers to obey the orders of Government, agreeably to the tenor of the pledge (which I consider tantamount to their signatures, and which their recent conduct has completely proved; and because the serious aversion of the men to the pledge a few days ago gives me reason to apprehend that some incendiaries may again take this opportunity of attempting to distract them at present, by representing it as some new design against the officers; and it must naturally be concluded, that so immediately after the last most alarming mutiny, there will remain some sparks of disorder and discontent, which it is the interest of Government should be allowed to expire, by the adoption of every possible measure to restore confidence.

For my own part, I am as perfectly convinced of the obedience of the officers and men at this moment, as if the pledge had actually received their signatures; under these considerations I take the liberty again of recommending, that the measure may not be at present enforced.

After the surrender of the garrison by the officers, it has been reported to me, that a paper was signed by 250 Europeans, binding themselves to stand by each other in opposition to the officers. No comment on this circumstance can be required, in my opinion, to convince the Honourable the Governor of the extreme danger which has lately threatened this quarter of the Peninsula, and to prove the absolute necessity of the measures which I adopted at the time. Another circumstance, which tends to throw additional light on the ferment which existed on the forenoon of the 18th instant, I think it necessary to mention for the information of Government.

While Lieutenants Scott and Wilson were assisting the officers of the regiment, in attempting to restore order by every argument which they could think of, an officer of the grenadier company was required, by his own men, to pledge his word of honour that these gentlemen were not king's officers; and they have since, I understand, satisfied themselves of this circumstance, by an application to the army list.

I have some reasons to apprehend that a movement of troops in the northern part of the Division

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Division has actually taken place, but the express which has been sent off to the northward will, I am confident, replace every man at this station.

The abandonment of the fort by the 19th Native Infantry has since been stated to me in a more favourable light; the appearance of the company ordered out by Lieutenant Scott to attend the regiment on its march to Madras induced many of the other Sepoys to think that the whole corps was under a similar order. Besides the report, which one of my former dispatches informed the Honourable the Governor had been circulated by some of the Europeans in the Sepoy barracks, I find in addition, that the Sepoys were led to expect the arrival of an hostile force by sea; that the Europeans were therefore making good their own retreat, and leaving the Native Battalion to its fate.

I have further to observe, that had not the great exertions of the officers succeeded in bringing back the regiment to the fort, it was the intention of one party to have returned in the course of the night, and to have seized the treasury, which had been left defenceless.

Captain Moorhouse, who is no way implicated in the late transactions, has requested of me to be permitted to sign the pledge. But, as no doubt can be entertained of that officer's attachment to the Government, the same reasons for declining it operated with me in this instance as in that which I have already had the honour of stating.

I have, &c.

Mafulipatam,
20th August 1809.

(Signed) J. PATER,
Major-General commanding the Northern
Division of the Army.

Translation of a Letter from Mafulipatam, forwarded by Mr. Lord.

10th August 1809.

Five days ago a Gun-Lascar, an Infantry Sepoy, and an Artillery foldier fought; the Lascar and Artillery foldier complained to Major Story, that the Sepoy beat them, and therefore he should inquire into it: Major Story desired them to keep the Sepoy in their guard for that day, and that he would inquire about it the next day. As they were bringing the Sepoy the foldier beat him, in presence of Major Story; Major Story asked the foldier, why he beat the Sepoy, when he (Major Story) ordered the Sepoy being put in his guard, promised to enquire about it the next day? the foldier answered, that he did what he thought proper; Major Story then got angry, and wanted to flog the Artillery foldier with a whip; the Artillery foldier escaped, and gathering 200 Artillery foldiers, with their serjeants, went to Major Story's house with their guns loaded, threatening to kill him. Major Story, who lives in Mr. Slatham's gardens, went to the Fort on a horse unfaddled; and got 200 Sepoys and 100 Europeans, and placed them round his house. In the mean time General Pater, Mr. Webb, Mr. Townsend, and other gentlemen, satisfied the Artillery foldiers. The Artillery foldiers were with their guns till 12 o'clock in the night, and then returned to their houses.

Before this the disaffected officers asked Moorhouse, assistant to Gibson, for the keys of the store-house; he answered, that he would not give them without the orders of the Company; they then intended to confine Moorhouse; in the mean time he escaped, and went to Gollapallum. After Moorhouse escaped, they took the keys from Abbee-Moodeliar by force, and took out as much ammunition as they wanted, and gave the keys again to Abbee-Moodeliar. The arrack Godown was also opened in this manner, and they took as much arrack as they wanted; they bought the quantity of rice they required, as there was no rice in the Company's Godown: they asked the paymaster for gunny-bags, and as he did not give it them they broke open the locks of the Garrison store, and took 1,000 gunny bags; this happened before the difference between the Major and the Artillery foldiers took place.

They have pitched their tents at Edapilly behind Mr. Dublin's house, where they remain with ammunition, &c. Afterwards the disaffected officers consulted among themselves, that it is not proper to act against Government in trusting these forces; that they (the foldiers) themselves wanted to kill the officers, and therefore went to the General, and said that they, the officers, would be under his command as before, and took him to the Fort. The forces were then paraded, and the General then declared that he pardoned them, and they must hereafter obey the Company: that day all was quiet. The next day the foldiers went to the officers, and told them, that they took up arms against the Company by their desire; and asked them what they meant by saying that they pardoned the foldiers. Six companies of these foldiers went, with drums beating, to the tents at Edapilly, intending to go to Madras; the officers desired the foldiers to return, which they not doing, the officers also joined them. The inhabitants of the place, fearing that they would be * founded, went to the villages Deby, Davard, Cottah, and Cullapully. Part of the foldiers who went to the Edapilly were brought back to the Fort. One hundred and sixty foldiers, Forbes, and two or three officers, left the place on the 7th, on their way to Madras. The Sepoys also wanted to go to Madras, when Major Story met them at Malakapatam, and requested the Sepoys to return; the Sepoys said that they would not be under his orders, nor come to the Fort. The Major then desired † that they must kill, and then go; and after begging them, brought them into the Fort. Three parts of the inhabitants have left the country.

Three officers and 200 Sepoys from Samulcottah went to Cocanada, and took 1,22,000 S. Pagodas by force from Mr. Long, and went back to Samulcottah.

It is here reported that the battalions at Hyderabad are on their march. The party of foldiers who are on their march to Madras are not disaffected to the Company. It is reported that the troops at Ellore, Samulcottah, and Hyderabad, will come to Mafulipatam.

They have not plundered the country, but the Sepoys are saying that they will do so.

* Quere.

† Quere.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Head Quarters, Northern Division.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government.

Sir,
I have the honour to enclose a letter, No. 1, received this day from Lieutenant Colonel Maons at Samulcottah, and to inform you, that as the circumstance Lieutenant Colonel Maons states happened prior to the surrender of this garrison, I have no doubt that the intelligence of that event, which was sent by express to Samulcottah, added to my positive orders to Captain Patterson to return, replace the guards, and restore the treasure, will have the desired effect.

I have also had private information, that the battalion at Chicacole had intended to march southward on the 15th, but as the information from Mafulipatam, regarding its present state, has been circulated by express through the whole Division, I am under no apprehension as to the consequence of the present step, which will, I am confident, be instantly rectified; and the Northern Division will, I trust, be in the course of a very few days completely under the authority and control of Government.

This morning I visited the Fort, and walking through the European and Native Barracks, found every thing as quiet and orderly as I could wish. The Sepoy recruit who went off with one of the colours, when the European regiment left the Fort, I ordered, in presence of the Sepoys in the barracks, to be turned out of the battalion and fort, as this occurrence had induced many men to follow who had otherwise no intention of doing so, and the punishment of the individual seemed to give general satisfaction to the battalion.

The signature to the pledge of Lieutenant Marshall of the 24th Native Infantry, who is present here on sick certificate, accompanies this dispatch.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Mafulipatam,
21st August 1809.

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General,
Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Since writing the above, I have received an official account (No. 2.) of the state of affairs at Ellore, from Major Hazlewood, with a statement (No. 3.) of the circumstance attending the arrest of Colonel Fletcher on the 5th instant, both of which I have the honour to enclose herewith.

I have taken upon myself to delay the removal of the colours and staff of the 1st battalion 24th regiment Native Infantry from Ellore to Madras, and have stated my reason for so doing; in my reply of this date to the letter from the Quartermaster-General's office, which communicated the orders to that effect.

(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General.

To Major-General Pater, commanding Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

It is with great pain I have to inform you of circumstances that have recently taken place here; the battalion moved out, and encamped on the Drill Ground on the 12th, and yesterday marched thence, after getting possession of the Collector's cash-chest at Caconada.

I all along endeavoured to point out the impolicy of such a measure. I can only say how sincerely I regret they have differed with me.

Had I in any way opposed them, it would only have added fuel to the flame; and I furnished the treatment I should have received; so gave up all command to the next senior officer Captain Patterson.

I only hope they will not for the present withdraw all the guards that are detached about Rajahmundry, as they have done from Coringee and Nellapilly; in that case the country may remain in some state of tranquillity;

Samulcottah,
August 17, 1809.

Your very obedient humble servant,
(Signed) J. SIMONS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

To the officer commanding Northern Division.

Sir,

Ellore, 20th Augt 1809.

I have the honour to inform you of my having assumed charge of the Garrison, and of the 1st battalion 24th Native Infantry.

The Order contained in your circular Letter of the 15th instant, and its accompaniments, have been carried into execution.

The Pledge was offered to and signed by all the officers present, and has been sent to those upon detachment; as soon as it is returned to me it shall be forwarded to you.

After sending over upon the Battalion Parade the Government Orders of the 9th instant, the battalion was dismissed, and I directed the native officers to attend at my quarters in two hours after, to report to me the effect these Orders had upon them and their respective companies.

They have just assembled, and have stated to me that they were not aware of any fault they had committed; that it was not possible for them to decide who the commanding officer was, but according to the usage of the service, they obeyed those Orders delivered to them by the European Adjutant; and that they and the men would be happy to sacrifice their lives to prove their attachment to the Government under which they have been bred.

316.

I have

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

I have the honour to enclose a statement of the circumstances attending Colonel Fletcher's arrest, which although only the evidence of one side, yet from the result of my inquiries I have every reason to believe it to be correct.

The natives of the battalion have some complaints to make regarding some reproaches cast upon the battalion by Colonel Fletcher, in allusion to the unfortunate catastrophe at Vellore, but which I told them I could not hear, as he was senior in the battalion to myself.

From the whole of my observation upon the state of the battalion, I am convinced of its entire fidelity to the Government; and that it is fit to be employed upon any service Government may be pleased to order it.

(Signed) J. HASLEWOOD, Major in charge.

P. S. In justice to Colonel Fletcher, I ought to state, that the alleged reproaches appear to have been made in the heat of passion, immediately subsequent to his arrest, and upon seeing himself deserted by the natives under his lawful command.

* Quere.

It having come to the knowledge of the European officers of the battalions, that it was Colonel Fletcher's intention to assemble the officers at his house in the morning of the 5th instant, for the purpose of seizing and sending them prisoners to Masulipatam, if they should not agree to what he had to propose; and that a company of Sepoys had been ordered to be in readiness at the Barracks, and to march quickly to his house at the slightest notice to execute his design; likewise having learnt that Orders had been issued to the late Havildars of Companies, desiring them to make it known to the men of their respective companies, that the European officers were not to be obeyed, if they came upon the Parade to order their companies to fall in, but to be * away from the front of the battalion; no alternative remained than submitting to such indignant treatment, for which Colonel Fletcher had no authority, and resorting to the extreme measure of placing him under personal restraint, which was done in the most regular manner possible, consistent with personal safety to the European officers.

Upon the morning of the 5th instant, and during the day, he was treated with every respect possible under those circumstances; and about five o'clock of the evening he expressed his wish to go away to Madras, which was immediately complied with; he proceeded on the following morning without any further communication.

Ellore, 20th August 1809.

(Signed) J. HASLEWOOD,
Major in charge.

We, the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's Service, do in the most solemn manner, declare upon our words of honour, as British officers, that we will obey the Orders and support the authority of the honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commission we hold from the Government.

(Signed) SAM. MARSHALL,
Lieutenant 1st battalion 24th regiment N. I.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

For the information of Government, I have the honour to send a copy of a Letter from the officer commanding 1st battalion 11th regiment Native Infantry, received last night. The Treasure has this morning arrived North of the River.

It shall be my endeavour, in communication with the Collector, to restore peace and tranquillity throughout the district as early as possible, the inhabitants of which have been greatly alarmed at the late occurrence.

A report of hereafter proceedings shall be submitted for the information of the Governor in Council.

Rajahmundry,
21st July 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) P. R. CAZALET, Magistrate.

Head Quarters, Northern Division.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, every thing at this station continues in a state of the profoundest tranquillity and good order, nor do I see any thing at this moment likely to disturb it.

I omitted to mention in my former Dispatches that the tents, stores, &c. which I understand had been taken out of the Fort by the Garrison, have all been returned to their respective places of deposit, without any injury or expence to the honourable Company.

A Declaration of obedience, signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, accompanies this Dispatch.

Masulipatam, August 22, 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General.

Head-quarters, Northern Division.

To A. Falconar, Esq. chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that I have this day received a letter by express from Captain Patterson of the 11th Regiment, dated at Rajahmundry the 20th instant (5 P. M.) stating

stating that the corps will immediately return to Samulcottah, restore the treasure, and replace every thing as it was before the march of the battalion. In pledging themselves to obey the orders of Government they state their hopes that they may be included in the amnesty granted to Masulipatam.

I had sent the declaration of obedience to the commanding officer some time prior to the march of the corps, and I conclude that it has ere this been signed by every officer of the battalion.

Complete order and regularity continue to reign at this station.

I have, &c.

Masulipatam,
23d August 1809.

(Signed) J. PATER,
Commanding the N° D° of the Army.

To Captain Patterson, Officer commanding 1st Battalion 11th Regiment N. I.

Sir,

You have thought fit, on the 12th instant, to depute three European officers, and two companies of Sepoys, from Samulcottah to Cocanada, and by force to seize and carry off the treasure of Government.

You have deputed a guard of Sepoys, on the 16th instant, to seize all boats on the river at Rajahmundry.

You have marched here on the 17th instant at the head of the corps from Samulcottah, and are proceeding to cross the Godavery with the treasure brought from Cocanada.

You have published, by beat of Tom-tom in Rajahmundry, that any person proclaiming or carrying for proclamation any order or public notification issued by the Court, or the officers of Government in authority here shall be seized, and brought to you and punished; and you have also thought fit to place Sepoys over the Post Office, and to direct that the public mails should be conveyed to you; and you have compelled the Cutwall and police officers under him to act by your direction in furnishing Coolies, &c. &c. &c.

Agreeably to a public communication from Captain Simons, who commands in this Zillah, I find you have further deemed fit to recal the detachment under him, and all troops from the country, leaving the district totally unprotected, and a prey to every plundering banditti.

To these various acts of violence, not having force to oppose force, or means to prevent such occurrences, I have unwillingly, and from inability to act otherwise, been necessitated and obliged to submit. But against every and all these measures, and all future acts of a similar nature, I feel it my duty, from the official situation and station in which I am placed, to protest, as illegal, and against all regular government, and that the consequence of such acts, every calamitous event resulting from such measures, and all responsibility attached to such proceedings, rest on you and on those acting with you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Rajahmundry,
18th August 1809.

(Signed) P. R. CAZALET,
Judge and Magistrate.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that in consequence of my having (at the time the troops in this station were just about to take the field) publicly declared my duty and allegiance to Government, and exhorted the men to adhere with fidelity to their Government also, I was first sent for by Captain Andrews, commanding the Madras European Regiment, and in presence of every officer he gave me the most opprobrious language, and taking my sword, put me in close arrest. I was afterwards sent for by Major Storey, who informed me, that if I was not off to Ellore in twelve hours, he would send me off there by force.

As, however, I have uniformly placed myself under, and abided by, the instructions of General Pater, I proceeded with his sanction to Ellore; and thus, from the steps which I have taken, I hope his Excellency will exonerate me from the rebellion in which my brother officers are involved and implicated. As I understand that my brother officers are about to frame the most ungrounded and vexatious charges against me, I beg leave to assure his Excellency, that the proceedings of Major Storey, and the officers here, appearing to me to be so illegal and unjustifiable, that nothing but the most conscientious and loyal motives have led me to be thus rendered so obnoxious to the officers, and to be at length sent into a distant solitude.

The most plausible, but unwarrantable, pretexts have been put into the minds of the soldiers, to obtain their support and adherence to what is called the general cause of the army. I have done my utmost to do away these prejudices and misrepresentations the men had got hold of, and the critical sufferings the prosecution of so great a majority, and the men biased by the arguments which I urged in cautioning them not to involve themselves in such sedition and guilt, many were influenced by my example, and began to suspect, complain, and remonstrate with those officers. In consequence of which, I have been further threatened with certain measures of the severest nature.

I beg leave to submit to his Excellency my case, and my earnest solicitude for a removal; and that I should long ago, from the first day in which I was forced out of the main guard, (when Colonel Innes was put in close arrest) have forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office authentic accounts of the transactions of this place, had not Major Storey been in the habits of seizing the Tappauls, and all letters to and from.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Quere.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

As I have observed in the newspapers a list of those officers who have signed the declaration submitted by Government, I beg leave to request the permission of his Excellency the Commander in Chief that my name may be also added to any such fresh list of signatures which may be published.

(Signed) JESAJAH CECIL,
Lieutenant M. E. Regiment.

Head Quarters, Northern Division.

Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to enclose copy (No. 1.) of a letter received to day from Lieutenant Colonel Aiskell, commanding at Vizagapatam, with copy (No. 2.) of another letter received from Major Hazlewood in charge of the battalion stationed at Ellore, accompanied by the signatures of the officers at that station, to the declaration of obedience.

The measure specified in Lieutenant Colonel Aiskell's Letter has met with my approval, although long ere this I suppose that the return of the troops to their duty has rendered its continuance unnecessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Mafulipatam,
25th August 1809.

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General,
commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

To the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

I do myself the honour of communicating to you, that in consequence of the departure of the whole of the effective Sepoys, the Zemindar of Vizanagram country made an offer to supply a party under the present exigency to me, which having communicated to the magistrate, we concurred in opinion to admit them, and they arrived this morning, viz. one subidar, and one hundred men, including different ranks.

Vizagapatam,
20th August 1809.

(Signed) F. AISKELL, Lieutenant-Colonel
commanding Garrison Vizagapatam.

To Major-General Pater, commanding Northern Division.

Sir,

I have the honour to send enclosed the declaration required by Government, to which the signature of all the officers present, and detached in the district, belonging to the 1st battalion 24th have been affixed. I have also to add, that the battalion is in the most perfect state of order and regularity.

23d August 1809.

(Signed) J. HASLEWOOD, Major in charge.

We, the undersigned officers of the Honourable Company's service do, in the most solemn manner, declare upon our words of honour as British officers, that we will obey the Governor of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions we hold from that Government.

(Signed) J. Haslewood, Major; R. McDowall, Captain; J. Nixon, Lieutenant and Adjutant; W. Stone, Lieutenant; J. McIntosh, D^o; G. M. Stuart, D^o; G. Ogilvie, D^o; R. Jenkins, D^o; E. Burges, D^o; J. James, Ensign; G. Gill, D^o; H. Harries, D^o; L. W. Watfon, D^o; R. Taylor, D^o; J. Macleod Assistant Surgeon; J. Sadler, Captain.

Head-Quarters, Northern Division.

A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose copy of a Letter received to day from Lieutenant Colonel Simons, commanding at Samulcottah, with a list of signatures to the pledge of obedience from the officer at Vizagapatam.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Mafulipatam,
27th August 1809.

Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General
Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

To Major-General Pater, commanding Northern Division Army, Mafulipatam.

Sir,

In my letter of the 17th instant I informed you of the 1st battalion having marched off, it now gives me great satisfaction to inform you of their having returned to their duty. Four companies arrived here this morning, with the whole of the treasure, and to-morrow it will be returned to the Collector, and the two companies will resume their stations at Coringa and Nellapelly; the remainder of the battalion will, I hope, be here on the 25th instant.

What led to this happy change was their having received information of the troops at Hyderabad and Mafulipatam having returned to their duty, on a promise of pardon; and as their measures were chiefly directed by those two stations, they were entirely led away by them; and in the hopes of meeting with the same indulgence, they were induced to return

to

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

to their duty, and, I trust, Sir, by their future good conduct, to merit the confidence of Government.

The papers and pledge were sent off to the battalion, and have missed it; but I have no doubt but the whole will sign it on its return, and am,

Samulcottah,
August 23d 1809.

With respect, your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. SIMONS, Lieutenant-Colonel
commanding 1st battalion 11th Regiment N. I.
and Mafulipatam District.

We, the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's service do, in the most solemn manner, declare upon our word of honour as British officers, that we will obey the orders, and support the authority, of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the commission which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) F. Aiskell Lieutenant-Colonel, Invalids, commanding Garrison Vizagapatam; C. F. Cooper, Captain Invalids, P^o Garrison Company; M. Dunn, Deputy Commissary of Stores; C. Wadell, Lieutenant 21st Regiment; John Doveton Captain, 7th Regiment Cavalry Paymaster.

Head-Quarters, Northern Division of the Army.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter received this day from Samulcottah, and to acquaint you, that I have informed Captain Patterson that I consider the signature of the pledge of obedience as entitling himself and the officers to benefit by the amnesty which has been already granted to Mafulipatam, and that upon receipt of the signatures, I should take upon me to recommend the measure to Government.

This will, I trust, be considered and approved by the honourable the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Mafulipatam,
28th August 1809.

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General,
commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

To Major-General Pater, commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

I have the honour to report the return of the 1st battalion 11th regiment Native Infantry at Samulcottah this day; the treasure is already replaced at Cocanada, as are also all the guards that were withdrawn.

On the receipt of the expresse from the Garrison of Mafulipatam, the 20th of the present month, I then immediately did myself the honour of addressing you, and making you acquainted with the determination of the corps to return the treasure, and henceforth faithfully to fulfil their duties; hope this Letter has safely reached you; and we trust, Sir, the amnesty that has been granted to the officers of the Garrison of Mafulipatam may likewise be extended to those of this corps.

Samulcottah,
25th August 1809.

(Signed) W. PATTERSON,
Captain 1st battalion 11th regiment Native Infantry:
(True Copy.)
(Signed) HUGH SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Quarter-Master-General Northern Division.

To Major-General Pater commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 17th and 18th instant.

I am further directed to acquaint you, that the Governor in Council cannot confirm the pardons which you have stated in those Letters that you had thought proper to grant to the troops in the Garrison of Mafulipatam, and in subsequent Letters to the 1st battalion 11th regiment, and 1st battalion 24th regiment, and that he disavows them as unauthorized acts.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that you will immediately give orders for the march of the Madras European Regiment, and one battalion of the 19th regiment Native Infantry, with the equipments necessary for corps changing quarters.

Previous to the march of those corps you will call upon the Magistrate in Mafulipatam for such a number of police Peons, as you may consider to be necessary, in conjunction with the companies of Artillery, for guarding the gates of the Fort, and protecting the public stores in the place.

The Magistrate has instructions to comply with your requisition on this subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Fort St. George,
3d September 1809.

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that he has thought proper to order the Madras European Regiment, and the 1st battalion 19th regiment

ment

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

ment Native Infantry to march from Masulipatam to the Presidency, and to send instructions to Major-General Pater to apply to you for police Peons to assist the company of Artillery which will remain in Masulipatam to guard the gates, and to protect the public stores in the place.

You are accordingly authorized to entertain and add to your establishment, such a number of Peons, in addition to those already kept up, as Major-General Pater may apply for, and you are directed to furnish them for the purpose above stated, upon his requisition.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

The Magistrate at Masulipatam.

Head Quarters, Northern Division.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, copy of a Letter from the officers of the 1st battalion 21st regiment, accompanied by their respective signatures to the Declaration of obedience to Government.

To these gentlemen I have returned an answer similar to that which I gave to the Letter of the 11th regiment at Samulcottah, a copy of which I had yesterday the honour of forwarding to your address.

The signatures of the officers of the 4th regiment at Berhampore are necessarily delayed by the distance between that station and this, but no doubt can be entertained as to their eventual transmission; and thus, Sir, the honourable the Governor will perceive that the Northern Division is at this moment completely under his authority, and ready to march at a moment's warning, if required, against the enemies of their country.

Although the officers of this Division have been misled by a wrong conception of particular circumstances, and which, on cool reflection, they must all acknowledge, still the readiness with which they have returned to their respective posts, and to a sense of their duty, when they found that the rashness of their proceedings threatened the interests of the state, and the pleasing reflection that order has been restored without detriment to the honourable Company, or the loss of a single life, induce me to hope that the Government will again place their confidence in the officers and men of the Northern Division, which, I may venture to pledge my word, they will not have reason to repent; and I do most earnestly repeat the expression of my hopes, that the amnesty which I promised to the Garrison of Masulipatam may be extended to the whole Division, as I feel convinced that such a measure will be the best possible means that can be resorted to, of restoring that complete order, harmony, and confidence which existed previous to the commencement of the late most unfortunate transactions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General,

Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Masulipatam,
29th August 1809.

To Major-General Pater commanding the Northern Division, Masulipatam.

Sir,

Fully informed, as we conceive you to be, on the subject which has of late agitated the minds of the officers of the Coast Army, it will at the present moment suffice to account for the movement of the 1st battalion 21st regiment, (without the previous order of Government,) to state, that in consequence of the united request of the several Committees of Hyderabad, Masulipatam, Jaulna, &c. the officers of this corps found themselves under the imperious and affecting necessity of marching from Chicacole towards Samulcottah on the morning of the 15th instant, having previous to our departure dispatched by express, a most earnest request that the 2d battalion 4th regiment stationed at Berhampore would without delay detach to Chicacole such force as might suffice for the security of the British interest in that district.

Most solemnly do we assure you that our intentions never exceeded a wish and confident hope to obtain redress of those many innovations on our custom and service which we generally feel to have been made to our prejudice by Sir George Barlow. Loyalty to our King, and devotion to our Country, have been, and, we trust, will continue to be, our most honourable characteristic as British soldiers.

Influenced by these motives, we feel convinced, by the receipt of a detail of the late occurrences and present situations of many parts of the Coast Army, more especially of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, that a continuation of the slightest disregard to the orders of the Governor of Madras will eventually involve in utter ruin, the interests of our honourable Employers; and further, the total loss to Great Britain of her Indian possessions on this Coast. As British subjects, most truly anxious for the prosperity of our parent state, we unanimously have agreed on the urgent necessity of our immediate return to the station allotted us, which resolution will be carried into effect by our moving towards Chicacole to-morrow morning; nor do we under existing circumstances feel authorized to withhold our signatures from the pledge of obedience, which we are informed has been tendered by Government to other parts of this Army; but shall consider ourselves bound in honour to abide by it, and the tenor of our Commissions.

The

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 42.in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

The Proclamation of Government, under date the 9th August 1809, only came to hand this day; we consider it as a very strong additional motive for our speedy return to Chicacole; should we not, the most dreadful consequences against the security of our power in this quarter of the globe must be apprehended; the idea of being considered in a state of rebellion against our King and Country is so abhorrent to our minds as of itself to induce the steps we are now taking, and which we most confidently hope will gain credit for our present assertions.

The public treasure we were necessitated to take possession of; it will be faithfully replaced with the proper officers at Vizagapatam and Chicacole.

Thus, Sir, have we given you a correct detail of the part we took in the late unhappy occurrences; the dire necessity for so doing we shall ever lament, and most fervently do we pray, that by an act of general amnesty for the past, the officers of the Coast Army may again hope to possess the confidence of the Native Troops, which can alone secure our Indian territories.

To you, Major-General Pater, as our immediate commander, do we look up for a favourable interference in our behalf; and most earnestly entreat you, in communicating our statement to the Madras Government, to use every persuasive argument in order to our being made partakers of the general pardon, which we learn you have, as far as in you lies, promised to the Madras European Regiment.

(Signed) Geo. Wahal, A. Fair, C. H. Powell, D. Mackay, Captains; J. Lea, J. Wight, F. Cregore, W. B. Spry, J. S. Chanvel, Hans Torker, J. Webster, Lieutenants; J. Nash, H. Robinson, Charles Edyn, Alex. M'Dowall, Ensigns; J. Norris, Assistant Surgeon.

Camp, near Wantemamooty,
24th August 1809.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) HUGH SCOTT,
Actg. Asst. Quarter-Master-General, Northern Division.

We, the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's Service do, in the most solemn manner, declare upon our words of honour, as British officers, that we will obey the orders and support the authority of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the commissions which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) 1st bat. 21st Regt.—Geo. Wahal, A. Fair, C. H. Powell, D. Mackay, Captains; J. Lea, J. Wight, J. Cregore, W. B. Spry, J. S. Chanvel, Hans Torker, J. Webster, Lieutenants; J. Nash, H. Robinson, Cha. Edyn, Alex. M'Dowall, Ensigns; J. Norris, Assistant Surgeon.

Head-Quarters, Northern Division of the Army.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to enclose the signatures to the declaration of obedience of the officers at Berampoor and Ganjam, with those of two officers now at although not belonging to the former station. The signature of the Deputy Judge Advocate of the division also accompanies this; the whole of the officers in question signed the Pledge as soon as it was tendered to them; Ensign John Grant of the 2d battalion 4th regiment, now at Vizagapatam, has also requested that Lieutenant-Colonel Aiskell will cause his name to be affixed to the declaration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General,

Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Masulipatam,
31st August 1809.

We, the undersigned officers of the Honourable Company's service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare upon our words of honour, as British officers, that we will obey the orders and support the authority of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) 4th Regiment, N. I.—W. Berkely, Lieutenant-Colonel; G. A. Meecat, Major; Hal. Jolly, B. Baker, Captains; J. Jobson, H. G. Hall, Thomas Walker, T. T. Webb, Lieutenants; W. Scott, Ensign.
8th Regiment, N. I.—J. Dalrymple, Lieutenant.
2d battalion, 9th Regiment.—J. Bell, Lieutenant.

We, the undersigned officers of the Honourable Company's service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare upon our words of honour, as British Officers, that we will obey the orders and support the authority of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) D. M. HOLFORD, Major Comm. Ganjam.
THOMAS OWEN, Garrison Surgeon.

I, the undersigned officer in the Honourable Company's service, do in the most solemn manner, declare upon my word of honour, as a British Officer, that I will obey the orders
316. H and

[No. 2. F.] and support the authority of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commission which I hold from that Government.
(Signed) T. F. DUGGAM,
Captain and Deputy Judge Advocate N. D.

Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Ganjam, 2d August 1809.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Since I last had the honour of addressing you some occurrences at Masulipatam, of which I am not sufficiently informed to be able to commit them to paper, have produced a change in the sentiments of the officers and troops of the battalion which left this; in consequence whereof they have re-entered the Zillah, and are now on their march to this place and Chicacole; an express which was received from General Pater by the Commanding Officer of this Garrison gave me the first intelligence of this fact, and it has been subsequently confirmed by a Letter, which I received from the officer commanding the battalion, in respect to supplies of provision, which I conceived it right to lose no time in issuing orders about, to counteract the effect of the Proclamation; as I imagined the Honourable the Governor in Council did not design it to extend to troops returning to their duty and their allegiance, but that on the contrary every facility should be afforded them to accomplish this desirable object.

I am happy to be able to report favourably of the conduct of the Police under my charge, who did every thing that could be expected from persons previously unapprized of such unprecedented movements to impede the progress of and withhold supplies from the troops; but, from the reasons stated in my former Letter, much opposition or effectual resistance could not be expected from them to the force opposed to them.

I should be guilty of gross injustice, as well as of a violation of my own feelings, were I to withhold from the knowledge of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the striking marks of loyalty and attachment manifested by two Zemindars of this Zillah: Rajah Narrain Gazzapatty Rauze, Zemindar of Vizeanagrem, immediately on the march of the Native Troops, made an offer through his Dewan, Saugz Ramochendarauze, of one hundred Sepoys to do Garrison duty at this place, which being accepted they have continued to do from that period. The other Zemindar, Soondur Narrain Pauter, of Belgaum, made an offer in writing, translation of which I have the honour to enclose; this offer I felt no necessity of accepting, and accordingly declined mentioning; however, I replied, that I should make a point of stating his conduct to the Government. On these two actions I deem it perfectly unnecessary to offer any comment, as they sufficiently speak for themselves, and will no doubt be highly acceptable to the feelings of the Honourable the Governor in Council in times of emergency and difficulty like the present.

Vizagapatam Magistrate Office,
28th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) G. PASKE, Magistrate.

From Soondur Narrain Pauter to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Vizagapatam;
dated 19th August 1809.

I heard that some Military Gentlemen at Vizagapatam brought some Sepoys of a battalion that are doing duty at the several countries, and carried away by force part of the Collector's treasury. I being always the Company's well-wisher, I have a desire to come and serve myself, with all the armed men I have got in my country, until I shall be permitted from you to return; as I have no permission to set out myself, I wait for your orders. I wish that you will be pleased to send me a quick answer.

(Signed) SOONDUR NARRAIN PAUTER.
(A true Translation.)
(Signed) K. G. KEENE, Assistant Magistrate.

Head-Quarters, Northern Division.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose the signatures to the pledge of obedience of the officer of Samulcottah with those of the Superintending Engineer of the Division and his Assistant.

Having considered the state of the Garrison of Masulipatam, to allow of the signatures of its officers, without endangering the public tranquillity, I have now required, and expect, them every moment.

They shall be sent by express, as the actual signatures of the officers at this station may prove particularly acceptable to Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. PATER,
Major-General, Commanding the N. D. of the Army.

Masulipatam,

1st September 1809.

We, the undersigned officers of the Honourable Company's service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare upon our words of honour, as British Officers, that we will obey the orders, and

and support the authority of the Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, agreeably to the terms of the Commissions we hold from that Government.
(Signed) R. JOHN CORGRAVE,
Captain, Sup^s. Eng. N. D.

JOHN MACKINTOSH,
Asst. Sup^s. Eng. N. D.

[No. 2. F.]
Enclosure
No. 42.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

We, the undersigned officers of the Honourable Company's service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare upon our words of honour, as British Officers, that we will obey the orders and support the authority of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions which we hold from Government.

(Signed) J. Simons, Lieut.-Colonel commanding 1st battalion 11th Regiment N. I.;
T. R. Patterson, Captain; J. P. Winfield, D^o; J. Wontfe, D^o; John Simons, D^o; L. Poignand, Lieutenant; J. W. Smyth, Lieut. and Adjutant; T. G. Newell, Lieutenant; John Hostie, Assistant Surgeon; Henry Green, Ensign; Charles Chambers, D^o; J. Peake, D^o; T. Wootcock, Lieutenant; H. Pearson, Ensign.

N. B. The signature of Lieutenant Bruce does not appear in this list, as that officer was absent on command from Rajahmundry when the paper was sent here, it will, however, be transmitted as soon as received.

Head Quarters, Northern Division.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have now the satisfaction to enclose the names of the officers at this station, affixed to the Pledge of obedience to Government.

It is, I believe, the general wish of the Garrison, that the Paper should be dated the 16th ultimo, that being the day on which it was first tendered, and virtually accepted:

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General,
commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Masulipatam,
2d September 1809.

We, the under-signed officers of the honourable Company's Service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare, upon our words of honour, as British officers, that we will obey the Orders, and support the authority of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions we hold from that Government.

(Signed) Tho^s Hancorne, Lieutenant, M. E. p^d, 16th August; Marshall Clarke, Eⁿ, D^o D^o; James Sleervart, Lieutenant, D^o D^o; G. Maunfell, Lieutenant, D^o D^o; W. Davinant, Lieutenant, M. E. p^d, 16th August; J. S. Spankie, Lieutenant, M. E. p^d, agreeably to a Pledge given in my name on the 16th instant; Ben. Baker, Lieutenant, M. E. Regiment; J. Storey, Major, 1st battalion 19th Regiment.—W. Kelly, Captain: Geo. Hare, D^o; A. Andrews, Capt. M. E. Regiment.—Henry Yarde, Captain, D^o; G. Nixon, Lieutenant, D^o; James A. Kelly, D^o; S. Lawless, D^o; C. Colman, D^o, 16th August; G. G. Maitland, D^o, 16th August; B. Hooker, D^o, 16th August; W. Fenwick, D^o, 16th August; P. Brown, D^o, 16th August; W. Carbery, D^o, 16th August; H. Harrington, Captain, 1st September 1809, Battalion 19th Regiment.—H. Norton, Lieutenant; D. C. Smith, D^o, 1st battalion 19th Regiment.—A. Cooke, Lieutenant; J. Bannatyne, Ensign; Henry Mathews, D^o; George Heath, D^o; 1st battalion 19th Regiment N. I.

Head Quarters, Northern Division.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose copy of a Letter received last night from Captain Wahal, and conclude that the 21st Native Regiment must have arrived at Chicacole by this time, when the detachment from the 2d battalion 4th Regiment will immediately return to Berhampore.

The signatures of the Fort Adjutant of Masulipatam, and of the officers attached to the Artillery company, are herewith transmitted, having been accidentally omitted when those of the other officers in Garrison were obtained.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. PATER, Major-General,
commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Masulipatam,
5th September 1809.

To Major-General Pater, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

Sir,

On my arrival here this morning I had the honour to receive your Letter of the 21st instant, desiring me to return to my station without delay; you will, long ere this reaches you, have got an express addressed to you, jointly from the officers of the corps under my command, by which you will observe your orders of the 21st instant have been anticipated, in consequence of our having received the Government Proclamation of the 9th of August

1809,

[No. 2. F.] 1809, accompanied by the Test which was forwarded to you, with the signatures of the officers of this battalion.

The detachment under Captain Fair have resumed their duties at this place, and have returned the treasure they took from hence. That taken from Chicacole has been delivered over to Captain Montague of His Majesty's ship Cornwallis, who had instructions to receive it, as you will perceive by the accompanying papers.

The corps marched to-morrow morning for Chicacole, and you may be assured, conformably with your Orders, that particular attention should be paid to the preservation of the peace and order of the District, which I have the pleasure to acquaint you is at present in a state of perfect tranquillity.

(Signed) GEO. WAHAL,

Captain, and senior officer in charge 1st batt. 21st regt. N. I.

Vizagapatam,
30th August 1809.

WE, the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's service, do, in the most solemn manner, declare, upon our words of honour as British officers, that we will obey the Orders and support the authority of the honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions we hold from that Government.

J. MOORHOUSE, Captain, Artillery.

W. N. FAIR.

T. H. THORSBY, Lieutenant, Artillery.

H. HINE, Eng^r. Artillery.

Head Quarters, Northern Division.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your Letter, dated 3d instant, and beg to inform you, that I have issued the Orders required by that communication for the march of the Madras European Regiment towards the Presidency, and that I shall lose no time in communicating with the civil authority regarding the Peons necessary to assist the Artillery company in the protection of the Forts of Masulipatam.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. PATER,

Masulipatam,
8th September, 1809.

Major General commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

P. S. As Captain Moorhouse has not yet left this station, I have taken it upon me to detain him for the present, as his presence with the Artillery company at this moment will be peculiarly required.

(Signed) J. PATER, Major General.

To Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a declaration of fidelity, framed and signed, by Captain Waugh, the Barrack Master, notwithstanding I do not approve it; for whatever his loyalty may be now, I am sure it has been shaken so far, that had the Seringapatam Garrison held out, and the Hyderabad Force not seceded, he would not have signed the Declaration of the 26th July; but I do not like to withhold it, lest it be considered, that having taken upon myself to frame a test, I ought not to conceal from Government such sentiments as any officer may wish to be known to it. Under this impression I have also promised to Major Vernon and his officers to forward such a Declaration as they might think proper to offer.

The arrangement of yesterday, which I had the honour of reporting, of course is not affected by this; and the greater part of the officers proceed to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) BEN. FORBES,

Lieut. Col. commanding in Malabar and Canara.

Cannanore,
11th September 1809.

It is impossible for me to declare the precise feelings and motives by which I was actuated when I first signed the unqualified test as tendered by the General Order of the 26th of July. Under those circumstances I have a strong objection to sign the test tendered this morning by the officer commanding in Malabar and Canara. I do however once more most solemnly declare, upon my word and honour, as a British officer, that my loyalty and attachment to my King and Country is unshaken; and that I do now sign the original Declaration from a thorough conviction of its propriety, and that I am ready and willing to support the present legal Government of Fort St. George with my services, in whatever shape it may find it expedient to employ them. So help me God.

(Signed)

G. WAUGH,

Captain, Madras European Regiment, Barrack Master in Malabar and Canara.
Cannanore, 10th September 1809.

Enclosure, No. 43.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort. St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1.—I HAVE the honour to report that Colonel Davis returned to Mysore yesterday from Camp, and that in consequence of information having been communicated to him by Colonel Forbes, that the Travancore force had determined to march to the relief of the refractory garrison at Seringapatam, I have been induced to alter the determination which I expressed in my letter of the 18th instant; and to dispatch to the Officers of the Fort the address from Hyderabad, in the hope that the example of their brother officers may re-conduct them into the paths of loyalty and honour, which they have so unworthily forsaken.

2.—The honourable the Governor in Council may, however, rest assured, that Colonel Davis and I will not hearken to any terms but those of unqualified submission on the part of the rebel forces, and that the dignity of the Government, which we represent, shall be supported with the utmost energy and tenacity.

3.—I have every reason to fear that my head Tappal writer is in league with the traitorous enemy. I have, in consequence, ordered him to Mysore under a guard; and if I can establish the fact I shall only have to lament that martial law is not proclaiming, to enable me to inflict a summary punishment upon him in the instant.

4.—The accompanying letter has been forwarded to me by the Fort-adjutant at Bangalore. Colonel Davis proposes, in consequence, to direct the march to Naikenary of a party of troops, for the protection of the Government Dawk.

5.—I have been informed, by the British Resident at Goa, that His Majesty's 86th regiment may shortly be expected in Mysore; and I have accordingly directed the necessary supplies to be prepared for its reception.

6.—I have the honour to acknowledge your two letters of the 15th; the honourable the Governor's letter I have presented to Poorneah, who will shortly acknowledge himself, the friendly assurances and attention of Sir George Barlow.

7.—As a further proof of the inveteracy and low enmity of the garrison of Seringapatam to his Highness's Government, I beg to mention, that a few nights ago a party was privately dispatched from the Fort, who succeeded in cutting down the bank of the Nullah that runs under the Canyghaut hill, and so drawing off the water by which the Paddy-land between it and the Fort is watered.

8.—This circumstance is very trifling; it however tends to shew to what unworthy lengths a vile cause will drive (I am shocked to say) even men of British parentage.

I have the honour, to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

Mysore,
20th August 1809.

To the honourable Arthur Cole, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that the Tappal-runners reported to me last night, that the packets, both going to and coming from Madras, are regularly stopped, opened, and examined by a number of officers at Naikinhurry; they could not say whether letters have been taken out or not, nor could they tell who the officers were.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. E. DARLEY,

Acting Fort-Adjutant in charge of Post Office.

19th August 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Although I have nothing of consequence to communicate, it will yet be satisfactory to Government to learn that matters proceed in the same train as when I had last the honour to address you.

The Fort continues to be blockaded as closely as our total want of Artillery will permit; and we are in hopes that reflection, together with the consciousness of their incapability to prevail in overturning the Government, may induce the misguided and mis-judging malcontents in that Garrison to return to their duty, and by submission to endeavour to appease the justly-kindled wrath of the honourable the Governor in Council.

The affair of the 11th appears to have cooled the rebellious order of the out Garrisons in Mysore; and obedience to Government prevails every where but in Seringapatam.

I have reason to be of opinion, that the unfortunate Sepoys of the Chittledroog Detachment have generally been either dispersed, killed, or maimed. Of the officers who alone were guilty, I regret to say, that excepting Captain Mackintosh, who is a prisoner here, and Lieutenant Beit, who died of his wounds, the remainder all preserved their rebellious persons by an early and manful desertion of the unfortunate victims of their treason and guilt.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

Mysore,
21st August 1809.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosures
No. 43.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1.—After having finished my Dispatch of the morning, a report was brought by one of our Videttes, that two officers with a flag of truce, were on their route from the Fort to Myfore.

2.—They were accordingly permitted to advance, and Captain De Havilland, and Captain Cadell shortly after made their appearance before Colonel Davis and myself.

3.—They informed us, they were sent by the officers of the Garrison to state that an Address, similar to that from Hydrabad was actually under preparation for signature in the Fort; and that in the mean time they had a request that no hostility might be urged on our part, until the conclusion of the affair, which might be expected in a few hours.

4.—Colonel Davis and I replied, that as to any address we were not authorized to receive one; what we required was the "actual delivery of the Fort and the Arms of its present retainers into our possession." After which we would converse about Addresses, &c. &c. we would agree to desist temporarily from any measures of hostility, and our troops should remain quiet on their posts during the night. Colonel Davis and I, however, would hold no communication whatever with Colonel Bell on any point, that man having forfeited by his conduct, all claim to any consideration from us.

5.—Thus terminated this grand embassy from the fortrefs of Seringapatam.

6.—Colonel Davis and I beg to offer our joint hopes, that Government may be pleased at the probable speedy termination to all war with their rebellious subjects in the territory of his Highness the Rajah of Myfore.

7.—Colonel Davis requests early orders respecting the Declaration of the officers of the Garrison, in the event of its being surrendered.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Myfore,
21st August 1809.

(Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Myfore, August 21, 1809.

The honourable the Governor in Council will have been apprized, by a Dispatch from Mr. Cole of to-day, that a flag of truce was this evening sent out from the Fort, and what was the result of the conference with the two officers who accompanied it.

I beg leave to request that no delay may occur in forwarding instructions from the honourable the Governor in Council to me, relative to the line of conduct which is to be pursued towards the officers and men of the garrison, in the event of their unconditional surrender of the Fort. It is my intention to march the 59th regiment, and the 1st battalion of the 3d regiment now in camp, into Seringapatam, if the terms which have been offered should be acceded to.

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1.—An Address is this moment received from the officers of Seringapatam to the Right honourable Lord Minto, throwing themselves upon his Lordship's mercy, and professing obedience and submission to Government. The Pledge offered to them by the Government of Fort St. George is also subscribed to, and to-morrow morning His Majesty's troops, under Colonel Davis, will take possession of the Island, and restore that portion of the Honourable Company's territory once more to peace and loyalty.

2.—I have the honour to enclose Colonel Davis's Orders of this day to the officers composing the garrison, by which the Right honourable the Governor in Council will perceive that the Addresses submitted by them will not be considered as of any import until the Fort is entirely evacuated, the arms of the malcontents delivered up, and the Island surrendered over to Colonel Davis's direction and authority.

3.—I do myself the honour to offer my humble congratulations and those of Colonel Davis on the happy termination of affairs in this division, and we earnestly hope that the return to duty of the malcontent depôt at Seringapatam will be imitated by every rebellious spirit in the Peninsula.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Myfore, 22d August 1809.

(Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assist. in charge.

P. S. Captains De Havilland and Cadell have just arrived here to request that the Sepoys, &c. in the Fort may not be permitted to march out without their arms, that they might not be exasperated at the disgrace, and be tempted to commit plunder. Colonel Davis, however, positively refuses to grant this request; and replies to the officers, that he holds them responsible for the conduct of their men, who must remain disarmed until he is favoured with the Orders of Government. I am happy to say that Captains De Havilland and Cadell deny that the officers in the Fort ever authorized the destruction of the Nullah, as reported in my Letter of 20th instant.

(Signed) A. H. COLE.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 43.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

To the Officers in Garrison at Seringapatam.

Gentlemen,

I have received the Pledge of Allegiance to the Government of Fort St. George, signed by the officers in the Garrison of Seringapatam, together with an Address to the Right honourable the Governor-General, signed in the like manner.

The Honourable the Governor in Council having vested me with full powers to take such measures as may appear to me proper for regulating Military Affairs in Myfore, it is my order that the whole of the troops in garrison at Seringapatam, European and Native, with all their officers and other European inhabitants (though not in the service of His Majesty or the Honourable Company) should march from the Fort at day-light in garrison, leaving their arms piled in the grand parade under a small guard from each corps, there to await my further orders.

The Town-Major, the Commissary of Stores, and the Engineer, will remain in the Fort for the purpose of delivering it over to the troops whom I may appoint to the garrison.

The Engineer will take care to make the bridges, which had been partially broken down, passable for troops from both the Bangalore and Myfore sides.

Every accommodation will be afforded to the officers and men during the day for the removal of their baggage, and for the arrangement of their private affairs.

The Pledge and Address will be forwarded to the Honourable the Governor in Council so soon as the Fort shall be delivered over to my charge.

(Signed) H. DAVIS, Lieutenant-Colonel, Myfore.

N. B. The sick and wounded at present in hospital, European as well as Native, will remain in the Fort under charge of the Medical Staff; an arrangement will be made in the course of to-morrow for conducting the duties of the Medical Department.

(Signed) H. DAVIS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to express the great satisfaction derived by him from the accounts transmitted in your Letter, under date the 22d instant, of the offer which was made to you of the unconditional surrender of Seringapatam. That event is of the utmost importance at the present moment to the interests of this Government, and will greatly facilitate the final restoration of affairs.

It is the intention of the Government to postpone for the present the consideration of the punishment of the officers who have been engaged in the late seditious proceedings; but it is necessary that effectual precautions should be adopted in the mean time for the securing of the persons of those officers who have been concerned in the rebellion at Seringapatam. I am accordingly directed to desire that the senior officer of the Garrison, and the officers who were at the heads of corps, together with those who composed the Committee at Seringapatam, may be placed in close arrest, and that all the other officers may be placed under an arrest, and required to give a Pledge upon their honour that they will not leave the station assigned for their residence, nor make any attempt adverse to the interest or authority of the Government. The officers under close arrest will be kept at Seringapatam until further orders, and the remaining officers required to reside at whatever place in Myfore you may think proper to fix upon in communication with the Resident. Officers of His Majesty's service are to be placed in charge of the Artillery and Native Troops that were in Seringapatam at the time of its surrender. It will be necessary that the degree to which these troops willingly entered into the seditious proceedings of their officers should be ascertained before the clemency of the Government can with propriety be manifested towards them; and I am directed to request that you will forward a report to the Government, at the earliest practicable period of time, of the extent to which the Artillery and Native troops may be considered to have participated in the guilt of their officers. On the receipt of your report on this subject the Government will decide on the measures expedient to be adopted with respect to these troops; in the mean while they may be permitted to do duty under officers of His Majesty's service, with the exception of such as may have been particularly active in the rebellion, who are to be put under restraint.

You are requested to make such arrangements as may be practicable for the security of Seringapatam, and for the formation of a disposable field-force in Myfore. It will be desirable that the part of the 12th Regiment marching towards Myfore should be returned to Trichinopoly, if a respectable field-detachment can be formed in Myfore without their service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Fort St. George,
26th August 1809.

To A. Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1.—I have the honour to say, that since the conference which took place between Colonel Davis's Camp and the Fort, nothing material has happened.

2.—We have not been further molested in our quarter; every Ghaut on the Island, however, is crowded with guns, for the purpose either of repelling an attack from us, or supporting one against us.

316.

3.—The

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 43.Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

3.—The blockade of the Island still continues, and we endeavour by means of our Silladar Horse, and all our power, to prevent supplies of any kind from entering the Island; in this, as in every instance, I am ably assisted by the Dewan, whose zeal and attachment, if possible, increase my admiration; and gratitude for his support is beyond my power of expression.

4.—The detachment here he has supplied with ammunition; he has assisted Colonel Davis with four guns; and in short we have only to ask and to receive whatever is within his means.

5.—Mr. Sullivan has accompanied Colonel Davis to camp, to aid him in his communication with the natives, &c.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

Myfore,
16th August 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir, Fort St. George.
I have had the honour to receive your Letter of the 11th instant, with its several enclosures. I beg you will assure the honourable the Governor in Council that every attention shall be paid to his instruction, consistently with the preservation of the public interests committed to my charge in this quarter.

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit copy of a Letter which I considered it proper to address to Lieutenant Colonel Forbes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) HENRY DAVIS, Lieut. Col. Myfore.

Camp, near Ragaviah's Choultry,
August 16th, 1809.

To Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, commanding Malabar and Canara.

Sir,
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 12th instant, with its several enclosures.

Under the circumstances which you have stated, and from a consideration of the existing state of affairs in the Provinces under your command in Travancore and in the Southern Countries, I conceive it will be most eligible to await an answer to the reference which you have made to Government, with regard to the pledge, before I send you my instructions to move troops to Malabar. I perfectly agree with you in opinion, that tranquillity will be best preserved by permitting the Native Regiments to remain at their present stations.

Considering it probable that the affair which occurred here on the 11th may have been mistated and much exaggerated in the Provinces under your command, I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement of the affair as it actually occurred, which I request you will communicate to the Company's officers subject to your authority.

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS,
Lieut. Col. commanding Myfore.

Camp, near Ragaviah's Choultry,
August 16th, 1809.

So soon as the garrison of Seringapatam had manifested a decided disposition to set themselves up in opposition to the authority of Government, it became the bounden duty of the Civil and Military authorities in Myfore to prevent, by every practicable means, the garrison from receiving any accession of strength from their disaffected brethren in the neighbourhood. With this view the most decided orders were sent to the Native corps at Chittledroog, to prohibit their march without previous sanction from legal authority; this prohibition being disregarded, and the corps having moved in the direction of Seringapatam, a party of Myfore troops, under the command of Ramrow, a respectable officer of the Myfore Government was detached for the purpose of preventing the further advance of the battalions, and with instructions to tell the commanding officer of the penalty which would attend any attempt that he might make to persevere in his purpose; these instructions were repeatedly urged by Ramrow, but in vain, the battalions still continuing to advance; and on the 11th instant, when within a few miles of Seringapatam, the Silladar horse began their attack, and being afterwards joined by a party of His Majesty's 25th Dragoons, upwards of 250 deluded wretches fell a sacrifice to the treasonable obstinacy of their officers. About 800 men effected their escape into the Fort, with the whole of their European officers, Captain McIntosh excepted, who is now wounded and prisoner. It must be evident to every candid mind, that nothing but an inflexible determination on the part of the officers to carry into effect their criminal views could have occasioned the effusion of blood.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) H. DAVIS, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Myfore.

Private.

Dear Sir, Residence, 15th August.

The accompanying Letter was sent to me last night by Colonel Scott, and as, from its address, I suppose Sir George will not be displeased at my forwarding it, I have the pleasure to enclose it to you, for the purpose of being delivered to Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm.

From Colonel Davis's Letter of yesterday, or to-day, Government will perceive, that it is the resolution of the Fort gentry to hold out until the arrival of Lord Minto; and I regret that it is not in our power to make them change. A great many of the Chittledroog detachment

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 43.Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

detachment escaped into the Fort under cover of the guns; and that almost all the officers were saved in this manner, they having left their poor deluded men to their fate.

I am given to believe that the remaining Sepoys are greatly irritated at the deception which has been used towards them; and as a communication of their feelings will of course be made to the other two battalions in the Fort, some expectation may be indulged that a revolt against the Fort officers would ensue.

The Vaughn company has returned to that Fort, after an ineffectual attempt to go to Chittledroog.

No attempt has been made to-day upon the Myfore side, from the island; on that of the 13th Captain Turner was wounded, and some Sepoys killed.

The Dewan is staunch, and every assistance he has left is at our service.

I remain, yours obediently,
(Signed) A. H. COLE.

To Colonel Barclay, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 21st August, 1809.

Sir,
I am directed by the honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of the under-mentioned Letters from you, viz.

No. 1, Dated 15th August, to the Chief Secretary, enclosing a sealed Letter from the officers in Seringapatam to the Right honourable the Governor General.

No. 2, Dated the 15th instant, to my Address, enclosing Mr. superintending Surgeon Boswell's Letter to you.

No. 3, Dated the 15th instant, to my Address, enclosing lists of officers who had signed, and who refused to sign, the Declaration of the 26th July at Bednore and in Wynaud.

No. 4, Dated the 16th instant, to the Chief Secretary, enclosing copies of your correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes.

Sir George Barlow approves of your not sending any answer to the two Letters from Colonel Bell, alluded to in your Letter, No. 1.

A General Order has been published, exempting all medical officers from being called upon to sign the Declaration of the 20th July, and directing them to continue doing their duty; you will, no doubt, receive a copy of that Order.

I am directed to request that you will send me a copy of your division orders, removing the officers from the exercise of their military functions who have refused to sign the Declaration of the 26th July, and fill up the Staff-division situations which may have become vacant on that account, as well as appointing officers to do duty with corps, in order that the appointments may be confirmed by Government, and the nominations to corps by the officers commanding the Army.

Sir George Barlow is of opinion, that it will not be necessary to take any other steps towards the reduction of the mutineers at Seringapatam, than blockading the island, and cutting off all manner of supplies from the troops, and occasionally sending in Proclamations, or Letters addressed to the native officers, apprising them of the true situation of affairs, and offering pardon to such of them as may quit the place within periods to be limited by you.

Sir George Barlow has directed me to suggest to you, whether a situation without the reach of that from the island, either across the Nullah on the road to Chittledroog, or under the carriage to Hill*, would not be better calculated for that purpose than your present encampment; as you might, from either of those situations, be able to cut off any parties that may venture a considerable distance to forage or plunder. In considering such a step as this, however, it will be proper to keep in mind the possible consequence of bringing the native troops in your camp so near to the mutineers in Seringapatam for any considerable period.

It is expected that the troops of his Highness the Rajah of Myfore will be able to keep a complete blockade on the south side of the island.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Davis.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,
I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, two Letters sent me by Mr. Smith, Paymaster to the troops in Myfore.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) L. G. K. MURRAY,
Military Paymaster General.

Fort St. George, 16th August 1809,
Military Paymaster General's Office.

The Military Paymaster-General, Fort St. George.

Sir,
I have now the honour to forward a narrative of transactions respecting my department, which I request you will be pleased to lay before the honourable the Governor in Council.

I am not aware that under existing circumstances I could have acted with more effect. The secrecy observed on the part of the confederates at Seringapatam was such, that the acting Judge and Collector, notwithstanding his establishment of police and revenue Peons appeared equally ignorant of the proceedings then carrying on as myself, who had not the same means of information.

It is with exceeding regret I relate the seizure of the thirty thousand (30,000) Pagodas dispatched

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure

No. 43.

in

Gen. Letter,

Secret Dep.

10th Sept.

1809.

dispatched from Bellary, for my treasury, by a detachment sent from Seringapatam for the purpose. I was in hopes that the early information I gave of its probable route through Myfore, would have placed it beyond the probability of risk. Upon this subject, however, I can only speak by a report, as no official communication has reached me respecting it.

I have established my office at this place, but will be guided by events, and the opinion of the officer commanding the Division, as to the propriety of continuing here (or removing elsewhere,) where I am destitute of assistance for the discharge of the general duty, as my servants still continue prisoners at Seringapatam, and the occasional aid afforded me by the first Assistant in charge is merely adequate to the discharge of emergent duties.

I therefore hope that my inability to forward the customary Reports, and to reply to official Papers will be admitted.

Pay-Office, Myfore,

10th August 1809.

(Signed)

J. SMITH, Paymaster.

Narrative of transactions respecting the Pay-Office and Garrison Store Departments at Seringapatam, from the 29th July to the 3d August 1809, both inclusive.

July 29th.—In the course of the evening I received a Letter from Captain Cadell, Town-Major, desiring that I would immediately furnish the senior officer with the list of provision-stores under my charge; for, in a conversation with Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, I remarked, that as the officer commanding the Division was then in Garrison, it would be proper I received his instructions upon the subject; and without a communication with Lieutenant Colonel Davis, and his approval, I did not consider myself at liberty to comply with any requisition of the kind. Lieutenant-Colonel Bell remarked, that he commanded the Fort, and that nothing whatever would be allowed to leave Seringapatam without his orders; this I understood to comprehend treasure and public stores of every description.

July 30.—The occurrences of the two preceding days appearing of a nature which warranted that every precaution should be taken to prevent, in as much as practicable, any treasure from going into the Fort, I addressed the first Assistant in charge of Myfore Residency, requesting that he would retain for the present in his hands, the cash required by me for payment on 1st August; and I was confirmed in the adoption of such a measure, by learning in the course of the morning from the acting Collector, that his treasure had been stopped the night preceding at the Chungaul Ford, by a guard of Sepoys stationed there, who would not allow the Peons in charge to remove it from off the Island. I consulted with Lieut.-Col. Davis, commanding the Division, on the plan to be pursued for detaining thirty-thousand Pagodas expected from the Ceded Districts; and it was agreed that I should write to the first Assistant in charge of the Residency at Myfore, to issue orders for detaining the remittance in the Myfore territory. In pursuance of this I returned to the office, but when about to dispatch a Note to the above effect, I was informed by Captain Cadell, that the gates of the Fort were shut, and that no person was permitted to pass until further orders; about seven at night the gates were shut.

July 31.—Early this morning I addressed a Note to the first Assistant in charge at Myfore, respecting the treasure expected from the Ceded Districts, and in the course of the forenoon proceeded to Myfore, in conformity to orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Bell; on my return I received the following.

To the Paymaster, Seringapatam.

Sir,

Seringapatam, 31st July 1809.

I have been directed by the senior officer of the Garrison to inform you that he has deemed it advisable to order the guard over your Treasury, not to allow it to be opened without his (the senior officer's) positive orders.

I am directed to request that you will, as soon as possible, transmit to me, for the information of the senior officer, an account of the money now in your Treasury, and to be acquainted whether or not any part of it has been removed within the Fort, and to what place.

(Signed)

GEORGE CADELL, Town-Major.

To the Garrison-Storekeeper, Seringapatam.

Sir,

Seringapatam, 31st July 1809.

I am directed by the senior officer of the Garrison to request that you will give immediate directions for the empty granaries to be opened, as he wishes to examine them; and ascertain whether or not they will answer for the accommodation of the Native Troops.

(Signed)

GEORGE CADELL, Town-Major.

To the Garrison-Storekeeper, Seringapatam.

Sir,

Seringapatam, 31st July 1809.

As you are not in the office, and as it is necessary that the state of the empty granaries should be immediately ascertained, I have the honour to inform you that I have been ordered by the senior officer of the Garrison to call upon your head servant for the keys of the granaries, and direct him to order the public servants attached to your Department to attend there immediately.

(Signed)

GEORGE CADELL, Town-Major.

To the Paymaster, Seringapatam.

Sir,

Seringapatam, 31st July 1809.

As you are not in your office, and as it is absolutely necessary that the detachment of His Majesty's 80th Regiment should be immediately supplied with three hundred Star Pagodas, I have the honour to inform you that I have been ordered by the senior officer of the Garrison to direct your head servant to deliver that sum to Ensign Herlong, of His Majesty's 80th Regiment, whose receipt for the same is to be lodged in the Treasury.

(Signed)

GEORGE CADELL, Town-Major.

To the Garrison Storekeeper, Seringapatam.

Sir,

Seringapatam, 31st July 1809.

As your head servant has refused to deliver up the keys of the public granaries without your permission, and as you are not within the Garrison, I have been ordered by the senior officer of the Garrison to take them and open the granaries.

(Signed)

GEORGE CADELL, Town-Major.

My reply.

Lieutenant Colonel Bell, Seringapatam.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on my way to the office I received several Letters from Captain George Cadell, Town-Major, by which I remark that in consequence of orders received from the senior officer of the Garrison, a guard has been placed over my cash chest, which is not to be opened without his (the senior officer's) positive orders. I have also to remark that Captain Cadell states the granaries were forcibly seized on the refusal of my servant to deliver up the keys, during my absence on public business.

I request you will be pleased to inform me, by what authority and upon what grounds such steps have been taken, that I may act accordingly.

I beg to observe that my public servants are now under restraint; and that Rungapah Naick, my head assistant and superintendent, is placed under the immediate charge of a Sepoy, who is instructed on no account whatever to allow him to leave the office, by this means preventing him from taking any sustenance, as the rules of his religion prohibit his eating under certain circumstances.

I request an immediate reply.

(Signed)

J. SMITH, Paymaster, and G. S.

Pay-office, 2 P. M. 31st July 1809.

About six o'clock the same evening Captain Cadell and Captain S. De Havilland called at the Pay-office, and informed me that they were instructed by a Board of Officers to state that my Letter of that date to Lieutenant Colonel Bell would be taken into consideration, and replied to the following day. They desired to be furnished with a list of the coins composing the treasure on hand, which I refused, and assigned as my reason that I knew of no authority with which they were vested for requiring such a statement. Upon this Captain De Havilland observed to Captain Cadell, "We may as well take it away (the treasure) at once," "No, no," said Captain Cadell. I begged I might be present when the money was counted, "certainly," said Captain De Havilland, "and you shall have a receipt for it." I then informed these officers my intention to seal up all the Papers of my Department, and put a stop to public business, as Lieutenant-Colonel Bell and the other officers at Seringapatam disabled me from discharging the duties of my appointment, by having taken possession of my cash-chest, and placing my servants under restraint. I requested they would state my head servant was kept a prisoner, and understood from them that it was in consequence of his refusing to surrender the keys of the Granaries, when ordered to deliver them up by the senior officer. I observed that the servant was not to blame, as he acted agreeably to my positive instructions.

1st August.—About noon Captain Cadell called with a written Paper to the following effect: the officers of the Garrison understanding that Rungapah has acted by your particular orders in refusing the keys of the Granary, have directed that he shall be immediately released, and will be much obliged to you if you will continue to execute the duties of your office as usual, when every attention will be paid to your situation.

I remarked that the Paper was not signed; Captain Cadell said he had called upon me by order of a Board of Officers. I knew of no such authority, requested he would allow me a copy of the Paper, to which he assented; but upon my having copied it, said he must first have the permission of the officers. I returned the original and copy. Captain Cadell desired I would say what my intentions were respecting my situation; I observed that while under such restraint as at present, I cannot conduct the business of my Department; I therefore intend to remove my office and all my papers from the Fort, to a place where I can unimpeded carry on the duties of my situation, which are not confined to Seringapatam, but comprehend the whole of the Myfore territory where Company's troops are now posted. Upon this Captain Cadell left me, with the intention, I understand, of communicating what I had mentioned to the officers of the Garrison; about two o'clock the following was brought me.

316.

The

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure

No. 43.

in

Gen. Letter,

Secret Dep.

10th Sept.

1809.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
in
Gen. Letter.
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

The officers in the Garrison most particularly request that Mr. Smith will continue to execute his functions as Paymaster, &c. to the station.
He may be assured that every attention and politeness will be shewn him.

Replied to Lieutenant-Colonel John Bell, Seringapatam,

Sir,

The Letter I had the honour to address you yesterday remains unanswered. As you have not been pleased to assign any cause for the forcible seizure of the granaries under my charge, and for placing a guard over my Treasury (which I was not permitted to approach without special orders from the senior officer, whom I consider to be you) a Note, of which the following is a copy, was this moment put into my hands:

The officers in the Garrison most particularly request that Mr. Smith will continue to execute his functions as Paymaster, &c. to the station.

He may be assured that every attention and politeness will be shewn him.

Seringapatam, 1st August 1809.

It is no longer a secret that the power lodged in the hands of the officers of this Garrison by Government has been opposed to the Orders of that Government. I am therefore summoned by that duty and obedience which I owe to legally constituted authorities to withdraw from the garrison.

It is expedient that I carry with me the whole of my Official Papers, my Cash-Book, and the contents of the Honourable Company's Cloth Godown; such other bulky articles as cannot be easily removed, I request I may receive acknowledgments for; and as it is probable that instructions have been given to stop all articles at the Fort-Gates, I beg that the whole of the above mentioned be passed beyond the territories of this place, and in charge of my public servants, without any molestation, as soon as carriage can be procured.

I request to be favoured with an early reply.

(Signed)

J. SMITH, Paymaster, and G. S.

Pay-Office, past 2 P. M.
1st August 1809.

Lieutenant Colonel Bell, Seringapatam.

Sir,

I have once more the honour to address you, to state that in half-an-hour from this date I intend leaving the Fort, carrying with me a few of my Public Papers, such only as are indispensably required for conducting the duties of my appointment independent of this Garrison; the whole of the rest of my Papers, and all the Company's property, with several deposits made by private persons of such plate as I intend shall remain here; and my servants will give you an account particular.

Pay-Office, 1 P. M.
2d August 1809.

(Signed)

J. SMITH, Paymaster, and G. S.

[No answer was returned.]

2d August.—I remained at the Office during this forenoon, in expectation of a reply to my Letters addressed Colonel Bell, as follows:

No. 9.—Proceeded to Myfore by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Davis.

3d. August.—Anxious to secure the Office Papers, and to receive a reply to my many applications, I went to the Fort about 2 P. M. and, after having been stopped by the sentinel posted at the aqueduct bridge leading to the Fort, was at length permitted to proceed, when I was again stopped at the Myfore Gate Guard by the officer on duty, Lieutenant Smith, of the 2d battalion 10th regiment, N. I., who produced an Order written by Major Frieze of the Artillery, which prohibited me from passing to Myfore Residency, or to the Fort of Seringapatam; thus confining me to the small space of ground between the great and little Cauvery, at this time very considerably swelled. I requested permission to address Lieutenant-Colonel Bell; and wait his reply at the Guard-Room, to which Lieutenant Smith assented. I wrote the following:

Mr. Smith, Paymaster and Garrison Storekeeper, Myfore Division, begs to acquaint Lieutenant Colonel Bell that he is so far on his way to his house in the Fort, and requests a reply to the many Letters Mr. Smith has written on the subject of the papers of the Pay and Garrison Store Department, and which Mr. Smith had left yesterday evening ready to be dispatched for Myfore. Mr. Smith also begs to be informed what resolutions have been entered upon respecting the servants of his Department now under restraint.

Mr. Smith was about dispatching his clothes, papers, and some of his horses, about an hour ago, to Myfore, but the sentinel posted at the Pariapatam Bridge would not admit a passage for them. Mr. Smith hopes that Colonel Bell will explicitly reply to the above circumstance, and say how far Mr. Smith may consider himself at liberty to carry away such horses and effects as he may require from off the island; and whether Mr. Smith will in future be prohibited from visiting Mr. Smith's house, or sending servants for such articles as may be required.

(Reply.)

Myfore Gate Guard.

Lieutenant Colonel Bell is surprised to find Mr. Smith is ignorant of the state of this Garrison.

Major

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 43.
in
Gen. Letter
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Major Freize, who had arrived at the guard-room previous to the reply being received, informed me that I must return to my house. That evening I passed a rope to the opposite bank of the river, and carried across the few public papers in my possession; early the next morning I followed, and reached the Residency at Myfore.
Pay-office, Myfore, 10th August 1809. (Signed) J. SMITH, Paymaster.

My Dear Sir,

Fort St. George, 22d August 1809.

I received your Letter of the 15th last night, and Sir George Barlow's permission. I forwarded Lieut. Col. Scott's Letter to Col. Malcolm immediately.

I have received the Letters from Col. Davis which you allude to.

A perfect knowledge of the unfair conduct of the officers of the Chittledroog battalions towards their unfortunate men cannot fail to open the eyes of the latter to the real state of affairs, and that must influence the other troops in Seringapatam.

You have not explained what prevented the Paugher Company from reaching Chittledroog.

Your Letter of the 15th is the only one received which mentions the fall in which Capt. Turner was wounded.

Honourable A. H. Cole.

(Signed)

I remain, &c.

R. BARCLAY, Military Secretary.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I assembled the whole of the Native officers belonging to the cavalry and infantry regiments in my camp this morning, and explained to them, with the greatest attention, the proceedings which are carrying on in different parts of the Coast Army.

2. I distinctly pointed out to them that the European officers were busied in fomenting and exciting rebellious projects, by which they hoped to obtain benefits for themselves alone; that any improvement in the situation of the Native soldiers or officers did not enter into their calculations; that their audacious attempts would soon fail for the want of money; and that inevitable ruin must ultimately attend every Sepoy who dared to espouse their cause in the field, or who countenanced it by refusing to act in support of the Government against them. The officers admitted the truth of my statements, and the correctness of my conclusions. I then mentioned to them the report which had been made to me by Lieut. Col. Gibbs of their conduct and speeches on the 11th (as stated in my Letter of the 12th) they replied that not a Sepoy in the whole Army would hesitate to fight on the side of the Government if the real circumstances were made known to them; but that the greatest pains had been taken to delude them, and that in some instances success had attended their endeavours.

3. Upon this I asked the officers if they would fight against the troops in the Fort, in the event of their coming out to attack us. The officers answered unanimously, and without hesitation, that they should look upon the people in the Fort in the same light with other enemies of the state, and beat them as much. Sir G. Barlow will perceive by this statement, that as far as solemn assertions will go, I am secure as to the disposition of the Native troops with this force; and I am willing to believe that the declaration made by them to Col. Gibbs arose more from their ignorance of the real state of things than from any predetermined unwillingness to do their duty.

4. The very unsatisfactory conduct evinced by the detachment of Artillery which accompanied this force from Bangalore has induced me to order the greater number of them to return to that station. I have retained eight men under solemn assurances of future good conduct.

5. Nothing of consequence has occurred in this vicinity during the last two days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp, near Choultry,
17th August 1809.

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Myfore.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to forward a Letter from the senior Subadar of the 3d company of the 2d battalion 3d regt. N. I. lately stationed at Nundydroog, which I beg you will lay before the Officer commanding the Army in Chief.

Camp, near Ragaviah's Choultry,
17th August 1809.

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Myfore.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Davis, commanding in Myfore Division of the Army.

Honoured Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a Letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and request it may be transmitted to him, to be laid before the honourable Governor in Council, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I am very much concerned to report to you on the 2d instant, that Major J. Welsh, and other European officers of the 2d battalion 3d regiment N. I. having passed the treasures to
316. Government,

[No. 2. F.]
Enclosure
No. 43.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

42

PAPERS relating to

Government, which circumstances I mentioned in the enclosed Letter to the Adjutant-General, and hope will please to perceive it.

Nundydroog,
12th August 1809.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SHAIK ESMAULL, Subidar,
2d batt. 3d reg. N. I. Grenadier company.

P. S. I write by hurrynefs—if it any mistake, excuse—besides I cannot get good paper here—Shaik Homed Jemadar who accompanies with us.*

* Sic Orig.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Honoured Sir,

I have the honour to inform you of the perfidious conduct pursued by Major James Welsh, and other European officers, of the 2d battalion 3d regiment N. I. to the Government of Fort St. George.

On the 2d instant having desired me to send for all the Native officers under his command, and for which I did agreeably to his directions, after the commanding officer said, and that I will mention, and of the circumstances to you and other Native officers, for which all the Native officers should obey or not, then we answered, and we will obey according to your orders.

Sic Orig.

On the 3d instant who sent some provisions, &c. to the Hill Fort, and in the same day evening at 6 o'clock the commanding officer requested to order on readiness to march the flank companies from barracks to the Hill Fort; at the same time a party was halted under charge of Lieutenant Walker in the Bangalore road; when I asked that officer for what purpose that party allotted here, then he answered, some European regiment coming to Ketch, and therefore watching here presently who took his party, and ordered me to gather up all the private, and will be immediately to the Hill Fort, when the party went inside; then I sent for the guard Havildar of the 1st gate, and we told him not be find if any European troops come to here against the our corps European officer; and more, we told the guard Havildar not be make any trouble because means of the and another same as brother, and we must not conceal to Government bread; if we do such bad conduct against the King's troops then we are all a suddenly go to the Hill the moment I been to the commanding officer; then he ordered to take care of this night.

Sic Orig.

On the 4th, early in the morning, Major Welsh opened the magazine Godown to prepare the guns to fire against the European regiment; soon as understood this contents, I have told to all the Native officers the above conduct. The Native officers entreat me to report to the commanding officer must not against King's party, agreeable that I been to Major Welsh, and I told him we not against for any matter to the Government.

The commanding officer and others soon as informed by me they are all come down instantly on what day. Commanding officer Major Welch sent for Boodding Subdiar who asked him how this subject was D by Shaik Elinaull Subidar or private—he answered for his question this was passed by Subidar Shaik Elinaull and Gallam Moodeen, Native Adjutant.

Sic Orig.

On the 6th, Major Welsh the commanding officer ordered for parade the evening, and when every European officer take out their regimental drefs in front of the parade and went to their quarters, and after I with Native officers been to visit the gentlemen their commanding officer did angry upon me—except all Native officers, not you, should to come my quarters, for which I answered, Sir, what I did to you their commanding officer told me you did every thing, therefore we lose our commission better behalf, doubt he stay before my face, suddenly I went away.

The Boodding Subdiar to whom Major Welsh says, Subidar, you are a good soldier, and I like you very much; however, I will perfectly inquire him, when I return back, by thank of God, some time.

Of the 7th, Major Welsh, Captain Lieutenant Stevenson, Lieutenants Walker, Tagg, and Dawson, all the gentlemen went to Bangalore, who delivered the corps command to Boodding Subidar, as senior officer. Honoured Sir, now I am great fear to lose my commission about it; your honour will be pleased to state our commissions, we are all slaves to the Government.

Sic Orig.

I therefore beg leave to submit this to his excellency the Commander in Chief, to be laid before the honourable the Governor in Council, to represent the commission. I am very ready to do you all the service as you commands; if it any mistake in it, excuse, and I cannot get good paper. Shaik Homed Jemadar who accompanies with our.

Nundydroog,
12th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) SHAIK ESMAULL,
Subidar, 2d batt. 3d Reg. N. I. Grenadier Company.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Davis.

Sir,

The state of affairs at present appears to render it advisable that the arrangement formerly prescribed with respect to the movement of the disposable troops in Malabar towards Travancore should be resumed. The disposition manifested by the officers at Hyderabad, which seems to have resulted from the refusal of the men to join in their places, will render the force proceeding to the Ceded Districts adequate to the preservation of the public interests in the Southern Dominions, which the troops under your immediate orders, and 300 of His Majesty's 12th regiment now on their march to Seringapatam, appear to be sufficient to keep in

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

43

in check the Garrison of Seringapatam; and to oppose any refractory corps which may enter Myfore for the purpose of effecting a junction with that Garrison. The authority of Government in Travancore, where there is a large proportion of Native Troops, appears to require more support than at any other point; and although it is probable that the respectable detachment under the command of Colonel Wilkinson, together with the reinforcements which General Maitland will have sent to Quilon, will secure the establishment of the public authority in Travancore, it is still desirable to omit no suitable means of securing the accomplishment of that object. The considerations induce the Government to request that you will exercise your discretion in ordering Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes to move towards Travancore, with whatever force can be spared from the duties of Malabar, after the Orders of Government of the 26th ult. shall have been carried into effect in the latter Province.

The Governor in Council entirely approves of the measures which you adopted towards the Garrison of Seringapatam, and he requests that the Fort may be kept in the strictest state of blockade that may be practicable.

The Governor in Council regrets extremely the unfortunate fate of the Native Troops that advanced from Chittledroog; and as it is of importance that it should be fully ascertained whether they were ignorant of the real designs of their officers, he requests that you employ every means in your power to learn whether the information given by the serjeant is correct.

The Governor in Council leaves it entirely to your discretion to regulate the movements of the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, by the advices which you may receive from Colonel Wilkinson and Lieutenant-Colonel the honourable P. Stuart.

Fort St. George,
23d August 1809.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1.—I have great satisfaction in reporting to you for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the officers of the two companies of the 15th Regiment who were left at Chittledroog, have tendered their allegiance to Government; no intelligence has reached me of the intentions of two companies of the 8th Regiment, who were also left at Chittledroog; but I have every reason to think that they will follow the good example set them by the officers of the 15th.

Lieutenant Bateman, commanding a company at Paughur has also signed the required Pledge.

2.—A Sepoy, whom I yesterday dispatched to procure intelligence from the Fort, reports that he had a conference with a Havildar, of the 19th regiment, on picket near the Fort bridge, from whom he learnt that the Sepoys in the Fort receive three pagodas a month, and that they have been repeatedly sworn; the Havildar also gave the Sepoy to understand that the greater part of the 19th would be happy to quit the Fort if they could do so with impunity; but that the 15th and the artillery are staunch to the cause in which they are engaged and determined to abide by their officers to the last.

Camp, near Ragaviah's Choultry,
18th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) HENRY DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Myfore.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1.—I have this day received a communication from the Resident at Hyderabad, informing me that the officers of the subsidiary force there have all signed the Test, and thrown themselves on the mercy of Government.

2.—Captain Sydenham enclosed to me an Address from the force at Hyderabad to Colonel Bell and their brother officers at Seringapatam, entreating them to adopt a like measure; and he informs me that Letters of equal import have been circulated among all the troops under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

3.—As I am not aware of the full intentions of Government relative to the refractory Garrison of Seringapatam, whose proceedings have been marked by outrage and opposition of a most traitorous and insidious nature, it is not my intention to forward to Colonel Bell and his officers the request of the Hyderabad force, until I shall be authorized by the orders of my Government so to do; nor shall I hold further communication with Colonel Bell and his Garrison, unless on terms of unconditional submission, on their part, to the mandates of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

4.—I have since the pleasure in congratulating Government on the fidelity evinced by the Native Troops under Colonel Davis's command; and I am happy in stating that I continue to receive every cordial and efficient aid from the Dewan, and that the confidence which has ever marked the conduct of the Myfore Government towards that of the Honourable Company, never existed in higher perfection than at this present period.

Myfore,
18th August 1809

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) A. H. COLE,
1st Assist. in charge.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 43.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1.—I have peculiar pleasure in announcing that His Majesty's loyal Troops took possession of Seringapatam this morning, while the repentant malcontents retired after having peaceably surrendered up all their arms.

2.—The honourable the Governor in Council may, perhaps, consider that Colonel Davis and myself have been too tenacious and harsh in insisting upon a surrender of the arms of the Sepoys, but an example was absolutely necessary, and the evacuation of the Fort by its mutinous Garrison with their arms and the honours of war could not certainly have produced the effect desired.

3.—I have the honour to enclose for the information of Government, a copy of a threatening request of the officers in the Fort, yesterday transmitted through Captains De Havilland and Cadell, on their having received information that we were determined to disarm their misguided Sepoys. Colonel Davis's reply was at once moderate and decisive. He said the Sepoys should neither be insulted nor inconvenienced; but that he must insist on an unconditional surrender of their arms.

4.—Should it be the wish of the honourable the Governor in Council to re-admit these Sepoys to favour, his condescension will be doubly appreciated, while his authority will have been supported in the highest degree; and I therefore cannot avoid anticipating the approbation of my Government, on the conduct of the commanding officer and myself in this instance.

5.—It may be considered presumptuous in me to remark upon the conduct of Colonel Davis throughout the late trying scenes. I cannot, however, forbear to add my humble meed of applause in favour of a friend and officer to whose firmness, ability, and cordial co-operation with this Government, the honourable the Governor in Council must principally attribute the downfall of rebellion in this division.

6.—Respecting the Dewan, situated as I have been, without even a commission of authority from my Government to render me of consequence in his eyes, I must ever feel the greatest admiration and gratitude for his undeviating and zealous support at a most unprecedented period, on every point connected with the welfare of the Government which I have accidentally had the honour to represent.

7.—I hope I may be pardoned for intruding in this place the expression of my great obligations to Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Ingledew, the *only* gentlemen in the Resident's family who have firmly supported me in the cause of Government; the former has been assiduously employed in aid of Colonel Davis (as well as myself) on the succession of part of that officer's staff; while the latter, in addition to every assistance which he could afford to me, has kindly taken upon himself the conduct of the Department of Agent for public Cattle, until Government shall be pleased to nominate an officer of their own selection to that important charge.

Myfore,

23d August 1809.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

N. B. Colonel Davis took the personal command of Seringapatam this morning.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Having understood from Captains De Havilland and Cadell, that the only terms you and the honourable A. Cole are authorized to listen to from us, are an unconditional surrender of this Fort; and that, in consequence, it is your intention that the Garrison should march out as soon as practicable, *leaving their arms* behind them; and having pledged ourselves to obey all Orders from Government, we are ready to evacuate the Fort; but at the same time we beg leave to represent to you the impossibility on our part of disarming the troops in Garrison, situated as we at present are. If we were to attempt such a measure, it would be attended with the most serious consequences, as well to the public as to individuals, as the first step on their part would be plunder, and after that it is difficult to say where their fury might end. We, therefore, must earnestly entreat that the corps may be allowed to march *out with their arms*, in different directions, we pledging ourselves upon our most sacred honour for the correctness of their conduct, until the pleasure of Government may be known.

Should the accompanying Pledge on our part as commanding corps not be deemed sufficient, the whole of the officers in Garrison are ready to subscribe for the orderly conduct of their respective corps. We are induced to propose this measure to your favourable consideration, as, in our minds, most conducive to the public good; and also from our feelings for the troops who have only obeyed their officers. Without, perhaps, understanding the merits of the late unfortunate events, and under such sentiments, we would prefer suffering any punishment personally, rather than that any part of it, or any disgrace, should fall on them.

(Signed) J. Bell, Lieut.-Col. Artillery.—Robert Munro, Lieut.-Col. commanding 2d battalion 10th Regiment.—F. K. Aiskill, Captain in charge, 1st battalion 15th Regiment, N. I.—E. Edwards, Captain in charge, 1st battalion 8th Regiment N. I.

Seringapatam,
22d August 1809.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

A. H. COLE,
1st Assistant in charge.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 43.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

We, the undersigned officers in command of corps, do hereby declare, in the most solemn manner, upon our word of honour, that if the officers and men are allowed to retain their arms, we will be responsible to the utmost of our power for their behaviour, and the most implicit obedience will be paid to the Orders of Government.

(Signed) J. Bell, Lieut.-Col. Artillery.—Robert Munro, Lieut.-Col. commanding 2d battalion 15th Regiment.—D. C. Kenny, Major, commanding 2d battalion 10th Regiment.—F. K. Aiskill, Captain in charge, 1st battalion 15th Regiment N. I.—E. Edwards, Captain in charge, 1st battalion 8th Regiment N. I.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Mr. Cole's Letter of yesterday will have apprized the honourable the Governor in Council that it was my intention to take possession of the Fort of Seringapatam this morning, in the event of obedience being rendered by the Garrison to the Orders which I had issued for its evacuation; a copy of which Orders was transmitted to you yesterday with Mr. Cole's Letter.

I have now great satisfaction in reporting to you for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, that those Orders have been minutely fulfilled; the whole of the Garrison, European and Native, having marched this morning from the Fort to the Sepoy Barracks on the Island, without their arms, where they now await my further instructions.

So soon as intelligence reached me from the superintending Engineer, Captain De Havilland, and the Town-Major, Captain Cadell, that the Fort was completely evacuated, I proceeded with a Squadron of His Majesty's 25th dragoons, and three companies of His Majesty's 59th regiment from the Mysore side, and took possession of it. I was soon afterwards joined by four companies of the 59th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, who had advanced by my orders from the Bangalore side. The remainder of the 59th will enter the Fort to-morrow morning; and I have ordered the 25th dragoons and the 5th regiment of cavalry to encamp on the Glacis.

I have particular pleasure in informing the honourable the Governor in Council, that this affair has been conducted without the occurrence of a disorderly proceeding; and my praise is certainly due to the officers for the attention which they have paid on this occasion to the conduct of the men under their command.

It is my intention to order the whole of the late Garrison to quit the Island at an early hour on the 25th; to separate the battalions; to march them to different places at the distance of ten or twelve miles from hence; and to permit the officers to accompany the men, upon their pledging their sacred word of honour to remain quiet themselves, and to do their utmost to keep their men so, until I shall receive instructions from the honourable the Governor in Council for their future disposal.

I most earnestly entreat that I may be favoured with the commands of Government on this point at an early period, as it is extremely desirable that these men should quit the Mysore territory as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose.

I have considered it proper to order the issue of a month's pay to the troops lately in Garrison, as a measure the most likely to prevent them from attempting the plunder of the Fort, or of the houses of his Highness the Rajah, and the Dewan, in which property to a large amount is lodged.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs has been appointed to command the Fort and Island of Seringapatam until further orders. The Garrison will consist, for the present, of His Majesty's 39th regiment, the 25th dragoons, and the 5th Cavalry; when affairs are a little more settled I shall bring in the 1st battalion of the 3d regiment Native Infantry, on whose fidelity and good conduct I am inclined to place much confidence.

I cannot conclude this Dispatch without earnestly recommending the Sepoys who have been engaged in the late disorders to the favorable consideration and to the clemency of the honourable the Governor in Council; that they have been culpable I cannot deny; but I am persuaded that the steadfast adherence which they have manifested to the cause of their officers has arisen from a mistaken principle of duty; as they were confessedly ignorant of the real state of things; and as the greatest pains have been taken to keep them so, I am inclined to think that the honourable the Governor in Council will consider them more as objects deserving pity than punishment.

It is by no means my intention to recommend that these men should be retained in the service; but, on their dismissal, that *something* should be done to keep them from a state of immediate penury and want.

The painful and distressing scene which has lately occupied the attention of the public authorities in this quarter being now brought to a conclusion, I must again beg leave to call the attention of the honourable the Governor in Council, to the very able support and assistance which have been afforded me by Mr. Cole, from its first commencement to its termination. To the harmony and confidence which have subsisted between us throughout these unhappy troubles I greatly, and indeed altogether, attribute the success which the cause of Government, and of all legitimate authority has met with in the division of Mysore. The meritorious conduct of the Dewan has already attracted the attention of the honourable the Governor in Council; it only remains for me to add, that nothing could have been more firm, more zealous, or of greater utility in forwarding the interests of our country.

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit the Pledge of Allegiance to the Governor of Fort St. George, and an Address to the Right honourable the Governor General, signed by the Officers lately of this Garrison.

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS, Lieut.-Col. commanding Mysore.

N. B. The amount of the Native force lately in Garrison is very nearly 3,000 men.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 43,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, commanding the Forces in Myfore.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you the Address and Declarations of the Officers of this Garrison, intimated to you yesterday by Captains De Havilland and Cadell, which I request may be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. BELL, Lieut.-Col. senior Officer.

To his Excellency the Right honourable G. Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c.

My Lord,

We, the Officers undersigned, composing the Garrison of Seringapatam, impressed with a sense of the dangers that threaten the country, and not less actuated by those pure sentiments of loyalty and patriotism we have never departed from, rejoice at the opportunity now afforded us to assure your Lordship of those feelings, and to convey to your Excellency an unequivocal proof of them.

We have received, through the honourable A. H. Cole, Acting Resident at Myfore, a communication from Captain Thomas Sydenham, the Resident at Hyderabad, purporting, "that our brother officers composing that Force have come to a resolution of taking no further steps, and have pledged themselves to abide implicitly by your Lordship's decision on your Excellency's justice, wisdom, and clemency; and earnestly appealing to your Lordship's generosity to grant them and those concerned in the late unhappy events a general amnesty."

We were induced to refuse our signatures to the Declaration of the 26th July last from the state of alarm we were then in, occasioned by the manner in which that Paper was tendered to us by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis; the various reports then prevalent; and the horrible prospect open to us of being shortly employed against our brother officers (many of them our relations).

We now come forward to offer to your Excellency that pledge of our duty and attachment to our King and Country, (from which we have never swerved) the moment we have learned that we cannot be employed in the manner above-mentioned, so repugnant to humanity and to the feelings of a British soldier: and we now, in conjunction with the officers of the Hyderabad Force, rely with confidence upon your Lordship's justice, wisdom, and moderation, to grant to us and to all who have been concerned in the late unhappy events a general amnesty.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Robt Munro, Lieut. Col. 2d batt. 15th regt.; J. W. Freese, Major; J^a Bate, Artillery; Andrew Mac Dowell, Major, 15th regt.; D. V. Kenny, 2d batt. 19th regt.; W. G. Pearse, Capt. Lieut. 1st batt. artillery; Geo^c Cadwell, Capt.; Geo^c Briff, Lieut. artillery; B. Mackintosh, Lieut. artillery; T. Birt, Lieut. artillery; De-
wille, Lieut. F. W. 1st batt. artillery; David Scott, Surgeon, 1st batt.; A. P. Russell, Ensign; A. Bell, Ensign; H. Stuart, Lieut. F. W. 1st batt. artillery; A. Crawford, Lieut. F. W. 1st batt. artillery; D. Carstairs, Lieut. 1st batt. 1st regt.; H^r Swain, Lieut. and Adj. 1st batt. 8th regt. N. I.; H. Wahab, Lieut. 2d batt. 19th regt. N. I.; H. De Havilland, Lieut.; A. Denny, Lieut. 8th regt. N. I.; C^a Bishop, Capt. 2d batt. 19th regt.; J^a C. Hundis; S. H. Jones, Surgeon; D. Donalson; Will^m Peyton; J. Baker, Lieut. 1st batt. 8th regt.; S. Mansell, Ensign, 2d batt. 19th regt.; H. R. King, Ensign, 2d batt. 19th regt.; F. K. Aiskell, Capt. 15th regt.; J. Turner, Capt. 15th regt.; E. S. Patishall, Lieut. 1st batt. 15th regt.; P. Addison, 8th regt.; G. Mather, Assistant Surgeon, 2d batt. 15th regt.; J^a Hurne, Ensign; C. Snell, Ensign, 15th regt.; E. Crafter, Ensign, 1st batt. 15th regt.; W. Eyles, Ensign, 1st batt. 15th regt.; S. Townsend, Lieut. 2d batt. 15th regt.; C. Charlesworth, Ensign, 2d batt. 15th regt.; J. Napier, Lieut. and Adj. 2d batt. 15th regt.; A. Limond, Capt. 15th regt.; E. Edwards, Capt. 1st batt. 8th regt.; A. M^c Cormick, Ensign, 2d batt. 15th regt. N. I.; H. R. Cazalet, Ensign, 1st batt. artillery; H. Degraives, Lieut. 1st batt. 8th regt. N. I.; J^a Noble, Lieut. 2d batt. 15th regt.; E. T. Heligame, Ensign, 1st batt. 15th regt. N. I.

We, the undersigned officers of the honourable Company's Service do, in the most solemn manner, declare, upon our word of honour as British officers, that we will obey the Orders and support the authority of the honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions which we hold from that Government.

(Signed) F. Munro, Lieut. Col. 2d batt. 15th regt.; J. W. Freese, Major, 1st batt. artillery; Andrew M^c Dowell, Major, 15th regt.; D. C. Kenny, Major, 2d batt. 19th regt.; H. De Havilland, Capt. S. E.; Geo. Cadwell, Capt. Town-
Major; W. G. Pearse, Capt. Lieut. 1st batt. artillery; J. Arnons, Ensign, artillery; A. Limond, Capt.; T. Birt, Lieut. artillery; E. Watchall, Lieut. and acting Adj. 1st batt. 15th regt.; J. L. Williams, Lieut. 1st batt. 15th regt.; H. S. Swain, Lieut. and Adj. 1st batt. 8th regt. N. I.; J. Briggs, Lieut. artillery; S. Townsend, Lieut. 2d batt. 15th regt.; G. Mather, Surgeon, 2d batt. 15th regt.; A. Denny, Lieut. 1st batt. 8th regt.; W. Eyles, Ensign, 1st batt. 15th regt. N. I.; T. H. Aiskill, Capt. 1st batt. 15th regt. N. I.; E. Crafter, Ensign, 1st batt. 15th regt.; C. Charlesworth, Ensign, 2d batt. 15th regt. N. I.; A. Crawford
Lieut

Lieut. F. W. 1st batt. artillery; Ofw^d Kennin, Lieut. 2d batt. 1st regt. N. I.; A. Bell, Ensign, doing duty with artillery; R. Rolleston, Lieut. 2d batt. 15th regt.; J. Hurne, Ensign, 2d batt. 15th regt.; H. Kent, Lieut. 2d batt. 15th regt.; W. Wahab, Lieut. and Adj. 2d batt. 19th regt. N. I.; J. Michall, Lieut. 2d batt. 19th regt. N. I.; C. Bishop, Capt. 2d batt. 19th regt.; J. C. Hurdis, Capt. 2d batt. 19th regt.; W. H. Ridding, Lieut. 2d batt. 19th regt.; J. H. Jones, Surgeon; D. Donald, Lieut.; W. Payton, Ensign; H. K. King, Ensign, 2d batt. 19th regt.; J. H. Baker, Lieut. 1st batt. 8th regt. N. I.; S. Addison, 8th regt.; S. Mansell, Ensign, 19th regt. N. I.; J. D. Brown; W. H. Loftie, Capt. N. I.; J. Scarran, Surgeon; C. Limmon, Assistant Surgeon; S. M. Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon; Charles Snell, Ensign, 18th regt.; J. Turner, 15th regt.; J. Napier, Lieut. 15th regt.; E. Edwards, Capt. 1st batt. 8th regt.; A. M^c Cormick, Ensign, 15th regt.; H. R. Cazalet, Ensign, 1st batt. artillery; H. Degraives, Lieut. 1st batt. 8th regt.; J. Noble, Lieut. 2d batt. 15th regt. N. I.; E. F. Heligame, Ensign, 1st batt. 15th regt. N. I.

Seringapatam, 21st August 1809.

Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I consider it a duty which I owe to myself to remark upon the following expression in the Address to the Right honourable the Governor General from the officers in Garrison here; occasioned by "manner in which that Paper was tendered to us by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis."

After I had offered the Pledge to the Officers, and before I separated from them, they declared, in the warmest and even in the most affectionate terms, the sense they entertained of the conduct which I had observed on that occasion. This declaration was followed up by a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, concluded in the warmest terms of approbation. Captain Webster, late Assistant Adjutant-General, was present, and can vouch for the authority of this statement.

I have, &c.

Seringapatam, August 23d.

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1.—Every thing continues tranquil; and the disarmed troops will, by to-morrow, have all marched from the Island.

2.—The officers, dreading the effect which their duplicity may have on the minds of their deluded native soldiers, are, I understand, under the greatest apprehension. They, however, deserve to suffer, rather as their present obedience proceeds entirely from necessity, and by no means from choice; for had they a hope of support from the Hyderabad or any other Force, they would not have submitted until compelled.

3.—I am happy to report that we have escaped being plundered; and I am in hopes of recovering the greater portion of the grain belonging to the Circar, which has been pillaged during the reign of rebellion and outrage.

4.—Although it may be considered out of my province to observe upon the conduct of the acting Judge and Magistrate, &c. of the Island of Seringapatam, I feel an invincible demand upon my public duty to state, that the very spirited and decided line of proceeding which that loyal Officer adopted during the continuance of his magisterial authority has eminently conduced to distress the malcontent party, and to forward the British interests in this part of India.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. COLE, 1st Assistant in charge.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

The corps composing the late Garrison have all marched off the Island, in four bodies, to separate stations, not far removed from the Fort. The Chittledroog corps and the 2d of the 15th were the only corps which shewed any reluctance.

The unfortunate Sepoys having been so cruelly deceived by their officers, said, they were willing to obey any proper authority; and that they only wished for an order from Colonel Davis, or a King's Officer, to regulate their conduct. Colonel Gibbs immediately went in person, and they, without hesitation, complied with his commands. The officers commanding the late mutinous force are evidently under serious apprehensions for their personal safety, which is very natural, considering the insidious deceitful mode in which they have acted towards the unfortunate troops, whose chief error has been attachment to men whom they have been taught to respect, but who have infamously deluded them.

The unfortunate natives are much to be pitied, for they were kept apart from the voice of reason; and as to their betrayers, it is the province of higher authority than I presume to be to judge of their merits.

Of one circumstance, however, I am positive, that despair of success, or force alone, could have reduced the late Garrison of Seringapatam to order and obedience.

I lament the situation of some moderate-minded men amongst them, who were from compulsion obliged to herd with the traitorous throng, and I shall take the liberty soon of bringing to the notice of Government their claims to some consideration.

316.

The

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 43.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

The Dewan having requested me to remove the revenue and judicial Officers of Mr. Caffa-
major's court, because he understood that they endeavoured to carry on secret communica-
tions with the Fort, that gentleman immediately consented to their being ordered to Banga-
lore, which may account for the delay that must occur in the resumption of the civil duties
of the island.

The civil authority is, however, again recognised there, and matters will every where
proceed shortly in the usual routine.

Myfore,
25th August 1809.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. H. COLE,
1st Asst. in charge.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have great satisfaction in reporting to you, for the information of the honourable the
Governor in Council, that the whole of the late Garrison quitted the island of Seringapatam
this day, and proceeded to their respective destinations: no circumstance of disorder or im-
propriety marked their departure.

Particular praise is due to the Native Officers and men of the 2d battalion of the 19th,
the 1st of the 15th, and the 1st of the 8th, for the alacrity which they have shewn in exe-
cuting my instructions: to all the questions which have been put to these people regarding
the late proceedings, only one answer has been given:—"that they had been accustomed for
twenty and thirty years to receive orders from their Officers alone, and that it had always
been considered a matter of strict duty to yield obedience to such orders; that Sepoys were
frequently and severely punished for the slightest deviation from them; that the officers
had ordered the corps to march to Seringapatam; that they had in consequence marched
without making any inquiries, never supposing for a moment that by doing so they were to
incur either displeasure or disgrace."

The honourable the Governor in Council will readily perceive the mistaken principle
which has actuated these men during the late proceedings; and I am sure he will be eager
to draw a broad line of distinction between those who have wilfully sinned, and the poor
wretches who have been led into guilt by the artful misrepresentations of the very people
appointed to keep them in the paths of duty and obedience.

Seringapatam,
25th August 1809.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Myfoor.

To the Honourable the Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

The Representation of Mustorm Saib, 1st Subidar of 2d batt. 3d Regiment.

Having received your orders of the 4th August and perused the same with attention, I
learned the contents thereof. I sent the copies of the said orders to the Subidars of the
companies stationed at Nundydroog, Halahel, Condapoor; I will transmit their answers to
your presence as soon as I shall receive the same from them. Captain Cuias, the command-
ing officer of this place, sent for me, and delivered the command of the battalion to my charge
at nine o'clock in the morning of the 5th instant. It appears that all the European Officers
will go away. Having the five companies of this place under my charge, I pay attention to
the discharge of the duties of this Garrison, in conformity to the orders of the Government.
It is not necessary to entertain any doubt of our readiness to pay the usual attention to the
discharge of our duties in the Company's service, agreeably to the orders of those Officers
who may be appointed hereafter by Government; we trust that the Government will continue
to protect us in the same manner as they have hitherto done; we will not attach ourselves
to those who incurred the displeasure of the Government. This Representation is made by
us, the Subidars, Jemidars, Havildars, Naigues, and Sepoys, &c.; we are ready to obey
such orders as you may think proper to issue; we request that you will favour us with your
commands for our future guidance. The 2d batt. 3d regt. is now garrisoned as follows, viz.

The first grenadiers and eighth companies are at Nundydroog; the first and sixth com-
panies are at Halahel and Jumbrany; fifth company at Condampory; and the second, third,
fourth, seventh, and eighth companies at this, Bednore.

Bednore,
16th August 1809.

(A true Translation)

(Signed)

C. RANGIAH, Interpreter.

Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1.—I have the honour to transmit to be laid before the honourable the Governor in
Council, a copy of my Letter, of yesterday's date, addressed to the Persian Secretary to
Government at Fort William.

2.—Since the dispatch of my Letter to you of the 13th instant, I judged it to be ex-
pedient and necessary to ascertain, with as much certainty as the case admitted of, the senti-
ments of the Officers and Sepoys in this country upon the subject of the existing ferment, and
I was gratified by discovering that, in general, the Native Troops here would positively
decline moving from their stations under any orders not regularly proceeding from the
authority of Government, and passing through the Resident or the Officer commanding the
force in Travancore.

3.—To guard, however, the public interests in this quarter, as far as depended on me,
against detriment, I judged it right to concert with the Dewan the most effectual measures
for

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 43.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

for checking the progress of any corps, or portion of a corps, that might unhappily be de-
luded into an unauthorized movement. With this view, it was resolved, that the moment
that the Dewan received, either from me or from the honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart,
an intimation in writing of an irregular movement in any part of this country, that he was
instantly to take the most efficacious steps for obstructing the movement, particularly by
cutting off the passage of any supplies of provisions to any troops thus acting in open re-
bellion to the State. The Dewan pledged himself to perform his part to the utmost of his
power with firmness.

Travancore, 22d August 1809.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. MACAULAY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward duplicate of my Dispatches, addressed to the Chief Secretary
to Government, under date the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant. I am apprehensive that the
originals may have been intercepted by a party of Officers at the head of the pass, as informa-
tion has been formally lodged that many Tappals have been stopped and broken open on
the road from Bangalore to the Carnatic.

The detachment of Artillery, lately in Garrison at Seringapatam, are on their march to
Coongul; the 2d of the 19th to Malavelly; the 1st of the 15th and the 1st of the 8th to Mel-
gottah; and the 2d of the 15th to Cananully. The whole of the corps will remain at these
stations until I receive further instructions from Government.

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS, Lieutenant-Colonel, Myfoor.

Myfoor, 26th August 1809.

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your Letter of the 22d instant. The submission of the
Garrison of Seringapatam having put a stop to all rebellious proceedings in Myfoor, it is my
intention to order Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes to proceed in the direction of Travancore, with
the whole of his disposable force, for the purpose of supporting Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart,
should the proceedings of the malcontents in that Province render such a measure necessary.

Enclosed I have the honour to forward a Petition which has been addressed to me by the
Native Officers of the 1st battalion 8th regiment. It affords another strong proof of the artful
misrepresentations exerted by the European Officers to lead the unfortunate people under
their command into guilt, and the sufferings attending it.

I have every reason to believe that the account given by the Quarter-Master Serjeant of the
15th regiment, as reported in a former Dispatch, is perfectly correct; and I am fully per-
suaded that neither the Native Officers nor the men would have marched from Chittledroog
if they had been aware of the intentions which their Officers had in view when they gave the
Order.

The pains which have been taken to delude these people are almost incredible. Amongst
other reports which have been circulated, the most criminal, though ridiculous, is the follow-
ing, "That His Majesty, the Company, and the Dewan of Myfoor, were fighting for the
Country; and that the battalions from Chittledroog were to march for the purpose of
protecting Seringapatam from the Myfoor troops." The appearance of the Silladar Horfe,
at a critical moment, and the hostile attitude which they assumed, countenanced this report;
and it certainly has obtained a vast deal of credit amongst the unfortunate Sepoys.

I have the honour to forward copies of my Letters of this day's date to Lieutenant
Colonel Forbes, and to the honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart.

Myfoor,

26th August 1809.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS, Lieut. Col.

To Colonel Davis, Commanding Officer of the Forces in Myfoor.

The humble Petition of the Subidars, Jemidars, Havildars, Naigues, and Privates, &c.
belonging to the 1st battalion N. I.

Honourable Sir,

As we submissively beg leave to lay our miserable cases to your goodness; that, agreeably
to the instructions of the commanding officer of the corps, we marched from Nigger with
our families to Wallajahbad, in our way to Chittledroog; our commanding officer has given
a fresh order to leave our families in that place, and to march together with the 1st battalion
15th regiment to Seringapatam; upon which we asked the officers of our corps, that what was
the reason to march to Seringapatam, and to leave our families here? Then our officers of the
corps answered us, there was some dispute raised between the honourable Company and Poor-
niah; so we totally trusted their words, and left in part of our families at Chittledroog; and we
marched with the other battalion from thence, and after three or four, marched from Chittle-
droog, and we met the Poorniah's forces near Cadopie; from that place to the Renna Cum-
bun we suffered very much by those forces, and arrived very near to the Fort of Seringa-
patam, but where we met His Majesty's 25th regiment Light Dragoons; when our com-
manding officer told us as Dragoons in coming into our part, therefore desired us not to
attack with them, therefore we thought that it was true, and depended his words, and we
did not attack with them. Few minutes after the Dragoon entered into our corps, and
begin to cut in pieces, and in rear side the Poorniah's troops also begin to cut in pieces,
likewise plundered us entirely; upon which we throw out all our arms, &c. there we ran away
from spot of fame, and come with the Fort with naked.

316.

N

Yesterday,

Sic Orig.

Sic Orig.

Sic Orig.

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 43.Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Yesterday, at six o'clock in the morning, the commanding officer and the Town-Major were come into the parade, and told us it is Colonel Davis's order to go away all the battalion from the Fort, without arms, so we accordingly obeyed their orders, and come away from the Fort.

We know nothing of the consequence of the matters raised between His Majesty's troops and the honourable Company's. Our duty to obey the Commanding Officer of the corps, according to the military regulations.

Therefore we submissively beg your goodness, and consider to shew some means to us, and we glad to serve under your authority, if your goodness please to employ at any place; in so doing the favour, ourselves and our families will pray you for ever.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. P. Stuart commanding the Subsidiary Force in Travancore.

Sir,

I have very great satisfaction in informing you that the Garrison of Seringapatam, who were for upwards of three weeks in a state of rebellion to the Government, surrendered unconditionally on the 23d instant. On the 24th I took possession of the Fort, the whole of the troops composing the late Garrison, having previously evacuated it on the 25th; they marched out of the island without their arms, separated into respective corps, and proceeded to a station which I had pointed out for them.

This surrender having put a stop to all rebellious proceedings in Myfore, leaves me at liberty to afford you support from Malabar.

I have, in consequence, directed Lieut. Col. Forbes to move immediately in the direction of Travancore with the whole of the disposable force. Should the proceedings of the Malcontents in that country render such a measure necessary.

Lieut. Col. Forbes has been directed to regulate his movements by the information which he may receive from you.

I have, &c.

Myfore,
26th August 1809.

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS,
Commanding Myfore.

To Lieut. Col. Forbes commanding in Malabar.

Sir,

My Letter of the 22d instant will have apprised you of the favourable turn which things have taken in Seringapatam.

I have now great satisfaction in informing you that the whole of the late Garrison yesterday quitted the island without their arms, and proceeded to the destination which I had previously allotted for them.

The submission of this Garrison having put a stop to all rebellious proceedings in Myfore, no reinforcement of troops will be required from the Provinces under your command, it is therefore my desire that you should proceed immediately with the disposable force in Malabar to the support of Lieut. Col. Stuart, should the proceedings of the Malcontents in the Country of Travancore render such a measure necessary.

Your movements will, of course, be regulated by the information with which Lieut. Col. Stuart may furnish you.

Myfore,
26th August 1809.

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS,
Commanding Myfore.

General Orders by the Honourable the Governor in Council.

Fort St. George, 30th August 1809.

A report has been received by the Governor in Council from the officer commanding in Myfore, stating that the troops which composed the Garrison of Seringapatam surrendered at discretion on the 23d instant, delivered up their arms, and proceeded to the stations in Myfore allotted for their residence.

It has been ascertained that the Native Troops which proceeded from Chittledroog were entirely ignorant of the real designs of their Officers, and marched under an impression produced by their Officers, that his Highness the Rajah of Myfore had commenced hostility against the British Government, and attacked the Fort of Seringapatam. The appearance of the Myfore horse confirmed this opinion in the minds of those troops; and when they found, in the contest before Seringapatam, which was begun by the Myfore horse, that the British force acted against them, they abandoned their arms and endeavoured to save their lives by flight. It appears that a considerable number escaped into the Fort of Seringapatam.

This explanation is due to the general conduct of the Native Troops under this Government, who have, in circumstances of peculiar difficulty, manifested a fidelity to the state, that reflects great honour on their character.

The Governor in Council was persuaded that it was only by deceiving the Native Troops that they could be misled from their duty; and their conduct in every station when they had an opportunity of being made acquainted with the true situation of affairs justifies the high opinion which he entertained of their zeal and fidelity, and entitles them to the approbation and thanks of the Government.

The Governor in Council greatly ascribes the early termination of the disturbance in Myfore to the vigilance, energy, and talents of the Acting Resident, the Hon. Arthur Cole, and the Commanding Officer in Myfore, Lieut. Col. Davis; and he judges it proper again to express

express

express his high sense of the important services which they have rendered to the interests of their country in India.

(Signed)

A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To Lieut. Col. Barclay, Military Secretary.

Sir,

1. Enclosed, I have the honour to transmit duplicates of Division Orders issued by me up to the present moment.

2. The superintending Engineer, the Town-Major, and the Commissary of Stores in Seringapatam, have been permitted to continue in their situations until the necessary arrangements can be made for regulating the several departments under their charge.

3. So soon as these arrangements shall be completed, it is my intention to send Captains De Havilland, Brown, and Cadell from the Garrison, until I receive further instructions from Government for my guidance.

4. In removing Capt. Brown from the situation which he at present holds I do not wish that the Hon. the Governor should consider that Officer as having given his sanction or countenance to the late transactions in the Garrison, which, I may fairly say, are, for enormity, unparalleled in British history; on the contrary, I believe Captain Brown to have done his utmost to prevent the violent measures which were resorted to. I have received assurances to this effect; and the respectable character which that Officer has ever borne induces me to give implicit credit to them. I consider it an act of justice to Captain Brown to state, that, on his refusing to sign the pledge, he had prepared a Letter, resigning his appointment, and requesting me to point out a place for his residence, but all communication with the Fort being suddenly cut off he was prevented from forwarding it.

Mr. Stepney, a Volunteer with his Majesty's 80th regiment, having applied to me for leave to do duty with one of the Cavalry regiments, I have directed him to join the 5th Native Cavalry for the present. He is most respectably connected, and bears an excellent character.

I have the honour to forward copy of a Letter which reached me this morning from Lieut. Col. Forbes.

It is my intention to transmit the names of Officers to fill the situations of Assistant Adjutant General of this Division, of Town-Major, and Fort-Adjutant of Seringapatam, in a few days.

Myfore,
August 7th, 1809.

(Signed)

HENRY DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Myfore.

To Lieut. Col. Davis commanding in Myfore, &c. &c.

Sir,

Captain Edwards and Lieut. F. Grove proceed on the day after to-morrow towards Myfore.

I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. Lieut. Col. Stuart, carried the orders of the 26th ultimo into execution on the 19th; in consequence of which 44 Officers were suspended. He does not mention the names of those who did sign; but I understand that the following four were all: Captains Campbell, 9th Native Infantry; Nixon, Artillery; Balmain, and Ahinuty.

I have not an answer to my Letter of the 9th, covering the declaration signed here; but as I sent a duplicate of it on the 10th, I must hear from Government either to-morrow or next day; if not, I shall conclude that both are intercepted; and enforce the Orders, though I hope the news from Hyderabad will induce all here to follow that example. I am sure it would if they believe it, but there are doubts of some misconception. I have private reason to believe that Captain Ginnys has changed his mind, and will sign the declaration.

I have, &c.

Canannore,
August 20th, 1809.

(Signed)

BEN. FORBES,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

To Major-General Gowdie commanding the Army in Chief, Fort St. George.

Seringapatam, 12th August 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you a Letter which I beg you will submit to his Excellency Lord Minto; it relates to late occurrences. As it is open for your perusal, I trust you will excuse my not entering further into this painful subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. BELL, Lieut.-Col. senior Officer.

To his Excellency the Right honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

Seringapatam, 12th August 1809.

My Lord,

I am sorry to inform your Lordship, that yesterday, so contrary to the wish I had frequently expressed to Colonel Davis of avoiding bloodshed, I was witness to a most distressing scene, without being able to avert the calamity.

The approach of some of the Company's Native Troops was desisted at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, harrassed, and hard pressed by a large body of Poorna's troops. I endeavoured to cover them by the guns of the Garrison, but they still proved too far off.

316.

was

[No. 2. F.]

Enclosure
No. 43,
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

[No. 2. F.] was surprized shortly after to observe some European Cavalry and Infantry, who had arrived the evening before, advance towards them, and still more, when the former were said to have given the signal to the enemy to charge the Native Infantry, themselves joining in the general havoc, in a most determined and inhuman manner. The Sepoys were soon routed, and every man would probably have been put to the sword had not some of them found safety in a deep nullah; those made their escape to the Fort, and the wounded have been brought in. These troops have proved to be part of the 1st of the 8th, and 1st of the 15th Native Infantry coming from Chittledroog. I have not yet been able to ascertain the number of casualties, but I fear they are above two hundred. The force employed against them is estimated at three thousand men, besides the Europeans.

Among the Officers, Captain McIntosh of the 1st of the 8th is missing, and said to be wounded severely; every assistance has been afforded those unfortunate corps, and means taken to restore their confidence.

When the Europeans above mentioned arrived and encamped before this place, I endeavoured, by sending out the field officer of the day, to communicate with them, but to no purpose; and as they had taken up a position near one of the principal Fords, which made me suspicious of their intentions, I deemed it necessary to make them move off, by sending a few shells into their camp; I should, however, have avoided this act of hostility, had not the conduct of that force been outrageous in the morning; a circumstance which demonstrated their hostile determination, and which, for the safety of this place, obliged me to take these precautions.

The force moved off this evening towards Bangalore, but probably only with the intention of crossing over to Mysore.

It is not for me to comment on these transactions. I have merely stated facts for your Excellency's information; but I cannot help repeating my astonishment at Colonel Davis's conduct towards me, after I had signed the Declaration and assured him to obey any legal Order, and thus persevering in forcing the Garrison to extremity by every means in his power, and not even replying to my Letters.

I wait your Excellency's arrival at Madras with impatience, that I may learn what course I am to pursue.

I have before had the honour to state to your Lordship the occurrences which have taken place here, but as the regular course of the Tappal has been interrupted your Excellency may not have received my communications.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) J. BELL, Lieut.-Col. senior Officer.

To Major-General Gowdie, commanding the Army in Chief, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a Letter which I beg you will submit to his Excellency the Governor General on his arrival at the Presidency; it is left open for your perusal and consideration.

I likewise cover copies of a Dispatch; I thought it expedient to send direct to his Excellency on the 14th instant, under the impression that all Letters which were sent to that address may be detained at Mysore or in Camp; a measure I believe adopted towards us, as well in regard to Letters from as coming to that Garrison.

Seringapatam,
17th August 1809.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. BELL, Lieut.-Col. senior Officer.

To his Excellency the Right honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c.

My Lord,

Seringapatam, August 17, 1809.

I had the honour to address your Lordship on the 14th instant, giving a statement of the affair which happened near this Garrison, in which the 1st battalion 8th regiment, and 1st battalion 15th Native Infantry were routed and cut up by Poorneah's Horse, and a part of His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons; but owing to the inevitable confusion, and the straggling manner in which corps came in, I was unable to obtain correct Returns of them to forward with that Dispatch for your Excellency's information. I now have the honour to enclose one of each corps; by which it appears that 937 men, including Native commissioned and non-commissioned Officers have escaped from the slaughter of that day, including 171 who were brought in wounded, of whom, however, three are since dead and five recovered.

The men of these corps have been armed and equipped in the best practicable manner under existing circumstances, and are now doing duty in that Garrison; but I am apprehensive, after what has happened, that they will never meet His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons on friendly terms.

I had feared this; and had Colonel Davis been pleased to concert with me, I should have stated to him the danger and inexpediency of the measure adopted to arrest the progress of those corps immediately under the guns of a strong Garrison.

In addition to what I stated to your Excellency in my last Letter, as to who had commenced hostilities on that unfortunate day, I beg to observe, as a proof of the aggression having been on the part of the Dragoons, that the Sepoys all complain that their Officers had forbidden their firing; and attributed to it their present sufferings; and further since been informed that not a man or horse of the Dragoons was hurt on the occasion, a circumstance which alone shews that they were not fired on by the two battalions of Sepoys at the onset.

I also

[No. 2. F.] Staff of the Mysore Division; they are well known to you; and I feel satisfied that in representing my case to Government, you will do me every justice; but I consider it a duty to myself to draw up a statement, under my own hand, of facts, setting forth the motives by which I was actuated, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, in whose hands rests the power of restoring me to the situation I recently held, and on whose opinion and judgment respecting my conduct depend my present as well as my future prospects in the service.

As an individual of a very large portion of the Officers of the Army who have omitted to sign the Pledge of Obedience to Government, I should not feel myself at liberty to trouble the Governor in Council with an Address on the subject of my own particular case, did I not consider the circumstance of a peculiar nature, and of singular difficulty, not unworthy of the attention of that power that attended it, and those of a nature as mitigating of that Officer as can well be adduced.

I believe you are convinced that I was never engaged in any of the factious proceedings of the Army; and that my name has never appeared to any of the Memorials or Addresses which have met with the displeasure of Government. You are the best judge of, and can best explain to the Hon. the Governor in Council, the manner in which the duties of my public situation were conducted during the continuance of these times of faction whilst I continued to act; and I trust you are aware of the pain with which I receded from those duties, a step which was at once to destructive of my own interest and hurtful to my feelings. It is my object to shew that motives of honour, acting upon a mind distressed with an unmerited load of accusation, and the suspicions of my brother Officers, were the dictates of my conscience.

The circumstance of my being in a confidential situation on your personal Staff, under the knowledge which the Officers of the Garrison of Seringapatam had of your determination to support the Government against any attempt they might make in opposition to it, was probably the ground of their mistrust in me, although it began at a time when measures of conciliation only had been adopted: but the subsequent steps which you found it necessary to pursue (in the execution of which I necessarily had an active part) rooted their enmity, and I found myself become a marked character for the vengeance of the disaffected party; not considered merely as one who entertained a different opinion from themselves, and unwilling to take a part in their proceedings, but suspected of being engaged in underhand plots against them, which threatened, in their minds, the ruin of the service of which I am myself a member. The mistrust of every thing I communicated by your Orders to the Officers in Seringapatam, at the meeting called by you on the 30th ult. first opened my eyes to the light in which I stood in their opinion; and the communication officially made to me by the Town-Major, when I was with yourself a prisoner in their hands, that I must not go beyond the confines of the house in which I lived, confirmed the fact, that I was suspected of acting a treacherous part, because this took place at a time when your endeavours, aided by mine, pointed only at tranquillizing their minds respecting some false reports they had heard, of an intention to seize them, and separate them from their men. This, however, did not determine me on the step I subsequently adopted; but when I received an anonymous Letter, calling upon me to resign my situation and immediately join them, and when I was informed of the danger in which I stood if I should ever again attempt to go upon the island of Seringapatam in my official capacity, I could no longer have any doubts of the lengths to which their invecracy had gone; and I resolved to vindicate my character in the eyes of the Army by seceding from the duties of my situation; for although the accusations and suspicions which were cast upon me were then confined to the Officers in Seringapatam, the same insatiation, I conceived, would soon spread with increased violence through other parts, and ultimately communicate its contagious influence to the whole Army. A consideration also that their mistrust of me might retard the success of any further pacific communications between you and the Officers in Seringapatam, in which I might be employed, was an additional inducement to me to withdraw myself from a scene in which I had become so obnoxious to the one party, and my feelings thereby too acutely wounded to be of essential assistance to the other.

My Letter to you of the 24th instant, conveyed my wish to become a subscriber to the pledge of obedience to the orders of Government; and although the return to their allegiance of the officers in Seringapatam was the immediate cause of my offering my signature to that obligation, it will not be considered that their example has been my guide in any step. My having discontinued in hostility to the Government will shew them and my other brother Officers, that the character of treachery with which they branded me was unmerited; and my offer to return to my duty the moment I found myself relieved of that load, will, I trust, prove to the Hon. the Governor in Council that a disposition to loyalty was not wanting in me from the beginning, although evidence of it was retarded by circumstances which, in a Military life, can scarcely be resisted.

A conviction of the rectitude of my own conduct, when viewed under the circumstances which attended it, gives me a sanguine hope of being permitted, without blemish to my character in the eyes of the Hon. the Governor in Council, to return to my situation in the Staff of the Mysore Division.

(Signed) THO. WEBSTER,
Capt. 4th reg. N. 1.

[No. 2. F.]
Enclosure
No. 43.
in
Gen. Letter,
Secret Dep.
10th Sept.
1809.

Sic Orig.

No. 2. F.]

Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Enclosure
No. 43.
in
a Letter,
Secret Dep.
13th Sept.
1809.

The Officers and troops composing the late Garrison of Seringapatam having been marched to some distance previous to the receipt of your Letter of the 26th instant, unavoidable delay has occurred in carrying the Orders of the honourable the Governor in Council into execution.

The enclosed papers will explain to the honourable the Governor in Council the course of proceeding which it is intended should be adopted towards the late Garrison. The absence of positive instructions made me hesitate for some time whether I should immediately restore the arms, or await something specific on that head from Government; but a consideration of the unpleasant situation in which His Majesty's Officers would be placed if sent to command an unarmed rabble, and in belief that these men have been but partially and unknowingly implicated in the practices of their Officers, has determined me to grant them a proportion of their arms.

I have ordered all the Officers in command of corps in close arrest, and such others as have been reported to me as particularly active during the rebellion. The Committee of Safety was repeatedly changed; and it has not been possible for me to ascertain the names of those who at different times composed it.

The honourable the Governor in Council will be aware that it is quite impracticable for me to obtain at present any accurate information as to the degree in which these troops were willingly engaged in the seditious practices of their Officers; only one channel is open by which information can be obtained, viz. the assertions of the parties concerned. There can be no doubt that the men implicitly obeyed the orders of their Officers; and it is equally certain that the most insidious arts were employed to pervert the minds of the men. It has been reported, that considerable pains were taken to induce the detachment of Artillery to believe that it was the intention of Government to send them on board ship as Marines in the first instance, and afterwards to land them on some of the Eastern Islands; and that part of H. M. Royal Artillery were to replace them on the coast. The occurrence at Masulipatam gave an appearance of probability to this absurd report, which it would otherwise have wanted, and it may have aided considerably in bringing the men into the designs of their Officers.

The troops will remain at their present stations until I receive further instructions from the honourable the Governor in Council.

I hope I shall be excused in again suggesting to the honourable the Governor in Council the propriety of these men being immediately removed from the Myfore territory.

Myfore,
3d September.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS, Lieut. Col. Myfore.

To Captain Creighton, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment.

Sir,

On the receipt of this, you will lose no time in proceeding to Coongul, taking with you a serjeant's guard from H. M. 59th regiment, and a proportion of arms, which will be delivered to you from the arsenal of Seringapatam. On your arrival at Coongul, you will be pleased to take upon yourself the command of the detachment of Artillery on that station; you will then be pleased to place the under-mentioned Officers in close arrest, and cause them to be marched off under a guard to Seringapatam.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Bell,
Captain W. G. Pearce,
Lieutenant Mackintosh,
Ensign James Clemons.

So soon as you shall have executed this part of your instructions, you will place all the other Officers in arrest, and to direct them to march to Amicut, first taking from them a Pledge, upon their honour, that they will not leave the station assigned for their residence, nor make any attempts adverse to the interest or authority of the Government.

Enclosed is an Order signed by me, which you will cause to be read and explained at the head of the detachment; you will then distribute the arms to the non-commissioned officers and privates, taking care to impress on their minds my firm determination to inflict the most exemplary punishment on the slightest complaint which may come from you of disorderly conduct on their part. Lieutenant Keir, of H. M. 25th Dragoons, has been directed to place himself under Orders, and to act as Adjutant to the Detachment.

You will remain in charge until further Orders.

The Surgeon is to remain in charge of the detachment.

A party of Silladar Horse has been directed to attend; you will transmit a report to me of your proceedings by one of the party.

A true copy.

(Signed) H. DAVIS, Lieut. Col.

To Captain Olphert of His Majesty's 59th Regiment.

Sir,

You will lose no time after the receipt of this in proceeding to Melyottah, taking with you a serjeant's guard from H. M. 59th regiment, and 300 stand of arms, which will be delivered to you from the arsenal of Seringapatam. On your arrival at Melyottah, you will take upon yourself the command of the Native battalion at that station; you will then be pleased to place

place the under-mentioned Officers in close arrest; and cause them to be marched off, under a guard to Seringapatam.

Captain Edwards,

Captain Aiskell,

Lieutenant Patishall.

So soon as you shall have executed this part of your instructions, you will place all the other Officers in arrest, and direct them to march without delay to Amicut, first taking from them a Pledge, upon their honour, that they will not leave the station assigned for their residence, nor make any attempts adverse to the interest or authority of the Government, until further orders. Enclosed are Letters which you will deliver to the two senior Subdars of the respective corps. After they shall have read and explained the contents to the Native Officers and Sepoys, you will cause the arms which accompany you to be distributed to a proportion of the troops, informing them at the same time that the remainder will be sent the moment carriage can be provided for their conveyance. Ensign Maloney, of H. M. 80th regiment, and Mr. Stepeney will act as Adjutant to the 1st battalion of the 8th, and Ensign Maloney to the 1st of the 15th.

The Surgeon will remain in charge of the battalions.

A true Copy.

H. DAVIS, Lieut. Col.

The same to Captain Bower of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, and Lieut. State of His Majesty's 26th Dragoons, Subidar.

The European Officers belonging to the 1st battalion of the 8th regiment having been guilty of rebellious practices against the Government under which they serve, I have received commands to remove them from the said battalion, and to keep them in arrest until further orders. Being persuaded, from the fidelity and good conduct which have for so long a time distinguished the Native troops, that the Native Officers and men of your battalion did not knowingly participate in the guilt of their European Officers, I have determined to restore the arms which were taken from the Sepoys when at Seringapatam, a part now, and the remainder the moment carriage can be provided for their conveyance.

I have appointed Captain Olphert, of His Majesty's 59th regiment, to command the 1st battalion of the 8th regiment, and Mr. Stepeney to act as Adjutant to the same. You will explain this to the Native Officers and Sepoys, and desire them to yield a ready obedience to all the orders which Captain Olphert may give them, and to conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, so that the disgrace which these battalions have incurred from their late conduct may be wiped away.

A true Copy.

(Signed) H. DAVIS, Lieut. Col.

The same to the Subidar of the 1st battalion of the 15th regiment.

The same to the Subidar of the 2d battalion of the 19th regiment.

The same to the Subidar of the 2d battalion of the 15th regiment.

List of those Officers who are to be placed under close arrest:

Lieut. Col. Bell, Artillery; Captain-Lieut. Pearce, D^o; Lieut. McIntosh, D^o; Ensign Clemons, D^o; Captain McIntosh, 1st 8th N. I.; Captain Aiskell, 1st 15th D^o; Captain Edwards, 18th D^o; Lieut. Patishall, 11th 15th D^o; Lieut. Col. Munro, 2d 15th D^o; Major McDowall; Captain Turner; Lieut. Papier; Major Renny, 2d 19th N. I.; Lieut. Wahab, D^o, D^o.

Head-Quarters, Myfore Division, September 3d, 1809.

Lieut. Col. Davis commanding the troops in Myfore, has received Orders from the hon. the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to remove the Officers from the detachment of Artillery, and to keep them in arrest until further orders. The Lieut.-Col. is willing to believe that the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Artillery did not wilfully participate in the guilt attributed to their officers, and he has, in consequence, determined to restore to them their arms. Captain Creighton of His Majesty's 59th regiment has been appointed by Lieut.-Col. Davis to command the detachment, and Lieut. Keir of his Majesty's 25th Dragoons has been appointed to act as Adjutant to it. The Lieut.-Col. commands the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates to yield a ready obedience to all orders which they may receive from the above-mentioned Officer. He commands them to behave themselves in a manner becoming good foldiers, and to endeavour by future good conduct to wipe out the stigma which now attaches to their character by the united voice of their comrades. The Lieut.-Col. takes the opportunity to acquaint the detachment that it is his inflexible determination to inflict signal and severe punishments on any proceeding contrary to good order and discipline which may be reported to him by the Officers appointed to command it.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) H. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Myfore.

[No. 2. F.]

P A P E R S
RELATING TO
EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

VIZ.

Further ENCLOSURES in the General Letter
of 10th September 1809, from the GOVERNOR
IN COUNCIL at Fort St. George, to the SECRET
COMMITTEE of the Court of Directors.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
25th May 1810.*

[No. 3.]

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Copies of LETTERS from the Chief Secretary of the
Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary of
the East India Company, in the SECRET DEPARTMENT;
dated the 27th May, and 28th and 29th June, 1809:—
With their Enclosures.

Received via Bengal, 10th April 1810.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

(Secret Department.)

To William Ramsay, Esq.
Secretary to the Honourable the Secret Committee of
the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Mr.
Chief Sec.
Falconer
to
Mr. Sec.
Ramsay;
27 May
1809.

SIR,

FOR the information of the Honourable the Secret Committee, I am directed
herewith to transmit the copy of a letter received from Major John De Mor-
gan, of date 10th instant, in consequence of the General Orders published on the
1st instant.

Fort St. George,
the 27th May 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
A. FALCONER,
Chief Sec^y to Government.

(Enclosure.)

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honour to address you, in consequence of the Government Order of the 1st
May, by which I received the first intimation of my suspension from the Honourable
Company's service; that what I have to advance may be laid before the Honourable the
Governor in Council, as a silence on the subject would naturally carry the appearance of a
tacit acquiescence in the justice of a measure, which my own feelings, integrity of conduct,
and a due fidelity shewn by me to the Honourable the Court of Directors, will not permit me
to allow, however confident the Governor in Council may deem my conduct to merit such
severe treatment from them.

The Government Order of the 1st May sets forth, "It has also been ascertained, that
"Major John De Morgan has been active in the circulation of the Memorial." I will not
presume to judge on the merits of the information on which Government have acted, but as
no investigation has been ordered on my conduct, or the smallest chance given me to refute
suspicion, (for on suspicion only can I rest my judgment, for the proceedings against me)
but only the stroke of the pen at once deprives me for the present of a service I have now
served near 19 years in; and to those who may not know the purity of my intentions, or the
justness of my character, disgrace may be attached to it.

It is not for me here to dispute the pleasure of a Government, however severely they may
act upon any individual; but as I am the individual selected for marked severity, I trust

317.

A

I am

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
27 May
1809.

[No. 3.]

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
27 May
1809.

I am justified in stepping forward in behalf of myself—I feel myself the injured person, and a severe wound has been attempted to be inflicted on me; and surely I have a right, as a man, independent of my being a British subject, to endeavour to remove the weapon that may be again turned against me, or some other innocent person.

If I had the smallest reason to reproach myself, I should possibly be abject in my endeavours to defend myself; but as I feel I have honour, integrity and truth, and a pure respect for the profession of a Soldier on my side, I can without fear, face my bitterest enemy; for in this case, some secret one must have been hard at work to ruin me, in as far as their diabolical means can effect it. But I can pardon him, and may God forgive him.

If I have to regret any thing, it must be my being so conspicuously brought into notice, as my desire has been to be as retired as the nature of my profession and situation would admit.

I take no merit upon myself for being this supposed active personage, and if I thought my word would be credited after so decided a part taken against me, I would deny that I have taken this active part, and would even say that I knew not a Memorial to the Governor General was in circulation until I received it; but having signed it, upon the full conviction of its justice, I could have no hesitation, without having the character of a hypocrite attached to me, in transmitting it to where I was directed.

I have never yet, at least for many years, been ashamed to deny my acts, and, if what I have advanced bears the imputation of an active personage in circulating the Memorial, for which only I am suspended, I admit it fully, and will abide the pleasure of the Honourable the Court of Directors, whose known liberality I am not ignorant of, and to whose decision I shall cheerfully bow.

When I may say I am the only remaining branch of a large family who have served the Honourable Company, and many of them bled and died in it, and a father and brother fell in the execution of their duty against the enemies of their country, and that I do not feel myself to have disgraced them, this being the first instance of public reprehension on my conduct, it cannot be considered intemperate or impertinent for me to say, I can no longer feel that love for a service wherein I have now been so hardly used.

I wish not to excite the pity of the present Rulers, or the Governor in Council who have thus reduced me, but it may not be foreign to the nature of my case to endeavour to convince them, they may have been misinformed as to the intent of my activity. It is not for me to enter into the first cause that has given rise to the present painful difficulties, but I am free to confess, had the respectful application of an honourable body to remove the imputation of infamy (in as far as the betraying their trust implies it) that had been thrown on their characters, been attended to, I am convinced affection and zeal for the service would not have been destroyed.

I have the honour to remain with respect, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN DE MORGAN,

Suspended Major, Coast Army.

Tillecherry,
10th May 1809.

(Secret Department.)

To W. Ramsay, Esq.

Secretary to the Honourable the Secret Committee of
the Court of Directors.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, the Copy of a Dispatch from the Supreme Government, of date the 27th ultimo, upon the subject of the proceedings of this Government of 1st May 1809, which were transmitted on the 13th of that month to the Honourable the Secret Committee, by His Majesty's brig Virginia.

Fort St. George,
28th June 1809.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) A. FALCONER,

Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

To the Honourable Sir Geo. H. Barlow, Bart. and K. B.
Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch, under date the 1st ult. enclosing Copies of a proposed Memorial to the Address of the Governor General from the Officers of the Army of your Establishment, and of an Address to Major Boles, the late Deputy Adjutant General, and reporting to us your proceedings with regard to the Officers who signed, and who were understood to have been principally concerned in preparing and obtaining signatures to those

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
28 June
1809.

[No. 3.]

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
28 June
1809.

those illegal and seditious papers, and in actively encouraging or tacitly permitting and approving the prevalence of sentiments, and the adoption of measures, subversive of the first principles of subordination, and of the Constitution of the British Government in India as established by Law.

2. The two papers which you have transmitted to us, and which have given occasion to your late proceedings, bear so strongly the character of bold and dangerous sedition, and the principles which they profess, together with the habits and practices to which those principles necessarily lead, are pregnant with consequences so adverse to the tranquillity and even to the security of these Provinces, as well as of all the Foreign Dominions of His Majesty, that we cannot but commend the wise energy with which you have opposed, in the very outset, the licentious spirit which dictated these documents, and of which too many other proofs have been recently afforded.

3. We have at the same time observed, with cordial satisfaction, the disappointment of the few factious individuals who have taken the most conspicuous part on this occasion, in their endeavours to mislead the Army at large, and in the hope which, without regard to the misfortune in which they were involving their associates, they appear to have entertained of implicating the inexperienced members of their body in their own rash projects, and all their calamitous consequences.

4. They could, indeed, seduce the Coast Army from its duty only by deceiving it, and we can feel no resentment against those younger men, who, uninstructed as they may naturally be in the just principles of the Military constitution, are more obnoxious to error both in judgment and conduct, when it is inculcated by the false reasoning, and sanctioned by the pernicious example, of their superiors in age and authority.

5. Persuaded as we are that any ill impression which may have been made on the Army serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, may justly be imputed to the artful dissemination of erroneous opinions and false theories concerning the relation which an Army bears to the State, and more particularly concerning that in which the Armies of the East India Company have been placed by the Law and Constitution of this part of the Empire, with respect to the local Governments under which they respectively serve, we entertain a sanguine hope that the promulgation of sounder principles on these subjects may check the progress of error, and effectually defeat the mischievous designs of factious men, while it may relieve you from the painful necessity of extending beyond themselves the controul of severity and coercion.

6. The subordination of Military bodies to the State is a proposition too well established, and too universally understood, to have been plainly and distinctly questioned in any quarter; but it has been substantially disowned by the present agitators of the Coast Army, inasmuch as they have contested and denied the consequences which necessarily result from that fundamental truth.

7. The arms which are placed in the hands of an Army are not given to them for any purpose of their own. They are a trust; and as such are accepted by themselves, in order to fight the battles of their country, and promote the service of the public, under the direction and command of the Sovereign and his Government. These are not only the purposes, but they are the sole purposes, to which the arms, or, to speak more generally, the power of an Army, may legally be applied: any other employment of the force with which military bodies are invested—any attempt to promote views of their own; to enforce pretensions, just or unjust; or to redress grievances, real or pretended, whether of individuals or of the body at large, either by the direct use of their arms, or even by the influence attached to the possession of them; is not merely the breach of a sacred trust, but a positive and flagrant crime.

8. From this general and indisputable proposition it follows, that military combinations are forbidden, because the character of compulsion and menace is inseparable from the united and concerted demands of armed bodies.

9. This argument would be misrepresented if it were stated to infer that military men have no rights, or have no means of bringing their interests under the consideration of the Authorities competent to provide for them.

10. There

[No. 3.]

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
28 June
1809.

10. There is not an individual in the most numerous Armies who does not possess regular and adequate means to advance any just and reasonable claim, or to obtain redress for any injury that may have been done to him. There is no necessity, and no pretence therefore, for recourse either to actual violence, or to combination, which always and necessarily partakes of violence. The representations of particular Officers, addressed in their individual characters to their Military Superior, and submitted through him to the proper Authorities which have the power of pronouncing upon them, will obtain the object of any just demand. If it be said that representations in this form, especially in matters of general concern, are less weighty and impressive than the united voice of a numerous and powerful body, it must be answered, that whatever aid is derived from the union of military numbers is a perversion of the power confided to them, and falls distinctly within the guilt and danger of those violations of duty which we have already described.

11. The general discountenance and prohibition of combination is so well established in the constitution of our Government at home, that the House of Commons, to which the universal right of petition is amongst the most precious privileges of the subject, rejects however every petition purporting to be preferred in the name of any body or description of men, with the exception of bodies incorporated by charter; and yet the same petition, with the same signatures, purporting only to be presented by the petitioners in their individual capacities, would be received without objection.

12. Such is the jealousy entertained of combination, even in the case of bodies the most insignificant, and the least calculated to inspire that sentiment. But a constitutional jealousy of the Military power is in a manner characteristic of our Government and the Nation. This sentiment is far from derogatory to the high respect and reverence in which the true character and appropriate virtues of that most honourable profession are ever held; it is founded on the soundest principles of military subordination and civil order. A deliberative Army, and a deliberative Navy, are both disqualified for the discharge of the proper and honourable duties which form their true distinction; and when their deliberations end in concert and combination, the public peace is endangered.

13. We are accustomed in England, without distinction of profession or degree, to speak with pride and reverence of that nice and scrupulous solicitude which pervades the constitutional policy of Great Britain on every point that affects, however remotely, the great and primary concerns of civil liberty and domestic security—blessings which it is natural to value most highly in a country where they are best known and experienced. It is this great national sentiment which requires as the main and most indispensable provision for civil security, the absolute unqualified subordination of the Army to the State, or, in other words, to the Government of the Country. Out of the same principle springs the necessity of peculiar restraints on the Military Body, and the abridgment in their case of some privileges and practices, which are permitted, because they are not deemed hazardous, in other parts of life.

14. Amongst the chief of those restraints are to be placed the strict prohibition of Military combination for the furtherance of professional views or wishes, and of open and concerted opposition by Military men in their military character to the Government or the persons who administer it.

15. They are not precluded in other capacities, and in the proper places, to take whatever share they may approve in the expression of public opinion, or in the promotion of lawful objects connected with it; but these are civil not military pursuits in which they can be permitted to partake, only divested of the separate character and influence of their order, and blended with the mass of their countrymen. The exercise of these political capacities is excluded from camps and garrisons, because its admission there is incompatible alike with every military and civil duty; and neither their Sovereign nor their Country will endure that Armies, which are the servants of the State, should set themselves up in tumultuous opposition to those who are clothed with its authority, and assume a tone of defiance and command where they are bound as soldiers and subjects to obey. It is in the field alone that Armies can reap a fair and genuine renown; when they

[No. 3.]

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
28 June
1809.

they look for it elsewhere they lose their way, and meet only reproach and dishonour in the intricate and disreputable career of party feuds and dissension.

16. It were to be lamented, and little to the credit of military men, if on points which touch so nearly all that is most dear to their Country they should cease to think and feel as Englishmen when they become soldiers, and should suffer the partial spirit of a profession to wean them from those sentiments and sympathies, which, like their brethren in civil life, they imbibed with their milk, and which distinguish and illustrate their nation.

17. We cannot doubt therefore that when these true English principles are brought to the recollection of the Coast Army; they will perceive, and we are persuaded will acknowledge with candour and regret, how far removed all that has been passing must be thought from these sounder notions of professional duty; and, we trust, the factious spirit of combination which has lately been fomented amongst them, with all the irregular proceedings to which it has given birth, will appear as reprehensible to the Officers of that Army as we ourselves esteem them.

18. To apply these principles to the present case, the title alone of the proposed Address to the Governor General in Council must subject that paper to serious censure.

19. It is intitled, "The respectful Memorial of the Officers of the Madras Army."

20. It was not a representation of the Commander in Chief, or of the General Officers commanding that Army, on its behalf: it was not a communication from a few officers of rank and consideration, setting forth their own sentiments, or conveying respectful advice concerning the military affairs or interests of the Coast; but it was to bring to our Council Board a clamorous demand, enforced by the combined and united voice of an Army; in other words, it was to intimidate and overawe the authority to which it was addressed.

21. This attempt at intimidation was the more reprehensible as it was altogether unnecessary, and entirely inapplicable to the purposes avowed by the Memorialists. It will not be said, or, to speak perhaps more correctly, it will not be avowed, that the removal of Sir George Barlow from the Government of Fort St. George was the primary and substantive object of their proceedings; and that the Army was to speak in a body, not for the redress of the grievances set forth in the Memorial, but for the purpose of cashiering and electing Governors at the discretion of the Officers of the Army. If the redress of grievances then was the object proposed, it is manifest that the purpose could not be accomplished, but was likely to be impeded by this culpable proceeding.

22. The grievances enumerated in that Paper are, the exclusion of Lieut. General McDowall from Council; the release of Colonel Munro; and the removal of the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General from their offices.

23. The first of those complaints related to a measure adopted, as the Memorialists well know, by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and altogether beyond the competence of any authority in India.

24. The release of Colonel Munro is a measure which, if it was wrong, might be a fit subject of representation by Lieut. General McDowall, whose order for his arrest had been superseded; as Commander in Chief, he was the proper channel for that representation, first, to the Supreme Government, and then to the Authorities at home. The interposition of the Army itself was unnecessary and culpable.

25. The same remarks apply to the removal of the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General. The Adjutant General had himself embarked for England; the Commander in Chief was also on his passage. The conduct of that discussion in England might be safely left to them, and could not be assumed by any other persons with equal propriety.

26. All these important points could receive a definitive decision from the supreme Authorities in England alone. To agitate them here could neither influence nor accelerate that decision; and could answer one purpose alone, that of fomenting a spirit of discontent and controversy, encouraging murmurs, and exciting

[No. 3.]

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
28 June
1809.

exciting heat and ferment in the Army; all which it was for the public interest, and not less for the interest of the Army than of Government and the rest of the community, to prevent or appease. It was surely the manifest duty of every servant of the Company, whether civil or military, and must have been the earnest desire of every honest and honourable man, to devise every possible means of tranquillizing the minds of the public, allaying past irritation, and promoting a return of temper and harmony, at least during that interval.

27. If the conduct of the Memorialists could not contribute to the accomplishment of the ends they professed, it is obvious that the manifestation of a turbulent spirit, and of a disposition to excite in the Army sentiments of disaffection, and to involve the officers at large in acts of insubordination and hostility towards the legal Government of the Country, could only prejudice the public cause, which served as a pretext for their proceedings, by making it at least questionable, whether the Authorities to which the appeal was made might think it compatible with the honour of Government and the interests of the public, that they should concede to violence and sedition even those points, if there had been any such in their case, which might in other circumstances have been viewed more favourably.

28. If we confine ourselves therefore merely to this general view of the form which the Memorial bears, we should find too much room for censure. But the impressions made upon us by the general character and aspect of this proceeding are confirmed by a closer examination of the matter and substance of the Memorial.

29. That the authors of this paper invite the Army at large to deliberate on certain measures adopted by the Government of Fort St. George, and to enforce by the joint and united act of a Military body the insolent and factious demand of the removal of the first member of that Government, is plainly written in the Memorial. This is alone a great and culpable departure from the first and clearest duties of the Military profession.

30. But there is one feature of positive sedition, too plain and striking to be mistaken or overlooked.

31. The paper bears the title of *Memorial*, and the epithet of "respectful" is added to it. It is a petition to the Supreme Government; the prayer of which is, to remove the Governor of Fort St. George from his office. But this Memorial does not trust entirely to the reasoning it contains for the support of a request so extraordinary. The Memorialists have thought it advisable to fortify the argument, and to enforce the petition, by a pretty intelligible intimation, that if the Supreme Government should hesitate to remove a Governor who is obnoxious to them, they will take the matter into their own hands, and make a new Governor themselves.—"They cannot suppress the expression of their concern at the manner in which the exclusive rights of the Army have recently been violated; and of their sanguine hope and earnest entreaty, that the Supreme Government may in its wisdom be induced to appease their just alarms, and to anticipate the extreme crisis of their agitation, by releasing them from the controul of a ruler, whose measures," &c. &c. &c.

If it is contended that this passage is in its letter susceptible of some other and less criminal interpretation, it must at the same time be admitted that the words naturally bear the construction which we have put upon them; such a menace was never addressed by such Memorialists to such a quarter in plain unambiguous language. That the phrase is equivocal, and may by any construction import a threat, is in such a paper signed, as was proposed, by all the Officers of a powerful Army, to be received as an explicit expression of that sense, and brings the crime fully and satisfactorily home to its authors.

32. In considering the subject matter of this Memorial, we perceive, that of the three complaints preferred in it, there is not one which could be made, with propriety, the subject of a representation from the Army at large, even if such representations were justifiable in any case.

33. Whether His Majesty shall call the Commander in Chief of the Army into His Cabinet Council or not, it is for His Majesty, with the advice of His Ministers, to decide, in his discretion. The Commander in Chief of the whole British Forces is

is not necessarily a member of Administration or of either House of Parliament; and we are well assured that no Officer in His Majesty's service could be found, if the recent conduct of Lieut. General Hay M'Dowall should not compel us to make an exception in his case, who would countenance or promote a representation from the British Army at large to His Majesty, or to Parliament, on that subject.

34. Whether the Commander in Chief of the Army of the East India Company serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, or Bombay, shall be appointed to a seat at the Council Board, or not, is a question which is left by Law to the decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors, whose duty and privilege it is to determine it according to their views of public convenience and advantage.

35. The complaint upon this subject is introduced in the Memorial immediately after the assertion, in lofty and declamatory language, that the "humble" Memorialists are not the *abject slaves* of a Country *enthralled by despotism*; and "that they respectfully assert a claim to certain rights and privileges, the enjoyment of which may be allowed to them without impairing or encroaching on the dignity of Government, or in any way interfering with the other departments of the State."

36. When such a body as an Army is invited to assert a claim of rights and privileges, care should be taken by those, who do not propose to sow the seeds of revolt and public trouble, to define those rights and privileges. No affected ambiguity, at least, should attend such declarations; and when a complaint of the exclusion of the Commander in Chief from Council immediately follows such declarations, and stands in front of the grievances which the Memorial sets forth, if it was not intended to class the admission of the Commander in Chief to Council amongst those rights and privileges of the Army which they would be *abject slaves* if they did not assert, that claim should have been explicitly disavowed, and ought not to have been strongly countenanced by a form of language scarcely ambiguous.

37. We deem it proper to declare explicitly, that the admission of the Commander in Chief of the Coast Army to a seat at the Council Board of that Presidency, is not amongst the rights and privileges of the Coast Army; and that any representation upon that subject, in the name of the Army at large, would be an undue interference with objects not within their competence, and would be a culpable departure from the military character, and from the proper duties of their station.

38. It has been attempted to perplex this question by misrepresenting the offices and duty of the Commander in Chief in his office of Counsellor when he has a seat at the Board, and above all, by introducing some indistinct and confused notions of a representative character which is ascribed to him as a member of Government. The confusion of ideas on this subject is still increased by their pointing naturally at some false analogy between the rights of representation in the political constitution of the British Legislature, and the right of the Army of Fort St. George to be represented in the Government of that Presidency. To this right is added the claim, that the Commander in Chief for the time being shall, by virtue of his office, be that representative.

39. It is obvious that a step more in this process of confused analogy, would set up a claim for the Army to the election of its own representative in the Government of Fort St. George.

40. This tissue of error must either be the work of extreme ignorance, or must have been constructed for the purposes of deception, and tendered by designing men to the presumed ignorance of others; but as it has been a fruitful source of delusion, and as "representative in Council" has been made a sort of watch-word in these dissensions, it appears important to rectify the false opinions which may have been imbibed upon these points, and to substitute plain truth and reason in the room of all the perplexed and indistinct fallacies, in which it has been the study of an artful faction to entangle the sense and feelings of their unwary and less informed brethren.

[No. 3.]

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
28 June
1809.

[No. 3]

Enclosure
in
Chief Secy's
Letter,
28 June
1809.

41. A Commander in Chief, who is a Member of Council, has precisely the same character and duties as his colleagues; he is not the representative of the Army in any sense of the word, and still less in the sense which may perhaps have been intended, of his being charged in Council with the separate interests of the Army, as distinct from those of the public and the general service of Government. The Commander in Chief, as a Member of Council, is the Delegate, not of the Troops, which in another character he commands in the field, but of the East India Company, and of the British Nation. He is charged with the public interests—he is charged also with the interests of the Civil, as he is of the Military, servants of the Company, and with the general prosperity of the whole population, European and Native, of the provinces subject to the Presidency to which he belongs. But the Army has no exclusive, nor even preferable claim, upon the councils of the Commander in Chief as a member of Government; nor is it necessary for its interests that it should. To drop therefore the false term of representative, and all the errors which it is calculated to produce, and to speak in the true language of the Civil and Military constitution of these provinces, the President in Council, who constitutes the sole Military as well as Civil Government of the Country, is charged on one hand with the duty of regulating the Army for the public good, and on the other, with that of providing duly for the interests of the Army itself.

42. That Government will consult the experience of the Commander in Chief in both the branches of his Military Councils, if he is a member of their Board;—they will consult him out of Council if he is not their colleague. And if any Commander in Chief should have rendered himself unworthy of their confidence, it is not to be apprehended that fidelity, experience and judgment, will be wanting in the superior ranks of the Army to supply the blank.

43. We abstain from delivering any opinion upon the general question, whether it is expedient, or not, that the Commander in Chief of the Army on the Coast should be a Member of Government. It is enough for the present purpose to declare, that this is purely a question of public expediency, and in no respect connected with any claim of right or privilege in the Army.

44. The next complaint is, the release of Lieut. Colonel Munro.

45. When an Army steps so far aside from the path of its proper and legitimate duties as to become the instrument of party, to mix in political views, and to undertake the removal of Governors or Ministers, we should have expected that any grievance they should adduce in support of a proceeding so foreign to their own character should consist at least in some act of grievance and intolerable oppression. The measure which is the subject of this complaint is, on the contrary, an act of grace and justice. It is not the unjust arrest of any officer for purposes of oppression and vengeance; but it is the relief of an officer, amongst the most respected in the Army, from the most tyrannical and detestable abuse of power, by which an innocent and highly meritorious individual was ever oppressed.

46. We shall ever consider the prosecution of Colonel Munro, and the part which Lieutenant General Macdowall bore in that transaction, as acts of extreme injustice, so far as they relate to the individual who was the subject of them; but these measures were not less culpable in other points of view. Both the advice which Lieut. Colonel Munro gave to abolish the Tent Contract, which we consider as the real object of the proceeding, and the Memorial conveying that advice, a few lines in which were made without any imaginable foundation the ostensible ground of the charges preferred against him, had been not merely approved, but applauded by every authority to which they could officially be submitted; by Sir J. Cradock, Commander in Chief of the Army, in which the accusers of Colonel Munro are officers; by the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, who hold the supreme Military authority under which these officers served; by the Commander in Chief in India, to whom as officers they owed implicit reverence and respect; and, lastly, by the Governor General in Council, the supreme and highest British authority in the East. To charge either the measure which had been adopted under these authorities, or the reasons upon which it was recommended, and which had been sanctioned and approved by the same authorities, as base and infamous crimes, was a studied insult offered by those

those Officers, and by Lieut. General Macdowall who supported and co-operated with them, to every authority which it was their duty to respect. This proceeding aimed also distinctly at withdrawing the management and direction of all military arrangement regarding the regulation and economy of the Army from the legal authority of Government, in order to place it in the shape of Courts Martial under the direction of the Officers of the Army themselves. Lieut. Colonel Munro was the nominal culprit, and the articles were to bear the absurd, and for that reason we must believe the collusive and pretended accusation against him of calumny and slander; but the Tent Contract, or rather its abolition, was in effect to be the subject, for no other substantial subject existed for the trial.

47. We should indeed have been surprized, as well as concerned, if any considerable part of the Coast Army had been prevailed upon to stain the pure and honourable character of their profession, by lending their countenance in any shape, or in any stage, to a proceeding stamped as this prosecution was with injustice and oppression, and founded on such motives as all the circumstances conspire to vindicate.

48. But it is said, Colonel Munro was only to be tried, and if innocent, would have been acquitted. Yet the Memorialists themselves alledge, that he was already condemned; having incurred the suspicion of having acted in a manner that was most generally considered to have been criminal. "*Having incurred the suspicion,*" are mere words of form. The meaning of the passage is a positive assertion, that Lieutenant Colonel Munro had acted in a manner that was most generally considered to have been criminal. We assume this to be the meaning of the passage, because there was no question concerning the facts.

49. It is difficult to imagine that such a charge as that which was preferred against Lieut. Colonel Munro, should have rested only on vague report; and that the Officers who signed should not have used all the means in their power to obtain the perusal of a paper on which they meant to found an accusation of libel. We must therefore presume, that the Memorial on the Tent Contract was in the hands of those who charged its author with defamation. From that Memorial therefore, never denied nor disavowed by Lieutenant Colonel Munro, and capable of certain and easy proof, is to be collected "the manner in which he had acted;" and if that manner of acting was already most generally accounted criminal, sentence was already passed, so far as faith can be given to the Memorial intended to be presented to this Government. We trust however more in the honour of the Army, than in the party feelings of the Memorialists; and we hope they were too sanguine in their expectations of so unjust a sentence. But although the acquittal of Lieut. Colonel Munro must be supposed possible, it was not fit that such an Officer should be brought to the bar as a criminal for his honest services. It was not fit that the mode of providing carriage for the camp equipage of the Army, approved and adopted as it had been by all the legal Authorities in India, should be appealed from these Authorities to a Board of Officers. It was not fit that this first step should pass without opposition in the process of usurping the regulations of the Army from Government to the Officers of the Army. It was not becoming that the Supreme Government, the Commander in Chief of India, the Government of Fort St. George, and the late Commander in Chief of that Presidency, Sir John Francis Cradock, should hold up their hands as culprits before a tribunal of Officers sitting in judgment upon the deliberate measures of their Government.

50. The whole proceeding was monstrous, and we repeat in the strongest terms our warmest approbation of your just, legal, and indispensable interposition on that occasion to vindicate the honour of your Government, and to shield one of your best and ablest servants from an arbitrary and oppressive abuse of power. If you had omitted to do so, you would have failed in the most sacred duties of your high stations, and would have merited, because you would have sanctioned, that long train of insult and encroachment which was to follow, and of which the prosecution of Lieutenant Colonel Munro would have proved to be only the first experimental step.

51. It is admitted, that the warrant to hold Courts Martial is addressed to the Commander in Chief, and we deem his authority exclusive in that branch of the public administration. But the abuse of a legal power is illegal, and the supreme military

[No. 3.]

Enclosure
in
Chief Secy's
Letter,
28 June
1809.

[No. 3.] military controul of the Governor in Council extends in our judgment, and beyond all doubt, to the prevention of such abuses. This does not suppose an habitual and indiscriminate interference. We assert only for the Government of Fort St. George a right, and a legal power to come, in extraordinary cases, to the support of their own authority, and against seditious encroachment combined with the oppression of innocent men, by a gross abuse of the power confided to the Commander in Chief in the direction of military prosecutions.

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
28 June
1809.

52. If this opinion were wrong, there are higher Authorities who have power to pronounce it erroneous, and to provide another remedy, which in that case would be necessary for the evil supposed.

53. In the mean while your opinion was binding, and when confirmed by ours, is still more so, on the Army of Fort St. George, who are not the judges either in the first or last resort on that subject.

54. This is not a question in which the Officers of the Army could be justified to interfere. It concerns the extent of your legal powers under the constitution of your Government, upon which they cannot sit in judgment. If the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall, differed with you, as he affects to do on that point, he might have properly stated it to the Court of Directors, and to His Majesty's Government, for their decision. But when he appealed that question to the Army, which is subject to your authority in India, as he did by his general Order of the 28th January, he carried that controversy to a tribunal the incompetence of which he well knew, and before which the agitation of such a question, as it could tend to no useful conclusion, so it could hardly fail to kindle animosity and excite discord tending assuredly to some mode* or rather of public disorder, and perhaps eventually to military insubordination and mutiny itself, in the progress of which calamity and distress were sure to fall first and heaviest on his own friends and associates.

• Orig.

55. We pass naturally from the General Order just mentioned to the dismissal of the Officers who published it to the Army, and our sentiments on that subject must materially depend on the opinion we entertain of the character and tendency of the order itself.

56. In deliberating on this subject, we have not thought ourselves bound by the form under which the substance and real purview of this paper has, for obvious reasons, been disguised.

57. It purports to be a reprimand to Lieutenant Colonel Munro, but substantially it conveys in every line a reprimand to the Government of Fort St. George, and that reprimand is addressed to the Army subject to its authority. The subject matter of the censure passed ostensibly on Colonel Munro, renders it inseparable from a censure on the Government. The offence charged upon that Officer, in his appeal to the President in Council from an arrest imposed upon him by the Commander in Chief, and the General Order itself informs the Army that the appeal which is subject to his reprimand was followed not by the reproof but by the protection of Government.

58. Lieutenant Colonel Munro had exhausted all the means he possessed of obtaining relief from the Commander in Chief himself. This it was his duty to do in the first instance. But when justice was denied him in that quarter, and when the hand of persecution pressed close upon him, we are decidedly of opinion that he had a right to claim the protection of the Supreme Military authority, which is vested by law in the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

59. If that Government possessed a legal power to intervene in a case of abuse, it could not be criminal in the party suffering under it to claim their protection, and the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Munro could not justly be made the subject of a reprimand.

60. That the Government of Fort St. George is not restrained by law from this particular exercise of the supreme Military powers which it possesses, was acknowledged by Lieutenant General Macdowall himself, since he obeyed their orders for the release of Lieutenant Colonel Munro. If that order had not only been an undue encroachment on his own authority as Commander in Chief, but had been

been beyond the legal and competent powers of those who issued it, he would not have been bound to obey it, as he distinctly professed himself to be.

61. The Government of Fort St. George did not exceed therefore their legal powers, and the only question that could be made was, whether they exercised them properly in the particular instance. On that point, undoubtedly, the Government of Fort St. George is subject to the responsibility which is inseparable from the exercise of all delegated authority. But to what tribunal were they amenable? Where was it proper, where was it for the public interest, that Lieut. General Macdowall should carry his appeal? to the Army of Fort St. George, or to the King, and Court of Directors?

62. That he should convey this question to the Army, in the shape of a reprimand to Lieutenant Colonel Munro, appears to be in contradiction with his own sentiments on the subject, as we have just stated them; for if the Government of Fort St. George had a legal power to release Lieut. Colonel Munro, it could not be criminal, it could not in any mode or degree be culpable; it could not incur the penalty of a reprimand; but it was his clear right and privilege to claim the legal and competent protection of Government from the oppression of the Commander in Chief.

63. If the Government, on the contrary, did not possess those powers, Lieutenant General Macdowall owed them not obedience.

64. If the legality of those powers be disputed, notwithstanding the testimony borne to it by Lieutenant General Macdowall's submission, it is again to be asked, to what tribunal that disputed question ought to have been submitted—to the Army, or to the Supreme Authorities in England?

65. It is also to be enquired, whether, in a controversy between the Commander in Chief and the Government, concerning the limits of their respective authorities, it was fit that Lieutenant General Macdowall should arrogate the decision to himself; and, sanctioned alone by his own opinion in his own case, should inflict a severe punishment on Lieutenant Colonel Munro for having acted on a different opinion, but one which had been supported by the judgment of the Government, that is to say, of an authority, and of a military authority to which that of the Commander in Chief himself, and of the whole Army, is made subordinate by an Act of the British Legislature; an authority to which they owed implicit obedience, and which must, at the very least have been felt to challenge sufficient respect to exempt an individual Officer from the imputation of a crime for having acted conformably to it.

66. The reprimand to Lieutenant Colonel Munro, therefore, was not only not necessary, but it was unjust and inconsistent with the principle which Lieutenant General Macdowall had himself professed.

67. For these reasons, we consider the shape given to the General Orders of the 28th January as merely colourable; and we are of opinion that the reprimand to Lieutenant Colonel Munro was evidently intended only as a vehicle for circulating, throughout the Army serving under the Government of Fort St. George, a vehement and intemperate public censure of that Government, and an inflammatory address to the professional feelings of that Army, and to topics thought likely to produce irritation and disorder. It was in other words, a most seditious paper, under the title of a General Order to the Army, and bearing the then disguise of a reprimand to a particular Officer.

68. That this attempt to excite irritation, and to produce disorderly conduct amongst the officers of the Army, has not been entirely unsuccessful we lament the necessity of acknowledging; and that those designs have nevertheless been substantially frustrated, and have failed in far the greater part, we have a cordial satisfaction in ascribing, first, to the good sense of the Army at large, which could not be misled by fallacies so easily detected; but next, and principally, to the firm attachment to the duties of their profession, and to that steady loyalty and incorruptible fidelity, which, in that Army, we are confident will ever be found proof against the arts and seditious of faction.

69. Notwithstanding the sentiments we have expressed concerning the true nature and tendency of the General Order in question, we have not neglected to consider

[No. 3.]
Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
28 June
1809.

[No. 3.]

Enclosure

in

Chief Sec's

Letter,

28 June

1809.

consider whether the officers who gave it currency by the orders of the Commander in Chief, were responsible for its criminal purport, and were on that account justly removed from their offices.

70. In deliberating upon this question, we resorted naturally to such general principles applicable to the subject as we thought best established, and most free from doubt.

71. The following propositions have appeared to us of that description :

First, That as a general principle, a military officer is not only justified in obeying an order of his superior, but that he is bound to do so, without regard to the quality of the order. Under this head we consider the Adjutant General as obliged, in a peculiar manner, by the duties of his office, to publish to the Army any orders which the Commander in Chief may commit to him for that purpose. We are clearly of opinion, as a general principle, that the Adjutant General is not bound to deliberate on the propriety of the order which he is commanded to issue; that it would be a breach of military duty to do so; that he is merely ministerial in these functions, and is not responsible for the propriety or impropriety of the orders he may circulate officially to the Army.

72. We regard these principles as very important, and in a manner fundamental in the theory of military subordination.

Secondly, We consider, however, as not less established, that the general principle above stated is subject to exception and modification. The modification by which the general principle of simple obedience ought to be limited is, in our judgment, the following: That *criminal* orders are not to be obeyed; and that the Officer who executes a criminal order of his superior is personally responsible for his conduct. We look upon this modification of the general military principles as forming itself a great and primitive principle, not less important and fundamental for the civil security of society, than we allow the other maxim of implicit obedience to be for the due support of military subordination.

73. Considering then, as we have already stated, the General Order of the 28th January as a seditious paper, we might at once pronounce the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General guilty of sedition by the publication of that Order, notwithstanding the authority under which they acted.

74. But that judgment would not be justified by the mere criminality of the Order which they issued; and it is necessary, in order to establish their participation in the crime, and to render them personally responsible, to show that they were acquainted with the seditious character of the paper.

75. In forming our judgment upon this point, we have not considered it as an abstract question, but as fit to be combined with all the circumstances of the case, and especially with those in which the parties concerned were placed; and from this view of the question, it has in our opinion resulted, that Col. Capper and Major Boles are to be considered as partaking personally in this act of Lieutenant General Macdowall, and as deeply responsible for its pernicious and criminal tendency.

76. Before this Order was prepared, it was not only known to those confidential Staff Officers of the Commander in Chief; but it was notorious to the whole Army and Settlements, that there was a warm and vehement dissension between the Commander in Chief and the Government. These Officers were acquainted with the prosecution of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, and the part which Lieutenant General Macdowall had taken in that proceeding; they knew that every step in that extraordinary transaction was a studied insult to the Government; they knew that Lieutenant General Macdowall had become the patron and channel of a Memorial to the Court of Directors, highly disapproved by the President in Council of Fort St. George, which he had himself, at the instance of that Government and at no distant period, written circular letters to discourage and suppress, but which in a riper stage of hostility towards the person and authority of the Governor, he had countenanced and promoted. It is in fine superfluous to prove, what is beyond doubt, and is not denied, that a warm passionate rupture had broken out between these two high Authorities.

77. The Commander in Chief of an Army in open and ardent opposition to the Government which he serves, is no trivial event, and constitutes a state of things

[No. 3.]

Enclosure

in

Chief Sec's

Letter,

28 June

1809.

things, from which some consequences applicable to this question have appeared to us to follow.

78. We consider these circumstances, therefore, as furnishing a new modification of the Military principle first asserted; and we are of opinion, that in such extraordinary and momentous emergencies, it is fit and necessary to require, that an Officer, whose duty it is to give currency to the orders of the Commander in Chief, should, contrary to the principle of blind obedience, which ought to prevail in ordinary times, carefully consider these orders, and deliberate seriously upon their nature and purview, before he publishes them. The circulation, in heated and factious times, of a seditious Address to the Army, has no analogy to the principle of military obedience to a military order in the common dispatch of business, and cannot be governed by the same rules.

79. We are, after much and serious reflection, decidedly of opinion, that this restriction of the military principle, the general importance of which we nevertheless feel most sensibly, cannot impair the obligations of military subordination and obedience, in any manner or degree, prejudicial to the natural and legitimate objects of military command; and that in times of trouble it may afford a most salutary and necessary protection to the Government and people against the possible perversion of Military supremacy to the purposes of sedition or faction.

80. In a natural and wholesome state of things, the obedience of subordinate Officers is to be implicit, admitting of no deliberation, and subject to no responsibility, except for plain and manifest crimes. In such distempered seasons of open contention with Governments as are now in question, Addresses from Commanders in Chief to their Armies, having reference to such debates, are a fit subject of deliberation to those whose office it may be to transmit them, and a responsibility belonging exclusively to such occasions must attach even to their official and ministerial acts.

81. In conformity with these sentiments, we have no doubt of the responsibility of the late Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General of your Army, on the occasion of publishing the General Order of the 28th January; and we are of opinion, that if the author of that Order is himself guilty of sedition, as we esteem him to be, these confidential Officers of his Staff, who consented to be instruments of his crime, are under all the circumstances implicated in the guilt, and subject to the penalties of the offence.

82. If there were doubts, however, upon the question, as weighing general and fundamental principles against particular modifications of them must always be a delicate one, we cannot quit the subject without repeating that it is not a fit matter for the interference of the Army itself. In what particulars sedition may consist; under what circumstances the official instrumentality of an Officer, in the crime of a Superior, shall subject him to personal responsibility; are questions to be discussed in colder blood, and by a different description of counsellors than are always to be found in numerous bodies at a period of heat and irritation. They are worthy of the informed and impartial deliberation of His Majesty's confidential Servants and Advisers, and of the supreme Rulers of the Army of India, the Honourable the Court of Directors.

83. To snatch a question of that nature and importance from the decision of those Authorities, at the very moment of its formal reference to their judgment, and to cast it, as a source of discord and violence, into the midst of an Army already warmly agitated, is the part of incendiaries, and not of friends either to the Army or the State. It is a great crime; and being that of which the Officers who have lately experienced the marks of your displeasure, have appeared to you, on a careful investigation of the facts, to have been guilty, we have no hesitation, although we deeply lament the occasion of this necessary severity, in approving and commending the vigilant energy with which you have, in a season of great difficulty and danger, asserted the legal authority of your Government, prevented the factious contagion from spreading through the honourable and hitherto untainted ranks of the Coast Army, and provided for the security and integrity of the British Empire in India.

84. You will perceive, that much of what has been said in the Memorial is applicable to the Address to Major Boles.

317.

D

85. This

[No. 3.]

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec's
Letter,
28 June
1809.

85. This is also a measure connected with a military combination. It assumes the cognizance of a question which belongs to fitter and higher tribunals. It pronounces, in the name of an Army, open censure of the Government which that Army is bound to obey.

86. In these respects it stands on the same footing and partakes in all the criminality of the paper we have already considered. But there is in the Address to Major Boles a character of transcendent guilt and danger which is peculiar to itself. We allude to the scheme, of which it professes to lay the foundation, of a combination of private power to contest with the power of Government, organized resources of resistance, mutual support against the hand of justice, and indemnity against the legal consequences of crimes.

87. We do not know how it is possible to approach much nearer that extreme crisis which it so emphatically menaces in the Memorial, without reaching it. We trust, however, confidently, that those who have been improvidently betrayed into those desperate courses, will have been awakened to a sense of their perilous situation; and that by arresting the progress of the foremost, you will have saved their inconsiderate followers from the ruin and dishonour to which their leaders were conducting them.

88. With regard to those who have taken a leading part in these criminal transactions, we feel that every principle of tried and established policy applicable to such conjunctures, and every obligation of your sacred trust, forbid the extension towards them of a false and mischievous lenity.

89. We concur also entirely in the sentiment expressed in your General Orders of the 1st ultimo, that it is not sufficient for Officers holding commands to avoid a participation in such proceedings, but that it is their positive and indispensable duty to adopt the most decided measures for their suppression, and to report them to the superior Authorities. The purposes of tumult and sedition may as effectually be promoted by their negative concurrence as by their active participation.

90. The neglect of duty is an offence varying only in degree from a positive violation of it; and any Officer who, apprised of the progress of disorderly proceedings among those who are placed under his immediate controul, abstains from any attempt to suppress them, either by the exertion of his own authority or by an appeal to the superior power, gives to those proceedings one mode of encouragement, and cannot stand absolved of blame, nor found a claim to immunity; much less to a continuance of that implicit confidence which is attached to stations of authority on the cases of so culpable and mischievous a neutrality.

91. From the whole of the preceding discussion, you will naturally infer that we consider the offences charged against those Officers whom you have judged it necessary to suspend or deprive of their appointments and commands, as fully justifying the respective degrees of punishment which you have allotted to them.

92. The local means and advantages which you possess, as well as the great delicacy of the enquiry, have necessarily placed the application of these principles to individuals, and the investigation of particular cases, under your exclusive cognizance; and we have only to express that entire confidence which is due to your station and characters in the justice and impartiality, not less than in the vigilance and activity of your proceedings, in a scrutiny so peculiarly circumstanced.

93. We observe with satisfaction, that the general tenor of the replies to their Circular Letter, addressed by Major General Gowdie to the Officers commanding at the several stations of the Army, confirms the opinion which we have expressed of the loyalty of the major part of the Officers of your establishment.

94. In assuring you, therefore, of the firm support of this Government, in maintaining a contest which involves all that is most dear to our Sovereign and Country, if, contrary to our ardent desire and sanguine hope, any future call should yet be made on the power and energy of your Government, which may require our aid. We will conclude, however, with expressing our fondest wish and expectation, that the late afflicting agitations should subside in a calm and reasonable reliance on the wisdom and justice of the high Authorities to which the transactions of this troubled period have been advocated, and in those demonstrations of respect and obedience which are due not more to your station than to the faithful and

[No. 3.]

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec's
Letter,
28 June
1809.

and honourable discharge of all your public but difficult duties, which in our opinion has eminently distinguished the present Government of Fort St. George.

95. Such a result will be most acceptable to us, most accordant with our views of the public interest, and most congenial with those sentiments of affection and respect, towards the Army of the Coast, which we cordially profess and remain assured that we shall never have reason to renounce.

Fort William,
the 27th May 1809.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) MINTO,
J. LUMSDEN,
H. COLEBROOKE.

(Secret Department.)

To William Ramsay, Esquire, Secretary to the Honourable the
Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, an original Memorial, addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors, by Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Arthur St. Leger, together with the Copy of a Letter and of its Enclosure, addressed by that Officer to this Government on the 18th instant.

2. The Governor in Council deems it to be unnecessary to make any observations on the indecent and reprehensible sentiments contained in these papers. He at the same time begs to express his hope, that in the event of any Process being instituted and received in any Court of Justice in England, the Honourable Court will be pleased to direct their Law Officers to undertake the defence of their Suits.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort St. George,
29th June 1809.

(Signed) A. FALCONER,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

(Enclosure.)

The MEMORIAL of the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Arthur St. Leger, late Commandant of the 6th regiment Native Cavalry in the service of the Honourable United East India Company, to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

PERMIT me to solicit the attention of your Honourable Board to the following Representation. It is submitted to those who have never considered the wrongs inflicted on their old and faithful Servants by the local Government of India, to be unworthy of their notice. But whatever may be your final determination on the merits of this my complaint, I am at least certain of an impartial hearing. I am confident that you will neither encourage nor believe secret and anonymous informers, nor sacrifice the honour and reputation of an Officer and a Gentleman, to the prejudice, anger, or terrors of the moment. Above all, am I confident, that you will not adopt that absurd rule of proceeding which awards the punishment before it has made an enquiry; a proceeding to which, as a number of recent transactions have too clearly shewn, the fortunes and best interests of your Servants, civil and military, under this Presidency, are considered to be subject.

But in thus troubling your Honourable Board with the complaints of a private man, I cannot forget that matters of superior moment to the affairs of individuals, must at this season be pressing upon you, from this important Settlement. This humble Memorial, however, derives most of its claim to your attention from its connection with subjects which immediately affect the vital interests of the British Empire in India.

In this light, Honourable Sirs, the just complaints of an Officer who has long served you with faithfulness and zeal, are more than the mere complaints of an individual. The whole Army suffers, if upon unspecified and indiscriminate accusations, as unsupported by proof as they are incapable of any, a life nearly consumed in the labours of your service is to be rewarded by the most cruel and studied indignities: if spies and informers are to overpower the faith of an Officer on his solemn word; if his person is to be ordered into a disgraceful confinement, without trial or enquiry; if he is to be removed from India, without warning or preparation, at the risk and even to the loss of his property; and his character is to be defamed in public

Mr.
Chief Sec.
Falconer
to
Mr. Sec.
Ramsay;
29 June
1809.Enclosure
in
Chief Sec's
Letter,
29 June
1809.

[No. 31]

Enclosure
in
Chief Secy's
Letter,
29 June
1809.

public newspapers exclusively under the direction of his defamers, whilst he is deprived of every opportunity of vindicating his fame and his honour by the same channel through which they have been aspersed.

In support of these general observations, I beg to refer your Honourable Board to the General Order of the 1st of May, one thousand eight hundred and nine, published by the Honourable Sir George Barlow, your Governor in Council at this Presidency. I have annexed a Copy of it in the Appendix, Letter A. You will perceive that the suspension of your Memorialist from the Honourable Company's service, and the order to proceed to England, are notified in peculiar terms of animadversion, upon the express allegation "of my having been active in promoting the circulation of an Address to the Right Honourable the Governor General, employing the influence which I derived from the important command confided to me by the Government, for the purpose of attempting the subversion of its authority, and spreading disaffection among the troops which it had entrusted to my charge." I solemnly protest, on the word of a British Officer, and by every thing that is dear to a man of honour, that the charge is false and groundless; this is an uncourtly denial. But I cannot think, Honourable Sirs, you will expect from an Officer accused of the traitorous violation of his military duty, that unnatural softness of phrase, which by half denying, half admits the accusation. It is a denial, however, which I shall support by proof; not only in aid of my appeal to your Honourable Board, but before a Jury of my Country, according to the course prescribed by those laws to which every oppressed or calumniated man may recur.

Your Honourable Board will not be unwilling to acknowledge, that this accusation is of too serious a kind to be patiently acquiesced in; such an accusation, supported by proof before a Court Martial, would not only have subjected me to the most dreadful inflictions of martial law, but have taken away from myself and others every pretence to murmur against it. An investigation before a Court Martial, of an offence so immediately subversive of the whole military establishment of the country, was not only necessary to establish my guilt, but to vindicate my innocence. It is prescribed by the Articles of War for the Government of the Honourable Company's troops, and in all cases of great military offence has been deemed indispensable by the rules of the Service. For this reason, I addressed a letter to the Governor in Council, demanding a Court Martial. That application has been treated with contemptuous silence.

That I may not appear, Honourable Sirs, to exaggerate the charge attributed to me by the Governor in Council, through the newspapers of this Presidency, permit me to remind you that, with a slight variation of words, the same charge is thus defined in the Articles of War. "Every Officer who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny in the troop, company, or regiment, to which he belongs, or in any other troop or company in the Service, or on any party, post, detachment or guard, on any pretence whatever, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by the Court Martial shall be inflicted." It does not, your Memorialist thinks, require many words to shew that the offence imputed to me in the newspapers, differs in no feature of criminality from that which by the martial law is punishable with death.

On what ground of public expediency, or of justice to an accused Officer, my application for a Court Martial was treated with contempt, I can but conjecture; I can only attribute it to the total non-existence of all proof against me, and consider it as the act of persons who, by a frailty too common to our nature, are grown giddy by power, and are led to suppose, by their immense distance from responsibility, that they are subject to none.

I undertake, however, to prove at the table of your Honourable Board, that whatever influence I derived from my command, my rank, or connection with the Army, has been exerted in appeasing the agitations and discontents which prevailed among them, in exhorting them to the most passive subordination to the local Government, and to look to no other hope of redress than the clemency of you, their Honourable Employers. Should you think their complaints just and reasonable, I shall shew you the spirit with which I have acted, by a memorable fact, which will illustrate, I hope, better than a formal vindication, the principles I have steadfastly adhered to, and from which no oppression or ill usage could ever induce me to depart.

I have never disobeyed the orders of the Governor in Council but in one instance, which was during the late operations in Travancore. I disobeyed it in the exercise of a just discretion, and I received his thanks for it. That order directed me, in violation of British faith, pledged in the Proclamations which I had been directed to issue, when I first entered the Travancore Country with the Army under my command, to seize the territory, and deliver it over to one of your Civil Servants. Had that order been executed, the issue of things would have been very different; and whatever might have been the ultimate event, you would have had a lingering and protracted warfare to carry on, at no slight expence of blood and of treasure. I have other details to submit, for your information, relative to this subject.

Of the faithfulness of my humble services, since I have served you, I trust you will entertain no doubt; that my recent exertions contributed to the restoration of quiet in Travancore, must be acknowledged by the very Government by whom I am now treated as a criminal, and defamed as a traitor. It is not vanity, but justice to myself, which induces me to subjoin the flattering testimony borne to me, in this respect, by Lieut. Colonel Macaulay, whose official situation must give his report upon this subject peculiar weight and authenticity.

I may have some disadvantage, Honourable Sirs, in a controversy with your local Government, from the natural disposition you may possibly have to credit their representations, and to support

[No. 3.]

Enclosure
in
Chief Secy's
Letter,
29 June
1809.

support their authority. But your Memorialist trusts to the final triumph of truth; and actuated by a sincere zeal for the interests of the Honourable Company, he ventures to express his sincere wishes that the state of affairs at this Presidency may appear to you in their genuine colours, before consequences happen which no policy or wisdom can cure.

I have abundant testimony from all the Commanders of corps under my command, to contradict the charge published against me, and evidence to the same fact from other Officers. These I shall submit to your Honourable Court on my arrival in England. I forbear to insert their declarations in this Memorial, lest they might suffer from the displeasure of the Governor.

I have only to remark concerning the mode in which the orders of the local Government have been put into force against me. On receiving the orders for my suspension, and to embark for England, I was proceeding to Trichinopoly, my place of residence, to arrange my property as well as the shortness of the time would permit. But I was met on my way by orders transmitted to me by Colonel Wilkinson, Commander of the Southern Division, by the authority of the Governor in Council, commanding me not to go to Trichinopoly, but to repair to the sea coast and to Poonamalie, and if I hesitated obedience, I was to be marched under a guard to Poonamalie, a place of confinement for French Prisoners. I am also ordered in a manner, not unlike transportation, on board a ship bound to Bengal, where I have no connection or acquaintance, and on my application, the ordinary allowance to Officers under suspension has been denied me. On the studied severity with which I have been treated I make no comment, confident that I shall be redressed by your Honourable Court, and by a Jury of Englishmen.

Having said so much concerning myself, may I be permitted to bear my humble testimony to the loyalty, the faithfulness and the zeal of your Army; I have had better opportunities of estimating them than those by whom they have been lately held up in newspapers as mutinous and disaffected. Whatever indignities may yet be in store for them, I sincerely hope their patience will be firm and unshaken. But this I know, and must be allowed to tell you, that they are at all times ready to forego their just rights, and to forget their injuries, when they are summoned to the service of their Country. Be not deceived Honourable Sirs, as to their affections; they who have lived with them, and participated with them in the toils and dangers of the Service, are at least as competent witnesses to their character as those who know nothing about them, but as a body of men with whom they have no sympathies and no connections, and who, enjoying their immense and munificent salaries, cannot feel for the privations, nor honour the profession of a foldier.

Your Memorialist subscribes himself, with real sentiments of submission to your Honourable Court, and a deep sense of its justice,

Honourable Sirs,
Your most obedient and faithful Servant,
(Signed) A. ST. LEGER,
Lieut. Colonel.

Fort St. George,
19th June 1809.

My dear St. Leger,

Perturah Roads, 25th Feb. 1809.

I have just arrived in these Roads in the Piedmontaise; all is settled, and settled entirely and wholly by you.

Not having leisure to send you official copies of my letters to Chalmers and Cuppage, when you have read the enclosed, seal it, and forward it with a copy of my letter to you.

Your's, truly,
(Signed) C. MACAULAY.

(True copy.)
(Signed) A. ST. LEGER.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 17th, directing me to embark on board the Devaynes on the 20th instant.

I beg you will inform the Honourable the Governor in Council, that nothing is more remote from my thoughts than to disobey any order he may deem it expedient to issue; but I beg you at the same time to communicate to him a fact, of which possibly he may not be apprized, that I found it necessary, from the severe measures he has been pleased to adopt against me, to apply to the Laws of my Country for redress.

For that purpose I have made an application, by complaint on oath, to the Supreme Court, according to the directions of the Act of Parliament, by which I am entitled to compel the production of evidence sufficient to sustain my Action, in order to prosecute it in the King's Court at Westminster.

As the Supreme Court is not at present sitting, it is highly essential to the remedy which I am seeking, that I should be at this Presidency when the Court meets, which I am informed is the 18th of next month, in order that I may enter into the securities required by the Act for the prosecution of the suit in England.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Affidavit in which my Complaint is stated.

The Honourable the Governor in Council will therefore see, that the execution of the order for my embarkation on the 20th instant will have the effect of cutting off from a British subject

[No. 3.]

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
29 June
1803.

subject his remedy in a Court of Law, a remedy which, by a positive Act of Parliament, has been provided for those who suffer oppression in India.

Having said this, I beg leave also to state, that if the Honourable the Governor in Council should renew the orders for my embarkation, I shall consider it as being done with the intention of preventing me from that speedy redress which the Act of Parliament points out the means of obtaining. But whatever may be their determination, I hope that the avowal of my intentions to lay my injuries before an English Jury will not be considered as the mere threat of an angry man, but the mature and deliberate resolution of an Officer to vindicate his character in the most public manner.

With this Protest, I again repeat, that I shall not disobey the order of the Governor in Council for my embarkation on the 20th, should he, after this communication, think proper to order it.

Madras,
18th June 1803.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. ST. LEGER,
Lieut' Col.

THE Honourable Arthur St. Leger, late Commandant of the sixth regiment of Native Cavalry in the service of the Honourable East India Company, maketh oath, and saith, That he has been unjustly suspended from the service of the Honourable East India Company, and ordered to proceed to England by an order of Sir George Hilario Barlow, Baronet, and Knight of the Bath, in Council of Fort St. George, by virtue of a General Order of the said Governor in Council, dated first of May one thousand eight hundred and nine: And this Deponent further saith, in obedience to such last-mentioned order, this Deponent was proceeding to Trichinopoly, but that at Madura this Deponent received from Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Southern Division of the Army, acting under the authority and at the instance of the said Governor in Council of Fort St. George, another order, whereby this Deponent was prohibited from proceeding to Trichinopoly on his route to Fort St. George, this Deponent's house and property then and still being at Trichinopoly, and ordered to proceed to Madras, and from thence to Poonamallee; and that if this Deponent hesitated to obey the last-mentioned order, this Deponent was ordered to be placed under a Captain's guard, and marched to prison: And this Deponent further saith, That the General Order of the said Governor in Council, whereby this Deponent hath been suspended from the said service of the Honourable Company and ordered to proceed to England as aforesaid, was published in the several newspapers of the said Presidency of Fort St. George; and that the cause of the aforesaid suspension of this Deponent, as notified in the said newspapers by the said Governor in Council, was falsely therein stated and alledged to be, that the Deponent had been active in promoting the circulation of a certain Paper addressed to the Right Honourable the Governor General, and that this Deponent had employed the influence which he this Deponent derived from the important command confided to him this Deponent, by the Government, for the purpose of subverting its authority, and spreading disaffection among the troops which it had entrusted to this Deponent's charge: This Deponent further saith, That he did not circulate nor promote the circulation of the said paper or any other paper addressed to the Right Honourable the said Governor General; and that he this Deponent hath not at any time employed the influence he this Deponent derived from the command held by this Deponent, or any influence whatever, for the purpose of attempting the subversion of its authority, and spreading disaffection among the troops entrusted to his this Deponent's charge; and that the aforesaid publication in the said newspapers by order of the said Governor in Council, as it respects this Deponent, is a false and malicious libel on this Deponent's character as an Officer: And this Deponent further saith, That the said crime, as laid to his charge in the said General Order, is, according to the Articles of War for the Company's troops, punishable with death; and that this Deponent hath not been tried or found guilty by a Court Martial of any military offence whatsoever, notwithstanding this Deponent hath demanded a Court Martial to be held on this Deponent for the said crime falsely laid in the said charge: And this Deponent further saith, That he hath, by the above-mentioned unjust suspension from the said service of the said Honourable Company, been deprived of great emolument; and that his character hath been much injured by the aforesaid publication: And this Deponent further saith, That he intends to proceed against the said Sir George Hilario Barlow on the return of this Deponent to Great Britain, in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, by two several Actions for damages sustained by this Deponent in consequence of the aforesaid unjust removal and suspension of this Deponent, and by the publications of the aforesaid false, slanderous and malicious libel of and concerning this Deponent: And this Deponent further saith, That in pursuance and by virtue of an Act, passed in the twenty-first year of His present Majesty, relative to oppression and injuries committed by any Governor General, or any Member or Members of the Council of Calcutta; and by another Act of the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of His said Majesty, which extends the like proceedings to oppressions and injuries committed by the Governor and Members of the Council of Fort St. George, he this Deponent intends to apply to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort St. George, for an Order to compel the production in the said Court of true copy or copies of the Order or Orders of Council whereby this Deponent hath been so suspended and ordered to proceed to England aforesaid, and to have the same authenticated by the said Supreme Court, and to examine Witnesses on the matter of this Complaint, this Deponent being ready and willing to execute a Bond with a responsible person

[No. 3.]

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
29 June
1803.

person to the Honourable East India Company, effectually to prosecute the said Complaint by Actions as aforesaid, immediately on the arrival of this Deponent in England, and within two years after the making of the same, and of the return of the said Sir George Hilario Barlow to England, agreeable to the directions of the said Act passed in the said twenty-first year of His said Majesty.

(Signed) A. ST. LEGER.

Sworn, &c.

[No. 3.]

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Copies of Letters from the Chief Secretary of the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary of the East India Company, in the Secret Department; dated the 27th May, and 28th and 29th June, 1809: With their Enclosures.

Received via Bengal, 10th April 1810.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
25th May 1810.

[No. 4.]

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Copy of a LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated Fort St. George, 12th October 1809:—With its Enclosures.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

1. I HAVE the happiness to congratulate your Honourable Committee, on the termination of the dangerous troubles which have agitated this Presidency, since the month of January.

2. Greater perils have, perhaps, never threatened the possessions of the honourable Company, or the British Empire in India, and so great an alarm has seldom subsided so suddenly, so entirely, and with so fair a prospect not only of the permanent restoration of former security and tranquillity, but of the improvement of those blessings.

3. The fortunate issue of this formidable struggle is to be ascribed generally to the inflexible firmness which has marked the character and measures of Sir George Barlow's Government throughout this trying season, which did not allow a moment of success to the insubordination of the Army in any of its objects, and has preserved the authority of legal Government unbroken and unimpaired by the dangerous example of prosperous revolt. But the final and unqualified submission of the revolted officers has been more particularly and immediately brought about by the wise energy of the later measures, the object of which was two-fold; First, to separate the faithful from the disaffected; Secondly, to withdraw the Native Troops from the controul of officers who were in open rebellion, and to replace the Company's Army at the disposal and under the orders of its Government.

4. The measures of the 26th July had these important purposes in view. A declaration of mere fidelity to the duties attached to their commission was to be tendered to every officer in the service; such as refused, were to be suspended from their military functions, and separated from the troops; and explanations were then to be given to the latter, that might induce them to acknowledge the power of Government, and to obey such officers as should be appointed to command them.

5. A judicious distribution of the troops had been previously made at the different stations of the Army to favour the execution of this measure, and it proved entirely successful at all the southern stations.

6. The officers very generally refused the test, but they all submitted to the order which removed them from their corps, and the native troops without any exception, in a manner which strongly evinced sincerity, their exclusive submission and attachment to the honourable Company and its Government.

7. By the effect of this measure a great proportion of the disaffected body was disarmed; and a great part of the force on which the revolted officers had counted for

[No. 4.]

Letter
from
Gov. Gen.
12 Oct. 1809.

Letter
from
Gov. Gen.
12 Oct 1809.

for the prosecution of their desperate designs, was ranged under the standard of Government.

8. Another benefit perhaps not less important was obtained by these measures, in conveying to the native soldiers, still under the direction of the disaffected officers at several of the most considerable posts, a knowledge of the real state of affairs, and an example furnished by their own body of the conduct which their duty required; circumstances, which in proportion to their probable influence on the mind of the Sepoys, could not avoid inspiring their officers with doubt and distrust concerning the support they might expect from them if the contest with Government should proceed to extremity.

9. The natural effect of these circumstances was much enhanced at Secundrabad, the principal station of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, by the appointment of Colonel Cloke to that command, and by the courageous and vigorous attempt he made, in the very face of the revolt, to detach the native battalions from their officers, and recall them to the service of the Company.

10. He was overborne it is true on the spot, but the impression appears to have been made, especially on the Native officers, and to have afterwards matured itself into dispositions which increased the alarm of the officers. These causes, aided by some concurring circumstances, and as I wish to believe by some considerations of a character more favourable to the credit and honour of the senior and leading officers of the force, produced a sudden revolution in their views and conduct. They submitted in a body; signed the test unconditionally, and threw themselves on the mercy of Government.

11. This event induced, of necessity, the submission of the detachment at Jaulna, and of the garrisons of Seringapatam and Masulipatam; the whole Army followed these examples, and its submission became absolute and general.

12. Such was the fortunate and welcome change which met me on landing at Fort St. George the 11th of September.

13. When I embarked at Fort William the 5th of August, the most recent event was the mutiny and revolt at Masulipatam. I received also at sea, with considerable uneasiness, casual accounts of an engagement between the King's and Company's troops at Seringapatam.

14. Your honourable Committee will better conceive than I can describe the satisfaction and joy with which I learnt events so important and auspicious.

15. The only certain and infallible issue of a contest so unnatural and so lamentable as that which we might have had to maintain, was the total and irretrievable ruin of thirteen hundred English gentlemen who were engaged in this enterprise, equally criminal and hopeless, a consequence which must itself have embittered the victory of Government, and if it had been complete deeply enhanced the disasters and reverses which the public might have experienced in the conflict.

16. That the Government of India backed by the power of the Empire must have finally and, it is probable, speedily triumphed, I have always firmly believed: but if the Sepoy battalions had in truth, as their officers appear never to have allowed themselves to doubt, adhered to their cause, and if they had afterwards felt themselves pressed by the loyal force at the command of Government, and deprived of the subsistence and prospects which till then they had enjoyed in the advantageous and honourable service of the Company, it is likely that their resentments would have been directed against those who had betrayed them to their ruin in the pursuit of criminal designs, totally foreign to their own interests or concerns; and it is impossible to foresee the dreadful and fatal extremities to which those feelings might have impelled them against a small body of gentlemen entirely in their power, and unprotected by those restraints of discipline which they had themselves dissolved; nor is it possible to define the limits of more general disorder and ruin prompted by such a fearful example. Many other deplorable consequences of such a Civil War may be imagined, and need not be detailed.

17. That a general revolt of the officers of a whole Army in a distant province should have been subdued, that a Civil War of the most alarming and calamitous character, with all the miseries and dangers inseparable from such events, has been averted,

averted, is of itself matter of great and substantial consolation. But my satisfaction was much increased by the important circumstance of this result having been obtained by the counsels and resources of Fort St. George itself, that is to say, the very Government whose power had been defied. This sentiment struck me forcibly in the first moment and has been confirmed by every hour's reflection since. I have thought it indeed of so much moment to the public interests, that in addition to the pleasure I personally feel in doing justice to Sir George Barlow's public merits, and to my strong sense of the signal services he has on this trying occasion rendered to his country, the circumstance to which I have alluded has become a fresh motive to mark, as I have been careful to do, in every public document that has a reference to these events, the obvious and decisive influence of his character and measures in producing that happy issue which is the subject of the present communication.

18. It is, at the same time, a duty which I discharge with the greatest satisfaction, to bring in this place to your notice the concurrence of other causes, and the distinguished merits of other persons and bodies of men in the production of this result; the absence of which indeed must have much increased the difficulties of Government, if they had not disappointed the public object.

19. One great and powerful support to the authority of lawful Government, and the interests of Great Britain, has been the steady and zealous loyalty of His Majesty's officers and troops.

20. The slightest backwardness on their parts would have strongly promoted the cause of sedition, and encouraged both the Company's officers, and possibly the Native troops, in the prosecution of extreme and desperate measures. The sound and honourable sentiments, on the contrary, of this weighty body much discountenanced the erroneous opinions and false feelings of the malcontents, which the approved courage, discipline, and incorruptible fidelity of this European force, so much respected in Asia, shook the confidence of the revolted Army, and added a solid and incalculable strength to Government.

21. The fidelity of the Armies of Bengal and Bombay is also to be accounted amongst the resources of the Government of Fort St. George. Those who took a lead in the revolt were so sensible of the impression which would be produced on the minds of their associates, by a knowledge of the truth on the subject, that no means of imposture and fabrication were omitted, to establish a belief in the support of those powerful bodies.

22. This allegation was entirely destitute of foundation with regard to both Armies, and the imposition was detected in Bengal by the indignant resentment of the officers of that Establishment, at the scandalous and calumnious imputations which had been cast upon them by the Committees of the Coast Army, and the true sentiments of the Bengal Army have already been conveyed in numerous addresses, professing the soundest principles of Military subordination and Civil obedience; and breathing the purest spirit of professional honour, loyalty, and patriotism.

23. The refutation of the falsehood, so long and industriously circulated respecting the promise of support from the other Presidencies, had not waited however for these public disavowals, and that delusion had been generally dissipated on the Coast, forming indeed another feature of the particular period when the disaffected suddenly renounced their desperate enterprise; and the faithful Armies of Bengal and Bombay may enjoy the satisfaction of having contributed to the support of the authority of the Company, and the cause of their Country, by the mere force of character and honour, without the necessity, always painful in Civil contentions, of vindicating their principles by the employment of their arms.

24. The steady support which throughout this season of anxious exertion has been furnished to Sir George Barlow by the majority of his Council, has, next to the energy of his own character, given strength and efficiency to his Administration, in contending with this evil.

25. In doing justice to these gentlemen, it is not my intention to reflect on the conduct of Mr. Petrie, whose opinions have led him to dissent from his colleagues on some of the principal measures of this period.

[No. 4.]

Letter
from
Gov. Gen.
12 Oct. 1809.

26. In a case of crisis however, where, to place the matter on a broad and general ground, a strong Government might reasonably be accounted essential (if I may use that phrase) to the safety of the Commonwealth, the dissent of a member of Council so considerable in station, character, and talents, must give additional value to the useful and efficient support which Sir George Barlow and the public cause have derived from Mr. Oakes and Mr. Casamajor.

27. I have much satisfaction in thinking, that the support which has uniformly been afforded by the Supreme Government to the Government of Fort St. George, throughout these troubles, has not been ineffectual.

28. The views I entertained very early concerning the true character of the faction, out of which this extensive and formidable confederacy has grown, and concerning the necessity of a vigorous opposition to every step that was made in a concerted plan of military sedition, have already been submitted to the honourable the Court of Directors in the Dispatch from Bengal, under date the 11th April, referring to a Letter which had been addressed to the President in Council at Fort St. George on the 20th February, a copy of which has been forwarded to the honourable Court.

29. I have been strongly confirmed in the sentiments I had first conceived on this subject, by the progress of events; and my conduct has been directed alike by fixed and fundamental principles of policy which I profess on these subjects, and by what has appeared to me to be their just application to the circumstances of the particular case.

30. Feeling as every prudent man, and especially every statesman ought, the frequent expediency, which I might indeed call necessity, of mutual accommodation and concession in the controversies and contentions of mankind, and having learnt from the wisdom of one, whose lessons have become laws to the world, that compromise must be admitted (if I may so express myself) amongst the elements of human intercourse; I am inclined, however, to rank military sedition and revolt amongst the few exceptions to this salutary and healing principle. Much, for that very reason, may and ought to be done to avert a contest in which, when once kindled, concession does not find its place, and conciliation itself changes its properties, tending rather to exasperate than appease.

31. The revolt of an Army, of which the object is to overawe and controul the Government, appears to me to exclude compromise, and I regard it as one of those evils for which the only remedy is a firm, vigorous, and determined opposition.

32. Your honourable Committee will find this principle distinctly professed on every occasion which has called for the expression of my sentiments on the same subject, and I am the more induced to transcribe, in this place, a paragraph of the Letter addressed by the Governor General in Council to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated the 20th of February; and a passage of a Letter addressed also by the Supreme Government to the Government of Bombay, under date the 10th October 1808; because the principles conveyed in these papers have, in the course of the late agitations on the Coast, been referred to by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, as affording sanction to the vigorous system pursued by that Government in repressing the seditious violence with which it has had to contend.

Extract of the Letter addressed by the Governor General in Council to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated 20th February 1809.

Par. 7. "We cannot conclude without recommending to you in the strongest terms to persevere in repressing with dignity and temper, but by measures of firmness and energy, that spirit of insubordination to the authority of Government, which we are concerned to observe has of late prevailed in some portions of the Army of Fort St. George, and we assure you of our fullest support in the maintenance of your just authority, and in your endeavours to restore due order and subordination throughout the Military branch of the Establishment."

Extract of Letter addressed by the Supreme Government to the Government of Bombay, under date the 10th October 1808.

Par. 26th. "As to menace or any attempt at intimidation, the case is not to be supposed; the supposition alone would constitute a more real injury and
"insult

[No. 4.]

Letter
from
Gov. Gen.
12 Oct. 1809.

"insult to the honourable men who compose the Bombay Army, than any it is possible they should ever have to complain of. But if in any quarter of the world, where we might happen to be the depositories of public authorities, a case should arise, our minds are settled on the only principle adapted in any circumstances to that exigency; to admit of no compromise with an evil, far greater than any that can be incurred by resisting it, but to maintain the full unqualified sovereignty, which is in reality the safety of the state, by combating either the seditious combination and cabals, or the criminal violence of its servants, to the last and utmost extremity. We are clear that whatever temporary inconvenience might in some predicament be avoided by declining such a contest, concession to menace or clamour can never happen without operating a general and permanent relaxation of authority, and diminution of all the public energies throughout the empire in which it occurs."—Par. 27. "We take the two pillars of every human Government to be, first, that its measures be directed to the public good; next, that its authority thus exercised be maintained with unshaken firmness and resolution."

33. Such being my own principles on this subject, and such being the principles which Sir George Barlow's own mind had adopted as the foundation of his measures, and as the rule of his policy in this difficult conjuncture, it became an obvious duty on my part to afford him the fullest support which could be derived from the supreme authority of India, and to add to the efficiency of his own system, whatever force could be supplied by the manifestation of my cordial concurrence in his measures, and of my determination to strengthen his hands if the occasion should require it.

34. In conformity with these views, the Letter from the Governor General in Council of the 27th May was framed in reply to the communication from Fort St. George of the General Order of the 1st May, and after accounts had reached us of the extension and increasing violence of the confederacy to which that General Order appeared to have furnished either the motive or the pretext.

35. Sir George Barlow had expressed an opinion that some explanation of the professional duty of Officers, obviously too little understood or too much disregarded in the Army of the Coast, and a strong recommendation of juster notions and better feelings than were then prevalent, conveyed from the Supreme Government at this period might produce a salutary effect.

36. Our Letter was written therefore with the double view of proclaiming a firm support to the Government of Fort St. George against the growing violence with which it was menaced and of conveying useful instruction, enforced by friendly exhortation and counsel, to the Officers of the Army. The Letter itself having been already transmitted to your honourable Committee by the Government of Fort St. George will require no further observation in this place, and it is forwarded as an enclosure of this Dispatch only for the sake of regularity.

37. I began about this period to suspect that the growing violence of the Army might ere long induce a crisis which would demand the additional support of the personal authority attached to my office; but knowing that Sir George Barlow would give me notice when that moment should arrive, and receiving as yet very favourable reports from him of the hopes which might be entertained of the Army's speedy return to subordination and obedience, I did not take the resolution of repairing to Fort St. George until the accounts reached me, on the 10th of July, of the open mutiny and rebellion which had broken out at Masulipatam, accompanied by information, too credible, of the connection of these events with a general conspiracy of the whole Army, conducted by a very regular and perfect organization of Committees, and secret modes of correspondence from one end of the Peninsula to the other.

38. I then felt that Fort St. George was my proper post, and that I could not, in a conjuncture so awful, withhold the superintending powers vested in my person, without shrinking from one of the few occasions, in contemplation of which they were conferred, and without a dereliction of the principal duties annexed to my station. My departure was delayed only by the indispensable preparations both from my absence from Fort William, and for the exercise of my functions at Fort St. George.

39. In this interval I received from several quarters, and especially from some of the officers suspended by the General Orders of the 1st May, who had come to Calcutta,

[No. 4.]

Letter
from
Gov. Gen.
12 Oct. 1809.

cutta, various accounts of the progress made by the disaffected officers towards measures of a desperate character. Having conceived a suspicion that these officious reports, always of unwelcome events, might be conveyed to me, whether true or false, with views of intimidation, I felt it more than ever necessary, and exactly in proportion indeed to the increasing motives of alarm, that no encouragement should be furnished to the desperate counsels of the Army by any hope of weakness or wavering in the mind of Government. I had opportunities of impressing on these confederates and correspondents of the revolted Army, my determination to contest the cause of legal Government in India to the last extremity, and especially to the ruin of the public Enemy.

40. As an example of the tone I thought it advisable to maintain with the persons alluded to, I transcribe, in this place, a short Reply which I made to the first intelligence of the events at Masulipatam, communicated to me by Lieut. Colonel Robert Bell, late Commandant of the Coast Artillery at the Mount, but then at Calcutta.

"To Lieut. Colonel Bell.

"Sir,

10th July, 1809.

"I return you my best thanks for the important but afflicting accounts you sent me this morning of the revolt at Masulipatam. I cannot for a moment imagine that so great a crime should receive support or countenance from an Army of English gentlemen and soldiers. I am heartily concerned for the misfortunes which await the misguided men, who have embarked in these desperate and disgraceful courses: The time is come when honour and duty require that every man should make his firm and distinct election between rebellion and his Country.

"I have the honour, &c."

41. I apprized General Hewett, whose head-quarters were then at Merut on the northern frontier of your Provinces, of the latest events on the Coast, and intimated the possibility of an occasion arising for reinforcing the Government of Madras from Bengal; I requested his Excellency to keep that contingency in view, and to consider of such a plan as he should deem advisable for that purpose, without adopting however such actual measures as should divulge that intention until the necessity for it should become more apparent.

42. I took the liberty, at the same time, of recommending his early return to the Presidency, for the purpose of superintending any Military arrangements that might eventually become expedient.

43. My motive for postponing the manifestation of such preparations in Bengal was an anxious desire to find affairs still open to accommodation on my arrival at Fort St. George, and to avoid therefore any step which should precipitate events in a moment so critical and delicate; many assurances had reached me that my arrival would be the signal of submission, and although I might reasonably suspect that such a disposition, if it existed, might be founded on expectation of concession, which I should certainly have disappointed, yet it did not seem impossible that men advancing by such rapid and alarming strides to their own destruction, should catch at the pretence of a new authority in order to retract from the fearful course they were pursuing, with some salvo for false pride, and with less repugnance to the unjust but passionate and inveterate malignity they had conceived or professed against the person of the Governor of Fort St. George.

44. The occasion however was likely to be lost for submission, if a movement of troops were observed in Bengal, and a desire on the part of the revolted officers to anticipate an expected reinforcement to Government, might lead to extreme measures from which there would be no retreat.

In pursuance of the same views it was settled with my colleagues, that the Vice President in Council should concert secretly such plans of succour to the Government of Fort St. George as should not disclose that intention until I should apprise them of my wishes on the subject from Madras, unless they should receive earlier accounts of the actual commencement of hostilities, in which case measures were to be immediately adopted for transporting troops from Fort William to Madras, and furnishing other reinforcements to the Coast; the Vice President in Council did accordingly, on receiving advice of the engagement near Seringapatam, with the greatest promptitude and judgment issue Orders for embarking His Majesty's 14th Regiment

Regiment from the garrison of Fort William, and 22d from Berhampore; and for advancing two battalions of Native Infantry from Cuttack to the frontiers of the Northern Circars, which Orders remained in course of execution, until the submission of the officers on the Coast enabled the Vice President in Council to recal them.

45. Previous to my departure I thought it advisable to acquaint the Army of Bengal officially with the criminal excesses to which the sedition on the Coast had proceeded at Masulipatam; and I have the honour to enclose a copy of the General Orders issued upon that occasion.

46. It happened that this paper reached the Hyderabad subsidiary force and some other stations of the Coast Army at the critical period already referred to, when the officers began to waver in their designs, and the last paragraph in the General Orders appears either to have favoured the new dispositions, to which other and much more cogent motives had given birth, or to have been employed as an additional means of persuasion by those who wished, late indeed, but earlier than the rest, to abandon themselves and recall others from the dangerous and fatal course they were running.

47. The passage alluded to was represented, and seems to have been understood, as written in a spirit of moderation, and as encouraging the hope of conciliation, by which must have been meant, so far as it was employed as an argument of submission, the hope of a lenient judgment on those who should resign themselves implicitly to the authority and discretion of Government.

48. What share this and many other of the minor and concurrent inducements to submission may have practically had in producing the fortunate termination of these disorders, it may not be altogether immaterial to consider; and I have thought it right in point of justice, not to omit the enumeration of any motive, to which it is the wish of those who placed themselves at the mercy of Government to ascribe that resolution, because a more or less favourable view of that subject might justly and materially operate either to the advantage or prejudice of a numerous, and by their profession, their former merits and services, a still respectable body of our countrymen. The whole of this question will find, however, a more proper place in the sequel, and I proceed to lay before you an account of the principal occurrences and measures since my arrival at Madras on the 11th of September.

49. I felt a great desire to weaken as little as possible the influence of Sir George Barlow's Government by the intervention of a new authority; and in that view, as well as to devote my whole mind more exclusively to the great object which had required my presence, I took the resolution recorded in my *Minute* of the 12th September, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

50. On the subject, however, which had brought me to Madras, I felt it to be a point both of duty and policy to form a separate and individual judgment.

51. I should have discharged imperfectly the trust for which the extraordinary powers I was then about to exercise had been vested in my person; I should have ill appreciated the momentous matter I had before me, and I should have lowered in a manner prejudicial to the permanent efficiency of your Indian Government, the high and paramount authority of my office, which for purposes alike of remedy and of support in their several cases, it is so important to hold high in the estimation and reverence of India, if I had professed only a blind concurrence in Councils in which I was come to preside; I should at the same time have brought to the Government of Fort St. George a very feeble accession of strength, if my support had consisted only in an additional signature unattended by the deliberation and decision of a separate and superintending judgment.

52. I determined, therefore, to pursue a personal investigation of the facts, followed by a mature deliberation on their results, before I should adopt any resolution, or even commit myself on any of the principal points depending.

53. I professed openly, at the same time, my readiness to receive from every quarter, so far as the urgency of the awful affairs depending admitted, either written or verbal communications; and especially on the part of those whose safety or fortunes might be involved in the judgment I had to pronounce.

54. The documents furnished by Government alone were extremely voluminous, and much time was engaged also in perusing the memorials, examining the documents, and listening to the suggestions and representations of individuals.

[No. 4.]

Letter
from
Gov. Gen.
12 Oct. 1809.

List, No. 3.

List, No. 4.

[No. 4.]

Letter
from
Gov. Gen.
12 Oct. 1809.

55. The deliberation was itself the most anxious that could be submitted to the human mind, and the judgment was painfully distracted between the demands of public justice, and the deep interest of society, in the vindication of military discipline and public order, the claims of individual justice, the validity and effect of exculpatory pleas, the indulgence due to human error and infirmity, and the compassion excited by the humiliation and misfortunes of a subdued adversary.

56. It will ever be some matter of grateful and consoling reflection, that the final judgment I have had to pronounce, was founded on ample and careful enquiry; and on repeated and anxious meditation; from which, so far as the capacity of my mind has admitted, no consideration has been excluded that could affect either the public or individuals, or which either justice or humanity could suggest.

57. That judgment is conveyed in the General Order issued in my name on the 25th of September, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

58. As the grounds of this measure are stated pretty fully in the paper itself, I need not trouble your honourable Committee with a detailed discussion of the several interesting points comprised in it.

59. Your honourable Committee will see that I have studied to combine, as far as those opposite principles would admit, the correction of great and dangerous offences with a mitigating spirit of clemency and mercy.

60. The two governing principles have been, first, that example was indispensable; secondly, that the greatest measure of lenity, compatible with that object, was consistent with the public interest as well as promoted by natural feeling.

61. In a case of such general participation by a numerous body in the offence which is to be punished, it is obvious that the penalty cannot be extended to all; and that some must be selected for example whose punishment, while it atones for the general crime, must inflict upon the rest also, if they are men and have human hearts whose guilt they expiate, a penalty little short of their own doom.

62. That the examples need not be numerous is my opinion. A solemn but not vindictive sacrifice to justice will suffice to assert the authority of Government and to satisfy the offended laws. It will sufficiently establish also, not by a cold calculation of chances, but by a deep and severe impression, the hazard which attends crimes, and the affliction which follows guilt, even when the personal danger is escaped.

63. I reflected that the mass of the offending officers were to be necessarily replaced in stations of trust, that our Native Armies were still to be commanded by them, and that whether the penalty should fall on few or comparatively on many, our Army was still to be composed of associates in the common offence; policy therefore, if a more generous principle did not run before that colder motive, points to conciliation as the most expedient, as well as in many other points of view the most commendable foundation of our measures. The change in events has changed the principle; while revolt was on foot, conciliation, which would have been mistaken or perhaps justly taken for weakness, must have impaired both dignity and power. After submission a conciliating course became a point not merely of prudence, but of magnanimity, consulting the best and the only true pride of Government, and building up authority on the surest basis of human power.

64. It became my duty, and was an interesting point of my enquiry, to ascertain the claim to indulgence or approbation which either the Army at large, or individuals, might have derived from the circumstances attending their return to their duty.

65. It would have afforded me the most cordial satisfaction to have discovered clearer traces of disinterested penitence, or of other meritorious motives for this sudden and total revolution in the conduct of the Army.

66. The enquiry, indeed, need hardly extend beyond the Hyderabad subsidiary force at Secundrabad, for by the unconditional submission of that force, the key-stone of the revolt was removed, and the whole fabric crumbled at once to dust and ruin. After that event, the necessity of submission was so apparent and the case so urgent, that the merit of a voluntary retreat cannot even be claimed by any other portion of the Army.

67. The

[No. 4.]

Letter
from
Gov. Gen.
12 Oct. 1809.

67. The detachment at Jaulna had actually made two marches towards Hyderabad in compliance with a requisition from Secundrabad, when their progress in rebellion was arrested by advices from the troops at the latter place, of their submission to Government. The dismay occasioned by this intelligence could only be equalled by the indignation and fury excited in the minds of the Jaulna detachment, by an event which rendered the prosecution of their designs impracticable, and their renunciation of them fatal. They determined however, after some hesitation, to retrace their steps and resume their post at Jaulna. In like manner no symptom of returning loyalty was perceived at Seringapatam, till the intelligence from Secundrabad and Jaulna discovered to them the hopeless and desperate state of their affairs. A pressing Letter from the Hyderabad subsidiary force, at the moment of its submission, addressed to the garrison of Masulipatam, exhorting them to follow their example without a moment's delay, produced the first steps towards subordination at that place, and so of various other posts and corps.

68. With regard to the Hyderabad force itself it may appear the less necessary to weigh very nicely the motives of their conduct, as the full benefit of a meritorious return to their duty has been allowed to them.

69. The operation, however, of the orders of the 26th July, the impression made by Colonel Close on the Native battalions, and growing indications of their alienation from the cause of the European officers, cannot but throw strong shades upon the sudden conversion of that force. It was brought about, indeed, entirely by the senior officers aided by the very laudable and no doubt, to some extent, efficacious exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Montrefor.

70. The junior part of the force was reclaimed with great difficulty, and the strong doubts by that time entertained of the adherence of the Sepoys, was a principal topic of persuasion employed by the seniors in their endeavours to bring the former round to the new sentiments they had themselves adopted.

71. With all these strong indications of inducements connected rather with despair of success than with contrition and repentance, I have wished to give their due weight to the motives alleged by the senior officers of the Hyderabad force, to have induced at that particular moment their return to the duties of subordination and obedience; and I am willing to think that the considerations of which they claim the merit, may be admitted to have come in aid of the more obvious and prudential reasons already referred to for their conduct.

72. They represent themselves, as I understand it, to have proposed at no period any thing beyond intimidation, as a means of controuling Government, and extorting the concessions they required. They advanced from faction to sedition, from sedition to revolt; confident that each step they made towards greater violence would suffice for their purpose. In this course they gradually arrived at the last narrow boundary, which they had yet to pass, before the commencement of civil war; and while they yet hesitated on that last decisive step, the measures of Government convinced them, that intimidation would fail; and if they advanced further, the contest was actually to be maintained. They then describe their sense of the public evils incident to such a conflict, and their compunction at becoming the immediate instruments of such calamities, sentiments which terminated in a resolution, since Sir George Barlow would not yield to the Army, to sacrifice their own objects and feelings to the public safety, and submit themselves implicitly to the discretion of Government.

73. Such is the most favourable account which has been suggested by themselves of their conversion. There would remain, after all, an actual revolt to the extreme point of intimidation and menace, and stopping short only of actual war, under circumstances of very doubtful success, or rather of utter impracticability and despair.

74. The truth is, that whatever satisfaction I should derive from a favourable view of this explanation, on the outward aspect alone of these transactions, I am precluded from giving easy faith to this refined account of an instant and sudden retreat from long concerted designs, by less questionable testimony than any ostensible declarations; I mean the distinct avowal by the parties in their correspondence with each other (intercepted by Government), that despair alone drove them to renounce their criminal projects. It is clear that the danger was pressing, for they must have otherwise held out at least to negotiate for their own safety; and they might naturally have been expected to wait in the same posture for my arrival, since they stated themselves

[No. 4.]

Letter
from
Gov. Gen.
12 Oct. 1809.

themselves to have conceived expectations, from the terms of my General Order to the Army of Bengal, of measures of conciliation and lenity.

75. I must yet acknowledge, that I fairly feel the probability that men advanced to such a fearful pass, upon ground so insecure and slippery, may have earnestly wished to retreat from their desperate enterprises, and it cannot be forgotten, that many in the multitude who have shared this frenzy, have been borne down the current from crime to crime, against their own better judgments and dispositions. These may truly be believed to have rejoiced at the first overture for retreat, and to have abandoned, with sincere and honourable feelings of duty, projects to which they had lent an unwilling and compulsory concurrence.

76. I am also induced to say, that I am disposed, from what has passed under my observation, to ascribe to Major Neale, the senior officer of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, a lurking sense of better principles in the midst of his guilty participation in the crimes of that distempered period, and a sincere, and perhaps even an earlier desire than actually manifested itself, to recede from a situation so repugnant to the sober judgment and natural feelings of every honourable man.

77. Under all the considerations stated in this Dispatch, and in the General Order of September 25th, I am persuaded your honourable Committee will approve the spirit of grace, oblivion, and entire reconciliation, which forms the character of this measure. I have the satisfaction to understand, that it has made a favourable impression on those who are the objects of it, and that if cordiality towards the Government of Fort St. George should yet be retarded by the vehemence of prejudice and passion, long blindly indulged, better sentiments may be expected to arise gradually, and all apprehension may be banished from this hour of a relapse into disorder and insubordination.

78. I have the honour to enclose two General Orders, issued in my name to the Army also on the 25th September, conveying my just acknowledgments of the zeal, efficient support of His Majesty's Troops, and of the fidelity of the Native Troops of this Establishment; and to these I beg leave to add my General Order of the 4th October, concerning a practice the continuation of which there was, in some instances, reason to apprehend, and which must have effectually precluded the return of general harmony, which is so much to be desired. I allude to combinations and pledges to exclude from society and otherwise insult those who may have quitted the guilty cause of revolt before the general submission of the Army. I flatter myself the admonition and advice conveyed in that Paper may not be ineffectual.

79. Having stated the principle measures which have been adopted since my arrival at Madras, your honourable Committee might naturally expect that I should enter, on this occasion, more fully into the origin, motives, and principles of the very general and alarming revolt of so large a proportion of your Military Establishment. I feel the importance of that investigation; and having had no earlier opportunity of forming a judgment founded on full information, and uncombined with the important and urgent principle which governed my conduct in Bengal, I mean the indispensable necessity of affording to the Governor of Fort St. George unqualified support against sedition and revolt, I cannot neglect to avail myself of the facilities I now possess for that purpose, and shall apply my mind carefully and impartially to that general and interesting enquiry. It is no doubt, upon such an investigation, that your future system ought to be founded, and that I should alone be justified in submitting to your consideration any suggestions that may arise in my mind upon that subject.

80. Opinions of such moment ought, however, to be mature, and the remaining period of my residence here, which will probably not exceed the first week of December, will not be more than sufficient to render any sentiments I may ultimately entertain on questions so large and complicated, affecting concerns of such high value, worthy of the quarter to which they will be addressed. I should wish also for a little more knowledge and further experience of the real dispositions left or created in the minds of the officers of this Army by the late stormy season, and the calm which has succeeded it.

81. I cannot, however, permit myself to suppress some suggestions for your immediate consideration, because no doubt remains on my mind concerning their justice or expediency, and much of the impression may depend upon their earlier or later adoption.

82. The

[No. 4.]

Letter
from
Gov. Gen.
12 Oct. 1809.

82. The point to which I now allude, is the reward of those who have conspicuously contributed to the signal and invaluable benefit which the Company has received by the suppression of this dangerous revolt. Your honourable Committee, and indeed the public of England, will have probably passed through an interval of great alarm, before the happy and providential issue of these troubles could relieve the anxiety inseparable from such occasions. From your sentiments and feelings during this aspect of your affairs, the extent of the late danger, and the value of your present security may be well appreciated without enlarging on those points.

83. The first and most pressing object appears to me under these considerations, and I am entirely persuaded will be felt by your honourable Committee, to be a public and signal acknowledgment, both from the honourable Company and from His Majesty's Government, of Sir George Barlow's eminent services. He has conducted your bark out of this tempest into safety, not by any stroke of fortune or by any ordinary measure of exertion, but by the uniform unshaken application of firmness, courage, and fortitude, rising in proportion to the difficulties to which they were opposed. A moment's relaxation of these great and rare qualities would have delivered over your Government for ever in bondage to your Army, and, by dissolving the discipline of the latter, would have extinguished the efficacy at once of your Civil and of your Military power.

84. There are other very powerful motives for affording your marked and distinguished countenance to Sir George Barlow. One of the constituent and most active principles of this criminal confederacy has been; an unfounded but rancorous disaffection to his person. I speak with concern undoubtedly, but without embarrassment or scruple, on that subject, because whatever odium has been malignantly cast upon his name, has been earned by the steady inflexible discharge of public duty, and by efforts in your service, not in themselves more grateful personally to him than to other men, but falling more particularly by the course of events within the period of his administration.

85. To consent that he, who in the highest stations of trust and confidence has intrepidly performed important but ungrateful service, should be borne down by party discontents, and especially by an armed faction, is I am sure contrary alike to your honourable Committee's sense of justice, and your enlightened views of policy.

86. For purposes of conciliation, I have done much in mitigation of punishments, but it would be a vicious indulgence of that principle to sacrifice the claims of fidelity and service to the passions of adversaries. I have therefore omitted no opportunity of pronouncing, even in the ears of those to whom it sounds most harshly, the claims of Sir George Barlow to public esteem and gratitude.

87. It is on these principles that I presume to press this suggestion on your notice, more earnestly than it would become me to do, if I did not feel its deep and fundamental importance in the present conjuncture of your affairs.

88. I am not prepared to enumerate those individuals, either in the Civil or Military department, whose services have merited the honour of your notice: but I will venture at present to submit some names highly deserving of your consideration.

89. Major General Gowdie stands undoubtedly first in that class. The high and responsible stations he has filled during this period of difficulty and crisis, his steady adherence to that which the nature of the times had rendered his primary duty, a firm and uniform support of Government against sedition, and of discipline against systematic insubordination, softened only by the influence of a temperate and conciliating mind, will I am persuaded recommend him to your countenance, and to some mark of public approbation.

90. Mr. Oakes and Mr. Cafamajor, whose important share in the fortunate result of the late arduous and menacing state of your affairs has already been mentioned, will I doubt not stand high in your esteem and favour, and experience the satisfaction of seeing their faithful and most useful services graced by some mark of public approbation and acknowledgment.

91. Colonel Munro appears to me particularly entitled to that countenance and support which are wisely and justly extended to those, who in the faithful and able discharge of public duties are made the objects of factious and malignant persecutions.

318.

92. Several

[No. 4.]

Letter
from
Gov. Gen.
12 Oct. 1809.

92. Several officers both of His Majesty's and the Company's Establishments have rendered conspicuous and distinguished service by a more than usual display of zeal, talents, or energy. These shall be the subject of future communication; but I cannot omit even now the name of the honourable Arthur Cole, acting Resident at Mysore, whose firmness, activity, and ardour, directed by the soundest judgment and prudence, have contributed in a very memorable degree to the maintenance of the Company's authority and the ultimate suppression of revolt in the very seat of the worst and most formidable disorder.

93. I hope to address your honourable Committee further in a few days by His M. S. Rattlefnake, which Rear Admiral Drury is so good as to appoint to convey our Dispatches direct to England.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servant,

MINTO.

Fort St. George,
12th October 1809.

ENCLOSURES.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, 20th July 1809.

Enclosure
No. 1.
in
Gov. Gen.
Letter
12 Oct. 1809.

THE Right honourable the Governor General in Council has received private but authentic advice, that Orders having been issued by Major General Gowdie, the Officer commanding in Chief on the Coast, to Lieutenant Colonel Innis, commanding at Masulipatam, directing the embarkation of one or more detachments of the Madras European regiment on board of His Majesty's ships, for the purpose of serving as marines, the officers of the station were induced to entertain the erroneous supposition, that the object of those orders was to separate and finally to disperse that regiment, a design which the Government of Fort St. George has formally and solemnly disavowed; and under the influence of this misapprehension, declared their resolution to resist the execution of them; but Lieutenant Colonel Innis having manifested a determination to enforce them, the officers of the garrison proceeded to the barracks, and by personal representations succeeded in seducing the troops from their duty, and in obtaining from them a promise of support; that Major Storey, the next in command who was then in the cantonments, proceeded to the garrison, and having endeavoured without success to induce Lieutenant Colonel Innis to depart from the obligations of his public duty, by abandoning his resolution to carry into effect the orders which he had received, adopted the extreme measure of placing that officer in arrest under the charge of European sentries.

The Governor General in Council has deemed it necessary to apprise the Army of Bengal of an event so deeply interesting to the feelings of every loyal subject, and especially of those who have the honour to bear a military commission. The Governor General in Council has received, with sentiments of the deepest affliction, the intelligence of the excesses into which the officers of the station of Masulipatam have thus been gradually led by the effects of the late prevailing agitation in the Army of the Coast. He trusts, however, that this unhappy event will afford a serious but salutary warning of the danger to which the combined interests of the Public and the Army must ever be exposed by the first and slightest departure from the established principles of military discipline on one hand, and on the other, of a just subordination to the laws of their Country, and to the legitimate authority of the State.

The occurrence of this afflicting event, combined with the agitation which unhappily prevails among the officers of the Army of Fort St. George, renders it the duty of the Governor General to proceed without delay to that Presidency, in the hope of being enabled successfully to appeal to those sentiments of loyalty and attachment to their King and their Country, which his Lordship in Council yet confidently ascribes to the general body of the officers of the Coast Army, whose zeal, fidelity, and professional achievements have hitherto been the theme of just and unqualified

applause;

applause; and by an accurate knowledge of all circumstances which have attended the late agitation, to devise such means as may best tend to avert the impending dangers of anarchy and insubordination, and re-establish the foundations of public security and natural prosperity in this important branch of the British Empire.

(Signed)

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone, Sec^y

[No. 4.]

Enclosure
No. 1.
in
Gov. Gen.
Letter
12 Oct. 1809.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

MINUTE of GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Governor General.

Fort St. George,
12th September 1809.

IN taking my seat at this Board, I am sure I shall have entire credit in the assurances I am nevertheless anxious to record, that the exercise of the power or rather of the performance of the duties attached to the office of Governor General respecting his presence at the other Presidencies, has been suggested on this occasion to my mind by no diffidence in the wisdom or energy of the honourable person who has been appointed to fill this Chair, or of his honourable and able colleagues. I have given the surest pledge of my entire confidence in the Government of Sir George Barlow, by the uniform and cordial support which, with the hearty concurrence of my colleagues, I have afforded to his measures throughout this season of crisis and trouble, and down to the hour of my embarkation.

A crisis had indeed arrived before I would allow myself to obtrude a new authority in the conduct of affairs which were directed by counsels every way so worthy of confidence.

It was the peculiar nature and constitution of the troubles which agitated this Government, and of the body with which the contest was to be maintained, that appeared to me to render not the aid of counsel or advice, but the accession of authority which my presence at Fort St. George would furnish of material and urgent importance.

The events were of a description which will not wait for the slow operation of distant references. A revolted Army must, according to my principles, be met by prompt and instant decision; and although neither wisdom nor energy were wanting in the counsels of Fort St. George, I conceived that efficacy might be added to their measures by the intervention of new and higher power.

While, on these principles, my duty has called me to Madras, it does not require that I should disturb, by unnecessary intrusion, the ordinary dispatch of business and the current affairs of this Presidency which, although the law requires that they should bear my formal sanction, I shall better consult the general interests of the Company by requesting the honourable President and his colleagues to transact in the usual and accustomed manner.

It can still less be advantageous to the public, and it is wholly foreign to my views and disposition that I should impair the authority and influence of the regular Government by interfering with the patronage of the President, and diverting that important instrument of Government from its present pure and judicious direction.

It was matter of the highest satisfaction and joy to my mind, that I found, on my arrival at Madras, this dangerous revolt already subdued by the personal firmness, decision, and energy of the Governor of Fort St. George. These great and, in such seasons, rare but invaluable qualities were in my apprehension never possessed or displayed in a higher degree, or exerted with more signal and decisive influence on the affairs of mankind than by Sir George Barlow in the stormy period which is past. That his Sovereign and Country will honour the magnanimity and fortitude of the man, and appreciate the value of his eminent services I cannot doubt; and that obloquy purchased by the pure and inflexible discharge of ungrateful but sacred and indispensable duties, will be effaced in its appointed hour by universal respect and esteem, my confidence in the ultimate triumph of truth and justice persuades me firmly to believe.

That those troubles have been composed before my arrival, and by the proper energies and resources of the very Government that was the object of attack, appear to me a circumstance of great public moment and beneficial in a signal degree to the local Government of this Presidency, as well as to the general interests of India.

318.

D

Some

Some points of much and delicate concern yet remain for our consideration. To those I shall give my immediate and anxious application, and I shall submit to the Board the earliest judgment that is consistent with a mature and informed deliberation.

(Signed) MINTO.

(Enclosure No 3.)

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

Monday 25th September 1809.

Fort St. George, 25th September 1809.

G. O. By the Right honourable the Governor General.

[No. 4.]

Enclosure
No. 3.
in
Gov. Gen.
Letter
12 Oct. 1809.

ON my arrival at Fort St. George, I learnt that several important changes had taken place in the affairs of this Presidency; subsequent to the events which had come to my knowledge at the period of my departure from Bengal.

The first attack of open revolt which had already been committed by the garrison of Madulipatam had been followed by proceedings not less criminal and desperate at some of the most considerable stations as well as at some subordinate posts of the Army. These measures had been undertaken in connection with a guilty combination and concert, the extent of which I cannot contemplate without the deepest concern.

I had cherished, as long as events would yet allow me to do so, that cordial esteem for the Army of the Coast at large which a long and uniform display of every military virtue had, till this calamitous season, so well justified, and which had led me, perhaps too pertinaciously, to ascribe the prevailing disorders rather to a partial than to a general defection from duty.

This habitual regard for the Army of Fort St. George has much embittered the necessity of renouncing even for an interval, and I trust I may now say a short one, sentiments which were once so just and are still so grateful to my mind.

It is a matter of satisfaction to reflect, that I have yielded these favourable impressions to the evidence of facts alone, and that it has required those scenes which have been acted in open day, without affecting even the decency of concealment, to extort from me the reluctant acknowledgment of a too general participation in the late criminal confederacy, which, while it casts a wider shade over the former reputation of this Army, has also given to their proceedings a more serious and awful character, since the blow which the contest alone, but which success even without contest, would yet more certainly have struck into the bosom of their Country, must have been proportionally the deeper and more incurable.

The anxiety and grief which would have attended the necessity of such a contest as this state of things appeared likely to require, has however been spared me, by the return of the officers to their duty, a final renunciation of the criminal designs which had directed their late conduct, and an unqualified submission to legal authority before my arrival at Madras.

The leading and principal facts had been placed so entirely beyond doubt or question by the bold undisguised character of the revolt, and the general principles of the deliberation on which I was entering are so plain and manifest in themselves, that a resolution might perhaps have been safely taken with little reflection or delay.

The consequences however of the judgment I had to pronounce, on one hand to the public interests, and on the other to a numerous body, whose title to respect and regard could not be entirely effaced from my mind even by the culpable excesses of a short and distempered period, were so momentous, that I could not consent to hazard a decision unsupported by such previous investigation both of fact and argument as the urgent nature of the subject admitted. It is matter of much comfort to my own mind therefore, and will, I doubt not, afford satisfaction to others, that the measures I have now to announce to the Army, have been the result of individual enquiry as to facts, and of the most mature as well as anxious personal meditation on every point of justice, public policy, and official duty, which ought to guide the deliberations and counsels of a Government on such a question.

I have not neglected to look back once more to the origin of these troubles, and I am constrained to repeat the sentiments I have already delivered on that branch of the subject. Nothing can justify the revolt of the Army; but I have been disappointed in my search even for circumstances of mitigation in this revolt. No

injury

injury has, in my apprehension, been done to the Army, in any stage of a conflict which began in a factious attack on Government. But if in the necessary vindication of authority any point may have arisen which might be thought interesting to the Military Body at large, the regular and legitimate recourse to the ultimate authorities was not only open, but was actually in progress. Seditious combination therefore can find no apology in the case, neither can punishments inflicted on individual acts of sedition furnish a just provocation to general confederacy.

The commission of crimes draws after it the penalties attached to them, and in this process, it is Government which is driven to repeat punishments and multiply restraints by the growth and repetition of offences; it does not lie in the offenders' mouth to say, that they have been driven to the commission of crimes by the repetition of punishments.

Such, however, appears to have been the false and inverted principle by which this contagion has spread from a partial faction to a general revolt.

The later excesses of the revolted officers appear to have sought a justification, and perhaps to have found support, from an error extremely similar.

The necessary, because the only effectual means of defence which Government could employ against the violence with which it was threatened, have been converted into arguments of greater violence, have been treated as crimes and as new provocations to that very rebellion, by which these measures were themselves rendered indispensable.

On the other hand, I have examined with more than impartiality, that is to say, with an earnest desire to establish the most favourable conclusions for the officers of this Army, all the circumstances which attended, and might be supposed to have influenced the sudden return of the Army to its duty. I am little inclined to pronounce an adverse and ungracious judgment on that interesting point. I will not, however, either on this or on any other occasion, sacrifice truth to the indulgence of my personal disposition and wishes, and I have to regret that neither the particular circumstances of the moment, nor the specific information which has fallen under my observation can warrant as clearly as I wish the opinion I am desirous of entertaining, that the submission of the Army to legal authority may be exclusively ascribed to a returning sense of duty, and the mere operation of public principle. I am at the same time unwilling to probe that question more deeply than the occasion requires; and I am entirely disposed, amongst the complicated motives of an action good in itself, to discern at least the co-operation of worthy and honourable inducements. The latter sentiment has not been excluded from the considerations on which my judgment has been formed, and has been allowed a most welcome and acceptable influence on the final measures that have been adopted.

It is not my intention to enlarge on the grounds of the opinions I have now delivered, and I have touched upon them only for the purpose of explaining one of the principal foundations of my decision. The acts being in themselves highly criminal, I have discovered neither in the motives that led to them, nor in the immediate inducements to submission, sufficient palliation to entitle offences so dangerous to our Country and the world, to simple impunity and pardon. Clear and incapable of doubt as this proposition is, I have not yielded my implicit and final assent to it, without a repeated review of every consideration that could oppose that conclusion, nor without many struggles of private sensibility and feeling against the lamented consequences which must practically result from it. But these are questions not of private sensibility but of public trust. I have in charge the discipline of future armies. The maintenance of that fixed and immutable principle, that Military bodies are subordinate to the State, in a word, the fundamental securities of human association. I cannot exclude from my mind the intimate conviction, that the total impunity of revolt under all the circumstances of the present events, is not compatible with those securities; that the silence of the law, in the case of arms turned against the Government that gave them; of fortresses seized by those who were stationed to protect them; of troops seduced by the officers to whose better guardianship they were committed, could be ascribed to no motive, and produce on the minds of those who should witness it, even from a distance, no impression favourable to obedience and discipline. Upon what distinction shall we rely hereafter in the punishment of inferior offenders, and acts of minor insubordination, when impunity is the established result of mutiny, in which the officers of a whole Army were the actors, and of which their superiors and commanders have been the principal promoters and leaders!—

318.

This

[No. 4.]

Enclosure
No. 3.
in
Gov. Gen.
Letter
12 Oct. 1809.

[No. 4.]

Enclosure
No. 3.
in
Gov. Gen.
Letter
12 Oct. 1809.

This painful argument is extorted from me, not for the purpose of reproach, but to fortify my unwilling judgment in the afflicting but inevitable conclusion, that total impunity is forbidden by every obligation of my high trust.

There is yet, I hope, a mitigating principle in the most austere exercise of English justice, that justice, which, while it obeys the call of public safety, is ever accessible to the interceding voice of clemency and mercy. A lenient, and even a tender administration of justice, is at once the boast and privilege of our glorious and happy Country.

From its sterner duties I must not entirely shrink; but if I am prompted, by the best propensities of every human bosom, to infuse into the correction of subdued offences the largest measure of indulgence compatible with the ends of justice, I shall be but a faithful representative of our common Sovereign, and shall but illustrate and exemplify the national character of his people. To this truly English virtue I shall appeal, if any one should think that, either in the gratification of personal feelings, or in emulation of the characteristic lenity of England, I may have given too wide a scope to indulgence, and have done too little for public discipline.

In pursuance of these views, the principle I have thought myself at liberty to adopt, has been to limit the number of punishments, since impunity cannot be general, and to mitigate their degree to the utmost extent of lenity, not entirely incompatible with the public good, and the indispensable demands of justice.

In the execution of this principle, it has been necessary to make a small selection from a great mass of delinquency, all subject in strictness to the penalties of the law; and that such a choice should neither be capricious nor subject to the suspicion of partiality, I have adopted general criterions, the principles of which are manifestly just, and the application of which to particular cases is subject to no difficulty.

The first ground of selection is the commission of some overt act of rebellion or mutiny, such as seizing on fortresses or public treasure, actual hostility against the troops of His Majesty, the Company, or its Allies, quitting the station allotted to troops without orders, or the refusal to obey the orders of Government.

This principle of selection would liberate a considerable proportion of the Army, but it would involve a much greater number than it enters into my views to exclude from pardon.

It is necessary, therefore, to select from the numerous class already described a smaller number comprised within a narrower head of distinction.

That selection is to consist of the officers in command of stations or bodies of troops, commandants of corps or persons peculiarly distinguished for a forward and violent part in the most criminal acts or proceedings of the Army.

The whole of this highly criminal and peculiarly responsible, but not numerous class, will most justly be submitted to a trial by Court Martial.

But as the Courts Martial may of necessity be bound to pass sentences of greater severity than it is in contemplation to extend without distinction to the whole number of those submitted to trial, a more minute subdivision will yet be made, and the officers in command of garrisons or considerable bodies of troops will be separated, on the ground of higher responsibility, from the commandants of corps. The former will be subjected at all events to trial, the latter will be allowed the option of a trial or dismissal from the service.

In order that no anxious uncertainty may remain concerning the application of these rules of selection to individual cases, the names of all the officers intended for punishment are expressed in the following list. It will be found not to include the commandants of corps of Secunderabad, although that force fell too distinctly within the principle of selection, not only on account of the lead it assumed in the criminal combination and the violent proceedings of the Army, but as having committed open mutiny in refusing to permit the march of 2nd battalion 10th Regiment to Goa.

I have however thought the example, which that force was the first to set to the revolted officers, of an early return to their duty, and the influence of that example upon other parts of the Army, may be admitted as a ground of special indulgence and pardon.

I have abstained from looking too narrowly into the variety of possible motives that may be supposed to have actuated the senior officers of this force in their exertions to withdraw it from further resistance to Government. In my desire to restore my first esteem to the officers of this Army, the better and more honourable inducements may be allowed at least their share in this commendable part of their conduct;

[No. 4.]

Enclosure
No. 3.
in
Gov. Gen.
Letter
12 Oct. 1809.

conduct; and, in my solicitude to extend the principle of clemency to its utmost allowable bounds, I have deemed the benefit derived both to the public and to the Army itself from the submission of the Hyderabad force sufficiently important to warrant, even without regard to motives or inducements, the extension of indulgence to that body. It will be a signal testimony that Government is not unmindful of the services which are rendered to it, and that, while it is impelled, only by necessity, to the exercise of its severer functions, it seizes with satisfaction every opportunity to forgive and reward.

LIST of OFFICERS to be TRIED.

NAMES.	RANK.	CORPS.	STATION.	REMARKS.
John Bell -	Lieut. Col.	1st Battalion Artillery -	Senior Officer commanding Seringapatam - - -	To be tried by Court-Martial
John Doveton -	—	8th Regiment Cavalry -	Commanding a detachment of the Hyderabad Subdiary Force at Jaulna -	
Joseph Sterey -	Major -	1st Battalion 19th Reg. N.I.	Senior Officer commanding Masulipatam - - -	
Robert Munro -	Lieut. Col.	2d Battalion 15th Regiment	Seringapatam - - -	
David C. Kenny -	Major -	2d Battalion 19th Regiment	- - - - -	To be tried by Court-Martial, or dismissed the Service, at their option.
F. F. De Haviland -	Captain -	Engineers - - - - -	- - - - -	
George Cadell -	Captain -	12th Reg. N.I. and Town } Major - - - - -	- - - - -	
Hugh McIntosh -	—	1st Battalion 8th Reg. }	Marched without orders from Chittledroog to Seringapatam	
F. K. Aiskill -	—	1st Battalion 15th Reg. }	Masulipatam - - - -	
A. Andrews -	—	Madras European Reg. -	Samulcottah - - - -	
James Patterson -	—	1st Battalion 14th Regiment	Chicacole - - - -	
George Wahab -	—	1st Battalion 21st Regiment	Ellore - - - -	
James Sadler -	—	1st Battalion 21st Regiment	Jaulna - - - -	
J. L. Lubington -	—	4th Regiment Cavalry -	- - - - -	
A. M. Leod -	—	8th Regiment Cavalry -	- - - - -	
C. Hopkinson -	Capt. Lieut.	1st Battalion Artillery -	Senior Officer of Artillery at Jaulna - - - -	
G. W. Poignand -	—	Horse Artillery - - -	Senior Officer of the Corps at Jaulna - - - -	
G. M. Gibson -	Captain -	1st Battalion 10th Regiment	Jaulna - - - -	
Thomas Pollock -	—	1st Battalion 12th Regiment	- - - - -	
Mathew Stewart -	Major -	2d Battalion 17th Regiment	- - - - -	
John Turner -	Captain -	1st Battalion 18th Regiment	Seringapatam - - - -	

Reduced as the numbers contained in this melancholy list have been, by every consideration to which a sense of inviolable duty has permitted me to listen, it has not been without the most afflicting agitation my mind has ever experienced, that I have affixed my final signature to the Order as it now stands.

It is with corresponding satisfaction and joy, I have now to perform the more grateful office of announcing to every other officer, who has been involved in any of the criminal proceedings of the Army since the 1st of May, a general and unqualified amnesty; to the benefit of which those officers, who have hitherto declined the test, will be admitted on their signing that declaration.

This amnesty is not granted in the narrow spirit of mere pardon, it is tendered as an act of total and sincere oblivion; it offers on the part of Government a full restoration of confidence and esteem; and it invites from those, who are the objects of it, not a sullen discharge of constrained duty, but obedience which comes from the heart, and the cheerful animated service of cordiality, affection, and zeal.

My sentiments concerning the late events have been too clearly pronounced to admit of an amnesty thus general being so far misinterpreted as to bring in question the deep sense I continue to entertain both of the guilt and the danger of those actions to which this indemnity is granted. It is not on a principle of justification, but of pure indulgence unmingled with any other consideration, that I have acted on this occasion. I have recollected the proneness of our common nature to error, the dominion of the passions over reason; the influence of rank, authority, and talents over young and feeble minds; the powers of contagion, and the irresistible torrent of general example. I have considered the small and scarcely perceptible degrees by which innocent men are conducted, from the first slight transgression, to crimes, the enormity of which their minds would have revolted at, if presented at once to their view. To resist these seductions is the part of sound judgment and manly character.

[No. 4.]
Enclosure
No. 3.
in
Gov. Gen.
Letter
12 Oct. 1809.

Such efforts are most honourable to the distinguished few who are gifted with the union of these qualities, but they are I fear too rare to be required of all. To such considerations the extent of the present clemency must be referred.

When the officers included in this act of grace reflect on the happy change it has operated on their condition, I am sure the first sentiments of their breasts will be those of devout and fervent gratitude. It is my wish to point these acknowledgments to their proper objects.

Their first obligation is to the firm counsels and vigorous measures of that upright and honourable man against whom their hand has been so unjustly raised. To the fortitude of his mind, which must challenge the respect and esteem even of his adversaries, and to the energy of the Government of Fort St. George, the officers are indebted for their narrow escape from the guilt of a monstrous and unnatural conflict with their Country, and from the ruin, which, in every possible issue of that contest, must have overwhelmed themselves.

Next, for the recovery of life, honour, their own esteem, the confidence of Government, the regard of their countrymen, and I trust a firm security for the perpetual duration of these blessings, their grateful benedictions are due to the benevolent genius of their Country, of which I am only the organ.

If the accents of reproof have not been entirely excluded from this Address, they have not been dictated by an angry or vindictive mind, and in the full assurance that they will never recur in the intercourse between the Government and the Army of the Coast, I shall conclude with the last admonitions of a truer and safer friend than any flatterer of their passions and errors can ever be.

If in this awful moment I have acquired any title to their confidence and attention, let me implore them to think less lightly than it is evident their minds have been accustomed to do, of violating the first, the most sacred, and the most characteristic duty of a Soldier, fidelity to the Power he serves. Let them think less lightly of turning the Arms they have accepted in trust against the Government, which has reposed that confidence in their probity. Let this be the true point of a soldier's honour, which stamps with infamy every spurious pretence to that sacred title, every pretence which is in contradiction with this primary obligation, and which would strangely and unintelligibly postpone a first engagement, for the performance of legal duties, to a posterior and gratuitous pledge to commit crimes. Let them reflect on the guilt, the dishonour, and the peril, exemplified but yesterday, of this false casuistry.

I intreat them to be persuaded that no man of honour at the head of a Government will ever compromise with revolt, and that in every case the conflict must be carried to the last extremity. My sentiments on that subject are not equivocal, and are not assumed for this occasion. They have been pronounced long since, and previous to any indication of troubles on the Coast. My fixed and firm principle is, that the utmost evils that can flow from a contest with revolt, and even from defeat, are much inferior to the greater, more permanent, and more extensive mischief of concession. In such cases the revolted party may recede, and will always do so with honour, sacrificing nothing but passions and crimes. The Government against which the revolt is made has no option but to maintain the contest, or abandon its trusts, and fly from its duty.

My final and best advice is to reject the first step that leads from the beaten track of professional demeanour, as if the worst extreme of ripened and atrocious guilt were proposed at once to their acceptance. The widest stride of all is from innocence to guilt. That boundary once passed, the gradations of crime are shorter and less sensible. He who withholds his voice from early clamour, and his pen from the first irregular signature is safe and blameless: beyond that clearly defined line, all is perplexity and danger. With these friendly suggestions, prompted by a pure solicitude for the honour and welfare of those whom I address, I take leave even of admonition and of every other form of address which can imply reproof; and, purging my mind of every painful recollection, embrace the happier prospect which is now presented to our view, by the final termination of public discord, violence, and trouble, and the re-establishment, on a firm, and I trust secure and permanent basis, of tranquillity and order.

(Signed) MINTO.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

Wednesday, September 27th 1809.

Fort St. George, 25th September 1809.

G. O. By the Right Honourable the Governor General

AT the moment when the sentiments of the Governor General respecting the late disorders on the Coast, and his determination with regard to the officers of the Army of Fort St. George, who have been led by a train of unhappy circumstances to place themselves in a state of opposition to the local Government of this Presidency, are announced to the public; it becomes the special duty of the Governor General to publish his highest commendation of the exemplary conduct of the officers of His Majesty's military service; and of such of the officers of the service of the honourable East India Company, who, in the late crisis of general agitation, have resisted the contagion of example, and adhering to the obligations of public virtue, and professional duty, have manifested their zeal and fidelity in the cause of their King and their Country.

The Governor General accordingly takes this opportunity of expressing in General Orders his acknowledgments to those highly meritorious officers, who, at such a period of public danger, have stood forth to support the dignity and vindicate the authority of the Government which they serve; and to maintain those principles of Constitutional order and Military subordination on which the existence of every regular and civilized Government must depend.

Although the Governor General deeply laments an occasion on which the applause of distinguished loyalty and fidelity so justly bestowed on one portion of the officers of a British Army, is unavoidably contrasted with the errors of another, yet he confidently believes that the same honourable spirit of patriotic zeal, which has hitherto been inseparably connected with the character of the officers of this Establishment, continues to pervade the minds even of those who for a moment, already past, had ceased to obey its dictates; and that no memory or impression of this unhappy season of delusion and disorder will remain, that should impair the esteem, or disturb the harmony which have in all former times united every part of this Army.

(Signed) MINTO.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Fort St. George, 25th September 1809.

G. O. By the Right Honourable the Governor General.

FROM the first establishment of the British Power in India, the zeal, fidelity, and subordination of the Native officers and troops belonging to the Presidency of Fort St. George, have been generally and eminently displayed. On occasion of public danger and of foreign war, they have employed their exertions with distinguished honour and success in the service of that Government from which they and their families derive their support, and to which they are indebted for the enjoyment of benefits and advantages unknown to the armies of the surrounding States of India. But their honourable qualities of loyalty and gratitude have never been more conspicuously manifested than at the period of the late commotion in the Army of the Coast, when exposed to the severest trial, their innate sense of honour and cordial attachment to the Government has led them to withhold their concurrence in the execution of measures subversive of its prosperity, and incompatible with the principles of their professional duty.

The Governor General, therefore, has the satisfaction of declaring to the Native officers and men of the Coast Army the high sense which he entertains of their exemplary conduct on the late trying occasion; a conduct which has so amply justified the unbounded confidence of Government in the loyalty and attachment of its native troops. Obedience and fidelity to the Government is the common duty both of officers and soldiers; and the particular duty of soldiers is to yield implicit submission to the orders of their officers, in every case in which they are not forbidden to do so by the express prohibition of Government. The Governor General is therefore satisfied, that the native troops will permanently maintain their claim to the applause and approbation which it is the object of this Proclamation to bestow upon them, by the merit of their accustomed subordination and attachment to those who are appointed to command them.

(Signed) MINTO.

[No. 4.]
Enclosure
No. 4.
in
Gov. Gen.
Letter
12 Oct. 1809.

Enclosure
No. 5.
in
Gov. Gen.
Letter
12 Oct. 1809.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters of the Army, Choultry Plain, 4th October 1809.

[No. 4.]

Enclosure
No. 6.
in
Gov. Gen.
Letter
12 Oct. 1809.

THE Right honourable the Governor General in Council having addressed the subjoined Orders to Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army, to be published to the Army, they are accordingly published in Military Orders.

Fort St. George, 4th October 1809.

G. O. By the Right honourable the Governor General.

The Governor General having attentively perused the proceedings of a Court Martial, assembled by the orders of Major General Gowdie for the trial of Lieutenant M^c Cormick and Rowley, has judged it expedient that the crimes and sentences should be published to the Army. The sense entertained by that honourable Tribunal of the nature and degree of criminality attached to the offence of which those two officers have been pronounced guilty, will be sufficiently evinced by those documents.

It has become necessary to determine whether these sentences should be carried into effect, or whether the amnesty which, with some specific exceptions, has terminated the disorder of the late unhappy period, is to be considered as embracing also the cases of these two officers.

In deliberating on this question, the Governor General has observed, that the proceedings of the Court Martial were closed, and the sentences pronounced some time before the amnesty was published. He was not apprized that any proceedings of that description were either in progress or actually concluded. The case was not in his contemplation when his General Order was issued; and he should not therefore, in strictness, consider his judgment as pledged by that order on a question which he had no opportunity of considering.

The Governor General has nevertheless reflected, that the comprehensive terms in which the amnesty has been proclaimed, and especially the broad principles of oblivion and reconciliation which characterize the whole measure, may appear to many sufficiently large to afford an interpretation favourable to these individuals, even under the circumstances adverted to. Averse therefore, as he must always be, to bring even into question the faithful performance of a solemn promise, he has chosen rather to extend the general indemnity a little beyond its contemplated objects, and to incur the partial inconvenience of adding to the general mass of pardon, the impunity of these two offences against discipline, than to hazard the slightest deviation, either in letter or spirit, from the obligations of public faith.

Under these considerations, he has requested Major General Gowdie to remit the sentences and restore the officers to the Service, under a single condition, the indispensable necessity of which, both for public and private atonement, requires no argument. The condition is, that an ample and distinct apology shall be made to Captain Campbell, their commanding officer, for the contempt of his authority and insult to his person, of which they stand convicted.

It would not be the wish of the Governor General to burthen an act of grace with any reflections that might either wound or humiliate the objects of it; but waving all retrospective reproof, as applicable to this or any other antecedent case, he should think he neglected the future interests of the public and the Army, if he omitted this occasion of bringing strongly to the notice and recollection of the officers of this Establishment, the culpable nature and mischievous consequences of the practice which was the subject of the trials now under consideration. That is to say, concerted insult to those who have either uniformly done well, or who, having fallen by the force of general example into the prevailing disorders, have withdrawn themselves from former errors, and returned to a faithful discharge of public duty. Such combinations against individuals, of which examples have not been wanting in the late troubles, but assume a much more criminal character in that state of things which has arisen out of the submission of the Army, followed by the amnesty announced by the General Order of the 25th September.

The Governor General trusts, that every disposition to this serious offence has been extinguished by those events, but as it affords the only means that now remain, either for nursing the seeds of Military disorder, or for prolonging the discord of the Army,

Army, some exposition of its dangerous and malignant tendency appears peculiarly seasonable.

To make a return to duty the subject of concerted affront and indignity, is in the first place a great breach of discipline. It requires a very clear cause to render such measures of personal enmity to individuals tolerated in any circumstances. No one can be ignorant of the displeasure uniformly manifested, and of the punishment invariably inflicted in every case of such offences against discipline, by the supreme Military authority of the Sovereign himself. Let any one imagine, therefore, what judgment would be formed on a complaint for such an injury, the excuse alleged for which should be, that the party against whom it was levelled had withdrawn himself from a conspiracy against His Majesty; or, in a case arising in India, that he had renounced a further participation in revolt against the Company's Government.

In the next place, the continuance of such practices extinguishes all hope of cordial and general reconciliation, by which alone the traces of past calamity can be obliterated, and the individual comfort and happiness of the officers can be restored.

But last and chiefly, let it be remembered, that the offences which are the subject of these remarks are in total contradiction with every profession of a return to duty. They demonstrate the still subsisting spirit of Military combination, which is in itself a deep and dangerous offence. The combination in this case would be to stigmatize, by general and concerted measures, those who relinquish criminal, and therefore invalid engagements, in order to fulfil the first indefeasible obligations of professional duty.

It must be recollected also, that those who persist in such practices forfeit every title both to confidence and clemency. Clemency on the late occasion has been founded on the hope, that the return of those who should accept pardon to the paths of fidelity and duty would be sincere; and that every pledge, and every combination, that has the slightest reference to the late lamented period, should be dissolved and abjured for ever. To continue, therefore, or to renew similar combinations in the very moment of accepting indemnity from the penalties of past transactions, must be felt to be a violation of public faith and personal honour, enhanced by the aggravation of the deepest ingratitude.

To sincere and cordial reconciliation, which authority alone cannot enforce, the Army can only be invited and exhorted by every consideration which should influence their sounder reason, and their better feelings. But to repress every open attempt to obstruct the return of public harmony, by putting indignity upon individuals, who have the merit of an early retreat from error, is a fit and indispensable object both of the vigilance and power of Government.

Under these impressions, the Governor General has thought it a point of candour to apprise, thus early, every ill-advised individual who might fall inconsiderately into that snare, that no future example of this offence can be exempted from punishment; and that every officer accused of it shall be brought to trial before a Court Martial, or, if the peculiar circumstances of the case should render it more advisable, the charge shall be submitted to the investigation of a Military Court of Enquiry; and if established by the proceedings of the latter tribunal, the officer so offending must be suspended from the Service, subject to the judgment of the honourable the Court of Directors.

(Signed) MINTO.

G. O. By Major General Gowdie.

The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of a general Court Martial assembled at Quilon on Monday the 18th September 1809, by order of Lieutenant Colonel the honourable Patrick Stuart commanding the troops serving at Travancore, in virtue of powers vested in him by the officer commanding the Army in Chief, and continued by adjournments until the 23d day of the same month, and of which Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Hall of the 14th Native Regiment is President, are published to the Army.

CRIME.

Lieutenant James P. M^cCormick, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, placed under arrest on the 20th August 1809, by order of the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stuart commanding in Travancore, in consequence of the following charges exhibited against him by me.

For unofficer-like and highly disrespectful conduct, such as is totally subversive of Military subordination, towards me while in immediate charge of the Corps, in the following instance.

[No. 4.]

Enclosure
No. 6.

in

Gov. Gen.

Letter

12 Oct. 1809.

[No. 4.]

Enclosure
No. 6.
in
Gov. Gen.
Letter
12 Oct. 1809.

For coming to my quarters, accompanied by Lieutenant Rowley, and making use of the following expressions, viz.
That he and Lieutenant Rowley were deputed, by the officers of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to inform me that they considered my conduct to be infamous, and that I was a disgrace to the cloth which I wear.
Quilon, }
9th Sept. 1809. } (Signed) M. CAMPBELL,
Captain, late in charge 2d Batt. 9th Reg. N. I.

SENTENCE.

The Court, having maturely examined the evidence in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner Lieutenant James M'Cormick has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, viz.

"For unofficer-like and highly disrespectful conduct, such as is totally subversive of Military subordination, towards me while in immediate charge of the Corps, in the following instance, viz."

"For coming to my quarters, accompanied by Lieutenant Rowley, and making use of the following expressions, viz."

"That he and Lieutenant Rowley were deputed, by the officers of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. to inform me that they considered my conduct to be infamous, and that I was a disgrace to the cloth I wear."

Which being in breach of the Articles of War, the Court does therefore sentence the prisoner Lieutenant James M'Cormick to be cashiered.

(Signed) R. MEARES,
Official Judge and Advocate,
Quilon, 22d September 1809.

(Signed) H. HALL,
Lieut. Colonel and President.

Approved, but on account of existing circumstances the Sentence awarded by the Court is remitted.

(Signed) FRANCIS GOWDIE,
Major General, commanding the Army in Chief.

CRIME.

Lieutenant Rowley, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. placed in arrest on the 20th August 1809, by order of the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stuart commanding in Travancore, in consequence of the following charges preferred against him by me.

CHARGE.

For unofficer-like and disrespectful conduct (such as is totally subversive of Military discipline) towards me when in the immediate charge of the Corps, in the following instance.

For coming to my quarters on the 20th of August last, in company with Lieutenant James M'Cormick, when that officer made use of the following expressions to me, viz.

"That he Lieutenant James M'Cormick was deputed, along with Lieutenant Rowley, to acquaint me that the officers of the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment considered my conduct to be infamous, and that I was a disgrace to the cloth I wear."

Quilon, }
9th Sept. 1809. }

(Signed) M. CAMPBELL,
Captain, late in charge 2nd Batt. 9th Reg. N. I.

SENTENCE.

The Court, having maturely examined the evidence in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner Lieutenant Rowley has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, viz.

"For unofficer-like and disrespectful conduct, such as is totally subversive of Military discipline, towards me when in the immediate charge of the Corps, in the following instance."

"For coming to my quarters on the 20th August last, in company with Lieutenant M'Cormick, when that officer made use of the following expressions to me," viz. "That he Lieutenant M'Cormick was deputed, along with Lieutenant

Rowley, to acquaint me that the officers of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. considered my conduct to be infamous, and that I was a disgrace to the cloth I wear." Which being in breach of the Articles of War, the Court does therefore

fore sentence him Lieutenant Rowley to be suspended from Rank and Pay for the space of twelve calendar months from this date.

Quilon, }
23d Sept. 1809. }

(Signed) H. HALL,
Lieut. Col. and President.

Approved, but on account of existing circumstances the Sentence awarded by the Court is remitted.

(Signed) FRANCIS GOWDIE,
Major General, commanding the Army-in Chief.

Lieutenant Colonel Skinner of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, and Major Travers of His Majesty's 22d Regiment Light Dragoons will sit as Members of the General Court Martial of which Major General Warde is President, in the room of Lieutenant Colonels Hare and Montreor relieved from that duty.

The following Removals are Ordered.

	From	To
7th Regiment Native Infantry:		
Lieutenant James Hampton	1st Battalion	2d Battalion
— George Spinks	2d D°	1st D°
8th Regiment Native Infantry:		
Major W. Blackburne	1st D°	2d D°
— J. Colebrooke	2d D°	1st D°
Captain E. Edwards	1st D°	2d D°
— J. T. Johnson	2d D°	1st D°
9th Regiment Native Infantry:		
Captain J. C. Stokoe	2d D°	1st D°
— J. Y. Porter	1st D°	2d D°
Lieutenant J. M'Cormick	2d D°	1st D°
— J. Boles	1st D°	2d D°
11th Regiment Native Infantry:		
Captain James Patterfon	1st D°	2d D°
— James Brodie	2d D°	1st D°
— S. Lutwidge	2d D°	1st D°
— J. Woulfe	1st D°	2d D°
15th Regiment Native Infantry:		
Lieutenant W. Vaughan	2d D°	1st D°
— R. Richardson	1st D°	2d D°
— S. Townsend	2d D°	1st D°
— John Hall	2d D°	1st D°
20th Regiment Native Infantry:		
Captain J. M'Kenzie	1st D°	2d D°
— G. Cuffance	2d D°	1st D°

The following temporary appointments by the officer commanding the Travancore subsidiary force, are, under authority of Government, confirmed from the 6th September.

1st Battalion 13th Native Regiment.

Major Chaplin, His Majesty's 19th Regiment, to Command.

Captain Jones D° to do Duty.

Lieutenant Harris 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, D°

Lieutenant Robertson, His Majesty's 19th, to act as Adjutant.

The nomination, by the officer commanding in Mysore, of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gillespie to the Medical charge of the Detachment of the 1st Battalion 8th Native Regiment, doing duty at Chittledroog, is confirmed from 8th August 1809.

[No. 4.]

Enclosure
No. 6.
in
Gov. Gen.
Letter
12 Oct. 1809.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Copy of a LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated Fort St. George, 12th October 1809:—With its Enclosures.

Ordered by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

318.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Copies of LETTERS from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, in the MILITARY DEPARTMENT; dated the 15th and 29th September 1809, and 7th February and 1st May 1810.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

General Letter from the Court of Directors, 15th September 1809: Military Department.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Par. OUR last Letter to you in this department was dated the 30th of August 1809.

1. We have received your Letters of the 29th and 31st January, 3d and 28th February 1809, together with their several Enclosures; and we view with the deepest concern the transactions thus brought under our consideration.

2. We have at all times entertained a just sense of the merits and services of the Officers of our Army; and have taken every proper opportunity to evince that sense, and our consequent regard and attachment to their interests.

3. Of this habitual and deep-rooted sentiment we have repeatedly given the most unequivocal proofs; and particularly in our late instructions to our Governments abroad in support of the fair pretensions of our Officers to posts of honour and command: thus endeavouring to render the periods of their service in India both honourable and advantageous, whilst the ample provision made for their retirement in Europe, at an immense and indefinite expense, affords an instance of the regard and liberality of their employers not to be paralleled in any other service. In aid of this last-mentioned object we have very recently (in our answer to some of the last dispatches to Madras and Bengal) made liberal donations to the funds established at those Presidencies for the maintenance and support of distressed Officers, their wives and families.

4. Whilst however we are thus attentive on the one hand, from sentiments, not of justice and liberality only, but of attachment and esteem to the interests and just pretensions of our Officers, we must not on the other hand lose sight of the necessity and paramount duty imposed on us of supporting the authority of the Governments under which those Officers serve.

5. The support of the supreme authority of our several Governments in India is essential to the preservation of those Governments; to the maintenance of civil order; to the protection of society; and even to the well-being and existence of the Army itself.

6. We are at all times desirous to pay due regard to the representations of our Officers, and extremely unwilling to impute censurable or unworthy motives to any of their

[No. 5.]

Court of Directors, 15 Sep. 1809. to Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

[No. 5.]

their actions, but it is impossible for us to consider their conduct in the transactions now brought before us otherwise than as highly improper and unmilitary.

Court
of
Directors,
15 Sep. 1809,
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

8. It appears from the papers now brought under our consideration that about the month of June 1807 your Quarter-Master General, Lieutenant Colonel Munro, in obedience to the orders of our then Commander in Chief at Fort St. George, Sir John Cradock (which orders were communicated to the Quarter-Master General by a Letter of the 7th of February, marked private and confidential) submitted to his consideration and approval, a paper purporting to be a plan for the provision of tents, and the carriage of the tents and stores of Native Corps, which articles had previously been supplied by a contract with the Commanding Officers of those corps respectively.

9. This paper was soon afterwards laid before the Governor in Council by Sir John Cradock, who stated in the Minute which accompanied it, that "it would be superfluous in the extreme to urge at any length the validity of the arguments set forth in the Quarter-Master General's Report, as he might say they conveyed the result of their joint reflections upon the subject, and were the issue of that experience which arose from their respective situations". It was approved by Mr. Petrie, when President, who observed in his Minute on considering that paper, that the result of many of the statements which he had delivered in 1803, when he opposed the opinions of General Stuart, who brought forward the measure of the tent contract, had been by the experience of past years completely verified, as well as the apprehensions he expressed that both the public and individuals would suffer by that arrangement.

10. The plan so approved was, together with the report which stated the ground of it, transmitted to the Government of Bengal, and being returned with their complete approbation and sanction was adopted by the Government of Fort St. George, and was in consequence published to the Army, and carried into effect in May 1808.

11. On the 25th of September 1808 a charge was transmitted to the Head Quarters of the Army against Lieutenant Colonel Munro, signed by the Officers then in command of five Regiments of Native Cavalry, and twenty-three Battalions of Native Infantry, for "conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having in his proposed plan for the abolition of the tent contract, lately held by Officers commanding Native Corps, made use of false and infamous insinuations, thereby tending to injure their character as Officers, and otherwise injurious to their reputations as Gentlemen," and upon this charge Lieutenant Colonel Munro was on the 20th January 1809 ordered into arrest by Lieutenant General Macdowall.

12. The charge thus preferred against the Quarter-Master General appears to have been founded on certain expressions in his report, which had received the sanction and approbation of all the authorities in India competent to decide upon it. Admitting for a moment that those expressions had been exceptionable, deference to those authorities ought to have imposed forbearance. Officers who thought themselves aggrieved by them were at liberty to adopt a line of conduct, which might have afforded them an opportunity of vindicating their own individual characters without departing from their respect for those authorities which they were bound to obey.

13. If any Officer thought himself alluded to, or aggrieved by any thing that Colonel Munro had said, he might easily have repelled the supposed imputation, by demanding that if he were suspected he should be brought to trial upon it: Government would then either have granted a Court Martial, or would have officially and publicly declared that no imputation rested upon such Officer.

14. Each individual Officer would have had an undoubted right to have demanded such a clearance or trial for himself; but an Officer in Command of one particular Corps cannot in the nature of things undertake to answer for the conduct of an Officer in Command of another Corps, far removed perhaps from his possible observation, much less for a whole body of such Officers so circumstanced.

15. The character of each individual must be distinct and particular, and a combination therefore of many Officers to repel insinuations (supposing such to have been advanced) against unnamed individuals of their body or class, respecting whose conduct the personal knowledge of the members generally of that body could not enable them to speak, does not seem to be founded on any principle of equity, nor would

[No. 3.]

Court
of
Directors,
15 Sep. 1809,
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

would it be justified by alleging that general insinuations against the whole body, but pointing to no Officer by name, could not be met in any other manner; for the obvious course to be followed in that case would still be that every individual Officer who conceived his character to be brought into question, should desire to have his own conduct separately investigated.

16. But we are the more astonished at their proceeding, when we consider the expressions which have been assigned as the ground of the charge. Detached as they have been from their context, they still appear to us to be couched in the usual style of official discussion, and to be as far from conveying any imputation against individual characters, as the Minutes of Sir John Cradock and Mr. Petrie, by which the plan was supported. But when they are considered as they actually stand in the Paper prepared by Colonel Munro, forming a part of the chain of reasoning founded upon general principles, it appears to us that no inference can fairly be drawn from them unfavourable to the character of the Madras Army.

17. While therefore we condemn the conduct of the Officers who preferred this charge, we approve the terms in which you have stated your opinion of the grounds of it in your General Orders of the 6th of February. It was a proper attention to their feelings, and still more to the feelings of those Officers who had no share in that irregular and unjustifiable proceeding, to declare in a public document that no injurious imputations upon their previous conduct were conceived by the Governor in Council to have been intended in the Report of Colonel Munro.

18. We cannot dismiss this part of the subject without observing that the circumstances of the case before us involve a question of the greatest importance: the claim of individuals who may think themselves aggrieved by the opinions or reflections of an Officer of the Government communicated by him in obedience to the orders of his superiors, and in the discharge of his official duty, to bring such Officers to trial for those communications.

19. If persons holding responsible situations were liable to be exposed to the vexation and ignominy of public trial whenever they may in the discharge of their official duties have delivered opinions adverse to the sentiments or even the interests of any part of the service, it will be impossible for such persons to do their duty to the public in any instance which may interfere or may be supposed to interfere with these sentiments or interests, or to give upon any question a fair and honest opinion, if that opinion may by inference or strained application be construed into a criminal insinuation against the character and conduct of individuals. If such a claim could be maintained, if the practice which it inculcates were to prevail it would put an end at once to all official confidence, and leave the Government without the means of obtaining information respecting existing errors, defects, or abuses, or of forming plans for the correction of any arrangements which have a tendency to produce them. We have thought it necessary to state these principles generally and broadly, because we are deeply impressed with a sense of their truth and importance. With respect to the particular case of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, it may be observed, that the communication was not only official but confidential. Its insertion in the Records of Government was no act of his, but the act of the Commander in Chief. By what means the Paper became public we have no authentic information, no reason whatever has appeared for supposing that its publicity was owing to the Quarter-Master General. Were we acquainted with the channel through which it became public, and afterwards circulated through the different stations of the army at the possible hazard (though we trust not with the direct view of creating discontent), we should think it necessary to mark such a breach of confidence with our high disapprobation.

20. It appears further, from the 30th Para. of your Letter of the 29th January 1809, that the "Officers who had preferred the charges against the Quarter-Master General of the Army, had in consequence of the declared sentiments of the Judge Advocate General regarding their illegality, requested that the Commander in Chief would suspend the prosecution of them"; we are induced from this statement to indulge a hope that the Officers who had given in those charges against the Quarter-Master General had become sensible of the impropriety of having preferred them; and this consideration, if it shall turn out to be well founded, may relieve us from the disagreeable necessity of taking further notice of their misconduct in this respect.

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
15 Sep. 1809,
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

21. Having considered the proceeding of the Officers who preferred the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Munro, we come now to notice the conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall our late Commander in Chief at Fort St. George in relation to this affair.

22. We enter upon this task with extreme concern, not only because we feel reluctance in passing any animadversion upon an Officer who has after long services in India filled so high a situation, but because it has been urged by some of his friends that we ought to wait for any justification he might wish to offer of his own conduct. To this last suggestion, although his proceedings at Fort St. George do not indicate any intention of appealing to us, we should have been willing and even anxious to attend, if we did not consider that his case was fully before us by his own public documents upon record. And if we did not deem it essential to the peace and authority of our Government that no time should be lost, in declaring our sentiments upon points which have been brought in question by the public acts of this Officer, to those public acts alone, and chiefly in respect to the bearings they have upon our present and future Interests, our attention will be directed.

23. It appears that Lieutenant General Macdowall, notwithstanding he had been officially informed by the Judge Advocate General, his constituted legal adviser, that those charges were in their nature illegal, did on the 20th January 1809 put Lieutenant Colonel Munro under arrest with the intent that he should be brought to trial upon them.

24. The obvious reasons on which we have grounded our censure upon the Officers for bringing forward those charges might well be expected to have occurred to the mind of Lieutenant General Macdowall, and to have determined his conduct with respect to them. But in addition to those reasons the report which had been made upon them by the Judge Advocate General on the 7th November 1808 proved so unanswerably their impropriety and illegality, and furnished such strong grounds for considering them as an unanswerable attempt to control the Councils of Government through the medium of bringing one of its official advisers to trial, that it became the clear duty of Lieutenant General Macdowall to have returned those charges to the Officers who had signed them, with remarks of his high displeasure.

25. The Officers who gave in the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Munro having in their subsequent Memorial desired that the Commander in Chief would postpone the prosecution of them, you have in the 30th Para. of your Letter of the 29th January 1809 remarked that it furnished additional ground in aid of all the other objections for Lieutenant General Macdowall's refraining from bringing Colonel Munro to trial upon them. In this observation we entirely concur. It would indeed have been a high aggravation of the impropriety of Lieutenant General Macdowall's conduct in putting Lieutenant Colonel Munro under arrest on charges which the Judge Advocate General had declared to be inadmissible, if he persevered in subjecting the Quarter-Master General to a trial after the authors of those charges had themselves acquiesced in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, and requested that the proceedings might be suspended.

26. But we observe that Lieutenant General Macdowall in his Letter of the 28th January 1809 covering that Memorial of the Officers, took occasion distinctly to remark that it was not before him when he put Lieutenant Colonel Munro in arrest on the 20th of that month.

27. As however a paper of that description to be circulated for signature was likely to become known whilst in preparation, it would have been more satisfactory to us to have been informed that no intimation whatever concerning it had reached Lieutenant General Macdowall when he put Lieutenant Colonel Munro under arrest.

28. Waiving this circumstance, however, we proceed to observe that Lieutenant General Macdowall instead of censuring and suppressing those charges, as we think it was the duty of the Commander in Chief to have done, adopted them and pursued their object by subjecting Lieutenant Colonel Munro to the ignominy of an arrest, with a view to his being brought to trial upon them. It became then in our opinion the bounden duty of our Governor in Council at Fort St. George to interpose the direct authority of Government for the protection of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, by requiring

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
15 Sep. 1809,
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George

requiring the Commander in Chief to release that Officer from the arrest in which he had placed him.

29. To have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Munro to be brought to trial for sentiments and statements delivered by him in his official capacity, in obedience to the orders of our former Commander in Chief at Madras, Sir John Cradock, by whom they were adopted as his own, as they were also approved, sanctioned, and enforced by the local and supreme Governments, would have been not merely to withhold protection from a meritorious Officer in the charge of his indisputable duties, but to have brought into question, and in fact subjected to trial, the character and acts of the former Commander in Chief, Sir John Cradock, and even those of the Government themselves.

30. We consider the General Order left by Lieutenant General Macdowall for publication on his quitting Madras as a high aggravation of his previous misconduct in having put Lieutenant Colonel Munro under an arrest upon charges in so many ways objectionable, which his constituted law adviser had told him were illegal, and which the accusers themselves had desired to withdraw.

31. This order left by Lieutenant General Macdowall for publication after his departure conveys a severe reprimand to Lieutenant Colonel Munro for having appealed to your Government on the occasion of his arrest, a measure necessarily imposed upon him by the conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall himself. This appeal had been sanctioned and acted upon by your Government; a reprimand therefore on Lieutenant Colonel Munro for having made it became, by necessary inference, a reprimand on the Government itself.

32. That supreme civil and military power, which in all Governments must reside somewhere, is in the Presidency of Fort St. George, vested by the Act of Parliament in the Governor in Council of that Presidency, subject to the control of the superior authorities in India and Europe, as described by that Act: all other authorities and powers are to be held and exercised in subordination to that supreme authority.

33. To contend that any authority can exist separate, independent, and in contradiction to that supreme authority, can only be considered to be an attempt to pervert the usual practice of conducting public business in certain specified and habitual channels, into a means of checking, resisting, and controlling the Government itself.

34. Any military Officer addressing himself directly to the Government, and otherwise than through the usual and ordinary channels of communication, certainly does it at his peril; and it is incumbent upon him in his own justification to show, either that the usual channels of application were obstructed or refused to him, or to state other and satisfactory causes for the irregularity of his address; it then becomes the duty of the Government to decide how far the peculiar circumstances of the case authorize and justify the irregularity of application.

35. If the Government shall formally by its declarations, or virtually by its acts, sanction such application and appeal by acting on the information conveyed in it, and without censuring the mode in which it was received, it then becomes the duty of the Commanding Officer or Commander in Chief, through whose Channel the application or appeal was originally offered, to submit his opinion to that of the Government.

36. It is not competent to a Commanding Officer or Commander in Chief, after such notification of the sentiments of Government, to reprimand, bring to trial, or otherwise molest those who have appealed to the Government, for having made that appeal in a mode which in the opinion of the Government has been justified by the circumstances of the case.

37. If Lieutenant General Macdowall thought that Government had exceeded its powers in accepting the appeal of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, and requiring his release from arrest, it was competent to him to have stated his opinion in an appeal to us, or to the supreme Government in India; but a publication in General Orders, that is a publication addressed to the Army against the orders of Government, a publication which not only pronounced a severe censure upon Lieutenant Colonel Munro, but declared an intention of bringing him to a Court Martial for the conduct which the Government held to be justifiable, and which was therefore, as before stated, a direct censure and attack upon the conduct and power

[No. 5.] power of the Government, must be considered as a measure unjustifiable in itself, and of the most dangerous tendency.

Court
of
Directors,
15 Sep. 1809.
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

38. This measure rendered it, in our opinion, your duty to assert and maintain your own legitimate authority thus publicly called in question; and we approve of the orders which you issued upon this occasion, directing the removal of Lieutenant General Macdowall from the Command of the troops at Fort St. George, and for expunging the orders which he had issued from all the public records of your Presidency.

39. We now proceed to take notice of other parts of Lieutenant General Macdowall's correspondence. We consider the insinuation conveyed in Lieutenant General Macdowall's Letter of 21st January 1809, to the Quarter Master General, that by his not putting the Quarter Master General in arrest, a door would be left open to the possible introduction of undue influence and arbitrary power, to be entirely unwarranted and highly blamable.

40. The observations which Lieutenant General Macdowall has thought fit to record against his non-appointment by us to a seat in our Council of Fort St. George, are conveyed in terms which appear to us disrespectful and offensive.

41. The non-appointment of Lieutenant General Macdowall to a seat in our Council of Fort St. George was not determined by considerations personal to him. It was the consequence of a principle adopted by us at that time upon general views for the Government of the subordinate Presidencies. But whatever motive might have been supposed to have influenced us in declining to give a seat in Council to the Commander in Chief of Fort St. George, we cannot admit such an exercise of our discretion to have formed a justifiable subject of animadversion on the part of Lieutenant General Macdowall, who having accepted the office of Commander in Chief was bound to maintain to the utmost of his power the authority of the Government, as well as the discipline and subordination of the troops.

42. The appointment of a Commander in Chief to a seat in Council at any of our Presidencies is an arrangement at all times purely discretionary with us, and cannot be claimed as a matter of right by any Officer succeeding by casual promotion, or by specific appointment, to the Command of the troops at such Presidency.

43. We now proceed to another instance in which we feel ourselves under the necessity of expressing the most serious disapprobation of the conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall. It is in his transmission of a Memorial of the most exceptionable nature from certain Officers of our Army, and on the strong approbation he has conveyed of that Memorial in his Letter to you of the 28th January 1809.

44. It appears that about May or June 1808 Lieutenant General Macdowall, at the desire of Sir George Barlow (privately communicated to him), wrote to the Officers commanding the principal stations of the Army, to require them to repress an Address to the Supreme Government in Bengal, which was at that time in circulation among the Officers of the Madras Army, for the purpose of obtaining an equalization of allowances with the Officers serving in Bengal.

45. But on the 23d of January 1809 Lieutenant General Macdowall forwarded to the Governor in Council an Address to the Court of Directors from a considerable number of the Officers of the Madras Army, in which, among other things, they say, "We petition with one voice that the Madras Army be placed permanently on the same allowances with that of Bengal, and in urging this request we presume we only ask what justice demands, our services entitle us to, and what we shall ever consider as our just rights."

46. This Address was transmitted through Lieutenant General Macdowall to the Government of Fort St. George, with a Letter from himself, in which he strongly recommends and supports this Address of the Officers, notwithstanding, that he had but a few months before sent directions to the Officers commanding the principal stations of the Army to suppress an Address then in circulation for the very same purpose, namely, that of obtaining an equalization of allowances at Madras and Bengal. And here we pause, to remark on the very extraordinary and censurable conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall in recommending and supporting a Memorial, more reprehensible in its nature and language than that, which at a short preceding period, he had interposed his authority to suppress.

We can the less wonder that if thus encouraged and supported the Officers find fault

fault with and complain of every act of the Government which in any way affects their personal interests, however necessary it may be to the well being and safety of the state.

47. Although the Address of the Officers is not yet before us in an authenticated form, we think it proper to take the present opportunity to make some observations upon the topics contained in it.

48. The general preliminary representation made by the Officers, of the nature and disadvantages of the Company's service, we conceive to be highly objectionable and incorrect. The complaint that they are banished to a distance from their country and friends, for a considerable portion of their lives, is a complaint applicable to His Majesty's and to most other military services, well known to be essential to theirs, when they first enter it, and therefore not a becoming topic of complaint in military men, besides which we have to observe, that no one enters into our Military service in India, but on his own application, and with the full knowledge that he can advance in it only in a course of years; but when the Officers add, "We are doomed to toil through many a painful year, on an allowance scarcely adequate to our subsistence, until after a period of twenty-two years service in India we have the melancholy alternative of returning home to live in dependence and comparative poverty on the pensions of our ranks, or of combating with age and infirmities in a clime avowedly hostile to our constitutions;" when they make this representation of their situation and prospects, they surely forget that the military allowances of the Company are higher than those of any other military service in the world, although the necessities of life are comparatively cheap in India; that they attain the highest rank without purchase or expense; and that the provision for retiring Officers is such as no other service has ever afforded, and such as the finances of the Company are even strained to support.

49. After these preliminary observations, the address proceeds to complain of the abolition of the Bazar allowances, an arrangement which is not confined to Madras, but extended to the other Presidencies, which is in strict conformity to the articles of War, which prohibit the levy of duties by military Officers on all articles of consumption, and is evidently founded on the most incontrovertible principles of sound policy.

50. It is not politic to give Officers an interest in the amount of Imposts levied on military markets, because it has an evident tendency to make the soldiers discontented with their Officers by feeling themselves taxed for the benefit of those who command them. In evidence of which a very recent instance might be quoted.

51. It is further to be observed that in India the amount of the collections in Military Bazaars has always depended principally on the extension of the sale of spirituous liquors to the Troops. To give an Officer therefore an interest in the amount of duties derivable from such a source is to set his interest directly at variance with his duty, and to hold out to him a reward for encouraging that intoxication which it is his first duty to discountenance and suppress.

52. It is not meant by these observations to state that these inconveniences have actually taken place under the administration of the Company's present Officers, but it is a sufficient reason for the abolition of a general arrangement that it has a tendency to produce consequences highly injurious to the service. This observation is applicable to every part of the succeeding argument.

53. The next complaint stated in the address is the abolition of the allowance of full Batta to Officers commanding Stations, but this allowance has been rather transferred and extended than abolished, and that upon principles of the most obvious propriety; for on the recommendation of Sir John Cradock the full Batta was transferred from the Officers commanding Stations to Officers commanding Corps, from Officers in a fixed and quiet situation, to Officers engaged in the more active duties of their profession.

54. The next subject of complaint brought forward is that the Orders of the Court of Directors for removing His Majesty's Officers from the Command of Stations where their Regiments are not quartered, and for appointing military men to the Pay Offices of the Army, have not been carried into effect by the Madras Government.

55. How far our orders on these subjects have been yet carried into effect we are unable

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
15 Sep. 1809.
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
15 Sep. 1809,
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

unable precisely to ascertain, but we know that they have been executed to a certain extent; and as we have no doubt of the disposition of our Governor in Council at Fort St. George to execute these and all other orders in the most punctual manner, and with the greatest practicable expedition, we do not doubt that ere this time considerable progress has been made in arrangements which evidently would not admit of instantaneous adoption, without danger to the public interests and to the regularity of public business.

56. It is possible, indeed, that cases may occur in which both the Officers in the King's and Company's service may be properly selected for the Command of Stations where their respective Regiments are not quartered, and if such should occur it will be your duty to see that this is done without partiality to either, stating your reasons at large for any deviation from the general rule.

57. The Address then goes on to complain of the abolition of the Tent-Contract, an arrangement founded upon arguments which we believe to be incontrovertible, although some of the facts upon which the arguments for its abolition were grounded are brought forward in the Address as reasons for its continuation.

58. The Address states that during War the allowances for the Tent-Contract were unequal to the expenses, a fact which we conceive is decisive against its propriety, although the only inference drawn from it in the Address is, that the Contract should be continued during peace.

59. This argument might have some force if the Tent-Contract were to be considered only with reference to the advantages to the Officers who held it; although we are of opinion that even in this limited view of the subject the continuation of the Contract had been sufficiently extended in point of time to allow those Officers an opportunity of reimbursing themselves during peace for the extraordinary expenses which they might have incurred during the war. Some, perhaps many, of Officers who held the Contract during the War, must have been removed since the peace, by death, promotion, or retirement from the commands to which it was attached, without having had the opportunity of reimbursing themselves; and this furnishes another strong argument against the Tent-Contract, when viewed only with reference to the interests of individuals.

60. The reasons however for abolishing the tent contract, which appear to us of most force, are that it provided at a great and constant expense for putting all the Native Corps in readiness to move, when from the nature of things many of them must at all times necessarily remain stationary; that the expense of fulfilling the terms of the contract being much greater in the field than in garrison, the Officers contracting were placed in a situation in which their interest might eventually be in opposition to their duty; that it must interfere with the discipline of Corps by withdrawing the attention and occupying the time of Commanding Officers in cases not connected with the discipline of their respective Regiments and Battalions; and finally, that it made the Commanders of Corps Officers of disbursements and expenditure, not as they always ought to be, of check and control over the disbursements of others. These reasons had induced Lord Cornwallis, after establishing the Tent-Contract in war, to revoke it in time of peace; and upon the obvious ground that it was an arrangement made to promote not the advantages of the Officers, but the efficiency of the service.

61. The address then again reverts to the claim of an equalization of Military allowances at Madras and Bengal; a claim which though it neither be grounded on any solid principles, nor can ever be admitted as the basis of any practical regulation, we shall examine somewhat more in detail than we have thought necessary in considering the other subjects of the Address, because it is a question of extensive prospect, embracing many points besides the one now brought before us.

62. In the different Presidencies of the Company in India distinctions have from the beginning subsisted in respect to emoluments and advantages (not only in the Military, but in every other Department); these distinctions have arisen from the comparative importance of the Presidencies themselves, and of the public business to be transacted under them.

63. Thus Bengal, the first great territorial possession of the Company, had its establishments early settled with some analogy to its income, and that country as being

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
15 Sep. 1809,
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

being the seat of supreme Government, the Centre of the British Interests in India, came to have a standard of public allowances, which could not be exactly imitated at the other Presidencies, under very different circumstances.

64. The style of living also among the Europeans has, we may presume, gradually adapted itself to the scale of income.

65. The persons nominated to Civil and Military employments have entered the services perfectly aware of these inequalities; and are therefore not entitled to expect that they should be afterwards removed.

66. The Company have hence always resisted the idea of a general equalization of allowances and emoluments of the different Presidencies, as not founded on right or reason, or the nature of things.

67. Supposing for a moment that such a principle could be admitted and enforced, the consequence in the present state of the Finances of the Company must be to reduce the few remaining distinctions of the Bengal Presidency to a level with those of Madras and Bombay, as it would be utterly impossible to provide for the extreme of raising the emoluments of the inferior Presidencies to a level with those of Bengal, extended as this rise must be to all the Civil as well as Military Branches of the service, if once the principle of equalization were adopted.

68. In all the Presidencies, however, the scale of allowances has been more than sufficient for comfortable subsistence, and in the case of all the privates and non-commissioned Officers of the Army, the rates have been at all times very generally the same at all the Presidencies.

69. From a concurrence of circumstances it has also happened, that an approximation to an equalization of allowances has in fact taken place, in so far as to reduce the allowances of the Bengal Military Service generally almost to an equality with those of the other Presidencies; and if the comparative slowness of promotion at that Presidency be taken into the estimate, it might not be incorrect to say, that the Military service in Bengal has not been for many years past upon a superior footing, upon the whole, than that at either of the other Presidencies.

If the Madras Officers possess a reasonable plea to have all their allowances put on a level with those of Bengal, the Bengal Officers have a plea, at least as specious, to an equalization of rank in proportion to length of service. The Infantry have the same plea of complaint against the quicker promotion in the Cavalry, and the Artillery against both. In short, there can be no end to the operation of this principle of equalization, if it is allowed to supersede all established usages, and all considerations of expediency.

70. The Regimental allowances however, both to Officers and Men, are very nearly the same at all the Presidencies, and wherever mere comfortable subsistence is concerned, it has been the object of the public regulations at all times to approximate as nearly to an equality of allowances as the local circumstances of each Presidency have admitted.

71. But staff and other extra allowances rest upon a different foundation. They are gratuitous advantages, conferred on individuals at the pleasure and discretion of the Government, and are calculated, not with reference to what other men receive, who may perhaps perform similar services in other places, but in reference to the means of the governing powers, and the view which it may take of the merits and services of the receiver.

72. Upon the same principles, if the necessities of the State require that a diminution should take place in the expenditure of any or of all the settlements in India, it is not to be expected that such reduction shall fall first or only upon those who receive the higher salaries, whether civil or military, at one or at another Presidency; but the Government has an undoubted right, legal and moral, to decide, consistently with the principles of justice, what part of the service will best admit of that reduction which the necessities of the State demand.

73. But it is unnecessary to press this principle, however incontestible, as in point of fact reductions have been ordered, and are in a train of execution at all the Presidencies, and affecting all the branches of the Company's service, civil and military; reductions which are absolutely necessary to the existence of the Company, and consequently to the maintenance and provision of all their servants, as well in

[No. 5.] India as in Europe, as well in the retired and pensioned establishments, as in the more early and active stages of service.

Court
of
Directors,
15 Sep. 1809
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

74. Another subject of complaint made by the Officers of the Madras Army is, that the Commander in Chief, whom, in imitation of himself, they style "The representative of the Army" has been excluded from a seat in Council.

75. The propriety of granting a seat in Council to Lieutenant General Macdowall, or to any other Commander in Chief, is a question so entirely unconnected with the interests of the Officers themselves, and the constitution of the Army under the Company and the British Government, that it is not easy to consider its introduction into their Address in any other light than as an espousal on the part of the Officers of Lieutenant General Macdowall's unreasonable complaints on this subject, in return for the countenance which he has so improperly shown to the equally unreasonable complaints of the Officers.

76. It is not more necessary that the Commander in Chief should have a seat in Council at Fort St. George than that the Commander in Chief in England should be a member of the Cabinet; and although advantages may result from his personal assistance in Council, still the benefits of his advice and co-operation may be obtained, and the military arrangements of Government may be conducted in an efficient manner, even if he should not have a seat at the Board. This part of the Memorial however does not call for any detailed examination, yet it may be proper to observe, that although the Officers complain that their interests may suffer by the Commander in Chief not having a seat in Council; yet, in fact most of the measures of which the Memorial itself complains as grievances were suggested by the Commander in Chief, Sir John Cradock, and adopted whilst he was in Council.

77. On the striking impropriety and mischievous ambiguity of the phrase "Representative of the Army" we have commented in another part of this Letter. We shall now therefore only observe, that the adopting by the Officers of this reprehensible phrase furnishes another instance of the evil consequences of the countenance before referred to.

The last subject of complaint adduced in the Address is the formation of a general fund for the off-reckonings of the Army, which is stated to have been formed for the purpose of equalizing the advantages derivable from that fund to the Colonels of the three Presidencies, by which the Colonels on the Madras Establishment have suffered a diminution of income, whilst those of the Bengal Establishment have received an addition to their emoluments.

78. On reverting to our orders transmitted to India on the subject of the off-reckonings of the Army, we do not find that any such principle of equalization was alluded to or in our contemplation.

79. The only object of the formation of a general fund for the off-reckonings of the Indian Army which was then stated, was to provide a fund for the retired list of General Officers; whose pensions, like all other military pensions, were made equal, whether those Officers belonged to the establishments of Bengal, Madras or Bombay. The off-reckoning fund is indeed in its nature and effects a pension fund, and has therefore very naturally been regulated upon the same principles of equality as are all pension establishments.

In point of fact, however, the Madras Officers suffered scarcely any diminution of advantages by that arrangement, the amount of their off-reckonings having been nearly an average of the off-reckonings of Bengal and Bombay.

Bengal then established on an average of 5 years - - -	Each Share, £. 952
Madras - D ^o - - - - -	1,294
Bombay - D ^o - - - - -	1,458
Bengal - - - - -	952
Bombay - - - - -	1,458
	2,410
Average - - - - -	1,205

80. This, therefore, is no fair subject of complaint by the Officers on the Madras establishment, even had the formation of a general fund been made, as it was not upon a principle of equalizing the allowances to the Officers of the three establishments; besides which the Officers affected by this arrangement are and most commonly will be resident in Europe, and cannot therefore be found among those who have signed the Memorial.

81. It

81. It is impossible for us on such an occasion as the present to quit this subject without repeating our strongest disapprobation of a practice thus again revived by the Officers of our Army, of combining and forming associations for the purpose of addressing Government on any imaginary or real grievance which they may suppose themselves to suffer. The evils of such a practice were clearly pointed out, and the practice itself absolutely forbidden in our Military General Letter of the 20th April 1803, the 4th and 5th paragraphs of which we shall quote; and we repeat our most positive directions that the strictest attention and obedience be paid to them.

"4. We cannot omit taking this opportunity to express, in the most pointed terms, the disapprobation with which we have seen the general associations of Officers of different ranks formed for these and similar purposes, associations completely subversive of that system of Military correctness and subordination which it must be your and our duty in future more strictly to enforce, since any relaxation in a point of such essential consequence would infallibly be attended with the most fatal disorders, as repeated experience has too often proved when such practices have been permitted to prevail."

"5. It will at all times be our inclination to attend to the comforts and to the interests of every part of our Army, when made known to us through the proper channel of communication.—But we at the same time must transmit to you our most positive injunctions to adopt the strongest measures which circumstances may require, to discountenance associations of the descriptions to which we have above referred, if a sense of propriety should not render such interference unnecessary."

While we deem it necessary to repeat, that combinations of this nature are in themselves subversive of the principles of discipline and good order, and calculated to afford an example highly dangerous to the interests of the state, although they may bear only the appearance of legitimate appeal to superior authority, for the redress of supposed grievances, we think it due to the Officers of our Army at large to state at the same time, that we are disposed to ascribe improper views exclusively to the projectors of such combinations, and to those who have actively exerted themselves in promoting them. Such Officers as may have acceded to the project are not probably aware of the true nature and tendency of the combination which they have contributed to form, and are deceived by the plausible pretext of a constitutional appeal to the authority of Government.

82. But the case will be very different, if after having been again apprised by the Government of the dangerous tendency of the practices, to which in the first instance they may have incautiously lent themselves, after the pains which had been taken to show the unreasonableness of their complaints, and the utter impossibility of compliance, they should persevere in urging requests, improper in themselves, and rendered still more so by the manner in which they are brought forward.

83. We are too sensible of the high Military spirit which has at all times distinguished our Officers in the field to suppose it possible, that after these repeated warnings they can so far forget the sentiments with which that spirit ought to inspire them, as to expose themselves to the imputation of looking more to the pecuniary emoluments of their profession than to the honour derived from an exemplary discharge of their duties both in war and peace. This distinction is not to be obtained solely by gallantry in the field, but by a strict observance of all the duties of the Military character; and of those there is none more important and essential than the inculcation, by their own conduct and example, of principles of subordination to the superior authority, which can alone ensure the obedience of their inferiors in the service, and render an Army useful to the State, or safe even to those who command it.

84. When we look back to the general character of the Officers in our service we are persuaded that reflection has long since convinced those who have been concerned in the transactions animadverted upon in this Letter, of their misconduct, and of our substantial regard to their real interests, of which the various beneficial regulations adopted by us in the course of late years afford the most unequivocal proofs. We shall only further add, that at a time when the exigencies of the State subject every individual in the United Kingdom to great deprivations, we confidently expect the same cheerful acquiescence in our Officers in India, whether Civil or Military, which so conspicuously mark the good sense, zeal, and loyalty of His Majesty's subjects at home.

819.

85. We

[No. 5.]
Court
of
Directors,
15 Sep. 1809,
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
15 Sep. 1809,
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

85. We now revert to the more immediate consideration of the conduct of our late Commander in Chief. The last act of Lieutenant General Macdowall which we are called upon to notice, is his Address to the Army upon the occasion of his quitting the Command, and embarking for Europe, which though not transmitted by you has appeared through so many channels, public and private, that we cannot doubt its authenticity.

86. It is with extreme surprise and concern that we found such sentiments and expressions as the following in an Address from a Commander in Chief to the troops under him:

"The circumstances of his appointment (to the Command of the Army at Fort St. George) were (he says) so humiliating and unpropitious; that he declined addressing the Army upon his first assuming the Command of it, in the anxious hope that the Court of Directors might on further deliberation be induced to restore him to his right, by altering the new and extraordinary forms of Government, and have enabled him to exercise the functions of his station as the representative of the Army with honour to the service and credit to himself."

87. On the evident impropriety of a Commander of our forces claiming as a right that situation in the Councils of our Government, which our discretion is free to grant or withhold, we have already remarked.

88. The authority of the governing power can never be liable to be arraigned by those whom it employs for the limitations it may think fit to impose on their authority.

89. Reprehensible and unmilitary as it is in a Commander in Chief to censure and stigmatize the conduct of his superiors in the public orderly books of the Army, the designation of representative "of the Army," by which Lieutenant General Macdowall has on this occasion chosen to describe himself, is if possible still more reprehensible, and has an obvious tendency to excite dissatisfaction and discontent in the Army against our Government, by leading them to consider themselves as injured and humiliated by us in the person of their representative.

90. There is no sense in which this term could be understood in which it could be applied with propriety to the situation of Commander in Chief, and there are senses in which it might bear, by no forced construction, which are so highly improper, and imply doctrines so directly subversive of the whole frame of our Government, that we are unwilling to suppose that either Lieutenant General Macdowall, or the Officers in whose Memorial it appears, could have been aware of them.

91. The term "representative of the Army," is altogether novel and extraordinary. It might be understood to imply that the Military class were by a representative to have a share in the Legislation, and all the political and financial measures of the Government. The admission of the term, though applied in a sense much more limited, would according to its use in our language soon give it that import.

92. But supposing it only to be intended to mean that the Army should have their Commander in Council, in order to take care of their interests and represent their wants, claims, and services, this would in the first place imply that the Civil Members of Government would not be sufficiently attentive to the fair claims of the Army, which is contrary to all past experience, even when no Military Officer had a seat in the Council; and would require for the military body a privilege in the formation of the Government, which no other class has, or, according to the constitution of our Government, can have.

93. The term "representative of the Army," would further imply, that the Commander of the Army is responsible to it for his acts; that he is in fact delegated by it; and that it is not, as a British Army, according to the laws and constitution of Great Britain is, an instrument in the hands of the executive Government, but is competent, through its representative the Commander in Chief, to judge and control the public acts and councils.

94. Lieutenant General Macdowall has not (as already observed) thought fit to record or transmit to us any vindication of his conduct in proceedings which imperiously demand our most prompt and decisive animadversion, neither have we any reason to suppose from the tenor of his correspondence with the Governor in Council that

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
15 Sep. 1809,
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

that it is the intention of Lieutenant General Macdowall further to submit his conduct to our judgment and decision.

95. We are of opinion, however, that the official documents and Letters from Lieutenant General Macdowall, recorded in your proceedings, afford adequate ground for passing a decisive judgment, which cannot with any propriety be delayed, in expectation of possible future communications from Lieutenant General Macdowall, or any other Officer implicated in these proceedings.

96. Therefore, upon the whole of Lieutenant General Macdowall's case, as now submitted to our consideration, we feel ourselves bound to record our decided opinion, that the conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall has been highly reprehensible, as having a direct tendency to encourage a spirit of discontent and insubordination, which it was his duty to repress; and that he has therefore justly incurred the censure you have passed upon it, and his subsequent removal from the Command of the Army.

97. We shall think it our duty to lay the whole of this case as contained in the Documents you have transmitted before His Majesty's Government.

98. With respect to the suspension from our service of Major Boles, the Deputy Adjutant General, and of Lieutenant Colonel Capper, the Adjutant General, we are of opinion, that as those Officers were placed in a situation of difficulty, their removal from their respective employments on the Staff would have been a sufficient mark of your displeasure, and we therefore direct that their suspension from our service be taken off.

99. On one part of the proceedings of your Government we feel it necessary in this place to deliver our opinion; we mean your declining to transmit to us the Memorial presented to you for that purpose, by the Officers commanding Corps respecting the tent-contract; as you consider that question to be settled and disposed of, it was competent for you to say to the Officers that you would not transmit the Memorial under any implied admission on your part that the question should be again opened; but we think your caution on this head should not have prevented the transmission to us of the Memorial in question.

100. We shall conclude our observations and decisions on this important reference by recording, as an act of justice, our complete and decided approbation of the conduct of our Governor in Council at Fort St. George, with respect to Lieutenant General Macdowall, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, in which they appear to have shown no less moderation and temper in their several discussions with the Commander in Chief, than promptitude, energy, and firmness in supporting the just authority of Government.

101. We approve the provisional appointment of Major General Francis Gowdie to be Commander in Chief of our Army at Fort St. George, and we rely with confidence upon the experience and zeal of that Officer to support the good order, discipline, and efficiency of the troops committed to his charge.

We are,

Your loving friends,

London,
the 15th Sept. 1809.

(Signed)

CHA^s GRANT.
W^m ASTELL.
W^m BENSLEY.
H. INGLIS.
S. TOONE.
C. MILLS.
W^m WIGRAM.

GEO. MILLETT.
JOHN INGLIS.
R. C. PLOWDEN.
G. A. ROBINSON.
R^t WILLIAMS.
J. HUDLESTON.

General Letter from the Court of Directors 29th September 1809:
Military Department.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. JUST as we were concluding our answers to your important Dispatches 29 Sep. 1809, dated in December, January, and February last, by the Lushington, your Letter of the 13th May following to the Secret Committee, by His Majesty's Brig Virginia, arrived.

319.

D

2. The

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
29 Sep. 1809,
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

2. The departure of the Georgiana Packet appointed to convey those answers having been already, from several causes, inconveniently delayed, we feel that it would be highly inexpedient to detain her for so much longer time as might be requisite to enter into the subject of the advices now received from you, and the various topics connected with it, so fully as their most interesting nature disposes us to go, but we think it our duty not to lose a moment in giving our general opinion with respect to them.

3. We view with deep astonishment and concern, the principles, the spirit, and the language exhibited in the Paper denominated "The Memorial of the Officers of the Madras Army to the Governor General;" and in the other Paper styled an Address from the same body to Major Boles. The doctrines and designs which these Papers avow are subversive of the foundation of all legitimate Government; the rights they claim for the Army are such rights as till now have never been arrogated or mentioned in our Military service; such as no Army ever can possess with safety to the state to which it belongs. The first of these Papers alleges grievances which have no foundation; and under the form of seeking redress it asserts independent Military privileges, which would constitute an independent Military power. It demands a representative, that is, a share in the Civil, Political and Military Government; it decides upon the measures, and villifies the proceedings, of the Government; it requires the removal of the person who is by the only legal authority placed at the head of that Government; and by menace and intimidation dictates to the Supreme Government of India, to which our Armies and all the Officers serving in them are by the laws of their country, by their engagements to the Company, and by professional obligation, bound to be entirely subordinate and obedient.

4. It is in vain that these assumptions are accompanied by professions of duty to the parent state, and of respect for the principles of Military subordination; they are in their nature, in their whole substance and spirit, as well as in the inflammatory terms in which they are conveyed, incompatible with the just principles of Military obedience; with the honour and interest of the Army itself; and breathe the language of faction and sedition.

5. It is afflicting to us to think that any of the natives of this country, any Officers of that Army which has been distinguished by so many gallant achievements, could have so far forgotten all the principles which should have regulated their conduct as subjects and as soldiers, as to give into proceedings of so criminal a nature. Besides all the other ties which bind them to the duties of patriotism and of Military fidelity, we should have thought that both the situation of the European body who administer the power of the British Empire in India, containing so many millions of native subjects, and likewise occurrences still recent in that part of the world, would have been sufficient to keep every Officer of our Military establishment at a distance from the infatuation of such a course as these proceedings open.

6. We are persuaded that a great majority of our Officers, however some of them may have been influenced for a time by artful inflammatory misrepresentations, most actively propagated, can never have countenanced or approved the sentiments or tendencies which those proceedings too plainly indicate. They could only have been conceived and promoted by a few under the instigation of bad passions, or unhappy prejudices, and by the help of delusive arts imposed upon the young and inexperienced, who could mean only to assert what they were misled to consider as rights, and were unaware of consequences.

7. The authors and promoters of these dangerous and most culpable proceedings undoubtedly merit exemplary punishment; and it is to us a peculiarly painful reflection that a sense of duty may oblige us to apply this principle to some persons whose military services we have lately so applauded; but on such an occasion punishment ought to be inflicted without respect of persons; a due severity in so imminent a case is justice to the State, and mercy to the individuals who live under its protection. It is required also for the support of the discipline, the honour, the efficiency, and the permanence of the Army.

8. It was your duty as a Government, when you had reason to be convinced of the existence of factious and seditious agitations, not to wait till they should break out into acts of violence, but to endeavour to arrest their progress, and to discover the authors of them. It is true, as you have observed, that in such cases where secrecy among the parties is essential, the regular and formal proofs which are required in legal proceedings,

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
29 Sep. 1809,
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

ceedings, and in ordinary transactions, are not to be expected; but it appears to us that the grounds upon which you proceeded to the suspension of certain Officers from our service, and to the removal of others from commands or staff-appointments, either as having been the authors or active promoters or abettors of the Memorial to the Governor General, or subscribers to the principle of supporting Officers against the Government by pecuniary contribution, were sufficient to warrant those proceedings, and which therefore have our decided approbation. Before, however, we pass the final judgment which is here required of us, we wish, as in all cases so in this especially, to weigh the whole with deliberation, including the case of Lieutenant Colonel Martin, who is at home; but we shall do so with a determination that no private solicitation or personal consideration shall have the least influence with us where a great and solemn public duty, and the public interest are so deeply concerned.

9. In our Letter of 15th September 1809 we stated our opinion, that as Major Boles appeared to have been placed in a situation of difficulty his removal from his staff-appointment might be a sufficient mark of your displeasure, and we therefore desired that he might be restored to the service; we are sorry, however, to find now that Major Boles has not conducted himself merely as an Officer impelled by a conviction of military duty to act in opposition to the sense of Government, but has gloried in that opposition; and it must fairly be presumed that it is with his own consent his case has become one of the rallying points for systematic resistance to the Government, in support of the pernicious and unfounded doctrines of the late Commander in Chief, whose cause Major Boles appears to have cordially espoused; under these circumstances, although we were not disposed to remove him from the service on the score of obedience which he might deem to be right to the order of his commanding Officer, yet as there can be no pretence of right or duty in a factious opposition to Government, now become so dangerous, and so much promoted by his means, we direct that he be suspended from our service.

10. We highly approve the General Orders which you issued on the 1st of May, and we trust that they will have the effect of bringing back such of the officers of your establishment as have swerved from the true principles of military subordination to the temper of mind which is no less essential to their own interest and happiness than to the interest of the state, and to that honourable sense of duty upon which the discipline and efficiency of an Army must ever depend.

11. We are extremely gratified to learn that the conduct of His Majesty's Officers serving under your Presidency has, through all these agitations, been uniformly marked by steady subordination and good conduct; and that a large portion of your own establishment, among whom you particularly specified the subsidiary Corps at Hyderabad, have been uninfected by those pernicious examples which have seduced others from the line of their duty.

12. The conduct which Major General Gowdie has held in respect to all these military agitations since he has been at the head of the army is entitled to our unqualified commendation.

13. We cannot conclude without expressing our high approbation of the firmness and temper with which you have maintained the just authority and dignity of Government amidst very unusual oppositions and difficulties; and whilst you continue thus to discharge your public duties you may depend upon our support.

We are, &c.

London,
29th September 1809.

(Signed)

C. GRANT.	T. METCALFE.
W. ASTELL.	J. HUDLESTON.
J. JACKSON.	R. C. PLOWDEN.
G. A. ROBINSON.	G. MILLET.
R. WILLIAMS.	J. INGLIS.
J. PATTISON.	W. BENSLEY.
W. WIGRAM.	J. BEBB.
G. SMITH.	

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
9 Feb. 1810.
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

General Letter from the Court of Directors, 9th February 1810:
Military Department.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. We have had before us your Letter to our secret Committee, dated 6th September 1809, containing a summary account of the unprecedented events which have occurred in the Army of your Establishment since the 1st May 1809, and of the measures which you had pursued for the support of the authority of your Government, and the security of the public interests committed to your charge.

2. We are anxiously looking for the arrival of the full detail of these occurrences, which you have promised by an early sea-conveyance; but we think it our duty not to let the Fleet now under dispatch fail without briefly conveying to you our sentiments upon them, as far as the information at present before us will enable us to form a judgment of their nature, spirit, and extent.

3. In our Letter of the 29th September 1809, in this department, we expressed our hope that the Orders which you had issued on the 1st May 1809, and the punishment which you had inflicted on the most prominent offenders, would have the effect of bringing back such of the Officers of your Establishment, as had swerved from their duty to the true principles of military discipline and obedience.

4. Our expectations on this subject were fortified by our subsequent receipt of your Secretary's Letter to Mr. Ramsay, giving cover to a copy of a Dispatch from the Supreme Government to you, dated 27th May 1809, and our knowledge that the contents of that Dispatch had not been withheld from the Officers of your Establishment.

5. The sound and luminous doctrine laid down in that Dispatch, on the illegality of military combination for the purpose of obtaining objects, even of reasonable desire, must have impressed every Officer of your Establishment with a due sense of his obligations as a soldier; and the complete exposure of the factious complaints contained in the Memorial, which had been intended for the signature of all the Coast Officers, must have proved completely satisfactory to the mind of every reasonable man.

6. We were of opinion that the able reasoning contained in that Dispatch would leave every Officer who persevered in the combination against which it was directed without excuse; but we were willing to flatter ourselves that none, or but very few, could be found, who would obstinately shut their eyes to reason and duty, and wilfully rush upon their own destruction.

7. We were, therefore, beyond measure astonished at the information conveyed to us in your Letter of the 6th September 1809, by which we learn that so far were many of the Officers of your Establishment from acknowledging their error, and endeavouring to atone for their unmilitary and disgraceful conduct, that they had rejected the former offers of pardon and oblivion held out to them by Government, and proceeded to such open and daring acts of sedition and rebellion as have never before disgraced and dishonoured a body of British Officers.

8. It is impossible for us to express the feelings of affliction and indignation which these events have excited not only in our minds, but, we believe, in those of every man of authority and consideration in the nation at large.

9. That a body of Officers, natives of these Kingdoms, bearing the King's and Company's Commission; men of education, and belonging to a profession whose essential principles are loyalty, honour, and obedience; that such a body of men should disclaim their allegiance, should endeavour to seduce the soldiery from their duty, and turn the arms committed to their hands against their employers, their benefactors, their country, and their king, is an event of such hitherto unheard of atrocity, and so far beyond the bounds of common experience, that nothing but the most notorious and admitted facts could have induced us to have believed it.

10. It appears that "in these acts of insubordination and outrage, the Officers of the Hyderabad subsidiary force took the lead; that they rejected the compliment
" that

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
9 Feb. 1810.
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

" that had been paid to their supposed adherence to duty; avowed their participation in the sentiments of the disaffected Officers; announced their intention of throwing off the authority of the Government; and finally addressed to Government and the Army a seditious paper, in which they demanded a public revocation of your Orders of the 1st May 1809, the restoration of all Officers who had been removed by the Government, and an amnesty for the whole Army."

11. "About the same time, the Garrison of Masulipatam placed itself in a state of open rebellion; the troops at Hyderabad and Seringapatam followed their example; and an organized system of combination, for the purpose of subverting the authority of Government by force of arms, was established throughout the greatest part of the Coast Army."

12. Under these distressing, unexpected, and most deplorable circumstances, it became your bounden duty to vindicate your insulted authority by the most decisive measures. For we entirely concur in opinion with you that, "to have prostrated the public authority by yielding to the menaces of men in a state of open rebellion would have been a most criminal dereliction of duty, and of the interests of your country."

13. We entirely approve the judicious and decisive step which you took of removing every Officer from Military Command who refused to sign a declaration upon honour that "he would obey the orders and support the authority of Government, according to the tenor of his Commission."

14. To the happy effects of this well-timed measure the early termination of the anarchy which had prevailed may be in considerable part ascribed, aided as it was by the distinguished loyalty and discipline of His Majesty's Troops, the exemplary conduct of a considerable number of the most respectable of our own Officers, and the fidelity and attachment of the Native Troops, when not misled by the representations of their European Officers.

15. To His Majesty's Officers and Soldiers we desire that you will offer our most cordial tribute of approbation and applause, as well as to those distinguished Officers in our own service who set an example of duty and allegiance to the rest.

16. We also derive the highest satisfaction from the steady fidelity and attachment which the Native Officers and Troops of our Indian Army have manifested to our Government on this trying occasion.

17. The necessity imposed upon you of appealing to the allegiance of the Native Troops against the mutiny and rebellion of their Officers, is one of the most lamentable results of the late military disorders, because it tends to shake the foundation of the system of our Native Military Establishment in India.

18. It is possible that evils may arise from it of incalculable magnitude and extent, for which the Officers must be held to be responsible to their country, evils which it would be as little in their power to remedy as the wound which they have inflicted on their own reputation, and of which they would themselves inevitably fall the first victims.

19. It is, however, with the most cordial satisfaction, that we learn that all the Officers had, before the Dispatch of your Letter, signed the declaration required by you on the 26th July, and thrown themselves on the mercy of the Government.

20. We entirely approve your having reserved the considerations of punishment and reward until the arrival of the Governor General, then daily expected; and we trust with you, that aided by his wisdom and experience you will have been able to make such arrangements as shall effectually guard the public interests against the recurrence of the dangers to which they have lately been exposed.

21. It now only remains for us to record the high sense we entertain of that firmness, energy, and wisdom, by which the conduct of the Governor General and of your Government has been distinguished throughout the whole of this most unhappy, difficult, and dangerous crisis of our affairs; and to assure you, that we shall continue
319. E
tinue

[No. 5.]

tinue to afford every support in our power to your honourable and meritorious public exertions.

Court
of
Directors,
9 Feb. 1810.
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

East-India House,
London,
9th February 1810.

(Signed)

We are
Your loving friends,
CHA. GRANT. C. MARJORIBANKS
W. ASTELL. GEO. MILLET.
A. ROBERTS. J. PATTISON.
T. METCALFE. R. WILLIAMS
R. C. PLOWDEN. J. NO INGLIS.
S. TOONE. C. MILLS.
J. DANIELL. J. HUDLESTON.
W. WIGRAM. G. SMITH.
JOHN JACKSON. J. BEBB.
G. A. ROBINSON. J. A. BANNERMAN

General Letter from the Court of Directors, 1st May 1810:
Military Department.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

1 May 1810.

1. Our last Letter in this Department was dated 25th ult.
2. In that Letter we acknowledged the receipt of your Letter of the 6th of September 1809, containing a succinct account of the criminal and infatuated conduct of the Officers of your establishment, from the 13th May 1809 (the date of your preceding Dispatch) up to the period of their submission; and we conveyed to you our strongest assurances of approbation and support in the wise and vigorous measures which you had adopted in vindication of the legitimate and insulted authority of your Government.
3. We have since the date of that Letter received, by the Rattlesnake Sloop of War, your Letter to the Secret Committee, dated the 10th of September 1809, giving a detailed account of the progress and suppression of this unnatural rebellion; and we think it our duty, after a most attentive perusal of all the details of this afflicting subject, again to convey to you our mature sentiments of approbation of the measures which you adopted upon this momentous occasion.
4. We have observed with peculiar satisfaction your undeviating adherence to the principle which you first opposed to the factious proceedings of the Officers, namely, that no concession ought to be made to an armed combination; and it is to your uniform adherence to this unquestionable principle of policy that we ascribe under Providence the early termination of a rebellion, which threatened at once ruin to its authors, to the Company, and to the most valuable interests of Great Britain.
5. We are the more forcibly impressed with the merit of your conduct on this occasion, by observing that from many quarters, and some of them of respectability, measures of concession, under the name of conciliation, were pressed upon your adoption.
6. We are unwilling to impute to these advisers any but the most honourable motives; but we feel it to be our duty to declare our decided conviction that no greater evil can exist in any State than the submission of its Government to the dictates of an armed association, and consequently that no such submission can ever with safety be made.
7. Such submission would in fact amount to an abdication of the Government, and that in the worst possible form and manner. It would compromise the authority and power of Government, not only in India but in Europe, and might prevent the measures absolutely necessary to vindicate the insulted authority of the nation.
8. The line of conduct which you pursued, in temperately, yet steadily, upholding the dignity and authority of Government, by a refusal of all compromise and concession to Officers in open rebellion, proper at all times, was, in the circumstances which we are now reviewing, imperiously required of you. For the question then at issue was not a question of grievance, but of authority; not one of a partial nature, but in fact a question respecting the total dissolution of the Government.

9. The

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
1 May 1810.
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

9. The Officers demanded not a redress of grievances affecting themselves personally, but a formal revocation of the judgment of Government, deliberately and legally pronounced (on the 1st May 1809) upon Officers serving under their authority. This was in fact an attempt to take the Government into their own hands. It became therefore your unquestionable duty manfully to resist such a daring and treasonable usurpation.

10. The modified recall of your Orders of the 1st of May, which we are sorry to find was recommended to you by some of our servants, for whose judgment and integrity, we in general entertain great respect, would in our opinion have been equally impolitic, and still more disgraceful than their entire revocation. For it would have evinced all the weakness of a timid and unqualified recantation; and would equally have admitted what never can be admitted, that Government have no power to suspend or *dismiss* their Military servants without the judgment of a Court Martial, a power which though seldom exercised, and which, as far as respects your Government abroad, is limited to suspension alone, is obviously necessary to the security and existence of every Government, and particularly of a Government so far removed from the supreme authority of the State.

11. Upon these principles and considerations we entirely approve the line of conduct which you adopted and followed as described in the 27th, 28th, and 29th paragraphs of the Letter to which we are now replying; the natural and happy consequences of which so soon appeared in the unconditional submission of the revolted Officers, and the restoration of legal authority.

12. The means which you adopted for reducing the Officers to obedience by force of arms, when you found that the authority of Government could not otherwise be maintained, have also our entire approbation. Your orders for distributing the Native corps in situations, calculated to bring them more immediately under the control of His Majesty's regiments, your applications for reinforcements to the other Presidencies, and to Ceylon, and above all your judicious separation of the majority of the disaffected Officers from their corps, by your Orders of the 26th July 1809, are entitled also to our approbation.

13. The necessity under which you found yourselves of appealing to those corps in which your orders of the 26th of July could not be enforced, to the allegiance and fidelity of the native Officers and Soldiers, is a subject of the deepest regret, but which we are of opinion was fully justified by the circumstances of the case. It is one of the many melancholy and perhaps irremediable consequences of the disloyalty of the European Officers, for which they are so deeply responsible to us and to their country.

14. The steady attachment of the Native Officers and Soldiers, and their loyal adherence to their obligations, in all the instances in which a fair appeal could be made to their principles, is entitled to our highest approbation; and it is to the conviction which the European Officers felt of the unconquerable fidelity of the Native troops to the Government, and the danger of leading them to act openly against it, that we think we must attribute the early suppression of rebellion with so little effusion of blood; though it would give us the most heartfelt satisfaction to be able to think that this issue was fairly to be ascribed to a returning sense of duty alone.

15. The European Officers are most deeply responsible for the unfortunate event which occurred in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. The fatal and useless sacrifice of the lives of so many of the Native troops must be placed to the account of these infatuated Officers; and it needs no representation of ours to aggravate the remorse which they must feel for these melancholy events.

16. Such has been the progress of ungoverned passion; which has no palliation to excuse it, except the mistaken example of the Commander in chief. Beginning with discontent and insubordination, it proceeded rapidly to sedition, mutiny, and rebellion; the senior Officers having encouraged or permitted the disobedience and insubordination of their inferiors, soon found themselves divested of all real Military power by those very inferiors (most of whom, we cannot but observe, have entered the service since 1796, when all unauthorized emoluments were expressly renounced and forbidden, and who consequently could not have even a pretence of grievance), and nothing

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
1 May 1810.
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

nothing but the speedy submission of the whole could have saved them from final anarchy and destruction.

17. We now proceed to give such directions as, we hope, may have a tendency to prevent the revival or further progress of a spirit which never can be encouraged without leading to a subversion of the Government. In this view we direct that all associations and meetings of Officers or Soldiers in our service, for the purpose of discussing, remonstrating, or petitioning against the regulations or orders of Government, and of their superiors, be strictly prohibited, as well as writing or circulating any combined or joint Memorial or Petition for these purposes. And we further direct, that if any Officer or Soldier shall be proved to the satisfaction of Government to have been guilty of wilful disobedience of this order, he shall be brought to trial by a Court Martial for such disobedience, or be immediately suspended the service, and sent to Europe at the discretion of Government.

18. Every Officer and Soldier has a regular and easily accessible channel for laying his just and individual claims before his superiors, and if necessary before Government; but all combinations and associations of Military men, whether in the higher or lower ranks of the Army are not only irregular but illegal and subversive of the first principles of Military subordination, and the supremacy of the Civil power, as declared and sanctioned by the authority of the Legislature.

19. The Commander in chief of the British Forces has lately notified to His Majesty's Army the strong sense of disapprobation and displeasure with which he has viewed an assembly of Military men for the purpose even of complimenting a superior Officer upon his promotion. We entirely coincide in the sentiments expressed by Sir David Dundas on this occasion, and we annex a Copy of his orders dated 18th January 1810, which we desire you will publish to the Army of your Presidency, as adopted by us.

20. Your judicious measures for the early collection of our Army in the Ceded Districts under Colonel Close, with a view both to reduce, if necessary, the revolted Troops to obedience, and to secure the interests of the British Nation and of their Allies against all enemies in that quarter of India, have our entire approbation. We in like manner approve the steps which you at the same time took for securing the tranquillity of Travancore, and for providing for the safety of the seat of Government. To the effect of these, and your other well-timed measures, we attribute the uninterrupted tranquillity of our possessions during the progress of the late lamentable revolt, as well as its early and complete suppression.

21. It now only remains for us to proceed to a task much more satisfactory to our feelings than the painful survey which we have been constrained to make. It is to convey the well-earned tribute of our thanks to the Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's and our service, who remained steadily and zealously attached to their duties as Soldiers and British subjects, during this critical and alarming period.

22. To Major General Gowdie, the Officer commanding the Army in Chief, we feel deeply indebted for his steady adherence, and profession of those loyal and honourable principles which have ever distinguished him, and for the able and zealous assistance which he always afforded you.

23. Major General Croker and Colonel Wilkinson, Lieutenant Colonels Davis, Hare, Lang, Conran, and Fletcher, are eminently entitled to our approbation and thanks for the prompt and soldier-like manner in which they executed your important and decisive orders of the 26th July, as well as for their uniform and cordial co-operation and zeal in carrying all the arrangements of Government into immediate effect.

24. To Colonel Barry Close, who has so often merited and received the thanks of his superiors, both in India and in Europe, and to the influence of whose distinguished character and conduct you justly attribute the first impulse of returning obedience and submission in the revolted Troops at Hyderabad, and consequently of all the other misguided Corps who looked to them for example and support, we desire you will convey, in the most forcible manner, the deep sense of satisfaction with which we have contemplated the distinguished loyalty and devotion with which he exposed his life to the madness of a misguided soldiery, that he might bring them back to discipline, to loyalty, to happiness, and to honour.

25. In

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
1 May 1810.
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

25. In our preceding Dispatch on this subject, dated the 9th February last, we desired you to offer our most cordial tribute of approbation and applause to His Majesty's Officers and Soldiers generally, as well as to those distinguished Officers in our own service who rallied round the cause of Government, loyalty, and duty; and we now desire you to repeat those thanks, strengthened and confirmed as they have been by attentive reference, and by consideration of all the details of their meritorious conduct.

26. The fidelity and attachment of the Native Officers and Soldiers also claimed and received our fullest approbation, and we think it but justice to them to declare the confidence with which their honourable attachment has inspired us, and the consequent unceasing regard which it will more than ever be our inclination to pay to their interests, comforts and happiness.

27. We cannot close this Dispatch without desiring you to convey to Poornah, the Dewan of the Rajah of Mysore, the strong sense we entertain of the honourable and loyal conduct observed by him on this trying occasion, and to request that he will signify to Ram Rhow, and the Troops employed under him, the sentiments of satisfaction and approbation with which we have witnessed their meritorious and exemplary behaviour.

28. We also desire that you will signify to the Honourable Arthur Cole, acting Resident at Mysore, our high approbation of the spirited, zealous, and judicious conduct observed by him in a most critical and trying situation, by which he eminently contributed to the maintenance of the Company's authority, and the ultimate suppression of the revolt.

East India House,
1st May 1810.

(Signed)

We are your loving friends,

WM ASTELL.	ROBT WILLIAMS.
JACOB BOSANQUET.	CHA GRANT.
JOE COTTON.	EDWD PARRY.
T. METCALFE.	GEO. MILLETT.
R. TWINING.	G. A. ROBINSON.
T. REID.	ABM ROBERTS.
R. C. PLOWDEN.	W. WIGRAM.
C. MARJORIBANKS.	CHA. MILLS.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, 18th Jan. 1810.

THE Commander in Chief has directed the following Order, issued by the General Officer commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, to be inserted in the General Orders to the Army.

GENERAL ORDER,

Quebec, 4th October 1809.

"THE Commander of the Forces has lately had occasion to see in a Halifax Newspaper a copy of an Address presented by the Sergeants of 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers to Captain Orr, on that officer relinquishing the Adjutancy in consequence of being promoted to a Company; so novel a circumstance could not fail to draw the attention of his Excellency, it being the first of the kind that has come to his knowledge during the forty-six years that he has thus (so far as he is aware at least) occurred on the part of the Army, with the charge of which the King has been pleased to intrust him. He feels himself called on by every obligation of duty to His Majesty and the Service to bear his testimony against it by a public expression of disapprobation.

"His Excellency does not mean, in this instance, to ascribe any improper motive to the Sergeants: he has no doubt that their sole view was to express their regard and gratitude towards an officer who in the intimate connection that had officially subsisted between them, had very commendably conducted himself with kindness to them, without departing from that strictness of discipline which was indispensable to the discharge of his duty.

"But while his Excellency thus does justice to the intention of the Sergeants of the Royal Fusiliers, he desires at the same time, very seriously to observe to them, that in presuming to meet in order to deliberate on the conduct of their superior officer, they have in fact, however unintentionally, been guilty of an act of great insubordination.

"It matters not the design of the meeting, or in whatever manner, the address was unanimously assented to, was solely to express their respect and esteem; the very circumstance implies discussion, and by that discussion they rendered themselves obnoxious to the imputation alluded to; who indeed shall say, where such a practice, if once introduced, shall

319.

F

end.

[No. 5.]

Court
of
Directors,
1 May 1810.
to
Governor in
Council
at Fort
St. George.

"end. If the non-commissioned officers of a Regiment are permitted to express their approbation of the conduct of the Adjutant, why may they not exercise the same right with respect to their Commanding Officer? Or what reason can be given why they should not be equally entitled to express their disapprobation? Indeed, should the practice become general, the merely withholding the former would imply the latter.
"General Sir James Craig is the more desirous that his sentiments on this subject should be distinctly understood in the Fusileers, because it appears on the face of the Address of the Serjeants in question, that it has been countenanced by the Officer who then commanded the Regiment. The Commander of the Forces does no more than justice to the character and services of that officer, when he admits that feeling as he does the dangerous tendency of the practice which he is censuring, he also feels himself the more bound to oppose it, in the first instance, from the strength which it might otherwise derive from the sanction which he appears to have given to it. Lieutenant Colonel Pakenham will however believe, that though it was impossible the General should avoid this observation upon his error, yet his doing so can by no means detract from the esteem with which he has been taught to view his character as an officer, or the confidence which he should be disposed to place in his service."

(Signed)

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant General to the British Army
serving in North America.

THE reason for which the Commander in Chief has directed the circulation of this Order is, that he may avail himself of this opportunity of declaring to the Army, his most perfect concurrence in the sentiments therein expressed by the distinguished and experienced Officer by whom it was framed, on a subject which appears to have been by some very much misunderstood. The circumstance of inferiors of any class of military men assembling for the purpose of bestowing praise and public marks of approbation on their superiors, implies a power of deliberation on their conduct which belongs to the King alone, or to those Officers to whom His Majesty may be pleased to intrust the command and discipline of his Troops.

It is a procedure equally objectionable, whether in the higher or lower ranks of the Army; and as the Commander in Chief cannot but regard it as in principle subversive of all military discipline, he trusts it is a practice which will be for ever banished from the British service as deserving of the highest censure, and he directs Officers in Command to act accordingly.

By the Command of the Right Honourable the
COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Signed) Harry Calvert.
Adj^t Gen^l.

East-India House,
the 19th April 1810.

W. Dalmeida.

[No. 6.]

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

No. 1.—Letter from the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL of Fort St. George, to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated 28th February 1809.

No. 2.—Letter from the CHIEF SECRETARY at Fort St. George, to Mr. SECRETARY RAMSAY; dated 15th May 1809:—With two Enclosures.

No. 3.—Ditto from Ditto, 15th May 1809:—With four Enclosures.

No. 4.—Letter from Lord MINTO, dated Fort St. George, 15th September 1809, to the CHAIRMAN of the East India Company.

No. 5.—Letter from the CHIEF SECRETARY at Fort St. George, to Mr. SECRETARY RAMSAY; dated 7th October 1809:—With one Enclosure.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25th May 1810.

—No. 1.—

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. **W**E have the honour to acquaint your Honourable Committee, that considering it to be of great importance that the Authorities in England should have early information regarding the events which have lately occurred at this Presidency, we have thought it proper to dispatch the extra ship Sir Stephen Luthington, to convey the Dispatches addressed to the Court of Directors and to your Honourable Committee.

2.—As it will be material that the Authorities before whom the questions discussed in those Dispatches will be brought, should have distinct information regarding the circumstances connected with them, we have, on the recommendation of our President, thought it proper that a gentleman possessing a correct knowledge of the course of the late events, should be directed to proceed to England by the present opportunity; and as the Chief Secretary of the Government must, from his station, possess a fuller knowledge of these events than any other person under this Government, we have employed the Chief Secretary in the execution of this duty, according to the

320.

A

principle

Fort
St. George,
Sec. Dep.
Separate
Gen. Lett.
28 Feb. 1809.

Fort St.
George,
Sec. Dep.
Separate
Gen. Lett.
1 Feb. 1809.

principle on which a similar arrangement has been made on former occasions : Mr. Buchan accordingly embarks on the Sir Stephen Lushington.

3.—The duties of Chief Secretary will, during the absence of Mr. Buchan, be discharged by Mr. Falconar, the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and no additional expence will be in consequence incurred by this arrangement.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.
W. PETRIE.
T. OAKES.
J. H. CASAMAJOR.

Fort St. George,
28th February, 1809.

— No. 2. —

To William Ramsay, Esq.
Secretary to the Honourable the Secret Committee
of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Sir,

FOR the information of the Honourable the Secret Committee, I am directed herewith to transmit the copy of a Dispatch, this day received from the Commander of the Southern Division of the Army, of date the 11th instant, in reply to the orders respecting Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Arthur St. Leger, contained in my letter of the 3d instant, together with the copy of a Letter of the 10th instant, at the same time received from Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger himself.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Fort St. George,
15th May, 1809.

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) A. FALCONAR.
Chief Sec^y to Government.

(Enclosure one.)

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to send you herewith, for the information of the Right honourable the President in Council, the copies of two Letters, one from Captain Hodgson, Assistant Adjutant General, and the other a promise from the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger to comply with the order from Government, to go by the sea-coast to Sadras, and from thence to repair with all practicable dispatch to Poonamallee.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Trichinopoly,
11th May 1809.

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. Wilkinson, Col. Com^d
Southern Division.

To the Officer commanding Southern Division of the Army.

Sir,

In obedience to the orders contained in your Letter of the 7th instant, I proceeded immediately towards Madura, at which station I arrived this day at twelve o'clock, and instantly had an interview with the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger, whom I found prepared to depart for Trichinopoly, conformably to the former instructions of Government, and to whom upon communicating the subsequent orders of Government (contained in your instructions to me) he expressed the most implicit obedience, but demanded of me the authority upon which I acted. I in consequence submitted to the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger your instructions to me; upon which the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel remarked, that as he had never, during a period of thirty years service, disobeyed any order of Government, he looked forward with the greatest anxiety to that period when the reasons of Government should be publicly divulged, which could authorise the Government to suspect that the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Arthur St. Leger had thrown off that allegiance to the Honourable Court of Directors

Directors and to his Sovereign which his commission and every loyal tie bound him, and from which the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel had never by any act of his life ever swerved from.

I have further, in obedience to your instructions, obtained from the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Arthur St. Leger the accompanying Letter, which I hope will be considered as the perfect fulfilment of your instructions to me.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Madura,
9th May 1809.

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) C. Hodgson,
Asst^t Adj^t Gen^l S. D. of the Army.

To Captain Charles Hodgson, Assistant Adjutant General, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE perused the Letter of the Officer commanding the Division, to you, of date 7th instant, and beg leave to express my implicit obedience thereto.

I shall proceed from hence to Tanjore, from thence via Coimbatonum, Magavaram, Sheally, Chellumburum, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Allamporeva to Sadras, and from thence to the Poonamallee, whence I shall await the further orders of Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Madura,
9th May 1809.

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. St. Leger,
Lieutenant Col^l

(Enclosure two.)

The Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

I HAVE received your orders delivered to me by Captain Hodgson, by order of Colonel Wilkinson, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose; I shall certainly as strictly obey them as any other order I ever received from Government, and as readily. My health will not likely allow of much expedition.

I have likewise seen the orders of Government of the 1st instant, suspending me the Honourable Company's service, which I submit to as in duty bound. I most solemnly declare, that the order issued regarding my suspension must be founded upon gross misrepresentation, and is a libel upon my character as an Officer and gentleman; in support of which I call upon Government to prove the facts alleged against me in that order; I demand justice, by either the order being rescinded in the most ample manner, or a trial by a court martial.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Madura,
10th May 1809.

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. St. Leger,
L^t Colonel.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Southern Division.

Sir,

You will immediately proceed on the road to Palamcottah, in order to meet the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger, who is supposed to be on his way from the southward. As soon as you see the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger, you will inform him, it is the orders of Government that he shall not be permitted to visit Trichinopoly; and further, that from whatever place you may find him, he will proceed to the sea-coast, and by that route as far as Sadras; from whence he will repair with all practicable dispatch to Poonamallee, report his arrival to the Officer commanding that station, and wait there for the further orders of Government, without going nearer to the Presidency.

If the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger does not give his word of honour that he will conform to the above orders in every respect, you will send him by the above route to Poonamallee, under a Captain's guard of whatever troops may be nearest to the place that you meet with the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger.

This order will be sufficient authority for granting the guard, to whatever Officer may command at the station.

Trichinopoly,
7th May 1809.

(Signed) W. Wilkinson,
Comm^d S^d D^o

—No. 3.—

To William Ramsay, Esq.
Secretary to the Secret Committee of the
Honourable the Court of Directors.

Sir,

(No. 1.) 1. BY desire of the Governor in Council, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the Secret Committee, a Memorial of date the 13th instant, addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors, by Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bell, of the corps of Artillery on this Establishment, together with copies of two previous Letters from that Officer, under date the 4th and 6th instant.

(No. 2 & 3) 2.—I have the honour also to transmit a copy of the Reply to these Letters, which had been sent to Lieutenant Colonel Bell on the 12th May, previously to the receipt of his Memorial.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary.

(Enclosure One.)

Enclosure
in
Chief Sec.'s
Letter,
of 15 May,
1809.

To the Honourable Court of Directors for the Management of the Affairs
of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East
Indies.

Appendix,
No. 1.

The MEMORIAL of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Robert Bell, of the
Artillery on the Madras Establishment,

Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialist has had the ill fortune to fall under the displeasure of the Honourable the Governor in Council, who has considered it proper to remove your Memorialist from all military charge and command until the pleasure of your Honourable Court be known, in consequence, as it is expressed in the General Orders of 1st May, of your Memorialist having promoted the circulation of a Paper among the Officers of Artillery at the Mount, which Paper is stated to be similar to one described in the said General Order as having lately been in circulation at some of the Military Stations, of a most dangerous tendency, purporting to be an Address from the Officers of the Army to Major Boles, the late Deputy Adjutant General.

That the cause of such removal, as stated in the General Order, being an assertion without proof, and the only intimation your Memorialist had of any such circumstance being alleged against him, was the promulgation of the Order for his removal; your Memorialist did in consequence address the Honourable the Governor in Council, through the Chief Secretary, on the 2d May, stating, that the circumstance which is specified in the Government Order of the 1st May, (and on which it is presumed the suspension of his military functions is founded) is perfectly groundless.

Your Memorialist therein laments, as it affects his public character and situation in the service, that a misrepresentation of such a nature should have been made to Government.

Your Memorialist hearing that a ship was under dispatch for England, did on the 6th May address the Honourable the Governor in Council, through the Chief Secretary, requesting to be informed whether he would be permitted to address your Honourable Court, through Government, by this opportunity; entreated that the Honourable the Governor in Council would put him in possession of particulars of what is alleged against him, to remove the imputation conveyed in the General Order of 1st May.

Your Memorialist conceiving that silence on this occasion might be considered a tacit acknowledgment of the charge contained in the above General Order, repeated what he had before stated, that the circumstances which are specified in the General Order of the 1st May is perfectly groundless.

Your Memorialist being precluded from knowing the grounds on which the Honourable the Governor in Council determined on his degradation, by removal from all military command, can only repeat that the assigned cause is perfectly groundless, and in corroboration and confirmation of which your Memorialist has the honour of annexing

annexing hereto an Address from all the Officers of the corps of Artillery at this station, with the exception of Major Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, who is removed to the Arsenal, Fort St. George; which he trusts will satisfactorily remove all idea of guilt, as alleged in the General Orders of 1st May.

Your Memorialist has much cause to regret that his repeated assurances to the Honourable the Governor in Council had no weight to induce him to investigate the validity of the information which has produced his degradation, for in that case the annexed Testimonial would incontestibly have made apparent its fallaciousness, and an opportunity would have been afforded of detecting the misinformation, which the lapse of time in reference to your Honourable Court, must render impossible from natural events and the dispersion of the parties.

The only hope of redress remaining is in the liberal and impartial justice of your Honourable Court, on which your Memorialist rests his cause with a becoming confidence.

Your Memorialist can only be expected to vindicate himself against the charges alleged; nor will he suppose that any other accusation can be preferred against him without his being apprized thereof.

Your Memorialist begs to represent to your Honourable Court, that every member of society under your Presidency of Fort St. George is acquainted with the circumstance of the truly unfortunate distraction that exists in the military branch of the service.

Your Memorialist, in the most unequivocal manner, represents to your Honourable Court, that such circumstance, from the first moment, has been to him cause of most sincere regret.

That your Memorialist has conversed on the subject with Officers of high rank; and the strictest probity, both in His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service, as also with Officers of the Royal Navy and Gentlemen of the Civil line of the service, and that if every expression ever uttered by your Memorialist was committed to paper and on the table before your Honourable Court, your Memorialist would be perfectly free from imputation of want of attachment to your interest.

Your Memorialist is now advanced in the thirty-first year of service in your corps of Artillery, the command of which he attained by progressive rise, to which line his services have been confined, and which may account for your Memorialist being at this period without fortune, and solely dependant on the reward for faithful services from your Honourable Court.

St. Thomas Mount,
13th May 1809.

(Signed) Robt Bell,
Lieut Col Commanding.

Extract from General Orders by Government, 1st May 1809.

No. 1.

The Governor in Council is also under the necessity of noticing another paper of a most dangerous tendency, lately in circulation at some of the military stations, purporting to be an Address from the Officers of the Army to Major Boles, the late Deputy Adjutant General.

In this Address a right is assumed to decide on the acts of the Government, by condemning in unqualified terms the sentence of suspension passed on Major Boles, and an encouragement is held out to other Officers to violate their duty to the Government, by affording a pecuniary indemnification, not only to Major Boles, but to all such Officers as shall suffer by any act of the Government which the subscribers to the Address may deem exceptionable. This paper, so incompatible with the military character, and so repugnant to the fundamental principles of military discipline and government, was forced on the attention of the Governor by Captain James Grant, Commandant of his Body Guard, who, while holding that confidential situation, and employed by order of the Governor in Council under the Resident at Travancore, transmitted a copy of the paper, to be laid before the Governor, with an avowal that he had affixed his signature to it, and a defence of the grounds on which he had adopted that proceeding.

It has also been ascertained, that a paper of a similar tendency has been circulated among the Officers of the corps of Artillery at the Mount, and that its circulation has been promoted by Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bell, the Commanding Officer of that corps.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Clarke to be Commandant of Artillery, with the staff allowances annexed to that station, and a seat at the Military Board, vice Bell.

Major Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, to be Commissary of Stores, in charge of the Arsenal, Fort St. George, vice Clarke.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Robert Bell is removed from all military charge and command until the pleasure of the Honourable Court of Directors shall be known, but he is permitted to draw his regimental pay and allowances.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2. To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that in consequence of the General Orders of yesterday, removing me from all military charge and command, and Lieutenant Colonel Clarke having arrived at this station last night to promulgate such orders, I delivered over charge of the cantonment to that Officer.

I consider it incumbent on me to state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the circumstance which is specified in the Government Order of 1st instant, and on which I presume the suspension of my military function is founded, viz. "my having promoted the circulation of a paper therein described, among the Officers of the corps of Artillery at the Mount," is perfectly groundless; I must therefore lament, as it affects my public character and situation in the service, that a misrepresentation of such a nature should have been made to Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

St. Thomas's Mount,
2d May 1809.

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) Robert Bell,
Lt Col Commandt

No. 3. To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

HAVING heard that there is a ship under dispatch for England, I request to be informed whether I may be permitted to address the Honourable Court of Directors, through Government, by this opportunity; and entreat of the Honourable the Governor in Council to put me in possession of particulars of what is alleged against me, to enable me to remove the imputation conveyed in the G. O. of the 1st instant.

As silence on the occasion might be considered a tacit acknowledgment of the charge contained in the above G. O. I trust I shall stand justified in making this request for a natural right, and in reiterating, that the circumstance which is specified in the General Order of the 1st May (and on which, I presume, the suspension of my military functions is founded) is perfectly groundless.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

St. Thomas's Mount,
6th May 1809.

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) Robt Bell,
Lt Col Commandt

No. 4. To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Robert Bell.

Sir,

THE Officers of the Artillery now at St. Thomas's Mount have learnt with extreme regret, that by the Orders of Government, under date the 1st of May 1809, you have been removed from the command of their corps, and this cantonment.

Permit us upon this occasion to express to you the happiness we have long experienced in your society as an individual, the high respect we entertain for your military character, and the conviction with which we are thoroughly impressed of your being, on every occasion, actuated by generous zeal for the public service, and the purest principles of private virtue and professional honour. With such sentiments of esteem, it may be supposed that the causes stated by Government for the suspension of your functions, has greatly distressed us; and firmly believing as we do, that the Governor in Council must, on this occasion, have received information regarding you altogether incorrect, we seize this early opportunity, in justice to you and ourselves, to make this solemn

solemn and unequivocal declaration, that you have neither directly or indirectly countenanced or influenced the circulation of any paper of the tendency alluded to in the above Order; on the contrary, you have invariably evinced the greatest disinclination to making any comments whatever upon late occurrences.

With feelings of the highest respect, and with a sincere hope that we may soon again enjoy the honour and happiness of being under your command,

We remain, Sir,

St. Thomas's Mount,

3d May 1809.

(Signed)—J. Bell, Lieutenant Colonel.—J. Taynton, Captain, Artillery.—R. Grant, Captain, Artillery.—W. G. Pearse, Captain-Lieutenant.—J. Paske, Captain-Lieutenant.—Whit Ainlie.—Charles Gahagan.—W. Cullen, Lieutenant.—C. M. Causeland, Lieutenant.—J. H. Frith, Lieutenant.—T. H. Harris, Ensign.—Thomas Nelson, Lieutenant, F. W.—J. H. Hockley, Lieutenant, F. W.—Alexander C. Crichton, Lieutenant, F. W.—T. Wilkinson, Lieutenant.—T. R. Stockdale, Ensign 8th Regiment, doing duty 1st Battalion Artillery.—A. L. Murray, Lieutenant, F. W.—C. Rudyard, Lieutenant.—Henry Carter, Ensign, acting with Artillery.—Charles Black, Lieutenant.—T. Paske, Lieutenant, Artillery.—T. Best, Lieutenant.—Henry H. Gore, Lieutenant, F. W.—Henry Sargent, Ensign.—Alexander Bell, Ensign.—F. Der-ville, Lieutenant, F. W.—H. Stuart, Lieutenant, F. W.—H. R. Cazalet, Ensign.—J. Clemons, Ensign.

Note—Ensigns are doing duty with the Artillery, from a want of Officers.

To Lieutenant Colonel John Bell,
And the Officers of Artillery at the Mount.

No. 5.

Gentlemen,

YOUR Letter of yesterday I have the honour to acknowledge with sentiments of gratefulness and of respect.

You, Gentlemen, are best capable of appreciating my principles, and of speaking to my conduct; and your voluntary declaration, equally honourable to yourselves and flattering to me, must have credence with every impartial mind.

I am, Gentlemen,

St. Thomas's Mount,
4th May 1809,

With grateful regard,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) Robt Bell,
Lieut. Col. Com.

(Enclosure two.)

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I REQUEST the sanction of the Honourable the Governor in Council to proceed to Vizagapatam or Ganjam, to reside for some months.

I am, Sir,

St Thomas's Mount,
4th May 1809.

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) Robt Bell,
Lt. Col. Com.

(Enclosure three.)

To Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

HAVING heard that there is a ship under dispatch for England, I request to be informed whether I may be permitted to address the Honourable Court of Directors, through Government, by this opportunity; and entreat of the Honourable the Governor in Council to put me in possession of particulars of what has been alleged against me, to enable me to remove the imputation conveyed in the G. O. of the 1st instant.

As

As silence on this occasion might be considered a tacit acknowledgment of the charge contained in the above G. O. I trust I shall stand justified in making this request for a natural right, and in reiterating, that the circumstance which is specified in the G. O. of 1st May (and on which, I presume, the suspension of my military functions is founded) is perfectly groundless.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 (Signed) *Robt Bell,*
 Lt. Col. Com.

St. Thomas's Mount,
 6th May 1809.

(Enclosure four.)

To Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bell.

Sir,

Par. 1.—In reply to your Letters of the 4th and 6th instant, I am directed to inform you, that the Honourable the Governor in Council considers it to be sufficient to acquaint you, that you have his permission to address the Honourable the Court of Directors, through the usual channel, by the ship now under dispatch for England.

2.—The Governor in Council also permits you to reside at Vizagapatam, or Ganjam, for some months, agreeable to your request.

I am, Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 (Signed) *J. H. Jeite,*
 Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
 10th May 1809.

—No. 4.—

Fort
 St. George,
 Sec. Dep.
 Separate
 Gen. Lett.
 15 September
 1809.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 15th September 1809.

I Hazard this line by a private ship, and not considering it as a perfectly secure conveyance for Dispatches, I shall confine myself to the very important intelligence, that on my arrival here the 11th instant, I had the extreme satisfaction to find the revolt of the Army of this Presidency, or to speak more correctly, of the European Officers of the Company's Army, entirely subdued. The East India Company, and I may add, the British Empire in all its parts, never, I believe, was exposed to a greater or more imminent danger. I am happy to think that the issue of this contest has been such as not only to avert the immediate peril, but to establish a better security than has existed for many years back against the recurrence of similar events. For these signal and inestimable benefits you are indebted to the energy and inflexible firmness of Sir George Barlow, who has been well supported by many distinguished individuals of your civil and military service. The steady loyalty of His Majesty's troops, and the fidelity of your native Officers and Privates, have done honour to both services, and will form a most gratifying part of my future reports on this important subject.

Points of extreme delicacy remain for consideration, and are at this moment the object of my most anxious deliberation. The aim of Government must be to convert the past struggle to the greatest and most permanent future good. The result will be the subject of a very early communication.

I embarked at Calcutta on the 5th August, as soon as the indispensable preparations could be made, after the open meeting at Masulipatam was known. My passage has been extremely long, but I have no reason to regret that delay, since it has afforded to the Government of Fort St. George time to reduce this dangerous revolt by its own exertion and resources; a point which I consider as peculiarly advantageous to the public interests.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
 Sir,

Your obedient and faithful humble Servant,

The Chairman of
 The Honourable East India Company,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *MINTO.*

—No. 5.—

To William Ramsay, Esq.
 Secretary to the Honourable the Secret Committee of
 the Honourable Court of Directors.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, an original Memorial, addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors by Major John De Morgan, under date the 17th July last; together with the Enclosures therein referred to.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
 Your most obedient humble Servant,
 (Signed) *A. FALCONAR,*
 Chief Sec' to Govt.

Fort St. George,
 7th October 1809.

The MEMORIAL of *John De Morgan*, Major on the Madras Establishment, to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company,

Sheweth,

1. THAT your Memorialist, having been suspended the service until the pleasure of your Honourable Court is known, solicits the attention of your Honourable Court to the particulars of his case, relying on your justice, honour and liberality, for relief.

2. Your Memorialist, by the Orders of the Governor in Council of the 1st May 1809, is suspended your service, as that Order sets forth, for the following cause:—
 “It has also been ascertained that Major John De Morgan has been active in giving
 “circulation to the Memorial.”

3. Your Memorialist cannot divine on what grounds the Honourable the Governor in Council was led to conclude that he was active in circulating the Memorial; which alleged activity is the only avowed cause of his suspension.

4. Your Memorialist was at once suspended without a trial, or enquiry of any sort, or the smallest chance given him to vindicate or defend his conduct, and he has since been refused a trial by his peers, which he publicly solicited through Major General Gowdie. Vide (A.)

5. Your Memorialist can assure your Honourable Court, that he took no active measures either to circulate that Memorial or to obtain signatures to it.

6. Your Memorialist, in his Letter addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, on his suspension, admits he did sign the Memorial, upon a full conviction that the measures recommended therein could alone appease the extreme agitations pervading the Coast Army, occasioned by proceedings directly subversive of the fundamental principles of military subordination, hostile to the characters, the reputation and honour, of the Officers of your Army; who thereby have been left in doubt of the right of obeying their superiors.

7. Your Memorialist transmitted the paper in question in the same manner that it was received by him, to one station only, at which were but few Officers, without ever seeking or desiring to become the channel of circulating the Memorial.

8. Your Memorialist can further advance, that he used no influence for procuring signatures to the Memorial; that he did not witness the signature of an Individual under his authority; nor did he himself sign it in the presence of any of them; or comment on or even peruse the paper to one of them.

9. Your Memorialist adduces the above-mentioned circumstances merely to evince the incorrectness of the reason assigned in the Order that suspends him; viz. “for
 “having been active in giving circulation to the Memorial.”

10. Whatever may be the decision of your Honourable Court, respecting the nature of the Memorial, and whether that paper be considered of a criminal tendency or not, your Memorialist can only be obnoxious to such punishment as is due to those who permitted its circulation among the Officers under their command. The Governor in Council, as is evinced in the instances of several Officers noticed in the Orders of 1st May, considered such conduct as meriting removal from command, but not one Officer accused of such offence has been suspended the service. It hence, by necessary implication, must be concluded, that the supposed activity with which your Memorialist

rialist promoted the dissemination of the Memorial, is the *real* and *sole* cause of his suspension. He trusts that he has satisfied your Honourable Court that of this offence he was not guilty; in consequence (for the decrees of justice are invariable and impartial) the punishment inflicted upon your Memorialist was not merited.

11. Your Memorialist thinks it not improbable a certain Letter of his, which he had considered his sacred duty to submit to his Superior in command, might have actuated your Government of Madras to take so decided a measure against him.—Your Memorialist begs leave to lay before your Honourable Court a copy of this Letter, with one from Major General Gowdie, and Extract from the Minutes of the Supreme Government, which were submitted to Heads of Corps, as also Letters connected therewith, and the Reply from with his Answer to the Officer through whom that Letter was submitted. Vide (B.)

12. Your Memorialist presses upon the attention of your Honourable Court, that neither the Letter of his Superior in command, to the Head of the Army, nor the one he submitted for his guidance, had any attention given to them, though from the source to which they were referred there was every reason to expect an answer, as is so clearly defined in the Letter from the Supreme Government to the Honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, of date the 27th of May 1809; viz. "The Representation of particular Officers, addressed in their individual characters, to their Military Superiors, and submitted through him to the proper Authorities which have the power of pronouncing upon them, will obtain the object of any just demand."—Your Honourable Court will perceive this object was not obtained; and that your Memorialist, on applying for the precise grounds for his suspension, to enable him to form a defence upon the worst construction for his alleged fault, which justice and reason permitted him to expect would have been granted, was simply referred to the Government Order of the 1st May 1809; which could only have been founded on suspicion or cruel misrepresentation. Your Memorialist failed of obtaining in this instance, also, the object of his "just demand." Vide (C.)

13. Your Memorialist does not consider it foreign to the nature of his case to inform your Honourable Court, that he bears a commission in your service from the year 1789, and for upwards of seventeen years he has served in India with credit, honour, and a due fidelity to your interests; never having, during his time of service, come under the censure or known displeasure of your Government's Commanders in Chief, and he might add any of his Superiors in command, except in this instance; which, how far it is merited, is left for your Honourable Court to decide.

14. Your Memorialist is now almost the sole branch of a large proportion of his family, who have served in different capacities in your service; in which he may truly say, most have done so with distinguished credit. Many have died and bled in it; and his Father and only Brother were killed in fighting your battles. Your Memorialist does not feel to have disgraced them, or to have been less assiduous in promoting the true interests of the Honourable Company.

15. Your Memorialist can further add, that during his period of service, with every proper attention to economy, he has not added to his property by either saving (of which indeed the service never afforded him the means) or by any profit derived from a long residence in India, or by accumulation of interest; he retiring, should it be your Honourable Court's pleasure to confirm the act of your Government, with less than what he possessed on entering it; which is but a bare subsistence for his family. By these circumstances your Honourable Court may perceive, that an honest principle and a zeal for promoting the public service, and not his private interest, have been the motives that actuated your Memorialist during his period of service.

16. Your Memorialist will not unnecessarily take up the time of your Honourable Court, by entering into a full, laboured detail of circumstances that gave rise to the Memorial to the Governor General, and the consequent suspension of your Memorialist, as no doubt your Honourable Court is in possession of every document relating thereto; but your Memorialist cannot conclude without declaring with what deep regret he has witnessed the degradation and injury inflicted and confirmed upon your Coast Army, by the support given to an Individual, in utter disregard of the deeply wounded feelings and just complaints of an honourable and faithful Body, who had respectfully appealed for redress, as pointed out by the Rules and Articles established by the British Parliament for Soldiers when aggrieved, by withdrawing that Officer from the authority of his Commander in Chief and the cognizance of a Military Tribunal.

It is needless for your Memorialist to impress upon the enlightened minds of your Honourable

Honourable Court, the mischief that may arise from even suspecting a body of Officers, who have ever been dutiful, faithful and loyal, and who have faced and conquered your enemies in the midst of painful trials, to the vast increase of your territories and power; *but to be charged with conduct most dangerous to your interests, and that of the State, such as allowing their private interest to prevail over public duty; by rendering or being supposed capable of rendering the corps placed under their command unfit to face their enemies, that they might be kept in garrisons from base and sordid motives; and this charge said to have been founded upon the practical effects of six years experience, are of a nature so repugnant to the minds of soldiers, who are not altogether devoid of feeling, and not lost to a just regard and respect for their profession, that they were imperiously called upon to meet such an attack, and resort to the only power for redress, which to their surprise and concern they were told was incompatible with the dignity of your Government to grant them, because they say they sanctioned the act; as though it were the act we arraigned, and not simply the arguments and insinuations, on which we but lately discovered it was recommended. Arguments and insinuations injurious to your Officers as gentlemen, and debasing them as soldiers, and which with the general principle assumed by the Quarter Master General are rendered most pointedly and offensively personal, by the prelude to his plan for the abolition of the Tent Contract.*

18. Your Memorialist feels his suspension to have originated, in fact, from the refusal of your Government to himself and others that redress which they had legally, regularly, and respectfully solicited; the unconstitutional measures, as they were generally deemed, of your Government, subsequent upon it, having themselves given rise to the Memorial to the Governor General; not to gratify the purpose of cabal, not from principles of insubordination, not to overawe, as it is insinuated, but from a great necessity, involving, as it seemed to your Memorialist, the general peace and interest of the public.

19. Your Memorialist therefore humbly trusts that these circumstances will be taken into your Honourable Court's favourable consideration. Your Memorialist cannot conceive how the interests of the East India Company, and the dignity and respectability of your Army, by which *alone* these interests are supported, can be separated: an Army once rendered abject, or driven to the extremes of distress, which must appear inevitable to the discerning judgment of your Honourable Court, unless seasonable relief is administered by restoring it to its just right and privileges, must become an Army, the main spring of which is destroyed, and its movements thereby rendered dull and uncertain, instead of possessing that active zeal, affection and loyalty, so essential to all Armies, and which had ever been the boast of your Coast Army under many deprivations.

That they may yet be restored to them, as well as that your Memorialist may be reinstated to the service, with every liberal consideration from your Honourable Court, for the great inconvenience and loss he has experienced, is the humble but fervent prayer of your Memorialist.

Madras,
17th July 1809.

(Signed) John De Morgan, Major.

(A.)

To the Secretary to the Officer commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,

I HAVE to request you will lay the accompanying Letter before Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army in Chief.

Bangalore,
13th June 1809.

(Signed) John De Morgan,
Major under suspension.

To Major General Gowdie, commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,

IN my address to Government, through the Chief Secretary, of date the 10th May, forwarded to your Secretary to be submitted by you, I had hoped that Government might have deemed it necessary to do me the justice of having me tried by my peers, which at the time I omitted soliciting.

I have

I have the honour to make my request through you, as at the head of the Army, that I may be allowed the birth-right of a foldier, when charged with a real or supposed crime, by being brought to a court martial, where criminality or innocence may be publicly established.

Bangalore,
13th June 1809.

(Signed) *John De Morgan,*
Major under suspension.

To the Secretary to the Officer commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,

ON the 13th ultimo I had the honour of addressing Major General Gowdie, and forwarded it through you to be submitted.

Not having received a reply, I am ignorant whether it ever reached you; I have therefore to beg you will favor me by letting me know if that Letter was received, and if I may expect a compliance with the request I had made to the Officer commanding the Army in Chief.

Madras,
5th July 1809.

(Signed) *John De Morgan,*
Major under suspension.

To Major Vernon, Secretary to the Officer commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,

HAVING addressed you on the 13th ultimo, which gave cover to a Letter to the Commander in Chief, soliciting a court martial; as also on the 5th instant, entreating an acknowledgement of those Letters, fearing from your silence they had not reached you;

Being still left in doubts if any of the above communications were ever handed to you, I have again to entreat that I may be informed, at least, whether my Letters have been so fortunate as to have reached you, though an attention to the fair and reasonable request, made in my Letter to the Commander in Chief, may not be afforded.

Egmore, Madras,
7th July 1809.

(Signed) *John De Morgan,*
Major under suspension.

To Major John De Morgan, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this morning, and inform you that the two communications alluded to were referred by the Officer commanding in Chief to the Adjutant General of the Army, who has been directed to write to you on the subject in question.

Madras,
7th July 1809.

I have, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *John R. Vernon,*
Mil' Sec' to the Comm' in Chief.

To Major De Morgan,
Under suspension.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 5th instant, addressed to the Secretary to the Officer commanding the Army in Chief, and in reply am directed to inform you, that Major General Gowdie deems it entirely out of his power to grant a court martial to an Officer, upon whose conduct the Government have already passed their judgment by suspending him from the service.

Adjutant General's Office,
7th July 1809.

(Signed) *V. N. Balmain,*
A. A. Gen'

To Lieutenant Colonels St. Leger and Reimley.

Sirs,

IN the Minutes or Extract of a Letter from the Supreme Government, of date 21st February, it is said, with regard to Lieutenant General Macdowall placing the Quarter Master General in arrest, viz. "and the impropriety of his (General Macdowall's) conduct to have been aggravated by his adoption of that extraordinary measure after the Judge Advocate General's official declaration of the illegality of the charges

"charges, and by his refusal to take off the arrest, after the Officers who had so irregularly and discredibly preferred the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Munro, had, in consequence of the Judge Advocate General's declared sentiments of their illegality, requested the Commander in Chief to suspend the prosecution of them." I will not presume to judge on the irregular and discreditable part of our conduct, since the Governor General in his wisdom has been pleased to term it as such, though I have no difficulty in saying, that when I subscribed to the charges, I did it to clear myself of irregularity and discredit, which appeared to attach to my character, as an Officer and Soldier, in the arguments advanced by the Quarter Master General, in support of his system of camp equipage, &c. When this Letter was officially submitted to me, I was sensible an error was committed somewhere; and, in justice to myself and our late Commander in Chief, I observed, in a Letter I deemed necessary to submit to my Superior in command, that "I never knew, what I believe is stated in the Governor General's Letter, that the Officers who subscribed to them had desired, in consequence of the Judge Advocate General's opinion, that they might be withdrawn or suppressed, but quite the reverse." As I cannot help supposing this part of my conduct, which was actuated from the purest principles of justice and honour, has helped to place me in my present *suspended* state, so I feel it my duty to call upon you, as one who was, with Lieutenant Colonels Reimley and Martin, selected to prosecute in the name of the rest, and to request you will favour me with an answer to the following question:—Had you separately, or conjointly with Lieutenant Colonels Reimley and Martin, been requested by the rest who had signed to the charges, to apply for their suspension, either before or after the arrest of the Quarter Master General, as set forth in the Minute above quoted, and by whom and by what number was such application made; or did you, as from yourself, make such application; and in doing so did you communicate it for the information of the whole?—It would appear by the Minute, that the application, if ever made, was done after the arrest of the Quarter Master General, and I cannot suppose any partial number would advance such, as the sentiments of the whole, without authority; and in justice to those who undertook to prosecute, the offering such a request, if ever such was desired, would have been through them. I can speak positively for myself, that I neither desired or wished that the arrest should be taken off, or the prosecution be suspended. Upon the idea that the Commander in Chief and Government would not permit the Quarter Master General to be brought to trial, it was intended that a Petition should be submitted for transmissal to the Court of Directors, for final decision, but this Petition of course fell to the ground when the Commander in Chief had placed the Quarter Master General in arrest. What the declared sentiments of the illegality of the charges were, as advanced by the Judge Advocate General, I knew not; but from the nature of his arguments, as contained in a Letter from that Officer, of the 21st November 1808, (vide D.) in reply to a Letter from the Advocate General, after I imagine their declared sentiments were given, he says, "having already expressed great doubts of the legality of the above charges, I have to request that the opinion of the Advocate General, who is the proper person to advise in such case, may be taken." Now by this Letter it would appear, whatever sentiments the Judge Advocate General might have declared, they were so done as to bear a doubtful construction; and from his referring the matter to the Advocate General, as the proper person to advise, the Judge Advocate General of course implies he was not the *proper person*; his opinion therefore cannot be supposed to be valid, or he would not, I presume, have stated it with expressions of great doubt as to the legality of the charges; and as the Judge Advocate General has admitted the proper person to advise was not *himself*, he should have refrained offering an official opinion, when it called in question the act of a Body whose judgment may at last be supposed to be as good as that of any doubtful one, but have referred to the proper person (as *he* might be in *his* opinion) without a comment, though perhaps the illegality and irregularity would have been better substantiated or cleared by the opinion of a Body on oath. As I have sustained an injury, and grounding it upon the proceedings that were adopted against the Quarter Master General, I hope you will favour me with an explicit answer to the question I have put.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

June the 3d and 6th
1809.

(Signed) *John De Morgan.*

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel A. St. Leger;
Dated Madras, 13th June 1809.

"I NEVER myself approved of the Paper in any form, therefore refused to sign it, unless redress was refused of trial by court martial. I therefore wrote the accompanying Letter (vide E.) to the Adjutant General, on which I believe the court martial was ordered on the Quarter Master General. At all events I am certain that Lord Minto has been misled; for the Memorial, although dated before, was not given to the Commander in Chief until Lieutenant Colonel Munro had been liberated from his arrest by the interference of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George."

(Signed) "A. St. Leger."

Dear Sir,

I HAVE been requested to give you information on a point upon which you have made some enquiries at Bangalore; Lieutenant General Macdowall never received any application from the Officers who preferred the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Munro, to withdraw those charges, prior to his having placed him in arrest. After Lieutenant Colonel Munro was liberated from his arrest, a Memorial was presented to Lieutenant General Macdowall, which he forwarded to Government, stating at the same time, that he had not before seen it. This Paper or Memorial was not put into his hands till some hours (on the same day) after the arrest was removed.

June 18th.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) Ch. Coombs.

To Major De Morgan.

Arctot, 29th June 1809.

Sir,
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 3d instant, and in reply to your query, beg leave to state, no Letter to the late Commander in Chief, from the rest who signed the charges, was submitted to me, as one who was deputed with Lieut. St. Leger and Martin to prosecute, that the matter pending against the Quarter Master General should be suspended. Upon information that Government would not allow of Lieut. Colonel Munro to be tried, a Memorial was prepared to be transmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, for their final decision, to which I subscribed; but this was not from any opinion the Judge Advocate General might have given on the illegality or irregularity of our proceedings, but upon the grounds before observed, that the Quarter Master General would not be allowed to be brought to trial. I have further to observe, that it was not to my knowledge, nor do I believe any request or Memorial had been submitted to Lieut. General Macdowall till after the arrest of the Quarter Master General was removed, at least in any official form, that could have warranted a deviation from the general opinion of the whole, or to that of Lieut. Colonels St. Leger and Martin. From General Macdowall placing the Quarter Master General in arrest, it is presumed he must have materially differed in opinion with Lieut. Colonel Leith, and have considered the conduct of the numerous and respectable Officers who had signed to the charges, to have been perfectly legal and regular.

I have the honour to be your humble Servant,

(True Copy.)

(Signed) John De Morgan.

(Signed) C. Reimley.

(B.)

No. 1.

To the Officer commanding the Forces in the Provinces of
Malabar and Canara.

Sir,

I HAVE received, with the deepest regret, accounts of the circulation, throughout the Army, of Addresses of a most improper nature and seditious tendency. Although I cannot believe a proceeding so repugnant to the first principles of discipline and duty, so pregnant with the most disgraceful and disastrous consequences to the service over which I have been placed, yet every obligation of my duty demands that I should omit no means of preventing the fatal ends which the adoption of that proceeding

ceeding would eventually produce. It is entirely unnecessary for me to advert to the public measures which have recently occurred, as they are under reference to the only Powers to which the Authorities that have adopted those measures are responsible. Any proceedings on the part of the Army, with respect to those measures, would be hurtful to the fundamental principles of discipline and subordination, which directs implicit obedience to the Government under which that Army is placed; it would be contrary to its allegiance, which demands it should manifest an implicit and respectful submission to the ultimate decision of its Sovereign and its Country; and they would be ruinous to the honour of that Army, as they must be regarded as a wanton and unjustifiable breach of discipline. It is accordingly my duty to call on you, in the most impressive manner, to employ every exertion of your vigilance and authority in maintaining the discipline of the Officers and men entrusted to your command. I also desire Officers commanding corps shall be held responsible, in the most rigorous acceptance of military obedience, for the good conduct of the Officers under their orders; Officers commanding corps possess the most effectual means of maintaining subordination, and they will incur the most serious responsibility by countenancing or permitting any proceedings contrary to it. For my part, the Army may be assured that I shall never deviate from the line of conduct prescribed by the most solemn obligations of duty, that of offering the most determined opposition to every plan of a nature incompatible with the discipline, with the dignity, or with the honour of the Army, with the authority of the Government, and the interests of my Country.

Commander in Chief's Office,
Fort St. George, March 5, 1809.

(Signed) F. Gowdie, M. G. Comd.

Extract of a Minute from the Supreme Government; dated 21st Feb. 1809.

No. 2.

"WE consider the conduct of Lieut. General Macdowall, in placing the Quarter Master General in arrest, for an act done in the strict fulfilment of his public duty, to have been in the highest degree reprehensible; and the impropriety of his conduct to have been aggravated by his adoption of that extraordinary measure after the Judge Advocate General's official Declaration of the illegality of the Charges, and by his refusal to take off the arrest after the Officers who had so irregularly and discreditably preferred the charges against Lieut. Colonel Munro had, in consequence of the Judge Advocate General's declared sentiments of their illegality, requested the Commander in Chief to suspend the prosecution of them."

True Extract from the Copy received.

(Signed) John De Morgan.

To the Officers commanding the Provinces of Malabar and Canara.

No. 3.

Sir,

THE receipt of your Letter, with that of the Officer commanding the Army in Mysore, and Extract of the Governor General's Letter to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, I have the honour to acknowledge, and request your opinion and decision upon the following points, for my guidance, as to the extent and definition of the responsibility imposed upon me; my judgment precludes my comprehending:—

In case of the whole Body feeling aggrieved, in what manner am I, as a Member, to seek relief?

As I am directed to suppress the circulation of Addresses, am I to consider all Addresses improper, however respectfully and dutifully drawn up, that set forth hardships and grievances, that both my honour and conscience allow to be such, the redressing and removing of which I may conceive conscientiously to be necessary, both for the honour of my profession and the good of my employers?

I also feel it my duty to express my deep concern, that sentiments so dishonourable to Officers, as that of an improper and seditious spirit prevailing among them, of which Officers at the heads of corps are called upon to suppress, should be entertained and expressed by the Officer commanding the Army. That some late proceedings have roused the feelings of the Army, and occasioned most painful sensations in the breasts of almost every individual, cannot be denied; and the smothering of sentiments

[No. 6.]

on matters involving their deepest interest, by subjects of a free and most liberal nation, is scarce possible.

In concurrence with the Officer commanding the Army, and with those under whose command I am placed, I shall feel it my duty, as my situation demands, to cultivate that discipline, good order and subordination, with those placed under my command, and which will be my duty to preserve to the utmost of my power; but the nature of the responsibility put upon Officers commanding corps, &c. as conveyed in the Officer commanding the Army's Letter, is to me so indefinite, that I must beg leave further to request information, whether I am to refuse receiving Addresses from those under my command, that may be to the setting forth grievances, and in what way any I, who may in conjunction with them feel the existence of such, to proceed in seeking relief.

I have taken the liberty of thus expressing my sentiments, and assure you I should be the last to sanction any thing that might strike me as bearing the spirit of insubordination; but as my judgment on these points may differ with that of my superiors, I humbly hope I shall be justified in having submitted them to you.

I cannot conclude without observing, as one of the Officers who signed to the charges against the Quarter Master General, as a duty I owe both to myself and our late Commander in Chief, Lieut. General Hay Macdowall, that I never knew, what I believe is stated in the Governor General's Letter, "that the Officers who subscribed to them had desired, in consequence of the Judge Advocate General's opinion, that they might be withdrawn or suppressed," but quite the reverse.

(Signed) J. De Morgan,

Major Com^d 2d Battⁿ 22d Reg^t.

Tellicherry,
14th April 1809.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) John De Morgan.

No. 4.

Major De Morgan, 22d Regiment.

Sir,

I AM directed to communicate to you, that the Officer commanding Malabar and Canara referred to the Commander in Chief similar questions to those put by you to him in your Letter of the 14th instant, so late as the 15th of last month, to which no reply has been received; it is therefore out of the Commanding Officer's power to give any decision on the subject, but will (if you wish it) forward your Letter to the Head-Quarters of the Army.

To this Letter you are requested to reply by return of post.

(Signed)

Edward IV. Snow,

M. B.

Head-Quarters, at Cananore,
15th April 1809.

No. 5.

To Captain Snow, Major of Brigade, Malabar and Kanara.

Sir,

I HAVE this instant received your Letter of yesterday's date, and as I am required to reply by return of post, I lose no time in doing so.

As I had submitted my Letter of the 14th to the Officer commanding the Provinces for my guidance, Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage will of course act by it as the exigency of the case may to him appear to require, feeling I had performed a duty sacredly imposed upon me, by replying as my conscience dictated to the Letters that were submitted to me, as enumerated in mine of the 14th.

(Signed)

J. De Morgan,

Major Com^d 2d Bⁿ 22d Reg^t and

Sen^r Officer Tellicherry.

Tellicherry,
16th April 1809.

No. 6.

To Lieutenants Munro and Floyer, Majors Macdowall, Vernon,
Keasbury, &c.

Sirs,

IN the Extract from the Governor General's Letter of the 21st February 1809, which was submitted to Officers at heads of corps, it is stated, as an aggravation of Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall's conduct, in regard to his placing Colonel John Munro, Quarter Master General, in arrest, upon charges preferred against that Officer, by a certain number of Officers, "that those Officers had, in consequence of the Judge Advocate General's declared sentiments regarding their illegality, requested

of

[No. 6.]

of the Commander in Chief to suspend the prosecution of them." As you had, with myself and others (whom I call on also) signed to the charges, I have to request you will favour me with an answer to the following question, viz.—Had you, before or since the circulation of the Extract above alluded to, ever understood that the Officers who had subscribed to the charges, had requested or even expressed a wish for the suspension of them, more than in the event of the Commander in Chief or Government not permitting them to be prosecuted on, that a Petition would be drawn up for transmittal to the Honourable the Court of Directors?—I have to state, that in the same Letter the Judge Advocate General presumes to call in question the regularity and legality of our acts, he declares "that having already expressed great doubts of the legality of the above charges, I have to request the opinion of the Advocate General, who is the proper person to advise, may be taken on the subject." If the Judge Advocate General (which he himself declares) was not the proper person to advise, which by his referring to the Advocate General evidently implies he was not, he certainly had not the right, in my humble judgment, to call in question our acts; and having expressed himself in a doubtful way, as to the legality of the charges, so his judgment may be erroneous as to the irregularity and illegality he infers. Lieutenant Colonel Leith was or was not the proper person to advise; and his having been called upon from his official situation of Judge Advocate General, should have either been decided in his answer, or have referred the matter to the proper person, without offering an opinion. The reason of taking the liberty of calling on you is, that in a Letter, which I deem necessary to forward, in reply to the Officer commanding the Army in Chief's Letter, the Extract from the Governor General's Letter, &c. I feel it my duty to state, both as owing to myself and Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall, that I never knew, what I believe was advanced in the Governor General's Letter, "that the Officers who had subscribed to charges, had desired in consequence of the Judge Advocate General's opinion, that they might be withdrawn or suppressed, but quite the reverse;" suspend, I should have said, which bears the same meaning, but I had not kept a copy of the Governor General's Letter, though since have seen one.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

May and June, 1809.

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed) John De Morgan.

Major De Morgan, 22d Regiment.

No. 7.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 10th instant, requesting a reply to the following question, viz. "Had you, before or since the circulation of the Extract above alluded to, ever understood that the Officers who had subscribed to the charges, had requested or even expressed a wish for the suspension of them, more than in the event of the Commander in Chief or Government not permitting them to be prosecuted on, that a Petition would be drawn up for transmittal to the Honourable the Court of Directors?" After endeavouring to recall to my recollection every (the most minute) circumstance which came to my knowledge respecting the charges in question, I feel no hesitation in stating to you, in reply, that "I never had, before or since the circulation of the Extract from the Minutes of the Supreme Council, understood that the Officers who had signed the charges, had requested or even expressed a wish for the suspension of them, further than that in the event of the Commander in Chief or the Government not permitting them to be prosecuted, the subject should be referred for its final decision to the Honourable Court of Directors." It is necessary for me to add, in reference to the latter part of your Letter, that it is scarcely possible that I should ever have understood that a wish had been expressed to withdraw the charges, on the reasons stated in the Minutes of the Supreme Council, "that the Judge Advocate General had officially given his opinion that they were illegal;" for till the publication of that Extract I had never received intimation that he had officially expressed his sentiments to that effect on the subject. Indeed I never had reason to suppose that he had given a decided opinion with regard to these charges, further than that a vague and indistinct report was at one time in circulation, that he had spoken of them as informal and irregular.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Cananore,
28th May 1809.

(Signed)

J. M. Vernon,
Major 2 Bⁿ 12 Reg^t.

No. 8.

Sir,

Major De Morgan.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of date 17th inst. from Tell-cherry, which I perused with much attention; and in reply have to submit, that as the Officer commanding Chittledroog, I received the G. O. giving a printed extract from the Governor General's Letter of the February 1809; wherein it is stated, as an aggravation of Lieutenant General Macdowall's conduct, in regard to his placing Lieutenant Colonel Munro in arrest, upon charges preferred against that Officer by a certain number of Officers, "That those Officers had, in consequence of the Judge Advocate General's declared sentiments regarding the illegality, requested the Commander in Chief to suspend the prosecution of them."

As an Officer commanding a Native Corps, I signed those charges, and feel most happy in declaring, that neither before nor since the circulation of the Extract above alluded to, ever understood that the Officers who had subscribed to the charges had requested or even expressed a wish for the suspension of them, more than in the event of the Commander in Chief or Government not permitting them to be prosecuted on, that a Petition would be drawn up for transmissal to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I have the honour to be,

With esteem and best wishes, your's faithfully,

Serah,
3d June 1809.(Signed) R. Munro,
Lt. Col. 2 Bⁿ 15 Reg^t N. I.

The date to which the above is an answer, is 17th May.

No. 9.

Sir,

To Major J. De Morgan.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 17th ultimo, calling on me for a reply to the following question viz. ("as before quoted) In reply to this, I feel no hesitation in stating that I never had, before or since the circulation of the extracts from the Minute of the Supreme Council, (which surprised me a good deal when I perused them) understood that the Officers who had signed the charges alluded to had requested or even expressed a wish for the suspension of them, further than in the event of the Commander in Chief or Government not permitting them to be prosecuted, the subject should be referred to the Honourable the Court of Directors."

Serangapatam,
6th June 1809.(Signed) Andrew M^c Dowall,
Major Com^d 2 Bⁿ 15th Reg^t.
at the time the charges were given in.

No. 10.

Sir,

To Major de Morgan.

AGREEABLE to your request, contained in your Letter of the 5th instant, I make no delay in giving you a reply to the question you have therein put to me, as follows (here question quoted) I was certainly one of the Officers who signed the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Munro; but, until *after* the circulation of the extract from the Governor General's Letter, I never understood or heard of any request having been made to the Commander in Chief to suspend or withdraw those charges; and it is only since that period that I have learnt, with much surprise, that such a proceeding did take place.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. Floyer.

No. 11.

Sir,

To Major De Morgan.

I AM honoured with your Letter of the 11th instant, and in reply to the question therein proposed viz. (here question quoted) I have not the least hesitation in saying that, to the best of my recollection and belief, no such wish or design (as above stated) was ever expressed or entertained by those Officers who signed the charges against the Quarter Master General at the same station with myself; nor did it ever come to my knowledge that such was even the intention or desire of the other Officers, who had subscribed

subscribed to the afore said charges: with respect to the latter part of your question, I think a plan of the kind was proposed, as the necessity of adopting the alternative must have been obvious to every one concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Chota Ballapore,
June 13th 1809.Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. Keasbury,
Major 9th N. I.

Major De Morgan.

No. 11.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this days date, and to inform you that I, among others, subscribed my name to the charges preferred against the Quarter Master General, Lieutenant Colonel Munro; and in answer to your question, I have to state, that in consequence of doubts having existed whether the Commander in Chief or Government would permit the arrest of the Quarter Master General, it was thought expedient to prepare a Memorial to the Honourable the Court of Directors, for them either to institute an enquiry into the extraordinary conduct of this Officer, or to give such decision upon the case as the subject warranted; and from every information I had been able to collect, it never came to my knowledge, or was it ever understood that those Officers who subscribed to the charges, ever previously requested or even expressed a wish, subsequently to the circulation of the Letter of the Governor General, of the February 1809, for the suspension of them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Vellore,
26th June 1809.Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. Lindsay,
Major 11th Reg^t.

(C.)

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras.

Sir,

I HAVE to report for the information of Government, my arrival at the Presidency. As it will be necessary, in the Paper I must submit to the Honourable the Court of Directors, to state if possible the cause in which the Honourable the Governor in Council founded their opinion for selecting me as meriting suspension, so to enable me to make my defence, I have the honour to request you will be pleased to obtain permission from the Honourable the Governor, that the particular circumstances which are supposed to warrant the inference, that I had been an active agent in giving circulation to the Memorial to the Supreme Government for relief, and for which alleged activity I have been suspended, may be furnished me. I hope that this reasonable request will not be denied me, as otherwise it will be obvious I shall labour under the great disadvantage of combating a *general* instead of a *definite* and *specific* charge.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

Egmore, Madras,
5th July 1809.(Signed) John De Morgan,
Major under suspension.

To Major John De Morgan, Military Department.

Sir,

Para 1. In reply to your Letter of this date, I am directed to inform you, that it is the desire of the Honourable the Governor in Council that you embark on one of the Honourable Company's ships about to sail for Bengal, for the purpose of proceeding thence to England by the fleet which will sail in August.

2. You will receive the passage money of your rank, from Madras to Bengal and from Bengal to England, and the commander of the ship on which you may embark will be ordered to provide you with suitable accommodation.

3. With regard to your request, to be informed of the precise grounds of your suspension, I am directed to refer you to the General Orders published by Government on the 1st May last.

I am, Sir,

Fort St. George,
5th July 1809.Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. H. Piele,
Sec^y to Gov^t.

(D.)

No. 12.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I HASTEN to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 18th (only received at twelve o'clock this day) with charges against the Quarter Master General, in which you acquaint me, that as I had not in my former Report stated whether the Paper then submitted to me was of a form by which the person accused should be brought to trial, His Excellency the Commander in Chief desired that I would be pleased to give, for his information, an explicit opinion on this point. In reply I beg to say, that as no form, in my humble judgment, can cure the original deficiency and irregularity of these charges, I did not conceive it necessary to speak to that point in my former Report.

It will be necessary that the words alluded to, with the date and circumstances under which they were used, should be distinctly stated in the face of the charge itself. Having already expressed great doubts of the legality of the above charges, I have to request that the opinion of the Advocate General, who is the proper person to advise in such a case, may be taken on the subject. I would further beg to suggest, that a notification may be made to Government, in order that it may be distinctly known how far the use of their records can be officially obtained.

Fort St. George,
21st November 1809.

(Signed) J. Leith,
Judge Advocate General.

(E.)

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I HAVE been honoured with your Letter of the 30th November, and the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, dated 21st November (in your Letter), "in consequence of which communication all proceedings have been for the present postponed."

I beg leave to state, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I can find no argument in the Judge Advocate General's reply of sufficient weight to prevent the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, Quarter Master General of the Army and Captain in the Madras European Regiment; which Officer has most grossly attempted to traduce the characters of the Officers commanding Native Corps in the Army, by false and infamous insinuations to Government, in his proposed plan for the abolition of the Tent Contract, lately held by Officers commanding Native Corps, said to be founded on six years experience, and expressed nearly as follows:—

"By granting the same allowance in peace and war for the equipment of Native Corps, while the expences incidental to that charge are unavoidably greater than in peace, it places the interest and duty of Officers commanding Native Corps in direct opposition to one another; it makes it their interest that their corps should not be in a state of efficiency fit for field service, and therefore furnishes strong inducements to neglect their most important duties. By charging Commanding Officers of Corps with extensive concerns immediately affecting their private interest, it is calculated, particularly in the field, to direct their attention and their pursuits from the discipline and management of their corps, objects that should furnish them with sufficient employment for the whole of their time." And other matter, contained in the same statement, laid before the Governor or Governor in Council. An Officer or Officers finding themselves wronged, their characters injured in the most serious manner, holding them forth as dishonest and betraying their trust to Government, and this held out by an individual, an Officer of the public Staff, positively demands investigation, as the documents containing these insinuations are in the possession of Government. A military man has only the martial law to look to. I therefore individually, and in behalf of the Officers who signed the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Munro, require and request a court martial on that Officer, and claim it on the following Article of War:

Section the 9th.

"Of redressing Wrongs."

"If any Commissioned Officer, or inferior Officer or Soldier, shall think himself wronged by his superior or other Officer, he is to complain thereof to the Commanding

"manding Officer of the regiment, troop or company, who is hereby required to summon a court martial for the doing justice to the Complainant."

I conceive that I have rigidly adhered to the above Article of War, in having preferred the complaint and charges to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, who I can only deem my immediate Commanding Officer when any reference is required between an Officer appointed Commandant of a Corps by Government, and one of the general Staff. I should hope the Commander in Chief never will allow the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, in falsely attacking the Officers commanding native corps in the Army, with the most malicious insinuations to Government, prejudicial to their characters as Officers and gentlemen, to pass over in silence. His remarks have already been made public; I then rest my reliance on His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to support and clear the characters of those Officers whose long services and merits he must be acquainted with, and whose conduct altogether has been so very different from the insinuations of Lieutenant Colonel Munro.

I was induced to sign the charges from a conviction of the following truth, viz that to suppose an Officer will skulk from his duty, and thereby grossly violate the trust reposed in him, for the sake of pecuniary gain, is a dishonourable insinuation; that the legal mode of resenting such insinuation, is to cause the offender to be tried by a court martial, and that the Quarter Master General is not exempted from answering for his conduct in the same manner which any other Officer guilty of a similar act would be liable. And the Judge Advocate has advanced nothing to weaken this persuasion.

The Judge Advocate General's Remarks:—"It will be necessary that the words alluded to, with the date and circumstances under which they were used, should be distinctly stated on the face of the charge itself."—If the date is necessary, I request an application may be made for it to the Honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Governor of Madras, and from whose upright conduct, I have no doubt of his granting it when the cause of justice requires it.

The Judge Advocate General's Remark:—"I would further beg leave to suggest that a notification be made to Government, in order that it may be distinctly known how far the use of their records can be officially obtained."

As well as I can recollect, the official records of Government were produced on the trial of Major General Sir John Burgoyne, and I did not hear of any objection to it, nor have I heard of any Act since to prevent it.

I beg leave to call the attention of His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the charge against Captain Gourlay, on which he was tried; which I consider much to the point on the question relative to the date and circumstances being mentioned in the charge, and I believe that learned Law Officer, Major Leith, was then Judge Advocate General:

"Captain John Gourlay of the first battalion of Artillery, and commanding a detachment of Artillery doing duty at Trichinopoly, placed in arrest by order of Colonel Alexander Campbell, commanding the Southern Division of the Army."

"Charge—

"Trichinopoly, 26th August 1806.

"For conduct unbecoming an Officer and a gentleman, and subversive of military discipline, in transmitting to the head quarters of the Army, through different channels, charges, allegations and insinuations, against Colonel Alexander Campbell, his immediate Commanding Officer, which are false, infamous, and scandalous, and by such conduct tending, as far as in him (Captain Gourlay) lays, to prejudice his said Commanding Officer's reputation and insult his authority."

(Signed)

"A. Campbell,"

Colonel commanding South Division of the Army.

Trichinopoly,
5th December 1808.

(By Order)

(Signed)

P. A. Agnew,
Adjutant Genl of the Army.

(Signed)

A. St. Leger.

(True Copy.)

John De Morgan.

To the Adjutant General, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication transmitted from the Adjutant General of the Army, under date the 30th ultimo, conveying the official opinion of the Judge Advocate General regarding the charges preferred by me and other Officers against the Quarter Master General, Lieutenant Colonel John Munro, Captain in the European Regiment, and intimating that, in consequence of that opinion, the proceedings on that occasion have been for the present postponed. As the opinion of the Judge Advocate General appears, in my humble consideration, to be liable to material objections, I trust I shall stand excused, in the estimation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in offering a temperate reply to them, under the impression of due respect to the authority of the Judge Advocate General. If I do not misconceive the meaning of the Judge Advocate General, in his observing that no form can cure the deficiency and irregularity of these charges, it is *because the charges have been preferred against the Quarter Master General, as a public Staff Officer of the Army, or because that such a body of Officers collectively signed the charges preferred.* Should the former be the case, I have to observe, it appears to me that all promulgations from a public Office, from the highest under Government or of the Commander in Chief down to that of Fort Adjutant, &c. &c. &c. invariably have notification, and should appear notified, as issued under that authority by which that Officer immediately acts, as a necessary appendage to give such promulgation due effect. The proposal of the Quarter Master General, recommending the abolition of the Tent Contract, as those proposals attest, and defective in this essential point, having been issued without any authority whatever but that of the Quarter Master General himself. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall, disavows the proposal altogether; and I have now before me an authenticated copy of a private Letter from Sir John Craddock, the late Commander in Chief, upon the authority of which, the Quarter Master General asserts, he acted and framed his proposals; but independent of its being wholly a private communication, I cannot trace throughout any principle which should authorize the Quarter Master General to level such serious observations as he has done against Commanding Officers of Native Corps, as unfounded in fact, as dishonourable and injurious to their character as Officers and gentlemen. A paragraph in this Letter appears, in my consideration, to express the views of the late Commander in Chief, in his private appeal to the Quarter Master General, as confined to efficiency and economy alone; and which is so pointed to those purposes that I give the Extract as follows:—"I shall not trouble you with a more detailed instruction than that the principal points, efficiency and economy, are the foundation upon which I intend that the whole structure should rest; and unless I can clearly ascertain those essential points, I shall not disturb the existing arrangements; which, it is to be remarked, arose from a sense of former imperfections, supposed to attach to the system I in some measure wish to revive. But it may be hoped, an attentive investigation of the general case may enable me to see where the errors lay at that period, and lead to the adoption of some plan of more decided improvement." How far the above instance of private instruction is to be reconciled with, or calculated to justify, the *substance* of the Quarter Master General's sweeping public asseverations contained in his Proposals, I shall not in the present case presume to press upon attention. In substance, so far as I am able to interpret, it runs thus, viz. "upon six years experience and observation, formed upon the judgment of practical effect, it appears, Officers commanding native corps have an interest to neglect their most important duties, in order that their corps should not be in a state of efficiency fit for field service." Had the Quarter Master General promulgated his comments on Commanding Officers of Corps, under the expressed authority of his immediate Superior, he indisputably would have appeared in his public character, and the nature of his accusations contained in his publication would not rest with him; but having acted upon his own judgment, unsupported by any other apparent authority, it appears to my conviction that he acted in the private capacity of an individual, but under the screen of the appointment of Quarter Master General, for his shield and protection. Should the *latter* have been the case, I shall beg to remark the injurious insinuations on the part of the Quarter Master General, and directed at the Officers collectively in the command of native corps; and as such appear to have been generally felt and painfully and reluctantly resented by them. The means of redress which seemingly occurred to them, after individual appeal had failed, as most con-

sistent

sistent with their ideas of justice, were apparently adopted, and their sentiments transmitted, in the form of a military charge to their immediate Superior, the Commander in Chief; appealing, in a separate letter, in the most respectful language and manner to his feelings, for protection and support against cruel and injurious calumny, which appears to have been considered by them; an Individual on the general Staff, without authority, had uttered and published against them: had only one Officer, for example, been thus attacked by the Quarter Master General, and the whole had resented it, the measure which was adopted might, with every appearance of justice, have been considered by the Judge Advocate General, and every man of moderation and propriety, as replete with irregularity; but as the Quarter Master General made no exception, but included the whole in one mass, it would appear, the one general feeling experienced and testified, was merely to repel an unwarranted attack made on their honour and integrity. It no less appears, that the charge could not with propriety be offered as general, by an individual alone, since it would have been making himself a champion for the general cause; and whether the whole could eligitly have sent in separate charges, each man for himself, and that measure have the desired effect of obtaining general and individual justice, remains, if such was expected, for the Judge Advocate General to demonstrate. In the second instance adduced by the Judge Advocate General, he observes, "It will be necessary that the words alluded to, with the date and circumstances under which they were used, should be distinctly stated in the face of the charge itself." Tytler and others who have written upon Martial Law give support, in their several opinions, to that which the Judge Advocate General has offered; but as we perceive so many instances occurring wherein that principle is not adhered to, not only in our India Establishments, but in Europe, and were we to go no further retrograde than Whitelock's Trial, it may with some degree of Justice be concluded to be rather an opinion of a measure which should be preferred in point of perspicuity, than given as a governing principle, which cannot be avoided without descending to irregularity that brings its legality in question; when the precise words, date and circumstances, are not detailed in the charge, they to yield the necessary tendency of their existence, appear in the body of the proceedings in the course of the prosecution; and that words, date and circumstances, exist in the Proposals of the Quarter Master General, the language of common expression declares, and which could have been proved, had it been expedient to forward the prosecution, by the Proposals being laid before the Court, and the authenticity of the Proposals identified: What the opinions of others, who signed the charge against the Quarter Master General, is not known to me; I can only therefore speak from myself, and which I have done under the impression of diffidence, opposed to the high authority of the Judge Advocate General. The records of the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army will, upon examination, attest that I have been twenty-eight years in the service and in India; and the authorities of the many Officers I have had the honour to serve under, supported by my own feelings, instruct me to observe, that I have executed, on all occasions and in all situations, my duty to the public service, with honour, fidelity, and zeal: under this persuasion, I would, with all gentleness, endeavour to press on the mind of His Excellency, that I do not perceive any reason urged by the Judge Advocate General which should prevail with me to retract, in the smallest degree, from the charges I have given my signature to against the Quarter Master General, Lieutenant Colonel John Munro, Captain in the European Regiment; adhering to it from an honourable motive, which I hope and trust both my public and private character countenance and justify. As existing circumstances, in His Excellency's consideration, require that further proceedings shall for the present be postponed; with the justest sentiments of respect and submission to that judgment, I cannot but most readily accord; hoping, however, that when prevailing difficulties shall be removed, His Excellency will condescend to direct any investigation, either on the immediate accused or myself, should it be thought necessary, as shall appear to him most expedient to obtain the ends of justice; and in the mean time to excuse my immediate Address, as an humble pledge I owe to myself, and to the respectability of that service in which I have passed so great a portion of my life.

Chittledroog,
12th December, 1808.

(Signed) G. Martin,
Lt. Col. 15th Regt.

[No. 6.]

P A P E R S
RELATING TO
EAST INDIA AFFAIRS;

VIZ.

No. 1. Letter from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, to the Secret Committee; date 28th February 1809.—No. 2. Letter from the Chief Secretary at Fort St. George, to Mr. Secretary Ramsay; dated 15th May 1809:—With two Enclosures.—No. 3. Ditto from Ditto; 15th May 1809:—With four Enclosures.

No. 4. Letter from Lord Minto, dated Fort St. George, 15th September 1809, to the Chairman of the East India Company.—No. 5. Letter from the Chief Secretary at Fort St. George, to Mr. Secretary Ramsay; dated 7th October 1809:—With one Enclosure.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
25th May 1810.*

320.

