127B

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186 Fort St. George 23rd January 1789.

I shall be obliged to you, if you will entreat the favor of Government to order payment of the Gratuity due me.

I have the Honor to be

Jcs. Jcs.

/ signed / Dugald Campbell

Major of Cavalry.

Madras
21st January, 1789.

Minute thereon

Agreed that Major Campbell be permitted with a Permit to be received on Board the Phœnix, and that his arrears of Gratuity be discharged.

Mr Petrie's Letter of the 31st December taken into Consideration

The Board now proceed to take into Consideration Mr Petrie's Letter of the 31st December, entered in Consultation the 9th January —

Mr Maunsell's Minute thereon

Mr Maunsell delivers in the following Minute.

Having attentively perused Mr. Petrie's Letter of the 31st Dec. 1788, in defence of his Conduct respecting the late Negociations at Tanjore. I must beg leave to offer some Remarks upon the Subject.

I cannot admit with Mr Petrie, that the proposals of the Rajah, in which the expected Loan from the Danes made a principal part, met with

that not a Syllable of such Transactions should appear in his Letters, which must be entered on, and would, as the plain Inference follows, be reproachful to our administration — To such Ground of justify-ing his Silence in regard to the Negociation carried on at Tanjore, I can never acquiesce: because such motives were invariably foreign from my mind, as I shall fully make appear: I reject therefore the Imputation Mr Petrie thus casts on Govern-ment, and shall proceed to shew, that under the most determined Bias in his mind to construe our Letters into such a meaning, the terms in which they were conceived, must have given rise at least to doubts whether our Ideas were as he had concluded, and ought in Duty and respect to have induced him to desire an explicit Declara-tion.

When I consented to the appointment of Mr Petrie to Tanjore, it was under an Idea that altho' the Rajah had greatly mismanaged his Revenues, he was nevertheless able, from his own Resources, to liquidate nearly, if not com-pletely, his Balance to the Company. I was not without hopes that Mr Petrie, specially appointed for the purpose, might have prevailed on the Rajah

to

the proposed Loan from the Danes, recommended by him, being rejected — in this view I did not object to the Complimentary part of the Letter to Mr. Petrie, and from similar motives, I refrained from objecting to subsequent propositions from the President of complimenting Mr. Petrie, till I found them repeated on occasions which did not call for Compliment, or approbation: and I could not avoid declining to join in acknowledgement of those public Services of which I was unable to trace the Existence: and I accordingly suspended my approval of his Conduct as mentioned in my Minute of the 11th. of November, until some points were cleared up. — It is not unimportant, in Elucidation of this Subject, to observe, that the Tenor of the Board's Letter of the 21st. September, drafted, as before observed, by the President, appearing to me liable to an equivocal Meaning, I subscribed to the Suggestion of Mr. Holland, (as appears by the rough Draft) that to prevent Misconception respecting a measure which had been disapproved, Mr Petrie should be directed to adhere to the line laid down in the Letter of the 8th. September: but this was overruled by the Majority, on the Plea, that the Letter of the 8th.

Bills on account of the Rajah's Balance, but did not, as is customary in the transmission of Bills, mention by whom they were drawn; and I must further observe, that the Bills were not laid before Government. the argument therefore, used by Mr. Petrie, that, "if Government had disapproved of "this mode of Payment, the Bills would naturally "have been returned to him", has no present application. — it was by accident I learnt that the remittance of 60,000 Pagodas of the Rajah's Balance, was by Bills drawn by the Danish Government.

The Treaty stipulated an adequate assignment of Territory to the only Power, or European, or Native, which could have any Pretension to require or hold it, and without any Interest of Money being charged — Such easy terms, Mr. Petrie considered as the very last expedient which ought to be resorted to, and therefore countenanced privately, and without the Knowledge of Government, an assignment for 12 years, to the Danes, altho' he acknowledged he was instructed to enforce the Treaty, unless a certain Portion of the Arrears was speedily paid to Government. — had Mr. Petrie therefore conformed to the Board's

Instructions

did come to Mr Petrie's knowledge, he was silent upon them; but it now appears, he was informed about the middle of September, that the negociation between the Rajah and the Danes had failed — that in the beginning of October, he understood the Treaty was resumed — that he learned from unquestionable authority, that the Government of Tranquebar had agreed to account for the Villages, for a Sum exceeding double their produce in the preceding Year — that from the 5th. of October, he knew for certain that the negociation was concluded between the Danish Government and the Rajah — Yet all these circumstances relative to an Assignment of Territory for a Loan of Money, which transaction Mr. Petrie says, he conceived had met the approbation of Government, were kept from our knowledge.

Mr. Petrie acknowledges he had frequently Declared to the Rajah that no Assignment of Country, to any Person, would be allowed — Surely the making over the making over to the Danes upwards of 40 Villages for

The

as little profitable is it to pay Interest for the Loans when by making an assignment to the Company the Rajah would have been relieved from that additional Burthen.

The secret Treaty mentioned by Mr. Petrie to have been on foot between the Rajah and the Governor of Tranquebar for accomplishing a measure "prejudicial to the Honor and the "Interests of the Rajah," added to the secret manner in which Mr. Petrie further represents the assignment of the Villages to have been conducted, would give a colour of suspicion against the very liberal terms on the part of the Danes, stated by Mr. Petrie as applicable to the present Assignment; but allowing there may in this Transaction be nothing to alarm this Government from any Idea that the Danes may become our Rivals in War, or Competitors in Commerce, the same argument does not hold in respect of other European Powers, who would wish to enter into Similar Engagements with the Rajah, and might consider the late Transaction between the Danes and the Rajah as a Precedent to authorize negociations of the same nature — National as well

as

liquidation of his Balance — and much less Blame is in my opinion imputable to the Rajah under all these circumstances of his late Elevation, and natural fondness for Power, than to Mr. Petrie, whose Instructions had different tendency, and who must have been sensible, that to raise 3 Lacks by means of Loans must involve the Rajah in an additional Incumbrance of one Lack at least by the End of the year. — superadded to which, is the important public consideration of so extensive a Territory being assigned to the Danish Government for a term greatly exceeding the Limits of the Company's Charter — Under all these circumstances, and for the reasons I have before assigned, I trust that the Board will agree in the propriety of annulling the Transaction of assignment clandestinely entered into between the Rajah and the Danish Government, so injurious to the Rights, the Honor, and consequence of the English East India Company.

Fort St. George
&
23d. January, 1789.

/signed/ R.t Maunsell.

Mr Casamajor delivers in the following Minute

Mr Casamajor's Minute thinks Mr. Petrie's Conduct in his —

After an attentive perusal of Mr. Petrie's address to Government, and a review of the

Fort St. George 23rd January 1789.

at a time when they were pressing him for payment of arrears, and denouncing the forfeiture of his Country as the penalty of his Failure; in such a predicament, had Mr. Petrie acted otherwise than he has done, he would have forfeited his Claim to my thanks, as a Member of this Government, for he would have shewn himself very ill instructed in the different duties of his Commission - and influenced by these Considerations, I have, and shall ever most reluctantly adopt any resolution with respect to the Rajah of Tanjore, which can bear a Construction of preventing him from using the only means, probably in his power, to avert the extremity with which he was, and is threatened, on the failure of his payments to the Company: such Resolutions in my Idea would be impolitic and unjust; and in no respect conformable to the lenient Spirit of the English Government.-

As I imagine the subject of the Lands Rented to the Danes will this day be determined on, I beg leave to observe, that I see no cause whatever to be alarmed at the Agreement between the Rajah, and the Danes,

and

with Britain demands attention on the part of this Government, whenever it can be given without manifest Injury to the Interests of the East India Company — it is material also to observe that the Danish Government can have no claim in Equity or Justice to the extension of their Lease, be-yond that period when this Government may be compelled to enter upon the collections of the Tanjore Country: should such an event take place within the term for which the Lease is granted by the Rajah: that agreement, with all its benefits or imperfections, becomes virtually void, and of no Effect, as Governor Archer was informed that the priority of Mortgage was with the English East India Company. I shall therefore on my part rely on the force of the existing Treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore, which gives us a power not to be done away by any subsequent Deed whatever of one of the Contracting parties, nor can I, from any construction of the Articles of Agreement between the Rajah and the Danes, think the Instrument an Assignment, but on the Contrary a Lease given for Rent, which is expressed almost in every paragraph of the

Deed —

Fort. St. George. 23d. January 1789

unnecessary at present to add any thing further upon the contents of Mr. Petrie's Letter.

The President enters the following Minute.

The President's Minute on Mr Petrie's Transactions at Tanjore

The President has maturely considered the Replies made by Mr Petrie to the Queries addressed to him from the Board, on the subject of his Conduct at Tanjore, particularly that part of it, which related to the Loan from the Danes to the Rajah.

So far is the President from thinking Mr Petrie guilty of the concealment charged by Mr Maunsell in his Minute of the 4th. December, that he considers his Conduct to have been fair, open, and candid thro' out every part of his Mission to the Tanjore Country: and the President is the more confirmed in this opinion, as it is upon Record, that neither the Communications made by Mr Petrie relative to the Danish negociation on the 5th. and 22d. September, nor even the Public Address from Tranquebar the 25th. of the same Month had occasioned any prohibition on the part of Government to the measure in question, further, than that the Sanction

Fort St. George 23d January 1759

Had the Board meant to interdict the Rajah as far as their power lay, from borrowing Money of the Danes, why did they not say so in their Letter? for in such Case, Mr Petrie would have received their Orders in sufficient Time to prevent the agreement being concluded the 29th September.

Mr Maunsell indeed says in his Minute of the 4th of December, that the Assignment of Villages mentioned by Mr Petrie in his Letter of the 3d September, "had been disapproved of by "the Board". The President has referred to the Board's Letter, and cannot find that any such Disapprobation was expressed, nor any Intimation given to Mr Petrie, beyond that of not committing the Sanction of Government to any Loan whatever.

In another part of the same Minute Mr Maunsell asserts, "That it was unwarrantable in Mr Petrie, not to apprize Government particularly and without Delay, that Loans were "negotiating for an Assignment, Mortgage, or "otherwise". How far this assertion is well founded, will best appear by the following Extract of Mr Petrie's Letter of the 6th September.

"The Second Lack is to be borrowed "from the Danes at Tranquebar at an Interest

of

Fort. St. George 23d. January 1789

that Mr. Petrie's answers to the Queries transmitted to him on the 4th. of December 1788, are full, explicit and satisfactory: That he has not in any Degree been guilty of Concealment regarding the late negociation between the Danes and the Rajah of Tanjore, nor of the Charge of not apprizing Government of the same, as was stated by Mr. Maunsell in his Minute of the 4th. of December 1788.

Having stated as much as the President deems any way necessary to repel Insinuations to the Prejudice of Mr. Petrie's Conduct or Character as Commissioner at Tanjore, he proceeds to consider the Danish Loan as it now stands.

When the Business was brought before the Board by Mr. Maunsell, much pains was taken to impress the Idea of the Rajah's having made an Assignment of a certain number of Districts to the Danes. As an Assignment would imply an absolute Alienation of Property, or that the Rajah had passed the whole Interest in the Districts from himself to the Danes; The President felt, as every Member of the Board did, that a

Deed

Portion of it cut off, the President denies that any thing of the kind has taken place, and appeals to the Tenor of the Lease itself, which as Maunsell in every part of his Minute wrongfully calls an Assignment, whether it contains a word or Expression that has the smallest analogy to Assignment. The Paper is entitled an Agreement, in which the Villages are particularly recited, and rented to the Danes for ready Money for 12 years. for the Sum of Pagodas 7,200, or 16,963 Chuckrums, out of which the Danes are authorized (until the Loan is paid Off) to retain the Interest thereon, which amounts to 16,920 Chuckrums. The Surplus being 63 Chuckrums, they engage to pay yearly to the Rajah, which is an additional proof of their Considering themselves merely as Renters.

As it appears therefore in every paragraph of the written Agreement, that the Danes are expressly declared to hold the Villages as Renters, and in no other Capacity whatever, it is difficult to conceive on what Grounds it can be maintained that the Districts alluded to are assigned to the Danes, or that a

Portion

Fort St. George 23rd January 1789

by the Rajah of Tanjore to the Governor of Tranquebar.

Much Stress is laid by Mr Maunsell on the business that caused a Dispute between the Dutch and this Government in the year 1773, in Consequence of Assignments made by the Rajah of Tanjore to the Dutch at Negapatam, But as the two Subjects have no sort of analogy to each other, it is unnecessary to take up the Time of the Board with that Business.

Mr Maunsell states that the Assign-ment (as he calls it) made by the late Rajah to the Danes, "was resumable whenever the Debt "should be discharged": but as far as the President can discover, there appears no Foundation for this Assertion. In Mr Petrie's address to the Board he states, that the two Agreements were exactly on Similar Terms, except that the first was for a Term of 10 years, and the last for 12 years. On a Reference to the agreement made by the late Rajah with the Danes, the first Lines of it run thus.

"I give you 14 Villages for 10 years, to "take from thence the Interest on 32. 500 Pagodas."

This is clearly a Lease for 10 years without one

the Honorable Company's Interests in India were actually endangered by the Danish Loan in question. The President however trusts that upon a more minute Investigation of the Subject, it will be found, that there is nothing in that Transaction, which can give any Sanction to the apprehensions insinuated.

The Rajah of Tanjore fell into an Arrear of about 370,000 Pagodas to the Company, which this Government desired he would discharge, or they would immediately seize upon his Country. The Rajah had not the means of paying off this Demand immediately, or of averting the Danger and Disgrace with which he was threatened, but by borrowing Money. But simple and reasonable as this Mode of Relief appeared to be, Mr. Maunsell in his Minute of the 11th November 1788, strove earnestly to persuade the Board, that as Loans were unauthorized, they were virtually forbidden, which Doctrine if Established, could not fail of having the immediate Effect of wresting from this unexperienced

4 Cent. p month, instead of 3 or 4 p Cent p Month, the rate at which Mr. Maunsell says he borrowed the rest of his Money, were Terms too advantageous to a needy prince not to be chearfully embraced; especially as they opened a Door to his Relief from a dreadful and impending Ruin.

It can be proved to a Demonstration that in the course of this Year, the Rajah can pay off this Loan, and all the other Sums that he has borrowed to discharge his arrears to the Company. When that is done, the Danes will stand merely as Renters or Tenants for the Villages, and the Rajah will receive a Nett Rent of £2,000 Sterling p annum for Districts that only yielded £1,200 Sterling p Annum. Besides when the Lease is out, he will receive his Villages in a cultivated State, instead of having them, as they are at present, covered with Jungle, and underwood.

The argument of Danger to the British Interests by the Danes renting Villages worth £1,200. a Year, merits no Comment. The Danes are apprized of our Treaty, and they can never dispute

As to the Questions how the matter will stand if the Rajah should fail in the performance of the stipulations of the Treaty, the President does not hesitate to declare, that in such an event, no Regard whatever should be paid to the Danish Loan. The Danes would be considered merely as Renters, and if they neglected to discharge the full Rent stipulated in their Cowle, they would, as a matter of Course, be removed from the Villages. Of this the Danes could not complain, because they applied formally to this Government to enquire if there was any Objection to the proposed Loan. They were informed of our Treaty, and that the Country was therefore virtually, and completely mortgaged to the Company. Of course, should the unhappy day ever arrive when We shall be compelled to enter upon the Tanjore Country, we will collect the Rents and Revenues, without regard to any Mortgages or Contracts that may have been entered into between the Rajah and any other Description of Persons.

For all these Reasons the President is

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certain Villages in the Talook of Trevandacullee magham, under the Purgunnah of Wuddaumbut, which is in the Soulie of Margoeur (or Marjavarani) viz

	Villages
The Cusba with a Dependence	1
Mouja Tendmumgalum	1
Mouja Nullachan	1
Mouja Vesthaloor	1
Mouja Nuddaumsel	1
Mouja Wotacuttala	1
Mouja Komerkuttala	1
Mouja Wolunkodavelagum	1
Mouja Poomshatanoor	1
Mouja Ponomgoody	1
Mouja Sharkudaloor	1
Mouja Permalcovilput	1
Mouja Pearumgoody	1
Mouja Goodaloor	1
	14

Reserving the Nisbet (property or proportion) of the Ryots. [Vermania are gifted Lands, which are exempt from Rents and duties. - Davestan, moijen, are Lands assigned for the maintainance of Pagodas. Maghma is a kind of Tax allowed for the maintainance of particular individuals. Yearyelly and vanie are provincial words, with which I am unacquainted]. vermania. Yearyelly. Davestan moijen, and Maghma. - I have rented to you the above

fourteen

Fort S.t George 23.rd January 1789.

From year to year you are to pay the Nanni Rent to the Sircar. after the appointed time shall have elapsed, you are to relinquish possession of the Districts. upon my discharging the principal at the expiration of the period, if a Crop of your Sowing and preparation shall be upon the Ground, you shall enjoy the whole produce for that year; at the conclusion of it, you shall deliver over the Villages, and shall pay to me the Interest of Money — In case of invasion, and of the N.B. mortgaged Villages falling into the Enemy's hands, you shall be allowed for the Loss in a comparative proportion with the rest of my Territory. after the whole produce of the maghans shall have been divided, should you transport to Trainquebar for the Danish Company such part of the Sircar's share, as shall remain unsold — and should afterwards send Grain from Port for the advances — I will remit the payment of the Customs — In witness whereof I have given this written Kerar namah Sree Ramo Pietoap, signed the 4.th Rubba i owl, Sil Sumanire or 25. th Maglemas. Vishwaverspoo Sumvuttser. at my Residence in the Port of Tanjore

O.K.

Fort St. George 23d. January 1789.

to his conception of the orders of Government. but that he (Mr. Petrie) misconceived those Orders. and refers to his several minutes. —

Explanations. that he acted agreeably to his Conception of the orders of Government; but he is of opinion that Mr Petrie misconceived the orders upon which he acted. — he begs leave here again to refer to his Minute of the 5th December, and to those of the 21st September, 3d October, 10th and 15th of November.

The Majority in favor of the President's Motion.

The Majority having acquiesced in the Motion of the President, it accordingly becomes the Sense of Government upon Mr Petrie's Conduct, and upon his vindication of it.

The President desires the Sentiments of the Board, on the propriety of prohibiting the Rajah of Tanjore from entering into any agreement in future, with any foreign power, without the Sanction of Government.

The President desires the Sentiments of the Board, upon the recommendation in his Minute, that it be announced to the Rajah of Tanjore, that it is positively expected he will not in future enter into any agreement with the Danes, or any other Nation in Power, without the previous Concurrence of this Government.

approved unanimously.

The Board unanimously approve the above Recommendation, and desire he will address the Rajah of Tanjore conformably to it.

In addition to the above, Mr.

Maunsell

of Tanjore be annulled, and the necessary steps taken to regain possession of the assigned Villages

Mr Casamajor's opinion thereon.

Mr Casamajor is of opinion that the Resumption of the Rented Villages is unnecessary. and that the matter should be referred to the Court of Directors.

Mr. Holland's Opinion

Mr. Holland adheres to the Sentiments he has already expressed in his Minute of the 5.th December, and is of opinion that a resumption of the Villages should take place.

The President's Opinion

The President thinks any further steps at this time unnecessary. and that the Subject should stand in reference to the Court of Directors

Resolution on Mr. Maunsell's motion.

Resolved in Conformity to the opinion of the Majority, that the subject be referred in its present state to the Court of Directors.

Mr Maunsell's dissents to the Resolution.

Mr Maunsell dissents to the Resolution of the Majority.

The President lays before the Board, the following Extract of a Letter received from Mr. Forster. Resident at Nagpoor.

Extract

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Cantonments of Arcot and Walaujabad.

I have the Honor to be

&c. &c. &c.

/signed/ J. Welch. Paymaster

Fort St. George
23d December 1788

Read Letters (entered in MB. Nos 90.91.)
from Mr Ram and Mr John Wynch, applying
for the Succession to Mr. Welch's Post.

From Mr Ram
From Mr John Wynch

The President recommends that Mr Welch's
Resignation be accepted, and that Mr Theodore
Ivie Tanner be appointed to succeed him

The President recommends Mr Theodore Ivie Tanner for the appointment vacated by Mr Welch.

Mr Maunsell is of opinion that Mr.
Ram, the Senior Servant who has applied, and
whose pretensions are unexceptionable, should be
appointed to succeed Mr. Welch.

Mr Maunsell thinks Mr. Ram should be appointed &c

Mr Casamajor Concurs in the Pre-
sident's Recommendation, and in so doing, conceives
that he acts in Conformity to the Orders of the Court
of Directors, under date the 5th Mar:

Mr Casamajor in opinion with the President

Mr Holland concurs in the President's
Recommendation

Mr Holland in opinion with the President

Resolved accordingly that Mr Tanner be
appointed Paymaster of Walaujabad &c. and that the
usual notice be given.

Mr Tanner appointed

The

Fort St. George 23d January 1789

and Batta, from the day of their appointment until the day of their Return to the Presidency.

Their Conduct approved

Agreed that this be signified to them, and that the Board's approbation of their Conduct be given to them, in the Execution of the Service in which they were employed.

Ex Consult. Martery.

John Holland.

Jas. W. Casamajor

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To the Chairman

of the Court of Directors of the Honble East India Company.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to you a Copy of General Orders issued by the Supreme Government at Fort William, recalling my Commission of Brigadier; together with Transcripts of two Letters addressed to the Governments of Bengal and Madras, with their respective answers, which I entreat you will be pleased to lay before the Honble the Court of Directors, with my humble request that they will condescend to take my case into Consideration That the principles which actuate my Conduct in this Instance, may be clearly understood, I have further to request it may be explained to the Honble Court, that I disclaim the most remote Idea of presuming to obstruct any arrangements formed by them for the public Service, and that this representation is solely intended to obviate such parts of the Letter from the Supreme Board, as I conceived bore hard upon the Statement of my Case, and my Claims for Retaining a

Rank

24 (the Right honble Lord Mackartney) fully to sanctify that Measure. This period was during the Embassy of Messrs. Sadleir, Staunton, and Huddleston; when the various impediments & delays which were constantly opposed to & Counteract the Objects of their Mission, excited the strongest suspicions that Tippoo Sultaun was only procrastinating in order to recommence hostilities against the Company with fresh Vigour — In this Crisis, this Lordship, it is natural to imagine, anxiously looked around for that Assistance in the Conduct of the Army, which the experience he had of the Talents of General Lang, probably taught him not to expect from the Commander in Chief, in the Eventful Operations of an active War.

Means might have been found to detain him at the Presidency; but it was nevertheless necessary, that I should hold the Rank of a General Officer, in order to Command several of his Majesty's Colonels, who were Strangers to the Country, and the nature of the

Service -

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24 to the Judgement of the honorable Court, and in the fullest assurance that you Sir, as the first Member will support the just Rights of every deserving Servant of the Company.

I have the honor to subscribe myself with the greatest respect.

Jc.a Jc.a

Trichinopoly the January 20. 1789

/Signed/ Mathew Horne

Received The following Letter and Enclosure from Lieutenant Colonel Eidingtown

John Cramer Esq.r Military Secretary

4

From Lieutenant Colonel Eidingtown — encloses a Statement of Gratuity due to him

Sir In conformity to your Letter of the 20. Instant, I now transmit Certificates of Gratuity due me to the 1.st May 1788. and to inform you that I have 2 years off Reckonings due, viz.t from December 1786. to January 1789.

I am Sir

Jc.a Jc.a

Choultry Plain January 23.d 1789

/signed/ James Eidingtown

The.

Fort St. George. January 1789.

24

To Mr. Thomas Welch

To Mr. Thomas Welch, accepting his resigna-
tion of the Office of Paymaster to the Cantonments
of Arcot and Walaujahbad

To Mr. Taner

To Mr. Theodore Ivie Taner — notifying His
appointment to the above Office.

To Major Dugald Campbell

To Major Dugald Campbell — Major Younge
appointed to receive the Balance in his hands, and
to purchase the few Horses wanted to Compleat the
Native Cavalry — Lieutenant Mc Tie to supply
the place of Lieutenant Shiriff — His (Major Campbells)
Conduct in the execution of the Trust reposed in
him highly approved, and to be mentioned in
Consequence to the Court of Directors — His Gratuity
to be discharged, and on the arrival of the
Phœnix, an order will be given for the reception
of himself and Family as passengers to Europe, on
that Ship.

To Majr Younge

To Major Younge — to receive from Major
Dugald Campbell the balance of Cash in his hands,
and purchase the few horses necessary to compleat
the native Cavalry. Lieutenant Mc Tie placed
under

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

At a Consultation Present

The Honble Major Genl Sir Archibald Campbell KB.

President

John Holland — James Henry Casamajor

and Robert Mawnsell Esqrs

Tuesday 27th January 1789

Minutes of last Consultation read and approved

The President lays before the Board the following Statement of the Nabobs Charges of Collections from June 1785. to 12th July 1787.

Statement of the Nabobs Charges of Collections from June 1785. to 12th July 1787.

An Abstract of the Nabobs Charges of Collections from the surrender of the assignment in June 1785. to 12th July 1787 as per Superintendents accounts

1785					
October	31	Vellour	169.1.—		
		Calamcotah	76.5.60	245.6.60	
November	30	Vellore	31.1.72		
		Pallamcottah	41.31.76	72.33.68	
December	31	Vellore	45.2.64		
		Pallamcottah	40 9 20	85.12.4	
1786					
January	31	Vellore	47.14.32		
		Trichinopoly	1050.22.—		
		Pallamcottah	64 20.—	1162.21.32	
February	28	Vellore	56.12.24		
		Trichinopoly	2501.17.10		
		Pallamcottah	46.9.—		
				2604.2.34	

Carried Over

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1786 Brought Over

October	31	Vellore	34.34.70		
		Trichinopoly	2513.4.30		
		Pallamcottah	308.4.24		
				2856.7.50	
November	30	Vellore	33.32.6		
		Trichinopoly	2162.7.-		
		Pallamcottah	398.30.6		
				2594.33.12	
December	31	Vellore	35.24.2		
		Pallamcottah	370.32.60		
		Ongole	68.36.10		
		Pemericottah	291.17.30		
				786.32.22	
1787 January	31	Vellore	43.3.70		
		Pallamcottah	303.7.36		
		Ongole	72.2.30		
		Pemericottah	288.7.60	706.21.36	
February	28	Vellore	31.3.24		
		Pollamcottah	464.31.26		
		Ongole	51.11.-		
		Pemericottah	261.21.40		
				808.34.10	
March	31	Vellore	81.17.32		
		Trichinopoly	2354.23.52		
		Pollamcottah	86.24.32		
		Ongole	56.36.-		
		Pemericottah	299.22.30		
				2879.14.66	

Carried Over

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

Brought forward ——— 47,770.31.37

An Account of Charges of Revenue Battalions and Nabobs Collections in the undermentioned Garrisons as per Accounts of the several paymasters taken by the Military paymaster General at Trichinopoly for Revenue Battalions from

1st March 1787. to 31st Oct.r 1788. 16,443.31.37

Ditto for Nabobs Collections from

1st July 1787. to 31 August 1788 — 12,520.26.46

At Palamcottah Revenue Battalions

from 1st Augt. 1787. to 31st Oct.r 1788. — 4.324.8.3

Ditto for Nabobs Collections from

1st Augt. 1787. to 31st Oct.r 1788 — 316.35.62

At Madura for Revenue Battalions

from 1st July 1787. to 31st May 1788 — 1000.10.36

At Vellone for Revenue Battalions

from 1st July 1787 to 30th Nov.r 1788 8412.18.5

Ditto for Nabobs Collections from

1st July to 31st October 1787 ——— 377.17.12

Cantonments at Arcot for

Nabobs Collections from 1st

May to 30th September 1787 520.10.2

Temericottah for Ditto. from

1st July 1787 to 30th Septem.r 1788 1040.22.20

Ongole for Ditto for the Month of

July 1788 ——— 61.38.10

Carried Over

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

of July 1787. the date of the Commencement of the Treaty — These Expenses amount to Pagodas 47.770. 31. 37. I have also the honor to enclose the Account of Charges of Revenue Battalions, and the Extra Charges of the Detachment to Calastry, amounting to Pagodas 53.875. 19. 37. making altogether the Sum of Pagodas 1.01.646. 15. 14.

As it is stipulated by the Treaty that all Extraordinary Expences incurred by this Government, on account of your Highness shall be discharged at the End of each Year, I have to request your Highness will be pleased to discharge the amount of the account which I have the honor to enclose.

I have the honor to be

&c.a &c.a &c.a &c.a

Fort St. George
27th January 1789

signed J. Campbell

Foreging Draft approved

The Board approve the foregoing Draft, and request the President will address the

and enthusiastic Zeal, for his religion, and disappointment at finding his ambitious views circumscribed by our power, he would gladly embrace any opportunity of seeing that Power reduced: but he must be very sensible that the present Crisis is not a favorable one for indulging views of this natures.

I have a Letter from Mr. Malet of the 5th Instant, in which he informs me that by the latest advices from Bombay, no Packet from Europe is yet arrived, also that Three forty Gunn French Frigates had appeared on the Malabar Coast; their Destination unknown

I have the honor to be

&c. &c. &c.

Hydrabad
17 January 1789

signed John Kennaway

The Commander in Chief lays before the Board the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Edingtoun.

To the

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

Minute thereon

Resolved that Lieutenant Colonel Codington be permitted to proceed to Europe on the Airly Castle, for Three years, as a Supernumerary Lieut. Colonel on half pay, and that his arrears of Gratuity to the 30th April be discharged.

With respect to his request of being permitted to draw his full subsistance to the 1st May, the Board must decline acquiescing, as it would be irregular

Ditto

Resolved that a favorable mention be made of Lieutenant Colonel Codington's Military Character, and Services, in the address now preparing to the Court of Directors.

The Commander in chief delivers in the following Minute.

Commander in Chiefs minute respecting Allowances to Offrs on account of Quarters

The Commander in chief acquaints the Board that he has at different times many Representations made to him from the Officers of the army, on the subject of Charges incurred by them in erecting and repairing Quarters at the several Military Stations in the Carnatic, without receiving House Rent, or any

Consideration

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

and for keeping the same in repair after the first Year, at the following Rates p.r month.

	Pag.s
1 Field Officer's & Offic.s	8
1 Captain's	6
1 Subaltern	4

Such being the Standard established for the Construction of New Bungaloes for Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, The Commander in chief begs leave to recommend that an allowance to the same amount be made to Officers who have erected Bungaloes, ... since the 30th April 1786, deducting the money already paid to those Officers, for building their Bungalaes. The Commander in chief thinks it his Duty also to recommend that a monthly allowance for Repairs, agreeable to Mr Norris's Estimate should be granted to Officers who have erected good Bungaloes, to commence one year after such Bungaloes have been compleated. Officers building such Bungaloes, and who have received the above allowance for Repairs, ought to be informed that.

of the 52d Regiment at arcot, and which ought to be discharged, should be established as a fixed Standard for such Charges in future, namely:

Field Officers	each	40	Pagodas per annum
Captain	do	20	
Subaltern	do	10	

If the Board approve of the recommendations of the Commander in Chief, a Resolution of Government on the subject of Quarters, ought to pass for that purpose, and orders given to the pay masters to collect the amounts of what may be due to the Officers at the several Garrisons, Cantonments, and military Stations, from the 30th April 1786 to the 1st May 1789, that the same upon being Certified by the Commanding Officers of Stations or Garrisons, may be discharged as an army arrear. As far as the Commander in Chief is able at present to form an Estimate of the amount, he thinks the whole will not exceed 2000 Pagodas.

To Major General Sir Archibald Campbell KB
Commander in Chief &c. &c. &c. &c.

The

Forts. George 27th January 1789

each, and the Subalterns in proportion.

Your Memorialists hope you will be pleased to take their Memorial into Consideration and your memorialists will ever &c.a &c.a

(signed) M. Hunter. Captain
Commanding 52d. Regiment

Walaujahbad
November 10th 1788

A Statement of Charges for Repair of Quarters by the Officers of his Majesty's 52d Regiment

Martin Hunter Commanding			40.
Captains	Ambrose Rufsell Honble W. Monson	a 20 pagodas each	40.
Lieutenants	Richard Drake Henry Zouch William Irvine John Fothergill Wm. M. Madden Wm. B. Pye Samuel Auchmuty Thomas Robinson Charles Rowan John Hoey John Pearson John Handasyde Robert C Bowan Warrant. Master William Corby Ralph Hoade	a 10 pagodas each	160
		Carried over	240 . —

Fort St. George 27th January 1789.

Consideration of the Board relative to a Compensation to be made to Major Dugald Campbell, on account of purchasing Horses for the Native Cavalry

Consideration that part of the Instructions to Colonel Sir Henry Cosby, and Major Dugald Campbell, as relates to the bestowing upon them such Compensation, as they might appear to have merited, when the Service of purchasing Horses for the native Cavalry should have been accomplished. The Paragraph in the Instructions is as follows

Extract from the original Instructions on the above Subject

Extract

"You will observe from the foregoing
"that the greatest Dependence is placed on your
"Exertions and Zeal for the Publick Service,
"and upon these Grounds the Board will make
"you such Compensation hereafter as your
"Activity and attention to the charge entrusted
"to you, shall appear to merit."

Two Thousand Pagodas granted to Major Dugald Campbell for the above Service

Resolved in Consideration of the length of time employed in the execution of the Service, and the number of Horses (upwards of 1600) which have been purchased, of the great care and attention paid to the purchases,

and of

had been taken posession of by His Highness the Nabob's Servants since the March of Captain Dunwoody's Detachment to the Northward.

The Evidence of Different Descriptions laid before Government by the Commissioners, is most ably and accurately collected by those Gentlemen, and they deserve the thanks of the Board for the ability and industry displayed in the execution of so laborious a Discussion — I conceive it is unnecessary for me to detail all the remarks which I have made, from Extracts taken of the Evidence brought forward on both sides of the question in reference; but from the collective Testimony of the Narrative of Individuals called upon to depose what they knew regarding the Sanads in dispute, and the stronger proof of Rights ascertained by written Documents, or Sanads, I cannot discover that the Rajah of Calestry has any well founded Claims to the property in Dispute; it is on the contrary proved, that the 122 Villages never composed any part of the ancient Zemindary of Calastry — that 77 of the Villages had been held by the Tenure

of

have now appeared, the present Investigation, would not have taken place; such Conduct would have been more Consistent with the Confidence the Nabob ought to have placed in this Government.

In virtue of the Existing Treaty with the Nabob, he called on Government to grant him aid to compel one of his Tributary Vassals to obedience. the Assistance required was granted, and the Nabob availed himself of the opportunity to resume Lands held by this Vassal by Tenures in some Degree similar to the Lands wrested from him by the operations of our Troops — The Vassal in question disputes the Nabobs Right to the Lands the Subject of the present Discussion, and the Nabob admits of the Investigation proposed by Government. it matters not from what motive on his part, but the conclusion turns out favorable to his Cause, from which it may be presumed that he was probably impelled to adopt the measure, from being conscious that his Claims were founded. In my recollection the Nabob never said, I shall abide by your

decision

the Nabob to restore him to favor, on acknowledge-
-ments being made of his misconduct, and on
his promising future obedience — such attention
on the part of Government to the Calastry Rajah,
ought, and will, when known, be viewed by
the Poligars in general, and particularly those
in the neighbourhood of the Presidency, as an act
of Lenity, after the Rajah had presumed to
defend himself against the force sent to put the
Nabob in possession of Seeteramporie and the
Pollams, when he perfectly knew that resistance
would not avail against a Force so superior
as that which his Sovereign could bring into
the Field to assert his Rights — The Records of
this Presidency will shew in various Instances,
that the Poligars to the Westward, and others, to
South of the Coleroon, have been expelled, as
well as the Rajahs of Worriar Pollam, and
Arcalore, for a Conduct similar to that pursued
by the Calastry Zemindar, in opposing the Company's
arms, when acting in support of the Nabob's
Control over his Tributary Vassals, which auth-
-ority has been invariably Defended, and upheld,

in

may wish to enjoy that authority.

Had the President with a perfect knowledge of the anonymous authors who have dared to impose on Government the fictitious Summons of the Calastry Rajah, refused to disclose their Names to the Board; or had his Dubash been publicly accused of having a concern or Interest in the Calastry Operations; Intrigue might have been justly ascribed to him as President; But as that is not the case, he thinks himself entitled to the full Exercise of the authority granted him by the repeated orders of the Company directing in positive terms, "That no Person except the Gover-
"nor shall presume to hold correspondence with
"the Country Powers" Mr Saunsell however by invading this Priviledge, has treated those Orders with Contempt as well as the salutary Rules established in every well regulated Society for punishing Offenders. by refusing to expose to public Detection the names of those who has imposed upon him the fictitious Summons of the Calastry

Rajah

Forts.t George 27.th January 1789

Messrs. Lind and Close, in their Letter dated the 27.th of November last; in which they state, what (as appeared to them) the Nabob had a right to, sume by vertue of the Muchulkas of 1764 and 1777, and what Villages had been taken by the Servants of his Highness after the March of Captain Dunwoody's Detachment to the Northward, which had no relation to those Muchulkas.

This way of stating the matter in doubt brings the Business fully under Review, because whatever is contained in the two Muchulkas just mentioned, being already decided in favor of the Nabob, every thing dependant on them of course appertains to his Highness.

Messrs. Lind & Close in their Letter dated 27.th November 1788, reduce the matter in dispute to the following point.

They say they have not gone into any Inquiry concerning any of the Districts contained in the Muchulkas of 1764 and 1777, except as to Walwar Pollam.

They

271 Fort S.t George. 27th January 1789

Brought over 86

6th In the Tripelly District 11 Villages 3 dayes
108

7th Included in Aluvace 11

8th Tripelly Kundykas 3

Total 122 Villages

With respect to the 1st Head Wogotore, the following observations occur.

The Proofs brought by the Rajah to support his Right to this Pollam rest principally upon a vague narrative of his Vakeel. On the part of the Nabob it is proved by the Brother of the late Poligar of Wogotore, that in the dayes of the Rayels the Pollams were dependant on Anglepore, in the District of Arcot.

The same person proves that the Rajah of Calastry attempted to seize the Pollam on his return from Colar, but was opposed by Bomrauze, on which the Nabob interfered, and gave the Pollam in charge to the Calastry Rajah.

He proves, that the Poligar of Wogotore never paid any Peishcush to the Rajah, nor did he ever know that the Poligar stipulated to pay any Peishcush to the Rajah, or to furnish Peons.

The son of the late Poligar of Mullam,

and

to these Pollams, principally by the Sunnus from the Nabob already mentioned, and in some degree by a Narrative of his Vackeel, and Slave Monigar.

On the part of the Nabob, it is proved by Ramaul Naig, Son of Rama Naig, late Paligar of Chinnamanaig Pollam, that his ancestors obtained Possession of Rungapah naig Pollam, and Chinnamanaig Pollam, in the Days of the Nayels; that they then made but one Pollam and that they continued independent until the Mahomedan Government, when these Pollams paid a Peishcush of 300 Pagodas annually to Vayleporc. That the Calastry Rajah by artful means prevailed on his Father to visit Calastry, and on his refusing to pay Peishcush to him, he was made Prisoner, dispossessed of the Pollam of Chinnamanaig and Sudeveram and his Family plundered of their Cattle, and Effects.

It appears that the Rajah afterwards attacked Rungapa naig and Wogotore Pollams, after which an Investigation took place, at Tripetty, and on the report of the Coringe of the Carnatic, the

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

The 3rd Head mentioned in the Letter of Messrs. Lind and Close, is Mullam Pollam.

There is only one Witness produced to give any Colour of right on the part of the Rajah to this Pollam.

On the part of the Nabob, four Witnesses are produced. The first is the Son of the late Poligar of Mullam, who states that his Ancestor came from Poona near Arcot to Mullam, as a Servant to the principal person at that Place, who dying without Issue, left him his Estate.

That at a subsequent period the Rajah of Calastry was dispossessed of his Pollam by Moorad Cawn, the Rajah fled to Mullam, & being in Habits of intimacy and Friendship with that Poligar. The Rajah prevailed on the Narwar and Mullam Poligars to assist him in an attack upon Moorad Cawn, in which the Rajah succeeded, and recovered his Jaghire.

That in course of Time, the Rajah having made himself master of Narwar, and Paumanjeawar

corroborated by his declaring it consists with his personal knowledge, that about 32 years ago, the Rajah of Calastry took possession of alwar Pollam, and afterwards Pamanjeewar Pollam. That these Poligars were nearly related to the Muttam Poligar. That the Rajah prevailed on the Muttam Poligar to pay him a Peishcush, which was accordingly done for 10 years, when the Rajah dispossessed the Family and seized the whole Pollam.

From the whole of these Circumstances it is evident that the Muttam Poligar was of a very recent date entirely independant of the Rajah of Calastry, and that he paid a Phouzdary to Nagelpore, which of itself proves the dependance of the Pollam upon the Nabob's Circar.

It is also proved, that the Rajah not only wrested Muttam Pollam from the Poligar, but that he had in the same manner seized the Pollams of Alwar and Paumanjeewar.

The 4th Head is Narravarrum.

It is stated on the part of the Rajah —

other Frontier Pollams, under the authority of Calastry. the Dispute was referred to Rajah Beebee, the then Manager of Arcot, who on the Report of the Coningoes, decided in favor of the Calastry Rajah, upon which he was he he was confirmed in Possession of the Narwar Pollam, by a Sunnud from the Nabob, which was accompanied by a Letter addressed to Bomrauze, making him acquainted with the decision, and desiring to desist from further hostilities. The Sunnud is the same already mentioned under the Head of Wogotore Pollam, by which the Nabob declared the Pollams of Wogotore, Rungap Nair, Chenumnaick Pollam, and Narwar do appertain to Calastry, wherefore he placed them under the Charge of the Rajah of Calastry.

There are 25 Villages belonging to Narwar in dispute, of which Balamrauze, who long served the Narwar Poligar, has reported that only 18 Villages belonged to Calastry.

The Calastry People produced Cramdars

with

pleasure of the Prince who grants them.

There is Evidence produced on the part of the Nabob, that the Narwar Poligar considered himself dependant on the Nabob's Circar, and that he paid a Tribute annually to the Soubah of Arcot; it is also given in Evidence, that the Narwar Poligar, was not in any respect dependant on the Rajah of Calastry.

It has been proved that for 10 years the Narwar Poligar paid a Peishcush to the Rajah of Calastry, but it has not been in the power of Messrs.rs Lind and Close to determine, whether the same was received by the Rajah as a rightful Claim in the Jaghire of Calastry over the Pollam, or by Compulsion.

The same Remark applies to this as to the two former Heads, concerning the Rajah's holding the Pollam under a Redeemable Sunnud from the Nabob, dated 1185 Hegery.

5.th Head, Villages in the Districts of Sutwear, 5 in number.

&c.a

and has been proved to be such, altho' the Rajah of Calastry has attempted by fictitious means to establish, that the Sunnuds granted him the Districts in question as a Jaghire, subject to a Peishcush. But as the Deceit was Detected by Government, every thing that is built upon it must fall to the Ground.

It has been represented by one Witness on the part of the Rajah, Nagojee Row, that about 35 years ago he was Accomptant to Moorroo Cawn, Manager under Teer Cawn, Phouzdar of Polichore, and that there were no Accounts connected with Polichore &c.a in the Jaghire Accounts. Saith, That he knows these Villages belonged to the present Rajah upwards of 40 years.

The Rajah's Vackeel produced a Cabjan dated 75 years ago, bearing the Signature of Rajah Acumpah Nair to Venkataravagavaloo Bramin, for 5 Marcals of Paddy Seed in the two Villages of Polichore and Policoor in the Jaghire of Calastry.

On

at the same time to restore the Villages.

Maroo Cawn being now Jaghiredar was appointed Subidar of Serraw on Condition of paying the Nizam one Lack of Rupees, to raise this Sum he effected a Reconciliation with the Rajah of Calastry, who was in Consequence, allowed by him to rent the Villages. The Rajah paid part of his Rent to Maroo Cawn during his Life. Upon the Death of Maroo Cawn, this Informant became his Heir, being an Infant, he was left in the Charge of his Grand Uncle, who never could prevail upon the Rajah to pay him any rent, and as his Uncle could not Dispute with the Rajah, the particulars were represented to the Nabob, who being engaged in War with the French could not afford Assistance.

The Rajah at last prevailed on Hibut Cawn, this Informants Grand Uncle to grant the District of Sutwear in Rent at a Sum between two and three Thousand Pagodas. Hibut Cawn only survived two Years, during his Life the Rajah paid his Rents regularly,

but

from the Rajah of Calastry, or his Predecessors to prove that they rented those Villages: But that there were existing Sunnuds to prove that the Jaghire of Sulwear and Woodastah were conferred at different Times on his ancestors. The Sunnuds do not particularize the Villages contained in these two Jaghires, but he believes the names of the different Purgunnahs are mentioned.

Razoor Pundaloo, formerly Collector of Desmook Fees corroborates a great part of the Evidence given by Ysau Cawn.

The Head Curnum of Policoor, and Eganam Somajee an Astronomer and Almanack maker, being separately examined, agree, that the Rajah originally got Possession of Policoor in the manner related by Ysau Cawn.

From the whole of these Testimonies it appears, that the 5 Villages in question did not compose any part of the ancient Zemindary of Calastry, but were a part of the Jaghire of Teer Cawn, which in process of Time the Rajah

continued

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Messrs. Lind and Close have been told is mentioned in some Documents that were forwarded a short Time ago for the Inspection of Government.

It appears that the Calastry Family got possession of the Villages, in different Proportions, at three Distinct periods, Viz.t 1704, 1709. and 1714. when Lingeraz Venecatapitty Ayar, and Camera Veniana were Renters. Messrs. Lind and Close say, that whether the Rajah got them from those Renters, with or without the Consent of the Government of Golconda, does not appear.

In opposition to this it is very clearly proved by the Records of the Pagodas of Trippetty, that the Villages in question paid a Sum of 2,000 Pagodas annually to the Pagoda of Trippetty as a Rent for 6 of the Villages in question, and it is proved that the Villages were included in the District of Trippetty.

As the Rajah has no Title to produce in support of his Claim to these Villages, except the Sunnud of Remission, signed by Cheenevasy Row

that the Rajah of Calastry was enabled to carry on the Collusion with the Tripetty Renters, by the Rajah being himself the Renter of the Districts of Seeteramporc, and the Pollams, and while the Nabob was receiving the Rent of those Districts directly from the Rajah, it was a matter of little Consequence to the Nabob, whether or no any part of the Payments were made to the Tripetty Renter. In fact, the Tripetty Renter had long been Refractory, and any encrease of Payments to him, would have acted more as an Injury, than a Benefit to the Nabob.

If the Idea were once admitted that a Remission of Tribute granted by a Renter or Amildar, could preclude the Claims of the Circar, the whole Revenues of the Carnatic would soon be swallowed up by the Intrigues of Persons serving in Stations of Trust. If the Remission claimed by the Rajah in this Instance, had been really granted by the Nabob, can it be supposed, that a man so conversant in art, and Dubar Intrigues

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From the time the Summud of Remission was granted until within three or four Years, whenever any Row continued Renter of Trippetty, it may therefore be truly said, that it is only now the Nabob could discover the Fraud which was attempted to be practised by this glaring artifice of his Renter and the Rajah of Calastry.

The 7 St. Head consists of the Seven Villages included in Alvare

Messrs Lind and Close report that the Rajah of Calastry has exercised a decided authority over this Pollam upwards of 10 years, frequently dispossessing and reinstating the Poligars. The Poligar being driven from it by Rajah Beer Bun about 12 years ago, it was put into the hands of the Calastry Rajah, who continued to hold it till it was lately assumed by the Nabob.

Conary Row Vackeel to the Rajah, states, that the Alvare Cowleygars lived in Cawtore, and collected Cowley in the Maganum of Cawtore in the Jaghire of Calastry: That in the time of Acumpah Naig the Village of Cawtore was

presented

on them six Villages Kanamanumbadoo, Caraumballoo, Taddgutloo, Cookumbauka, Goorapoondy, and Cunchanaprolore, on Condition of their paying 170 Pagodas, and furnishing 70 Peons. They fulfilled these Terms for 10 years, and then proposed to the Rajah to restore to him the Pollam of Neeroopauka, and turn it into Cultivated Lands, provided they were given to them, to which he agreed.

Six Years after they formed a Pollam, in the neighbouring Jungle, and got possession of the 3 Villages, which were delivered over to Tevo Cawn by the Rajah. That on two subsequent Occasions, the last when the present Rajah was preparing to proceed against Seeteramporo &c. the Poligar refused to send the Peons. On the Rajah's return to Seeteramporo he marched against the Poligar, and took possession of the Pollam.

After 10 years the Rajah restored him to all the Villages except Neeroopauke, and Kanamanumbadoo. This took place in the year 1760. The Poligar conformed to the Terms for 17 years. That about 12 years ago, Rajah Baubur was sent to

Caunaby Naig resided at Neeroopaukа, — that the Family of allawaru possessed the Pollam to a larger Extent in the Days of Tuna Shah, that Zull fukar Cawn, one of aurengzebe's Generals conferred on them several Villages in different Purgunnahs and Districts, for services performed, one of which Villages was in the Jaghire of Calastry, and a proportion of Cowley in the District of Suthuvar and Anjeenaidoo on Condition of paying 120 Pagodas Peishcush.

That Zulfukar Cawn being established in Naglepore as a Jaghire, all the Poligars paid a Peishcush until the days of Teer Cawn, when some disputes arising, the Poligar of Allewarru was deprived of his Pollams, and it was placed in Charge of Pamulcawais Troops. Shortly after the Circar being reconciled to the Poligar reinstated him in his Pollams. Disputes again arose, in Consequence of which the Poligar was dispossessed and afterwards reinstated in all the Villages, except Neeroopaukа, and Kanamanacumbaboo. These in which they were

to

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He never heard that the Rajah ever obtained any Summuds from the Nabob of a subsequent Date to the order he received for being put in Possession as abovementioned.

That from the days of Zulfukar Khan to the time of this Informant's Grand Father, the Pollam of Neroopauka (which is the same with Allavar or Walvar) paid a Peishcush to Naglepore, but in his Father's time, the Rajah having got possession of Polichore, and Policoor, Peishcush was paid to Calastry.

Saith, That the Peishcush was discontinued to be paid at Naglepore, because the Allivare Poligar was on bad Terms with the Circar, and that the Peishcush was first paid to Calastry about 33 years ago.

He produces a Letter from the Nabob dated 1194 Hegery, to Boapuly Naig, Poligar of Pummanjeevar, and Yarlama Naig Poligar of Allivare, saying, that for the Considerations therein mentioned, they were restored to their ancient Pollams, Villages, Customs, and Cowleyes, together with

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seems to rest entirely upon the Nabobs Summuds.
If that is to be their only Support, the Nabob
can very truly say, that the Summuds are
redeemable at pleasure, and on that Ground he has
a right to resume them.

Independant of all other Arguments,
the question of Right to the Village belonging
to Alluvare or Walwar Pollam, becomes decided
by the Circumstance of that Pollam / by the name
of Walwar / being one of those for which the ex
Rajah signed a muchulka in the Year 1777.
by which he agreed to Rent that & they Pollams from
the Nabob. Why that Pollam should be
excepted in the manner mentioned by Messrs
Lind and Close, in their Letter of 27th November,
does not appear. The Muchulka ascertains the
Nabobs Right to Walwar as much as to any
other of the Pollams, and is conclusive of the
question in Dispute.

The President having stated from
the reports of Messrs Lind and Close, the Evidence
produced in support of the Claims of his Highness

the

no just Claim to those Villages beyond the pleasure of His Highness. The contumacious Conduct of the Calastry Rajah having induced the Nabob of Arcot to take from him the Jaghire of 77 Villages bestowed upon him; the President is of opinion, that the Nabob's Right to those Villages does not admit of a question.

With respect to the second Head in Dispute, namely the four Districts of Muttam Pollam, Sutwear, Tripetty and Kundykoo, consisting of 34 Villages; the President has reconsidered the Evidence on each District seperately, and makes the following Observations.

That the Calastry Rajah assumes a right to Muttam Pollam from the blackest Act of Ingratitude, in having wrested that Pollam from a Poligar who gave him Shelter, and protection in the hour of his Distress. That the Calastry Rajah assumes a right to Sutwear by the insidious art of becoming a Renter, to that Cawn, and on his Death, by seizing upon the

of those Villages, as could well fall to the Lot of a wicked, and unprincipled Man.

The President laments that the Rights of the Nabob over his Subjects and Dependants should have been brought under the Review of this Board. The Danger and impolicy of such an Interference, is too Evident to require Animadversion.

Investigation like the present can only serve to lessen the Consequence of the Nabob in the Eyes of his Dependants, and to impress the Country Powers with the most unfavourable Ideas of the Liberality and Justice of the Company's Government towards a Prince who has experienced the protection and Support of the English Nation.

Altho' these are decidedly the Sentiments of the President, he condemns the Conduct of the Nabob's Minister in the strongest Terms, for inserting the Names of any Villages in the List delivered to Captain Dunwoody, that were not contained in either of the Muchulkas laid before

the

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it ought to be left to the Nabob to render such favour to this Rajah, as he may think fit, or his future Conduct may appear to deserve; and he is the more inclined to recommend this measure, as it appears by the Copy of an Arzdasht from the Calastry Rajah, to his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, dated the 15th of November last, that the Calastry Rajah has signified that he depends upon the Nabob alone, for the Remission of his Faults; that it is owing to the Ignorance and Misapprehension of his Vackeels, that his Affairs have been reduced to the present Situation, and himself fallen under the Displeasure of His Highness.

(signed) A. Campbell

Resolved accordingly, that the Nabob be permitted to retain possession of the 122 Villages, and that the Subject be referred to the Decision of the Court of Directors.

carried against Mr. Maunsell's motion.

Mr. Maunsell dissents, and moves that the Rajah be secured against further Depredations.

Mr. Maunsell dissents, to the Resolution of the Majority; and makes the following

appears requisite to defeat the principal points he dwells upon. Other parts I shall pass over in silence as unimportant, or already explained in my former Minutes.

When the Letter from Mr Petrie of the 3rd of September came under Consideration, the Board were unanimous in disapproving the proposition it contained of an assignment to the Danes, and Loans of every Kind. at least every Member expressed himself to this Effect, and it was resolved to forbid such Transactions. Our Letter of the 6th September was drafted in Consequence, and it expressed as I conceive, strong disapprobation of Assignments or Loans — I concluded that an Effectual Stop had been put to such ruinous Means of procuring Relief to the Rajah — Yet, some time afterwards, Mr Petrie transmitted, without any Remark whatever, a Translate of a Paper delivered to him by the Rajah, stating it to be his intention to assign a Portion of his

Country.

on the Subject differed in any respect from the Sentiments invariably expressed at the Board — but when, some time afterwards, I heard from Report that the Danes had drawn upon the Merchants here to a considerable amount, I entered a Minute on the 20th October, expressing my fears lest those Bills might have been granted in consequence of some negociations entered into with the Rajahs, observing that it would in my opinion "be unwarrantable in this Govern- "ment to permit an European power to possess, "under any Form whatever, Territory belong- "ing to the Carnatic or Tanjore, beyond the "Existing Stipulation of National Treaties" — and proposing — "that Mr Petrie should be "directed to ascertain and report if any Nego- "ciation had been concluded, or was on foot "for assigning directly, or indirectly any part "of the Tanjore Country to the Danes, or any "other Person or Persons" — thus the President allowed me to reason, on Conjecture, respecting the

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

Danes and the Rajah — and I must be permitted to deny what the President advances, "that the "business had been, with my knowledge, in "agitation from the beginning of September, to "the 13th November 1788." If by this the President means to say, that I had any Knowledge or Suspicion that any Assignment was negociating until my Minutes brought forward the Circumstances which led me to such a Conclusion

The Report of a Negociation being on foot, every day became stronger, and I therefore entered another Minute a few days afterwards, (4th November) which induced the Board to write to Mr Petrie in the direct Spirit of my minute of the 28th October, informing him that Government far from giving any Sanction, "would on no account "whatever allow of any Assignment being made "by the Rajah of any part of the Tanjore Country "to the Danes or others, directly or indirectly."
This, as I have already observed, was the invariable language

Fort St. George 27th January 1789.

defending Mr Petrie my Assertion, "That it was "unwarrantable in him not to apprize Govern- "ment without Delay, that Loans were negociating "for an Assignment, Mortgage, or otherwise". For he quotes Mr Petrie's Letter of the 3d. September to prove there was no Concealment, though the Blame of Concealment was not so fully to be imputed to him until after our Letter of the 8th. of the same Month in answer to it, together with the President's Letter returning the Translate of the Maratta Paper, had reached him.

To give up to the Danes a Tract of a Country for 12 years under whatever Description whether of "Assignment, Lease, or Cowle" is to allow of an Interference discreditable to this Government — I have not said or insinuated, though stated so by the President, that the Company's Interests in India were actually endangered by the Danish Loan in question, but

J.

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

I had reason to think that a different Construction had been put upon our Letters. I endeavoured and did induce almost explicit Declaration from the Board, that no assignment to the Danes or others, would be allowed Of. — That letter arrived too late to prevent the assignment which had actually been made to the Danes without the knowledge, and against the Sense of Government, as plainly declared in their Letter above mentioned. in this it must be admitted, there has been Concealment, and Blame somewhere — but as respects myself personally, I trust I shall have shewn to the Satisfaction of the Honble Court, that neither the one nor the other is imputable to me.

(signed) Robert Saunsell

Fort St. George
27th January 1789

The Commander in Chief recommends the following movement of Corps.

On the arrival of the 30th Battalion at

Proposed Movement of Corps by the Commander in Chief

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Diary

28 Received the following Letters.

To the Honble. Major General Sir Archibald Campbell. K.B.

Governor in Council

Fort St. George

From the Committee for investigating the Accounts of the King's Troops Explanatory of the Subject contained in the Letter from Bengal dated 4th December last

Honble Sir.

We have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of the Secretary Chamier's letter dated the 10th Instant covering one from the Right honorable the Governor General and Council of Bengal, dated 4th December 1788, on the Subject of the Accounts between His Majesty and the honble Company at this Presidency.

If there is no mistake in the Copying of their Letter, We are at a loss to conceive what Papers can be alluded to by the Government General, as dispatched from hence under Date the 22d October The only address to you between that of the 10th May and

Fort St George January 1789

28

which are to this hour detained by Government for want of original Vouchers required by his Majesty's Deputy Paymaster General with whose accounts you desired these Statements to be compared, to find out, and if possible to do away the difference between Mr Burke's accounts of Subsistence and ours; and these Vouchers are daily coming forward from different Quarters.

These Statements are drawn up on the precise principles laid down by the Government General in their Letter of the 9th July, by which We regulated ourselves in their Formation, as they will accordingly be found strictly exact with the same principles now more particularly Repeated in the last Letter from Fort Bengal of the 4th of December, namely — "The Accounts of all Monies issued to his Majesty's Paymaster General, his Deputies, or other Officers of the Crown, to be by them distributed to the British Troops in payment of what is termed — King's Subsistence.

When

28

in the General detailed Account of the whole expence of the King's Troops, the Hanoverian Corps should be included. This shall now be done, but We did not conceive these Corps as regularly coming under the description of King's Troops, or that they served on those Specifick termes which have occasioned the present Discussion of Accounts between his Majesty's Ministers, on the part of the English Nation, and the honble Company.

We request this Explanation may be forwarded to Bengal as soon as convenient, as We are anxious they should be relieved from the Idea, that We have continued to mistake their Instructions, after the very explicit Illustration given of them in their Letter of the 9th July. An Idea into which they may naturally have been led, by the Circumstance of the detention of our Statements of the 12th November, while our apparent Silence with respect to their Strictures of the 9th July, has inclined them

328 Fort St. George January 1789

28

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

Governor in Council.

Honble Sir.

I have the pleasure to inform you that all the Military accounts of this Establishment, have been audited to august 1788, the latest period to which the Paymasters accounts of the outstations, have been transmitted to the Paymaster General at the Presidency. But the accounts of the Military Paymaster General himself from the 1st May 1780, to the 30th April 1784, which were under the immediate Examination of Mr Balfour, when acting as a Commissioner of the Board of Accounts, were not finished when that Board was finally dissolved, nor finally reported upon since: owing to many untoward Circumstances, particularly to the absence of Mr Edward John Holland from the Presidency, who was sent upon the Company's Business to the Northward, and since his Return does not consider himself

From Colonel Capper states that the Military accounts of this Establishment have been audited to august 88 — and gives some Explanations thereon

28 Mr Holland, and Mr. Jackson, then Auditors of Accounts, whose Servants probably lost, or mislaid them. For what he says further on this Subject, I must beg leave to refer you to the Concluding Paragraph of his Letter, to which I can only add my humble Testimony that whilst he held that important Office, and as Comptroller General, it was my Duty Solely to examine his accounts, I have always found them supported by regular Vouchers, and kept with a clearness and precision, that do him great honor.

If any Doubts should occur to your honor, on a Comparison of Mr. Balfour's Report, and Mr Pring's answer, those Gentlemen are now both on the Spot, to give the necessary information; but if the Replies of the latter are Satisfactory, as I confess, they appear to me, I presume you will please to confirm this Report, and order the Accounts to be closed, by

which

Forts.t George January 1789

28 The Abstract of the Returns of the 36.th Regiment is formed from such Returns, as I have been able to collect from the Papers left with me by Major Grattan; as he did not think it necessary to leave any Book of General Monthly Returns with me earlier than the 1.st January 1788, and the Regi-mental Books of the 36.th Regiment having been destroyed by an accident, I have not been able to procure an Abstract of their Returns as from the other Regiments.

The Abstracts of the Returns of the 98.th 101.st and 102.nd Regiments, are made up in the same manner as that of the 36.th Regiment, but the Materials from which they are formed, are still fewer, and less satisfactory.

The only General Returns in my possession, that include the above period, are, an Abstract of the Total Strength of his Majesty's Troops, Half yearly from the time of their first arrival in India, to the first of July 1784, and an abstract of the Total Strength of his Majesty's Troops on the Coast

of

331. Fort St. George. January 1789.

28

I am Sir

Fort St. George
26th January 1789

&c &c
/signed/ John Chamier

To the Right Honorable

Charles Earl Cornwallis K.G.

Governor General in Council.

at Fort William

My Lord

To Bengal in Reply to their Letter of the 4th December, and enclosing Copy of a Letter from the Committee for investigating the Accounts of the King's Troops —

We have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of a Letter from your Lordship and the Supreme Council, under date the 4th Ultimo, in which you observe, "that the Papers and Statements "enclosed in our Secretary's Letter of 22d October, "are inadequate to the purpose for which they were "required".

By a reference to Mr. Secretary Kay's Letter of the 15th September, We find, that the objects of that address were — first, to ascertain whether the originals of certain Accounts, Copies of which were enclosed, had been audited by the proper Offices under this Government, and to issue an order for

the —

336 Fort St. George January 1769

28 We have only to observe upon the 2nd Paragraph of the Committee's Letter, that as your Orders of the 15th September, had no connection with the Objects of their Investigation, We did not think it necessary to furnish them with a Copy of those Orders.

The Letter from the Committee now transmitted, will explain the Reason which prevented our forwarding to your Lordship their Letter to us of the 12th December, with the Statements that accompanied it.

We have the honor to be
My Lord
Yr. Yr. Yr.

Fort St. George
28th January 1769

(signed) J. Campbell
Yr Yr Council

29 Received the following Letter from His Highness the Nabob (which is also entered in Country Correspondence, No. 5)

His Highness

29 To the Resident at Nagore — With a return of Military embarked on the Snow St. Louis, to be landed at Negapatam.

To the Resident at Nagore —

To Brigr. General Horne.

To Brigadier General Horne — His Memorial will be transmitted to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, agreeably to his Request.

To the Military Paymaster General

To the Military Paymaster General, to pay to Mr. Lind and Major Close, Lieutenant Colonels pay and full batta, from the 18th September 1788, to the 31st December, and to carry the same to the Debit of his Highness the Nabob.

To the Commander of the Airly Castle —

30, To the Commander of the Airly Castle — to receive on Board his Ship as passenger for Europe, Lieut. Donald Brodie of the 36th Regiment, who has charge of the Invalids.

To the Clerk to the Committee of Treasury

To the Clerk to the Committee of Treasury — Lieutenant Colonel Cidingtown, and Major Dugald Campbell, to receive their Gratuity from the 1st January 1786, to the 1st May 1787.

To Captain Stuart of the Airly Castle —

To Captain Stuart of the Airly Castle, to

30 them, from the 1st May 1787, to 30th April 1788.

To the Secretary at Bengal – Enclosing Copy of
To Mr. Secretary Hay a Letter from the King's Deputy Adjutant General, accompanied by Abstracts of Returns of the King's Troops on this Coast to August 1786.

To the Secretary at Bengal – Informing him,
To Ditto that every thing that has passed relative to Asseem Cawn, will be found on the Consultations of this Government already transmitted to Bengal, under the head of Nabob.

To Colonel Capper – The Board approve his
To Colonel Capper closing the accounts of the Military Pay.r Gen.l, by which the proceedings of the late Board of accounts will be entirely concluded.

Received the undermentioned Letters (entered in Cons.s No. 118. 119.)

From Captain Hugh Campbell, of the 72.d Regiment, stating
From Captain Hugh Campbell that he has the Commander in chiefs permission for proceeding to Europe, and requesting in consequence, that the arrears of Temporary allowance due to him, may be discharged.

From Ensign Mahoney – stating the Services his Family
From Ensign Mahoney have rendered the Company, and requesting to be confirmed in his present appointment.

Ordered that Copy of the above Letter from Ensign Mahoney
Minute thereon. be transmitted as a number in the Packet by the Marship.

A.P.

Fort St. George 30th January 1789

Current as it stands in the Company's Books at the 30th April 1785; by which it appears, that after giving the Nabob credit for all the Sums during the Time the Country was in possession of the Company, there is a Balance due by the Nabob of Pagodas 7,52,842.

That Account includes the Balance stated to be due by the Nabob on account of the Jaghire and Poonamalee amounting to.

Pagodas. 2,34,180.—

The Loan made to discharge the Arrears due to the Nabob's Cavalry, at the time they were taken into the Company's Pay, on the commencement of the late War, amounting to ——— 2,19,313—

The Payments made to the Troops and Garrisons in the Nabob's Countries, during the Assignment, over and above the usual Charges for the Company's Sepoy Establishment, and over and above the Customary Expences of the Nabob's Garrisons, and the entire Charges thereof during the War. ——— 3,61,409

Horses purchased, and Loss on Grain supplied the Troops in Garrison &c estimated at 1,00,000

These

Fort St. George 30th January 1789

Brought forward ——— 21,74,713.—

The accounts already received from Bengal of the Expences of Colonel Peaces Detachment, amount to the Sum of ——— 32,00,000.—

The Bengal Accountant States that there are other Charges yet to come in. as no opinion can be formed of their amount, the President guesses them at ——— 2,00,000.—

The Subsistence, Gratuity, and Hospital Charges of the King's Troops, (the Batta paid them being already charged to the head of the War) amount from 1780, to 30th April 1785, to* ——— 11,91,421.3.36

127,66134.3.36

When the Accounts are entirely made up, the President is apprehensive, that the whole of the Charges of the War will exceed 1,30,00,000 of Pagodas.

In order to prevent the Nabob's entertaining an Idea, that Government wish to withhold Information

* NB, the above Sum of 11,91,421. for the King's Troops is exclusive of the Subsistence of the 73d. now 71st. Regiment, 78th. and 98th. Regiments, from the date of their arrival in this Country to the Month of October 1782. previous to that time the King's Troops were paid by the Regimental Paymasters who drew bills on England for the amount and no account thereof was furnished to this Government

Fort St. George 30th January 1789

Revenues received under the Assignment, there is a Balance due to the Company in June 1785, of about Pagodas 7,50,000, which Sum includes the Balance due by your Highness for the Rent of the Jaghire and Poonamalee, The Loan made to pay the arrears due to your Cavalry at the Commencement of the War — Payments made to your Troops in different Garrisons, during the Assignment, over and above the usual charges for the Company's Sepoy Establishment, and the usual Expences of your Garrisons, a charge for Horses purchased for your Cavalry, Loss on Gain, and other Extra Charges for your Garrisons.

In reply to your Request for Information, as to the Expences of the War, I can only give your Highness very general information, for the reasons already mentioned — The accounts not being compleated.

As far as I am able to form any opinion upon the Subject, from the imperfect materials that have been laid before me, I think the Expences incurred, and Charged to the general

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Dr His Highness the Nabob Walaujah in Account

1785 April	30	To Balance due by His Highness as p Genl Books of this date		287988.15.53
		To Loan made to his Highness in aug 1780 for payment of arrears to his Cavalry		219313.6.14
		To Arrears of Rent for the Jaghire of Poonamalee, in which are included the Kists due to 30th September 1780		234180
		To John Sullivan for Pay &c allowances to the Nabob's Troops at Cavanadpooram and Tripatore, from 1st December 1781 to 31st January 1785		183732.36.7
		To J. C. Hippasley for payments made by him at the abovementioned Garrisons to June 1785		5400.1.8
		To the Superintendant for the amount of his Disbursements on the Nabob's Account for the Months of May and June 1785		24973.21.52
		Pagodas		1015588.8.53

Fort St. George 29 January 1789.

E. E.

Signed Geo: Moubray

Accountant

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Account of the Subsistence, Gratuity, Hospital Charges, and Military Stores, for his Majesty's Troops, paid by the Honble Company during the late War, and made up to the 30.th April 1785.

1780/81	Gratuity	15,973.15.21	
1781/82	Ditto	12,161.4.32	
			28134.19.53
1782/83	Gratuity	53548.-.19	
	Hospital Charges	755.25.28	
	Subsistence, which began to be paid by the Company in October 1782	123,453.29.76	
	Military Stores	25588.30.62	
			203,346.14.25
1783/84	Gratuity	65285.-.46	
	Hospital Charges	10701.9.8	
	Subsistence	315,407.21.75	
	Military Stores	21,621.15.53	
			413015.14.22
1784/85	Gratuity	135,693.21.74	
	Hospital Charges	26,624.7.35	
	Subsistance	359,869.20.59	
	Military Stores	4937.13.8	
			546924.27.16
	Pagodas		1191421.3.36

E E. (signed) Geo: Moubra
Accountant

Balance against the Head of Second War with Hyder Ally "Cawn", stands on the General Books of this Presidency on the 30.th April 1787 at the Sum of Pag.s 71,39,345.10.55.

Fort S.t George 30.th Jan.y 1789.

(signed) Geo: Moubray
Accountant

Fort S.t George 30.th January 1789

regular Accounts between the Rajah and the Company, the President is of opinion that a Civil Servant should be appointed Paymaster to the Detachment, and to act as Resident at Travancore, without any allowances, but such as are attached to the Office of Paymaster.

The President is of opinion, that this Plan cannot be too soon adopted, as it will produce a saving to the Company, equal to the monthly Expence of Two Battalions of Native Infantry, amounting to Pagodas 39987.0.0 p.annum

/ Signed / J.o Campbell

approved

The Board acquiesce in the Recommendations of the President, and it is accordingly agreed that the 10.th Battalion from Tanjore, and the 13.th from Trichinopoly, be ordered to march into the Travancore Country, and that a Letter be addressed to the Rajah Conformably thereto

Resolved also that the Government General be advised of our acquiescence in the Rajah

The Government General to be advised of the above

of.

Rajahs and other Land holders. The Policy of different Princes has been greatly subject to variation, according to Circumstances and the exigencies of the Times. It is sufficiently manifest the Calastry Rajah posessed no Rights in any other Character than as a Vassal, and Feudatory Dependent on the Carnatic, and as such, is necessarily placed in Subordination to the Orders and Control of his Highness the Nabob.

The Calastry Rajah pays no Subsidy to the British Government, and the Board are not minutely informed of the Terms of his Subjection and dependance on the Carnatic. having incurred the Displeasure of the prince to whom he owes Subjection, his pretensions cannot be considered by this Government on any other Ground than that of the Relation in which he stands, and the allegiance due from him to his Sovereign, the Nabob of the Carnatic.

It appears by the Investigation of

W.

Fort St. George 30th January 1789

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It appears by the Investigation of

W.

from the Contentions in which the Rajah appears to have been engaged, regarding the extent of his Possessions, and from his not being in possession of any authentic instruments defining the limits of his Zemindary.

It has been stated in the course of the proceedings, that the Evidence on the side of the Rajah goes to prove that the Villages of the Cushbah of Veerootamala, make a part of the Calastry Jaghire; whereas the Records of Tripetty clearly state, they were formerly included in the Districts of that place; The Evidence in regard to other Cushbahs appear to be equally inconclusive, and unsatisfactory. No Judgement can be formed amidst declarations of such contrariety of tendency; nor can it be considered as an equitable principle, to place much confidence in the Testimony of Enaumdaurs, and others who may be supposed interested in the Event.

The spirit of Encroachment incident

to

Fort St. George 30th January 1789

By the Documents lately produced on the part of his Highness the Nabob, he appears to have had great cause of Displeasure, and the disobedience to his Requisition, and contumacy of the Rajah evinced by his resisting the Detachment, cannot be Justified on any principle of Allegiance.

Much more might be said upon the matter of reference now before the Board, but it is rendered unnecessary for me to go more fully into it, by the clear and ample discussion, and investigation of the Subject, contained in the President's Minute. As the Right to the disputed Villages is not certainly ascertained, by any grants or Sunnuds, as they seem in some measure to have been converted into Enaums, from which no Revenue arises to the Circar, as the Calastry Rajah is greatly reprehensible for his Conduct, in his late opposition to the Detachment of our Troops, and as there are no Sunnuds, or Public Instruments

Port St. George 30th January 1789.

to shew the unwarrantable Grounds on which the President has stated the Pretensions of the Nabob to the Calastry Villages — I pledge myself however to explain to the Honorable Court in person, or in writing if required, the violent Injustice which has been done to the Calastry Rajah.

Unable, for the reasons above given, to enter into a full refutation of the Presidents minute, I shall confine myself to a few Remarks on the Nabob's Claims to the principal Pollam of Narwarrum, consisting of 66 Villages, of which he has lately possessed himself, and from which a Judgement may be formed of the Grounds on which the Nabob has asserted his right to the 122 Villages in question, being more than one half of the Calastry Zemindary.

It is necessary to observe that the Nabob lays Claim to Narrawarrum, and other Pollams, in virtue of their having formerly paid as he says, a Thouzdary to Naglapore the Seat of Government, or to Tripetty. I appeal to the proceedings and Depositions had upon

This

but as that Pollam was taken from the Poligars only 39 Years ago, it follows in proof, that those 11 Villages could not belong to it, but made a part of the ancient Zemindary of Calastry.

Besides the 11 Villages abovementioned 7 other Villages have been seized by the Nabob, under the Plea of their belonging to Narravaram Pollam, although it evidently appears that they were granted by the Rajah, and his Ancestors in Enaum to different Persons, from 59 to 94 Years ago.

The Essential and indeed fundamental Point to be established, was whether a Thouzdary had been paid to Vagheore, and the Witnesses brought forward, to speak to that Point, were interested to prove it, if possible, from every Motive of self Interest — the Witnesses themselves being as they said the Descendants of former Poligars, and hoped no Doubt, by giving such Evidence, they would be rewarded by the Nabob — Yet it is seen by the proceedings, that no other than hearsay Evidence could be produced and the Nabob's Commissioner Seid Mahomed

Down

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The Essential and indeed fundamental Point to be established, was whether a Thouzdary had been paid to Vagepore, and the Witnesses brought forward, to speak to that Point, were interested to prove it, if possible, from every motive of self Interest — the Witnesses themselves being as they said the Descendants of former Poligars, and hoped no Doubt, by giving such Evidence, they would be rewarded by the Nabob — Yet it is seen by the proceedings, that no other than hearsay Evidence could be produced — and the Nabob's Commissioner Seid Mahomed

Cawn

Forts.t George 30.th January 1789

for Seeteramporc and the Pollams would establish Right agreeably to the Rule of Decision laid down by Government, which confirms as Right an Uninterrupted Possession of 20 Years.

The Navvavarrum Pollam in question was resumed 39 years ago. Yet it has since been argued that We possess no Right of Interference, and it has been resolved that the 122 Villages belong to the Nabob, though they have been possessed by the Rajah of Calastry 50, 70, and 90 Years, as will be seen on reference to the proceedings of the Commissioners.

Here I shall close, at least for the present, my Remarks upon this Subject, which together with the Rajah's further Claims to Seeteramporc and the Pollams, are now submitted to the Ultimate Decision of the honorable Court.

Forts.t George 30.th January 1789 signed Robert, Maunsell

The

368. Fort St. George 30th January 1789.

and requests that this sum may be written off the Books and Loss

Military Storekeeper was broke open on the
night of the 30th of November 1787, and robbed
to the amount of P. 605.20.10. in Specie belong-
ing to the hônble Company, and I request the
permission of the Board to direct the same to be
written off the Books of that Employ. The attestation
of Lieutenant Colonel Moorhouse is herewith
enclosed.

I did not sooner address your honor in
Council upon this Subject, as it is only within
these few Days I have procured precedents,
which I hope will be found in point, whereon
I could establish my claim. The one is the
31st of August 1770, and the other the 31st of
August 1777.

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

Fort St. George
30th January 1789.

signed Wm. Petrie —

Minute thereon

The Board are sincerely concerned
at the accident which has befallen Mr. Petrie,
and regret that they cannot with propriety
reimburse him for the Losses he has sustained,
They can have no doubt of the truth of his
Representations

Fort St. George 30th January 1789.

therefore, to move the Board to take into Consideration the hardship of his case, and to cause immediate measures to be pursued towards his Relief conformably to the humane Intentions of the Governor General in Council

Fort St. George
30 January 1789.

[signed] Robert. Saunsell.

President's Communication relative to Assim Cawn

The President declares his intention of Communicating to the Board before his Departure, some particulars relative to the Conduct which Assim Cawn has observed towards the Nabob upon a very late occasion.

Lieut St. Leger permitted to resign his quarter-master Ship of Cavalry, and to proceed to England for 3 years on half pay

The Commander in Chief recommends that the Honble Lieutenant Sentleger of the Cavalry be permitted to resign his Quartermaster Ship of Cavalry, and to proceed to Europe, as a supernumerary on half pay for three Years.

Minute thereon ——. Ordered accordingly.

Examined
Gustl Martin Sy

John Hollond
H. St. Hasamayor

Fort St. George February 1789

His Highness The Nabob Walajah &c. &c. &c. Dr.

To Quintin Crawford Esqr.

1780 March 15th	To your Mortgage Bond Dated this Day payable in One Year at 12 ℔ Cent ℔ annum	83,442.—
1788 December 31st	To Interest on Dr. to this day for 7 yrs 8 M. 26 d 12 ℔ Cent ℔ annum	87,503.—
		1,70,945.—
	Deduct received the Nett proceeds of Sundry Jewels and Pearls sold ℔ account Sales dated 11th November and due this Day	46,200.—
		Pagodas ℔ 124,745.—

Madras 11th December 1788 — Errors Excepted — Signed John Mengies

Sent the following Letter to Bengal

To the Right Honble Charles Earl Cornwallis K.G.

Governor General in Council at Fort William

To Bengal stating the late Transactions with the Rajah of Travancore

My Lord,

Our President having informed us that

Fort St. George February 1789

2d Council We shall enclose an Extract from our Minute containing the proceedings abovementioned, which will We hope meet with your approbation.

We have the Honor to be,

&c. &c.

Fort St. George
2d February 1789.

(Signed) Arch.d Campbell
&c. Council

Sent the following Letter to Captain Bannerma

To Captain Bannerman

at Travancore

To Captain Bannerman approving his Conduct, and desiring him to return to his Station at Palamcotah —

Sir,

Government having thought it expedien to appoint Mr George Powney of the Civil Establishme to be Resident and Paymaster at Travancore, it is judge unnecessary for you to remain any longer in that Coun as all future Objects will be arranged and reported by Powney.

You will therefore on the arrival of the ab Gentleman make him acquainted with every thing relative to the Travancore Country which may for the Service to be entrusted to him and after having

To Mr Nathaniel Kindersley - appointed a

To Mr Kindersley — permanent Member of the Committee for investigating the

Accounts of the Kings Troops serving in India. —

To Mr. George Powney - appointed Resident and

To Mr George Powney — Paymaster at Travancore. —

To Mr. Benjamin Torin - appointed Paymaster of

To Mr. B. Torin — Palamcotah. —

To Mr. Oakes - accepting his Resignation of t

To Mr Oakes — Office of Paymaster at Palamcotah. —

To Mr. William Telfer - the Board cannot with

To Mr Telfer — Propriety reimburse him for the Loss he has sustained

a Robbery in his late Office of Military Storekeeper. —

To His Majesty's Paymaster General to discharg

To His Majesty's Paymaster General — the temporary allowance due to Captain H. Campbell of

72d Regiment. —

To Lieutenant St Leger - with Permission to go

To Lt St Leger — to Europe, as a Supernumerary Lieutenant of Cavalry, for

three Years on Half Pay. —

To Captain Allan of the Guides - His Book

To Captain Allan of the Guides — Roads will be forwarded to the Court of Directors with

recommendation in his favor. —

At

Fort St George 3d February 1789

the strength of the Guntoor Detachment which you may judge proper for putting it on a peace establishment.

I some time ago received Mr Sadleirs report of his investigation into the revenues of Guntoor which I communicated to the Ministar and had the satisfaction to understand that the amount does not materially differ from what it appears by others which Seyffung has given in. Those he has now sent me. I am employed in translating them in order to compare them with Mr Sadleirs, which as soon as I have effected, I shall do myself the pleasure of writing you more particularly on this Subject.

I have the Honor to be, with great Respect

Honble Sir,

Your most Obedient and humble Servant

Hydrabad
25th January 1789

Signd John Kinnaway

The President lays before the Board the following Letter received from the Nabob / which is also entered in Country Correspondence Vol 9 / Sic

Fort St George 3d February 1789.

Particularly for a supposed Arrear of Rent for the Saghir and Poonamalee, for the loan to discharge the Arrears due to my Cavalry, and to the additional charge made for the pay of my Troops and Garrisons, over and above the usual charges.

These Points tho' of very great moment, are but trivial compared to the burden with which I am fearful I may be loaded if I am to be charged with the stipulated Proportion, for the Expence of Colonel Braes's Detachment, and the Pay of the King's Troops, which now compute at the vast Sum of 45 Lacks - My Friend who is already well acquainted with my burdens must be sensible that I am unable to bear such an assessment as this would bring upon me.

My Losses have been very great, my Country was the Seat of the War, my Subjects were Swept out of the Country and my Revenues never can recover the injuries which they sustained in consequence of the War.

On this Subject I shall write more hereafter, In the meantime I rely upon the Justice of my Friend, that he will not suffer any of those Charges to be established against me in the Company's Books, and I hope no decision will become to on any of the matters in doubt without

a

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Fort St George 2d February 1789

Read the following Letter from the Tanjore Creditors —

To the Honble. Major Genl. Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.
President and Governor in Council
Fort St George

Honble Sir,

We beg leave to address you in behalf of the Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore. The Interest is now due on their Bonds for a period of near twenty Months, and altho' the loss by this delay of payment is considerable, yet it is a trifle when compared with the detriment which their Concerns suffer in the depreciation of their Bonds from the same cause.

From the Tanjore Creditors requesting that a Dividend may be declared previous to the Departure of the Manships —

We earnestly intreat therefore, that you will be pleased to take into consideration the situation of the Creditors, and that before the dispatch of the Manships for England you will declare a Dividend conformably to the Arrangement concluded for them.

We have the Honor to be &c &c

Fort St George
2d February 1789

Signed P Balfour for the Execrs of Majr Hon. Mac Allan
Wm Balfour Attf for J. Spalding Agent for the Admors to Mr Bayne's Estate
Charles Binny Attf for Sir Geo. Ramsay Bart
P Tulloh Agt & Attf to A Brodie —

Resolved

m.c. 127/2

16

185 Fort St. George. 23rd January 1789

Ditto

Agreed also, at the recommendation of Major Dugald Campbell, that Lieutenant Mc Tie be appointed to act as Brigade Major of Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant Sherriff, who is obliged to leave the Coast for the Recovery of his health &c.

Read the following Letter from Major Campbell.

To John Chamier Esqr. Secretary to the Military Department

Sir.

From Major Dugald Campbell requesting an order for himself and Family to be received on Board the Phenix

I request the favor of you to apply to the Honble the Governor in Council for an order to be received on Board the Phenix, with my Family, consisting of the following persons.

Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell

Dugald Campbell
William Coote Campbell
John Campbell
Archibald Henry Campbell
} Children

Servants

James Wigmore, a discharged Man from the 36th Regiment
Mary Wigmore, his Wife.
Angus Sutherland, a discharged Serjeant from the 71st Regt.
Elizabeth Biggs, born here, and going to her father in England. Being in want of Money to defray my Expences,

J.

Fort St. George 23d. January 1789

with the approbation of the Board: on the Contrary, the Board declared in their letter to Mr Petrie on the subject of those proposals: "that they could give "no Sanction to any Loans from any Person, or "Persons, of whatever Description, or subject to "whatever Conditions they might be. that a "Sanction to such Engagements could not but be "disapproved by the Court of Directors, who had "upon several occasions, strongly marked their "displeasure and disavowal of similar Proceedings "and Engagements, and might eventually "deprive to a certain degree this Government of "the means of resorting to the Tanjore Country "itself, if such a step should at any future time "be necessary, for the purpose of securing to the "Company what might be due to them." — In the plain acceptation of Words, I conceive that the foregoing opinion of the Board is strongly expressive of disapprobation of every species of Loans; yet from the foregoing Letter to Mr Petrie, and from the Circumstance of the Paper delivered to him by the Rajah being returned by the President, Mr Petrie draws this Conclusion, that tho' we could not publicly give our Sanction to Assignments and Loans, he might privately give Countenance to such negociations with the Danes or others, taking care only, that

to clear off his Balance, and thereby avert the Penalties of the Treaty: but it afterwards appeared that the Rajah's affairs were deeply involved, and that he was unable, as he declared, to raise, by whatever means, the full Sum due to the Company: it must therefore argue either extreme distress in our Finances, or unnecessary severity towards the Rajah, to reduce him to the necessity of borrowing Money.— Yet, so great has been the Inconsistency, that in order to avoid an Assignment to the English, he has been permitted to make an Assignment to the Danes, and to borrow large Sums at high Interest. Terms infinitely more severe than the Penalties of the Treaty — Such measures are, at the same time, unsuitable to the close Connection between himself and the Company since the full amount of any Assignment to us would have been carried to his Credit, without incurring any additional Burthen on the score of Interest on his Arrears.

The Letter from the Board of the 21st. Septemr. drafted by the President, and quoted by Mr. Petrie was dictated, as I conceived, by a sense of the propriety of giving him a necessary confidence of support from Government, and to dispel the alarms he appeared to entertain under the Circumstance of

the

Fort St. George 23d January 1789.

8th September respecting Loans, had not been revoked.

After having quoted the Board's Letter of the 8th September, which in my Judgement conveyed a pointed disapprobation from Govermt. of the Rajah's proposal respecting Assignments & Loans: I need only further observe on this part of Mr. Petrie's Explanation, that as the Board had declared they could not sanction the Assignment of any part of the Tanjore Country to the Danes or others, it was expressly the Duty of Mr Petrie to remonstrate with the Rajah upon this Transaction, and to represent to Government, that the Rajah was negociating an Assignment in Consideration of a Loan of Money from the Danes; and it surely was most natural in Mr Petrie, after our Disapproval of Loans, to have apprized Government of the means by which the Rajah was raising Money to Liquidate his Balance to the Company, seperate from all Idea of his using improper means to accomplish that End.

I am aware of no Obscurity in the Terms of the 3d Question, arising either from Mis-apprehension of dates, or any other cause whatever. When the Paper delivered by the Rajah to Mr Petrie Containing a proposal of an Assignment

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of

Fort St. George 23d January 1789

lie imputed — lie this as it may. I am led to apprehend that other Circumstances combine to proue Culpability in Mr Petrie, as will appear by observations arising from his reply to the 4th Quare proposed to him in the Board's Letter of the 8th December.

Mr. Petrie speaks of his great Caution against committing his Official Situation by an acknowledgement that he euen publicly acquiesced in the Loans, which led him to inform the Danish Dubash, in the most direct terms, that he could have no communications with him whatever, upon the Subject of the Bills drawn on Madras by the Governor of Tranquebar, and therefore returned them to him, yet when the same Bills were put into his hands by the Rajah's Minister, he received them, as if the different Channel of conveyance to him could entirely change the nature of the Transaction, and argues that if he had rejected this payment he should have involved himself in a Dangerous Responsibility, and have justly deserved the severest Censure of his Superiors — Distinctions such as these appear to me inconsist-ent and ill applied — 'tis true, Mr Petrie trans-mitted advice to Government whenever he sent Bills

Fort St. George 23d. January 1709.

Instructions, & interpreted by himself, the assign-
-ment would have been made to the English, and
the Rajah, instead of being loaded with the pay-
-ment of a large Sum of Interest on the late
Loans, would have been relieved from every such
Burthen — I presume no one will venture to
assert that it were in any point of view, more
humiliating or disadvantageous to the Rajah to
assign a part of his Country to the English, than
to the Danes.

Mr. Petrie says he knew nothing more
of the transaction nor of any other Terms or conditions
in the Lease than what he explained in his Letter
of the 3d. September, and what he read in the
Rajah's paper of the 5th. October, until, in conse-
-quence of the Board's Orders of the 5th. November, he
obtained a Copy of the Lease which he transmitted
to Government, on the 23d. of that month — thus the
conditions of the assignment were concluded, and
signed 19 Days before he even heard that the
Negociation "was resumed with a probability
"of it's being speedily concluded" — Such entire
Ignorance in Mr. Petrie, of what was negociating,
is very extraordinary — but even when Circumstances

did

Forts. George. 23d. January 1789

the space of 12 years, was to all Intents, and Purposes, an assignment for that Period. but Mr. Petrie would elude every consequent blame by interpreting his meaning by the word "Assignment" to have been a deed of alienation which should weaken or invalidate any part of the honble Company's Security for the performance of the Treaty — it is true that under the present existing Treaty with Tanjore, it was out of the Rajah's power, by any Deed, whatever, to invalidate or affect the Company's Security, though the making Assignments was degrading to the Rajah, and to the Company so intimately connected with him, and might involve, as heretofore, Consequences of great Embarrassment and Danger.

I can by no means agree in opinion with Mr Petrie, that the Transaction between the Rajah was "advantageous to the Company "or Profitable to the Rajah" — the immediate Receipt of 60,000 Pagodas cannot surely be considered as advantageous, if it bring Difficulties on the Rajah, and force him to make over for such a length of time, so considerable a Territory as

his negociations at Tanjore deserving approbation.

the transactions to which he alludes. I think myself obliged, in Justice to that Gentleman, to record, that I am more than ever confirmed in my opinion before expressed respecting the merits of his negociation at Tanjore; that his present explanatories appear to me perfectly satisfactory; and that his Conduct upon that Service was conformable to the objects of his Mission— the manner in which he executed his Negociation demonstrated a disposition to moderation, and an earnest desire to accomplish the views of Government without proceeding to measures of extremity. Such conduct in my opinion justly entitles him to the approbation of the Board, being in my apprehension strictly consonant to the Spirit of our Orders, which evidently pointed to a trial of all consistent means which could be suggested of recovering the arrears, without having recourse to the penal Article in the Treaty, which gave Government a power to make the Collections in the event of a failure of Engagements on the part of the Rajah of Tanjore.

I have invariably thought, that provided the Rajah did not raise Money by means destructive to his Revenue, or oppressive to his People that this Board had no right to interfere, especially

at

Fort St. George 23rd January 1789

deed in question — with the impressions on my mind from the above Reasoning and viewing the subject of the Lands alluded to, to the Danes as a Transaction perfectly harmless, and fraught with no present or future embarrassment, I think we shall entail more responsibility on ourselves than the object of repossessing the Villages rented to the Danes merits by an open act of Resumption on the part of Government, or a covert interference through the Rajah of Tanjore; to one of these alternatives we must have recourse, I presume before the Danes will relinquish the Lands they have Rented — I therefore beg leave to offer it as my opinion, and suggest, that the whole transaction be referred to the Honble the Court of Directors, and to wait their Decision, whether the Object in question, is of sufficient importance to warrant an interference which may involve this Board in disputes with the Danish Government.

Fort St. George
23d January 1789

/signed/ Jas H.Y. Casamajor

Mr. Holland having already expressed his Sentiments fully on the Subject before the Board, as will appear by a Reference to his Minute, entered on Consult. the 5th Decemr, deems it unnecessary

Mr Holland, for his opinion on Mr Petrie's Letter, refers to his minute of the 5th Decemr

Fort S. George 23rd January 1789

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23.d January, 1789

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Fort St George 23d January 1789

Sanction of the Board was in no manner to be granted to that or any Loan whatever.

It is likewise on Record, that the Bills of Governor Archer on his Correspondent at Madras were not even noticed until long after the Bills were received, and the Money placed in the Treasury; in fact, the Business had been with the Knowledge of Mr Maunsell in agitation from the beginning of September to the 13th of November 1788

What new lights were obtained in the intervening Periods, the President is at a Loss to conceive; but it is certain, that if any objections had been started by him, the Board would have given them a ready and dispassionate Consideration.

If Blame lays any where, which the President cannot however admit that there does, it rests with the Board, whose Duty it was if the measure appeared objectionable to have checked it on the first notice of the Negociation; instead of which they thought it sufficient to acquaint their Commissioner on the 8th September, "That the Board "could give no sanction to any Loans, from any Person "or Persons of whatever Description, or subject to what- "ever Conditions they might be".

Had

Fort St. George 23d January 1789

Deed of that Nature would be subject to very great Objections, and that all possible Means should be adopted to have it annulled. But on a more Minute Inspection of the Writing or agreement entered into between the Danes and the Rajah, the President is satisfied, that it is neither more nor less than a Common Cowle, or Lease, by which the Rajah grants in Lease certain Villages to the Danes, subject to the usual Covenants and Conditions imposed upon Renters in the Tanjore Country.

Mr. Maunsell says, "It will be "difficult to shew that the Country is not dismem- "bered, if a Portion of it is by Stipulation cut off "from all Interference from the Rajah's Government "during the Space of 12 years, and as Circumstances "might afterwards fall out perhaps for twice that "Period, and indefinitely for any length of Time." That an Assignment should be definite for 12 years, and without any Clause to authorize a longer Duration, that it might afterwards become definite, perhaps for 24 years, or perhaps, indefinitely for any Length of Time, is a Kind of Reasoning which to the President appears incomprehensible. With respect to the Country being dismembered, or a

Portion

Forts.t George. 23.d January. 1789.

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Portion

Fort S.t George 23.ro January 1709.

Portion of the Country is thereby dismantled, or cut off. It has also been asserted, That there "is no Stipulation in favor of the Inhabitants, and "that the Lands are given up without preserving "any Interference whatever, on the part of the "Rajah, or any controling Power in the Company, "nothing being Stipulated to prevent the Danish "Governor from exercising unlimitted Authority." It is singular that such an Assertion could have been advanced, when it is positively Stipulated in the 1.st Paragraph of the Agreement, after reciting the names of the Villages which are leased, that the Share of Paddy which is due to the Inhabitants is excepted, as well as the Free Lands, and Fields belonging to the Pagodas. It is also difficult to conceive how the Rights of the Rajah have been relinquished so long as the Danes are Stiled nothing else than Renters, which must of Course render them amenable to all the Usages of the Country. As to the Controling power in favour of the Company, the President trusts their power and their Rights stand on more Stable Ground, than any Security which could be derived from the Clause of a Cowle granted by

one Word or clause to give the Rajah a power of Redemption before the Expiration of the Term of 10 years. It is therefore evident that the operation of both Agreements is exactly the same.

The President has received from the Vackeel of the Tanjore Rajah, an exact Copy of the original Agreement entered into between the late Rajah Tulyajee and the Danes, which is Translated by the Mahrattah Translator, and now laid before the Board, by which it appears, that the Agreement entered into by Ameer Sing corresponds exactly with that made by his Predecessor, who was esteemed a very able Prince, and that Agreement was made by the late Rajah at the Time when the Company had the benefit of Mr. John Sulivan's abilities as Resident at Tanjore.

The Translation of this Agreement transmitted by Mr. Petrie, appears to have been an abridgement, Translated by Mr. Swartz, who says he did not deem it necessary to Translate it more at large, not knowing that any thing more than the purport of the Agreement was necessary.

From the Suggestions contained in Mr. Maunsell's Minute, it would appear, that the

Fort St. George 23rd January 1789

unexperienced Prince the Possessions of his ancestors, on principles more rigid and severe than any petty Zemindar under the protection of the Company, ever experienced; the Board having differed from Mr Saunsele in this extraordinary Idea, the Restriction never took place.

Near Tranquebar there were Certain districts in avery uncultivated State, which did not produce to the Rajah above 3,000 Pagd. or £1,200 Sterling per annum; for these Districts the Danes offered to pay 7,000 Pagd. or £2,800 Sterling p annum, provided the Rajah would grant a Lease of them for 12 Years as an Encouragement to them to cultivate and im-prove the Districts. as an inducement to the Rajah to accept of this proposal, the Danes offered him a Loan of 60,000 Pagodas, or £24,000 Sterling, at the very low Interest of 12 p Cent p annum, with Leave to pay off the Loan whenever the Rajah thought fit, and on Condition that the Danes should pay themselves the Interest of the Loan out of the Rents of the Districts.

The encrease of double Rent, and the advantage of obtaining from Danes a Loan at one

per cent

dispute the Restoration of the Villages. If by any improbable change of events, the Danes could attempt to retain those Villages, the same Degree of power exerised without regard to Justice or special Contracts would enable them to make Conquests from the Company, as well as to withhold from them the Right which they posess from their Ally, under a solemn and Substantial Treaty.

This being the state of the case, it cannot be said, that the Transaction is fraught with any probable Danger to the Company, or to the Rajah. The Danes are not likely to dispute a point of this nature with us, and if they were so inclined, is certainly is hardly within the Pale of probability, that they ever can have the power to retain by force Villages, Bona fide, let on a Common Lease for a Term of 12 years only. Law and common Justice will compel the Danes to surrender the Villages when the Term expires, and nothing but the annihilation of the British Power Power in India, can give reason to suppose that they will ever attempt to withhold from the Rajah the Villages Leased to them.

As

Fort St. George 23d. January 1789

is of opinion, that the measure proposed by Mr. Maunsell of annulling the Lease, and enforcing the Restitution of the Villages to the Rajah, is by no means necessary. But as it may happen that Ameer Sing, or some future Rajah, through the Influence of corrupt Ministers, may quote the present Agreement with the Danes as a Precedent, and think himself authorized to enter into engagements with them or other Nations, which altho' advantageous to his Country, may have a Tendency to involve this Government in unnecessary Disussions. The President is also of opinion, it ought to be announced to the Rajah, that it is positively expected he shall not in future enter into any agreement with the Danes, or any other Nation or Power, with the previous Concurrence of this Government

Signed J. Campbell

Copy of a Kerar Namah given by Maharaz Tulajah during the admininistration of Bava

A Kerar namah granted by Rajahsree Maharaz Tullazah, Rajah, to Bon Suffer Koat, Denmark Mayour General Yerman Abbedie of the Seaport of Tranquebar, upon certain

Fort St. George 23rd January 1789.

Fourteen Villages at 9000 Chuckrums, Dannum from the above year, for 10 years at Nanvi Rent. I before borrowed 32,500 (Thirty two Thousand, five hundred) Star Pagodas of you, (for which I have given a seperate Bond) payable in 10 years with Interest at 1 p.c. p.t. p month. The Interest of that Sum for One Year is S.P. 3,900, which at the Exchange of 23 Tanjore Fanams for a Pagoda, is chuckrums 8,970, by 30 Chuckrums less than the Rent, which I have thus mortgaged (for the Interest) — The Surplus of the Rent, after deducting the Interest, shall be paid to the Circar from the first to the last year. Whatever be the Balances due from the Inhabitants for advances made in the preceding year, you shall be accounted with for the full Sum of 9,000 Chuckrams. From the following year till the lapse of the Stipulated Period, you are annually to receive the Rent in liquidation of the Interest money. After discharging the original 32,500, at the appointed time, the Districts shall be redelivered to me. If before that period, I shall discharge any part of the Principal, you shall still, according to agreement enjoy the District till the completion of the 10th year.

From

225 Fort St. George 23rd January 1789 —

A true Translation
signed I Webbe
M. T.

NB The above Malabar date may be either 4 or 11 years ago.

The President desires that the following motion may be put, extracted from his minute.

"That it is the opinion of the Board
"that Mr. Petrie's answers to the Queries transmitted
"to him on the 4th December 1788, are full, explicit,
"and satisfactory — That he has not in any degree
"been guilty of Concealment regarding the late negocia
"tion between the Danes, and the Rajah of Tanjore,
"nor of the Charge of not apprizing Government
"of the same, as was stated by Mr. Maunsell in
"his minute of the 4th December 1788."

The President's Motion, as to Mr Petrie's Conduct at Tanjore.

Mr Maunsell ingiving an opinion upon the President's motion, begs to refer to the Sentiments contained in His minute delivered in this day.

Mr. Maunsell refers to his minute read this day in Council

Mr Casamajor acquiesces in the President's Motion, and refers to his Minute which he has this day delivered in.

Mr. Casamajor in favor of the President's Motion, and refers to his Minute —

Mr Holland is convinced from Mr Petrie's Explanations

Mr Holland thinks Mr Petrie acted agreeably to

Mr. Maunsell proposes that the Rajah should be censured for having entered into Engagements with a foreign power.

Mr. Maunsell proposes that the Rajah should be censured in strong terms for having entered into Engagements with a foreign Nation, without the Consent or knowledge of this Government.

Mr. Casamajor's opinion thereon

Mr. Casamajor is of opinion that what is proposed by the President is quite sufficient— he does not therefore acquiesce in Mr. Maunsell's proposed addition.

Mr. Holland's opinion

Mr. Holland viewing the recommendation of Mr. Maunsell as entirely Conformable to the Sentiments he has expressed in his Minute of the 5th December last, approves the proposed addition, and thinks it should make a part of the President's Letter to the Rajah.

The President's opinion

The President is of opinion that no additions are necessary to the Letter he has proposed.

Carried against Mr. Maunsell's proposal

Resolved in conformity to the opinion of the Majority, that the President be requested to write to the Rajah of Tanjore in the manner he has proposed.

Mr. Maunsell moves, that the Transaction of assignment clandestinely entered into by the Rajah of Tanjore be annulled, and that steps be taken for regaining possession of the assigned Villages.

Mr. Maunsell begs leave to call the attention of the Board to the motion he has inserted in his Minutes that the Transaction of assignment clandestinely entered into by the Rajah of

Fort St. George. 23rd. January 1789.

Nagpoor. 1st. Jany 1789.

Extract of a Letter from the Resident at Nagpoor stating the respectable light in which the Company's Government is viewed by the Country Powers.

"No matter of importance worthy of "Communication, occurs in this quarter, where every "thing is peaceable, and the Government friendly "disposed towards us".

"It may be justly said, that the British "Name, was never at any period, more respected, or "their alliance more sought after – The superiority "of our Force, has impressed the native powers with "a sensible Fear: whilst the ability and Candor of "our Actions, has produced in them a public Esteem, "and Confidence".

"The Rajah of Nagpour Ragojee Bhon-"sillah, has intimated to me, that he will proceed "in about a month to Poonah, and with that "intention, has formed an encampment in the Skirts "of the Town".

The President Lays before the Board the following Letter from Mr Welch.

To the Honble Major Genl. Sir Arch.d Campbell Kt

President in Council at Fort St. George

From Mr Welch – requesting permission to resign the Office of paymaster to the Cantonments of Arcot and Walaujah bad

Honble Sir

I beg leave to request your permission to resign my Employ of Pay Master to the Canton-ments –

Fort St George 23d. January, 1789

The Commander in Chief proposes the following appointments.

Memorandum.

Proposed General Orders Riding masters appointed to the native Cavalry — Conductors of Stores appointed.

The following Officers appointed Riding Masters in the Cavalry; but are not to be entitled to any additional pay and allowances on that account, unless confirmed by the Court of Directors.

2d Regiment —— Cornet Hill
3d Regiment —— Lieutenant Rumley
4th Regiment —— Lieutenant Haigrave
5th Regiment —— Cornet Strahan

Messrs Heron, Delaval, and George Harwood appointed Conductors of Stores.

To be published in General Orders ——

Resolved that the above be published in General Orders

Messrs Lind & Close allowed Lieutenant Colonels pay and Batta. during their Mission to Calastry.

The Board now proceed to take into Consideration the allowances to be given to Messrs Lind and Close, lately deputed to Calastry, when it is agreed that they be permitted to draw Lieutenant Colonel's Pay

and

233 Forts. George January 1789.

24 Diary

Received the following Letter and enclosure from Brigadier Genl Horne—

John Chamier Esqr.

Secretary to the Military and Political Department—

From Brigadier General Horne—enclosing Letter for the Chairman of the Court of Directors, on the subject of his Rank as Brigadier, which he requests may be forwarded by the Manship.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to you under a flying Seal (in order to be laid before the Honble the Governor in Council, for their Perusal) the accompanying Papers addressed to the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Honble East India Company, and am to request you will solicit the Board's indulgence for permitting this address to be forwarded with their Dispatches on the Manship. should it meet with their approbation.

I have the honor to be

Sr. Yr. Mo. Hble

Trichinopoly
January 20: 1789.

(signed) Mathew Horne

To the

Fort St. George — January 1769

24 Rank bestowed upon me from motives which I trust will appear highly honorable to my Reputation as a Soldier.

The Supreme Government contest the Authority by which my Commission was granted, and pronounce the Rank of Brigadier as incompatible with the usage of the Service, and the rise of the Army on this Coast.

With respect to the first, I presume, to believe that the Government of Madras, on occasions that required a Deviation from the Rules of the Service, were strictly warranted in pursuing such Line of conduct, as appeared best calculated to promote the Interests of their Country, when such Conduct did not actually invade the Laws of the Realm: But without attempting to ascertain the extent of their Legal authority, or their assumed Power, sanctioned by prescription in Cases of Emergency, I shall barely affirm, that the Critical Period at which my Commission was granted, there is ample reason to believe, was such as seemed to the then President

the

Fort St. George — January 25th 1809

24 Service — If such were His Lordship's motives, (and that they were so, circumstance concurs to evince) he was surely warranted in recommending my nomination to the Rank of Brigadier: nor will it seem surprizing, when the then recent appointment of General Lang is considered, who was at that time a member of the Board, and the Embarrassing Clamours raised against this administration by the Officers of the King's Troops, that he was deterred for entering his reasons at large, for that measure, on the Records.

The latter part of the objection offered by the Supreme Board, I humbly apprehend has two precedents of such notoriety as in some measure to invalidate the position; the first is Brigadier General Cailland, during the Command of Major General Laurence: and the Second Brigadier General Stuart who served with that Rank in the army on this Coast during the late War, while Major General Sir Hector Munro was Commander in Chief.

I have now only further to say, that I submit my Cause with the highest deference to

239 Fort St. George — January 1789.

24

The amount of Colonel Lidingtoun's Share of Gratuity from 1st January 1786. to the 30th April 1788. is Four thousand, Four hundred and Seventy five Pagodas. Twelve Fanams. and Seventy one Cash, as pr Statement delivered to the Board.

Accountant General's Office! 22d January 1789 /signed/ Robert Woolf
Deputy Accountant

Received the undermentioned Letters
(entered in M. B. Nos 92. 93)

From Brigadier General Horne.

From Brigadier General Horne, a Jemidar of Cavalry has proceeded to Attyengo to receive the Horses that may arrive from Captain Torin — Lieutenant Colonel Bridges to procure horsekeepers the Horses to be valued by Major Burrowes on their arrival at Trichinopoly

From the Resident at Tanjore

From the Resident at Tanjore, — requests permission to visit the Presidency.

Sent the undermentioned Letters —
(entered in M B. Nos 94. 95. 96. 97. 98
99. 100. 101. 102.)

To

under his orders.

To the Military Paymaster General — to add the Claims of John Barnean and Thomas Price to the List in his Office of the Prisoners in the Mysore Country, and discharge what may appear due to them upon a proper Certificate.

To the Military Paymaster General.

To the Committee of Stores — Mr Savage having been appointed Militay Storekeeper in the Room of Mr Petrie (who has resigned) is to be admitted a member of their Committee.

To the Committee of Stores.

To the Resident at Tanjore — with permission to visit the Presidency.

To the Resident at Tanjore. 25

To Messrs Lind and Close. — their Conduct appear as Commissioners to Calastry — Lieutenant Colonels Pay and full Batta allowed them from the day of their departure, to that of their return.

To Messrs Lind and Close

To Captain Beatson of the Guides — His Map of the Coast of Coromandel approved. — The President will lay it before the Court of Directors — to prepare a Copy of it for the Council Chamber — and to deliver in his Memoir as soon as possible

To Captain Beatson of the Guides.

Ata

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

1786

Brought over ———

March	31	Vellore	127.14.10	
		Trichinopoly	11.7.10	
		Pallamcottah	198.1.38	
				336.22.66
April	30	Vellore	34.0.52	
		Trichinopoly	743.9.—	
		Pallamcottah	31.26.20	
		The Detachment under the Command of Colonel Sir Eyre	1602.29.72	
				16.835.1.64
May	31	Vellore	52.31.38	
		Trichinopoly	1014.25.50	
		Pallamcottah	305.27.42	
				1373.15.50
June	30	Vellore	43.21.10	
		Trichinopoly	84.—.64	
		Pallamcottah	963.7.60	
				1090.29.34
July	31	Vellore	149.26.24	
		Trichinopoly	322.11.50	
		Pollamcottah	597.19.60	
				1069.21.54
August	31	Vellore	84.30.32	
		Trichinopoly	905.13.32	
		Pallamcottah	479.23.28	
				1469.31.12
September	30	Vellore	33.32.6	
		Trichinopoly	643.14.46	
		Pallamcottah	417.16.76	
				1094.27.48

Carried over

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

Brought Forward

1787

April — 30 Vellore — 39.14.72
Puchinopoly — 32.1.10
Pollamcottah — 29.8.40
Ongole — 61.1.40
Semercottah — 281.12.—
The Detachment under the Command
of Major Donald Macleod — 3035.32.31.
6378.34.33

May — 31 Vellore — 85.26.10
Puchinopoly — 241.27.42
Pollamcottah — 32.23.—
Ongole — 61.38.10
Semercottah — 285.9.60
The Detachment under the Command
of Major Donald Macleod — 301.12.40 1,008.27.2

June — 30 Vellore — 66.13.14
Puchinopoly — 570.23.10
Pallamcottah — 25.21.—
Ongole — 60.2.20
Semercottah — 130.25.40
861.13.14

July — 31 Vellore — 37.5.—
Camp Paymaster from 1st September
1786. to 30th April 1787 — 1641.18.56

48,161.—47

Deduct
Credit has been given
1785. October Paymaster at Vellore 110.26.24
1786. September Do — Do 271.14.66 390.5.10

Carried over — 47,770.31.37

247 Fort St. George 27th January 1789

Brought Forward

Extra Charges of the Detachment
under the Command of Captain
Thomas Dunwoody against Calestry
from June to August 1788 —— 8776.9.64 SM

Pagodas 101646.15.14

Errors Excepted

Fort St. George
13 January 1789

[signed] George Moubray
Accountant

The President proposes that Copy
be Sent to the Nabob
of the above with the following Letter (which is
also entered in the C. C. No 1).

To His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic
&c.a &c.a &c.a &c.a &c.a &c.a

To the Nabob enclosing the foregoing Statement, and desiring he will discharge the Balance due on that account

May it please your Highness.

I have the Honor to lay before your Highness an Account made out by the Superintendant of the Charges of Collection incurred on your Highness's Account from the Surrender of the Assignment in June 1785, to the 12th of

247 Fort St. George 27th January 1789

Brought forward

Extra Charges of the Detachment
under the Command of Captain
Thomas Dunwoody against Calestry
from June to August 1788 —— 8776.9.64

Pagodas 101646.15.14

Errors Excepted

Fort St. George
13 January 1789

(signed) George Moubray
Accountant

The President proposes that Copy
be sent to the Nabob
of the above, with the following Letter (which is
also entered in the C. C. No 4).

To His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

To the Nabob enclosing the foregoing Statement, and desiring he will discharge the Balance due on that account

May it please your Highness

I have the Honor to lay before your Highness an account made out by the Superintendant of the Charges of Collection incurred on your Highness's Account from the Surrender of the Assignment in June 1785, to the 12th of

Fort St George 27th January 1789

the Table conformably thereto.

Read the following Letter from Captain Kennaway.

To the Honble Major General
Sir Archibald Campbell KB.
Governor &c &c &c

From Captain Kennaway — Tippoo sends a Detachment into the Bednore Country to quell some Disturbances — Thinks Tippoo's preparations are in Consequence of his Suspicions of our Designs — Three French 40 Gun Frigates appear on the Coast of Malabar

Honble Sir

I have just received Accounts from the Borders of Tippoo's Country, signifying that Mons.r Tally or some other French Officer, who had been detached to put the Forts of Gootee, and Behauree in a proper state of defence, has received orders from thence to march with the Force under his Command to quell some disturbance which has broke out in the Bednore Country.

From the general Tenour of my Intelligence, I am inclined to ascribe whatever preparations Tippoo has been, or may be making, more to his Suspicions of our Designs, than to his entertaining any hostile intentions: not that I have any Idea of his being amicably disposed towards us, since I conceive from motives of a blind

and

251 Fort St. George 27th January 1789.

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

Governor &c.a &c.a &c.a

Honble Sir.

Former Lieutenant Colonels Eidingtown & requests leave to proceed to Europe for three years as a Supernumerary Lieut. Colonel on half pay, and to be recommended to the Court of Directors

There being at present three supernumerary Lieutenant Colonels on this Establishment, I request permission to return to England on three years leave of absence, and that an order may be given for my being received on board the Airly Castle, now under dispatch for England, by way of Bencoolen, where its probable, the Ship may be detained on account of her cargo, and therefore request I may not be put on the Supernumerary List until the 1st. of May next, and that I may receive my subsistence upto that period — I hope its being near nineteen years since I arrived with a company on the Establishment, will entitle me to a favourable recommendation to the Court of Directors

I have the honor to be

Le.a &c.a &c.a

Chaultry Plain

26th January 1789

(signed) James Eidingtown

Resolved —

Ports.t George 27.th January 1789

Consideration to indemnify them for such indispensible disbursements.

As it is Consistent with the Commander in Chief's Knowledge, that Their representations were well grounded, and that Their expences in that Respect had reduced many of them to very considerable difficulties, he thought it his Duty, as well as an act of Justice due to those valuable Men, to form such an Arrangement as might afford them some reasonable Compensation for the Money thus laid out by them.

Upon a minute Examination of the different Propositions offered for the Construction of Bungalaes, none appears more reasonable than that of Lieutenant Norris of the Engineer Corps for the Construction of temporary Quarters for the Officers of two Regiments of Cavalry at Arnee, which including Offices proportioned to each, were to be erected at the following Expence.

1	Field Officer	125
1	Captain	100
1	Subaltern	75

and

Fort St George 27th January 1789

that their Bungalows become the property of the Government, and such who shall decline the proffered allowances for Building and repairing their Bungalows, ought to have it in their option to dispose of them.

The Commander in chief begs leave to recommend that the Cavalry Officers, whose Quarters were built in 1784, should commence to draw the same allowance for repairs from the 30th of April 1786, and it ought to be established as a General Rule, that North of the Kistna, and South of the Coleroon, or half Batta stations, the Monthly allowance of House Rent in lieu of Quarters should be.

To a Field Officer	P. 8
a Captain	6
& a Subaltern	4

With respect to Officers who have had Choultries from the 30th April 1786, or Houses of the Natives assigned to them as Quarters, The Commander in Chief is of opinion that the annual Allowance claimed by the Officers

of

257 Fort s.t George 27.th January 1789

The Memorial of the Officers of His Majesty's

52.nd Regiment,

most respectfully Sheweth,

That in consequence of a Representation from the Officers of the Cantonment of Arcot in October 1786, to Colonel Rainbold of the wretched State of their Quarters, and that they would not be habitable during the Monsoon unless repaired, the following order was given out

Officers Commanding Corps to send into-morrow morning at 9 o'Clock returns of such quarters as may be required to be repaired against the approaching Monsoons; an allowance will be made to such Officers for repair of quarters agree-able to the rates granted the year 1784.

In consequence of the above Order your Memorialists were at a considerable expence.

That your Memorialists cannot think the Cavalry Cantonment can have equal Claim with your Memorialists, as your Memorialists never had an allowance for repair of Quarters, and the Captains of the Cavalry were allowed 100 Pag.s each

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		Brought over	210	—
Lieutenants continued	George Herron			
	George Sturt			
Ensigns	Edmund Burke	a 10 Pagodas each	90	—
	John Hutchinson			
	Sylvester Morrison			
	Henry Savage			
	James Saintz			
	George Collier			
2d Mr	John Stephenson			
Surgeon	Patrick Drummond		20	—
1st Mate	Charles B. S. Nail			
2d do	Christin Noltie			
Volunteers	Christopher Hayes	a 10 Pagodas each	60	—
	R. T. Fawcett			
	John Leonard			
	John Campbell			
		Total Pagodas	410	

/signed/ M. Hunter Captain
Commanding 52d Regiment

Minute thereon

The Board approve the different recommendations of the Commander in Chief, and it is in consequence agreed that arrangements be made conformably to them, and that the necessary Orders be given for carrying them into Execution.

The Board now take into Consideration

and of the Extra Duty and Labour attendant on the Charge which almost immediately after the appointment devolved entirely on Major Dugald Campbell, that he be presented with a Gratuity of 2,000 Pagodas, as an unequivocal mark of Government's approbation of his Conduct

† The Calastry subject now taken into Consideration

The Board now take into Consideration the subject of Calastry, and the proceedings of Mr. Lind, and Major Close, together with Mr. Maunsell's Minute entered in Diary to Consultation of 4th January, containing the following Motion.

Motion of Mr. Maunsell relative to the Villages of which the Rajah of Calastry has been dispossessed

"I beg leave to move the Board to cause "Restitution to be made to the Rajah of Calastry "of those Villages, and any others which may "since have been taken from him."

Mr. Casamajor delivers in the following Minute.

Mr. Casamajor's Minute thereon — Is fully of opinion that the Nabob's right to the Villages in question, is incontrovertable.

I have read with the utmost attention the voluminous report of Messrs. Lind & Close, on the subject of their Deputation to Calastry to Investigate the Claims of his Highness the Nabob, and those of the Calastry Rajah — to 122 Villages said to belong to the Zemindary of Calastry, which

has

of a resumeable Jaghire, and that 45 more of the Villages had been possessed by the Calastry Rajah on various pretences, or seized by him, by the exercise of his superior power in arms over the petty Poligars in his Vicinity — the lightful Heirs of some of these Pollams are still in existence — From the foregoing Investigation of the proofs brought forward on the part of His Highness the Nabob and when I advert to his Claims, and right to exercise the powers vested in him, as absolute Soureign of the Carnatic, and when it is proved that all the Districts in question paid a Tribute to Vaglepore, and Trippetty, as appendages of the Carnatic, before they were in any way possessed by the Rajah's of Calastry, I have no doubt, but that in Justice, the Nabob has a right to resume the Villages in question — and if the Nabob, at the time of the march of Captain Dunwoody's Detachment, had delivered to Government a separate List of the 122 Villages in Dispute, and Claimed them in addition to the Lands described in the Muchulkas for Sitterampore and the Pollams, and supported those Claims by Documents such as

have

decision — This Transaction thus circumstanced, and feeling that the power of decision in matters which relate to the Nabob's Sovereign Rights, is not vested in this Government, I am clearly of opinion, that We cannot Err, in admitting the Nabob to keep possession of the 122 Villages claimed, and now possessed by him as appertaining to the Carnatic — our Decision cannot affect the property in question but for a short period, for as the subject has been fully discussed on our Records, it will no doubt be re-discussed by our Superiors, and we shall have the benefit of their opinion to guide us, which will be adopted as the Ultimate resolution, regarding the Claims of His Highness the Nabob, and the Rajah of Calastry.

As the Rajah of Calastry has formerly been a Dependant much favored by the Nabob, and has in Consequence been allowed to enjoy many benefits and immunities, it being also evident that the Lands in question, has been long in his possession, or under his Management, I think it should be earnestly, and strongly recommended to

the

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

in consequence of his Alliance with Britain, and his Connexion with this Government — It is only necessary here, to advert, without quoting Instances, to the System observed by ourselves in the Northern Circars, when a Zemindar has presumed to defend himself in opposition to our Military, employed to enforce the Orders of Government — severe reprehension, and frequently expulsion, has been the punishment for such misconduct

27th January 1789 — (signed) Jas. Henry Casamajor

Mr. Hollond against the motion.

Mr Hollond is against the proposition of restoring the 122 Villages to the Rajah of Calastry, and will deliver in a minute on the Subject.

The President delivers in the following Minute.

The President's Minute detailing the Examinations of Messrs. Lind & Close, and stating his Opinion that the Nabob has a right to the Villages in Dispute

After the very deliberate Consideration which the Board has already given to the Minutes produced in behalf of the Calastry Zemindar and which terminated on the 30th September 1788, by the express Declaration of three Members of Council, in opposition to

Fort S.t George 27.th January 1789

tend to retard Public Business at the present late hour of his Departure for Europe.

To offer additional Reasons to prove that the Sannuos of the Calastry Zemindar were not genuine, would be to repeat what had been already established. There are ... Testimonies sufficient on Record to evince all that is necessary on that Head, and these are too compleat to be overset.

It is not the intention of the President to dwell longer on the very inordinate Conduct of Mr. Maunsell in assuming to himself the Power of carrying on a Correspondence with the Calastry Zemindar or his Agents, without the knowledge or Consent of Government, nor to take up the Time of the Board in adducing Arguments to prove "whether Intrigue in a subordinate "member of Council is more or less dangerous, than "Intrigue in a President". it is sufficient to observe, that the honourable Court of Directors have thought it necessary to confine all Correspondence with the Country Powers to their Governors, and not to any subordinate Member of Government, who may

Rajah, and for a reason new and singular in its Nature, viz.t "Because he should thereby subject to "Resentment Persons the most attached to the Rajah" So that if a Person is attached to the Rajah, he may commit Frauds with impunity, lest he should experience the Resentment of Government. How far such arguments may operate to the Prejudice of Justice, it is not difficult to Conceive.

The President having thought it necessary to give this short Reply to the Observations contained in Mr. Maunsell's Minute of the 6th. of January, acquaints the Board that he has gone thro' a minute Investigation of the Voluminous papers transmitted by Messrs. Lind and Close, on the Subject of the Villages belonging to the Districts of Setterampore and the Pollams &c.a, and has made his observations upon each of their reports according to the Order in point of date that they were transmitted: it having been his Intention to remark upon them in that order. He is however of opinion, that the Subject will be more easily discussed, by adopting the position of the Question as represented by

Messrs.

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They state that under those Muchulkas, the Nabob according to their Information has a right to the following Districts.

Seteramjove, or Paumore	165	Villages
Veroor	18	Do.
Arruemullah	57	Do.
Total	240	Villages

Pollam of Ingewar	1	
Ditto of Paumangewar	1	
Ditto of Condapollam	4	
Ditto of Allawar, sometimes called Neeropauk	1	
Total	7	Pollams

Messrs. Lind and Close then proceed to state, that they conceive the following Districts have no relation to the Muchulkas, and were assumed by the Nabob, on the occasion of the march of Captain Dunwoody's Detachment.

1st	Wogotore	1	Village	1 Sayer
2d	Rungapa Nackum, China Nackum, Audeveram	10	Do.	1 Do.
3d	Puttam Pollam	12	Do.	1 Do.
4th	Naruvaum Do.	66	Do.	1 Do.
5th	In the District of Sulwar and mount near Kally Vetro	8	Do.	1 Do.

6th

Forts. George 27th January 1789.

and the heir to the Paumumjeevar Pollam declare, that the Poligars of Wogotore never were dependants, or paid a Tribute under any head to the Rajah of Calastry.

From these Circumstances it is evident, that the Pollam of Wogotore, consisting of one Village, cannot be considered as any part of the Calastry Zemindary, but was dependant on the Phouzdary of Nagapore, the Property of the Nabob.

Besides these Circumstances, it appears by the Sunnud laid before the Commissioners dated 17th Rujub 1185 Hegery, or 1771, that the Pollam of Wogatore was one of those then given by the Nabob in charge to the Calastry Zemindar. The Sunnud in question being a redeemable Sunnud, there cannot therefore be any right established by the Rajah, to retain Possession of the Pollam, if the Nabob chuses to resume it.

The Second Head alluded to in Messrs. Lind & Close's Letter is Rungapa Nackum, Chinna Nackum, and Sudeveram.

The Rajah supports his Claim to

the Pollams were given in charge to the Rajah of Calastry.

The above Testimony is confirmed and Corroborated by Egana Somajee Vincaty Swamy Curnum, and four Reddies, who all agree that the three Pollams in question never were Tributary to Calastry, but paid Tribute to Vaglepore.

From these Circumstances two points are clearly established Vizt That the Rajah took Charge of the Pollam of Chinaum Naig by virtue of a Redeemable Summud from the Nabob, or dated about 17 years ago - and it is evident that prior to that Period he had no right of any kind to these Pollams although he held a temporary possession of them by Force, or other undue means.

These Pollams being included in the Summud dated 1185 Hegery, already quoted, proves that they were held by the Rajah under the Nabob's Summud, and by no other Authority, and that the Summud being redeemable, the right of his Highness to resume them is Unquestionable.

The

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Paumanjeevar Pollams, demanded Peishcush of the Informant's Father, then Poligar of Muttam, which he not being able to resist, was constrained to acquiesce in. The Peishcush was 130 Pagodas per annum.

That the Rajah by practising many artifices seized this Informant, and his Father, about 18 years ago, and took his Pollam, mal-treated them in various ways, and his Father died — The Rajah pressed this Informant to pay him a fine of 1,000 Pagodas, and on his pleading Inability, the Rajah seized all his Effects, and plundered his Women of their Trinkets.

That in his Father's lifetime, Peishcush was paid to Calastry only, but he has heard, that his ancestors till his Grand Father's time paid a Phouzdary of 1,000 Rupees to Naglepore; That his Father informed him the Peishcush of 1,000 Rupees was paid to the Circar.

The substance of the above Evidence is confirmed by agana Somajee, and the circumstances corroborated —

Rajah by his Vackeel, that he had been dispossessed of his Zemindary in the reign of Tuna Shah, and the District of Cuduch was given in lieu thereof. That in the reign of Tuk Tukar Cawn he was deprived of all his Possessions, but was afterwards reinstated in Calastry. at the latter period, the Rajah states that Narwar Pollam was possessed in a limitted extent by a Poligar of some note, from whom the Narwar Family derive their descent.

Messrs Lind and Close observe, that by degrees the Calastry Family acquired an ascendance over the Narwar Family, and that the present Rajah shortly after the Commencement of his administration (about 39 years ago) from motives variously related, made himself Master of Narwar Pollam, settling a Pension upon some of the Family, who have since resided at Calastry. It is observed by Messrs Lind and Close, that this Transaction does not appear to have been challenged by the Circar. The Rajah continued to enjoy the Pollam upwards of 20 years when Bomrauze laying Claim to it, and

after

Fort St. George 27th January 1789.

with their Summuds, and Cadjan accounts Collection, to prove that 12 of the Villages appertain to Calastry, but they have not been able to produce Vouchers to ascertain the Property of the remaining 13 Villages.

By the above recital it is evident, that the Tarwar Pollam was a seperate District or Zemindary independent of Calastry. It appears that it was seized by the present Rajah of Calastry, and being likewise claimed by Bomrauze it was necessary for the Nabob the Sovereign of the Country to decide under whose Charge he would place this and other Pollams, accordingly he placed this & Pollam, and the two others before mentioned, under the charge of the Rajah of Calastry.

The Rajah of Calastry being himself a Dependant Zemindar could not be supposed to have the Right of making Conquests, or of retaining them when made: he was therefore obliged to hold those Pollams when reduced under the Nabob's Summud, which like all other Summuds of the same nature, are known to be redeemable at the

pleasure

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It is stated by the Rajah's Vackeel, that the 5 Villages in question made a part of the Jaghire of Calastry, when conferred on the Damarlawar Family, and that they were presented by accupah naig to his Nephew, whose Family becoming Extinct, The Villages reverted to the late Rajah, and were confirmed to him along with Neeroo=
=panka, Polichore, and Pulicore, as a part of the Jaghire of Calastry by a Sunnud from the Nabob dated about 25 years ago, which Sunnud is in the Custody of the Rajah's Vackeel at Madras.

It may be proper here to remark, that the Sunnud above referred to must be the same for which a Muchulka was signed by the Rajah 15th Showal 1177, or April 1764, (about 25 years ago,) in which it is stated, "That the Nabob "has been pleased to allow the Rajah to keep his "Garrison in Calastry and Neerpauk". But there is not a word in this Muchulka about 5 Villages belonging to Sutwar, as represented by the Vackeel in the above Assertion. The fact is that the Sunnud in question was a renting Sunnud,

and

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On the part of the Cutcal Essau Cawn,
Grandson of Teer Cawn by the Mother's Side,
and of Meeroo Cawn, on the Father's Side.
(Meeroo Cawn was first the Manager, and afterwards
the Successor of Teer Cawn.)

Essau Cawn gives a clear account of the
Possessions of his Family, from the Days of Aurang-
-zebe, who conferred on Teer Cawn the Districts
of Sutteree and Wodestah, which were afterwards
enjoyed by his Son Fazul Cawn, in whose absence
the Jaghire was managed by his Brother, who
gave the Villages of Polichore Policoor, Dawarkapoor
-am, Kavalapaudo and Permaultpalla in Rent to
Rammabadra Naig, who served him, and was
related to the Rajah of Calastry. The Son of
Rammabadra rented them for 6 years, on his Death
the Rajah represented to the Jaghiredar he wished
to Rent the Villages, and according by got possession
of them. The Rajah soon broke his Engagements,
and on the Complaint of the Jaghiredar to Nazir
Jung, he compelled the Rajah to pay two Years
Rent, amounting to 1,400 Pagodas, ordering him

at

287 Fort St. George 27th January 1789.

On the part of the Nabob Ejsaw Cawn, Grandson of Teer Cawn by the Mother's Side, and of Meer of Cawn, on the Father's Side. (Meer of Cawn was first the Manager, and afterwards the Successor of Teer Cawn.)

Ejsaw Cawn gives a clear account of the Possessions of his Family, from the Days of Aurengzebe, who conferred on Teer Cawn the Districts of Sutteau and Wodestah, which were afterwards enjoyed by his Son Fazul Cawn, in whose absence the Jaghire was managed by his Brother, who gave the Villages of Polichore Policoor, Dawarkapoor-am, Kavalapaudo and Permaulpalla in Rent to Rammabadra Naig, who served him, and was related to the Rajah of Calastry. The Son of Rammabadra rented them for 6 years, on his Death the Rajah represented to the Jaghiredar he wished to Rent the Villages, and according by got possession of them. The Rajah soon broke his Engagements, and on the Complaint of the Jaghiredar to Nazir Jung, he compelled the Rajah to pay two Years Rent, amounting to 1,400 Pagodas, ordering him

at

contrived to wrest from his Heirs, to whom the Nabob has rendered Justice, by giving them 6 Villages in the Room of those that were laid hold of by the Calastry Rajah.

The 6th Head consists of the 14 Villages and 3 Kundykas in the Trippetty District

It is proved by a great Variety of Evidence that the Calastry Rajah has possessed these Districts for 70 or 80 years, and the Rajah alledges they are a part of his ancient Zemindary.

There has not been any Muchulka produced, or any written Instrument under the Rajahs Signature binding him to the payment of any Sum of Money, on account of those Villages, and it is stated on Behalf of the Rajah, that the Cash rendered by him Yearly, was 10,000 Rupees, assessed on his entire Paighire, part as a Phouzdary, and the remainder as a Nuzzer, both which (as he alledges) were remitted by Annaverdeen Cawn, His Highness the Nabob's Father. Chenneesay Row the then Renter of Trippetty having tendered a Sunnud on the Occasion, which

Mess.rs

contrived to wrest from his Heirs, to whom the Nabob has rendered Justice, by giving them 6 Villages in the Room of those that were laid hold of by the Calastry Rajah.

The 6th Head consists of the 14 Villages and 3 Kundykas in the Trippetty District

It is proved by a great Variety of Evidence that the Calastry Rajah has possessed these Districts for 70 or 80 years, and the Rajah alleges they are a part of his ancient Zemindary.

There has not been any Muchulka produced, or any written Instrument under the Rajahs Signature binding him to the payment of any Sum of Money, on account of those Villages, and it is stated on Behalf of the Rajah, that the Cash rendered by him Yearly, was 10,000 Rupees, assessed on his entire Sayhire, part as a Phoudary, and the remainder as a Mizzer, both which (as he alledges) were remitted by Annauerdeen Cawn, His Highness the Nabob's Father. Cheneveasy Row the then Renter of Trippetty having tendered a Summud on the Occasion, which

Mess.rs

Fort St. George 27th January 1789.

Row. the Nabob's Roster, dated 1162 Hegery, about 41 years ago, it appears, that the Nabob's right to the Villages in question as Sovereign of the Carnatic, is undoubted.

It is evident that there has been a Collusion between the Trippetty Renters, and the Rajah of Calastry, and however late the Fraud is discovered, the Nabob, in the Presidents opinion, has an unquestionable Right to every thing dependant on the District of Trippetty, to which these Villages did appertain, and it does not appear, that those who made them over to the Calastry Rajah, or Cheneravasy Row, who remitted the Rent, had any Title or authority so to do. It must be admitted, that no Remission of Rent can be binding, unless proved to have been made by the Sanction of the reigning Prince of the Country.

There is also some allowance to be made for the unsettled State of the Nabobs Affairs, which prevented his having that Controul, over every District, that is exercised in well regulated Governments. It should likewise be observed, that

Fort St. George 27th January 1789.

Intrigues as the Calastry Rajah has proved himself to be, would have neglected to obtain a regular Summud of Remission from his Sovereign, who alone could grant a Remission of Tribute.

The Rajah pretends that Chennevapsy Row granted the Summud of Remission by orders from the Presence. No such order is produced, and from the nature of things, it is impossible that any such order could have existed, as it is an undoubted Fact, that the Nabob never has delegated to any Person so important a power. The Remission never was intended by the Circar, and therefore never granted, and all that the Rajah has to produce is a Paper signed by an artful Man, who was near 50 Years Renter of Trippetty: yet the production of this very Summud signed by the Renter of Trippetty 41 years ago, proves beyond dispute, that at that Period the Rajah of Calestry considered the Villages dependant on Trippetty, and therefore could not compose any part of the ancient Zamindary.

From

Forts George 27th January 1789

to take possession of Injeiwar and the surrounding Pollams. The Poligar quitted the Villages, and Beerbur finding on Inquiry that Neeropaukà, and the other 6 Villages of Kanamanumbadoo, Yoddygulloo, Goorapoondy, Covcumbaukà, Cachana-pootoor, and Caracumbattoo appertained to the Rajah of Calastry, they were put into his possession.

Conary Kow says the Cawtore Poligar who formerly paid 12 Pagodas yearly, afterwards agreed to 5 Pagodas additional.

Conary Kow produced various Letters and Papers in support of the Rajah's Claims, proving the length of the time he possessed the Pollams, and the Declaration of the Nabob that it belonged to Calastry.

Bowchia corroborates the Evidence of Conary Kow to that part where Rajah Barbur is said to have delivered over the Pollams to the Rajah.

On behalf of the Nabob appeared Yerlarma Naig, the late Poligar.

Saith. That in the days of the Rayels, Cawnauty

so reinstated, they held until Rajah Berbur dis-
possessed them, and gave them to the Rajah of Calastry

Affairs remained in this State till the War broke out, when the Alleawar Poligar with a Party of Peons joined Sir Eyre Coote's Army; Sir Eyre Coote on account of the Poligar's Galantry requested of Lord Macartney to apply to the Nabob to get his Pollams restored to him. an order was accordingly dispatched to the Rajah under a Guard of Sepoys and two Chubdars from the Nabob and Lord Macartney to restore the Pollams of Alleawar, Paumerjewar, and Injewar, to the Poligars, and they took possession of them in form. That the Rajah afterwards drove the Sepoys from the Pollams. That a second Order was procured but it could not be delivered to the Rajah on account of the War, and the Conviction of the Poligar that the Rajah would not obey it, and that he thought he had not sufficient Interest with the Madras Government to enforce Obedience.

Has heard of an Inquiry made by the Committee of Assigned Revenue, but does not know the Result.

Ke.

with the two Pollams formed by themselves, and remitting one Years Pishcush. a Cowlenama to the above Effect was also produced, and another of a subsequent Date, reinstating the above Poligars in the Pollam of Paumanjeavar, together with the ancient Villages.

Several Reddies and Conicoplies belonging to Allauare Pollam are separately asked whether they know, or ever heard, that the Pollams made part of the ancient Zemindary of Calastry: none of them can speak to the point, but some of these mention that Nerropauka or Allauar has been in possession of the Rajah for 30 years.

From the Circumstances above Stated, it appears that the Pollam of Nerropauka, Allewave, or Walwar, have been repeatedly under the authority of the Rajah of Calastry, who has reduced them to a temporary Dependance upon him. But as it is also most clearly proved, that the Pollam paid Pishcush to Tagleporc, and of course was dependant on the Great, and not upon the Rajah. The Rajah's Claims seems

to

the District as his own Property. That the Calas-
-tery Rajah assumes a right to the 14 Villages, and
3 Kundykas of Tripetty upon a Sunnud of Cher-
-nevasay Row, who rented Tripetty from the Nabob.
But although acquisitions so obtained may have
been thought sufficient to establish a right to the
34 Villages in question, it is nevertheless certain,
that the whole of those Districts paid Tributes to
Nagelpore or Trippetty, of which the Nabob of
Arcot was the legal, and acknowledged Superior.

With respect to Walwar or Alwar Pollam, as the
Claims of the Rajah rest upon the Nabob's
Sunnuds already proved to be fictitious, it is
unnecessary to dwell any longer upon them.

From all these circumstances it appears,
that the Calastry Rajah, in attempting to bas
a Proof in support of his Right to the 32 Villages
in question, has in fact established those of the
Circar; and it also appears, that for a period of 40 or
50 years, the Rajah has displayed as much art,
ingratitude, and Rapacity in possessing himself
of

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

the Board by His Highness. It would have been more consistent with the good Faith subsisting between this Government, and His Highness, to have declared in a manly manner, that exclusive of the Villages contained in the Muchulkas for the Districts of Sederampore and the Pollams, there was a Summud for 77 Villages granted by the Nabob to the Calastry, which his Highness had determined to take from him, on account of his contumacious Conduct, as well as other Districts which the Rajah had wrested from the Vassals of the Circar, by means unwarrantable and unjust.

But while the President reprehends that Conduct, he must render Justice to the Nabob, by recommending that he do remain in the quiet Possession of the 122 Villages in question, it having been clearly established, that none of these Districts ever did compose any part of the ancient Zemindary of Calastry.

The President is also of opinion that it

Fort St George 27th January 1789.

following Motion.

I beg leave to move the Board whether it is not necessary that this Government should secure the Rajah against any further Depredations, or whether the Nabob may be permitted to extirpate the Rajah, and his Family from the Calastry Zemindary.

The Board decline interfering to the Extent Mr. Maunsell proposes, but agree to recommend the Rajah of Calastry to the Nabob, for such protection, and favor, as his future good Conduct may merit.

Minute of the Board thereon.

Mr. Maunsell delivers in the following Minute.

The Subject of the late Negociations at Tanjore being referred to the Consideration of the Honble Court of Directors, I could wish to avoid saying more, where so much has been said already — I shall confine myself however to such Observations on the President's Minute, as appears

Mr. Maunsell's Minute in continuation of the subject of Mr. Petrie's Mission to Tanjore; and as a Reply to the President's last Minute on that Subject.

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

Country to the Danes, and to negotiate Loans of Money at Interest. The Instant this paper appeared at the Board, I expressed my surprize that after our Letter of the 8th of September, the Rajah should again have proposed to make over Villages to the Danes, and raise Money at Interest — The Board concurred in reprobating the measure, and acquiesced in the proposal of the President, to send back the paper to Mr. Petrie, with a Letter from himself expressive of their Sentiments: and to declare the Board will not consent to the adoption of such means of liquidating his Balance — I declare that in all the Discussions of the Subject at the Board, no one member ever dropped the most distant Idea that, provided the Sanction of the Company was not pledged, the Rajah would be permitted to assign a part of his Country. Being therefore fully persuaded that an Assignment to the Danes or others had been unanimously Disapproved, I had not the least suspicion that the Letters written to Mr Petrie

on

Fort St. George 27th January. 1789

the Danish Drafts on Madras, though, as it now appears, he had previously received from Mr. Petrie in part payment of the Tanjore Balance, Bills delivered to him (Mr. Petrie) by the Rajah drawn by Governor Anker on Madras — those Bills never were laid before the Board, and to this hour I have never seen them — the Letters from Mr. Petrie transmitting them, did not mention by whom they were drawn, and I declare that the first Intelligence I received was from common report, the observation therefore of the President "that the Bills of Governor "Anker on his Correspondent at Madras were not even "noticed until long after the Bills were received "and the money placed in the Treasury." if meant to infer Blame or Inconsistency, applies not to me, but to himself in not having informed the Board that the Bills were drawn by Governor Anker, especially as my Minute of the 28th October expressed my Fears as before stated, lest those Bills should have been drawn in consequence of some Negociation between the

Danes

Fort St. George 27th January 1789

I have said what I must again repeat that such Transactions and interference on the part of any Foreign Nation, may lead to Embarrassments, and it is to be observed that though the President defends the late Negociation, he is sensible that it may be quoted as a Precedent, and be thought to authorize the Rajah to enter into Engagements with the Danes or other Nations, and therefore "that it ought "to be announced to the Rajah that it is a positively expected he shall not in future enter "into any agreement with the Danes, or any "other Nation, or Power, without the previous "Concurrance of this Government." in this proposition, which in truth is but a Defence of what has passed, I heartily agree.

My Chief object in this Review of the Subject is to shew that the undervaluing Language at the Board has been an entire Disapproval of Assignments and Loans. the enormous

I

321 Fort St. George 27th January 1789.

At Masulipatam, the Detachments of European and Native Troops from the Cantonment of Ellore that are doing duty there, to join their respective Corps.

The 2d Battalion of Native Infantry is to be stationed at Ellore, and is to proceed thither without Delay.

Approved

Approved and ordered accordingly.

Examined

Jos. Jackson

John Hollond

W. Oakeley

Fort St George January 1789

28

When all the vouchers are produced and our Statements corrected by them, they will prove exactly to answer the above Description

This account We have however been able to bring down only from 25th June 1781 to 24th April 1786, instead of to the 24th December 1786, as required by the Bengal Government - for from April 1786, the period when the payment of all allowances to his Majesty's Forces were made by the King's Paymaster, Issues were indiscriminately made for this purpose to Mr. Burke or his Deputies, and Consequently it is only from the Officers of the Crown that the particular application of those Issues can be received. The Government General were correct in their Surmise, that this has been the mode pursued since the 24th April 1786.

The only direction contained in their last Letter of the 24th December 1788, which has not been compleatly anticipated by us, in the accounts submitted to you on the 12th November last, is that

in

Fort St George January 1789

28

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The only direction contained in their last letter of the 24th December 1788, which has not been completely anticipated by us, in the accounts submitted to you on the 12th November last, is that

in

28 them to suppose they were neglected.

We have the honor to be

Gen.a Gen.a

Forts George
the 20. January 1789. — Signed { Benjamin Roebuck
Nathaniel. E. Kindersley

To the Honble Major General Sir. J. Campbell
K.B. Governor in Council

From Colonel Capper recommending that a General Order be issued, directing that Batta and all other Extra allowances to his Majesty's Troops be paid in future by the King's Paymaster General

Honble Sir

The Regulations for the payments of the King's Troops were drawn out at a Time that the Subsistence was issued by the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces in India, and the Batta by the Honble Company's Paymaster General, or the Paymasters at the Out Stations. But as Pay, Batta, and all other allowances, are now paid by the former, I beg leave to recommend that a Genl. Order may be issued, directing that Batta, & all other Extra allowances to His Majesty's Troops, are in future to be paid by the King's Paymaster General only.

I have the Honor to be

Fort St. George
25 January 1789 — Hr. Hr. / signed / J. Capper D.G.

To

Fort St. George January 1789.

28

which the proceedings of this Board will be entirely concluded.

I have the honor to be

Sir &c. &c.

Fort St. George
27th January 1789

signed / J. Capper
C. G. of army acts

John Chamier Esqr.

Military Secretary.

Sir.

From Captain Doorm Deputy adjutant Genl. of the Kings Troops, with abstracts of the Returns of His Majesty's Troops, from the 25th June 1781, to 1st August 1786 —

I have the honor to send you the abstracts of the Returns of His Majesty's Troops that have served on this Coast, from the 25th June 1781, to the 1st August 1786, as required by the Right Honble the Governor General in Council, in their Letter of the 8th of October last.

The Returns of the 19th Regiment of light Dragoons, and of the 52nd, 71st and 72nd British, and 14th and 15th Hanoverian Regiments of Foot, are complete for the whole of that Period, or from such time as they arrived on this Coast.

The

Fort St. George January 1789.

28 of Coromandel on the first of every Month from January 1785 to August 1786.

Copies of these accompany the other Returns in case they may be found of any use on this occasion.

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

Fort St. George
26 January 1789.

(signed) Alexander Dirom
Deputy Adjutant Genl.

Sent the following Letters.

To William Petrie Esqre

Sir.

To Mr Petrie his answers to the queries transmitted to him on the 4th Dec.r are full, explicit, and satisfactory.

I am directed by the Board to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter, dated the 31st Ulto and to inform you, that a Copy of it with it's several Enclosures, will be sent to Europe as a Number in the Packet agreeably to your Request.

I am further Directed to Communicate to you the opinion of Government;

"That your answers to the Queries trans-
"mitted to you on the 4th of December, are full, Explicit
"and Satisfactory."

I

Fort St. George January 1789.

28 the Examination of all the Subsequent Accounts of a similar kind — and Secondly, to establish in future that your Government shall be regularly advised of the amount of the Issues at Fort St. George on account of the King's Troops distinguishing the amount of Subsistence of the British Troops from the amount of Extraordinaries, and specifying that for which the Accounts of the Paymasters of the Company's allowances to them shall have been audited.

To these separate and specific points, separate and specific answers were given, by the Proper Officers, viz.t the Comptroller General of Army Accounts, and his Majesty's Deputy pay-master General, and Copies of those answers were transmitted in our Secretary's Letter of the 22.d October, as a full reply to M.r Secretary Hay's Letter of the 15.th September.

Upon Receipt of your Lordship's Letter of the 4.th Ultimo, we transmitted a Copy of it to the Committee for investigating the Accounts of the King's Troops, serving in India, whose reply to it We have now the honor to enclose.

The

337 Fort. St. George January 1789

29

His Highness The Nabob Walajah

Bahauder of Arcot and the Carnatic &c.a

&c.a &c.a &c.a &c.a &c.a

To Major General Sir A. Campbell K.B.

President, Governor, and Commander in Chief

Fort. St. George

My Friend.

From the Nabob — requests a Statement of the Expences of the late War — —

As you are very soon to take your departure for Europe, I beg leave to remind you, that I have not to this time been furnished with a State of my account with the Company, and of the Charges of the late War; as this is a business of great importance to my affairs. I hope my Friend will order these accounts to be made out and sent to me without loss of time.

May your days be long and happy.

What Can I say more? —

Chepauck House
29th January 1789

Sent the undermentioned Letters (entered in M.B. Nos. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117.)

To

30 to receive on board his Ship Lieutenant Colonel Edingtown and Family. also the Charter party Passengers mentioned in an accompanying List.

To Major Dugald Campbell

To Major Dugald Campbell — a Gratuity of 2,000 Pagodas presented to him, as a compensation for his Trouble in purchasing 97 Horses for the Native Cavalry.

To Lieut. Col. Geo. Campbell

To Lieutenant Colonel George Campbell of the King's Service, with permission to remain two years longer in India.

To Lieutenant Colonel Edingtown

To Lieutenant Colonel Edingtown — with permission to proceed to Europe, as a Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel on half pay for three Years — his arrears of Gratuity will be discharged, and an order given for his Reception on the airly Castle.

To the Garrison Storekeeper

To the Garrison Storekeeper — to receive from Mr Willis 76 Garce of Rice, at the Rate of 120 Pagodas p Garce.

To the Military Paymaster General

To the Military Paymaster General, Lieut. Colonel Edingtown, and Major Dugald Campbell, are to receive in Cash, the Gratuity due to them

Fort St. George 30th January 1789.

At a Consultation Present

The honble Major Genl. Sir. Arch.d Campbell Kb.
President.

James Henry Casamajor. and
Robert Maunsell Esqres

Friday
30th January 1789. Mr. Hollond indisposed.

Minutes of last Consultation Read and approved.

Nabob's Letter requesting to have the accounts of the late War sent him — now Read.

Read a Letter from the Nabob, (entered in C.C. No. 5) requesting to have the Accounts of the late War sent him.

The President in consequence delivers in the following Minute

President's Minute, relative to the State of the Nabob's accounts with the Company.

Since the Receipt of the Superintendants Letter on the Subject of the Nabob's Accounts, the President has been doing every thing in his power to acquire some knowledge of the State of the Nabob's Account with the Company.

The Superintendant has furnished the President with an Abstract of the Nabob's Account

Current

343 Fort S.t George 30th January 1789

These four Heads of Charge made against the Nabob, are of a Doubtful nature, for the Reasons mentioned in the Superintendents Letters

The Expenes of the late War, of which the Nabob has agreed to pay 25/51 parts, form an account of so much magnitude, that the President cannot attempt an Investigation of it at this time.

It appears by an Extract from the Accountants Office, that the Charges carried to the Head of the 2.d War with Hyder Ally, as stated to 30th April 1787, amount to Pag.s 71.39.543

To which may be added the following articles mentioned in the Superintendants Letter.

Loss by Coinage	2.14.170
Loss upon the Garrison Storekeepers Department	2.21.000
Loss on Grain supplied the Troops in the Field, of which no account can as yet be made, but it possibly may amount to	6.00.000
	10,35,170
Carried Forward	81.74.713

Fort S.t George 30th January 1789 —

Information from him concerning the State of his accounts, the President recommends that a Letter should be written to the Nabob, stating in General Terms, all the Information that Government can give his Highness at this time; and in the hope of this measure being agreed to the President has drafted a Letter to the Nabob.

/signed/ A. Campbell

To the Nabob

My Friend

I have received your Letter, and it gives me great concern that I cannot furnish your Highness with a state of your account Current with the Company, which is occasioned on account of the great Difficulty that has attended the arrangement of the accounts for the War.

I have made all the enquiry in my power into the State of your account Current, and as far as I am able to discover, it appears, that after giving your Highness Credit for the Net amount of Revenues

Proposed Draft to be added with probable Statements of the amount of the late War and of his proportion of the Expenses

Fort S.t George 30.th January 1789

general head of second War with Hyder Ally, will amount to about 85 Lacks of Pagodas, and the seperate Charges for Colonel Pearce's Detachment, and the Subsistence &c.a for Kings Troops serving upon this Coast, to the 30.th April 1785, will amount to the further Sum of about 45 Lacks; so that I am persuaded the whole expence of the War, will be found to amount at least to the Sum of 1,30,00,000 of Pagodas

As soon as the accounts are compleated, all the particulars will be fully laid before Your Highness

I have the honor to be

May it please your Highness

&c.a &c.a &c.a

Fort S.t George
30.th January 1789

/signed/ A.r Campbell

D.o

349 Forts. George 30th January 1789.

Current with the Honorable Company. Cr.

1785, June	By Paymaster at Vellore, for Salt Petre received by him from Nabob's Stores		1,10,20.46
	By assigned Revenue for the Balance of that account, being for the Collections from the 1st of May, to the Surrender of the Assignment to the Nabob		2,62,605.22.30
			2,62,746.6.76
30	By Balance due		7,52,842.1.57
		Pagodas	10,15,588.8.33

In this account which States the above Balance, it is to be remarked, that the following Articles charged against the Nabob, require a future Discussion. Viz.t:

The Arrears to the Nabob's Cavalry	2,19,313.0.0
Do. of Jaghire & Poonamalee	2,34,180.0.0
The Amount of payments made to his Troops by the Company During the War, included in the other Side	3,61,409.0.0
The Horses purchased, Loss on Grain at the Nabob's Garrisons, Clothing the Native Cavalry, & Extra Supply of Military Stores charged to the Nabob's debit, are estimated at	1,00,000.0.0
	9,14,902.0.0

Fort St. George 30th January 1789

The Draft to the Nabob approved

The Board approve the proposed Letter to the Nabob (which is also entered in C C No 6) and request the President will send it to his Highness.

The President delivers in the following Minute.

President's Minute recommending that the 10th and 13th Battalions of Sepoys be stationed at Travancore; and that a Civil Servant be appointed Resident and Paymaster.

The President recommends that a letter should be written to the Rajah of Travancore, &c= -quainting him, that in consequence of his = Letter of the 5th November, this Government have resolved to send two Battalions of Sepoys into his Country, and that immediate Orders will be given for their March. The 10th Battalion N I, from Tanjore, and the 13th from Trichinopoly are prepared for this Service.

It will also be proper that the Rajah should be requested to provide Quarters for those Troops without loss of Time.

As there will be a necessity for establishing a regular Plan for the payment of those Troops, and for the purpose of settling

Regular

Fort St. George 30th. January 1789

of Travancore's Request, and that the proceedings which have resulted therefrom be reported to Bengal.

The President proposes Mr. Geo: Powney to be Resident and Paymaster at Travancore

The President proposed Mr. George Powney to be Resident and Paymaster at Travancore

Resolved, that Mr. Powney be appointed agreeably to the President's Recommendation.

Approved

The Secretary lays before the Board, a Minute which was this Morning sent to him by Mr. Holland.

Mr. Holland's Minute on the Subject of Cattry thinks the Nabob's Right to the 122 Villages indisputable

Upon a careful Perusal of the investigation, and proceedings of Mr. Lind and Major Close, on the Subject of difference between his Highness the Nabob, and the Calastry Rajah, it appears to me there is not any ground of Evidence on which the Claims of the latter can be deemed to be well established and supported

In the Despotic Governments of India it is difficult to form any Satisfactory Judgement of the Rights and pretensions of Jaghiredars,

Rajahs

Forts George 30th January 1789 –

We find and Major Close, that the Rajah has no Sunnud, or authentic Instrument whatever, to shew the precise Boundaries of the Zemindary of Calastry, when conferred upon one of his Ancestors, and that in the present day it is utterly impossible to ascertain them on any other Grounds than those of Possession and oral report.

The evidence adduced on the subject of difference, is very voluminous, nor can it probably be in any great Degree relied on as free from prejudice and partiality. It is asserted on the part of his Highness the Nabob, that the Villages in question absolutely appertain to, and form a part of the Carnatic, and can be considered in noother light, than as Encroachments by the Calastry Rajah, in times of Distraction, when the attention of the Carnatic Government was employed on other Objects, that claimed more immediate Exertions. This Idea, is supported in some measure from the nature of Circumstances,

from

to the System of Feudal posseſsions, when the paramount Authority is either engaged in arduous undertakings, or the administration becomes supine and negligent, has been sufficiently ascertained to give room for suspicion in cases of a Dubious nature. — Considerable resumptions have recently taken place, in the Havalies of the Northern Subordinates, of property usurped by Enamdars and others. The like usurpations may at least be suspected, in the Dependants of the Carnatic, nor does it appear that all Jaghiredars are posseſsed of independant Rights, not subject to Deprivation. On a careful examination of the Records, it will be found there are frequent instances during the Company's administration, where the claims of Jaghiredars have been set aside, as ill founded, and it has been only by slow and progressive degrees, that the Revenues have been raised and augmented to the amount at which they now stand.

By

Fort St. George 30th January 1789

Instruments defining the boundaries of ancient Calastry. I am of opinion that the Villages should not be taken from his Highness the Nabob, and that the Board should interfere no further, than in recommending the Rajah to his Highnesses favor and protection, if his Conduct shall hereafter appear to merit it.

Jany 30th 1789 — Signed John Holland

Mr. Maunsell delivers in the following Minute.

The Period fixed for closing the Packet of the Ship now under dispatch, being immediately at hand, it will be impossible for me to reply fully to the Presidents Minute read at the last Council, and it being moreover my intention to embark in a few days for England, it will be equally impossible for me, previous to my Departure, to enter as largely on the Subject, as may be necessary

to

Mr. Maunsell's Minute adheres to his opinion that the Rajah of Calastry has been most unjustly treated — pledges himself to prove it to the Court of Directors on his arrival in England.

Forts St George 30th January 1789

this Point by the Commissioners (& Mr Lind and Major Close) whether any other than heasay Evidence has been given to shew that any Phouzdary was ever paid to Tanjore, for it appears that no written Testimony of it could be produced by any of the Witnesses brought forward by the Nabob, nor any satisfactory account given by the Nabob's Commissioner Seid Mahomed Cawn, or Document to shew his Right to any part of that Pollam — While on the side of the Rajah's Rights, it is clearly evinced by written Agreements, Copies of which are entered on the proceedings, that the Narrawarrum Pollam, was taken possession of by the Rajah 39 years ago. If the Nabob had any right to this Pollam, which could only be established by the payment of a Phouzdary, it cannot be imagined he would during so long a period as 39 Years, have relinquished that Right to Tribute.

By the Proceedings it is shewn that the Rajah produced Accounts of his Revenue Collections for 65 years of 11 Villages now seized by the Nabob as belonging to the Narrawarrum Pollam,

last

Cawn was equally destitute of satisfactory Proof, for he could neither shew by Mulchulka, or otherwise, that the Pollam had ever paid a Chouzdary: and nothing can be stronger Evidence that such Tribute was not paid to Nagulpore, than that no demand appears to have been made by the Nabob, at the time the Pollams were resumed, nor since that period, comprizing a space of 39 Years.

It further appears upon the proceedings, that so far back as 51 Years, the Poligars Ramabuddra Naig of Calavaguntah, Verapah Naig of Condadoa, and Ramabuddra Naig of Malavaram, Poligars of Narrawarrum Pollam acknowledge their Remissness, and Culpability in not having compleated the payment of the customary Peishcash to the Rajah, promising punctuality in future, on forfeiture of the Pollam.

Twelve Years afterwards the Pollam was resumed by the Rajah, and it is to be observed that the Nabob's Father Anawerdy Cawn, who as History relates, was so fortuitously appointed by the Soubah, to collect the Revenues of the Carnatic, was not yet nominated to that Charge

at

Fort St. George 30th January 1789 –

Captain Donwoody having previously marched on other Service, Commissioners were appointed to make the necessary Investigation, and they were informed that the only Objects of their Enquiry were, first, whether the Nabob's people had taken possession of any, and what Villages since the march of Captain Dunwoody's Detachment against Seeteram pore and the Pollams that did not belong to any of the afore-mentioned Districts, and secondly whether any and what Quantity, and what value of Grain, or other Effects had been taken from the Rajah, by any Person or Persons in any Village or Villages belonging to the Calastry Zemindary – that to ascertain these points, the Board did not see any necessity of having a retrospect beyond the Dates of the present Nabob's Mutchulkas for Seeteram pore and the Pollams, the former in the Year 1764, and the latter in 1777.

From these Instructions, two inferences plainly result – the first, that this Government had a right to interfere in case the Rajah had been dispossessed of any part of his Zemindary, – the Second, that Possession from the Dates of the Mutchulka

for

Fort St. George 30th January 1789

The President states that the Nabob has applied for the Register Books of the several classes of his Highness's Debts and recommends that it bee not complied with

The President informs the Board, that his Highness the Nabob has made an application to him, to have the Register Books of the several Classes of his Highness's Debts sent to his Durbar,

It occurs to the President, that granting this request, might occasion apprehensions in Mens minds, unfavorable to the Reputation which ought ever to attend an Office established for the Transfer, and Security of property. If the Board view the matter in the same light, the President will acquaint the Nabob that the Books cannot be removed from the Office, but that on application to the Keeper of the Register, every necessary Information will be given.

approved.

The Board entirely acquiesce in the opinions and recommendations of the President, and request he will speak to the Nabob in the manner he has suggested.

Read the following Letter from Mr. Petrie, (with Enclosures entered in Mr B. No 120)

To The Honble Major Genl. Sir Archd. Campbell K.B.

President and Governor &c. &c. in Council

From Mr Petrie: states that the Office of the Military Storekeeper has been broke open, and robbed of 605.20.40 — and

Honble Sir.

I beg leave to represent to your Honor in Council that the Office belonging to the Military

Fort St. George 30th January 1789.

present Meeting, to call the attention of Government to the publick Letter lately received from Calcutta, inclosing Copy of one addressed by his Highness the Nizam to the Governor General Lord Cornwallis, in behalf of Seid Assim Cawn, and his answer thereto. an occasion which peculiarly favors my repeating to the Board the Recommendation contained in my minute of the 1st. July last, so exactly corresponding with the Request of the Nizam, and countenanced by the Government General, that an examination may take place, in regard to the Demands made upon Assim Cawn by the Nabob; in order that a fair Adjustment may be made, and an Acquittal given as soon as just Demands upon him, if any there be, shall have been satisfied; to the end that Assim Cawn may be released from his long and rigorous Confinement, and be at liberty to remove himself and Family to the Nizam's, or any other Dominions — I beg leave therefore

Fort St George February 1789

2 us that he communicated with your Lordship upon the application made some time since by the Rajah of Travancore for Sepoys to be stationed in his Country and that your Lordship approved a compliance with the Rajah's Request We have prosecuted the business with the Rajah and have now to report it's being brought to maturity.

By a letter received from the Rajah in November last We were advised of his acquiescence in our offer of sending two Battalions of Sepoys with their proper Officers to be stationed on the Frontiers of his Country, and of his consent to defray the Expences, incidental to them the particulars of which had been previously communi-: cated to him. This intimation being obtained, Our President recommended that two Battalions should be ordered to march into the Travancore Country.

Our President also recommended the appointing one of the Company's Civil Servants to act as Resident and Paymaster at Travancore in order that all accounts might be regularly Kept with the Rajah.

For the more particular information of your Lordship and the Members of the Supreme

Counsel

Fort St George February 1789

2

so you will return to your Station at Palamcotah.

The Board are perfectly satisfied with your Conduct, and have reported it to the Court of Directors, to whom you have been recommended in such terms as cannot but be very flattering to you.

A Letter is now Sent to the Rajah of Travancore, advising him of Mr Powney's appointment, and of the intended march of two Battalions of Sepoys into the Travancore Country.

Sam. Wt. Wt.

Fort St George
February 1789.

Sign'd John Chamier Sec.y

Recd Letter from His Highness the Nabob (as entered in Country Correspondence N.o 7) accompanied by 3750 Pagodas being the Amount of one years Salary due to General Joseph Smith.

Instance of a Letter from His Highness the Nabob

Sent Letter to the Rajah of Travancore (as entered in Country Correspondence N.o 8) informing that two Battalions are ordered to march to Travancore, and that Mr. Powney is appointed Resident and Paymaster.

To the Rajah of Travancore

Sent the undermentioned Letters entered in M.r B.s for the Month of February N.os 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8

To

379 Fort St George 3d February 1789

At a Consultation, Present,

The Honble Major Gen.l Sir Arch.d Campbell K.B.

President

John Hollond - James Henry Casamajor

and

Robert Maunsell Esq.rs

Tuesday 3d February 1789

Minutes of last Consultation read & approved

Read the following Letter from Captain Kennaway

The Honble Major Gen.l Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.

Governor &c. &c. &c.

Fort St George

Honble Sir,

From Captain Kennaway - thinks the Force at Guntoor may be reduced to a Peace Establishment is busy in translating the Accounts of that Circar, as given in by Seif Jung -

I understand that this Durbar is extremely dissatisfied with the reception which it's Vackeels have met with from Tippoo as well as with the conduct of the Messengers who lately arrived here from that Chief and as I continue to receive the most unequivocal assurances of His Highness the Nizam's friendly disposition towards the Company and have reason to believe the Peshwah is equally well inclined to cultivate our friendship I am induced to think you may with safety determine on any reduction in

the

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Fort St George 3d February 1789.

His Highness the Nabob Wallajah Bahauder of Arcot
and the Carnatic &a &a &a &a &a

To Major General Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.
President Governor and Commander in Chief
Fort St George

My Friend,

From the Nabob — relative to the account of the Expences of the late War — requests that it may be settled in England

I have had the pleasure to receive the Letter you sent me with the General Statement of the account of the Expences for the War. The magnitude of the Sums alarms me beyond measure, of which I could never have entertained an Idea.

This account is of such a nature that the whole must be considered together, I therefore make no doubt of your seeing the necessity there is for my being furnished with the particulars of it, and the propriety of no one article being taken up seperately, but the whole submitted together to the Honorable the Court of Directors, on which I trust my Friend will request of them to suspend their Judgements untill they have heard what I have to say upon the Subject.

I shall have occasion to object to various Articles of charge which I perceive by your Letter are made against my account Current with the Company —

Particularly

20/

Fort St George 3d February 1789

a Reference to my Friends the Company in Europe, on whose liberality I shall place the utmost confidence, when the whole of the Circumstances are fully made known to them.

Time does not permit my explaining myself more fully at present, but the subject affects me so deeply that I cannot refrain from writing so much as I have done, that my Friend may be in some degree informed of my Sentiments.

Chepauck House
Pinnadelswull 1203
Hijr or 2d February 1789

May your days be long and happy

What can I say more

Minute thereon

Resolved that a Letter be written to the Nabob assuring His Highness, that there is no wish on the part of Government to increase his Burthens, or to enter upon the settlement of his account in any manner that can prove injurious to His Highness — That there is no Intention of taking up the Consideration of the account separately, and that as soon as the Particulars can be prepared they will be laid before His Highness, when such Observations as he may think proper to make will be transmitted to the Honorable Court of Directors, and that none of the Charges on account of the War will be established against His Highness until they have obtained the final Sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Read