122C

The entries made in pencil on the margin in the volume were made with the help of the papers in the bundle at the time of the weeding and distruction of records.

9/13-5-1944.

M.C. 122
C

1731 Fort St George June 1788

25th To the Committee for investigating the Nabob's Debts Enclosing Copy of a Claim presented by Mr. James West, which they are to refer to the nabob's agents.

To the Committee for investigating the Nabob's Debts

27th To the Resident at Tanjore enclosing Letter for the Rajah of Tanjore, and Copy for his Information.

To the Resident at Tanjore

At a Consultation Present

John Holland Esqr.

Acting President

Friday 27th June 1788

James Henry Casamajor & Robert Maunsell Esqrs.

The Honble Sir Arch Campbell K.B.

indisposed.

Minutes of last Consultation read & approved

Read the following Letter from the Governor General and Council

Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.

Governor in Council at Fort St George

From Bengal- In Reply to the Reference respecting the Claims of the Creditors of his Highness the Nabob- a severe Censure passed on the Conduct of the Committee.

Honble Sir,

We have had the Honor to receive the Dispatches from your Presidency under the following Dates.

16th } april
26 }

9th } May
16th }

with the Letters you have transmitted

to

1731 Fort St George June 1788

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16th } April
26 }

9th }
14th } May
16th }

with the Letters you have transmitted

to

1732

# Fort St George 27th June 1788

To us from the Committee of the Nabob's Creditors Dated the 27th April and 14th ultimo.

Before we acceded to your application to procure the opinions of his Majesty's Judges upon the Questions which had arisen concerning the Payment to be made to the Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, we deemed it an indispensable Obligation of our publick Duty to consult our own Judgements in the first Instance.

We have accordingly taken into our most serious consideration all the Papers acknowledged in this Letter, and having formed an Opinion upon them free from any Doubts in our own minds, we have resolved not to make the application, which has been requested, to His Majesty's Judges, upon the Principle that there can be no obligation upon us to solicit advice where our own Judgment, can decide clearly without it.

We shall now acquaint you with our Sentiments and Resolutions upon the several important Questions lately discussed in your Proceedings, Our reasoning upon them is reducible to the following Terms;

That the act of Parliament, when it directed the Establishment of a Fund for the Discharge of the Demands of the Creditors, made it subservient to the Rights of the Company; That the Rights of the Company are primarily and necessarily the safety and Protection of their Territories, That the Court of Directors, although they connected the Stipulations

for

1733 Fort St George 27th June 1788

for the Creditors with the arrangement prescribed for the Defence of the Carnatic, consider that Arrangement as the first Obligation, to which in cases of necessity all others must give way. — That the Agreement and Treaty concluded with the Nabob must be deemed one Instrument only, of which the former is the Commencement and the latter the Conclusion. That the Treaty entered into is conformable to the Prescriptions in the Act, and to the Orders of the Court of Directors, and that it has been formed upon fair and equitable Principles, whether considered relatively to the Contracting Parties, or with regard to the Resources of the Nabob, upon these Grounds we think ourselves authorized to declare that the exclusive Claims advanced by the Creditors should be Rejected, & that neither Law, Equity, nor Propriety requires us to resign what we consider the indisputable Rights of the Company, or in other words, to sacrifice the Funds granted for the Protection of the State to the accommodation of the Creditors.

From the materials before us we have no reason to doubt the sufficiency of the Nabobs Funds for Satisfying all Demands upon him, and you will of course exert yourself to obtain from him the full Discharge of the several Stipulations which he has agreed to, that the Creditors may obtain their Proportion of the allotment for the Discharge of his Highness's Debts. If however, from any accidental Cause, — the Payment of the 21 Lacks of Pagodas should prove deficient We have no Hesitation in declaring that the 9 Lacks

stipulated

1732

Fort St George 27th June 1788

to us from the Committee of the Nabob's Creditors Dated the 27th April and 14th ultimo.

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for

1733 Fort St George 27th June 1788

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From the Materials before us we have no reason to doubt the sufficiency of the Nabobs Funds for Satisfying all Demands upon him, and you will of course exert yourself to obtain from him the full Discharge of the several Stipulations which he has agreed to, that the Creditors may obtain their Proportion of the allotment for the Discharge of his Highness's Debts. If however, from any accidental Cause,— the Payment of the 11 Lacks of Pagodas should prove deficient We have no Hesitation in declaring that the 9 Lacks &

stipulated

1734 Fort St George 27th June 1788

stipulated for the Defence of the Carnatic upon a Peace Establishment should be paid in Preference to all other Demands, and that the deficiency, whatever it may be, should fall upon the 12 Lacks appropriated to the Discharge of the Nabob's Debts.

This Determination we consider as a full Reply to the Queries you have proposed to be submitted to his Majesty's Judges, and we direct that if, on any future Occasion, doubts should arise, you adopt the Principle we have laid down for your Guidance wherever it will apply until the pleasure of the Company can be known.

We must now advert to the Conduct of the Committee for the Creditors; and we are sorry that our duty obliges us to say that it appears to us to have been highly intemperate and Disrespectfull to the Governm: ment under which they serve, calculated to destroy Subordination, and to throw a contempt upon the Government and embarras its Operations, we are astonished to find, & were persuaded such Sentiments will attract the serious Notice of the Court of Directors, that any Members of your Government should have admitted in their minds a vindication for Company's Servants, under the assumed Characters of private Agents, in offering an Insult, to the Government under which they are placed — To such claim of different privileges in different Characters no attention is in our Opinion due; for if the Agents for the Creditors consider the duties which they are owe to them as Their

Constituents.

1735

Fort St George 27th June 1788

Constituents to be incompatible with the Subordination due to the Representatives of the Company and the Laws of the Service they ought to forego one of two situations which impose irreconcileable obligations.

We are not however convinced that the Claims preferred by them might not have been asserted & their pretensions Rights vindicated by Reasoning as conclusive as any which they have urged, without infringing the Bounds of Respect or the Laws of Subordination. We cannot therefore but express our decided Disapprobation of their Conduct and most earnestly recommend to you to remove immediately from the employments which they hold under your Government, and to punish further if you think proper, those Servants who subscribed the addresses to this Government under Date the 9th and 16th May, and the Remarks upon the Case supposed to have been drawn out by the Advocate General Mr. Sullivan. We shall submit the whole of this Subject with our opinion upon it to the notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

As We find that Mr. Josiah Dupré Porbes, who concurred in the measures which we have condemned, has acknowledged the impropriety of his Conduct by an Apology for it to Sir Archibald Campbell, and by the Resignation of his Seat in the Committee, we are of opinion that he may be excepted from the measures which we recommend to you to adopt with respect to the other members of the Committee.

We have the Honor to be
Hon. Sr.
Your most obedt Servts
Cornwallis
Chas Stuart
J Shore

Fort William
Secret & Pol Depart.
June 14th 1788

Signed

Orderd

1736

# Fort St George 27th June 1788

To lie on the Table.

Ordered to lie on the Table.—

Read the following Letter from the Hospital Board.—

Report of the Hospital Board—Messrs. Steele and Galloway recommended for assistant Surgeons—removals in Consequence—Domingo de Roza sub assistant to be pensioned on his Pay.—

## Hospital Board

23d June 1788

Read a letter from Mr. Binny requesting three Months leave of absence for Mr. Bowie to settle his private affairs at Ingeram—The Hospital Board have no Objection, provided the obtains the permission of the Commanding Officer of the 3d Regiment to which he has been lately appointed, and have directed their Secretary to write Mr. Binny to that effect.—

Approved

Read a letter from Mr. Gahagan requesting leave for Mr. Inglis Assistant Surgeon with the 4th Regiment of Cavalry to visit the Presidency for one Month, which the Hospital Board have no objection provided he obtains the leave of the Officer Commanding his Regiment.—

Approved

Read

1737 Fort St George 27th June 1788

approved

approved

Read a letter from Colonel Knox recommending Mr. Hale, Surgeon's Mate of the 36th Regiment, who from the vouchers he produced, the Hospital Board are satisfied that he is fully qualified to do the Duty of Assistant Surgeon, and recommend him to be appointed accordingly.

Having received an application from Mr. Galloway to be admitted an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, the Hospital Board sensible of his abilities, have the Honor to recommend him, and in hopes of the approval of Government, seeing so deficient in the requisite number of Assistant Surgeons, recommend that Mr. Duncan be appointed to the 1st Regiment of Cavalry and Mr. Steele to the 4th Depot Battalion in his room, and that Mr. Dunnantine be appointed to the 2d Regiment of Cavalry Mr. Fitzgerald

to

1788 Fort St George 27th June 1788

to relieve him in the duty with the 6th Battalion of Native Infantry, and Mr Gallaway appointed to the General Hospital in the room of Mr Fitzgerald.

Read a Letter from Do: Domingo Vanolasten D Boga Sub Assistant at the General Hospital, complaining of the loss of health, and an infirm constitution rendering him unable to attend to his Duty, & requesting his pay may be continued to him.

The Hospital Board sensible of his ill state of health and former Services, hope that Government will comply with his request.

Signed/ Edw: Atkinson
Sec.

approved

The acting President informs the Board that in a Letter received by the Secretary from Mr Webb the latter wishes to decline the appointment passed at last Meeting in his favor, for which appointment applications have been made by the following Company's Servants.

Mr

Mr William Webb declines the Appointment of Paymaster to Madura

1739. Fort St George 27th June 1788

applications from five Company's Servants for the above appointment

Mr. Richard Guy
Mr. J. Humphrey Kinder
Mr. Hugh Vaughan
Mr. John Wynch
Mr. Joseph Shawe.

Mr. Webb having declined the appointment

The acting President proposes Mr. Vaughan

The acting President proposes that Mr. Vaughan, the Senior Servant without Employ of those who have applied be appointed Paymaster and Storekeeper at Madura.

The Board concur in the recommendation

Mr Vaughan appointed

of the acting President and it is in consequence Resolved that Mr. Vaughan be appointed to succeed Mr. Latham.

Ordered that the usual notice be given.

Read the following Letter from Tellicherry

To the Honble Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.
President &c in Council Fort St George

Honble Sir,

We did ourselves the Honor of addressing you last under Date the 27th May Ship Favorite, wherein we pointed out to you our apprehension of the Intentions of the Prince of Cherika to give us Mo-lestation during the Rains, which we are sorry to inform you were too well grounded. We also then informed you that we thought it was too obvious the Nabob meant to afford him support, which is now evident, & we make no doubt will appear to you from the accompanying Translations of Letters this day delivered to the Chief by two of the Prince of Cherika's People previous however to the receipt thereof, the Prince has sent over an armed force who took possession of the Islands of Dummapatam. Both the above

Letters

1740. Fort St George 27th June 1788.

Letters make a demand of Dunnapatam - and all other Places, which the Nabob says has been represented to him We took by force - now the only place we possess at this Instant, is the District of Tellicherry, which according to the best Intelligence We have received, will shortly be reduced to that Space included within our lines, as we understand he means in a day or two to send People to take possession of the open Country, the Next Step will of course be to demand the place itself, when we suppose he will begin a regular attack in which Case we have not the least doubt the Garrison will do as much as the small force therein, and the great Extent of our lines will admit - We have thus submitted to you every particular of our most critical situation, and not only hope that you will afford us every Assistance that may appear to you necessary, but likewise transmit a Copy of this Letter &c. to the Right Honble the Governor General and our Superiors in Bombay, if not being in our Power to send a larger Packet by this Conveyance We think it proper to mention that the defence of the Island of Dunnapatam was not attempted, our Commanding Officer being of opinion that he could not effectually secure both that place and the lines of Tellicherry, As we are in hopes of your sending us a Reinforcement, we beg leave to forward you certain signals to be hoisted on board any Ship or Vessels coming hither, with the answers to be made from our Flag Staff - we are with great Respect -

V. V.

Tellicherry
7th June 1788

Signed William Lewis
George Paterson
Laurence Shaw

We also forward Copy of the original Letters from the Nabob, in hopes you may get a more faithful Translation thereof

Translation of a Letter from the Prince of Cheriker to the Chief of Tellicherry Dated 15th May 963 M A 28th May 1788 C d and received the 7th June 1788 C d — I have received the orders of the King, meaning Tippoo Sultaun, to take possession of all the Territories which were formerly under my Government, and to govern them as in antecedent time, for which reason know and my people to take possession of Dunnapatam,

Mahe

1741

# Fort St George 27th June 1788

Mellowre, and Adalour, and Ballyat / Tortor Dumnapatam Island &c
to put my Signals thereon On this Busines, the King has written to you,
which I now enclose.

Translation of a Letter from the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun to the Chief of
Tellicherry received the 7th June 1788 - After Compliments -

You must not give Assistance or Protection to any Inhabitants,
Merchants, or other Persons belonging to the Sircar, and if any of these
people come into your Districts you must seize them, and send them
back again, Dumnapatam and other Places belonging to Rayyerind,
Rajah of Cherika, you have taken by force, this I am made acquainted
with by a writing from the said Rajah, the Sircar have given back to the
said Rajah all his Territories, for which reason you must also return
to the Rajah the Territory of Dumnapatam, and whatever other places
you have taken by Force, and in case you have any accounts with
this Rajah, you must adjust with him, and finish the Business.
Dumnapatam, and the other places belonging to the Rajah which
you have taken by force, and are now in your possession, you
must return them all - Made this 26th Day of the Month Ameedy
1216 — Signed / Mahomed Cawn Sempettee Roo Munsy

N.B. Though this Letter is signed by Mahomed Cawn
Munsy, it was sealed with the Seal of Tippoo Sultaun. —

Signals to be made by Ships and Vessels
coming to Tellicherry. - any Ship or Vessel coming from
the Northward or Southward, to hoist a Dutch Flag
at the Foretopmast head if answered by a Dutch Flag
from Tellicherry Flag staff, the Place has not received any
Molestation, but if answered by a Flag half red
half white, and the Red uppermost, the Place is invested,
and if answered by a union Flag the Place is no longer
in our possession. —

Read

1742 Fort St George 27th June 1788

Read the following Letter from Gayaw

To the Honble Sir Archibald Campbell K. B.
Governor in Council at Fort St George

Honble Sir

From Gayaw - stating that some Repairs have been made to the Commanding Officers Quarters at Tchapoor & to the Depoy Barracks at Arka. —

We duly received and communicated to the Departments they concerned, Mr. Secretary Chamier's Letters of the 23d and 30th of April with the enclosures contained in the former.

Herewith we have the honor to transmit to you the return of Stores in this Garrison, and General return of the Troops doing duty in the Tchapoor District for the Month of May.

We have also the pleasure to forward to you a Section of the retaining Walls proposed for the Counterscarp and Quart ways of this Garrison, which has been furnished by our Engineer in Compliance with your Secretary's requisition of the 5th of January last.

It having been represented to us that the House formerly appropriated as quarters to the Commanding Officer at Tchapoor, had become from the destructive Ravages of white Ants, combined with late tempestuous Weather in want of the most immediate repair We for that reason, and to the comparative smallness of the Expence attending it, order it's

execution

1743 Fort St George 27th June 1788

execution, without incurring further risks by the delays incident to a more rigid adherence to the Established regulations: from similar motives, and from it's being a matter of annual usage, we have also directed the Sepoy Barracks at Aska to be new thatched previous to the setting in of the rains.

We have the Honor to be, with the greatest respect, &c. &c.

Signed M.r Williams
R.d Munro
George Wynch

Ganjam
15th June 1788

Minute thereon

The Board approve the small Repairs ordered by the Chief and Council at Ganjam

Read the following Letter from Major Close to the Governor.—

To the Honble Major Gen.l Sir Arch.d Campbell K.B.
Governor and Commander in Chief &c. &c. &c.

Honble Sir,

From Major Close some recent Cause for Procrastination appears on the Part of Tippoo's Commissioners, which did not formerly exist.

It was not until the 20th that Ghuzzenfer Aly, and Willy Mahammed arrived — on that Day they pleaded fatigue; the following was pronounced by their astrologers to be unpropitious; and although we had a meeting this morning, and a proposal was made on their part to enter immediately on business;

yet

1742 Fort St George 27th June 1788

Read the following Letter from Gayjam

To the Honble Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.
Governor in Council at Fort St George

Honble Sir

From Gayjam - stating that some Repairs have been made to the Commanding Officers Quarters at Tchapoor & to the depot Barracks at Aska. —

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Herewith we have the honor to transmit to you the return of Stores in this Garrison, and General return of the Troops doing duty in the Tchapoor District for the Month of May.

We have also the pleasure to forward to you a Section of the retaining Walls proposed for the Counterscarp and Covert way of this Garrison, which has been furnished by our Engineer in Compliance with your Secretary's requisition of the 2d of January last.

It having been represented to us that the House formerly appropriated as quarters to the Commanding Officer at Tchapoor, had become from the destructive Ravages of white Ants, combined with the late tempestuous Weather in want of the most immediate repair We for that reason, added to the comparative smallness of the Expence attending it, ordered its execution

1743 Fort St George 27th June 1788

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R.d Munro
George Wynch

Ganjam
15th June 1788

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Governor and Commander in Chief &c &c &c

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yet

N 744

Fort St George 2.d June 1788

yet as they assigned the absence of one of their principal Brahmins as the reason for deferring it till to morrow, we could not with any appearance of candour withhold our assent to the proposal. — It is however with concern I observe, that there seems to be some secret cause for procrastination, which evidently did not exist when we formerly met at this place.

I have the Honor to be,
with great respect &c.
Signed BY Close

Balpilly
22.d June 1788

Read the following Letter from the Register of the Nabob's Debts —

Honble Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.
Governor in Council
Fort St George

From the Register of the Nabob's Debts, enclosing Letter to him from Mr. Kindersley respecting a Bond in the old Consolidation belonging to General Richard Smith.

Honble Sir

I take the liberty to enclose a letter which I have received from Mr. Kindersley the acting attorney of General Richard Smith, requesting, that in signing the discharge upon the Bond held by General Smith, in the Nabob's old Consolidated Debt, he may be permitted to introduce the words mentioned in his Letter, to prevent the discharge upon the Bond, being pleaded in Bar of an action

said

1745

Fort St George 27th June 1788

said to be brought by General Smith against the Honorable Company.

I beg leave to mention, that the accounts have been made up agreeable to your orders, the discharge is drawn out in the Common way, and has only been objected to in this Instance.

For these reasons, do not consider myself at liberty, to admit the deviation proposed by Mr. Kindersley unless I am directed by the Board to comply with his request.

I have the Honor to be, with great Respect

&c. &c.

Fort St George
27th June 1788

Signed A. Montgomery Campbell
Register of the Nabob's Debts

To Archibald Montgomery Campbell Esq.
Register of the Nabob's Consolidated Debts.

Sir,

Upon demanding the amount due to General R. Smith on his old Consolidated Bond No 148 I was given to understand that my receipt and acquittal upon the Bond, in the following words, was a necessary previous measure;

"I do hereby acknowledge to have received from "his" Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic by the Hands of "the Honorable the Governor and Council of Fort St George "the Sum mentioned underneath being in full of the "Balance

1746. Fort St George 27th June 1788

Balance of Principal and Interest due on this Bond, which is hereby declared null and void — Witness my hand.

Fort St George 16th June 1788

Balance of Principal Pagodas

Balance of Interest Pagodas "

I beg leave thro' you to bring to the recollection of the Honorable the Governor that by late accounts from England Genl R. Smith had thought proper to commence a suit against the Honorable Company on the Score of this Bond and I am therefore under the necessity of requesting that I may be allowed in the acquittal required, between the words "void" and "Witness" to insert the following — so far as such declaration shall not be considered or deemed as a Bar to any pretensions of Genl R. Smith in the course of his present suit against the Honorable Company."

The Honorable the Governors Candor will I persuade myself at once suggest to him the necessity General R. Smiths Attorneys are under to guard themselves in this manner from any legal Embarrassments in which they might otherwise be involved.

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

N. E. Kindersley

Act. Atty. on account of Genl. R. Smith

Minute thereon

Agreed to inform Mr. Campbell that the Board do not think proper to authorize his receiving from Mr. Kindersley any acknowledgment upon General Smith's Bond that may deviate from the form prescribed to all other Bond holders.

Mr

1747

Fort St George 27th June 1788

The following Change of Quarters is recommended by the Commander in Chief.

Change of Quarters recommended by the Commander in Chief

The 12th Battalion of native Infantry to be stationed at Ellore the 14th at the Presidency & the 27th at Masulipatam.

The 12th Battalion is to be held in readiness to march immediately to relieve the 14th and will afterwards proceed to Ellore in the room of the 27th.

Ordered that the above be published in General Orders.—

approved

Substance of a Letter from the Rajah of Travancore

Read a Letter from the Rajah of Travancore sentenced in C. C. No. 61 advising of the receipt of Tippoo's Letter & Presents, Stating that Tippoo has mentioned a desire existing on the Rajah's part to form a friendship with him which the Rajah positively denies, and renews his professions of attachment & reliance on the protection of the Honorable Company.

Read the following Letter from Captain Kennaway

at Chicacole

To the Honble Major Genl Sir Arch Campbell K.B.

Governor, &c. &c.

Honble Sir,

From Captain Kennaway arrives at Chicacole expresses concern at the indisposition of the President

I had the pleasure of addressing you on the 11th Instant from Ganjam, and have now the honor to inform you of my arrival at Chicacole—I have been much concerned since my being here, to hear of your indisposition, knowing how extremely unwelcome, both from public & private motives, the news of it will be to Lord Cornwallis—

I beg leave to express my best wishes for your speedy recovery & have the Honor to be, with great Respect,

&c. &c.

Signed John Kennaway

Chicacole
19th June 1788

Read

1748

Fort St George 27th June 1788

Substance of a Letter to the Rajah of Tanjore.

Read a Proposed Letter from the Governor to the Rajah of Tanjore stating the inevitable Consequences of the Conduct he is pursuing with respect to the Company and that notwithstanding his repeated promises no change in the measures of his Government has taken place — observing that his Bills of april and May for 113,000 Pagodas are still unpaid, and that if his Balances are not discharged and the Payments to the Company made regularly in future there will be a necessity of taking immediate measures for securing to the Company what is their due.

approved

The Board approve the proposed Letter, and it is accordingly agreed that it be sent to the Rajah of Tanjore.

Wm Campbell

John Holland

Sa. W. Sarmajor

R Maunsell

1749 Fort St. George ~ June 1788.

June 28. Diary

Received a Letter from the Chief Engineer &c

From the Chief Engineer (entered in M.B. No. 77) enclosing Lieutenant Norris's Estimate for the Alterations to the Granaries at Vellour amounting to Pagodas 824 - Also Estimate respecting the Repairs necessary to the Head & Surgeon's Quarters at Vellore, amounting to Pagodas 341. -

Sent the undermentioned Letters (entered in M.B: 78. 79. 80. 81. 82.)

To Mr. Hugh Vaughan - informing him of his Appointment to the Offices of Paymaster & Storekeeper at Madura. -

To Mr. Hugh Vaughan

To the Commandant at Madura, advising of Mr. Vaughan's Appointment. -

To the Commandant at Madura

To the Hospital Board - their proceedings of the 23d Instant Approved Enclosing Copy of a G: O: issued in Consequence. -

To the Hospital Board

To the Register of the Nabobs Debts - the Board decline authorizing any Acknowledgment upon General Smiths Bond which may differ from that prescribed to all other Bond holders. -

To the Register of the Nabobs Debts

To Ganjam - the Board approve the Execution of the Repairs absolutely necessary to the Commanding Officers Quarters at Ichapoor, and to the Sepoy Barracks at Aska. -

To Ganjam -

Sent

1750.

Fort St. George June 1788.

8/28.

Sent the following Letter to the Resident at Poona

To C. W. Malet Esqr.

Resident at Poonah

Sir,

To the Resident at Poona stating the Situation of affairs on the other Coast, & recommending that he take measures to find out the real Intentions of Tippoo. The Government of Bombay have been written to, to send Intelligence to Tellicherry

Some recent Intelligence from Tellicherry having confirmed what was before apprehended that the Rajah of Cherricka is encouraged and even avowedly supported by Tippoo Sultan, in his Hostilities against the Company's Possessions under that Factory, and as Consequences of a serious Nature may ensue from these Measures, I think it necessary to make you acquainted with the present critical Situation of affairs on that Side of India. Your Knowledge and Experience will point out to you, how far it may be requisite to make this Intelligence the Grounds of your Inquiry, but I flatter myself your Opportunities of Communication with the principal Persons at Poonah will enable you to learn some interesting Intelligence with respect to Tippoo's real Intention, whether he means to confine himself to supporting his Dependants in

Their

28

their encroachments upon the Factory at Tellicherry, or to extend his Schemes to more important Objects of Hostility. At any Rate it is of the utmost Consequence, that I should be early informed of this Princes real Designs.-

I have written by expreſs to the Government of Bombay, recommending it to them to send Succours to Tellicherry with all poſsible Expedition, and I should be glad if you would repeat the same in your Advices to that Government, as the Communication between this and Bombay is more precarious.-

I am with much Esteem.-

Fort St. George
27. June 1788.

&c: &c: &c:
(signed) A. Campbell
" " "

1. Sent the following Letter to the Resident at Poona

C. W. Malet Esquire
Resident at Poona

Sir,

I had the pleasure to write you ye on the 27th Instant, of which the enclosed is a Duplicate.-

To the Resident at Poona
A Report prevailed that the Maratta Vackeel at the Soubah's Court, has returned to Poona with a Letter from the Nizam, said to have come from Sippoo, the purport whereof is to form a Confederacy against the English.-

I have been informed that ye Soorapah Pundit The Maratta Vackeel at Hydrabad has

1752 Fort St. George 1st July 1788

Vr. has returned to Poonah charged with a Letter from the Nizam said to have come from Tippoo Sultaun, the intention of which is, to form a Confederacy with the Marattas and the Nizam against the English.—

As this is a matter of serious importance, every exertion, I am persuaded will be made by you to Ascertain the real purport of that Letter.—

I am with much Esteem

Y.r Y.r

(signed) A. Campbell.—

Fort St. George
1st July 1788.—

At a Consultation Present

John Holland Esq.r
Acting President

Tuesday
the 1st July 1788. James Henry Casamaijor & Robert Maunsell Esq.r—

The Honorable Sir Archibald Campbell K.B. —Absent indisposed.—

Minutes of last Consultation, read and approved.—

Read the following Letter from the Board of Revenue.—

To

1753. Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

To the Hble. Major General
Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.
Governor in Council
Fort St. George

Hble Sir,

Mr. Revell having stated to the Chief, and Council at Masulipatam that Impediments are thrown in his way by the Dutch Factors at Pulicole, in the Collection of the usual Duties in that Neighbourhood, we beg leave to lay before you Extract of his Letter, together with that of the Chief, and Council to whom the subject, and we request that you will issue such Orders in consequence as in your Judgement may appear expedient.—

From the Board of Revenue the Dutch Factory at Pulicole throw Impediments in Mr. Revell's way in the Collection of the usual Inland Duties Extract of a Letter from that Gentlemen to the Chief & Council at Masulipatam & the Opinion of the latter & thereon, an enclosed An Enquiry had been ordered respecting the disputed Piece of Ground in the Vicinity of Gingee

In consequence of a Card from His Highness the Nabob to the Hble the Governor, respecting a piece of Ground in the Vicinity of Gingee disputed by the Inhabitants of the Company's Territories, and those of the Nabob's were directed Mr. Dighton to investigate into the Cause of Complaints, and to report to us thereupon

We

1754

Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

He accordingly requests to see that he applied to the Sumeldar of Gunjur to point out to him the Spot of Ground in Dispute, but having received no Answer, he is unable to Proceed on the Enquiry untill a Person be appointed on the part of the Nabob to give him the necessary Information. &c

We have the honor to be with respect
&c &c

Fort St. George
30th June 1788.

(signed) John Holland
" Edwd Saunders
" David Haliburton
" Geo: Moubray.

Extract of a Letter from the Chief and Council of Masulipatam to the Board of Revenue
Dated 11th June 1788.

W. Revell in his last letter of the 5th Instant, also points out impediments thrown in his way by the Chief and Council of the Dutch Factory of Pulicole, to the Collection of the usual Inam Duties. - His reasoning on this Subject is conformable to our opinion, for we think the sum paid by the Dutch &

for

1754 A

# Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

for Policole, be considered as a Tribute or a Nazer, which latter they contend for, it equally & establishes the Superiority of our Company, from whom their possession is held by such a tenor, and their having made a Prisoner of one of Mr. Revell's Gomastahs, appear to us altogether irregular. We shall write to the Gentleman at Policole on the Subject and in case of their persisting in their present conduct, which & appears to us from the Papers enclosed in & Mr. Revells letter to be an attempt to extend & their priveleges beyond what they enjoyed & when Tripetty Rauze managed the Zemindary, we shall think it our Duty to authorize & Mr. Revell to pursue the same measures as the former used to adopt in similar cases.

A true Extract

(signed) Wm. Balfour Secry.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Revell to the Chief and Council at Masulipatam.

Dated Muglatore 5th June 1788.

The Renter of the Customs in attely and Ausunta, some short time after &

1765

Fort St. George 1st July 1788

my Arrival preferred a Complaint "of impediments having been thrown in his way by the Dutch at "Pallicole in the Collection of established Duties "who before had regularly conducted his business "without interruption" and solicited my interference stating that in default of delay in doing him immediate Justice, the Balance due on his farm would be consequently irrecoverable on the mean time however, the Dutch at Palicole coming to the Knowledge Probably of his Complaint to Me sent in his Gomastah under Charge of the 4 Peons of their Factory with a letter of Complaint Accompanying (No. 2) This extraordinary & procedure on the part of the Dutch to make a prisoner of one of the Officers of Revenue & Defendant on this Zemendary struck me as a Manifest impropriety without considering whether they had cause of Complaint or not; I however thought it best until I should be further satisfied of the impropriety of their Conduct to write the Accompanying (No. 3) as an Answer which I considered Calculated in any Case to give satisfaction to them and

my

1756. Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

my Superiors also, it however made them more
troublesome, and produced an extraordinary Answer
(№ 4) Convinced in my own mind that the Dutch
were striveing at an encrease of power on an
alteration of System, I determined to inform
myself fully on the Subject, before I proceeded
farther, and accordingly Summoned all the
necessary Persons to define the priviledges the
Dutch had heretofore enjoyed &c which is
comprised under their Signature as will appear
by the enclosure (№ 5) with this information
I ordered the Jemeandar to Pallicole himself,
to demand the Duties owing to him, and to
wait himself, on the Dutch Chief to inform
him he had my Orders to Conduct his business,
According to the Old and established Customs,
and to inform me if he sustained any irregularity
but he was given to understand, that the
Dutch had referred the Matter themselves directly
to Madras, and that every thing must remain in
Suspense, (until Answers should be received,) in
the Same state they were in June, as specified in
the certificate, Sufficient time therefore having
elapsed

1765 Fort St. George 1st July 1788

my Arrival preferred a Complaint "of impedement having been thrown in his way by the Dutch at "Pulliecole in the Collection of established Duties "who before had regularly conducted his business "without interruption" and solicited my interposition stating that in default of delay in doing him immediate Justice, the Balance due on his farm would be consequently irrecoverable in the mean time however, the Dutch at Paliecole coming to the Knowledge Probably of his Complaint to Me sent in his Gomastah under Charge of Peons of their Factory with a letter of Complaint Accompanying (No. 2) This extraordinary procedure on the part of the Dutch to make a prisoner of one of the Officers of Revenue & Dependant on this Zemendary struck me as a Manifest impropriety without considering whether they had cause of Complaint or not; I however thought it best until I should be further Satisfied of the impropriety of their Conduct to write the Accompanying (No. 3) as an Answer which I considered Calculated in any Case to give satisfaction to them and my

Fort St. George 1.st July 1788.

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necessary Persons to define the priviledges the
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According to the Old and established Customs,
and to inform me if he sustained any irregularity
but he was given to understand, that the ||
Dutch had referred the Matter themselves directly
to Madras, and that every thing must remain in
Suspense, (until Answers should be received,) in
the Same state they were in June, as specified in
the certificate, sufficient time therefore having

elapsed

1757. Fort St. George 1st July 1788.—

elapsed and no redress obtained, I beg to Submit the foregoing to your Consideration and to request your speedy interference, begging Permission at the same time to submit to your judgement

1st Whether it may not be justifiable in case of any further infringement on the established Customs to stop the Supplies of their weekly market from going into Pallicole from the Zemindary of Mueglatore and 2dly whether the Dutch paying a Quit rent to our Government, may not be considered as totally confined to the Walls of their own Factory for the exercise of any Jurisdiction; The black Inhabitants not immediately in the Service of their Factory, in such light, being certainly British subjects or subjects of the Zemindary they live in, at any rate not subjects of the Dutch.—

A true Extract

(signed) Wm Balfour
Secy

Ordered to lie on the Table until further Advices are received from Manulipatam.—

Minute on the above Letter.—

1758. Fort St. George 1st July 1788.—

Read the Letter from the Nabob (entered in Country Correspondence No 60) relative to the Calastry Rajah,— upon which Mr. Maunsell delivers in the following Minute.—

Letter from the Nabob respecting the Calastry Rajah read.

Mr. Maunsell's Minute respecting the Calastry Rajah — is still of opinion that there is not sufficient ground for the Measure of sending Troops against him.—

In Consultation 16th May last it was resolved, by a Majority of the Board, to comply with the Nabobs Requisition for Troops to proceed against the Rajah of Calastry, to which Resolution I entered a Dissent at the next Meeting (20th May) a few days afterwards the President proposed that certain Queries should be put to the Nabob in further Elucidation of the Subject.— and as I understand that the Detachment has but just marched I conclude it was deferred until the Nabob should reply, which he has now done to the Letter abovementioned.—

It is necessary to say a few Words on this Subject though I am not yet prepared to comment fully on the Papers before us— I shall at present only observe that the Nabob's Letter to the President and the Papers accompanying it appear to me calculated to perplex and mislead rather

Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

rather than to give the explicit Information necessary.- I have strong Reason to believe that the Translation he has given of the Rajah's Agreement or obligation to pay a Nazer of 5,000 Pagodas to the Circar is not a just One, and as the Nabob, it appears, has shewn to the President the Original Mud=chulkas, he cannot consistently object to the producing the original Agreement for the 5,000 Pagodas.- It will be very satisfactory to me to a & believe it will be found to corroborate a that part of the Information I submitted to the Board some time since, which states a that the Nazer was to be paid in 4 years - and, if so, what can be more unjust than to make New Exactions upon the Rajah while he a continues punctual in fulfilling an a Agreement whose Period for Completion is not yet expired.- I have it from good a Authority that the Rajah never paid more than 5000 Pagodas P Annum for Sheveramporu and 5000 Pagodas P Annum for the Pollams

until

1760 Fort St. George 1st July 1788

until the year 1786, when he entered into an Agreement to pay a Nazer of 50,000 Pagodas in & four Years by Instalments of 12,500 Pagodas & ℘ Annum — I assert, from the same Authority, that the Rajah has paid after the rate of 22,500 Pag.s ℘ Annum ever since the Agreement was made for the Nazer of 50,000 Pagodas, and no & more — and, therefore, I cannot bring myself to believe the Calestry Rajah consented to pay 72,500 Pagodas ℘ Annum as required by the Nabob — If it likely in such Case that His Highness would have brought forward his Complaint in the manner he has done? — would he not rather have exhibited the specific Charge against the Rajah that he had entered into the Agreement and & instead of fulfilling it, had paid only 22,500 Pag.s ℘ Annum, not one third the Amount? — would not such Complaint have been made at an earlier Period than the present — and would not the Nabob naturally have & produced the Agreement in Support of his Requisition for Troops to proceed against

the

1761. Fort St. George 1st July 1788 –

the Rajah? – it is plain that no Agreement for paying 72,500 Pag. ℔ Annum ever existed – the case appears simply to be this – the ℔ Rajah had never paid more than 10,000 Pag. ℔ Annum until between 2 or 3 Years ago, when the Nabob obtained from him an Agreement to pay a Nazer of 50,000 Pag. in four Years by equal annual Instalments – the Rajah has hitherto punctually fulfilled this Engage=ment besides discharging regularly his accustomed Payment of 10,000 Pagodas ℔ Annum for & Seetarampoor and the Pollams; notwithstanding which the Nabob makes new Demands & before the 4th Years are expired. – Under such Circumstances to send Troops against the Rajah to force him either to comply with the Nabobs exorbitant Demands, or to & drive him and his adherents, at the Expence of Blood, from the Zemindary, reflects in my Opinion the highest Descredit on our Government

The Company ought and by Treaty is engaged to assist the Nabob with Troops in cases of

1762. Fort St. George 1st July 1788

of Necessity - but that necessity should be obvious
and the Justice of the Nabobs Claims clearly
ascertained before any Operations are undertaken
- This can only be done by making the Rajah
acquainted with the Charges brought forward
against him and giveing him an Opportunity
of explaineing his Conduct - The Nature of the
Nabobs Claims would then appear and our
Measures should be guided in support of
Justice whether it favor the Nabob or the
Rajah -

I shall conclude for the present
by observing that far from being satisfied
with the Nabobs Explanation, I am more
than ever confirmed in my Ideas of the Injustice
of sending Troops against the Calastry Rajah -

Fort St. George
1st July 1788

(signed) Rt. Maunsell

Upon perusing the Papers now
read from the Nabob in Reply to the Queries
Submitted to him on Account of his Claims
upon the Calastry Rajah, Mr. Casamaijor
recurs to the Sentiments delivered by him
on the 16 May last, & further gives it as his
Opinion

Mr. Casamaijor recurs to his Sentiments delivered in Council on the 16 May -

thinks the Nabob has right to demand an Arrear of Rent

1763. Fort S.t George 1.st July 1788

Opinion that the Nabob has a right to demand an encrease of Rent, as the Lands in question were not held by a Zemendary Tenure.—

Memorandum for Cons.n 2 July 1.st 1788

Mr. Holland is of Opinion that the Letter from His Highness the Nabob now read in Reply to one from the Governor furnishes considerable information Regarding the nature of the Dependence of the Calastry Rajah on the Carnatic, and the conditions of the Lease granted to him of Sedarampoor &c.a His Highness has thereinto satisfy the Doubts that might be entertained of his Right to resume the Lease of those Countries Reply'd very minutely to the Several Queries put to him by Government & The different Pretensions of his Highness and the Rajah appear however involved in so much uncertainty that it may be more advisable to consider the Subject from such further Documents as may hereafter be brought forward.—

Mr. Holland is of Opinion, that such Information has been obtained by the Nabob's Letter & Enclosures as before the Board; but thinks it more advisable that the Subject should be considered from such further Documents as may hereafter appear

The

1764 Fort St. George 1st July 1788

The Acting President lays before the Board a Minute sent to him by Sir Archibald Campbell, in his Character of Commander in Chief - accompanied by a proposed General Order. -

The Acting President lays before the Board a Minute of the Commander in Chief respecting the Recruiting the European non Commissioned & Privates on the Coast & the Manner of subsisting such of them as do not re-enlist until opportunities be offered of conveying them to Europe. —

## Minute of the Commander in Chief

On considering the means by which the European non Commissioned and Privates in the Company's Service are recruited on the Coast, exclusive of the numbers received annually from England who are enlisted to serve for Five years from the time of their Arrival in this Country; and also the Manner of subsisting such of them, as do not reenlist until Opportunities offer of conveying them to Europe, I am of Opinion that an alteration may be adopted with advantage to the Service in both cases. -

The present System of Recruiting European Soldiers on the Coast is by a Bounty

1763.

Fort S.t George 1.st July 1788

Opinion that the Nabob has right to demand an encrease of Rent, as the Lands in question were not held by a Zemendary Tenure.

Memorandum for Cons.n 2 July 1788

Mr. Holland is of Opinion that the Letter from His Highness the Nabob now read in Reply to one from this Board requiring information regarding the nature of the Dependence of the Calastry Rajah on the Carnatic, and the conditions of the Lease granted to him of Sheravampoor &c. — His Highness has thereinto added by the Double that he might be entertained of his Right to resume the Lease of those Countries Peshcush'd very reasonably to the Several Purposes put to him by Government. The different pretensions of this Highness and the Rajah appear however involved in so much uncertainty that it may be more advisable to consider the Subject from such further Documents as may hereafter be brought forward. —

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1764 Fort St. George 1st July 1788

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The present System of Recruiting European Soldiers on the Coast is by a Bounty

1765

# Fort St. George 1st July 1788.—

Bounty Money of Twenty Five Pagodas for Five years—or of Five Pagodas for Three Years to each man who reinlists.—

The Men, who do not reenlist, are subsisted on the pay of the ranks they respectively held at the expiration of their contracted term of Service, until a passage to Europe is provided for them.—

As there is not One in Five hundred who desires to engage for Three Years for a Bounty of Five Pagodas it follows that each Man who is recruited in India costs the Company Twenty Five Pagodas; and it is equally certain, from the high estimation in which European Soldiers / Subjects of Britain / are justly held in this Country, that it becomes politic to engage every man of this description who appears fit for field duty — In fact, then, our Europeans who chuse to continue in the Service, and who have not been previously transfered to the Invalid or pension Establishment are retained at the Bounty Money estimated for Five Years Service, although it is certain that not above One in Three or, at Most, one in Four are to be found on an Average

fit

1766. Fort St. George 1st July 1788.—

fit for Field duty for Five Years; such are the Casualties of the Service by Death or Desertion; and the necessity of Subsisting as Invalids or Pensioners the wounded Men, and those of exhausted constitutions.—

The alteration proposed in the Recruiting System is, That no man shall be entertained on the Coast for any longer or less period of time than Three years, and that the Bounty Money to each Man for Three Years shall be Fifteen Pagodas.—

This I imagine, will establish a Medium that will be acceptable to the Soldier, & and beneficial to the public.—

The Soldier can have no cause to complain, as the terms now proposed are in point of pecuniary advantage and on fair comparison, the Same as before—On the contrary he will naturally be pleased with an Alteration that promises to lessen the Period of time for which he considers himself compelled to serve at all hazards and in all Situations.—

But although this idea will, in the first instance, naturally suggest itself to the soldier, there can be little cause to apprehend

on

on the part of the publick, that limiting the time for which he engages to serve Will retard the Recruiting service, or be the means of carrying to Europe those who would otherways stay in the Country- for such is the attachment of the Company's European Soldiers to the Country and Service that a very small proportion of them desire to return home after the expiration of their first contracted term of Five Years.-

By the proposed alteration in the recruiting System, the publick will, with great certainty than at present obtain the Service of the Soldier for a Period of time equal to the Bounty Money paid - exclusive of which the annual disbursements of Cash for the Recruiting service will be decreased in the proportion of Two Fifths- Thus for example; if 400 Men are to be rienlisted this Year the Disbursement will be Pagodas 10,000 on the present System; Where as it will Amount to no more than Pagodas 6,000 under the proposed Alteration, and Thus, on the average computation of casualties by Death Desertion - Invaliding &

Paid

and pensioning the Annual saving may be clearly ascertained. At all events, were it possible to suppose that every European Soldier enlisted in India on the present System, continued fit for effective duty during a period of Time equal to the Bounty Money paid, still the Company will not incur additional expence by the proposed Alteration, as a Bounty of 15 Pagodas for three Years is precisely in the same proportion with 25 Pagodas for Five Years.

In regard to the mode of subsisting the Non Commissioned and Private Europeans, who decline to reinlist for a certain period of time, Many inconveniencies and due advantages will be found to arise under the present System the most Material are.

1st. The Expence of paying the Non Commissioned according to the Rank they held and the Corps to which they belonged at the expiration of their contracted term of Service.

2d. The Detriment to the discipline of a Corps by not filling up the vacancies of those non Commissioned Officers for a considerable time such vacancies being generally kept open under the Opinion, that the Men will ultimately reinlist in preference to going home.

3d

1769 Fort St. George 1st July 1788

Pd
3: The unsoldierly habits frequently acquired by the men; between the expiration of their contracted term of service and the period of reinlistment, as they generally repair to the Presidency, wherever it is not practicable, at all times to have a sufficient number of Commissioned and non Commissioned Officers to take Charge of them &c

For the above reasons it becomes necessary to pass regulations for the Management of the European Soldiers after their contracted period of service has expired, for the mode of subsisting them; and for recruiting them, as a Guide to the public Offices, and the Commanding Officers of Corps &c

1st July 1788

(signed) A: Campbell

The Honble The Governor in Council

proposed General Order on the above Subject

having taken under consideration the present System of Recruiting European Soldiers for the Company's Service on the Coast, and the mode of subsisting those who desire to go to Europe at the expiration of their Contracted term of Service,

D

1770 Fort St. George 1st July 1788 –

is pleased to pass the following regulations as standing Orders of the Service on and from the 1st day of August Next

1st That no European shall be enlisted or reinlisted for a longer or Shorter period of time than three Years, and that the Bounty Money shall be Fifteen Pagodas to each Man, this being at the same rate as Seventy Five Pagodas for Five Years. –

2d That every European non Commissioned Officer, Drummer Fifer and private Soldier whose contracted term of Service is expired shall be allowed one Month to determine, whether he shall reinlist or go home. –

3d That the period of One Month so allowed shall be computed from the last day of the Month in which the contracted period of service expires – for example, the Man whose time is out in May shall be allowed to the 4th of July to Determine. –

4th That for the period of one Month, as above discribed, the said Non Commissioned Drummers, Fifers and Privates shall be paid According to the rank they held and the Corps

to

1711. Fort S.t George 1.st July 1788

to which they belonged at the time their contracted
term of Service with the Company expired. —

5.th That after the period of one Month, as
above discribed, the Men who determine to go
home, whether non Commissioned Officers Drummers
Fifers or Privates, shall be subsisted at the
rate of Two Pagodas and a half p.r Month for
each Man untill an Opportunity Offers of
proveding a passage for them to Europe. —

6.th That the Men, who determine to go
home shall be returned and drawn for under the
head of "Discharged Men" and that their discharges
shall be made out Accordingly, and Kept in the
Town Major's Office untill they embark for Europe
agreably to the usage of the service. —

7.th That the "Discharged Men" shall be
Quartered, and do duty either at the Presidency or in
the Garrison of Chingleput, untill a passage to Europe
is provided for them. —

8.th That the vacancies of non Commissioned
Officers whose contracted period of service is expired
shall be Kept open for them to the date allowed to
determine whether to reinlist or go home, but that,
after that date, if the said non Commissioned shall

1772 Fort S. George 1st July 1788

shall not be present with the Companies, and reenlisted
the Vacancies are to be filled up and the non Commissioned
struck off the strength. Drummers, Fifers and Privates
are in like manner to be continued on the Returns
of Corps, but to be struck off if not present with
their respective Companies, and reenlisted within
the space of time allowed to Determine.—

9th That the rate of Bounty Money to any
Man who determines to go home and afterward
desires to reenlist in the Company's Service shall
be in the Option of the recruiting Officer according
to the good Character or Appearance of the Recruit;
but that the said Bounty shall not exceed Fifteen
Pagodas nor the term contracted for be more or less
than three Years.—

10th That as many of the European Soldiers whose
contracted term of Service is expired obtain leave of
absence to the Presidency, to solicit their discharge
having previously declared in their warning Certificate,
as a cause for obtaining such leave, that they are un-
willing to reenlist; Ordered, therefore That travelling
Batta be not allowed for any non Commissioned
Officer, Drummer, Fifer, or private who shall reenlist
after declaring in the warning certificate that he is
"Unwilling" or if Batta in such cases shall have

been

1773 Fort St. George 1st July 1788

been paid that the Amount thereof shall be deducted from the Bounty to be received, and especially noted, for this purpose, in the Bounty Sheets as a Guide to the Pay Offices.—

The Board approve the ideas & recommendations of the Commander in Chief & Council respecting the recruiting the European Non Commissioned & Privates on the Coast of Choromandel, and the manner of subsisting such of them, as do not reinlist until Opportunities be offered of Conveying them to Europe.—

approved.—

Resolved that the proposed General Order be published, and that Copy of it be sent to the Military Board for inserting in the New Book of Regulations.—

The General Order to be published

Read the following Letter from Masulipatam.—

To the Honble. Major General Sir Archibald Campbell K.B. Governor in Council at Fort St. George

Hble Sir & Sirs.—

From Masulipatam 31st Jany in which he Incurs into the Company's Investment of Pergamputam, and Corges of Peple belonging to the Company. Steps taken in Consequence.

The Measures lately pursued by Sirs Jany the present Fougdar of the Guntoor & Cicar

1774 Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

Circar, on Account of the Soubah, being such as have already in some degree, and may eventually in a still greater one, affect the Peace of the Company's Possessions in these Parts, & consequently their Revenue, we think it necessary to address You on this Subject, in hopes that by timely precautions so great an evil may be prevented.

Your Honor &c. are already in knowledge, that Seef Jung having moved with a considerable Force, (consisting of both Horse & Foot, with some Artillery) from the Commamet Circar into that of Guntoor, made an attack in the Month of November last, upon the Fort of Chintapillee, belonging to Vassereddy Vencatadry Naidoo, who is also Zemindar of the Nundegamah District belonging to the Company. Having accommodated matters with this Man, he made use of his Assistance against other Zemindars of the Guntoor Circar, and two of the Mauneekrow Family, the former Named Jumganah Zemindar of Raypellee and the other Trepettyrow Zemindar of Rachoor, have lately (at the instance as it is said of Vencatadry Naidoo with whom they had a dispute) been expelled from their respective Districts, and the

Fort

1775. Fort S.t George 1.st July 1788

Fort of Rachoor, where they made their last Stand,
taken about twenty Days ago. Both Lungana &
Tupettyrow made their escape, and after
concealing themselves for two or three Days
only in the Jungles Near Nigampatam, the
they Separated from each other, Lunganah
having gone to the Southward, and Tupettyrow,
Crossing the River Kistnah, was in the
District of Mungalatore, by intelligence Received
from M.r Revell on the 10.th Instant from
whence he proceeded on the Morning of the
11.th towards Sotepellee, to which place he had
sent his Family some time before. M.r
Revell also heard from Report, that it was the
intention of these two Zemindars to excite
Disturbances at the same time, both in the
Southern & Northern parts of the Guntoor Circar,
a Circumstance highly probable, from the known
disposition of Zemindars of the Velmah Cast:
and if this should happen, it is also probable,
that Tupettyrow's designs might be against
Venkatadry Naidoo Zemindary of Nundegamah,
although within the Company's District. As Tupettyrow

Do

1776 Fort St. George 1st July 1788—

Did not apply for Protection, it would appear
that his view in coming into this District,
was not merely to obtain an Asylum, and might
be to Collect Peons of his own Tribe, for the ye
purpose above mentioned, for which reason we
thought it necessary to take immediate Means
to prevent his designs, if they should be such,
from having effect; & have accordingly written
Letters to Mr. Revell, as well as to the Officer ye
Commanding at Rajahmundry, which is the ye
Military Station nearest to Colipelle, and to
the officer Commanding at Condapelle, as being
the nearest to Nundegamah, directing them if
practicable to Secure the Person of Tupettyrow,
& Send him to this Place.—

The Measures thus taken for ye
preventing Tupettyrow from raising any ye
disturbance, Might be Supposed to accord ye
with Sir Jung's own wishes; and that if
any cause of Complaint had been given him,
by Persons residing under the Company's ye
Government, he would have Represented it,
but his conduct has been evidently different,
as well appear by the enclosed Copy of a letter
from

1777 Fort St. George 1st July 1788

from Mr. Scott Manager of the Southern & Devision of the Havelly, Representing that Sief Sung had sent a Body of Troops to the Village of Negampatam from whence on the Morning of the 19th they carried away the Sircar Mezundar & Desponde, together with attend Person who belongs to this place — & This Step has been taken by him without Complaint, intimation, or even provocation whatever Know of; and if passed over without Notice, might be productive of worse consequence, the Coop being most on the Ground, exposed to be plundered or destroyed, without much difficulty. We Know from experience, that it is in vain to expect Sief Sung would listen to any reasonable Propositions, unless he were led to think that they would be enforced; & with a view therefore of cutting off all hopes of his gaining his Ends, by appearing to & temporize, a letter has been written to him of which the enclosure N.o 2 is a Translation, insisting in the most positive terms on his immediately releasing the Persons whom he has seized &

&

1788. Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

It will appear by referring to the Correspondence that passed with Mr. Richard Johnson Resident at the Court of Hydrabad, in the Year 1785, that the actions of Seif Joung cannot with any degree of propriety be attributed to the effect of orders he may have received from his Highness the Soubah; but entirely the effect of his own caprice, and that there is no probability of any Redress being Obtained, if application for it were to be made to the Court of Hydrabad, owing to the little Obedience shown to the Soubah's Orders by his Servants invested with such degree of Power, an instance of which we have already had in Regard to Seif Joung in particular, who having in the Year 1785, without Authority, brought a Military force into this District, he did not immediately withdraw it, when ordered by the Soubah to do so, nor until he must have been sensible of the preparations making to compel him to retire. If his conduct in the present instance, should

Tender

1779 Fort St. George 1st July 1788

render it Necessary to have Recourse to Military
Force, we are of Opinion it should be such a
force, as would at Once Reduce him; as the
irregular Scors & Banditti he might
otherwise have it on his Power to draw together,
might plunder the peaceful Inhabitants &
destroy the Crop & Villages. We conceive
however, that previous to a decisive Measure
of this Kind being adopted, it would be proper
to advertize his Highness the Soubah of
the repeated insults that have been offered
by Seif Jung to the Company's Possessions
in which it is supposed he neither has
his Countenance or authority, and the
Necessity Government will be under of
making Reprisals, unless a different mode
of conduct is pursued. A letter to this effect
will accordingly be written to the Soubah
by the Chief, when Seif Jung's Answer
shall have been received, unless a compliance
on his part with what has been required
should render it unnecessary. —

By

1780

# Fort St. George 1st July 1788.—

By the information Mr. Revell has obtained, it appears that the Force Under & Seef Jung's immediate Command amounts to about 5000 Men, Assisted by about 2,000 Peons belonging to Vencatadry Naidoo, and by Mr. Scott's information, Seef Jung's Force, now at Rachoor, consists of about 1,000 Horse, 2,000 Sepoys, 1,000 Peons, 7 Elephants 50 Camels, 6 Guns, & 9 Tumbrils; which & considering the badness of their descipline, & Need not we think be considered very formidable, tho' sufficient to plunder the Nizampatam District in the course of a few Days.—

Having frequently had occasion to represent the Conduct of Vassereddy Vencatadry Naidoo, particularly in a letter to the Board of Revenue Dated 24th January last, to which Department as a Zemindar of the Company's it more properly belongs, we do not think it necessary to enter upon a recapitulation of the Subject in this Place.—

Since the foregoing part of this letter was written, we have received information

from

1779 Fort St. George 1st July 1788

render it Necessary to have Recourse to Military
Force, we are of Opinion it should be such a
force, as would at once Reduce him; as the
irregular Troops & Banditti he might
otherwise have it on his Power to draw together,
might plunder the peaceful Inhabitants &
destroy the Crops & Villages. We conceive
however, that previous to a decisive Measure
of this Kind being adopted, it would be proper
to advertize this Highness the Soubah of
the repeated insults that have been offered
by Seif Saeng to the Company's Possessions
in which it is supposed he neither has
his Countenance or authority, and the
Necessity Government will be under of
making Reprisals, unless a different mode
of conduct is pursued. A letter to this effect
will accordingly be written to the Soubah
by the Chief, when Seif Saeng's Answer
shall have been received, unless accomplices
on his part with what has been required
should render it unnecessary. —— Bf

1780 Fort St. George 1st July 1788.—

By the information M.r Revell has obtained, it appears that the Forces under Seif Jungs immediate Command amount to about 5000 Men, assisted by about 2,000 Peons belonging to Venkataddy Naidoo, and by M.r Scott's information, Seif Jungs Force, now at Rachoor, consists of about 1,000 Horse, 2,000 Sepoys, 1,000 Peons, 7 Elephants 50 Camels, 6 Guns, & 9 Tumbrils; which tho' considering the badness of their descipline, & need not even think be considered very formidable, tho' sufficient to plunder the Nizampatam District in the course of a few Days.—

Having frequently had occasion to represent the Conduct of Vasoredy Venkataddy Naidoo, particularly in a Letter to the Board of Revenue Dated 24th January last, to which Department as a Zemendar of the Company's it more properly belongs, we do not think it necessary to enter upon a Recapitulation of the Subject in this Place.—

Since the foregoing part of this Letter was written, we have received information from

1781.

Fort St. George 1st July 1788

from Captain Moat Commanding at Rajah=
mundry, of his having detached a Company of
Sepoys, under the Command of an European
Officer, who has surrounded the House in
which Tripettyroo & his Family now are. &
This circumstance has occasioned a considerable
alarm, owing to our intentions having been
Misunderstood, which was only to have
prevented Tripettyroo from having it
in his Power to Collect Peons for the purpose
of creating troubles in the Country; but as
our Chief will write to Tripettyroo in order
to calm his Apprehensions for the safety
of his family, and endeavour to prevail on
him to reside at this Place, while he
remains in the District, we do not appre-
hend any disagreeable consequences. We
also understand from Capt.n Moat & his
communication, as well as intelligence
received thro' other Channels, that
Vizeram Pauze has promised protection
to Tripettyroo, and that some of his
Sepoys are actually now with him;

in

1782. Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

in the Village of Cotapelley, which tho' in this
District belongs to Vegia Ram Rauze, which cir-
cumstance Seems to account for his having
made no application to us on his coming into
this District. The inconveniences which
this Chiefship has often experienced, owing
to Persons on whom the Company had
demands finding an Asylum in the Soubah's
Country; induced us as will appear by Former
communications to Signify that no Protection
would be given in the Company's Country, to
Person on whom his Highness had claims;
but the Conduct of Vegiaram Rauze, in having
by his own Authority, held out Protection to
Tripettyroo, is diametrically Opposite to
whatwe have so long been endeavouring to
establish with the Soubah, for the Mutual
advantage of both Governments, and will,
we conceive, appear highly Reprehensible
to Your Honor &c. as any Zemendar may
otherwise take upon himself to act contrary
to the Established Principles of the Government
he lives under, and in the Present instance

4

1783

Fort St George 1st July 1788 –

it may involve us in a troublesome dispute with Sief Jung, who without considering the source of the provocation, may be induced to make it a pretence for plundering the Company's Country, or carrying away the Inhabitants. –

We have also received information that the last mentioned of the three Persons who were carried away from Nizampatam was soon afterwards released, as not being of any consequence to Sief Jung, but the Muzmadar and Despondea are still detained in his Camp. –

We have the honor to be very respectfully &c. &c.

Masulipatam 23 June 1788 –

(signed) Anth Sadleir
" J. F. Codges. –
" Wm Dobbyn. –

To Anthony Sadleir Esqr
Chief &c. Council of Masulipatam

Gentlemen,

I think it necessary to inform you, that I have this moment received information from

1784 Fort St. George 1st July 1788.–

from my Gomastah at Baupettah, of Seif Jung's having sent a party of his Troops consisting of about 500 Horse and 300 Foot, to the Village of Nizampatam, where in the Morning of the 19th Instant, they seized Royapah Muzmadar, & Veeranah Dispondeah, of that District, as well as another person named Veneatanarsoo, who is a Relation of Royapat's and carried ye them from thence to Rachoor in the Guntoor Circar.–

I have the honor of enclosing a translation of the letter which I have received, and as the Crop is now measuring, and consequently very much exposed to be plundered, request your interference, in the manner that you may think most proper, for procuring the release of these People, as well as to prevent the Crop being destroyed.–

In consequence of the troubles that I heard prevailed in the Guntoor Circar, I wrote to my Gomastah in the beginning of the present Month, to publish throughout the District of Nizampatam, that neither the Persons nor

property

1785. Fort St. George 1st July 1788

property of People belonging to the Guntoor Circar, on whom Seif Sung had any claim, it would be received or protected. This I did with a view of preventing his having any pretence for sending Armed People into the Company's Country under my Management, and I am sorry it has not had the effect that I expected from it

I have the honor to be very respectfully
&c &c
(signed) A. Scott

Masulipatam
20th June 1788.

A true Copy
A. Scott

Letter from Sashachellum Naik
Dated 19th June Rec'd 20th.

Seif Sung Fouzdar of the Guntoor Circar, having encamped near the Fort of Rachoor these 20 Days, and sent for Sooranarayn Mullaroo by a Letter to him three days before, and after it spoke to Mullaroo, he has detached 500 Horse and 300 Armed Foot to Nigampatam at the break of this day, and seized and conducted Poolequedda Veeranah Mugmodar Royapah, and Badada Vencatasnarsoo, to the place where

Seif

1786.

# Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

Sief Jung encamped - The People sent by Sief Jung having alledged, that they have carried the above Persons away to Sief Jung by reason of Manecarowoor's Hemastahs and the Guntoor Circars Inhabitants staying in this place - Jungunnah had entered in Paralee Wood, and from thence proceeded to the Southward on the same day, Trepettyrow also proceeded to Eastward by crossing over Cottapollam & River - Some of the Inhabitants belonging to the Guntoor Circar having entered this & Distrect, I positively told them to depart & from hence immediately, who in reply told me that they will do so, but I believe I must desperse them by the Company's Sepoys forcibly, otherwise they will never quit this place.

I believe some Effects belonging to Manecarow were in Veeranah's House, and only wrote you this for your information.

A true Copy of the Translation

(Signed) Andrew Scott

A true Copy
Andw Scott Secry.

To

1787 –

Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

21st June 1788. –

To Sief Jung

I have received information from the Company's Manager of the Nizampatam District of your having sent a Party of Troops consisting of Horse & Foot into the Company's Village of Nizampatam, and carried away & from thence three persons named Muzmadar Rayapoh Pooliguddas Veeranah, and Badeda Vencata-marsoo, the two former of whom are Servants of the Cercar. If any of these persons had given you cause of Offence, You should have complained to me, when proper Notice would have been taken of it, instead of which you have acted diametrically opposite to the & friendship subsisting between the Honble Company and His Highness the Soubah, by committing an outrage which is not to be borne, I expect therefore that You will immediately on receipt of this letter, release the three persons whose names &

are

Enp

1788 Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

are above mentioned, together with any other persons or property you may have caused to be carried away in this unjustifiable manner

The Crop being now much exposed to danger of being plundered, or by the Inhabitants driven away, by which the Company & the Country would sustain very great loss, it is necessary for me to warn you that in case such a circumstance were to happen through your means, that it will certainly not be tamely suffered, but that reprisals will be made, for which You will render yourself responsible to your Master his Highness the Soubah, whose person you cannot be considered to represent, while you act more like a common Plunderer at the head of a Banditti. The respect I have for His Highness will not suffer me for a moment to believe that he has either Authorized or countenanced You in acts tending to cause a breach of that friendship which has been of so long continuance, or that he would consider any means that might be adopted to punish & put a stop to the insolence of your conduct, as in any respect hostile to his person

1791

# Fort St. George 1st July 1788

molestation frequently offered by the Mutlewar Rajah to the pilgrims who frequented the Pagoda found it convenient to grant him in Garah the Village of Paudy, the cultivated lands of Cotoor, and the customs of the marking choultry at the inadequate yearly rent of 120 Pagodas. on which terms he found means to continue his acquisition by well timed civilities to the successive renters until the year 1736 when Sereenowas Achave being appointed Aumil, and finding those lands and customs rented without the authority of his Sercar resumed them, but was shortly after bribed by a grant in perpetuity of a village in the Mutlewar country for his own use, to return them on the former terms. Cundeam Sereenowas Row appears shortly afterwards to have rented Tripity, and to have confined Sereenowas Acharee the late renter in fetters on the hill, under charge of the Mutlewar who for this and other services was indulged by the said Row with the village of Coater Mungul and some other customs at a trifling rent — this

Fussulee 1145.

(1)

event

1792 Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

Fussilee 1156. event took place in the year 1747.

Sereenowas Acharee succeeded again

Fussilee 1158. to the Rentership in the Year 1749, and immediately resumed the villages of Paudy and Coater Mungal the customs of the marking Choultry &c. and entered the receipts of the same on the Sircar's books the succeeding year: But being afterward bribed by a considerable Nazer, and 100 Pagodas a year # regularly paid in lieu of the village formerly # ceded to him by the Mutlewar; he restored the villages choultry &c. on the former terms; but finding it necessary at any price to secure a retreat from the Authority of the Sircar who from his various and repeated misconduct were desirous of apprehending him; No receipts of rent under these heads appear to have been entered on the books of the Sircar since that period: but as the transaction in all its stages was conducted by the different renters without the Knowledge or Authority of the Sircar, it was not till #

Fussilee 1195. Acharies imprisonment in 1786, that the #

circumstance

1793

# Fort St. George 1st July 1788

circumstances were made Known when his Highness the Nabob gave immediate orders for the resumption of the villages customs &c. and they were accordingly resumed while the Mutlewar Rajah was in actual possession of this Zemindary

It having been agreed at our instance that it was necessary first to ascertain facts and that the grounds and validity of each party's pretensions would then in course become the objects of discussion: Tippoo Sultaun's Commissioners as claimants commenced their chain of evidence with the examination of Neat Chillum formerly the Mutlewar's Dewan His testemony went to prove that the villages and customs in question were granted in Jaghire to the Mutlewar by the Nabob Saadut Ullah Khan and that he had repeatedly seen the sunned which he believed to be in possession of the Rajah where ever he resided, but on cross examination was reduced to avow, that he had no Knowledge

whatever

Fort St George 1st July 1788

whatever of Persian, the language in which it
confessedly was written. being asked on what #
ouasion, or from what motive the Jaghire was
given he replied, out of favor. — He earnestly #
desired that Kooriadjh Papiadjh formerly employd
as Tahsildar of these collections and now #
resident in the village of Pandy, who would #
support every particular of his evidence might
be sent for, assurances were of course given that
he should if possible be produced. —

Row. Nutal Chinnapah. formerly
Mutteridday in the Mutkewari's service generally
coincided with the last evidence; said he had
seen the Summud, but acknowledged he did #
not understand the language in which it #
was written. Being led from this subject, #
and again questioned regarding the Summud, said
he had seen three of them from the succesive #
Nabobs Saadut Ullah Khan, Sewarud Deen
Khan, and Walah Jah Bahadar, and after #
some cross examination, being asked how #

many

Fort St. George 1st July 1788

many summons he had seen, said he did not ℔
exactly know, there was a large bundle of them.—

A long string of subsequent evidence
proved nothing more than that they had understood
the whole to be a Jaghire, and one of them alledged
that the Mutthawar had for some time avacked
with the Nabob Walajah Bahauder at Arcot,
a place where his Highness never fixed his residence

The Evidence on our part commenced
with the hereditary Conicopolies of Chitpety who ℔
produced the records of one hundred and fifty years ℔
back, which were submitted to public inspection;
and the other party were repeatedly requested to ℔
satisfy themselves regarding the facts and dates
extracted from them.—

The principal persons whose names ℔
are affixed to the enclosed document (No 1) were
then successively called, and after the most perplexing
cross examination did not deviate in the most ℔
trifling particular from the state of facts above
related.—

Kooradjee

1796 Fort St. George 1st July 1788.—

Hoonadjh Papradjh the person whose testemony they had so earnestly required, by the most critical coincidence of event, happily arrived at this instant, and so minutely does he accord in every essential point with what we had already established that I have thought it necessary to enclose (N 2). a literal translation of his evidence, as minuted and publicly read by to the parties, to which I beg your particular attention.—

The examination of evidence being closed in the course of four successive meetings They entered with considerable confidence into a discussion of the grounds of their claim, resting the whole on two points — The Authority of the pretended Summud, and— The right acquired by length of possession.—

The former was combated on the ground of their own evidence, so incongruous and ludicrous in itself, that excepting a few good humoured shots at the bundle of summuds We could do little more

Fort St. George 1st. May 1788

more than submit to their serious reflexion #
what degree of credit would be annexed to it even
in the rudest tribunal of the most barbarous age.

To the latter as involving many #
questions of local usage, it was necessary to #
reply more at large.—

The tenure on which the Sheltavar
possessed the lands and customs in question
being that of Kjarah or annual rent, no length
of time it was urged could invalidate his
Highness's right of resumption, even admitting
the transaction to have originated with #
himself and to be supported by documents #
bearing his seal or signature, but that any
unauthorized act of a servant tending to #
alienate his master property was palpably
void in itself. We declared ourselves willing
to allow to long established usage, every veneration
that antiquity enspires, but could not admit
any claim on these grounds to commence from
a date anterior to Acharies resumption in 1749.

We

1798 Fort St. George 1st July 1788.—

We knew of no law of any nation, that marked the precise period at which possession begins to constitute prescriptive right, and thought it an effort of extreme caprice to fix on thirty four years in particularly where that possession originated in proceedings so completely fortified, and unfounded.—

Here a desultory debate of some length took place in the course of which as they seemed tacitly to relinquish the subject of the summons and rest their whole force on prescriptive right I called their attention to the following precedent in point.—

By an arrangement between Abdul Hullum Chan the then Nabob of Cuddapah, and the late Venkaty Ghurry Rajah, the latter besieged and took the fort of Connagherry from a refractory vassal of Abdul Hullum Chan and as a requital for the expence, and loss it occurred on that occasion, received at an under rent, the fort and dependent land in Ganah. Hyder Aly having been permitted to seize on

the

1799 Fort St. George 1st July 1788 –

the Cuddapah country by force of arms, some altercations on the subject of Connagherry took place between him and the Vencaty Gherry Rajah which were suspended by the commencement of the late war in 1780 during the whole of which, the Rajah kept possession of the fort. After peace was concluded in 1784 Kummer ul Deen Khan, on behalf of Tippoo Sultaun demanded the possession of Connagherry, & insisting on his right of resuming it as an ancient appendage of the Cuddapah Sirear, & The Rajah having been twenty three years in possession and conceiving his right to Connagherry at least equally well founded with Tippoo's Right to the Cuddapah country, had recourse to the Government of Fort St. George who declining to afford him any support, thought fit to acknowledge Tippoo's rights to the place The Rajah in consequence lost it, and was even obliged to discharge his arrears of rent. It is perhaps now too late to regret the motives or policy that lost so &

valuable

1800 Fort St George 1st July 1788.

valuable a port to the Carnatic, and to the Nellore &
country in particular — I only remained for me to
embrace the solitary consolation it still afforded of
furnishing me with an irresistible negative to &
Tippoo's present pretensions, unless he should be
permitted to deny to the rights of others those
arguments that have established his own in
parallel instances, and thus oblige the alternative
of the irreconcileable principles as his interest
or convenience may require —

The distinctions in favour of a
point which this Government conceives it just
to relinquish — the possession originating in a
conditional bargain — the grant being obtained
from the lawful proprietor before Hyder Aly
Cawn had even meditated the conquest of the &
country; we endeavoured to place in the strongest
contrasted point of views: and they were in a
conclusion requested to recollect that even in
admitting the validity of all their assertions
which however we hoped had been effectually
removed, still their ground remained equally
futile, A Jaghire being according to the usage

1801.

Fort St. George 1st July 1788

and ideas of all Hindostan, avowedly presumeable at pleasure.

To these reasonings they hardly attempted a reply, and by suggesting for Ally Cawn observing that the Subject being now sufficiently understood it was proper that each party, should take some time to digest and reflect on what they had heard, the conference broke up.

We shall of course lose no time in pressing them to a definitive adjustment but have reason to suspect from secret information, that their private Orders restrict them to the duty of a mere report

Balpilly
June 27th 1788.

I have the honor to be with perfect Respect &c &c
(signed) B.J Close.

Translation

Information regarding the villages of Pandy, the cultivated lands of Coloor, the village of Coulan Mungud appertaining to

1802 Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

to the Paicutt (district) of Jertanour, and the customs of the marking choultry &c. situated on the hill in the Purgunnah of Tripety, Sirear of Chanderagherry, dependent on the Carnatic & Payen Ghaut, Soubah of the seat of splendor Mohammedpoor commonly called Arcot, lately possessed by the Mutlewar.

Delivered by Suterampelly and other under written hereditary Conicoplies, Jeyrangars & (officiating priests of the Pagoda) Toleep Acharies & (priests of a second rank) Acharee poreshans (spiritual preceptors) and other respectable inhabitants well acquainted with the affairs of the said Purgunnah, agreeably to the accounts and records in their hands conferring the under written articles.

Heretofore when Poorlah Vencanah was renter (of Tripity) the Mutlewar or Zemindar of Chetwell, having visited the annual festival at Tripitty and insinuated himself into the good graces of the said renter, sent him a message requesting to have the village of Paudy, and the marking choultry on the hill at the annual

rent

1801.

Fort St. George 1st July 1788

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To these reasonings they hardly attempted a reply, and by suggesting for Ally Cawn observing that the Subject being now perfectly understood it was proper that each party, should take some time to digest and reflect on what they had heard, the conference broke up.

We shall of course lose no time in pressing them to a definitive adjustment but have reason to suspect from secret information, that their private Orders restrict them to the duty of a mere report

I have the honor to be with perfect Respect &c &c

(signed) B.J. Close.

Balpilly June 27th 1788.

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1802 Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

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rent

1803 Fort St. George 1st July 1788

rent of one hundred and twenty (120) pagodas as a testimony of the friendship which subsists between them: In consequence of which the said renter in consideration of their intimacy without the permission, or authority of the Sircar, having granted him in Ejârah the village of Paudy together with the cultivated lands of Cotton and the customs of the marking choultry &c.ª In return for this indulgence it was so managed that the renter was to retain to himself, under the Appellation of a gift, a little spot from the lands of Paudy intersected by a water course and called Uttiputt Caulvah: and the said Zemindar year after year continued to pay the stipulated amount. In support of which transaction, ancient accounts written on palm leaves, in possession of the hereditary comicoplies are now forth coming.—

After a certain period, the said renter being exonerated, the said Zemindar accommodating matters

1804 Fort St. George 1.st July 1788.—

matters with the successive renters found means
to retain the aforesaid village and customs on the
terms above erected, until Seremowa Acharo
was appointed renter of the said Punjunnah, when
in as much as the village choultry &c. were only
held in Ejarah by the Muttawar Zemindar, the
said Acharo resumed them. The Muttawar having
afterwards made him a present of a village in his
own district, and presented him the Dawn patter
(grant written on copper) on the same: Acharo
desirous of securing the village and maintaining
a friendly intercourse, returned the said resumed
village to the Muttawar. Acharo having #
estranged himself from the Sircar, and being #
sensible of the precariousness of his situation as
renter; with a view to an asylum for his #
person and security for his property, #
considered it an undesirable object to #
gratify the inclinations of the Muttawar, #
and gave him up likewise the renting of
the customs of the marking choultry:—

In as much as Acharo continued
many years in the station of renter the #
particular

1805

# Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

particular transactions of the above village, choultry &c. did not come to light, so that they might be resumed by the Sircar.

meaning answer Ulz Dun Cawn

In the days of the Nabob, the point of devotion, the martyr May the favor of the Almighty be upon him, The Purgunnah of Tripety was held in Ejârah by Mohammed Tahyr Cawn, and by him rented to Cundeam Sereenowas Row; who being under apprehension that if Sereenowas Acharee the late renter should proceed to the presence, it might be attended with some disadvantage to his own affairs; having come to terms with the Mutlewar confined Acharee in fetters on the hill, and gave him in charge to the said Mutlewar - At this time the said Mutlewar represented to Cundeam Sereenowas Row the Renter then in Office, that in compliance with his wishes, he had by keeping Acharee in confinement, taken a decided part in the arrangement of his Affairs, and that in consideration thereof he should allot him a village, and certain customs in the said Purgunnah.

The

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The said Row in compliance with his entreaty & determined on the village of Coater Mungul, and certain customs in the Purgunnah of Trepity and put them & into his possession without the Authority or Sunnud of the Sircar. Sereenowas Acharee having afterwards succeeded to the rentership, resumed in behalf of the Sircar, the villages of Paudy and Coater Mungul, and the customs of the marking choultry &c. and included the receipts in the books of the Sircar, in support whereof the accounts are ready to be produced

The Mutlewar having afterwards reconciled himself to Acharee, and presented him with a nezer, gave him besides a hundred & pagodas in lieu of the village he had formerly ceded him, and continued annually to pay the same: In consequence of which he restored to him the above villages, and the customs of the said marking choultry &c. But for a time & Acharee kept to himself the customs of the & choultry &c. and espended the amount on the devotional exercises of the Pagoda, and likewise

for

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# Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

for a certain time kept in his hands the villages of Paudy &ca and received the collections in & payment of a debt due from the Mutlewar.

At the time that Sereenowas Acharee by reason of the commission of these and other & misdemeanors was emprisoned at the presence in the Fussilee year 1195 all these transactions were made known to the Sircar, and the & Ministers having sent Mohammed Morad with a force to Tripety did at the time that the Mutlewar was in actual possession of his Zemindary resume the said villages marking choultry &ca in behalf of the Sircar.—

Written on the 19. day of the Month Jemmadyul Aveul in the year of the Hijerah 1202 (corresponding with the & 27 Febr 7. in the 1788. & Year of the Christian Era)

Signed

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# Fort St. George 1st July 1788

(Signed by -)

1 Permall Dechetta ---
2 Gopenaut Dechetta ---
3 Seenowar Dechetta ---
Bramins employed in the devotional functions of the Hill Pagoda
4 Buckseum Rameiah Keeper of the Idol Swamy robe -
5. Mahen Henry Ram door keeper at the Pagoda
6 Chinnah Joyangar collector of donations for the Idol -
7 Ayenum Seewonapah a sircar who transacts duty it is to exhort the pelgrims to charitable acts. -
8 Nat Narain Reddy Chief village of Ulliathur the Tripety district. -
9 Tomby Reddy --- Do
10 Pagoda Dofs - door keepers of the Pagoda
11. Chinget Row - Hereditary Conicoply of Tripety -
12 Suteram ----- Do
13. Papah Raadjah formerly the Mathwars Vakeel -
14 Seddoo Ruenam, Conicoply of Caudy -
15. Tomby Ruenam --- Do of Coatamungulum.
16 Vencat Reddy Chief husbandman of Do -
17 Paady Chengah Reddy --- Do --- Do
18. Gundy Coatah - Superintendents of ablutions on the hill Do
19 Vencat Bullee ---- Do
20. Bawan Acharee - reader of the Vedes -
21. Tolapa Acharee ---- Do
22 Devenmoodee Ayengar ---- Do
23. Vencat Reddy - Chief inhabitant of Tundeevar in the Tripety district
24 Groah Reddy - Chief Husbandman of Purvoreny Tripety district
25. Golah Venkatapetty - door keeper of the lower Pagoda.
26 Keshwam Shetty - Chief Magistrate of the travelling Bulgewars. -
27. Medevam Shetty - Apothecary in Tripety -
28 Seddum Nair - Cooly Car of upper and lower Tripety. -
29. Keshbachinnah Reddy principal Inhabitants of Tripety. -
30. Chengah Reddy ---- Do. -

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# Fort St. George 1st July 1788

31. Mataad Veneitapetty Chief Peon of Tripety
23 Teertum Sunnett # Swamy assistant at the sacred ablutions.-
33 Letchemy Nersoo.. Do.
34 Udgeery Mar Shetty Shroff in Tripetty.-
35 Gaujulmundum Chengah Reddy chief Husbandman of Gaujulmundum # in the Arcot district
36. Tomboo Khurnam - Conicopy of Gaulumendum
37 Perety Wady Benknanah Vedantacharry.-
38. Veervelly Komar appeyanger Do.
39. Veneat Kistnamah Monagar in Bomraudge Pollam.-

40. Dunnagree Mar Chetty a Shoroff
41 Subboo Shetty Berywar.. Do.
42 Caracombaddy Vencatah Nair # - Cooly Car of Tripety
43 Jeranaut Row - hereditary land holder in Paat Caulwah dist. Tripety.-
44 Gengah Ram..... Do.-
45. Polwar Letchmanah treasurer on the hill
46 Kishnapooram, Veeragope Nair Couly Kar of Tripety.
47 Pursetoo Venktestre Acharee - reader of the Bedes
48 Appeyah - Paeal Vackeel
49. Appeyah Subbawar - Umbrella bearer to the Idol
50. Tolapah Shestriah - Choirister on the hill.-

A true copy of the Translation - } A true translation

(signed) Mdilks secry to the Commission - (signed) B. J. Close

## Translation

Evidence of Cooradje Paupradge Inhabitants of the village of Paudy called on at the particular request of Neat Chealum and publickly examined in

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in presence of Ghuzzeenfer Aly Khan, Wely Mohammd Seyed Mahammed Khan, Major Close and M. Wilks - and the respective Muthsiddies, and other attendants of each. on the 26th June 1788.-

To Wit

The Moondrah Mundiff or marking Choultry on the Tripety Hill was originally the property of four Bramins of the sacerdotal order, belonging to the great Pagoda, namely Tolupah Acharee, Nallah Reiah, Cundul War, and Perity Wady Sunker War; who jointly appointed an Agent to mark the Pelgrims, and receive the collections.

So called from the Pelgrims being there burned with a sacred stamp on the shoulders which ascertains their having performed the pilgrimage.-

It happened at length that a difference arose among the proprietors who referred the matter for decision to Poolah Venkanah the then Tripety renter, who availing himself of the occasion assumed the collections on the part of the Sircar. at this period Muthah Amunt Paudge visiting Tripety to pay his devotions to Venkateshe Swamy and finding that the revenues of the marking Choultry were received by Government,

The tutelar deity of the round hill Pagoda

intreated

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Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

intreated the renter to allow him to rent the collections giving assurances that he would be punctual in his yearly payments, would contribute largely to the expences of the pagoda; and continue to give further proofs of his regard. The Renter seeing that the Mutlewar was possessed of power and that the circumstances of the Sircar stood in need of his friendship, thought proper to acquiesce in his request. About this time the renter gave the village of Paudy also in rent to the Mutlewar who in return for the favour, presented Poorlah Venkanah with the rivulet & adjoining grounds called Attypet Caulway.

Tremel Row having afterwards rented Tripety, the Mutlewar allowed him to hold the said Caulway in like manner with his predecessor; These particulars the informant learned from his Ancestors.—

With regard to the village of Coatermungul: When Cundum Sereenowas Row was appointed renter of Tripety he had reason

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Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

arrow to apprehend that her proceedings for Seven arrow
Row might be of detriment to his affairs at the
Durbar, and in consequence sought the assistance
of the Mutteway whom he prevailed on to urge
him in safety remove him to the hill and afterwards
confine him at Cottagundah. To requite this act
Mutteway for this act of friendship the center
granted him the Village of Coalen Meergud.
With the circumstance the informant is
personally acquainted.

At a subsequent period either of
Seven arrow Row again visited Sujety the
Mutteway desirous of being rendered to his
friendship gave him the village of Yerremputty
in the Mutteway country as an Enaam or
donation the Revenue of which amounted to
Pag. 210 Chuckrums. The
foregoing is the substance of the
information that is within personal knowledge
of this transaction.

A true copy of the (signed) A true translation
Translation B.J. Close

(signed) J. Webbe Secy
to the Commission

R.D

1813

Fort St. George 1st July 1788

Read the following Letter from Major Dugald Campbell.

To the Honble. Major General Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B. Governor and Commander in Chief &c. &c. &c.

Honble Sir,

From Major Dugald Campbell recommends that a Spot of Ground near the Fort of Egmore be allotted for a Horse Market, & that the Horses coming to the Presidency, be permitted to pass duty free

Convinced how much it is your wish to give every encouragement to the Establishment of a regular Horse Market in the neighbourhood of Fort St. George, and being in my own mind satisfied of the utility of such an institution to the Service in general It has been my study for some time past to accomplish this desirable end, and have every prospect of succeeding if favoured with the Patronage and support of Government.

For prosecuting this Idea it appears to me essentially necessary that some convenient

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convenient piece of Ground should be set apart, where Horse Dealers from all parts of the Country might be enabled to Assemble for the disposal of their property without Molestation and I therefore propose for this purpose a small spot of Land laying between Egmore Fort, and Mr. Torin's Gardens, which in point of Water and the facility of obtaining Forage, appears to me in every respect a fit situation.

Should this proposal meet the approbation of the Board, I have to request that you would give orders to prevent the tillage of this piece of Ground, allowing the Renter an adequate deduction for the same: And I take also the liberty to suggest, (in order to give encouragement to the Horse market in its infancy) that the Nabob should be requested to issue orders to his Managers not to exact any duty upon Horses coming to the Presidency: which order might likewise

be

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be extended to the Company's Renters throughout the Jaghire.—

I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect.—

&c. &c.

Fort St. George
30th June 1788.—

(signed) Dugd. Campbell
Major of Cavalry

Agreed that Copy of the foregoing be sent to the Board of Revenues, & that they be desired to take the necessary steps for appropriating the Grounds pointed out to the purposes specified in Major Campbell's Letter, and for remetting the Duties mentioned therein

Approved

(1)

Read the following Letters entered in the Miscellany Book No. 1. 2)

From the Paymaster at Walaujaubad, desiring to know whether Colonel Kelly's Regiment stationed at Amee

To the Paymaster at Walaujaubad.—

are

1816 Fort St. George 1st July 1788.

are to receive full Batta whilst they
remain in Tents or only during their
March from Walaujaubad.-

Agreed to inform Mr. Welsh
Minute thereon that Colonel Kelly's Regiment while
encamped before Arnee are to be Considered
as forming the Garrison of that place,
and entitled to no more than Garrison
allowances.-

From Lieutenant Dyce, #
Barrack Master, South of the Coleroon,
From the Barrack master South of the Coleroon.- desiring to know whether a Dooly is
to be attached to Major Burrowes's #
2 Regiment of Cavalry as it is not mentioned
in the General Orders.- of the 25th Inst.
last.-

Agreed to acquaint Lieutenant
Minute thereon Dyce that a Dooly is to be allowed to
Major

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Major Burrowes's Regiment Conformably to the General Order of the 16th December — to be furnished by the Paymaster — not by the Barrack Master —

End.

Arch: Campbell

John Holland
Lt Col: Commandt

R. Maunsell

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# Diary

2d Received Letter from Lieutenant John Taylor (as entered in the M. B. No 3) enclosing a Certificate of ill Health, and requesting Permission to make a short Voyage to Sea.

From Lieutenant John Taylor

Ordered accordingly (vide M. B. No 4)

Minute therein

Sent the undermentioned Letters (entered in M. B. No. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10)

To the Paymaster at Arnee

To the Paymaster at Arnee the 4th Battalion of European Infantry is considered while encamped near Arnee, as forming a Part of the Garrison of that Place, and therefore entitled to no more than the usual Garrison allowance.

To the Commandant at Vellore

To the Commandant at Vellore to advertize for Proposals, agreably to the Regulations of the 26 September 1786, for new roofing the Granaries and for repairing the House of the Head Surgeon at Vellore.

To the Board of Revenue

To the Board of Revenue, enclosing Copy of a Letter from Major Dugald Campbell, in respect to the Establishment of a Market for Horses in the Vicinity of Madras, and desiring that the necessary Steps may be taken for appropriating the Ground and remitting the Duties, as specified in Major Campbell's Letter.

To Lieutenant Alexander Dyce

To the Barrack Master of the Southern Division informing him that a Booty is to be attacked to Major Burrows's Regiment of Cavalry, agreeable to

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# Fort St George July 1788

2 to the General Orders of the 6 December last, which Duly must be furnished by the Paymaster.

To Captain Buchanan Commanding the Ranger Packet - the Recruits lately arrived for the 12th Regiment are to be conveyed to Negapatam in his Vessel.

To Captain Buchanan of the Ranger Packet.

To the Military Board - enclosing Copy of a G.O. published on the 1st Instant, and desiring they will include the new Arrangement therein made, in the Book of Regulations under Compilation.

To the Military Board -

Mr. Maunsell sends in Circulation the following Minute.

Previous to the making any Remarks on the Nabob's Requisition to this Government respecting Ajaun Cawn it may be proper to take a review of the Services on which he has been employed - the Situations in which he has been placed about the Durbar - the mode observed in the Examination and Settlement of Accounts - The Lapse of Time since he had any Connexion with Revenue affairs, and the Degree of Estimation he possessed in the Discharge of the various Trusts reposed in him.

Mr. Maunsell's Minute respecting Ajaun Cawn - is of Opinion he should not be delivered up to the Nabob -

From a due Consideration of these Points, and others connected with them, a greater competency may be acquired to decide upon the question - Whether Ajaun Cawn, residing within the Jurisdiction of the English Government, is entitled to the Protection he claims of our Laws - or, whether he comes under the Description of

Persons.

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Persons who by the Spirit of public Agreement are to be given up to the Nabob.

Ayaum Cawn from his earliest Connexion with the Nabob has been distinguished for ability & address- to these Qualifications may also be added those of Zeal and Fidelity if any Judgment may be formed from the different Embassies on which he has occasionally been sent to the Soubah of the Deckan - to Bazalet Jung to Hyder ally and upon other important Services.

In the year 1770 he was appointed to the Duanship, but it appears his authority did not extend to the Disposal of Employments or the Collection of the Revenue - that the Aumils were independent of his Control, and that his Duties were limitted to a representation of the State of affairs; - The Conduct of the Aumils - and the Inspection of Accounts - Some Parts of the Carnatic being let in Rent, and others under the management of the Nabob's Sons Conduit, and Ummeer ul Omrah, with other principal Persons of His Highness's Durbar.

In less than two years from his appointment to the Office of Duan, Ayaum Cawn's Services were again called for on an Embassy of Importance which terminated with Success; after this he accompanied Ummeer ul Omrah to Tanjore, previous to the Capture of that Fortress, and was called to the Durbar on the Death of the Duan Raushed Cawn, and invested with that Office on the Terms he before held it.

after

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2

after the breaking out of the late War with Hyder alby, the Nabob made choice of Asaun Cawn as Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the Government General of Bengal for the purpose of concluding a Treaty, which he accomplished.

In the succeeding Government of Lord Macartny, Asaun Cawn was again deputed on an Embassy to Bengal thus it appears that his Services were required in Cases of Importance and Emergency.

It had been customary not only during the two Periods of Asaun Cawn's Duanship but at all other times, on occasions of investigating Accounts, to send Peruttaddies to his House for that purpose — he has instanced in his Representation their being sent to him several times within the last 12 Months — that they were with him a few days preceding his Imprisonment, and that they were actually engaged with him at the time the Guards were dispatched to seize him in his House.

From these circumstances it evidently appears that whether Duan or not — whether in favour or under Displeasure — it had not been usual to call Asaun Cawn to the Durbar to examine or settle Accounts, but whenever Government, in Support of its Honor and its Rights, interfered to remove the Restraints & Military Force imposed upon him, he was

summoned

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2d summoned thither under that Pretence in order to draw him within the vortex of Durbar Power.

By the narrative it appears that the Nabob requested of the Governor to declare no Protection would be afforded to Assam Dow by the English Government, and if he did not go to the Durbar voluntarily, that he might be delivered up to him, saying that no other violence than Imprisonment should in such case be offered to Assam Dow's Person, but at the same time the Nabob stipulates that if he does not settle his accounts within one Month, he may be dealt with according to the Laws of the Country. The strongest suspicions of intended Violence lurk under this Stipulation — with such a Latitude who shall say that the Life and Honor of Assam Dow would not be surrendered virtually without condition to be disposed of as the Nabob's Resentment might suggest? —

The Message to Assam Dow through the Deputation had no Tendency to quiet his alarms — it was in vain to say "he might in perfect Confidence go to "the Durbar and settle accounts and return from it as "before" when that Declaration was followed by another from which an Inference the most natural and most alarming was to be drawn. The Nabob they said "had given "his word of Honor to the Governor that for the time limitted "for settling his accounts he would not imprison or dishonor "him" to guarantee against Disgrace during a limitted Period is tacitly to threaten it when that Period is expired.

"The Nabob says that Assam Dow pretends to fear "that something is intended against his Honor and Person,

but

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2 'but that the Fact is, he knows that a fair settlement of 'his accounts will give a great Sum against him for "Monies secreted and embezzled by him, and that he is "afraid to part with his ill gotten wealth" – that Assam Cawn feigned no Fears will give presently appear by Circumstances the most convincing, – and, with respect to the other assertion of the Nabob, it will be seen that Assam Cawn has shewn, throughout a Readiness to proceed to any Enquiry that might be thought necessary – the Point of objection on his part was that a Military Force had been sent to seize and carry him to the Durbar, to perpetrate as he feared, some act of Dishonor against him, and Government, feeling its Dignity affected by the Movement of a Military Force for purposes of Violence, even within a few hundred yards of the Governor's Residence, having caused the Guards to be withdrawn from Assam Cawn's House, it became necessary to the gratification of Resentment against Assam Cawn that some Pretext should be fabricated in order to effect the original Purpose for which the Military Force had been employed – the Plea of settling accounts was made choice of with all the promising Efficacy which, on a superficial view, might be drawn from the articles of public agreement between the English Government and the Nabob, though on closer Inspection it will I believe be found that they do not apply to the situation

of

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2d of Afsam Cawn — on this Point I shall speak more fully hereafter.

Aware of the Designs conceived against him and which the novel Pretext of the Summons to the Durbar confirmed, Afsam Cawn adhering to former Usage and fearing the Consequences of departing from it in such perilous Circumstances, refused to go to the Durbar without a Cowle of Protection and Security — but declared he was willing & ready to enter upon any Investigation at his own House the Nabob might wish.

In answer to the arguments used by the President through the Medium of his Dubash the Reply of Afsam Cawn was briefly this — that about 24 years ago he rented the Palnaud Country for 4 years — that the accounts of 2 years were settled 20 years ago and the remaining 2 years were settled 18 years ago — that two years before the Reduction of Tanjore, and three years before the late War, he was Duan — in all five years — That the Nabob has little Regard for appearances to pretend that accounts of Management settled about 20 years ago should now be called for: ward for Examination under a charge of Property embezzled and so long withheld by Afsam Cawn, who had always been treated confidentially, with great Respect, & been held in high Estimation until Jealousy and Resentment marked him as a Sacrifice.

Afsam

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2

as Sam Calvert says in another part – that the Nabob has no claim upon him for the two Periods at which he acted as Duan, no Fees of office or Monthly allowance being paid – some Presents he says he received after obtaining the Nabob's Signature of Permission – other Presents he also received for which he had no written Leave, but he received no Pay from the Circar, and the amount of these, he says, he spent in his Journeys to Bengal and during the War, and that this is what is now demanded from him – that if Persons who have given him any thing will now come and claim it, an Examination may take place and will be very proper – the appeal which follows in his own Words is very forcible but "when an Enquiry is preferred on a number of "groundless Pretences, how can such business be settled "unless by losing my Honor and life in a City belonging "to the English and under their Protection & Government" He declared, however, that if the President would grant him a Cowle to secure his Person from Injury or Insult he would go to the Durbar and obey his Orders in all respects – could a Man feeling for his own Honor and the Honor and Safety of his Family require less under the Dread of consequences which he had been apprized would follow his appearance at the Durbar.

The President recommended to the Nabob, in order to remove all Doubts and apprehensions from the mind

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2d Mind of Assam Cawn as to the safety of his Life or his Honor in going to the Durbar, that he should grant Assam Cawn the written Cowle he desired, to which the Nabob consented. The violence however that had been used against Assam Cawn and the miseries he had endured from a Combination of Calamity during his Imprison:ment made such deep impression on his Mind that no Assurances of safety had any Effect in mitigating his Fears. Persons unacquainted with their Customs and Manners might be misled by the apparent Openness and Sincerity of the Nabob's Representations, but Assam Cawn was not to be deceived, an obvious Argument with him was, that the declared Abject of demanding his Presence at the Durbar was to settle accounts which had hitherto always been settled with the metseddies at his own house. This Deviation from usage, while he labored under the severe Displeasure of the Nabob, was an Omen of serious Danger. He informed the President, that although he feared Dishonor would be cast on him at the Durbar, he would nevertheless comply with his advice to go there, after obtaining the promised Cowle, and make his Sub:mission in Confidence of the President's assurances; but as he could not think of seeing his Family involved in any thing that might happen to him he intreated that the Governor would be pleased to protect them & engage a Vessel to take his Son and Family to Masulipatam the Expences of which he would pay, and abide his Fate here by himself. the Sincerity and Nature of his Fears

are

Fort St George July 1st 1788

2

are touching to Sensibility — he could devote himself if assured that the Persons of his Family were safe — "Women "of Confidence he said might be sent to search them "even if suspected they would carry any Property with "them besides their Cloathing — and, should any further "Doubts remain respecting him, he should have no "Objection to a Guard being placed at his House or to "give Security for his Person" — Whether this be the "Language of a man puffed up with the Insolence at "imputed to him, or of one whose Spirit borne down "by Oppression loses sight of Indignity, passed upon "himself in Comparison with the inestimable Security "of his Family cannot be difficult to determine.

The Cowle was sent to Assam Caun — the Promises it contained bore to his Fears an air of Fallacy, and in no degree removed the Suspicion the Nabob's previous Conduct had rooted in his mind — His Highness states that Assam Caun delivered to the Deputation a Cowle written in his Hand of which the Nabob has given what he asserts to be a Translation.

The Nabob marks with particular Force the Presumption of Assam Caun in proposing to him to swear in the Name of God and his Prophet and upon the Holy Alcoran to the Truth of what the Cowle enjoins, and recites that Assam Caun had refused to take this oath, as tending to disgrace him, to some facts

concerning

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2d concerning which the Government General of Bengal wished to be specially informed- from this the Nabob draws a Conclusion to prove the Insolence of Assam Cawn in having proposed to him what he himself had refused to submit to.

In most agreements and Coveles the Prophet or alcoran is called to witness the Truth- it is not therefore to be imagined that Assam Cawn omitted what is consi: sidered as making the Pledge solemn- though I cannot implicitly give Credit to what the Nabob's letter to the President conveys, that Assam Cawn required of His Highness formally to swear in the name of God, by the Prophet, and by the Holy alcoran to the Sacredness of the Promise containing in the Covle- I know that nothing more in general is meant by these Expressions than an appeal, and not that such Oath should actually be taken- if Assam Cawn, so thoroughly conversant with the Forms of Instruments, and Practice of Eastern Courts, had proposed that the Oath should be administered to the Nabob, it is somewhat remarkable that His Highness should not have produced the most authentic Proof possible of a Circumstance so much to the Disadvantage of Assam Cawn by sending the original Covle drawn out by him instead of what is stiled a Copy of a Translation.

The proposed Article of the Treaty with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah has a stronger Expression than simply calling the Prophet to witness- the words are "the Parties mutually swear according to their respective Faiths to

abide

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2 "to abide by the Engagements."

The Cowle Nama from Sujah ul Dowlah to Shitt sing and between whom the disparity of situation was greater than in the present Instance, includes this — "By the word of God and of the Holy Prd. I have of the blessed Imaums this agreement shall firm, be shewn & from." Yet no Oath is applied at his hon such occasions, and if a Sanad Cowl" — Whether this required it from the Nabob let the Sud up with Sinde and its authenticity proved one whose Spirit proved, some allowance should right of Indignity pro Town driven, by hard Treatment son with the inestimat st. to Dispiration.

It is a not be difficult to of singular application to myself, sent to a Sanad of the Company constantly employed for 25 of this Fo attaining several years since a Seat in the Select Committee of this Govern: ment should to the present time, have been only once, and that on the Ceremony of a new years Day, in Company with His Highness the Nabob, or any of his Family I can therefore only speak of them from common opinion and the Testimony of the Company's Records — both these authorities concur in permitting me to give Credit to the Relation given by a Sanad Cowl of the Conduct towards him of His Highness the Nabob, and his Son Ummeer ul Omrah respectively.

After the Restoration of the assignment, the Affairs of the Carnatic were administered solely by the

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2 The Nabob's Second Son Ummeer ul Omrah, and here I must mention a Circumstance which though intrinsically of no great weight was considered such from its Direction and the Jealousy it excited - a Member of the late Government reviewing the State of the Nabob's affairs and the Characters of the Persons of his Durbar was known, without any Reservation, publicly to declare it as his opinion that Assam Caun, who has so often distinguished himself in the Service of the Nabob, was the best calculated to act as Duan and manage the affairs of the Carnatic - I may safely add that many others held the same Language - no Doubt can remain of the Report having reached the Ears of Ummeer ul Omrah, who from that hour appears to have meditated the Downfall and Disgrace of Assam Caun - Mutseddies he says were sent to his House to examine accounts with which he had no concern, and of which he had no knowledge on his making this Communication to Ummeer ul Omrah, in a Stile of Complaint, he was answered that the Officers of Accounts would be sent to his House and that he must undergo an Investigation with them there - The Motive in which they proceeded to make their Enquiries, dictated no Doubt by Ummeer ul Omrah, gave so much Umbrage to Assam Caun that he resolved, however unpromising the appeal, owing to the prodigious Ascendancy acquired by the Ummeer over the Nabob, to make [this] his Weakness acquainted with

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2d with the steps pursued against him.

The remembrance of services performed and faithful attachment is instantaniously impressed on a generous mind, so was it with the Nabob — He received Assam Cawn with Kindness, comforted him by assurances of his Protection — declared he would himself settle all matters which related to Assam Cawn, & sent, it appears, a Person to deliver a message of this Tendency to Ummeer ul Amrah.

The friendly Intention of the Nabob aggravated the Resentment of his Son and quickened its operation — a few days only elapsed before his machinations against Assam Cawn were perfected, and were discovered by the sudden appearance of an Armed Force entering at Night both the Gates and surrounding His House — he narrowly escaped by taking sanctuary in the Apartments of his Women — there he remained shut up for the space of eight days suffering from the apprehensions of what might be the Issue of a Conduct so revengeful and threatening in its first stage, and was, he declares stinted in Food and Water. to add to his Calamity his Son died during this Confinement from the want, as he believes, of Medical assistance, and other aid of which a close Imprisonment deprived him — Humanity shudders at the bare Recital of such Treatment.

From the Day Government interfered so far as to cause the Guards to be taken away, now more than five

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2d five months, until a very short time ago, Sepoys, without Firelocks or Cloathing, watched within & sans Cavon's Garden and about his House night and Day, by which means he was in all respects a close Prisoner — the Duplicity of the Nabob in going through the Forms of releasing Assam Cavon from his Confinement, while in an underhand manner he placed over him equal Restraint, was highly disrespectful to this Government, and being done at so great a Risk of Detection places in strong light the Treatment Assam Cavon might expect were he within the Grasp of the Nabob's Power.

Having stated the foregoing Particulars relative to the Employments formerly held by Assam Cavon — the Cause of the Displeasure he labors under — the measure a: :dopted to get Possession of his Person, — and the fictitious Pretext assigned, for calling him to the Durbar — I shall now proceed to shew that his Situation, as I conceive, is not comprized within the Spirit of public Stipulation between the English Company and the Nabob.

Mr Attorney General Sullivan having in conse: :quence of the Reference made to him upon this Subject, had free access to the Records, he has laid before us four Quotations from them under different Dates — I shall here transcribe them for the purpose of close Comparison with the Case before us — it will then appear if there be any Analogy between the Situation of Assam Cavon and the Discription of Persons therein given.

In the Month of June 1760 it was Stipulated by the Nabob "that the Company should not countenance

&c

# Fort St George July 1788

2 "the Circars Renters nor the Nabob's Brothers nor any of the "Killedars or Polygars" this was agreed to by Governor Pigot on behalf of the Company with this addition that he would on no account give Countenance or Protection to any One contrary to the Interests of the Circar.

The Public Letter to the Nabob Dated novembr 1763 has this Passage "as we never have, so we never "shall give Protection to any Person that may have "accounts to settle with the Circar not doubting but that "you will act in the same manner towards us should "they at any time take Refuge in your Government.

By the agreement of april 1768 it was stipulated on the part of the Nabob, and agreed to by Government, "that the Governor and Council will never shew any "the least Countenance or support whatever to any amuldar, Poligar, Killedar or other throughout the whole Country "that may in any way affect or tend to the Prejudice of the "Circars Reputation or Revenue."

The fourth and last Quotation is given from the Resolution of the Board Dated 15th January last, after this Subject came into Discussion, that "whilst it is expected and "claimed from the Nabob that he will immediately "deliver up such of the Company's People as to avoid paying "their Debts to the Company may take Refuge in his "Territories, gives him full Assurance that any of his Subjects "indebted to his Circar who shall fly from his authority & "attempt to shelter themselves under the English Protection "shall be delivered up."

The objects of all the foregoing Stipulations may

2 may be divided into two Parts – the One is aimed against
Renters of dishonest Character who would screen themselves
under our Protection in order to defraud the Revenue and
elude a just settlement of accounts – the other respects the
Nabob's Brothers, the Killedars and Poligars. Points
referable to eventual ambition in the former, and Disobedi-
:ence in the latter.

Had Asaun Cawn taken Refuge under the English
Government and claimed its Protection in order to avoid a
settlement of accounts with the Circar, the Nabob might with
great Justice have complained that former agreements had
been infringed – but the Fact is diametrically otherwise —
Asaun Cawn has invariably declared his readiness to
submit his Accounts to any Scrutiny that it may be thought
expedient, and if simple Justice in the Restitution of Pro-
:perty, alledged to be embezzled, were the object of the Nabob
in the Measures he had taken against Asaun Cawn, no
Deviation from the mode in which he had ever been ac-
:customed to adjust accounts would now be required – the
Investigation would as usual be made at his own House,
but the Nabob, or, to speak in plain Terms the Ummeer,
who is in Effect Nabob of the Carnatic being disappointed
in his hopes of seizing the Person of Asaun Cawn, and checked
by the Interference of our Government, his anger thus inflamed
superadded to the original motives of his Violence, left
Asaun Cawn every thing to dread from the Requisition of
personal attendance at his Durbar under a Plea he knew
to be fictitious.

He solicited the Protection of our Government

as

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2d as a Security to his Person against the Violence he conceived was meditated against him — with regard to the accounts he entreated that the Mutseddies might be sent to settle them at his House, and, in order to guard against unfair Proceeding, that two English Gentlemen might be present — if this Mode was not approved he begged that a written Cowle might be given by the Governor to secure him from Injury on the Road in going to and from the Durbar & the House of the Ummeer, and that he might not be confined there, he added that his large Family resided under the Protection of the English Flag — that his Honor was security for his Conduct, yet, if desired, his Friends, subject to our Govern:ment, would be pledged that he should not go out of the Limits of our authority until this affair was adjusted, trusting that a time would be fixed for it's Termination — the Circum:stances of Assam Cauris situation therefore are in all respects so foreign to the Provisions of the above agreements that it must I think evidently appear no Parallel can, by the most forced Construction, be drawn between them.

I do not contend that the Nabob may not require his Servants and Dependants, within the Limits of our Jurisdiction, who have accounts unsettled, to attend at his Durbar or wherever it is customary to settle accounts — on the contrary it is very fit they should be made to give attendance — and, in case of Refusal grounded on the Pro:tection supposed to be derived by residing under our Government, every satisfaction would be given to the Nabob — I do not believe that any Instance of the kind

Has

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2 has occurred since His Highness took up his Residence at Madras and it is most unlikely to occur — for though the Nabob has no Right to restrain or compel by violence within our Jurisdiction the necessity of it cannot exist while the Faith of public agreement may be relied on that we will not countenance Delinquents or Persons who, to defraud his Revenue, would seek an Asylum under the English Government.

I had the Nabob a Right to claim the Person of Assam Caun to deal with him as his own Discretion, to he would to that of any other Inhabitant, European or native, who years ago might have had concerns at the Durbar, and upon the same Principle, hundreds now residing in the Black Town of Madras might be dragged thither by Force and detained to answer vexatious Enquiries instituted perhaps only as a means of Extortion, or for other unworthy Purposes.

I cannot devise a Pretence on which Assam Caun can with any shew of Reason be claimed — He has not at present, nor has he for several years past had, concerns with the Durbar — He resides in a House, his own Property, which pays a quit Rent to the Company — His having enjoyed a Jaghire bestowed by the Nabob in Reward of past Services confers no Right to consider him as a Dependant — His priviledges cannot be abridged by an act of Tyranny — nor would it be less extravagant to call him a Subject of the Nabob because a Mussulman — all Casts of Natives have suffered under the most awful sentence of our Laws, and all Casts should enjoy within their Jurisdiction

2d Jurisdiction the Benefits they dispense.

Having endeavored to shew that Assaun Caun from his situation does not come within the Words or spirit of any existing public Engagement for surrendering him into the Hands of the Nabob, there is only one remaining Discription under which he can appear before this Government — as an Inhabitant living within the Limits of our Sovereignty and Jurisdiction, complaining of the grievous Treatment he has met with, and imploring the Protection of our Laws to secure him against imminent Danger with which he conceives his Life and Honor are threatened — this Representation by Assaun Caun and the Cognizance taken of his Confinement by an act the most solemn and public that can be produced by the Community through the Medium of the Grand Jury, call upon us, as Members of the administration, and as Magistrates to interfere for his Relief and Security.

To withdraw from Assaun Caun the Protection our Laws and the Power of Government provide, would be to take upon ourselves all Responsibility for the Consequences Loss of Honor is equivalent, with Persons of his Rank & Cast, to Loss of Life, and he would consider not only his own Honor but that of his Family also as sacrificed on the appearance within their Apartments, the usual Retreat in Situations of Danger, of a Force to carry him to the Durbar — The Hopes our former Interference in his favor inspired, must be succeeded by Despondence, seeing we had receded from it,

and

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Fort St George July 1788

2

and left him in a State to lament having solicited or in any degree experienced our Protection — I fear some desperate Act might follow such Reflections — yet, whatever the Event, the Surrendering Ghaus Cawn, against his Consent, into the Hands of the Nabob, under any Assurances or Stipulations that his Life and Honor should be preserved would I conceive be incurring a Risk highly Criminal and staining the Justice and Humanity of our Government.

After the most deliberate Consideration of the Subject I am of Opinion that a reasonable Security for the appearance of Ghaus Cawn ought to satisfy the Nabob — that any Investigation of his accounts — which may be thought necessary ought as usual to take place at his own House, and that he should answer such Claims as may be substantiated against him within a proper Period — by observing this Line, between the Nabob and Ghaus Cawn, the claims of strictest Justice would, I conceive, be satisfied and Government be acquitted of every Obligation it can owe to His Highness on the Grounds of public Engagements.

Fort St George
1st July 1788

I am Sir
Your most obedient
& most humble Servant
Sign'd R. Maunsell

To

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Fort St George 4th July 1788

At a Consultation Present

The Honorable Major General

Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.

President

Friday the 4th July 1788

John Holland James Henry Casamajor

and

Robert Maunsell Esqrs

Minutes of last Consultation read & approved

Read the following Letter from the Resident at Poonah.

To The Honble Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.

Governor of Fort St George

From the Resident at Poona — states his different Channels of Intelligence from the Mysore Country — Mons.r Montigny leaves Poona with Dissatisfaction — advises of the Death of Madajee Bhonsla. —

Honble Sir,

I had the Honor to write you in Duplicate the 18th Ultimo, and on the 22d was favored with your Letter of the 26th of April.

Encouraged by your approval of the Mode by which I have endeavored to convey you Intelligence through Tippoo's Country, whose March to the Southward seems to make a Knowledge

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of his Motions still more discreable, I on the 16th
ultimo, dispatched a Brannin named
to proceed from hence to Seringapettam, and thence to
Madras, through Tippoo's army, wherever it might be,
to give you such Information as he may be able to
collect, For the Reason formerly urged I have not ven-
:tured to trust him with an English Letter, but to
make him known to you I have given Him a small
Persian Note, the Counterpart of which is now enclosed,
On the same Day I settled a Line of Correspondence in
Tippoo's Country through which, if it answers my Hope,
good Intelligence may be received, a Brannin
named a Chamar an Inhabitant of Darwar
lately arrived here, whose Employment is to collect
Donations from the wealthy Hindoos for the Pagoda of
Tripetty, and Conduct Pilgrims from all Quarters
to that Place This Person has engaged to entertain on
my account from others for the Specifick Purpose of
conveying Intelligence to me, and has assured Me
that he will dispatch a trusty Person to you from Serin-
:gapatam for which Place he set out the 28 ultimo, and
that should He go this year to Tripetty He will himself
proceed and pay his respects to you at Madras I
have accordingly given Him two Copies of the enclosed
Letter. Should this Person zealously apply Himself
to execute the Part he has undertaken I conceive that

this

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his Character is excellently suited to enable him to perform it with Effect – I have endeavoured to secure his Exertions by a Present of 100 Rupees, and a Promise of future Favours proportioned to his Services To the Person dispatched to you through Tippoo's Camp I have advanced 40 Rupees, with a Promise of 60 more if He brings a Satisfactory Testimonial of his Services from You, I mention this for your Regulation in case you should think proper to make any Presents to these People, of which, for the Same Purpose, I hope you will keep me informed – I am aware that I entirely risk this Expence being Thrown away but in such Cases such Risk is inevitable when the nature of the Employment puts the Persons employed out of our Power the Instant they have undertaken it, nor is it impossible but that these very People may be employed in the same way by Tippoo himself, but as our Government presents no formidable Obstacles to the Entrance of as many Spies as he may think proper to send, the only evil Consequences that even such a Predicament implies is the paying dearly for false Representations, but as I conceive you have various other Channels of Information, such misrepresentation will not easily pass undetected

on

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On the 26th Ultimo Monsieur Montigny left this Place for Pondicherry - He has parted with this Court in very bad humour and at his last Conference with Hurry Punt many angry words passed in consequence of Monsieur Montigny's dissatisfaction at the Conduct of the Durbar in the affair of the Ship of his nation taken by the Marratta Cruizers which was to have been sent to Goa, but has been prevented by her unfitness to put to Sea, and Mr Montigny doubtful of the Performance of the Durbar's Promises to repair her, demands an Indemnification, which is flatly refused - Mr Montigny in his Conference with Hurry Punt proceeds to threaten Retaliation on which Hurry Punt Demands repayment of the Money that has been paid by the Durbar on account of the Loss of the Cargo, and Mr Montigny being given to understand that he should not quit Poona till that Money was returned which would have been very inconvenient, obliged Him to accommodate Himself to the occasion, and He was glad to terminate his Conference to appearance amicably.

On the 28th Ultimo the Deptford Indiaman arrived at Bombay - she left England the 22d Dec.

You will I doubt not have heard of the Death of Moodajee Bhonsla, who died the 13th Ultimo - I cannot at present perceive that this Event will have any particular Effect on this Court, since even during the

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the Life of Moodajee his Son Ragojee was the titular Rajah; and I see nothing that threatens an Interruption of the Tranquility of this Government unless the turbulent ambitious Spirit of his brother Chinnagee should create disturbance.

On the 2d Instant I announced to this Court the Governor Generals Intention of sending a Minister to that of Nizam Ally Khan, but as Nanna is still absent, nothing further either on that or any other Subject has passed here lately.

I am informed that Agents from the Peshwa, Holcar, and Rasta, have been lately dispatched hence with Presents to Tippoo, in Return for some said to have been sent by Him long ago to the Peshwa.

I just learn that Nanna will Return here Tomorrow or next Day - My last advices from Bombay notice Tippoos March from Calicut, supposed for Seringapatam.

I have the Honor to be with perfect Respect

&c &c

Signed C W Malet

Poona
9th June 1788

Read the following Letters from Captain Bannerman to the Commander in Chief.

Majr.

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Major General Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.

Commander in Chief

Sir,

I did myself the honor to acquaint you in my letter of the 5th Instant, that it was the Rajah's intention to detain the Embassy from Tippoo till he should be favored with your Sentiments, in regard to his sending an Answer to Tippoo's letter by Vakeels of his own or returning it by the people who brought the letters &c. — but he has found so many disagreable circumstances attending the detention of the Vackeels that he communicated to me his intention of dispatching them immediately & urged the following reasons for so doing.

From Captain Dannerman. — The Rajah of Travancore has given audience of Leave to Tippoo's Vackeels — & has sent a Present equal in value with a Letter, the substance of which Captain Dannerman states.

That the Vakeels had brought with them a number of Hircarrahs and attendants, who living within the lines for so long a time might acquire much information, which it was his interest to prevent — that they had orders to communicate privately with him, therefore the most certain way of avoiding any particular discussion was to see them as seldom as possible and then only in public and further that from Tippoo's being so near, they had it in their power to get almost daily instructions for the guidance of their conduct — For these reasons the Rajah has given audience of leave to Tippoo's vakeels in my presence and informed them, that one of his people would accompany them with

letters

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letters and presents for their Master.

Tippoo's Presents which consisted of a Horse, Jewels, and Dress, have been estimated at One Thousand Pagodas — The Rajah's Presents consists of Jewels &c. Dress to an equal amount, this he has sent by a Vakeel of his own, whom he has delivered in charge to the King of Cochin and for whose safe return he holds the King responsible, he has accompanied his present with a letter to the following effect, as nearly as I can judge "I have "received your presents and letters by Golamoodeen and "Daddarow which you sent by your friendship — and "which I consider as an honor — I am told by Golamoodeen "and Daddarow that you have a great friendship "for me, which I shall ever be glad to receive. My "affairs are as follows; I live under the Government of "the Nabob Wallajah and have for a very long time "been in strict alliance with the English therefore I am "in peace and happiness — all these affairs you know well, "therefore I think you too, will be on friendship with me — "I send the answer and Presents by Kistniah and hope you "will receive them." What can I say more?

The Rajah proposes leaving this place for Trivandaporam in two or three Days to attend at a Religious ceremony but has desired me to remain here with his Minister, who has powers to act in every respect as if he were present.

I have the Honor to be,
with much Respect &c. &c.
(Signed) J Bannerman
Major

Pariore
15 June 1788

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Major General Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.

Commander in Chief &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the Honor to acquaint you that yesterday the Rajah sent for me previous to his departure to Trivandaporam and shewed me a letter in which he made application to you for Officers and Sergeants to discipline his Troops, he has before frequently spoken to me on this Subject, but as I had not your instructions to enter into any such discussion, nor was I certain how far you would think it for the Company's Interest that the Rajah should have regular Troops Commanded by their Officers, I avoided the Discourse — as he has himself now written on the Subject, I think it my Duty to inform you of the present situation of his army, of the alterations he wishes to make and of the reasons he has urged to me for the expediency of the plan he has laid down.—

From Captain Barnes, which states the present situation of the Rajah's army, and the alterations which the Rajah wishes to have made —

H. C. informed me that he had at present three Battalions of Sepoys which he understood would nearly form Six Battalions on our establishment that he wished to have these six Battalions Commanded by English Officers and to have a sufficient number of good Sergeants to assist in disciplining them, that he had already two Officers of his own in the Command of two Battalions whom he wished to retain and he had therefore written for 4 Officers and 12 good Sergeants, that the Company's senior Officer should Command the whole

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whole and his own two Officers rank as youngest.—
He desired me particularly to inform you that these
Officers should have in every respect the same Com:
:mand over their respective Corps as in the English Service,
by which means he hoped soon to see them in the same
good order as the Company's Troops.—

He requested of me to point out the following good
consequences which would arise both to himself and the
Company from having a body of well disciplined Troops
in this part of the Country in case of a war with Tippoo,
that in the first place he would be able to defend his own
Country, till he could receive assistance from the Company
which he was sensible he could not do at present and
consequently he would be eased of those fears and appre:
:hensions, which not only kept him in continual uneas:
:iness and put him to great expence, but also obliged
him to alarm the Company's Government from whom
only he could expect protection, on the most trifling
movement of Tippoo's Army— In the next place
should the Company find it expedient to join a body
of Europeans to these Battalions either from Madras
or Bombay they would have an Army ready in a
very short time to fall on the fertile Provinces of Calicut
and Palleghatcherry and that even without any such
reinforcement Tippoo would be under the necessity of

keeping

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keeping a superior force in these Districts for their protection, as they lay entirely open on this side. He assured me that he should ever consider these Battalions as much at the Company's Disposal as his own, and to enforce what he had said, he pointed out Colonel Hum: berstons attempt in this quarter and asked me what might not have been expected from that Detachment could he have joined it with six well disciplined Battalions instead of the two irregular ones he Sent.

I remarked to the Rajah that a principal Objection to his plan would arise from the apprehensions of Government, that when the present danger was over he would dismiss these people which would only be training soldiers for the enemy — He replyed, that surely the advantages arising to him from having good Soldiers on whom he could depend instead of undisciplined ones, would be a sufficient Security to Government on that head, that the expences of these Battalions exceed very little that of his present establishment, and that the execution of this plan would be a great saving to him, as he would not then, on the smallest movement of Tippoo be obliged to collect his Militia, to whom he was not only obliged to give pay, but by whose absence from their homes, the Cultivation of his Country was very much impeded.

The Rajah then begged, that I would make it his earnest request to you, Sir, if Offices were granted to

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to him by Government, that no Foreigners might be sent.

He has formed very sanguine expectations of having his request complied with on account of the few Officers he has asked for, so much so that he has already began to discipline those recruits for this Corps, therefore should it be found inexpedient by Govern: ment to grant his request, I hope you will pardon my recommending that the refusal may be couched in as unexceptionable terms as possible for I plainly see that he will feel much chagreened at being disappointed in his favourite scheme.

I have the Honor to be with respect.

Sir &c

Signed J Bannerman

Cariore 17th June 1788

The President lays before the Board two Letters from the Rajah of Travancore (entered in Country Correspondence No. 63.64) Dated the 1st and 19th Ultimo the former giving an account of his conference with the Vackeel of Tippoo Sultaun, and enclosing Copy of his Answer to Tippoo's Letter, the latter requesting to have four Officers and twelve European Serjeants who are acquainted with the exercise and discipline of troops and who may be employed in his Service, referring to Captain Bannerman for particulars.

substance of two Letters from the Rajah of Travancore

Ordered

1850

# Fort St George 14th July 1788

To lie on the Table

Ordered to lie on Table.

Substance of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun (entered in C.C. 11th Inst.) stating that the rebellious Poligar of Annakeir, a Dependant of his Circar has taken refuge in the District of Trichinopoly, & desiring that he may be seized and delivered up to his Circar.

Minute thereon

The President recommends that a Letter be written to Tippoo on this Subject as well as upon the late Communications from Tellicherry.

The following Letter proposed by the President, is read; approved and Ordered to be translated and dispatched to Tippoo Sultaun.

## To Tippoo Sultaun

Your Letter of the 28th of June I have received

To Tippoo – Search will be made in the District of Trichinopoly for the rebellious Poligar of Annatan, & when found will be delivered up to his Circar – stating the Request of the Chenk Pillah.

and agreeable to your request, and from a sincere wish to preserve inviolate the Peace between the Carnatic and your Circar immediate Orders were given to make a Search for the rebellious Poligar whom you inform me has taken refuge in the Districts of Trichinopoly that he may be either seized upon or driven from that Country.

At the same time I am desirous of giving you every proof of my earnest wish to avoid every cause of misunderstanding which can possibly occur between

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between our respective Circars, I trust I shall find the same disposition in you to promote that laudable purpose.

On the 6th of June I had the honor to address you on the extraordinary Conduct of your Tributary the Rajah of Cherick by his unreasonable Demands upon the English Company and I am sorry now to be obliged to Complain to you of his having taken up Arms and of his having most unwarrantably seized the Island of Durmapatam belonging to the English Factory at Tellichery I have received this intelligence with much concern from that place and lose no time in communicating it to you, that orders may be immediately issued to this dependant of your Circar, to desist from all further hostilities against the English and to restore without Delay to the Factory at Tellichery this Island, and any other place belonging to the Company which this Rajah may have seized upon.

You will see the Justice of calling this Rajah to a severe account for his Conduct as he has even taken upon him to transmit to the Chief of Tellicherry, a letter said to be from you encouraging him in his hostile proceedings and desiring the said Chief to deliver up the Company's Island of Durmapatam to this Rajah.

Whatever the accounts the Cherick Rajah may

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may have to settle with the English Company ought to be produced and adjusted in a fair and amicable manner The Honorable Company wish not to do an act of Injustice to any one nor to withhold from him what is justly his due - at the same time they can never submit to have their Settlements alarmed and their possessions attacked with Impunity.

You are a wise prince, and will no doubt put an immediate stop to the irregular conduct of the Sheriff a Rajah or any of your dependants who shall attempt to obstruct that peace and harmony which happily subsists between you and the English nation.

I shall be happy to hear of the welfare of your self and family - what shall I say more.

4th July 1788

Sign'd Arch.d Campbell

Read the following Proceedings of the Hos: pital Board, with the Enclosures entered in MB.

Nos 10. 11. /—

Report of the Hospital Board Mess.rs Samuel Barber & Robert Stuart, admitted Assistant Surgeons on the Establishment - Mr. Walkes recommended to do Duty at Surgeon Mr Maddison's Station, and to have full Batta - Letter from the Head Surgeon at Vizagapatam, stating that Mr. Mills has been put under Arrest with Letter to him from that Gentleman on the subject - The Secretary allowed to draw Office Allowance while the Quarters were Repairing

approved

Hospital Board
30th June 1788

Mr. Samuel Barber having arrived on the Carnatic with Indentures from the Court of Directors - The Hospital Board recommend His being admitted an Assistant Surgeon

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Surgeon on this Establishment, and Stationed at the General Hospital They likewise recommend Mr. Robert Stuart to be admitted an Assistant Surgeon on this Estab: lishment.

Mr Bowie having been removed from Ingeram the Hos: pital Board in consequence of the few Assistant Surgeons, have ordered Mr. Walker as Madge; pollam to attend both Stations; from the great distance of the places, hope he may be allowed full Batta Monthly.

approved - so long as Mr. Walker shall attend both Factories

The Hospital Board have the honor of forwarding to Government, a Letter from Mr Binny enclosing one from Mr. Miller, in which they beg leave to submit to their consider: ation, and have directed their Secretary to acquaint Mr. Binny thereof.

The Hospital Board have directed the apothecary to deliver in an account of the Stores for last year.

approved

The Secretary represents to the Hospital Board, that the quarters allotted for them are finished & hopes he may be allowed to draw the usual Sum for an Office, as he has been

approved

used

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under the necessity of taking a house to keep the records in, which they beg leave to recommend it may be granted him.

Signd/ Edw. Atkinson
Secy

Read the following Letters from Major Barry Close —

To the Honble Major Gen.l Sir Arch.d Campbell K.B.
Governor and Commander in Chief &c. &c. &c.

Honble Sir,

From Major Close — states the substance of another Conference with Tippoo's Commissioners on the subject of the Tripatty Claim

Shortly after my dispatch of this Morning, three o'clock was fixed on for another conference, when we commenced with observing to Shuzzun-ser Aly as evidently the most respectable person of that party, that as sufficient time had now elapsed we trusted that he saw the justice of concluding such an agreement, as should prevent all future Doubts regarding a right which had been so incontrovertibly established in his Highness's favor — We were here interrupted by Meer Fuzzil Aly the Ameil of Chittledroog, the person as mean informed, from whose suggestions Tippoo Sultaun first urged the claim, and who has been permitted to take the lead in all our discussions — He began to run over verbatim the beaten ground

of

Fort St George 4th July 1788

of prescriptive right with the same ardor and perse-
verance as if he had forgot that every point had been
fully replied to, boasting of the bundle of summuds, as if
exulting in the injustice of his cause. Apprehensive
that this tone of language might only be a prelude to
greater impropriety I watched the most decent opportunity
to interrupt his career by observing to Shuzzeer Ally,
that a repetition of the same arguments and the same
replies appeared to me as fruitless a labor as searching
for the end of a circle. To this he gave his instant assent, and
declared that as he believed there was nothing new to
urge on either side, and there seemed no probability of a
concurrence in opinion, he saw no remedy but that of
referring the matter to our respective superiors. Though
fully prepared for this reply, we could not help ex-
pressing some astonishment and the utmost regret, &
after some fruitless attempts to excite other ideas, insinuated
in as plain terms as politeness would admit, that as they
seemed necessitated to submit every stage of business
to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun and upwards of three
Months had elapsed in consequence of the last
reference, we could not even conjecture how a period
was to be put to the negociation, but that if such was
their final Determination, we had no alternative. They
of course denied the implication, but asserted the propriety
of

Fort St George 4th July 1788

of a reference on the present occasion in such terms, & that seeing the futility of urging the subject any further, we proposed, that as the business seemed now to rest on report, the evidence as taken down by the Mutsuddies of each should be compared, in order that both parties being satisfied with regard to their coincidence, no room should remain for future controversy on that subject. But to our utter astonishment, no arguments could prevail on them, either to accede to the proposal, or to give any reason for declining it, at which we were the more mortified, as it was only intended as a prelude to an interchange of those papers, properly authenticated, to which we meant to have added a compendium of our reasonings for the information of Tippoo Sultaun; but from the unwanded and abrupt issue of the previous proposal were constrained to relinquish the idea, — and though unavoidably impressed with the necessity of an immediate separate communication to Tippoo Sultaun, to prevent false impressions, yet this being a step which from the nature of our station and instructions, we could not possibly adopt we have only to refer to the wisdom of our Superiors the measures necessary to be pursued.

(2)

Meer Zuzzle Aly during this conversation having at various intervals on the business of the Commissn

asked

1857 Fort St George 4th July 1788

asked in whether his Sultaun had been required to produce summuds for every country he had ravaged and at length proceeded to such plain language as to declare, that at all events the villages would revert to their proper masters. A look of careless contempt was the only reply he received, and the only one he received, and the conversation taking a more pleasing turn, we shortly afterwards parted with the usual forms of civility.

Whatever Determination may be formed, regarding any further objects to be attained by this mission, I think it probable, that the other commissioners from the same motives that formerly influenced them, will shortly remove from this place, although we have hitherto had no intimation to that effect.

I have the Honor to be, with perfect

Respect, &c. &c.

Signed B. Close

Balneiby
June 27th night
1788

To the Honble. Major Gen.l Sir Arch.d Campbell K.B.

Governor and Commander in Chief

&c. &c. &c.

From Major Close
Enclosing Copy of a
Letter which he found
necessary to write to the
Commandant of Onore,
desiring him, on a
Complaint preferred by
Hyder Ali Beg against
a Party of Soldiers from
the Corps that the
latter cannot off 1500 Head
of Cattle.

Honble Sir

I do myself the honor to enclose copy of a Letter which I have just now thought necessary to address to Captain Mosey on the Subject of a complaint from Dhuggee for Ali Khan, regarding a repetition of the predatory incursions

11

1858 Fort St George 4th July 1788

so often complained of; to which I could make no other reply, than that I had made faithful reports, of his repeated complaints and had been assured, that the necessary measures would be taken in consequence.

I think it my Duty on this occasion to observe, from the serious tone, of Ghuzzenfer aly's message, and the sentiments I have heard him express, that if retribution be not shortly made for this and the former losses, reprisals will most probably be attempted.

Seid Mahammed Khan having likewise received a message on the Subject, has written to some of the head Polygars in consequence.

I have the Honor to be,

with perfect respect, &c &c

Balpilly
28th June 1788

(Signed) B Close

To Captain Massey

Commanding Chindernagherry

Sir

I have this moment a complaint from Ghuzzenfer Aly Cawn stating that yesterday morning a Party of Polygars from the Bayen Ghaut carried off 1500 head of Cattle belonging to Nowarnpilly, Kishnampelly Boat medapelly, singameta Cundah, Gariala murgoo,

and

1859 Fort St George 4th July 1788

and Greatfully dependent on Chittlea and bordering on Chittaguntah, which they are reported to have carried down the passes of Baggarapet or Nagapettah, and Mangleput.

I have to request as a point which will be highly acceptable to Government, that you will endeavor to ascertain every possible fact regarding these free booters, and should you be fortunate enough to trace the plunder, that you will take such steps as you may find practicable by writing to the head Polygars or otherwise as may tend to prevent its being dissipated.

You will probably think it necessary to report to the Commander in Chief the information, you may obtain, and I have to beg the favor of your communicating with me on the Subject.

I am, &c &c
Signed B Close

Dalpilly
28th June 1788

A true Copy
Signed Wilks Lieut
to the Commission

To the Honble Major Genl Sir Arch Campbell K.B.
Governor & Commander in Chief &c &c &c

From Major Close—
Encloses Copy of a second Letter addressed by him to the Commandant at Chandergerry on the same Subject. —

Honble Sir

I have the Honor to enclose herewith the copy of a Second letter which I have thought it necessary to address to Captain Massey.

We informed Ghuzzenfer Ally in answer to his message of this morning that these free booters like Sheel Naig with whom they are secretly connected being equally

1860 Fort St George 4th July 1788

equally the enemies of both governments; we hoped he would order the strictest vigilance on the frontier of his command as well for the purpose of preventing future incursions, as to second such arrangements as may be attempted from the Payen Ghaut; to which he promised his ready compliance.

I have the Honor to be, with perfect respect

&c. &c.

Balpilly
30th June 1788

(Signed) B J Close

To Captain Massey
Commanding in Chandernagherry

Sir,

Some of the persons carried off with the plundered cattle have been sent to me by Ghuzzenfer Aly Khan, who report that they were released on the 28th in the morning at a place called Chamconah which they describe as a halting place with a small tank in the valley which runs up between the Nagaputleh and Tripety hills — From the conversation of the plunderers it appeared that they belonged to the dispossessed Polygars of the Balaghaut, — Tummalagundy, Muddempar, and Collybenda — this information may possibly be of use to you, — and as it is probable that the Polygars in whose countries these people generally reside or to whose Pollams the plunder has been conveyed will ultimately be made responsible, I should conceive it a matter of importance to urge the Polygars as a point of Duty to assist you on this occasion, and to warn them that such as shall be found to have received or sheltered the plunderers on their booty, must themselves expect to be considered and treated as robbers, —

In

1862

# Fort St George 4th July 1788

In every event, I have no doubt but hu:
manity will induce you to take every practicable
step that may eventually tend to the relief of the unfor:
tunate sufferers. I am, &c. &c.

Balpilly
30th June 1788

A true Copy (Signed) B J Close

(Signed) A Wilks Secy
to the Commission

From the Paymaster at Walanjaubaud

Read a Letter from Mr Welch (entered in the M.B. No 13) enclosing an account presented to him by Major Tonyn for arrears due to him amounting to Pag.s & desiring to know whether Major Tonyn, as Commanding the Cavalry Cantonments near Arcot is to receive full Batta, agreably to a Claim made by him for it.

Minute thereon

Ordered that Major Tonyn's Bill for Arrears be referred to the Commissary General, and that Mr Welch be informed that Major Tonyn cannot be permitted to draw Batta, while stationed near Arcot.

Gd

Archd Campbell

John Holloud

Jas H. Casamayor

R. Maunsell

1863 Fort St. George July 1788.

Diary

5. Sent the following Letter to Masulipatam.—

To. Anthony Sadleir Esqr.

Chief & Council

at

Masulipatam

Gentlemen,

To Masulipatam—their Proceedings respecting Sid Jung approved—& Vizeramrauze will be written to on the Subject of his having given Protection to Tripetty Row—

I am directed by the Honble the Governor in Council to Acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter dated the 23d Instant and to inform you that your Proceedings respecting Sid Jung are approved.—

A Letter will be written to Vizeramrauze approving of his Conduct in having held out protection to Tripetty Row

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

Fort St. George
5. July 1788.—

(signed) John. Chamier Secy.

Sent the undermentioned Letters (entered in M. B. Nos. 14: 15:)

To the Paymaster at Arcot &c. Major

To the Paymaster at Arcot &c. Tonyn's Bill for Arrears has been referred to the Commissary General for his Audit, after which the Military Paymaster General will discharge it. Major Tonyn's

1864

# Fort St. George July 1788.-

5th

Tonyn's Claim for Batta inadmissible.-

To the Commissary General to audit Major Tonyn's Bill for Arrears.-

To the Commissary General

8th

Received Letter from the Paymaster at Pongole (as entered in M: B: N: 16) requesting Permission to visit the Presidency for one Week on his private affairs.-

From the Paymaster at Pongole.-

Ordered accordingly (Vide M: B: No: 17)

To in Answer

## At a Consultation, Present

The Honorable. Major General Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B.

President

John Holland, James Henry Casamajor

&

Robert. Maunsell Esquires

Tuesday the 8th July 1788

Minutes of last Consultation read and approved.-

The Board now proceed to take into Consideration the Letter from the Bengal Government under date the 4th June entered in the Consultation the 27th Ultimo

Letter from Bengal dated the 4th June 88 taken into Consideration

The

1865. Fort St. George 8th July 1788.

The President enters the following Minute.—

## President's Minute 8th July 1788.

The President having given his

President's Minute thereon.— Remarks upon the Letter addressed to the Governor General in Council from the Committee of Nabob's & Creditors, expressed his Opinions of the ill founded Accusations brought forward by the Committee & against the Justice of this Government; does not think it necessary at present, to enter into any further Discussion on the Spirit and Tendency of their Conduct, and is sorry at the same Time to observe, that the Proceedings of four of these Gentlemen since the Period of their first & address to the Bengal Government, has not & afforded him an Opportunity of saying any thing more favourable in their Behalf.

The President is aware it may be urged, that as Messrs. Taylor, Benfield, & Moubray and Roebuck have lately made an Apology to him, for the Offence they had given to Government, these Gentlemen should now &

be

Fort St. George 8th July 1788

be considered as entitled to the same Exemption from Punishment as Mr. Porcher. It must however be remembered, that the Time & and Manner in which Mr. Porcher resigned his Place in the Committee, and his Letter of Apology carry Conviction as complete as the Nature of the Case admits; that he was sincere in his Expressions of Concern for having offended his Superiors, and that he had embraced the earliest Opportunity of making Reparation by the only Means in his Power for the Offence he had committed Mr. Porcher's Letter was dated the 10th of May, and was received before the address of the Committee of Cuddalore was dispatched to Bengal.—

It is only necessary to read the Letters from Messrs. Taylor and Benfield of the same Date to the Secretary Mr. Chamier, with the Letters enclosed, which I desire may be recorded with this Minute, to inform a distinct Opinion of the different Sentiments which actuated these Gentlemen at that Period

Instead

1867 Fort St. George 8th July 1788

Instead of Concern for the Indegnity they had
offered to Government, they attempted to Intimidate
the President by the Resignations of their Trusts,
to alarm him with Responsibelity to their
Constituents, and endeavoreng by the means of
a shallow and insidious Artifice, to make it
appear, that the Enmity of the President to
them for discharging their Trust with Fedelity
had rendered the Efforts of the Committee in-
adequate to the Objects of its Appointment,
and had compelled them to relinquish the
Management of the Concerns of the Nabob's Creditors.

The subsequent Conduct of Messrs.
Taylor, Benfield, Roebuck and Moubray during
the Interval of their Appeal to Bengal, and
the Receipt of Intelligence respecting the
Decision of the Supreme Council; was so far
from being conciliatory, respectful or even
decent to the Government under which they
enjoyed that they
served, and whose Protection they persisted in
the most avowed Opposition to the Company
tending to stir up and inflame the Minds of
the Nabobs Creditors, by exaggerated Reports;
suggesting

1868

Fort St. George 8th July 1788.

suggesting that their Rights and Properties were actually invaded by Government. Nor did they desist from these factious Proceedings, until they found that their Conduct was condemned by the most moderate and respectable Part of the Body of Creditors, who refused to attend the Meetings Summoned by Mr Roebuck, and were ready to have come forward with a Public Disavowal of the intemperate Conduct of those Members of the Committee. It was by no Means a sense of their Error that made those Members of the Committee abandon that Mode of Proceeding, but the Marked Disapprobation and Contempt which fell upon their Meetings from the small Number that attended them, and their Inability even with that Number, of getting a Majority to concur in their favourite Proposition.—

As to the Letter of Apology which Messrs Taylor, Benfield, Moubray and Roebuck afterwards addressed to the President, it is in every Respect undeserving the Attention of the Government. This Letter was not written 'till

after

1869 Fort St. George 8th July 1788

after the Reports were Current in the Settlement,
that the Superior Government were actually to
pass a Censure upon their Conduct. The apology
therefore cannot be looked upon in any other Light,
than as a Subterfuge to screen them from the Displeasure
of Government, after they found they could no longer #
with Impunity insult it. Their Letter of #
Apology was dated the 6th of June, after an #
Interval of forty days from the date of their first #
Letter of Insult.-

There is one Circumstance more, which
the President will only mention at present, #
reserving to another Opportunity to give his #
Sentiments if necessary more at length upon so #
flagrant an Attempt at Public Deception.

About the beginning of June an #
Application was privately made to the President
from the Committee of Nabob's Creditors, requesting #
that their Appeals to Bengal, and all the previous
as well as subsequent Proceedings on that Subject
might be withdrawn from the Record. The President
feeling the Absurdity and Impossibility of complying
with

Fort St. George 8th July 1788.

with this extraordinary Request, did not hesitate to declare this Opinion to the Committee of Creditors. The Application was however repeated, and two Gentlemen were employed by them to convey their earnest Solicitations, that every Misunderstanding between this Government and the Nabob's Creditors might be obliterated from the Records. At this very time it came to the President's Knowledge, that Mr. Benfield, who was particularly solicitous for the success of this Negotiation, had privately transmitted to Europe, Copies of their Accusations to Bengal against this Government, and upon his being taxed with this Act of Dissimulation by the Gentlemen whom he had employed to speak to the Governor, Mr. Benfield acknowledged that he had forwarded these Papers to Europe by the way of Pondicherry. It is unnecessary to comment upon a Conduct so dark and disingenuous, but this Fact is a sufficient proof of the dangerous Hypocracy of the leading Member of the Committee.

After a full Consideration of all the these Circumstances, the President is of Opinion, that

1871 Fort St. George 8th July 1788

that it is indespensably necessary for this Board,
to mark by a striking Example of Rigour, the
Respect which is due to Government from every
Servant of the Establishment, let their Stations
Views or relative Situations be what they may;
and to convince them that no attempts of Dis-
respect, Disobedience or Contempt of the lawful
Authority of the Government, will be passed
over with Impunity. That while they retain
the Honourable Company's Service, no other
Situation, no Claim of other Duties no ||
arrogation of independant Rights or fancied ||
Exemptions from the Ties of Subordination
to those who are placed over them by the ||
Legislature and the Constitution of this ||
Service shall operate with Government to
tolerate Offences which tend to overset the
Principles of Good Order and Regularity, ||
and to strike at the very root of the Honorable
Company's Authority in India. For these
indispensable Purposes brought with ||
additional Force to the conviction of this
Board, by the Sentiments of severe Displeasure
expressed by the Right Honorable Governor
General

1872

Fort St. George 8th July 1788

General in Council against the Committee of Nabobs Creditors, and from the earnest & Recommendation of the Supreme Council to remove them immediately from their Employments and to punish them further if they should think proper. The President conceives it his Duty to move, that Messrs. James Taylor and George Moubray be immediately removed from the Appointments they hold in the Honourable Company's Service, And as Mr. Benjamen Roebuck has been & particularly active and Violent in the whole of this Business, The President moves that he be sent immediately to Ganjam as an Assistant under that Chiefship; But as & Mr. Paul Benfield by holding no Office in the Service, is thereby exempted from the Punishment inflicted on the other Members of the Committee for an Offence Chiefly instigated by his disingenuous and persevering & Exertions, and of which he is consequently guilty in a more extensive Degree than any of his Associates, the President moves, that Mr. Benfield be & suspended

1873

Fort St. George 8th July 1788.

suspended the Honourable Company's Service.
And as the Honourable Court of Directors in the
Orders which they transmitted to this Presidency,
under date the 9th of December 1784, seem to
have had in Contemplation, the Danger or
inexpediency of permitting a Person of Mr.
Benfield's intriguing Disposition to remain
in the Country, in case his subsequent Conduct
should make it necessary to suspend him the
Service, the President further moves that Mr.
Paul Benfield be sent to England, agreeable
to the Tenor and Spirit of the 21st Paragraph of
the forementioned Orders.

(signed) A. Campbell.

" " "

Mr. Maunsell delivers in the
following Minute. —

(2)

The Stricture passed by the Governor
General in Council upon the Opinion delivered by
Members of this Board respecting the Conduct of
the Committee of Creditors requires from me as one
of those Members some observations in Reply. —

Mr. Maunsell's Minute thereon

The

1874

Fort S.t George 8.th July 1788

The Governor Generalin Council are pleased to expreſs "their astonishment &
"that any Members of your Government should
"have admitted in their Minds a vendication for
"Company's Servants, under the Assumed character
"of private Agents, in Offering an Insult to the
"Government, under which they are placed".—

Far from admitting a vendication for Company's Servants I do not hesitate to declare my & Opinion that Persons not in the Service who should insult the Government ought to be considered as having forfeited their Licence for remaining in India and be dealt with accordingly.—

The body of Creditors being composed of Persons of various Discriptions and their & Concerns not connected with the Company's & Service, the Committee can in my Opinion only be viewed as the Representatives of the Creditors.— Their Letter and Remarks contain Expreſsions inconsistent with a proper Respect but not as I conceive, in a Degree to endure any & decided Measure of Punishment from the Board—

the

1875 Fort St. George 8th July 1788.

_ the Circumstances of their Situation may be ⁊
thought to excuse some freedom of Remonstrance ⁊
acting in Guardianship of Rights acknowledged
by Parliament and provided for under an ⁊
Arrangement concluded by the Court of Directors._

It is an indisputable Axiom in ⁊
Government that the Safety of the State is the
primary Object to which every Consideration should
be subservient_ to this Observation I must add
that the Respect due to the Authority which
interposed for the Relief of the Creditors and
to the Arrangement established in consequence,
confirm the Opinion I have already given
that to fulfil the Terms of that Arrangement
is the next most important Obligation. a

In fixing on the Sum of 12 Lacks of
Pagodas to be paid annually by the Nabob to his
Public and Private Creditors an Attention was no
doubt directed as well to the degree of Ability ⁊
supposed to be possessed by his Highness, as to the
Proportion which the Quota of that Sum, to be
divided among the private Creditors, bore to the
Amount of the Debt_ but the Event has proved
that the Reasoning adopted by the Honble ⁊

Court

1876

Fort St. George 8th July 1788

Court does not apply to present Circumstances
– The Company disclaim any Intention
of preſsing the Nabob for Payments beyond
his Means of Compliance with Ease to himself
after providing for the Expences of his House=
hold and the Splendor of his Durbar – guided
by these Sentiments of Consideration towards
His Highneſs and forming their Calculate, as
it is fair to presume, upon the Average of
Sum usually paid by him for his Share of
the Current Charges, they were pleased to require
that he should pay annually the Sum of
12 Lacks of Pagodas in liquidation of his
public and private Debts.–

In this Requisition on the part of
the Company the Nabob expreſsed at first his
readiest Acquiescence – but when, an encreased
Payment for Current Charges was required and
fixed by the late Treaty, His Highneſs declared
his Inability to pay, besides such Encrease,
the Sum of 12 Lacks of Pagodas, and therefore
applied to the Hon^ble Court for the Remiſsion of

J

Fort St George 8 July 1788

of 2 Lacks of Pagodas annually from the #
stipulated Payments to his Creditors.—

" When the Honble Court recommended
a System of Oconomy and that every Retrenchment
possible should be made in our Expences, it can
scarcely be supposed they were aware of the
Encrease of Expenditure which has since #
taken place in most Departments of this #
Service.— By an Account of probable Reciepts
and Disbursements drawn out to the 30th April
last there appeared a balance in favor of the #
Government of nearly Nine Lacks of Pagodas
of this Circumstance the Committee, from the
Station held by one of its Members, could not
be ignorant— this promising Expectation #
being succeeded by Embarrasment in our #
Finances, so as to create Delay in payment
of the Rists, was sufficient Cause for Alarm
to the Creditors in the Settled State of their
Claims, for it is to be observed that the #
utmost annual Payment in liquidation of
Interest

1878

Fort St George 8th July 1788

Interest and Principal of the new consolidated
Debt, even after the Demands of the other two
Claises are discharged, will be 3 ℔ Cent less
than the legal Interest of the Country, and
that no greater Payment will be made
until the enormous Debt due by the Nabob
to the Company shall be discharged a Point
not within any probable Attainment —
add to this that the Creditors are excluded from
any Participation of the Nabobs Revenue,
not only during War but as long after as shall
be necessary to discharge the Burthens contracted
by it — under the Combined Effect of these
Considerations, which in Truth render their
Prospect Desperate unless Hostility be at
a great Distance, the Committee may I think
be pardoned for having betrayed an anxiety
and Tenaciousness seeing that a part of
what has been stipulated for their Release was
withheld in a Season of public Tranquility
when the Revenues of the Company were
greater than at any former Period — Independant
of the Trust represented by the Committee it is

supposed

Fort St. George 8th July 1788

supposed to apply to several of them that their
allowance at State and I confess I should
feel Repugnance under the pressure of the foregoing
Circumstances in passing a Sentence of
Punishment against them - influenced by
these Considerations I added sixty Minute
of 29th May to my former Expressions of
disapprobation of the letter and Remarks
of the Committee "that their Conduct though
"misguided and intemperate found some Apology
"in the Magnitude of the Interests they represented"
"that Debtors themselves and Agents of Debtors
"they should not be judged by the exact
"Standard of Subordination and Respect due
"as Servants of the Company" - Such was the
Result of my best Judgment upon the
Subject and such it Continues. -

I am well pleased that the Committee
have seen the Propriety of Apologizing for the
Expressions in their letter and Remarks which
were deemed disrespectful, by which however
they declared they meant no offence - this is
an Earnest of greater Circumspection in future,
and as the Governor General in Council have
judged

1880

Fort St. George 8th July 1788

judged that the private Apology of One of the # Members of the Committee might exempt him from Punishment, I trust that the general # Apology since made by the Committee at large will secure to them Forgiveness.

I beg to refer to my Minute Above-mentioned entered in Consultation 30 May # which went into further Considerations and I have to desire that Copy of that Minute # with the Sentiments I have now submitted to the Board may accompany the acknowledge-ment of the letter before us from the Governor General in Council.

Fort St. George
8th July 1788.

(signed) Rt. Maunsell

Mr. Holland delivers in the following Minute.

Mr. Hollands Minute thereon

I observe with Concern and with deference the remarks made by the Right Honble the Governor General and Council of Bengal on the opinions delivered by the Council of Madras on the Letter of the Committee of Nabobs Creditors dated the 27th April last.

Being called upon to give an # Instant

1881 Fort St. George 8th July 1788—

Instant opinion on the first Reading at the
Council Board of a Minute of great length &
involving an intricate discussion of a very &
important and Complicated question I was
under the Immediate necessity without time
for deliberation of expressing my Sentiments
on the Subject and then declared it to be my &
opinion that the letters alluded to was exceptionable
but considering that the Committee of Sedition
acted in a Public Character under a very serious
obligation and trust as Agents for large &
Private
Property on which many Families depend for
their Subsistence and not conceiving they
meant intentional disrespect to Government
and being further of Opinion that saving the
Rights of the Company every possible tenderness
should on all occasions be shewn to individuals
in questions of property, I confess I felt a difficulty
in going the whole length of the Censure &
expressed against them, tho I concurred as wide
appear from my Minute on the occasion in
the general purport and Reasoning of the &
Presidents Minute— I submit the whole &
Subject with the utmost Respect and deference

to

1882

Fort St. George 8th July 1788

to the Judgement of the Honble Court of Directors and I rely with confidence on their Justice for a candid construction of the opinion I have Minuted on the Subject

July 8th 1788 — (signed) John Holland

Mr. Casamaijor delivers in the following Minute. —

Mr. Casamaijor's Minute thereon. —

The Supreme Council in their letter of the 4th of June to this Presidency having generally Censured the Opinions given by the Members of this Government on the Conduct of the Committee for the Nabobs Creditors, I feel it a duty I owe myself to recur to the Minute I delivered in Council on the 9th of May, wherein I declared that the Remarks laid before the Board by the President, contained an Ample Refutation of the Charges, brought forward against this Government by the Committee for the Nabobs Creditors, and that the Address of the Committee might have been drawn up in terms more Moderate, and less disrespectful towards the

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1883.

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the Government under which they are placed. I observed at the same time, that I did not view the Gentlemen of the Committee in the light of Company's Servants while acting as a Committee for the Nabob's Creditors, and I gave this opinion in the Idea of their having the Permission of this Government to Act as a Committee for the Nabobs Creditors, but I never admitted that this Situation, or Relative duties, could possibly justify any degree of disrespect to the Government to which they owe Obedience, and are Subordinate— I trust therefore that this explanation of the Motives which influenced my Conduct in the Opinions delivered in Council on the 9th of May, will plead forcibly in my favor; And that when the Records which relate to this matter are before the Honble the Court of Directors, I shall not be found to deserve the Reprehension of the Supreme Government for whose Decisions I profess the highest Respect

(signed) Jas. Hy. Casamaijor

8th July 1788—

Previous to any Questions being putin consequence of the Recommendations in the Letter from the Right Honble the Governor General in Council, & of the Motions Contained in the Presidents Minute, it

Seperate Letters to be written to the Gentlemen of the late Committee of Nabobs Creditors—

1882

Fort St. George 8th July 1788

to the Judgement of the Honble Court of Directors and I rely with confidence on their Justice for a candid construction of the opinion I have Minuted on the Subject

July 8th 1788 —

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1883.

Fort St. George 8th July 1788

the Government under which they are placed. I observed at the same time, that I did not view the Gentlemen of the Committee in the light of Company's Servants while acting as a Committee for the Nabob's Creditors, and I gave this opinion in the Idea of their having the Permission of this Government to Act as a Committee for the Nabobs Creditors, but I never admitted that their Situation, or Relative duties, could possibly justify any degree of disrespect to the Government to which they owe Obedience, and are Subordinate—

I trust therefore that this explanation of the Motives which influenced my Conduct in the Opinions delivered in Council on the 9th of May, will plead forcibly in my favor; And that when the Records which relate to this matter are before the Honble the Court of Directors, I shall not be found to deserve the reprehension of the Supreme Government for whose Decisions I profess the highest Respect

(signed) Sa. Hy. Casamaijor

8th July 1788—

Previous to any Questions being put in consequence of the Recommendations in the Letter from the Right Honble the Governor General in Council, & of the Motions Contained in the Presidents Minute, it

Seperate Letters to be written to the Gentlemen of the late Committee of Nabobs Creditors—

1884

Fort St. George 8th July 1788

it is Agreed, that separate Letters be sent to the Members of the late Committee of Creditors, in Conformity to the Standing Orders of the Court of Directors, transmitted to this Government and to Bengal under date the 13th April 1774 (Para. 23). and 11th January 1781 (Para. 50 & 51).—

The following Letter addressed separately to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Benfield Mr. Roebuck & Mr. Moubray, being drafted by the Secretary, is read and approved, and Ordered to be dispatched.—

To. Mr. James Taylor

Sir,

To Mr. Taylor—Mr. Benfield—Mr. Roebuck & Mr. Moubray advising of the Disapprobation of the Governor General in Council to the Conduct of the late Committee of Nabobs Creditors; and directing them to state what they may have to say in Extenuation of such Conduct—

I am directed by Government to notify to you that the Right Honble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to express his decided disapprobation of your Conduct, as a Member of the late Committee of Nabobs Creditors with his Opinion, that the Claims preferred by the above-mentioned Committee might have been asserted and their presumed Rights vendicated by Reasoning as Conclusive as any they have urged without infringing

Fort St. George 8th July 1788.—

infringing the Bounds of Respect or the Laws of Subordination.—

The Governor General in Council further observes, that the Conduct of the Committee of Creditors Appears to him to have been highly intemperate and disrespectfull to the Government under which they serve, Calculated to destroy Subordination & to throw a Contempt upon the Administration and embarass its Operations, & that if the Agents for the Creditors Considered the Duties which they owed to them as their Constituents to be incompatible with the Subordination due to the Representatives of the Company and the Laws of the Service, they ought to have foregone one of two Situations which imposed irreconciliable Obligations.—

The Governor General in Council has in consequence Most earnestly recommended to this Government the removing immediately from the Employments which they hold at this Presidency & to punish further, if thought proper, those Servants who Subscribed the Addresses to Bengal under date the 27th April & 9th of May.— Previous

1886

# Fort St. George 8th July 1788.

Previous to any Steps being taken in Consequence of the Recommendation of the Right Honble the Governor General in Council, I am directed, in conformity to the standing Orders of the Court of Directors, to make the above Communication to you that you may without loss of time urge what may be in your power, in extenuation of a Conduct so strongly marked with the disapprobation of the Superior Government.

Fort St. George
8th July 1788.

Duname to Mr Benfield
Mr Mowbray
Mr Roebuck.

I am &c. &c.
(signed) John Chamier Secy.

Read the following Letter from Bombay.—

To The Right Honble Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.
Governor in Council at
Fort St. George

Right Honble Sir

We had the honor to address you last under the 10th Ult. and on the 6th Inst. we received your Letter of the 16th March by the Camden—

A Lieutenant of the 75th Regiment having—

From Bombay - respecting Passage Money to his Majestys Officers returning to Europe - Of the Quantum of Stores to be drawn for Monthly by the Paymaster Quarter Master, and Surgeon of this Majesty Regiment - Desiring to know what payments were made to Mr. Andrew Bethune, a Cadet of this Establishment. —

1887

Fort St. George 8. July 1788

having lately proceeded to Europe on leave, Colonel Elphinston Shewd us an Extract from the &c Company's Orders to your Presidency establishing the allowance of passage Money for a Subaltern at £80 which was paid accordingly although we had received no Instructions from the Court of Directors on that head Subsequent to 1785, when the Sum fixt for a Subaltern Officer's &c passage was £65.-

As we have reason to expect that a Considerable body of the Kings Troops will be Stationed here, and having no Documents to guide us in respect to the quantum of Stores &c which the paymaster Quarter Master and &c Surgeon of the Kings Regiments are warranted to draw for Monthly, we are particularly to request you will direct us to be furnished with a Statement of all such allowances of the above discription established at your Presidency &c We likewise beg to be informed what payments were made by your Government to Mr. Andrew Bethune, as requested by us in our Political Letter of.

1888

Fort St. George 8th July 1788.

of the 24th February last

We have the pleasure to advise
you of the safe arrival of the Honble Company's
Ships Deptford Bellmont and Dutton, and
have the honor to be.—

&c: &c:

Bombay Castle
18th June 1788.—

(signed) And.w Ramsay
Robt. Sparks
D: Carnegie.—

Minute thereon.—

Agreed that the information
requested by the Gentlemen at Bombay be
transmitted to them as soon as possible.—

Read the following Letter from
the Resident at Poonah

To
The Honorable Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B.
Governor
Fort St. George

From the Resident at Poona
—Discredits the Reports
prevailing that Tippoo's
Troops have been worsted
in an Action with the
Rajah of Travancore.—
Requests Intelligence
relative to Captain
Kennaway's Mission.—

Honorable Sir:—

I have the honor to Enclose
Duplicate of my last letter of 9th.— Since that time
I have received no good Intelligence of Tippoos
Motions— Reports are circulated here of his Troops
having

1889 Fort St. George 8th July 1788

having been very severely handled by those of Travancore, but as I am (on Reasons formerly assigned) disinclined to think He well attack that Country I cannot credit them - I am further disinclined to admit the Truth of these Reports in a persuasion that had they any foundation I should have heard of them from You.

On the 6th Inst: the Belmont Indiamen arrived at Bombay having left England the 30 Jany - Genl. Meadows had not then sailed & doubts seem to be entertained at Bombay of his coming out at all.

Having been lately advised by his Lordship the Governor General of his Resolution to send Capt: Kenneway to Hyderabad & to assert our right to the provence of Guntoor founded on the Treaty of one Thousand Seven hundred & Sixty Eight with the Nizam for which purpose a Body of Troops would be held in readiness by you I have to request You will favor me with Intelligence of the entended Motion of that Body as soon as Resolved for tho' agreeable to his Lordships

Direction

1790

Fort St. George 8th July 1788.—

Directions I shall make no Communication on this head to this Court till further Orders yet as very early Intelligence will undoubtedly be received here of such a Movement I doubt not You will agree on the necessity of my being properly prepared by timely Advice to meet the Enquiries & dispel the Jealousies & Apprehensions of this Court

I have received no Letters from Major Palmer since that of which I enclosed You an Extract the 18th Ult. but learn from other Quarters that since the Advantage gained over the Joint Forces of Sindia & the Jaats Komere a Sort of some Strength belonging to the latter has been reduced by Golam Kauder Khan & Myngo Ismael Beg.—

The Minister returned here the 12th Inst. but I have heard nothing Material in consequence of his Journey or Return. All Eyes are at present fixed on Tippoo's Motions.—

Since writing the above I am informed that the Dutton Indiaman reached Bombay

1891

Fort St. George 8th July 1788

Bombay the 1st Inst: & that the Vestal Frigate that left England the 29th December arrived at the Cape the 13th or 14th March but no Mention is made of her Distination or of who was on board tho' it is mentioned that Generals Meadows was not.—

I have the honor to be with Respect &c. &c.

(signed) C. W. Malet

Poona
15th June 1788

Read the following Letter from Captn Stevenson to the President.—

To The Honorable Major General Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B. President & Governor &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

From Captain Stevenson of the Cavalry, requesting permission to go home on half pay.—

I am bound by Gratitude as well as Duty to Endeavour to meet your Approbation in every part of my conduct, particularly in that which respects me as an Officer who has the Honor to be under Your Command, and as a Servant of the Honble Company.—

Atten

1892

Fort St. George 8th July 1788

After having served near Eight Years at the head of a Regement, in an active and conspicuous line, I find my present Situation as a supernumerary Officer, not only Degrading, but that my health suffers from unceasing and unavoidable reflections on my unmerited and unexpected Supercession; and as I have not at present any flattering Prospect of being soon called to a more active Situation, I propose, with Your Approbation, to apply for the Indulgence granted to Officers, of leave of absence to go to Europe on half pay.-

My motives for going home are to dissipate the disagreable reflections which I must be subject to whilst leading a Life of Indolence and to recruit my health which has suffered materially from Seateen Years service in India.-

I am too Sensible that I subject myself to the Risk of Supercession by leaving India; which is peculiarly hard after the recent precedent, to Me so unfortunate, of removing Me from the happiest Situation, to make room for a Senior Officer who was an Intruder in the Cavalry

line

1893

Fort St. George 8th July 1788.–

line: but I must submit to the will of my Superiors
I find that the present state of my mind & of my
constitution make it necessary for me to Expose
myself to that risk.–

Permit me, Sir, to declare the most
grateful sensibility of the humane consideration
which You have shewn for my misfortunes, and
the generous protections which you have given me,
and to assure you that I shall study to make my
gratitude appear on all occasions.–

I must again express my anxious
wish to act by Your Approbation and hope my
intention of going to Europe will appear
reasonable to you, I beg leave at the same time
to assure You, Sir, that if I was employed in
a more active line, or if the present State of
Politicks in India should threaten Hostilities,
that I would readily resign the Idea of leaving
India.– I have the honor to be with
the highest respect.–

&c. &c.

(signed) J: Stevenson.–

Fort St. George
July 3d 1788–

" " "

Agreed

1804

# Fort St. George 8th July 1788

Minute thereon.—

Agreed that Capt Stevenson being a Supernumerary Captain of Cavalry, be permitted to proceed to Europe on half pay, Agreeably to his Request.—

Read the following Letter from Captain Hodgson Commanding the Honble Company's Ship Earl Cornwallis.—

To The Honorable Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B.
Governor & the Rest of The Council.—
Fort St. George.

Honorable Sir and Sirs.—

From the Commander of the Earl Cornwallis. Requests Payment for sundry Articles supplied the troops on their Passage to India.—

I have the Satisfaction of informing you of safe Arrival of the Honorable Company's Ship Earl Cornwallis under my Command, with Recruits for the Light Dragoons 52d and 71st Regements with two Passengers in all 230 including Officers, we have lost by Death since our Sailing 6 Soldiers and 2 Two of the Ships Company a list of the Latter you will herewith receive.—

Having been under the necessity of touching at Johanna for Water and other refreshment

1895

Fort St. George 8th July 1788.—

refreshments on my outward Bound Voyage and as Time not permitting me to remain there long enough for the Recovery of the Convalescents & other Patients among the Recruits I laid in a quantity of Fruit and every other Vegetable the Island Afforded to the amount of 388 Dollars, which has been regularly Served together with fresh Provisions whilest it Lasted. &c &c

The above expence having incurred, for the preservation of the Troops, and the benefit of the Honorable Company's Service in General, I therefore request (as Agent for the Owners) that you would be pleased to order 268 Dollars the Company's proportion of the above gross amount to be paid me back, together with a Premium of 10 p.C. thereon. &c

I have the honor to be
&c &c

Ship Earl Cornwallis
Madras Roods July 6. 1788.—

signed Tho.s Hodgson Commander

Minute thereon—

The foregoing Letter be referred to the Hon.ble Court of Directors; & that Captain Hodgson be advised of the above Resolution. &c

Resolved that the Claim made in

Read

1896

Fort St. George 8th July 1788.—

Read the following Letter from the Commissary General.—

To

The Hon^ble Major General Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B.

Governor in Council.—

Honorable Sir,

From the Commissary General. States his audit of Major Tonyn's Bill for arrears.—

In Obedience to your Commands of the 5th Instant, I now lay before you my audit of Major Tonyns Bill.—

Major Tonyn being appointed by General Order to the Rank of Major on the 9th of November 1785, is intitled to draw Field Pay from that day, but the Paymaster General should certify that he has drawn no Pay or Allowance since that time I do not know if he was ordered or permitted to reside at the Presidency, but if he was, he is entitled to Oil and Leon Money at the rate stated by him to the 31st December 1787, and from that day to only 2 Pagodas p^r Month.—

W.

1897

Fort St. George 8th July 1788

His claim for House Rent also depends upon his having permission to reside at the Presidency, but he has charged a great deal too much, for until the 30th of October 1786 he was entitled only to 5 Pagodas per Month, and from that day when the Allowance was altered by a General Order to 25 Pags. pr. Month: The Bills must also be signed by the Barrack Master to certify that he had no Quarters from the Company.

Respecting the Pay of John Harlin Supernumerary Serjeant of Cavalry, the Order for his Appointment must be produced, and a proper Reason be assigned for his not being included in some regular Pay Roll, And if he was appointed Serjeant of Cavalry and absent from his Corps, he must also produce his regular Leave of Absence from the Commanding Officer.

The Pay altered to the date of Major Sonyn's Appointment will reduce that Sum to P. Fs. C. 2,084 .. 35: 70.

The deduction from the Peon Money is only 2 fanams.

The House Rent amounts only to 485 Pagodas instead of 725.

The amount of the Serjeants Pay is right if he can establish his Claim to it by proper Vouchers.

I have the honor to be with great Respect &c. &c.

(signed) J. Capper Clk

Fort St. George
7th July 1788

Agreed that Copy of the foregoing be sent to Major Sonyn, & that he be desired to alter his Bill accordingly

Minute thereon

1898.

# Fort St. George 8th July 1788

Conformably to the observations made upon it by Colonel Capper.

Read a Letter entered in the Miscellany Book (No 18.) from the Deputy Military Paymaster Genl. stating that in September 1786 it was resolved that Money in lieu of Cloathing should be paid to the Sepoys for 1785, desiring to Know whether Bills on Bengal for the Amount (being about Pagodas 34,000.) shall be drawn, in order to issue to each Individual the Sum due to him agreably to the Certificates granted & and countersigned by the Commissary General.—

From the Deputy Military Paymaster.—

The above being a Military Arrear & within the Period prescribed by the Bengal Government it is Agreed that the Bills be drawn as proposed by Mr. Garrow and that a Commission of 5 ℔ Cent on the above Sum be allowed to the Depoy Agent—

Minute thereon.—

Esq.

Arch. Campbell

John Holland

Ja. H. Casamajor

R. Maunsell

1899. Fort St George July 1788

# Diary

Substance of a Letter from Vizeram Rauze.

Ins

Received a Letter from the Rajah Vizeram Rauze, Dated the 3d Instant, and entered in the Country Correspondence N° 67, stating that on his arrival at Vadullapully eight Days ago, he received a Message from Seif Sung intimating that the House of Mannie Row had rebelled, and desiring that the Rajah would settle the Business that he (the Rajah) in reply said he had no Concern with it, upon which Seif Sung marched with his whole Detachment consisting of 2000 Horse, 4000 Infantry & 5 field Pieces, halted within Cannon Shot of the Rajah, and insisted that the Business should then be adjusted. The Rajah declares his Expectation of being attacked, and that an Engagement will take place either on that Day or the next.

The President sends in Circulation the following proposed Draft of a Letter to be written to Captain Montgomery at Ongole.

## To Captain Montgomery

Commanding at Ongole

To Captain Montgomery at Angole — Desiring him to give Assistance to Vizeram Rauze & protect him from being insulted by Seif Sung.

Sir,

I send you enclosed Translation of a Letter from Rajah Vizeram Rauze, by which you will see that he is under great Uneasines from the Conduct of Seif Sung, whose Deportment has been very improper on the present as well as on other Occasions, I in order to relieve Vizeram Rauze from Apprehension as to his own

personal

1900

Fort St George July 1788

9th personal safety, I have desired his Brother to acquaint him that you will give every assistance in your Power to secure him from Insult if any Thing of the kind should be attempted by Seif Jung, of which I have requested Vizeram Rauze may give you timely notice.

I will hardly allow myself to suppose that Seif Jung will venture to molest a zemindar immediately connected with, and dependant upon the Honorable Company, but if he does act in so improper a manner I beg you will acquaint him that you have it in Command from me to say, any Indignity offered to the Rajah Vizeram Rauze, will be considered as an offence against the Company and treated accordingly. — Should the wild Conduct adopted by Seif Jung lead him to any glaring acts of Intemperance against Vizeram Rauze, you have my authority to support and protect the Rajah, and if necessary to apply to the Chief of Masulipatam for further support and assistance if the same should appear necessary.

At the same time my expectation is, that Vizeram Rauze must not give Countenance to any Per: sons dependant on the Soubah nor become the aggressor in any matter which may fall into Dispute, but refer the settlement thereof to the Honorable Company's Government.

I am, &c &c.

Arch. Campbell

Fort St George
9th July 1788

/ Signed /

Ordered that it be immediately Dispatched —

Received

1901

Fort St George July 1788

11th Received the following Letter and Enclosure from Masulipatam.

To the Honble Major Gen.l Sir Arch.d Campbell K.B.

Governor in Council

Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs,

We had the honor of communicating to you under Date the 23d ultimo, some particulars relative to the conduct of Seif Sung, which had then come to our knowledge; and which led us to appre-hend that he might possibly proceed to greater violence, if measures were not adopted for checking him.

From Masulipatam respecting Seif Sung. Copy of his Letter to the Chief, enclosed. —

As we returned no Answer to the Letters written him by our Chief and tho' he persevered in the same kind of conduct, yet nothing very material occurred, that rendered it necessary to address your Honor &c. on the same Subject again, while we were in ex-pectation of receiving your Orders, until yesterday; when the Chief communicated to us, the information entered in our Proceedings of that Date. Our Consultations in this Department brought up to the present time, being herewith forwarded, it is not necessary for us to recapitulate the circumstances that have occurred, and the measures we have adopted in this address, as we think it will be more satisfactory to refer to the Proceedings themselves.

As by a G.O. lately received it appears

That

1900

Fort St George July 1788

9th personal Safety, I have desired his Brother to acquaint him that you will give every Assistance in your Power to secure him from Insult if any Thing of the kind should be attempted by Seif Dung, of which I have requested Vizeram Rauze may give you timely notice.

I will hardly allow myself to suppose that Seif Dung will venture to molest a Zemindar immediately connected with, and dependant upon the Honorable Company, but if he does act in so improper a Manner I beg you will acquaint him that you have it in Command from me to say, any Indignity offered to the Rajah Vizeram Rauze, will be considered as an Offence against the Company and treated accordingly.— Should the wild Conduct adopted by Seif Dung lead him to any glaring Acts of Intemperance against Vizeram Rauze, you have my authority to support and protect the Rajah, and if necessary to apply to the Chief of Masulipatam for further Support and Assistance if the same should appear necessary.

At the same time my expectation is, that Vizeram Rauze must not give Countenance to any Servisons dependant on the Soubah not become the aggressor in any Matter which may fall into Dispute, but refer the settlement thereof to the Honorable Company's Government.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St George
9th July 1788

/Signed/ Arch. Campbell

Ordered that it be immediately Dispatched—
Received.

1901 Fort St George July 1788

11th Received the following Letter and Enclosure from Masulipatam.

To the Honble Major Gen.l Sir Arch.d Campbell K.B.

Governor in Council Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs,

We had the honor of communicating to you under Date the 23d Ultimo, some particulars relative to the conduct of Seif Dung, which had then come to our knowledge; and which led us to appre-hend that he might possibly proceed to greater violence, if measures were not adopted for checking him.

From Masulipatam respecting Seif Dung— Copy of his Letter to the Chief, enclosed.—

As we returned no Answer to the Letters written him by our Chief and tho' he persevered in the same kind of conduct, yet nothing very material occurred, that rendered it necessary to address your Honor &c. on the same Subject again, while we were in ex-pectation of receiving your Orders, until yesterday; when the Chief communicated to us, the information entered in our Proceedings of that Date. Our Consultations in this Department brought up to the present time, being herewith forwarded, it is not necessary for us to recapitulate the circumstances that have occurred, and the measures we have adopted in this address, as we think it will be more satisfactory to refer to the Proceedings themselves.

As by a G.O. lately received it appears that

1902

# Fort St George July 1788

11th That the 12th Battalion of Sepoys was to have marched from the Presidency for this Garrison on the 1st Instant, we hope it will not be long before it comes up with Vizr: Varavauze, so as to afford him every necessary Protection, and in Case your Orders, when received should make it necessary to send a greater force from this District, to act against Seif Sung, We have written to Colonel Brathwaite, that he may make the necessary preparations; as Your Honor &c. will observe by the letter to him, Entered on our Proceedings of yesterday, which we hope you will Approve, as well as the other measures that we have thought necessary to adopt for the present; not considering Ourselves authorized to require any movement of Troops towards Seif Sung, except in case of greater necessity without your previous Orders.

We also beg leave to refer to a letter that we wrote to the Chief and Council of the Dutch Factory of Policole which is entered on our accompanying Procedings of the 23d Ultimo; and to their reply entered in those of the 1st Instant, as we observe by a late letter from the Board of Revenue, that they have referred that part of Mr. Revell's Correspondence which gave rise to the letters abovementioned to your Honor &c. as regarding a Political question with respect to the Priveleges of the Dutch Factory at Policole, and we think that the Answer we have received will render any further Notice of this Subject unnecessary

1903

Fort S.t George July 1.st 1788

18
11 unnecessary at least for the present.

We have the Honor to be very

respectfully, &c. &c.

Masulipatam
6.th July 1788

Signed Anth.s Sadleir
J. Hodges
H. Dobbyns

P.S.

Our Chief having received
a Letter from Seif Lung, since the above was written, we
herewith enclose a translation of it.

Translation of a Letter from Seif Lung
received 7.th July 1788

I received your letter and observe the Contents
thereof, in which you was pleased to write, that after
you acquainted and obtained leave, you sent the Com.y
's pany's Force into the District of the Commanmet Circar,
and that why should the Circars force be sent into the
Nizampatam Circar without information Sir, I have
before thro' friendship wrote to you respecting the Zemindars
of the Purgunnah of Madura and Cinnagree of the
Commanmet Circar / being both dependant on the Company
as well as the Circar / being refractory, paid no obedience
to the Circar, taking the support of the Company, did not pay
two Years' Revenue due to the said Circar, and you have
not to this time written on the subject to your People
to oblige those Persons to make their appearance before
the Circar. Lately Gungarah Row & Tipelly Row Zemindars

of

Fort St George July 1788

11

of Moorte zaunagur Circar, by their imprudence retained in their possession large sums of money, and being obstinately disposed, moved their Family together with their House furniture and Effects and sent to Cottepillee Village belonging to the Company great part of the most valuable of their Effects were deposited in Deeve Seemah and a large Quantity of Articles were kept in the villages of the Negampatam District, and they were resolved to make their Escape; As I understood their bad Principles my exertions were commenced to punish them, but they not maintain their Ground, took their flight Tripetty Row in the greatest confusion passed alone thro' Negam: :patam on Horse back, and joined his Family at Cotte: :pillee Village, and Sungamah Row in a perplext state made his Escape and took refuge in Ramapatam belonging to the Company, as it is a reasonable and my first object to regulate the affairs of the District, I have sometimes incamped in my own District and the Circars people went in quest of those wicked Persons to gain information of them and their Effects and to assemble the dispersed Inhabitants On this they having gained Knowledge of the Effects belonging to the Zemindars that absconded, being with Veeranah and Royapah Mus-madars of Nigampatam Circar, took & brought them to me under their Charge, as the Districts belong: :ing to the Circar and Company are one and the same, I gave Satisfaction to the said Mus-madars & People

belonging

Fort St George July 1788

11 belonging to the Company, and kept them with me,
and they with their free consent delivered the Effects that
were in their District of the absconded Zemindars to the
Circar, and likewise agreed to deliver the Inhabitants to the
Circar, and as they tendered a Mutchelka, I presented them,
from the Circar with the Dress of Shawls and granted them
leave with pleasure, who retired to their respective Habi-
tations. as the villages of the District of Onegampatam are
adjoining to that of the Circars, opportunity served for my
Camp to advance in these parts, but not in any respect
doth the Villages receive any hurt, and I have and still
observe to take due Care, and have not nor shall occasion
the loss of the least spire of Grass wheresoever, of which you
may rest assured, and you must have heard the
same from other hands - The Circars People have not
as yet been to demand the valuable Effects of the absconded
Zemindars that is in Divie Purgunnah, Tho' Friendship
I have lately sent Saulah Mackaraugee Mootasuddy to
address you on the subject and I also write this with the Pen
of Friendship, that you will be pleased to send Tripetty
Row with his Family and Effects, likewise Pungarah Row
to me, under the charge of your People, which will not be in
consistent to our Friendship - If you have any concerns
on behalf of the Company with Tripetty Row please to write
to me, that I may enquire and accommodate the same
You will also issue out your strict Order to the Manager
of Divie to restore the Effects of the absconded Zemindars

to

1906 Fort St George July 1788

11 to the Circar. Lately Vizeram Rauze the Zemindar of Chicacole in his way from Madras arrived near the Village of Baupatlah in the District of Nizampatam when I wanting to communicate with him respecting the subjects of the Circar who are in Cottepelly Village and as Jungunnah Rowalu paid his visit to the Rajah, at Rampatam, sent one Saul Mahommed on behalf of the Circar with my letter, but the said Rajah not answering my letter, did not agree in delivering the said subjects of the Circar to me and frivolously evaded it, being necessitated I marched out and advancing near the said Rajah, communicated with him in a friendly manner, observing that I had not the least Hostile intention towards him, desiring him to resign the Circars Subjects who were protected by him, or accommodate matters thro' his means, to which he answered that the Districts of the Rajahmundry Circar were dependant on the Company and Trippetty Row, with his Family was became under the custody of the Chief Bahadar of Masulipatam and that I should demand of him he having no concerns with it, to which I replied that as Cottepelly was under him / the Rajah / he should resign them over to me, and that without he should accommodate this matter, he could not have a passage in these parts, I have thro' Friendship wrote to you of all these matters for your information my first principal object being to regulate the affairs of the Circar

you.

1907 Fort St George July 1783

11

you will reserve a fair countenance to the said Circar – some time ago you have written to me on a account of sending the Company's Force into the Circars District, in order to find out the Subjects belonging to the Company and I to cultivate Friendship wrote in answer for you to send your Force to apprehend the People wherever they should be found, and whenever I wrote about the Zemindars of Cimnagary & Madura under the Cimmamet Circar, you have declined answering the same, nor have you caused the Zemindars to be given up that are supported by the Company's People, but winked at them, on this account I have now with respect to the Effects at Nellampatam, as well as the Inhabitants of the Villages not thinking to trouble to you, and considering that should I write to you, you would neglect the same as you did before, the People who went in quest of Jungamah now, brought the Mugumdars to me, but I have not molested them, on the contrary presented them with a Killat & granted them leave, which I wrote for your information, and shall observe in future to acquaint you of every matter, the Chain of Friendship & Correspondence of letters between us may be preserved as I have now written to You on the subject of the Effects of Deoy as well as concerning Treputty Row and his Family I hope you will at any

rate

1908

# Fort St George July 1788

rate retain friendships and Dispatch thence soon,
being in expectation thereof.

What can I say more?

a true Copy of the
Translation

Sign'd A. W. Scott Esq.

From the Rajah of Tanjore —

Received a Letter from the Rajah of Tanjore / a sentend in Country Correspondence 1168 /
stating his concern at the Delay which has arisen in
the Payment of the Company's Rents, and declaring
his Determination of being punctual in future.

Received the following Letter from the
Governor of Bombay —

## Honble Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B.

From the Governor of Bombay — States the Reasons of the Detention of the Original Packet to Fort St George Dated the 24th Feby and advises of Tippoo Sultans —

My Dear Sir,

I was much mortified to find by
receipt of your Favour of the 9th ultimo, two Days ago
that our original Dispatches of the 24th February giving
cover to a Packet for your Government from Europe
had not reached you, and immediately made
the necessary enquiry regarding it. It was it seems
sent by the Harriet Country ship Captain Roy
whose

Fort S^t George July 1788

11^h whose owner gave out she was bound to Madras but
I now find this was given out as a Mercantile Ruse, and
she was really destined to Prince of Wales's Island
which renders it unpardonable in the Captain
receiving our Packets for Madras - I am informed
however he landed them at Cochin, and that they were
forwarded from thence upon the Imperial ship
commanded by Captain Popham by which ship
I had the Honor also of addressing you, and by the
Harriet I sent you the Leyden Gazettes.

By a Letter from Tellicherry Dated the
21^st Ultimo and received last night I learn Tippoo
still continued at Calicut without offering the least
molestation - The Resident there mentions that he
had only with him about 5000 Men, 100 Field Pieces,
and 600 Artillery Men, a great part of the Troops which
descended the Ghauts with him having filed off by a
new Road to Palacatcherry and that the current
Report was he intended first to attack Cochin, and then
the Travancore but in such case, I do not think he
would at this late Season, have wasted so much
time at Calicut, and it rather further confirms me in
the idea I suggested in my Letter of the 28^th Ultimo of
his acting in concert with General Conway; and that
his delay at Calicut must arise from his uncertainty

of

1910

Fort S^t George July 1788

11th of the Generals motions and the Disappointment they must have experienced from affairs in Europe having taken so different a Turn to what they expected, whatever may be his Plans, I have directed the Chief of Tellicherry to be constant in his Communications to you and the supreme Government — no arrivals from Europe, nor any other news. I have the Honor to be,

&c. &c.

Bombay
11th May 1788

Sign'd Andw Ramsay

12th Sent the following Letter to Bombay

To the Honble Andrew Ramsay Esqr
Governor in Council
at Bombay

Honble Sir,

To Bombay — Respecting Passage Money to His Majesty's Officers returning to Europe — stating the Quantum of Rice &c allowed monthly to the Paymasters Quarter masters, & Surgeons of the King's Regiments & advising of the Sum received here by Mr Andrew Bethune —

We have the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter Dated the 18th Ultimo, and to inform you in reply, that the Encrease of Passage Money to His Majesty's Officers took place in consequence of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors to the Government General of Bengal Dated the 27th March 1787 an Extract of which We have the Honor to enclose. With

1911

Fort St George July 1788

12th

With respect to the Quantum of Stores to be allowed monthly to the Paymasters Quarter masters and Surgeon of the King's Regiments We think it necessary to inform you, that a King's Regimental Paymaster draws at this Presidency ten Pagodas \$ annum for Writers and seventy five Pounds \$ annum for Stationary, and from this allowance supplies all the Staff of his Corps with stationary, printed attestations &c— The Quarter Master draws for no Stores but those belonging to the Regiment for which he is responsible— and the Surgeon draws for Medical Stores, that is, Medicines, Surgeons Instruments &c in Proportion to the Strength of the Regiment & the number of the Sick.

Our Military Paymaster General has informed us that Mr. Andrew Bethune appears upon the Books of his Office to have received the Sum of thirteen Pagodas fifteen Fanams, and for which your Presidency has been debited.

We have the H. Honor to be
&c &c
Signed Arch.d Campbell
J.r Council.

Received

Fort St George
12th July 1788

1912

# Fort St George July 1788

12

Received the undermentioned Letters
/entered in M.B. Nos. 19.20.21.22./

From Ensign Cooke

From Ensign Arthur Langford Cooke,
requesting Permission to resign the Service.

Minute thereon

Ordered that Mr Cookes Resignation
be published in General Orders.

From Captain Hodgson of the Cornwallis

From the Commander of the Earl
Cornwallis Indiaman presents a Complaint against
his Boatswain.

From a Mr Wilson 2d Officer of the Earl Cornwallis

From Mr. Wilson, second Officer of the
Earl Cornwallis requesting a Court Martial on
John Griffiths, a Private of the 52d Regiment for
insolent Language &c. during the Voyage.

From Mr Charles Baker

From Mr. Charles Baker one of the
Company's Solicitors enclosing two Bills for Payment, delivered to him by the Registers of the Mayors
Court for the Amount of Fees due to him in the
Cause instituted by the Company against Mr.
George Proctor, amounting to Pagodas 159. 14. —

Sent the undermentioned Letters
/entered in Miscellany Book Nos. 23.24.
25.26.27./

To

# Fort St George July 1788

13

To the Commander of the Earl Cornwallis—

To the Commander of the Earl Cornwallis

This Claim for a Reimbursement on account of sundry articles supplied the Recruits during the Voyage, will be referred to the Court of Directors.

To the Commanders of the Company's

To the Commanders of the Company's China ships

China ships—directing them to report the Quantity of Portwine remaining from the Stock put on Board by Orders of the Court of Directors for the use of Recruits in their Voyage to India.

To Major Fonyn—enclosing Copy

To Major Fonyn

of the Commissary Generals Letter upon the subject of his Bill for Arrears, which will be discharged agreeably thereto.

To the Military Paymaster General—

To the Military Paymaster General

the Board consent to his drawing out Bills on Bengal for the Amount of Stoppages for 1785, agreeably to the Plan for liquidating the Army Arrears and for the Purpose of Issuing to the Individual Sepoys the Amount in Cash in Lieu of Cloathing, as resolved on in September 1786.

To Captain Stevenson of the Cavalry—

To Captain Stevenson

with Permission to proceed to Europe upon Half Pay, as a Supernumerary Captain of Cavalry

Receive Letters as entered in M. B.

No. 28. 29.

From

1914

# Fort St George July 1788

15

From the Commanders of the Carnatic &
Earl Cornwallis Indiamen, reporting upon the
Port Wine sent on Board their Ships for the use of the
Recruits in their Voyage to India.

From the Commanders of the Carnatic & Earl Cornwallis.—

# At a Consultation Present

Tuesday 15. July 1788—

The Honorable Major General
Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B.
President
John Holland James Henry Casamaijor
and
Robert. Maunsell Esqr.

Minutes of last Consultation
read and approved.—

Read the following Letters &
from Bengal.—

From Bengal the Dispatch from the Committee of Cuddelore of the 9th of May has not altered the Sentiments of the Supreme Board as Contained in their Letter of the 4th June—

The Honorable Sir. Archd. Campbell K.B.
Governor in Council
Fort St. George

Honble Sir,

On the 15th Instant we received &
your Letter of the 26th Ultimo, enclosing a Packet under &
our

1915

Fort St. George 15th July 1788

our Address, and dated the 9th from the Committee for the three Clases of the Nabobs Creditors. On the 4th Instant we had the Honour of communicating to you our Opinions upon the Conduct of the Gentlemen who composed the Committee, and upon the Subjects of reference to us, as these were stated in their Advices of the 27th April and 14 May. We enclose a Duplicate of our Letter to you dated the 4th Instant, and request you to acquaint the Committee that the Sentiments expressed in it are not changed by any Fact or Argument that has been urged in their last Dispatch

We have the honor to be

Hon. Sirs

(signed) Cornwallis

Ch. Stuart

J. Shore

Fort William

18th June 1788.

Read the following Letters from Messrs. Taylor Benfield Roebuck and Moubray.

J. C

1916

Fort St. George 15th July 1788

To The Hble. Major General
Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B.
President & Governor in Council
at
Fort St. George

Hble Sir,

From Mr. James Taylor in Extenuation of his Conduct as a Member of the Committee of Nabob's Creditors declares that he meant no Disrespect of Government

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's Letter of the 8th Instant informing me of the Censure passed upon me by the Right Honble Governor General in Council, as a Member of the late Committee of Nabob's Creditors, and of a consequent Recommendation to your Honble Board to remove from their Employments such Servants of the Company as subscribed the Address to the Supreme Government under date 27th April & 4th May last.—

Previous to any Steps being taken in consequence of the above Recommendation you are pleased to afford me an Opportunity of submitting any Circumstances I may conceive will palliate my Offence.—

I feel with Gratitude this instance of your Consideration, and hope I may infer your being induced to it, by the Sense I have already expressed

1917

Fort St. George 13th July 1788—

expressed of Concern at having inadvertently incurred your displeasure for whatever Offence the Letters & signed by me may have given, I do assure you, by my Honor, I meant no Disrespect to Government or any of its Members.—

Having apologized for the Error & into which I must have been led by distress of mind, alarmed for the Consequences to myself, and a very numerous Family whose future Support depended on Payment of the Dividends, I hope the nature of Obligations so strictly enjoined & will be received as an Extenuation of the Offence that has been given, and that Twenty four Years passed in the faithful discharge of Duty may plead to expiate an inadvertent Transgression—

I rest on your Candor my Hope of Forgiveness, and that I shall be spared the severe Mortification of being removed from an Employ, I have acted in irreproachably upwards of nineteen Years.—

I have the Honor to be with

the greatest Respect &c. &c.

(signed) James Taylor

" " "

Fort St. George
July 13. 1788.—

1918.

Fort St. George 15th July 1788–

To The Hble. Major General
Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B.
President & Governor in Council

Fort St. George

Hble Sir

From
Mr Benfield on the
same Subject –

I have been honored with Mr. Secretary Charnier's Letter of the 8th instant, and it is with extreme concern, I perceive my Conduct has met with the disapprobation of the Superior Government and your own –

I had been chosen a Member of a Committee authorized by this Government, and acknowledged by the Honble the Court of Directors; and while acting in that Committee, I had considered myself as uninfluenced by the Service, because if the Committee had not supposed themselves at liberty abstractedly from the Service, freely to Canvass Subjects in which the Rights of the Creditors were involved, they could not be competent to such a Charge, and would therefore, surely have acted an unfair part, to those who had reposed their confidence –

in them

1919 Fort St. George 15th July 1788—

in them.— at the same time I am sensible of the Respect which is always due to the Government of a Country, and the Executive Member of it; and with this ꝑ Knowledge, in my situation, I could never willingly allow myself to subscribe to any address to them, in ꝑ terms, which I could in the least consider, as ꝑ disrespectful, or improper:— Still impelled by the Duties of the Service, when I understood that as ꝑ a Member of the Committee, my Conduct had been considered as improper, I resigned my Situation, and intimated it to Government; nor did I hesitate to Apologize, for any expressions which had ꝑ fallen from me as a Member of the Committee, and which in the discussion of a Subject of such Magnitude had met with disapprobation,— a Subject which involved all the Property I professed, as well as that of all those to whom I am indebted.

I beg leave to assure you in the strongest and most unequivocal manner that I feel the ꝑ most unfeigned concern, at the disapprobation my Conduct has met with, and that it was never ꝑ my intention, or inclination to have used ꝑ terms of disrespect to the Honble The Governor or the Board; I trust therefore you will do me

the

1920

Fort St. George 15th July 1788.-

the favor to regard with indulgence, and pass over any expressions, which are construed to have that Tendency- I hope the Honble Board will be pleased to Excuse those Errors which it appear to them, to have committed, and that they will Pardon what has not arose from intention.-

I have the honor to be with great Respect

Madras 13th July 1788-

&c: &c:

(signed) Paul Benfield

" " "

To John Chamier Esqr.

Secretary.-

Sir,

From Mr. Roebuck on the same.-

I have had the honor to receive your Letter of the 8th Instant.-

I formerly Acknowledged in a Manner that I flattered myself might have been acceptable the concern I felt that the Letters to which I had subscribed my name as one of the Committee of Creditors had met with the disapprobation of the Honble Governor Nothing could be further it from my intention than to have made use of

1921 Fort St. George 15th July 1788

of any expressions which could in the smallest
degree be construed into disrespect and I sincerely
lament that this has been the case - & that my
Conduct has met with the disapprobation of the
Right Honble the Governor General in Council -
Thus circumstanced I have only to declare that
I never meant any disrespect either to the Honble
Governor or the Honble Company's Government
and that I hope they will be pleased to accept of
my Apology for what has appeared to them in
that point of View - I have no concern in the
Fund otherwise than as a Trustee for others &
acting as the Agent of those who are concerned in
it and I mean immediately to intimate to the
Creditors at large my Resolution to decline any
further interference in their Business - I hope
the Honble Board will be pleased to admit
what I have said as an excuse for the part I have
taken in this unfortunate Business & that
they will be pleased to withdraw the heavy censure
with which I am threatened. &c

I have the honor to be
&c: &:
(Signed) Benjn Roebuck

Fort St. George
15th July 1788

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Fort St. George 15th July 1788

John Chamier Esqr.

Secretary to the Honble the Governor in Council. —

Sir,

I have been honored with your Letter
of the 8th Instant, acquainting me that I have had
the Misfortune to fall under the displeasure of the
Right Honble the Governor General in Council for
my Conduct as one of the Committee of Nabobs &
Creditors, and at the same time affording me an
opportunity of Submitting to Government
whatever I might have to urge in extenuation
of my Offence, before the recommendation of the
Superior Government should be carried into
effect against me. c

From Mr Maubray - on the same. -

Since the Right Honble the
Governor General in Council, has been pleased
to view the address of the Committee of Nabobs
Creditors as improper and disrespectful to Govern-
ment, it is not for me to attempt to Combat that
Opinion I submit obediently to the censure, and
can only now lament, that I should have
subscribed my name to any Paper, which contains
terms

1923. Fort St. George 15th July 1788

terms or expressions that could admit of a Construction so incompatible with my Duty as a Company's Servant— I must therefore throw myself upon the Candor and liberality of Government with this most solemn assurance that I never meant to be guilty of disrespect or intentionally to deviate from my Duty, and I flatter myself the former tenor of my Conduct since I entered into the Service will add some weight to this Declaration.

When the Honble the President in Council is pleased further to advert to the severe illness under which I laboured at the time the Letter was written which has given Offence, I trust that the error I had unguardedly committed will be forgiven, and that I shall be exempted from the severe consequences denounced against me, in your Letter

I have the Honor to be

&c: &c: &c:

Fort St. Georges
14. July 1788—

(signed) Geo: Moubray

" " "

The President delivers in the following Minute.

President's—

1924

Fort St. George 15th July 1788

# President's Minute
15th July 1788.

The President having perused with much Attention the Letters from Messrs. Taylor, Moubray and Roebuck, in extenuation of their disrespectful & Conduct to this Government as Members of a Committee for the Nabob's Creditors, observes, that the only & Defence offered by these Gentlemen, rests upon their Assurances; That it was not their Intention to act disrespectfully to this Government, That it is the first Error they have ever been charged with during the Period of their long Services; and that it is with the deepest Concern they send, that this Error which has arisen from Inadvertency alone, has incurred the Displeasure of the & Governor General in Council.—

On this general Plea, and Declaration of Regret, for having offended Government, these Gentlemen most submissively entreat the Board to forgive them; and to remit the Punishment to & which their unfortunate Conduct has exposed them.

A Defence founded on so general & and so vague a Plea as ignorance of doing wrong,

And

President's Minute on the foregoing Letters proposes that the Recommendations of the Right Honble the Governor General in Council be carried into Execution, by taking from the late Committee of Creditors the Appointments they hold in the Company's Service. Recommends that in Consequence of the Letters of no Apology from Messrs Taylor, Roebuck and & Moubray, they be permitted to hold their Employments until the Pleasure of the Governor General in Council be known, and that Mr Benfield be suspended the Service, & sent to & England.

Fort St. George 15th. July 1788.—

and Sorrow after the Offence has been committed, &c
must always be received with Caution, from the &c
Facility with which the Plea is urged, and
the many Abuses to which it is liable, more especially
in the present Case, where the necessary Respect
due to Government, must be so well understood
by every Servant of the Honble Company.—

After a full Consideration of &c
these Circumstances, the President is decidedly
of Opinion, That nothing offered in Defence of
these Gentlemen, can justify this Board in &c
setting aside the earnest Recommendation of the
Supreme Government for removing Messrs. Taylor,
Roebuck and Mowbray from their Employs; and &c
desires the Question to be put accordingly.

When the good Effects of Example
can be answered, the Rights and Justice of Government
vindicated, and the Discipline of the Service &c
maintained, without involving the Ruin of
Individuals, it will ever afford a more sensible &c
Satisfaction to the President, to listen to the
Suggestions of Humanity, than to exercise the
Rigour of Justice against these Servants of the
Company who have not in any other Instance
fallen under the particular Displeasure of &c
Government.—

As

1926

Fort St. George 15th July 1788.

As these Gentlemen appear to be now fully sensible of their Error, and have implored the Forgiveness of Government in Terms that leave no room to doubt of their Sincerity, The President will have much Pleasure so far to temper Justice with Mercy, as to recommend to the Board, to intercede with the Right Honble the Governor General in Council; That he may approve of restoring them to their respective Employments in the Service; and on that Account, will move, that the Vacancies be not filled up, but that the Duties of the Offices be discharged by the Gentlemen now removed, until the Pleasure of the Right Honourable the Governor General & Council be known. —

With respect to Mr. Moubray, the President considers him particularly entitled to the Indulgence of the Board, not only from his length of Services and the excellent Character he bears in the Settlements, but likewise from the Circumstance of his Health at the Time he was induced to sign the disrespectful

address

1927

Fort St. George 15th July 1788.

Address to the Supreme Council: at that Period he was so weakened by a severe Illness, that his Life was thought to be in danger. —

With respect to Mr. Paul Benfield, whose Suspension from the Honble Company's Service, was moved by the President in Consultation the 8th Instant, Sir Archibald Campbell from any Thing that has yet come to his Knowledge, has no Reason to adopt more favourable Sentiments of that Gentleman's Conduct. He stands in a very different Predicament, nor is it possible to use in his Vendication the same Arguments that may be urged in favour of the other Members of the Committee, who in no former Instance had failed in their Duties to Government.

Mr. Benfield's Name appears too often on the Records of Council, for Opposition and Intrigue, to entitle him to the same Consideration; and it is well understood that in this late Instance he has been the Chief and most persevering Actor in promoting a complete Disregard to the just Claims and Orders of the Honble Company, and a determined opposition to their Interest and that of the Nation. —

The

1928

# Fort St. George 15th July 1788

The Court of Directors appear to be so well apprised of this Gentleman's dangerous Desposition that when they permitted his Return to the Presidency from Permacoil, where he had been fixed in Lord Macartney's Administration, it is under an express Injunction to this Government, to suspend him the Service, and to send him to England, should he fail in becoming Respect to the Orders of the Company.-

For these, in addition to the Reasons set forth in the President's former Minute, he again moves, that Mr. Paul Benfield be suspended the Honourable Company's Service and sent to England.

(signed) A. Campbell

The President moves that Messrs. Taylor & Roebuck and Moubray be removed from their Employs.

Agreably to the earnest recommendation of the Right Honble the Governor General in Council, and in Conformity to the Sentiments expressed in his Minutes of the 8th Instant and of this day, the President proposes that Messrs. Taylor, Roebuck & Moubray be removed from their Employs.-

Mr. Maunsell against the Motion & why.

Mr. Maunsell is against the removal of the above Gentlemen and refers to the

Sentiments

1929

Fort St. George 15th July 1788

Sentiments Contained in his Minute delivered at last Consultation which Contained the Reasons that induced him to think that the Gentlemen might be forgiven — Mr. Maunsell is of Opinion that the Apologies now received strengthen their Claims to the favorable Consideration of the Board.

Mr. Casamaijor Concurs in the President's Motion, because he Considers the recommendation of the Governor General in Council in the light of an Order, founded on the 32d Clause on the Act of the 24th of George the Third. —

Mr. Casamaijor for the Motion. —

Mr. H Collond. —

The Governor General in Council with information of the Sentiments of the Members of this Board before them having thought proper to recommend the Measures which they have pointed out in their letter of the 4th June Mr. Holland is of Opinion, that the respect due to their high authority and to the Superintending Powers with which they are invested appears to render it a duty of this Board to adopt their Recommendations He therefore Concurs in the President's Motion. —

Mr. Holland for the Motion.

Resolved

Fort St. George 15th July 1788.

Resolved, agreeably to the decision of the Majority, that Messrs Taylor, Roebuck and Moubray be removed from their Employs.—

Carried in favor of the President's Motion.

The President observes to the Board that as the above Gentlemen now appear to be fully sensible of their Error & have implored the forgiveness of Government he shall have pleasure in tempering Justice with Mercy, and therefore moves that an intercession be made with the Superior Government in their favor expressing the hope of this Board that the Governor General in Council will approve of Messrs Taylor, Roebuck and Moubray being restored to their respective Employs— The President further proposes that the Vacancies be not filled up, but that the Duties of the Offices be discharged by the Gentlemen now removed until the pleasure of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council shall be known.—

The President moves that Messrs Taylor Roebuck and Moubray be permitted to retain their Employs until the Decision of the Superior Government shall arrive upon the Intercession to be made by this Board in favor of the above Gentlemen.—

The Board unanimously Concur in the propositions of the President and it is in Consequence

Resolved unanimously.—

Fort St. George 15th July 1788.

Consequence Agreed that the above Resolutions be Communicated to Messrs. Taylor, Rocbuck, and Moubray.—

The President moves that Mr. Benfield be suspended from the Honble Company's Service, and sent to England for the reasons given in his two Minutes.—

*The President moves that Mr Benfield be suspended the Service and sent to England*

Mr. Maunsell, is against the Suspension &c. being of Opinion that the Punishment would be too severe.— If the Board thinks a Punishment necessary Mr. Maunsell would recommend Mr. Benfields being removed from the Presidency, in the Manner practised during Lord Macartney's Administration, until the pleasure of the Honble Court of Directors should be known.—

*Mr. Maunsell against the Motion.*

Mr. Casamajor does not Concur in the President's Motion; because in the present instance he considers Mr. Benfield to be in the same Situation with the other Members of the Committee, & that the same Lenity which has been Shewn to the others should be extended to him in the proposed Reference to the Superior Government he further thinks that as Mr. Benfield holds no Office, the degree of Punishment to be inflicted.—

*Mr. Casamajor against the Motion—*

too

# Fort St. George 15th July 1788

inflicted upon him should be a Reprimand in marked terms from the Board.

Mr Holland does not Concur in the Presidents Motion, being of Opinion with respect to Mr Benfield that so far as is comprehended in the Recommendations from Bengal he appears to stand upon the same Ground with the other three Members of the Committee and that it would be proper therefore that his case should be included in the General Reference to the Supreme Government

Mr Holland against the Motion—

The Members of the Board not Concurring in the Presidents Motion respecting the Suspension &c. of Mr Benfield, it is Resolved, that the same be not carried into Execution.—

Carried against the Presidents Motion—

Resolved that the Minutes of Consultation of the 8th Instant and of this day be sent to Bengal with a Letter containing the several Resolutions & References to be made to the Superior Government.—

Proceedings on the foregoing subject to be sent to Bengal.—

Read the following Letter from the Committee of Stores, with Enclosures (entered in Mb. No. 30)

To

1933

Fort St. George 15th July 1788

To The Honble Major General
Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.
President & Governor &c. in Council
Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

The Commissary General of Stores at our last meeting laid before us the Vezagapatam Indent which we Agreed to comply with according to the Alterations made by him. –

From the Committee of Stores Vizagapatam Indent, according to the alteration made by the Commissary General, to be complied with enclosing List of Stores received from the Military Storekeeper last month –

The enclosed Paper is Copy of a List of Stores received from the Military Storekeeper last month Musters of which we examined & Approved, as we likewise did of 12 Ammunition Tumbrils, & 100 Single Yokes received from the Contractors Yard which being made of good Materials & well finished we ordered to be received on the Company's Book. –

We have the honor to be. &c
&c. &c. &c.
(signed) " J. Capper
" Patrick Ross.
" Thomas Geils
" Wm Petrie
" J Moorhouse

Fort St. George
16th July 1788 –

Read

1934

# Fort St. George 15th July 1788

Read the following Letter from Ganjam with Enclosures (entered in M: B: Nos 31-32.)

To the Honble Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B.
Governor in Council
at
Fort St. George

From Ganjam Stating the repairs wanted to the Company's Buildings at Aska and reporting their request for Medical Assistance enclosing Indent for Military Stores.

The Commanding Officer at Aska having a short time since represented to Us, that the several Buildings in that Cantonment required a Speedy and thorough Repair, We in consequence directed our Engineer to proceed thither to Survey them, and thereafter to furnish Us with the requisite Estimates; which We have now the honour to forward for your Consideration and at the same time to Explain to you, that No. 1 Amounting to Star Pagodas 670.. 3.. is calculated upon the Repairs necessary to the present existing Buildings upon their old principles; and that No. 2 amounting to Star Pagodas 3323-1-60 is an Estimate of the Expence attending the several repairs, with the Additions of a Roof of a new Construction, and of a Storehouse and Artillery Shed, offered to our Notice and thought requisite by the Engineer; on

1935 Fort St. George 15th July 1788 —

Engineer; on which We have to request an early intimation of your Commands, the State of the Buildings and near Approach of the rains rendering dispatch necessary. —

We had the honour of representing to you in our Address of the 9th April last, the Expediency of our being allotted some further Medical Assistance, and are now concerned to acquaint you, that the justness of our apprehensions has since been in proof, which compels us upon principles of Humanity meriting the greater Attention from our Station, to press the Subject upon your recollection, and to request you will admit it to an early consideration. —

Our Warehouse Keeper having stated to Us, that from the late encrease of the Investment it has been experienced that the Proportion of Factory Lascars allotted for his Department is inadequate to its Duties, We have to request that an Augmentation of 20 Lascars may take place in that Corps. —

We have the honour to be with the greatest respect &c. &c. —

(signed) Wm. Williams
" Rt. Dn. Munro
" George Wynch. —

Ganjam
28th June 1788 —

P.S.

1936

Fort St. George 15th. July 1788.

P.S. Enclosed We have the honour to transmit to you an Indent which We have just received from the Commanding Officer of the District for Military Stores for the use of this Garrison.-

(signed) W.m Williams
Rt. D.r Munro
George Wynch.-

Minute thereon.-

Resolved that the Repairs mentioned in the Estimate No.1. amounting to Star Pagodas 670: 3:- be executed, & that the Gentlemen at Ganjam be informed that the Number of Lascars attached to their Factory is sufficient.-

Minute thereon.-

Ordered that an Extract of the Letter from Ganjam relative to the Medical Assistance be sent to the Hospital Board

(1)

Read the following Letter from Masulipatam, with Enclosures entered (in Miscellany Book No. 33).-

To

1937 Fort St. George 15th July 1788

To The Hon^ble. Major General
Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B.
Governor in Council
Fort St. George

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

From Masulipatam with a report of the Committee of Stores upon the Stores lately sent to that Settlement enclosing Estimates of some Additional Repairs wanted at Ellore and applying for leave for Mr Darvel to visit the Presidency

We have the honor of enclosing Copy of the Report of our Committee of Stores upon those lately received by the Snows Goodwill and Somerset Shire, marked No. 1, wherein they point out that some of the Arms have been damaged, owing to their being wrapped up in Gunney, instead of having been sent in their Chests, as had heretofore been usual - as the Committee have particularly remarked the badness of the Tents, owing to the materials of which they have been made, compared with those formerly made up here, we thought it necessary to call upon them for a List of the Prices at the Presidency, & this Place, of such Stores as were formerly made up here, and we have the honor of enclosing a Copy of the Committee's answer on this Subject, marked No. 2, to which we likewise beg leave to request your attention

as

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as it appears by these communications that the Stores of this Kind, which used till lately to be made up at this Place, are not only of a better quality but some of them also cheaper than those of the same Kind made up at this Presidency, and dependant of the risk and Expence of sending them hither by Sea We beg leave therefore to recommend, that when stores are wanted in future, Publication should be made for doing it by Contract, in the manner pointed out by the 15.th Paragraph of the General Regulations dated 28.th October 1786.–

Colonel Braithwaite having transmitted to us a letter to him from the Engineer at Ellore, with an Estimate of some Repairs in addition to those included in the Estimates which we had the honor of forwarding, under date the 5.th Ultimo. we enclosed Copies thereof, marked N.o 3 and Request your Orders respecting what is recommended.–

Mr. Darvall Paymaster of the two Revenue Battalions stationed in this District has requested of us to make application to your honor &.c for his having leave to visit the Presidency, a change of Air being recommended to him on Account of indisposition.–

We have the honor to be very Respectfully

&.c &.c

(signed) Anth.: Sadleir
J. Hodges
W. Dobbyn

Masulipatam
9.th July 1788.–

P. S. We herewith have the honor to forward our Consultations for last Month———

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Resolved that the first part of the foregoing Letter be extracted & Sent to the Committee of Stores — that the additional Repairs recommended for Ellore be executed and that Mr. Darvall have permission to visit the Presidency.—

Minute thereon

Read the following Letter from the Captors of Jaggarnaickporam.—

To The Honourable Major General Sir. Archibald Campbell K.B. Governor in Council &c. &c.

Honourable Sir and Sirs.—

Understanding from undoubted Authority that you have been pleased to order Payment of the Prize Money due to the Captors of Bimlipatam, We consider it a Duty to ourselves to renew our Claim to the Amount of Prize Goods, taken at Jaggernaickporam which we now most respectfully beg leave to do: for although we are aware that the Claim laid by the Officers &c. of the Grosvenor and Royal

From the Captors of Jaggernaickporam — respecting that one Moiety of the Prize Money may be paid them that the other be reserved, until the Claims of the Owners & Commanders of the Ships Royal Admiral & Grosvenor are settled.—

Fort St. George 15 July 1788.

Royal Admeral East Indiamen, however futile and unjust in itself, may yet for a time retard the final Settlement of that Business, still we doubt not but that, in the End, the Honourable the Court of Directors will determine to our Satisfaction: In the mean time, We take the Liberty, Honourable Sir, & Sirs, to request of you, and hope you will think it reasonable, to allow to us One Moiety of the Amount of the Jaggernaick-poram Prize Money, (to be paid to us in the same manner as the Bimlipatam Prize Money has already been) And that you reserve in your Possession, as a Security to the Company, the other Moiety until the final Decision of the Cause: And We are the more encouraged to this Request, as the Honourable the Court of Directors were pleased in their Letter of the 16th February 1787 Paragraph 66. to leave it in your Option to grant us this Indulgence.

In Confidence that your Honourable Board will deem the Exercise of such a discretionary Power just towards Men, who unreluctantly gave up to

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Fort St. George 15th July 1788—

To the necessity of their Employers, that Property w
which the Fortune of War had placed in their w
Possession, and who after an Expectation of 7 Years
had placed in their Possession, and who after an
Expectation of Seven Years, now suffer under the
Pressure of an unjust Demand from the Officers w
&c. of the Indiamen.—

We have the honor to be, with the highest

Respect

&c. &c.

A Montgomery

" D: Mayne

" F B Butler.—

" Henry Chichley Michell
for Ensign John Wheeler deceased—

" John English.—
Martha Briggs Executrix to the
Estate of the late Majr. Walker Lysaght.

Ellore
19th May 1788.—

Minute thereon.—

At the Court of Directors have w
Authorized this Government to make a Distribution of
the Prize Money at Jaggernaut[pooram].—reserving w
a Moiety vested the Claims of the Owners and Commanders
of the Ship—Royal Admiral and Governor shall be
settled. it is Agreed to inform the Captors that a Moiety
of

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of the Prize Money will be issued upon their # producing the proper Documents and Vouchers.

Read the following Memorial of Mr Raine, with Enclosures entered on Mss. 34..35..36..37..38..-

The Honble. Major General Sir Archibald Campbell K.B. Governor & President in Council &c. &c.

Fort St. George.-

The Humble Memorial of William Raine Surgeon.-

Sheweth.-

That impressed with the most lively Sense of your Humanity and Justice, your # Memorialest presumes to address your Honble # Board, thoroughly persuaded that in common with the Numbers that have partaken of your Bounty, your Memorialest may obtain that Indulgence which his long Services gives him some Claim to and which is very particular Situation induces him thus to solicit.-

From Mr Raine Surgeon stating the Services he rendered to his Country Men in Captivity at Mysore - & praying to be allowed 150. Pr. Mensem during his Imprisonment.-

That

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That during the Course of twenty

two Years in His Majesty's & Honble Company's Service

your Memorialist has constantly, and diligently &

discharged the Duties of his Profession in their three

different Branches, and in the Course of his Practice

has ever obtained the Approbation & Applause of his

Superiors, and the warmest Acknowledgements of

those, whom he has from Time to Time attended -

That at the Commencement of the

late War with Hyder Ally your Memorialist attached

to the Detachment under the unfortunate &

Colonel Baillie shared the Fate of others belonging

to it, fell into the Hands of the Enemy, and was

carried wounded in the most shocking, & dangerous

Manner a Prisoner to Bangalore, where fortunately

for the Cause of Humanity by re-establishing the

Health of the Hellidar Son, who had a Load of

Cart iron over his Breast, & given over by the Natives,

Joy, & Gratitude operated so powerfully on

the Father's Mind, that he obtained an Order

from Hyder ally to have your Memorialists

Irons knocked off, & a private House allotted to

him

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him, & allowed him to practice among the Natives, by which means he dearly earned a little Money, & enabled him to procure for his fellow Prisoners, Necessary, & Comforts, they otherwise never could have enjoyed, and so to save many of them from a premature, and miserable Grave, & restore them to the Bosom of their Country & their Friends, nor was this Assistance, nor your Memorialists Professional Exertions # confined to the Service of those taken with Colonel Baillie, but extended to those of His Majesty's # Navy, who had been given up by Suffrein, and amounting to four hundred Men, & twenty eight Officers, with these he not only divided what he received from his Patients but in order to convey to them Money and Letters, sent to them by their Friends at Madras, (& no one but himself # could perform the arduous Undertaking,) he very frequently ran the Risque of his Life, which would have been the Forfeit, had a Discovery been made of such Transaction, for even after the Commissioners for settling the Peace were on the

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the Country, and the preliminary Articles either signed,
or signing, it was told the Kellidar that Money was
arrived for the Prisoners, and that it was in the Possession
of your Memorialist, your Memorialist was in
Consequence ordered under a Guard with fixed Bayonets,
and threatned to be flogged, & sent in Irons to Seringa-
patam, nor would he have escaped the Punishment,
had not some of those Natives, whose Lives he had
saved, joined with the Family of Hyder Hussein,
interested themselves in his Favor, & solicited his
Forgiveness.- But these & other Dangers, as well
as the high Sense entertained of your Memorialists
Merits will appear more evident by a Reference
to the annexed Letters A. and B. received from
the Officers who were confined in Bangalore, and
who, in one of those Letters, make use of this
strong Expression- "We may indeed say with
"Truth that we are in equal Measure indebted
"to you for our Existence;" And that the Admiral felt
& entertained the highest Sense of the Services rendered
to His Majesty's Officers & Seamen, by your
Memorialist, during their Captivity, will also more
fully appear by the Secretary's Letter to your
Memorialist

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That Mr. Neil Campbell be removed from his Employ and informs the Board he will shortly recommend a Successor to the vacant Employ of Mustre Master

Para 7th

Agreed that Copy of this Paragraph be sent to the Committee for examining the Accounts of the King's Troops.

Para 8th

Ordered that Copy of this Paragraph be sent to the Committee of Stores.

Para 9th

Agreed that Copy of the above Paragraph be sent to the Hospital Board.

Para 12th

Ordered that Colonel Capper be informed of the Contents of this Paragraph.

Para 18 19 & 20

Ordered that Copies of the above Paragraphs be sent to the Hospital Board

Para 31st

Agreed that a letter be addressed

to

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to the Right Honble the Governor General
and Council on the subject of the above &
Paragraph.-

Para 32.

Ordered that Copy of the List
of Assistant Surgeons be sent to the Hospital
Board.-

Para 33.

Ordered that Copy of the above
Paragraph be sent to the Adjutant General
and to the Military Paymaster General.-

Para 34.

Agreed that Copy of this &
Paragraph be sent to the Military Board-

Para 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41.-

Ordered that Copy of the above
Paragraphs be sent to the Military Paymaster
General.-

Para 43. 44 & 45.-

Ordered that Copy of these &
Paragraphs be sent to the Adjutant General.-

Para

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Para 46.

Agreed that Copy of this Pt.
Paragraph be sent to the Military Paymaster
General.—

Para 47

Ordered that Copy of the List of
additional Assistant Surgeons be sent to the
Hospital Board.—

Para 49.

Agreed that Copy of this Pt
Paragraph be sent to the Military Paymaster
General.—

Read the following Report of
the Hospital Board.—

Hospital Board
7th July 1788.—

Mr. Morris and
Mr. Kennedy having arrived
from Europe on the Ship
Earl Cornwallis, the Board
recommend

From the Hospital
Board.—Mess.rs Morris
& Kennedy to do Duty
at the General Hospital
recommending that Assistant
Surgeon doing Duty at the
General Hospital, be permitted
to draw Lieutenant pay
Mr. Galloway to do Duty
at Masulipatam in the
Room of Mr. Mellar under
Arrest.—

Approved

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recommend their doing duty
at the General Hospital or
until further Order —

As it appears to
this Board that the different Gentn.
who arrive here should do duty at
the General Hospitals, in order
to acquire a due Knowledge of the
Practice and diseases of the Country
before their attachment to other
Stations, and as this gives them an
Idea of their being Hospital Mates
contrary to our direct instructions
from Europe, we beg leave to suggest
that on account of the Expences
they are liable to, it is proper
all the Assistant Surgeons should
receive pay as Lieutenants and
as the difference must be very
trifling the Board hope Government
will comply with their request.
that the young Gentlemen may
remain satisfied with the Service

inadmissible. —

The Hospital Board
feel themselves much distress'd.
on account of the two Letters
they had the honor to transmit
Government

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Government from Masulipatam, as well as from the Situation of the Stores owing to the Arrest of Mr. Miller, they think it incumbent on them to recommend an Assistant Surgeon to be sent thither immediately, and propose that Mr. Galloway should repair there without loss of time, and put himself under the direction of Mr. Binny

Approved

(signed)
Edwd. Atkinson
Secty

Archd. Campbell

John Holland

Jas. Hs. Casamayor

R. Maunsell