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The entries made in pencil on the margin in the Volume were made with the help of the papers in the bundle at the time of the Reading and destruction of records.

PP/3-12-1941

Military Consultations Vol. 12 [illegible]

The Consultations and Diary of George Pigot Esq.r President and &c.a Council of Fort St. George in the Secret Department containing their Proceedings in Military Affairs and Transactions with the Government

Began the 1.st January 1760

Sent the following Letter to Captain Joseph Smith Commanding at [illegible] Pagoda in Consequence of a Minute of Consultation the 31.st Ulto

To Captain Joseph Smith
Commanding at Arcot Pagoda

No. 35

Sir

We have received your Letter of the 29.th Instant & are with much pleasure observe that your Endeavours in distressing the Enemy in your Neighbourhood have been attended with so much Success. We have no Objection to your letting the two Officers proceed to Pondicherry on their Parole.

The Enemy remain at Arcot with their whole Force and to all Appearance are intent upon the immediate execution of some Enterprize. In the meantime your pressing upon them will be a good Service.

vigorously to the Southward will be a good service.

We are,

Sir

2 Fort St George 1st January 1760

Wrote and Signd also Letters to Admiral Pocock and the President and Council of Bombay pursuant to the Resolutions of the 29th and 31st Ultimo as follow

George Pocock Esqr
Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief
of his Majestys Squadron in India

Sir

We have received the honor of your two Letters dated the 31st October and 1st November and are very anxious to hear of the safe Arrival of the Squadron at Tellichery, as much depends on the time by execution of the proposed Measures, at this critical Juncture.

By a Letter from the President and Council of Fort William dated the 16th Ultimo We are advised of a great probability of Troubles with the Dutch since the Arrival of the Armament there the beginning of October, and they mention that Hostilities had been actually committed, though without any other particulars Our next Accounts will we hope be more agreable and that we shall at the same time have the Satisfaction to hear that the safe Arrival of our Detachment under the Command of Major Caillaud, which sailed from hence the beginning of November will have put our Affairs there in a State of Security

In our last We advised of the Reduction of Wondiwash, Carangoly also surrendered to us the 8th of last Month These Successes produced the Effect of drawing the Enemy's Attention from the Southward where they have left only a Garrison in Tyagurry the rest of their Detachment being returned. They are assembling their whole Force at Arcot and seem to have some Offensive Design in Agitation. They have also been lately joined by a thousand Maratta Horse which will be of some Assistance to their Operations.

Mr. Bussy made some stay with

shall arrival

attention

now offen-

to

3 Fort St George 1st January 1760

Sung at Cudapahe but notwithstanding all this Solicitations to bring him to Arcot he has persisted in his Original Intentions of returning to his Own Country Mr Bussy has however brought back with him the French Party which accompanied Bacatier Sung for Golcondah with some Black Sooops.

The Advices contained in our Letter of the 26th November relating to the Ganjam Party proved without foundation Mr Moracin is since returned to Pondichery having left the Detachment to the Northward in great Distress. The Detachment lodged at Ganjam, and a Ship run ashore a few days since off Vizagapatam which we are informed is the Hartom.

Captain Joseph Smith at Trichinopoly writes that on the 17th Instant he Intercepted a Convoy of Ammunition and Stores going from Pondichery to Tyjoingham, and took Prisoners a Captain a Lieutenant, and 38 Europeans.

We have the honor to be with the most profound Respect and Esteem — Sir — Your most Obedient humble Servants

Fort St George 1st January 1760

George Pigot &c Council

To the Honble Richard Bourchier Esqr
Presidt and Govr &ca Council at Bombay

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter to the Govr and Council of Bombay.

Our last was under date the 6th Inst. of which Duplicate is enclosed

By a Letter from the President & Council of Fort William dated the 16th Ultimo we are advised of a great probability of Troubles there with the Dutch — An Armament from Batavia consisting of Six Ships with 600 Europeans on board and 500 Buggoneze called at Negapatam on August last & proceeded from thence to Bengal where they arrived the [illegible]

of Etolea. what their intentions may be we do not yet

Fort St. George 1st January 1760.

yet learn but the Gentlemen there write us that Hostilities had been actually committed, this without any other particulars. We daily expect to receive further Accounts from Bengal and hope that the Reinforcements we sent thither with Major Caillaud the beginning of November will arrive in Time to place us & Affairs there in a State of Security.

In our last We advised of the Reduction of Wandewash, Carongoly surrendered to us the 8th of last March. These Successes produced the Effect of drawing the Enemy's Attention from the Southwards where they have left only a Garrison in Syringam, the rest of their Detachments being returned. They are now assembling their whole Force at Arcot, and seem to have some Offensive Design in agitation. They have also been lately joined by a thousand Morattas Horse, which will be some assistance to their Operations.

M.r Bussy made some stay with Bassalut Jung at Cudapah, but notwithstanding all his Solicitations to bring him to Arcot he has persisted in his Original Intention to return to his own Country. M.r Bussy has however brought back with him the French Party that accompanied Bazalet Jung from Golcondah with some Black Troops.

Captain Joseph Smith at Trichenopoly advises that on the 17th Ultimo he Intercepted a Convoy of Ammunition and Stores going from Pondichery to Syringam, and took Prisoners a Captain a Lieutenant and forty eight Europeans

Fort St George
1st Janry 1760

We are
Honble Sirs
Your most Obedient
humble Servants
George Pigot &c. Council

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] Stores [illegible] they have been of some assistance writes

5 Fort St. George 3d January 1781

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr Gov.r Presd.t

Thursday 3d Jan.y

John Smith — Charles Boucher

Dawson Drake — "

" — Samuel Hardley

" —

Mess.rs Hanchett & Turner absent

Mr Sharpe Indisposed

Intelligence of the strength of the French Army

The President acquaints the Board that by every Intelligence he has received the Enemy's Army Assembled at Porto Novo is to consist of 2645 Europeans and that they expect every day to be joined by the rest of Haidar's Army

Received the three following Letters from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field.

To the Honble. the Governor and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Col. Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

Since I had the honor of writing to you last I have received the agreable news of a French Convoy of Provisions being made Prisoners as they were going with a Convoy from Cuttalour to Syringham They have ordered 1000 Black Horse that were in the Polygar Country to march that way I have wrote to Captain Smith on the head and hope that party will fall into our hands. I am very well informed that they are determined to send no more succours to the Southward but to draw all their force this way. Yesterday Afternoon they brought on this side of the River between 2 and 3000 Black Horse and 300 Europeans. They attacked an Outpost I had at Ironbey Cherry upon this Occasion I had 12 Sepoys & a good Ser

Fort St. George 3d January 1760

wounded, but night coming on, and our Hussars appearing they crossed the river again. About three o'clock this Morning three Companies of our Seapoys crossed the river and attacked them, Maratta Camp which were upon the right of their Army. I supported them with two Companies of Grenadiers a Picquet & 2 Guns. The Seapoys were commanded by Lieut. Agey, and Mr. Mahomed. They got into their Camp and upon their firing the whole of the Marattas were put into the greatest confusion, an unfortunate Shot wounded Lieut. Agey in the Shoulder who was the only man hurt, upon which the Seapoys this in possession of the whole Camp gave ground, notwithstanding Mear Mahomed did all in his power to make them act, day-light coming on they returned, during this time I fired some shot into their Camp to keep up the alarm. I do not know as yet what Men and Horses were killed but imagine a good many of the latter. I promised Mear Mahomed a present, if he behaved well on this occasion, and as he acquitted himself with resolution I hope you will not think 50 Pagodas too much. I believe this Affair will stop them for the present from sending 1000 Horse I expected this day to plunder about Conjeveram. Captain Hastings desired me to request you would order to Camp all the Men the Kings Artillery at Madras, and as many of the Company as you can spare with an Officer or two, several of the Artillery here are sick. I am taking by degrees some Horse into the Sea which I have ordered Baron Vaserot to inspect. I have likewise desired Captain DeBeck to mount 40 Hussars more it being impossible to do any thing with the few we have without fatiguing them to death. I wait with the greatest Impatience till you have an answer from Maraton. I am with great respect and Esteem — Gentlemen — Your most Obedient and most humble Servant — Eyre Coote

A Skirmish with the Maratta Camp by a party of Grenadiers and Seapoys from the Army.

Lieut. Agey wounded

Trinioamatam
31st Dec. 1759.

Fort St. George 3d January 1781

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
Presdt and Govr &c &c &c of Fort St. George

Sir

Letter from Colonel Cooke to the President

By Intelligence I have received from Chove I find that the Enemy by the Skirmish yesterday a Serjeant and two Europeans wounded one Black horse killed and three wounded and by the attack last night had four men killed and several wounded, six horses killed twelve wounded and several run away from their picquets besides the loss of several bullocks. Had the Seapoys acted according to my orders, we should have made a noble Affair of it. I have good Intelligence that Hyder now with all his Army is on the Road to join the French, that as soon as this is effected they intend sending away 5000 Horse, to cut off all communication between Madrass and the Army and to give us battle immediately the latter part I think they will not do, as it will be running a great risque of a defeat when without it they might distress us very sufficiently and not lose a man. Their Horse plunder now a good deal on the Conjeveram Country, I hope none of their parties will go near to Madrass. pray do you think it would not be right to depute a proper Officer from the Army to go to Moraroa and endeavour to prevent his joining the French. I should imagine it would have more weight than sending any Black person. however of this you are much better judges than I am. I am very anxiety for striking some stroke against the French before they can be reenforced by fresh Troops from Europe makes me wish this junction could be prevented. I make no doubt but the best methods will be used by you for this purpose. I have this day received the Letter from the Nabob which I mentioned to you the 2d Instant.

Chittoor & Arnadram
31st Decr 1759.

Fort St George 3d January 1760.

Instant. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect and Esteem

Sir Your most Obedient and most humble Servt

Eyre Coote

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
Presidt and Govr &c Council of Fort St George

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

I have just received a letter from Innis Cannon dated at Carrupenault a Copy of which I now transmit you with my answer to it which I sent back immediately by the two Mauratas that brought it. the Intelligence I got from them was that they left Innis Cannon at Carrupenault a place about 70 Miles from Arcot with 2000 Seapoys 800 Horse between 60 and 70 Europeans 2 Drums and a great number of plundering people. Monsieur de la Rie arrived there with a present of 30.000 Rupees from the French which he Innis Cannon received, but upon receipt of a Letter from me he returned the Money. which money was sent back to Arcot That Innis Cannon would wait 15 Days to hear what Agreement was made between me and Morarow. That he writ to the different Seramdars who were with the French to quit them with all their Mauratas. That the French would not permit it, but detained them at Arcot and dispatched an Officer with a present of money to him. Innis Cannon says we should send a Vakeel to acquaint him with the Offer that is made to Morarow upon which he will join us immediately. as it must be a long time before Morarow can inform himself, by reason of the great distance between them. I therefore beg you will be so kind as to let me know the sum you have offered him, and whether I should not send a proper person to Innis Cannon to acquaint him with it. I have accounts of the French sending out large bodies of Horse to plunder the Country. I have sent out parties

Intelligence that the French are treating with the Mauratas under Innis Cannon near the Hills of the Province

Fort St. George 3d January

to endeavour to intercept them on their return ... Since the last
affair they have removed their Black Cavalry further from the
banks of the River, by which I imagine they are not fond of being
in our Neighbourhood. I am with the greatest respect and
Esteem— Gentlemen— Your most Obedient and most humble
Servant

Chinsurah
1st January 1760

Eyre Coote

A Copy of a Letter from Cannie Cann to Colonel Coote

Letter from Cannie Cann
to Colonel Coote

I received your Letter by Mahomed Akbar
and also observe what Mahomed Akbar Cannie Buckshy has
mentioned. Out of regard to the Brotherly friendship which subsists
between Moraryroyram and Nabob Mahomedally Cann as also of
the great amity of the Honble George Pigot Esqr Governor every
Letters have been made but there has been delays in sending a
answer. The French intimated us very much. It is our endeavour
ever we go to push thro the business that may offer without
any fear of others. however in consideration of your earnest
and the said Governors sending a Vakeel Ismaeden Beeg
Morarow advising them of certain matters I have recalled
Army which went to Arcot thereby to encrease our friend
Our manner is such that we do not regard which is
weaker or stronger of which the Nabob is very sensible
have sent the necessary message by Mahomed Murad
on receipt of this Letter send a man of consequence with
per supply whom I shall Discourse, and march soon
join you without Delay. At the request of the said Mah
med Murad I have recalled our troops from Arcot and
order to join you and increase the Friendship I cannot
long on this place. If you can send the men of Consequence
with a proper supply according to my desire I shall

Offers to join us with
all the Morattas in this
province upon terms and
a Vakeel to Camp

Copy of Colonel Coote's answer to Comte Lally

Fort St George 3d January 1760

to you without Delay, you'll in no account delay but send the
man of Consequence with a proper supply as aforesaid. The bearer
Mahomed Murad will inform you of certain matters

Copy of a Letter to Comte Lally

This day I received your Letter by Mahomed
Murad a Chubdar. The Terms of agreement were settled by Mr.
Pigot and Morarow Vakeel at Madrass and Sower Vakeel went
to Morarow with a Letter from Mr. Pigot and
to send for the Sum agreed on whenever he pleased. It gave
me a good deal of surprize to find the Marattas have join'd
the French after matters had been adjusted between us. The
French I am certain have not money to pay their own troops
or courage enough to fight our Army. I was right to go to Attacks
their Camp, but finding your People were between them and
us and that I must destroy all your Men before I could get to them
I stopped my Soldiers from proceeding any further knowing
the Agreement between us, otherwise I might have done much
damage to the French Army. By the time you get this Letter
I suppose you will have orders from Morarow to join me. If you
have not let me know and I will send you word what
sum is agreed upon between us

Coote

That the Marattas under Cruss Cawn & Hauk
have rejected an Offer of 50,000 Rupees from the French as hardly
to be credited. It however appears from all circumstances that the
French are using every means in their power to engage them in
which if they succeed, will put a Superiority of Cavalry without
only enable them to distress our Army very effectually by cutting
off the Supplies of Provisions and Interrupting the Communica-

Copy of Colonel Coote's answer to Comte Lally

Fort St George 3d January 1760

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Fort St George 3d January 1760

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or courage enough to fight our Army. I was right to go to Attacks
their Camp, but finding your People were between them and
us and that I must destroy all your Men before I could get to them
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the Agreement between us, otherwise I might have done much
damage to the French Army. By the time you get this Letter
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only enable them to distress our Army very effectually by cutting
off the Supplies of Provisions and Interrupting the Communica-

with Madrass, but on case of an Action render the most compleat
as the same means which would make a Victory on the part of the
Enemy compleat would serve to Cover their Retreat on case of a
feat: and render it impossible for us to pursue the Success

For these Reasons it becomes an Object of the
first Consequence to try every expedient in our power to seperate
the Morattas from the French and engage them on our Side
To this End It is Agreed to offer Cornio Commandt Jackson of
Sixty thousand Rupees / which exceeds the Offer Reported to
been made to him by the French by ten thousand / of which
thousand to be paid on his drawing from the French the Rest
now with them, and the other thirty thousand upon his joining
Our Army with his whole Force the same to be deducted from
Terms of Pay which may be settled upon their Arrival

Cornc. Rupees offered to Cornio Carew to join us

To be deducted out of their future Pay.

The President is desired to enquire of the Shroffs
for Bills to this Amount, and a Vakeel now at Madrass belong
-ing to Balazarow offering to use his Interest with Cornio Carew
to join us in preference to the French AGREED that he proceed
to Camp with the Bills and to acquaint Colonel Coote that we
he will be a proper person to accompany the Officer he may
send from the Army to Negociate this Business.

A Vackeel of Balazarow at Madrass offers to use his Interest with Cornio Carew on our behalf.

to proceed to Camp

As the Advices we have received of the
-myes Superiority both in Europeans and Country Troops, if
-thentick, will render our Situation and the hazard of a
so far from home extremely precarious — It is thought proper
and Agreed to acquaint Colonel Coote with those Sentiments
of the Board and to recommend them to his Serious Consid
-eration, as should the Circumstances before recited appear
at all hazardous to remain in the Post he at present has
it will become expedient to take the most cautious me

Cautionary Measures recommended to Col. Coote,

Dt Fort St George 3 January 1760

for the Security of the Army and this we think may very much
Case be best effected by removing to Chongloput some Companies and
Seapoys being then placed in Conjeveram Carangoly
and Wandewash, might oblige the Enemy to bring heavy Cannon
against those Places before they can reduce them which would
gain Time perhaps till the Arrival of our Squadron when We
may with Prudence run greater Risque and be the less confined
in our Operations

More Horsemen to be raised

The Board approve of Colonel Coote's Intention to
raise more Horsemen as mentioned in his Letter of the 31st Ultimo
as well as the Encouragement of 5 Pagodas he proposes to leave
promised to Nazar Mahomed for his good Behaviour which
it is Agreed to signify to him

Present of 5 Pagodas to Nazar Mahomed
in case of Supply for
his good Behaviour

Letters from John Andrews Esqr Chief of Mazulipatam and Captain Fischer Commanding the Detachment in the Northward Provinces Read as follows

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
and the other Gentlemen of the Select Committee
at Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

From John Andrews
Esqr of Mazulipatam

I have little to add to what I wrote in my
last Our Camp is by this time near Coarnarra and I think
it is highly probable the Frenchmen marched. I wish they
may pass their place for we are but in bad Land seem to oppose
them we have already buryed three of the Men you sent
hither, and there are seven more sick in the Hospital The
Stores came to hand Yesterday Same with the great Blessing
Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedient humble Servant

John Andrews

Mazulipatam
Decr 1759

Fort St George 2d January 1760

P. S. Captain Fischer has just now wrote me that upon the first Notice of the French Troops being embarked from Pondicherry he sent either a Battalion of Seapoys.

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
Presidt and Govr &c. Council of Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Capt Fischer Commanding the Bengal Detachment in the Northern Circars

I have to Acquaint you that the 16th Instant the French Party that was at Ganjam were obliged to quit that place by the opposition they met with from Narrain due arrived in 2 Brigantines and a Sloop at Visagapatnam The Sloop and one of the Brigantines having been obliged to run ashore with the loss of some of their Men from whom they have purchased a Moors Vessel there and having since landed about 4 or 500 Men including Seapoys and Europeans and being in great want of Money and Stores not yet having effected a Junction of their Troops to those of Suggapetty Rauze and Nella de rauze: tis probable they will not wait till we get up but embark again and proceed to the Southward We are now within two days march of Cokanada but must pass a large Creek before we can arrive there should they continue there till we get up with them I doubt not but of bringing them to a good Account I wrote your Honor &c. the beginning of last Month which I hope you received and which I should be glad to have an answer to being with Respect — Honble Sir & Sirs — Your most Obedt humble Servant

Advices of the French Party moved from Ganjam being at Cochanada

supposed to attack them

Camp near Peddapore 26th Decr 1759

Christian Fischer

The Letter Captain Fischer mentions to have addressed to the Board the beginning of November has not been received

14 Fort St George 3d January 1806

Number of Common Coolies Doolies wanted at Camp

Letter from Captain Preston Commanding the Honble Company's Troops in Camp Read signifying that Mr Briggs the Surgeon has represented to him that a proper Number of Doolies are wanted for the accomodation of the Sick and wounded

Ordered that Directions be given for the Number to be fitted up and sent out as soon as possible

Ordered to be made

Letter from Mahomed Hoossain Cawn

Letter from Mahomed Hoossain Cawn Read as entered in the Country Correspondence N° 1 advising that he has received some Horses and Stores from Arzengo and besieged the Fort of Wacanellore adjacent to Nuttacherl the Place of the Rundevire of Pullitaure Polygar but having received Advice of the Enemy's Marching to the Southward and taken Springkare in preparing to move towards Trichenopoly with all convenient Expedition

Letters also from the Sanchadare (Conveyancing) sent to examine the Accounts of Setarapah Moodelliee during the Time of his Management adviseing that they are going through with their Enquiries but that their business is greatly Impeded by the Interruptions and hindrances of Mahomed Hoossain Cawn's People

Advice of the Proceedings against the Pollygars &c

Letters from the Sanchadare sent to Virtually to examine the Dittos Accounts

ma-
en-

Their Complaints of Hoossain Cawn's People

-terruptions

Ordered that a Letter be wrote to Mahomed Hoossain Cawn to acquaint him of the Complaints made by the

Letter to Mahomed Hoossain Cawn

15 Fort St. George 3d January 1760.

Tanchadars, and to require him to send Orders to his Cheryls to
give them all possible Assistance in the Execution of their Bu-
siness.

George Pigot

Tho. Smith

Dandoony Dorasy

16 Fort St. George 3d January 1760.

Sent the following Letter to Colonel Coote in Consequence of the Resolutions of this days Consultation.

To Eyre Coote Esqr.
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

Since we last wrote to you we have received your two Letters of the 31st December and that of the 1st Instant.

We had for some time with us a Vackeel belonging to Morarow: that Man returned to his Master about the Middle of the last Month, with a Letter from the President to him, desiring that he would come to these parts and joine his Forces to ours to oppose the Enemy, the Agreements upon these occasions are according to the Number of Troops that are brought, Nothing Sum therefore has been mentioned, but we find the Assurances of the Vackeel that none of his Masters Troops would joine the French, and that we might depend upon his Assistance for the price usually paid to Moratta Horse. We have heard nothing since from him or his Master, so that we are unable to say what dependance can be placed on him, we will only observe to you here that we think very little should be at any time. Before that of this place last year we had Assurances of the Assistance of a Man, a Sum of Money was even paid down and a Bill of Exchange for a much larger sum to Madrass Sirca which was to be payable on the Arrival of his Troops at Chingleput but they never made their Appearance.

We observe what Lionel Limm has wrote to you, we doubt much the truth of his returning the Answer to the French, and wish his Letter may not have been wrote to amuse. We will however to convince you how ready we are to do every thing in our Power to draw from the French the

here siege of the

17 Fort St. George 3d January 1760.

Assistance of those Forces consent to the Offering him a larger Sum than that he is said to have rejected by 10 000 Rupees notwithstanding our Treasury will but ill afford a Drought of this kind from it.

In the Evening we will send you a Bill of Exchange for sixty thousand (60,000) Rupees half of which shall be payable upon Innis Cannie drawing from the Trenches when he retires now with them and the other half upon his joining you. We have detained one Cocheel now here belonging to Balazeroon to go out to Camp he will be a proper Person to accompany Coja Petrus or you may send to Innis Cannie with the Proposals.

If the Advices which both you and We have received of the French Forces at this Time, as well in Europe as Bengale may be depended on their Numbers appear so much Superior to your Army, as makes us rather wish you should have no Engagement so far from home altho the Enemy should not be joined by this Additional Force of Innis Cannie. You tell us Captain Hyslop is desirous of having more Artillery but we have already drained our Garrison so much that we can be evident to happen to your Army we might find it very difficult to defend ourselves against an Attempt made by the Enemy which it is not to be doubted they would do upon such occasion.

For these reasons it is very necessary that you consider well your Situation if the Post which you are present Encamped be such, that you Judge your Advantage therefrom would be very considerable the longer you can keep it the better as you thereby cover the more Country, but we think you should be very careful how you send Parties to attack Our posts of the Enemy for those parties being supported from time to time often bring on a general Action, and perhaps on a Spot most

Fort St. George 3d January 1760.

Advantageous to the Enemy.

On the other hand if you think your present Situation and the Superiority of the Enemy such as renders it at all hazardous to continue where you are, we would not for the sake of holding a few Lands, which tho we give up now may be ours again to morrow, run any risk of a defeat, and shou[ld] be much better pleased to have your Army lay in Security at Chinglepute; should this last appear to you to be the most prudent Measure we think a few Europeans and some Sepoys in Lieu Tripauk Conjeveram Carangoly and Wandewash may oblige the Enemy to bring Cannon against those places before they can re- duce them which would give considerable time perhaps so much as may bring our Squadron to us where we may ventu[re] defence run greater risks than at present.

We approve very much of your mounting as the Rupees you are able, as well as the Encouragement of [the] Pagodas which you have promised to Meer Mahomed for ha[ving] Good Behaviour — We are with Esteem — Sir — Your mo[st] Obedient humble Servants — George Pigot &c Coun[cil]

Fort St. George.
3d January 1760.

1st The Seven Sally arrived from Bengal and brings Advice that the Dutch having disembarked their Troops and proceeded to Hostilities Colonel Forde with the Troops from Calcutta gave them a Compleat Victory and that all their Ships were attacked and taken by the Duke of Dorset Captain Forster the Calcutta Captain Wilson and the Hardwicke Captain Sampson for further particulars of this remarkable Event we refer the Reader to the Journal of the Duke Captain Commey who were to have sailed a few days after this Ship left the River

Advices of the Proceedings of the Dutch in Bengal and their total Defeat in a Battle near Chinsura

2d In Consequence of the above mentioned Advices from Bengal

In Fort S.t George 5.th January 1760

Wrote and Signd the following Letter to Admiral Cooch and one to the same purport to the Presidents and Council at Bombay to go by the Pattamars now under Dispatch

To George Cooch Esqr
Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief
of His Majestys Squadron in India

Sir

Since closing our Letter of the 1st Instant a Dispatch arrivd from Bengal by which we have the Satisfaction to learn the Dutch having Disembarked their Troops and proceeded to Hostilities have met with a Total Defeat. Their Number consisted of six hundred Europeans and sixteen hundred Buggarez Lascars Sarde with the Forces from Calcutta being 291 Europeans Seapoys and Lascars, and 2000 Seapoys marched and gave them Battle near Chinsura, in which he gained a Compleat Victory. 200 of their Europeans were killed on the Spot, of the Prisoners taken near 300 being Germans have since entered into Our Service. The three Company Ships the Duke of Dorset, Harderwick and Vansittart attacked at the same time their Squadron of Seven and after an Engagement of about an hour their Commodore Struck and Surrendred as did all the others. Major Caillaud with part of his Detachment arrived upon the back of them. As yet we have received no publick Accounts of this Extraordinary Event but as soon as we do we shall immediately transmit you a more perfect Account of the particulars

Wind at NW — We are — Sea — Your most Obedient humble Servants — George Pigot &c. Council

The same to Bombay.

6th. Received the following Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field.

Fort St. George 6th January 1760.

To the Honble. the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Cook Commanding the Army in the Field

I wrote to Mr. Pigot about twelve days ago, since coming here he has given me a state of his case, which I have sent you, for my part I think him a worthy man, and one who knows the State of the French Affairs with the Country Powers better than any body I have yet conversed with. I believe he is very sensible that it is more his interest to be attached to us than the French, but as some of the Gentlemen here seemed to have imbibed a bad impression of him, I thought proper to write you on this head, that if you do not chuse his remaining here, I shall give him no encouragement. This day two Vakeels came to me from the Arabians in the French Service with an Offer to join us. Their number are Arabs 1000 one Commander, Seapoys 1000 one Commander, Horse 500, Guns 4. what they ask seems to be extravagant but I believe they will be very glad to come into our own Terms. I shall make an Offer with your approbation of 16,000 Rupees p Month for the Arabs and the Seapoys and Horse in proportion to what we pay our own, which I would rather be without. If I can get the Arabs by themselves, who will answer instead of the battalion of Seapoys you have been pleased to order to be raised. If the Marattas join us or you chuse I should carry on this Affair I shall discharge a Number of bad Horse that I have been obliged to take into the Service so as to make the Expence as light as possible to the Company. I beg Gentlemen you will consider the Consequences this Affair must be of, it certainly will strike so great a damp upon the French Army that I make no doubt but most of their black Troops will leave them, as well as some of their Europeans &c

Some black Troops in the French Army make overtures to join us

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Pursuant to the Resolutions of the foregoing Consultation the following Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field.

To Eyre Coote Esqr.

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast.

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field.

We have received your favor of the 5th Instant and cannot but express our Surprize at the Offence you seem to take at the Enquiries we thought necessary to make us in our Letter of the 3d Instant. Although we can pretend to no great Knowledge of Military Affairs, yet as that share of the Company's Estate which is committed to our Charge depends entirely on the Success of your Operations we cannot refrain from giving you such Cautions as the Importance of the Stake requires. If the Part you may play as it is judged the Enemy cannot reasonably hope to force, nor the Advantage of keeping it as it serves to cover our Districts that we mean to enforce is that those Districts are not to be placed in Competition with the Security of Madras. We shall be obliged to you therefore if you will be pleased to be more particular in your Opinion of the Situation of the Enemy with Respect to this Settlement, and not be so hasty in precluding into Mistrust what we intend only as a prudent Caution.

We observe the Representation of Setoo Tavee to whom we have no particular Objection. All the Chiefs in the Country, and all the Officers belonging to them are but Servants. They have no lasting Attachment to one Nation or to other, and the best way to deal with such People is to avail ourselves as far as we can of their present Services without putting it in their power to do us any prejudice.

We think it will be very proper to

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have another Officer to the Troop of Hussars and desire you will be pleased to enquire of Capt. de Beck whom he thinks most proper to recommend on this Occasion. He must not be from among the Deserters but one who came from Europe in the English Service and has approved himself by a continued Good Behaviour.

We have had a Representation from Capts de Vasserot of Capt. de Vasserots of Captain de Becks refusing to act as Presidents of a Regimental Court Martial by the Order of Captain de Vasserot. It is our Intention that Mr. de Vasserots Commission as Commandant of Cavalry do extend over all the European Horse it being impossible that a single Troop of Hussars can be regarded as a Seperate Corps We request therefore that you will give Capt. de Beck Orders in consequence.

We shall not be unmindful of Mr. Stuarts Diligence in disciplining our Troops and shall take an Opportunity of providing for him if he endeavours of entering into the Company Service. We are obliged to you for the readiness with which you offer your Consent.

We have advices from Mazulipatam of an attack made on the 27th December by a part of Captain Lieut. Scheirs Detachment on a small Body of French near Cahaveram the Remains of the Garyam Troops Their Number was only about forty who after a short Resistance took to Flight Six Officers and sixteen Men were made Prisoners. It is said that the Chief Officer was embarked with the most part of the Troops to the Number of near two hundred and that they sailed the Night before the Action.

We have ordered a hundred Weights of Grain for to be sent to Wandewash agreable to your Recommendation

35 Fort St. George 8th January 1760

Fort St. George
8th Janry. 1760

and are with great Esteem — Sir — Your most Obedient humble
Servants — George Pigot &c. Council ———

× Wrote & Signed Instructions to the Paymaster appointed in
Consultation the 27th Ultimo to the several Out Garrisons viz. Mr.
Brooke to Wandewash, Mr. Charles Player to Chungleput and
Carangoly, and Mr. Andrew Newton to Trichenopaly, with Let-
-ters to the respective Officers Commanding at those Garrisons
as follow.

To Mr. Henry Brooke

Sir

Instructions to Mr. Henry Brooke appointed Pay-master at Wandewash

We have appointed you to proceed to Wandewash in
quality of Paymaster to that Garrison

You are to muster the whole Garrison Militia
Artillery and Topaze, also the Lascars, Artificers &c. in the Ser-
-vice, that receive Pay from this Company, Monthly or oftener
if you see necessary in presence of the Commandant of the Gar-
-rison or other person by him deputed, according to which Mus-
-ter Rolls signed by the said Officer and yourself you are to
Issue the Pay, taking Care that all Casualties are regularly
Noted according to the Book of Military Regulations of which
a Copy is herewith enclosed for your Guidance.

You

The Pay of the Military and Artillery is to be
issued to the Commandant of the Garrison according to a se-
-parate Roll signed by him but all those who receive Pay
from the Company are to be paid every Man with your own
hand after having been regularly mustered in the Manner
before mentioned

The Rolls and Accounts of Pay of the Officers
-cers and Soldiers you are to transmit Monthly by secure
Opportunities to the Military Paymaster but the Rolls

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Since to Some Vessels from on Greenwich is a Letter directed to the Commanders of such Ships. He is ordered to take a Copy of the L but the Original is to be returned into your hands to serve f any other Occasions.

We enclose to you also a Letter directed for the Commanders of his Majestys Ships which you are to send off on their Arrival there.

You will communicate to us any Materials Advices that may come to your knowledge & your Allowances to be the same as at Madras.

Dated in Fort St. George 8th January 1760.

To the Commander of his Majestys Squadron on the Coast of Choromandel

Sir

We lodge this Letter with our Resident at Pulicat in hopes of your Arrival there in a few days

We have not heard any Accounts of the French Fleet since they left Pondichery the 2d October last, which leaves us in no doubt of their having returned to the Islands

We shall discourse with you more fully upon the State of Affairs on your Arrival at Madras whom we expect with Impatience the pleasure of seeing you

We have the honor to be with great Esteem Sir

Your most Obedient humble Servants George Pigot

To the Commander of any Company's Ships at Pulicat Bound to Fort St. George

Sir

You have most probably been informed at some Port in your Passage that this Place was besieged by the

Fort St. George 8th January 1760

French Army under Lieutenant General Lally from the
to the 15th February last when they were obliged to retire
Vizinte by which the Company sustained a prodigious Loss
-nage and Goods destroyed was occasioned by the Preceding
from Europe destined to this Port with Troops some having
-ded to Bengal and some to Bombay. To prevent such a
in future we have lodged a Letter of this Tenor at every Place
our Ships usually touche to direct and we do hereby direct you
-ard regard to the Season of the Year or to any Report you may
hear from the Dutch or others you make the best of your way
-rectly for this Port. You may take a Copy of this Letter but leave
the Original in the same hands you received it from, that it
may serve any Ships that may come after you.

The French Fleet appeared on the Coast the
of September last, but it was the 10th before the Admiral could
them to an Action when after a warm Dispute of two Hours th
were obliged to make their retreat. They sailed from Pondicher
the 1st October and we conclude Returned to the Islands. Admi-
-ral Pocock left Madras the 17th October and falling in with
Admiral Cornish's Fleet some days after carried all the Ships
Ships round with him to the Malabar Coast.

Dated in Fort St. George the 8th January 1760.

To Christian Van Tetingan Esqr
Chief of Pulicat

Sir

We have appointed Mr Richard Brokenden to Reside
with your Permission in your Fort during the present War
depend upon your Friendly Assistance in furnishing him
a House and a Boat or Callamaran as Occasion may req
well as on such other Occasions as he may find it neces

To Fort St. George &c. &c. &c.

humble Servants

Fort St. George
8th Janry. 1760

apply to Your Honours Sir — Your most Obedient

George Pigot &c.

9th Received the two following Letters from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

To the Honble. the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

This day I had the honour of the duplicate of your Letter of the 3d Instant with a bill for 60,000 Rupees, the Value you have been pleased to mention is not as yet arrived, when does I shall send him to Tanjore Country. Last night four Hussars came in from the Enemy and this Morning one more, who all report that they are on Europeans, about 2,000 strong, and seem to be most of the Hussars will come off to us. Capit. de Beck has been lured to take them into his Troop. This Morning Intelligence the Enemy. They are along the Banks of the River from the Fort of Arcot almost to Puddy-paddy, and have a Post of Europeans with some Guns there and a large body of Horse. I shall remove the Camp in a day or two, and have some thoughts of crossing the River, and see whether I cannot bring an Action. I received a Letter from Mr Theobalds at Tanjore giving me an account of 30 bandoes loaded with Arrack for the use of the Army being taken near Segamadore by the Enemys Black Horse. Immediately I had it in my power to send a body of Horse towards Pondicherry to return the Compliment. The last Letters you sent me, in which was your Bill, were thrown by the Sappy over a Hedge upon seeing the Black who beat him a good deal, but upon their leaving him he turned and picked them up — I am with great esteem and

Disposition of the Enemys Army

Hussars deserted from the Enemy and taken into Service.

Supply of Arrack for the Army intercepted by the Moors

Meantime

Janry 1760

regard — Gentlemen — Your most Obedient and most Hble Servt

Eyre Coote

1

At Fort St George 9th January 1760

To the Honble the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote commanding the Army in Field

I send you enclosed copies of Letters I have received from some of the Black Troops which I have answered in a manner that I may be able to gain time, till I know your sentiments. I beg you will inform me at the same time how far I may proceed at this critical Juncture in order to draw off the Black Troops from the Enemy, as it must take up time we wait-ting for your answer and delay might be the loss of an Opportunity never to be regained. We begin to find a Scarcity of Provisions from all hands for not sending in any, are an Excuse of the Morattas. The Vakeel you mentioned is not arrived nor he does I intend sending Captain Preston with him to Trinomalee Camp. We have had a deserter from Lally's Grenadiers last night and three from the Marines this morning which I have sent to Madrass. The Grenadier should not be taken into the Service I am with great respect and Esteem – Gentlemen – Your most humble Servant – Eyre Coote

Chinsamadrane 7th January 1760

The Papers of Proposals enclosed in Colonel Cootes Letter I are from the two Country Chiefs speaking only in General Terms that they are willing to treat with us, and referring for Particulars to their Agents in our Camps

Two Country Chiefs send their Agents to our Camp in order to treat for their Country

The following answer was immediately wrote and dispatched to the two beforegoing Letters from Colonel Coote.

To Eyre Coote Esqr
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast.

Sir

We are favoured with your Letters of the 6th Inst. by Instant and observe the Proposals made to you by some of the Enemy's Country Chiefs. They have not entered into particulars

Letter to Col. Coote Commander of the Army in the Field

12 Fort St. George 9th January 1760

but refer you to their Agents to settle the Sums — we leave it to
You Sir to engage in the best manner you can with such
whose Services you think will be worth the Expence, as we
have already said in the Letter we had the Honor to write
the 6th Instant

the

The last Supply of Money we sent out for the
use of the Army which was a very large Sum narrowly es-
caped being taken by that Party of Moraltas which Plun-
ered Poonamalee Pettah. The Escort threw themselves into
that Fort and the Money has been detained there some days
which we mention that in case any Difficulties should arise
you may not be unacquainted with the Reason of it. In fu-
ture we shall give you Notice when any large Sum is to be
sent out that you may order a sufficient Escort to meet it.

Some

You mention in your Letter of the 6th Inst.
Thoughts of crossing the River and endeavouring to bring
an Action — Pardon us Sir if we take the Liberty once more
to speak upon Military Affairs as for to express our Opinion
sions that You might be attacked to a great Disadvan-
at the time of your crossing the River and that in case of
an Action on the other Side of the River should have an un-
favourable Issue it would be extremely difficult to make
a Retreat. We are with great Esteem — Sir — Your most
Obedient humble Servants — George Pigot &c.

Great Caution recommended to him with respect to the Ope-rations of the Army

Fort St. George
9th Janry. 1760

At a Consultation Present
George Pigot Esqr Gov. President
John Smith Charles Bourchier
Dawsonne Drake. Henry Vansittart
Samuel Ardley
Charles Turner
Mr. Turner's Indisposed

Thursday
10th Janry

1

13 Fort St. George 10th January 1760

Early this Morning came in the following Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

To the Hon^ble the President and Council

Gentlemen

I have the honor of your Letter of the 6th Instant

I have the vanity to think, if the same Confidence had been plac'd in me a month ago, which you are now pleased to do there would be but few French out of the bounds of Pondicherry and the expence not near so great as it now must be in endeavouring to keep our own Country. In my last to you I intended crossing the River but as I find we are already in want of provisions, I fear going the other side of the water, would only add to our distress, particularly as the Marattas have now joined the French, who I am sure will not be got off for the quarter of the expence, that they might have been taken into our service some little time ago, and the Army then not distressed or the Country plundered. I have wrote this day to Innis Khan for a Passport for the Vakeel you have sent me & Mr Brayer who I shall send with him — They must have power from me to make the best bargain they can, for certainly it will be much better to buy them off than suffer the Country to be plundered in the horrible manner it is likely to be, besides the vast expence the army is now to the Company, without a prospect of its being of service to them. I must do myself thus far the justice to say, that no man has their interest at heart more than I have — Perhaps the junction of these forces may draw Lally out to action, which I am determined not to refuse, on the contrary will attack him the very first opportunity he gives me — The President has been so kind as to acquaint me with our Success at Bengal. I wish it may appear at home in the same light that it does

46 Fort St. George 10th January 1760

Occasion they were made Subedars.

By a Return of Seapoys in Camp & Garrisons and at Madrass for the Month of December last by Captain Smith. The Number Officers included in the Return exceeds the Establishments of our Battalions settled even before the 1st Decr last by seventy one but this excess is owing to the great Number of Supernumerary Officers Ord[ered] that Captain Smith be directed to take the Supernumeraries Out of the Rolls, and put them upon seperate Rolls to level the Companies according to the Establishments and

Transmitted of

Return of Seapoys of the Camp and Madras Departments

Therefore

Orders for the Companys of Seapoys to be Established of the Regulations

The following Letter from Mr. Call Read containing his Observations upon the State of Chungleput, Carongoly, and Wondiwash.

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr.
and the rest of the Council of Fort St. George

Letter from Mr. Engineer Call containing his Observations upon the Forts of Chungleput Carongoly and Wondiwash

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

I have now the honor to lay before you the Observations which I have made in Obedience to your Orders upon the Forts of Carongoly, and Wondiwash with the Stores and Artillery in both; and a Plan of each which I have added some Projects for Increasing the Strength of Chingleput lay in my way I took the Opportunity of examining the Additions which have lately been made there and shall beg leave to begin with a Description of that Place

Description of the Northern Side of Chingleput

The Glacis which has been raised before the South Front, and the Alterations which have been raised before the South Front, and the Alterations which have been made

1000
1200
3200
37

on the outer Wall, have so considerably augmented the Strength on that Side, that I am firmly of Opinion the whole Force of the French now on this Coast, will think the undertaking Impracticable to attack the South Front when the whole of the Project is completed; and the Place has a reasonable Garrison well supplied with Provisions and Ammunition. The North will even be the only Side against which an Attack can be made with a probability of Success, and as the Bank was lower at this time than I ever saw it before; I had the better Opportunity to observe the Faults, and to concert a Project which will make the Front equal in Strength to the South. The Execution of this will Increase the Expence 3 or 4000 Pagodas which on a former Letter I supposed would be sufficient, but should it Amount to 10.000 I know not where it can be better laid out. The oftener I see Changleput the more I am persuaded it is a Place of the utmost Consequence to Madras not only by securing 35 Miles of intermediate Country; but by protecting a large District round it; by serving as a secure Place of Arms to our Army, and being an almost inexpugnable Obstacle to the French in any Designs they may have on this Place, as we have already experienced strong fold such is its Situation that every Side presents difficulties to an Assailant, and a moderate Expence will make it capable of sustaining the Attack of a large Army. It ought then to be regarded as the most valuable Possession we have, for tho we may be obliged to abandon or should lose the other Places we now hold in the Country for that will always be a Resource. On the Contrary should the Enemy ever Possess Changleput against our other Conquests must consequently fall and I dare say they will understand the Advantages of such a Post so well, that Madras will suffer no small Inconvenience from such Neighbours. I could enlarge much more on the Importance of Changleput, but as it would be almost a Repetition of what I have declared in some former Letter, I shall proceed to the more immediate Purport of this

14

48 Fort S.t George 10.th January 1760.

Carnegy by the South a little Westerly from
Chingleput at the distance of 18 Miles and is a Sort of an Irregular
Figure but approaching nearest to a Square whose Sides are about
400 Yards each. The Fortification consists of a Wall of Stone, 20
Feet in height with round Towers and Bastions on the four Corn
and several Square ones, between a kind of false Bray or second
Wall which takes the same Form as the Inner one, and is about
12 Feet high from its Bottom, Surrounding the whole without
it is a Ditch of a good Breadth containing from 5 to 6 Feet Wate
on the South and East Sides, but on the West Side there is very lit
and the North is almost dry. The Strength of that Fort is also
diminished by the Pettah which is within 250 Yards and p
-vours our Attack against the Curtain near the West Cor
Tower. There is also a convenient Cover on the East and an
Attack may easily be made from thence, for the Inner Wall m
soon be breached as indeed must all Country Forts which are
only Faced with one Stone in Clay, and have more the Appe
-rance of Strength, than any in Reality. The South Side on
only by the Depth of Water in the Ditch but from the Natur
of the Adjacent Ground is pretty secure, and on the West Side
Country is open and full of Paddy Fields, the North and
-forth East there are the only Parts where much Alteration is
-quired: and yet for want of a more Regular Rampart, and
more spacious Towers, Carnegy only will not be a place of any
Strength when the whole Bounds equally strong, however as
the Question only how Carnegy might be Fortified soas to re
a Regular Attack, and hold out a Week or Ten days with
a Garrison of 100 Europeans and 300 Seapoys. I believe t
might be Projected to answer that Purpose for 5 or Six Lac
but as the Utility of every place ought to be ascertained before
any heavy Expences are resolved on, I believe it will not be
proper to consider the following Questions

At Fort St. George 10th January 1760.

Quest.n 1st. Supposing Affairs in the same Situation as they are at present what Advantages are reaped by the Possession of Carongoly more than there would be was it demolished.

Quest.n 2d. In case Carongoly was demolished could not the Garrison of Changleput preserve to us the Possession of all the Country we have acquired by the late Conquest of that Place.

Quest.n 3d. Should Carongoly fall into the Enemys Hands again would it not incommode the Districts of Changleput, and enable them to preserve a large Extent of Country which they could not keep unless by a Body of Men equal to the Garrison of Changleput.

Quest.n 4th. Are not a great Number of Sepoys from whose the whole Force of two Contending Powers is equal, rather a Prejudice than Advantage; and cannot Chingleput, Wandewash, Covrepauk and Congeveram secure to us effectually as more Forts would do, all the Possessions we now hold near them.

Quest.n 5th. Would not the Chance of keeping Carongoly without any additional Works by a Garrison of Sepoys and a few Europeans only, be preferable to a Resolution of demolishing it considering the Expence, it will cost to ruin the whole effectually and perhaps the Necessity of a Body of Troops to protect the Operation.

From a Resolution of these Questions a Determination will arise whether Carongoly shall be demolished or whether it shall only be put in the Condition it was when taken or whether any new Works shall be added and at what Expence. The first and second Case will need no Explanation but should the last be resolved on, I will point out how Carongoly with the proposed Strength may effectually be strengthened for a Sum not exceeding Lacks is a Petta.

The present is in a Nakedness of the Walls and the Want destroyed by fire. Both are defects which require the first Attention and Waste which exceed by carrying a Glacis round the North

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part of the East and most of the West Front. This will effectually preserve the Lake Bay: and make it difficult to make a practicable Breach by introducing Water from the Adjacent Lake, and by building two Dams across the Ditche to keep up the Water to a proper height in the Shallow Part, of an unfordable Breadth, not be cut through the Rocks. These are the principal and most expensive Defences, the others will chiefly consist in bringing a double Blanch Fire to defend the Places most liable to be Attacked and thickening the Parapets of the Towers and Curtains in the Low enough to admit it. In Point of Accommodations within there is / besides the Killedars House / Barrack Rooms for Garrisons a good Magazine and Storehouses capable of the Stores and Provisions. No Additions there will be wanting this kind, and with Regard to Artillery or Stores. Nothing Material that is deficient except about six Pieces of now 4 or 6 lbs. / for the former of which there is about enough.

By the returns of Stores in Company's you will see there are 92 Barrels of Powder which I believe corresponds with what is Expended in the Forts and Garrisons for that Garrison, even when most Guns are there. I am therefore of Opinion that 50 Barrels will be sent to Chingleput or where it is most wanted, and even some of what will then remain may be changed for Country Powder. Of Company's which are now in the Place, 235 are about 900 Shot any Guns of that Bore; so that it would be better to remove them where they may be more useful, as the other Sizes of the Guns will be sufficient about 800 Shot and 56 Swivels, and some Patteraroes and 51 for want of some Repairs but if they were sent I answer that no part of them might be made serviceable. As to every place ought to remark has occurred to me are resolved on

Lastly

51. Fort S.t George 10th January 1760

concerning Caroongoly and most of the Supplies I have mentioned
are on supposition the Place will be kept and fortified

Wondiwash described

Wondiwash lies West somewhat Southerly
about 25 Miles distant from Caroongoly, and is situated more
than a Mile to the Southward of a large Hill, remarkable for
a Parcel of rough Stones rising high out of the Top of it. The place
in point of Strength by no means answers the Idea I had conceived
of it as may be concluded from the following Description. The
Figure of the Fort as shewn by the Plan hereto annexed is an ob-
long Square whose North and South Sides are about 200 Feet
and the East and West something more than 300. A False Bay
of no great Substance and but ill built, surrounds the Body
of the Place at 15 feet distance. The Walls are of Stone and 20
Feet in Height, which is good Security against an Escalade, but
their Strength is thereby much diminished considering their up-
right and feeble Structure. The Ditch on the North Side has
a good depth of Water, but on the East and West Sides it is
mostly Shallow, and on the South to the Eastward of the Gate
is quite Dry occasioned by the difficulty of cutting thro Rock
which in many places are also a great Prejudice to the False
Bray. The Cavaliers except on the Angles are conveyed into the Cur-
-ers and destroy the double Advantage which they are intend-
-ed to give. The Rampart tho pretty Broade is of no great use
by reason of a large set off or two and its Inclination towards
the Body of the Place; the Parapets too are so high above it,
that no Musquetry can be Used but thro a few Loop Holes, a
Method by too much confined for a Good Defence. Before the East
Front is a Pettah which was formerly Walled in with Mud but
at present is in a defenceless Condition, and the Houses are near
destroyed by fire. There also have been open Pettahs on the
and West which are now little more than Mud Walls

without Covering. Between the Fort and these Bounds is an Esplanade of 250 to 300 Yards, but still the Proximity of the Houses is a great Detriment to the Defence of the Place, because the Ditch is unluckily on these Sides of no great use, and no Batteries can be erected under Cover; a Breach will soon be made with little or no loss to the Besiegers, and the Defence of the Place will then wholly depend on the good Countenance of the Garrison opposed in the Breach; for the Flank Fire is weak, and no Obstacles can well be thrown in the Way of an Assault.

Thus have I described the Situation, Extent, and the Imperfections of the Fort of Wondiwash which upon the whole I envy no favorable Idea of its Strength. But still it is to me a place of the utmost Consequence while the War with France continues or we are concerned as Principals or Auxiliaries in the Troubles of the Country. This Importance arises not only on Account of the Yearly Revenue of the Districts round it, but from its Situation within 25 Miles of Gingie and 45 of Chelleput, as well as the Security it affords to other Places now in our Hands. It is excellently well Situated for a Barrier against the Enemy and will contribute greatly to the Execution of any Attempts on Chelleput the Possession of which place will destroy in a great measure the Communication between Pondichery and Arcot, and render the Conquest of that Capital more easy. By means also of Wondiwash and Chelleput it would not be very difficult in Case of a Small Superiority to open a Communication over Land to Fort Cheinapolay and our Possessions round Madrass would take a very compact Form. On all these Accounts it appears to me that Wondiwash ought by no means to be neglected, but every reasonable Risque should be run, and every prudent Measure pursued to Preserve it. In order to prevent Surprise it cannot be long preserved unless the Army carefully attends to the Enemy

Importance of the Fort of Wondiwash

Fort S.t George 10.th January 1760.

designs against it, but with Money and Workmen enough in the Space of a Year, be rendered a Place of no contemptible Strength. I shall therefore point out in what Manner I propose to strengthen it: The principal Defects as I have already shown are the Want of a wet Ditch, some Cover to the Walls against distant Batteries, and a better Flank Fire. To remedy the first defect I know will be impracticable without running into an immense expence even to cut a Cunette thro the Rock all round will cost no small sum however I believe it may be easily done in some places, and where cannot I propose to raise the Glacis so near the Ditch that the Facing of it as shewn on the Profil X Y shall occasion a very high Countenscarpe and render the Descent into the Ditch extremely difficult whose Passage also may be obstructed by Palisades where they are necessary. To protect the Walls or at least the False Bray from being damaged by Shot, a Glacis is proposed round the East, West and South Sides, and in some Places a covered Way but to avoid Expence I do not intend the Glacis shall be produced to any great length, on the contrary to be drawn off with a quick Slope as the principal intent is to cover the Wall from distant Batteries. The S.E.n Corner Tower is greatly exposed from the South, and East Pettahs were ever Batteries were erected with Ease, and where an Enemy would always chuse to make his Attack, while the Place remains as it is. I have therefore projected a Counter-Guard before it to be Built on the Rock, intercepts the Course of the Ditch and to be defended on the back Face by a Battery of 5 Guns over the left Wing of the Gate Way besides a good Quantity of Musquetry in the False Bray below. Before the East Front I have projected a Ravelin whose Back Flank will defend the East Face of the Counter-Guard, and whose Face will afford a good Cross Fire on that Side. Earth. West Front there is a large Projection like a Gate way with

Work prepared for covering Wardrach

may easily be converted into a Bastion; each Flank of which will contain 3 Guns for the defence of the Ditch to the Right and Left; and one Face will defend a Ravelin which I have proposed on two different Centers before that Side. This Ravelin will by its Faces bring a cross fire towards the Country and the Flanks will defend the whole West Front which in my Opinion is the weakest. Over the West Wing of the Gate may a good Battery of four Guns may easily be built to defend the Ditch and W.ern Corner Tower, and by removing the two Casemates 2 and 3 the Towers in which they stand may be made tolerably good Batteries, whereas at present neither they nor the Casemates are of much Service. These Alterations on the South Front will I hope render any Work before the South West Tower needless, but should it appear necessary a small one may be constructed which will be well flanked. On the North the Ditch is so good, and the Country so open and low, that no thing more will be necessary there, than to raise the Rampart and thicken the Parapets of the Cavaliers and Towers, which also must be done on the other Fronts. Within the Fort are good Magazines, Storehouses, an Hospital and Barracks so that nothing will be required of that kind. As the Works proposed are all well flanked and defended I think when they are completed Fondavaik may be reckoned a strong place, and I believe if Materials and Labour are reasonable the Expence will not exceed 18.000 Pagodas in Additions to the Fortifications. With regard to Artillery and Stores some Additions must be made but they will not be very considerable

Computed Expence of Fortifying Fondavaik

The following are the Chief Articles which will be wanting

Stores to be sent and procured from Fondavaik

There were found in the Fort of Vandewash

27 Pieces of Cannon from 24 lb to 1 weighing 7 Maliabar Candies

which will be of the greatest Use when broke up for the Iron

55 Fort S.t George 10.th January 17[illegible]

The 18 and 12 lb.rs are much worne and decayed it will therefore be necessary to send thither two 18.ths two 12.s and four 9 lb.rs with their Carriages, and new Carriages must be made for all the other Guns, because the Carriages they are now mounted on cannot receive the Name. Of Shot $\frac{18}{100}$, $\frac{9}{100}$ and $\frac{2}{100}$ added to the Quantity there already will be sufficient, and near $\frac{4}{100}$ may be withdrawn, unless Guns can be sent for them. The Stock of Powder now in the Place is small, and I fear the greatest part of that is not Good a supply therefore of 50 Barrels would be necessary; and in return a larger Quantity of Powder which could be packed may be put up in the empty Barrels which now lay at Pondicherry, and when any Bullocks are sent with Cannon or Stores from hence, they may bring it hither, to be rerun and Sifted, as occasion shall require. There are also a few English and French Firelocks somewhat defective, and of no use in that Garrison, but if they were sent hither the bad parts might be repaired, and rendered fit for Service. All other Stores there are the Returns will shew, but I cannot collect any other Material Article necessary to be sent out or Withdrawn.

Whilst I was at Pondicherry a Report prevailed that the Enemy would soon attempt the Reconquest of that Place in that Belief I gave Directions to Mr Coteford the Engineer augmenting the Flank Fire of Cannon and Musquetry and gave my Opinion in Writing to Captain Sherlock the Commanding Officer as to the Defence he ought to make but as no Reparations will be undertaken till I receive Orders on what shall be done. Should it be your pleasure to have the place strengthened in the manner I have proposed it would be necessary that I should go thither again to give particular directions for the execution of the several

56. Fort St. George 10th January 1760.

Works. But should it be determined that while things remain on the present Precarious Situation no Works shall be undertaken at Wandewash, except opening some Embrazures, repairing the Parapets in general, and making new Carriages for the Guns. I can give my Directions from hence in Writing, and it will only be necessary to send some Tools and two or three Intelligent Men to execute them.

That your Honor &c may distinctly perceive the Situation of Wandewash and Carangoly I have annexed hereto a Map of the Country which contains all the Forts and Posts of Consequence between this Place and Pondicherry, as drawn chiefly from my own Observations having been at most of the Places, and to avoid confusion of Names the greater part of the Villages and all the Choultrys are omitted. I am with great Respect &c Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obed and devoted humble Servant

John Call

St. George
10th Jany 1760.

The Advantages to be expected from the Reduction of Changleput as described by Mr Call are very apparent, for as it is necessary that it be strengthened in the most effectual manner possible, Ordered accordingly that the Engr Mr Call recommended for this purpose be carried into Effect with all convenient Expedition.

With respect to Wandewash its Convenient Situation in carrying so large and Extent of Country renders the Security of that Place of much Importance. But as the present Situation of Affairs with respect to the Operations in the Carnatic would make it extremely inconvenient if not impossible to

in heavy Works there at this Time especially whilst in danger of an Attack; the only Measures that can now be resolved on will be to put the place in the best State of Defence possible for its present security, in the manner described by Mr. Call in the last Paragraph but one of his Letter and for the execution of which he left Orders with Mr. Colsford.

As to Carongoly the Board are of Opinion that the Possession of it will be of some Consequence, whilst we have that of Wondiwash. Its Situation being very convenient for covering the Supplies of Stores that may be sent from time to time to that Garrison. It is therefore Resolved that the Place do remain in the State that it is in at present. If We should be dispossessed of Wondiwash it may then be expedient to have it demolished that the Enemy may not reap the Advantage of holding a Fort near to the Districts of Changleput.

Ordered that fifty Barrels of the Europe Gunpowder at Carongoly be sent to Changleput, and that such other Stores as may remain at the different Garrisons more than is wanting for the Occasions of each be sent to such as may be the most in need of them which will save much Time in conveying Supplies from Madras upon Emergencies.

Lieutenant Deyman in a Letter to the President writes that he proceeded to Changleput and has taken the Command of that Garrison in Consequence of Orders received from Colonel Coote.

Lieut. Deyman appointed to the Command of Changleput

Received the following Letter from Capt. Joseph Smith Commanding at Sriperumpudy:

38 Fort St. George 10th January 1760.

To The Honble George Pigot Esqr
Presd. & Govr &c. Council at Fort St. George

No 201

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Capt. Joo Smith Commanding at Tritanapoly

My last Letter acquainted you of the Enemy having
a Second Convoy Escorted by 500 Seapoys and 20 Europeans ar-
rived at Cutalore since which they have received several small
Parties with Convoys — so that their whole Force now assembled
A Part of the Enemy assembled at Cutalore. there is 600 Seapoys 45 Europeans 2 Guns, and 30 Coss by Horse
with near 300 Cooly load of Stores — As soon as the Weather per-
-mitted, I sent a large detachment to Semiaveram and Pode-
-nel them to proceed to Cutalore but the Enemy were so strongly
posted that nothing was attempted, and our detachment return-
-ned to Semiaveram where they have Orders to remain by my
Meang the March of this party to Tyringham — I have the
Honor now to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 17th
Instant if the Detachment was but arrived, what a noble
Stroke might be made. This Convoy would be routed, and Ty-
-ringham being almost without any Ammunition could not
I think make any great Resistance. Whereas if this Detach-
-ment and Convoy now at Cutalore should get into Tyringham
it will be a more difficult Business — I have many times re-
presented the want of Officers. I feel it more sensibly being
obliged to trust large Commands to Young Officers which may
be prejudicial to the Service — The next day after the Soldiers
Army marched I struck off the Allowance of half Batta — I
have wrote to Tyoff Cuma on the Subject you directed but as yet
have received no satisfactory Reply: He has engaged in a Plan
of Buanoje that I fear will be little to his Credit, much less to
the Interest of the Honble Company — The Enemies Horse
have joined him, and he has sometime since set down before
Pultiarpa Fort with an Army of 20 000 Men — The Capn &

Fort S.t George 10.th January 1760.

of this Armament must be very great, and by a Letter he has wrote me I find he has made but little progress after expending almost all his Stores — His Letter to me is on very pressing terms for Stores &c.a representing the manifest Advantage the Reduction of this Rebel will be to the Nabob and Company of which I am entirely ignorant — however as this plea will always have great weight with me I have ordered almost his whole Indent to be complied with — And this day a large Mortar Shells and Shot of different Calibres will be dispatched to him, which I hope will enable him to carry his point — as the Winds are very favourable I must request you will be pleased to furnish the Garrison with an ample Supply of Stores of all kinds for what with the Cargoes that at different times have been sent to Tanjore and Tinnevelly and the prodigious Expences lately, not only of our own, but the Nabobs and Tanjore Troops we have a Supply absolutely necessary. Herewith I inclose an Indent concerning which the Nabob will address the Presidency —

He has now employed a number of People in carrying on some necessary Works those once finished, and the Garrison well supplied with Stores, and a good Garrison will be able to maintain and defend itself, in case of a Change on Affairs —

Mr. Lally sent me by the Commanding Officer at Tyrungabam Extracts of the 2.d and 3.d Article of the Treaty for Exchange and Ransom of Prisoners, desiring me to act in Consequence — I only replied that I had no Orders on this Subject — Give me leave to observe Honble. Sir and Gentlemen that Mr. Lally by the 3.d Article must pay you a Sum exceeding 20 000 Pagodas which have been advanced to the French Prisoners since their first Residence in Trichinopoly, and never yet refunded before the Exchange of Prisoners is made, and if he is wanting in this Article the Breach of not Conforming

Mr. Lally's Applications to Mr. Smith for the Release of Prisoners from Trichinopoly in Consequence of the General Cessation of Arms in the Carnatic

to Fort St. George 16th January 1760.

the Articles of the Treaty will fall on him. I am apt to imagine that neither his Fanaticism nor his Inclination will induce him to comply. And it was a modest Request of theirs to have such Privileges as we have now here ransomed and pass over to Tyrungam. The French Officers and their Servants remaining on this place not being fitting for the Good of the Service. At their earnest request, I took their Parole of Honor and permitted them to return to Pondicherry. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect — Honble Sir & Sirs — Your most Obedient and humble Servant — Joseph Smith

Fort Chenapatty
29th Decr 1759

The Ship Queenborough is ordered to Negapatam with Stores for Trichinopoly

The Board thinking it necessary to dispatch the Shaftesbury for Bombay directly the Stores so far advanced of Trichinopoly be transferred to Sloop Queenborough which it is Agreed to send to Negapatam with such other of the Articles of Captain Smiths Indent as can be spared. Ordered that a Letter be wrote to Captain Smith to advise him thereof that he may have timely Notice to prepare and send his Vessel to conduct the Stores to Trichinopoly

Report of a Letter in Consequence to Capt. Joseph Smith.

Letter from Mr. James Braun Chief Cpmaster at Camp

The Head Surgeon at Camp to Bills for the demands of the Camp and out Garrison

Letter from Mr James Braun Chief Cpmaster at Camp Read as follows.

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
Presidt and Govr &c Council of Fort St George

Honble - Sir & Sirs

I am with to your Letter of the 7th December I acquainted Mr Briggs with the Directions you gave me for regulating the Demands of the Surgeons of the several Corps & in consequence thereof I send the enclosed Letter from him with his Accounts for the Month of December, He points out a Rule for reducing the extraordinary charge there Monthly accounts

Camp. Near Arcot
8th January 1760.

To Fort St. George 10th January 1760

from the Sick and Wounded. I take the Liberty to lay it before You likewise an Account from the Surgeons Assistants for Dressings But as I apprehend from your Letter that I am confined to discharge only such demands as immediately arise from the Army, and Conjeveram, I desired Mr. Bragg to inform that Gentleman that I had no Authority to pay the Amount of his Bill, but as I looked on his Charge to be very reasonable I should transmit it to Madras for your Inspection.

I am with Respect
Honble. Sir & Sirs
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Jas. Bourchier

Ordered that the Surgeons Bills for the Demands of Camp Conjeveram and Wandewash transmitted in Mr. Bourchiers Letter be referred to the Committee of Accounts to Examine and Report

To be laid before the Committee of Accounts and Report

Letter from Muntazally Cawn Killedar of Vellore

Letter from Muntazally Cawn Killedar of Vellore to your Read as entered in the Country Correspondence N.o 10 enclosing the Copy of a Letter he mentions to have received from Mr. Lally threatening to plunder his Districts unless he furnishes the Supplies of Grain he may at time demand for the Use of his Army and congratulating upon our Success in dispossessing the Enemy of Carangoly.

Person threats from the Enemy

Ordered that a Letter be wrote in answer to Muntazally Cawn recommending to him to exert himself in the future Affairs and not to regard the Enemys Threats as our Army is strong

Cawn to Muntazally Cawn

6th Fort St. George 11th January 1760

Fort St. George
10th Jany.

We are with great Esteem — Sir — Your most Obedient humble
Servants

George Pigot &c Council —

11th Dispatched also the following Letters to Captain Joseph
Smith Commanding at Trichenopoly and Captain Stephen
Smith Commanding the Seapoys in Camp

To Captain Joseph Smith
Commanding at Trichenopoly

[No 36]

Sir

Letter to Capt. Joseph Smith
Commanding at Trichinopoly

We have received your Letter of the 29th of last
Month No 38

We shall in a few days dispatch a Vessel to Je-
ggan or Negapatam with such Articles of your Indents as can be
spared and have regard to your Representation concerning Officers
and Serjeants — We shall give you Notice when she sails that
you may send a timely Escort to receive and conduct the Stores
to Trichinopoly.

The Reduction of the Battalions will no doubt be of
good Effect in settling the Countries of Tinnevelly but we must
not have you supply Cutt Cum with any Stores that may be
wanted for the Service of your own Garrison.

We answer you returned to Mr Lally upon his
demanding in so irregular a manner the Release of the Prisoners
was very proper — we are about to appoint Commissaries to set
Order for settling the Disbursements respectively made for the
Subsistence of Prisoners.

Fort St. George
11th January 1760

The French Army has marched out of Arnee and
is encamped within 3 Miles of ours — They are still collecting at
the Country Forts they can and have lately joined by a new
Party of Maratta Troops — We are Sir — Your most humble Servants

George Pigot &c Council

65 Fort St. George 11th January 1760

To Captain Stephen Smith

Sir

We have received your Letter of the 8th Instant and the Returns of Seapoys enclosed

The two Battalions for the Camp and Madras Department are to be reckoned as one body, and the several Companies levelled to the Establishment of the Regulations. Herewith paymr is to correspond with Captain Todd at Madras. The Supernumerary Officers are not to be reckoned into the Companies now included in the Roll, but always mentioned seperately at the foot of them. We desire you will transmit to us a General List of the Subadars as well Supernumeraries as those appointed to the Companies according to the Form enclosed

We are Sir Your most humble Servants

George Pigot &c Council

Fort St. George
11th Janry 1760

We Rec'd Received two Letters from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army on the Field as follows

To the Hon'ble the President and Council

Gentlemen

Yesterday Morning Ennis Camp joined Mr Lally with 500 Morattas and Seapoys 3 Pr of Cannon and near 100 Europeans and Topasses. In the afternoon Mr Lally marched a body of European Cavalry across the river, our advanced post at Timmery drove them back I marched down our Cavalry and we cannonaded each other for some time. This day the whole French Army encamped and marched their van lay along the river from Mudavaddy to Puddypaddy. I crossed the river with all the Cavalry this Morning at Shakermalour and I can't judge of them I could not have seen less than 10,000 Black Troops. I have this Night sent all the Tents and Baggage to Cavrepauk and we shall lay upon our Arms in the same post we have been in for some time. I am informed that 8,000 Morattas are now

66 Fort St George 19th January 1760.

this Night or to Morrow and lay between Conjeveram and Madras I am in great apprehension about the Army for the Army I sent an Officer and 150 Horse for it yesterday from Chungleput having been informed by the Officer commanding that Garrison that there were waited there for my orders. I have dispatched three expresses to him this day about it. I doubt much if it will be in my power to draw off any forces from the French as their Army is now so numerous and the black people think they have a greater prospect of success than we have. I am with great respect and esteem — Gentlemen — Your most obedt. humble Servant — Eyre Coote

N.B. A Man deserted from us last Night & Informed me that 2 Dutch and 2 French Companies were at the Camp at Conjeveram. I should not be surprized if all the French deserted us soon. ——————

Chinnasamadrum 9th Janry 1760.

To the Honble. the Presidency and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

I acquainted you yesterday of the Enemy as well as my own Situation. Enemy removing I ordered the Army to move this morning I found the

The French Army take the Road of Tiruvalam

crossed the River myself with most part of the Cavalry & the Foot to fall into the Enemys rear and observe their motions. The Enemy

Our Horse attack the Enemys rear

they are gone the road of Tiruvalam with their Baggage & I am to Wandewash and lay Siege to that place. One Battalion & part of Black Horse picket up Mr Bussys Valet de Chambre & Servant and Camels loaded with different kind of Baggage and Linen & Plate. I purchased the Valet de Chambre Horse from the Man who took him, and sent them back to him. I took it was not in my power to send him his Baggage with as much ease, but as it was too large a Sum to pay to the Captors, he certainly deserves all the politeness we can shew him for his conduct to our People at Nagapatam we have likewise taken a Grenadier of the 18th Battalion and some of their Peons. Butlers & Mr Bussys

Mr Bussys Baggage taken

Fort St. George 12th January 1760

Enemys Black Cavalry joined me this day, with whom I have been some time tampering. I am still in great apprehensions about the Stores for the Army. I wish it was come. I had two Letters to day from Innes Cox by which I believe he is trifling with me. I am well informed he has taken 60,000 Rupees from the Innoke. I wish he could be got off as I am very certain all their Black Horse would desert upon that occasion as well as many Europeans. I am informed the Enemy have left 200 Europeans and 500 Seapoys in Arcot. I am with great esteem and respect Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servant

Eyre Coote

Jemmidarigame 10th Janry 1760

In which was immediately dispatchd the following Answer.

To Eyre Coote Esqr
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Esqr &c. &c. &c. Orig. the Army in the Field

We have received your favors of the 9th and 10th the last, advising of the Motion of the Enemys Army towards Trivatore from whence you judge their Design is to attack Wondiwash. If this proves true we think the most proper measure for you to take will be to occupy some good post between Wondiwash and Chungleput & from thence use such Efforts for interrupting the Enemy in carrying on the Siege as you prudently can. In this Disposition you will be always between the Enemys Army and Madras, which is the point we have above all others to recommend to you and should be an invariable Rule, as no Advantage that may be gain'd is to be reckoned an Equivalent for the Risque of this Inclement. It is to be considered that not only the Possessions on this Coast depend on our maintaining ourselves here against all the Efforts of the War, but that we are the Barrier also to Bengal, on that if we can only keep the Enemy at Bay here, and secure by that means the Commerce of Bengal, the advantage is evidently on our side.

Some Measures recommended to him relating to the disposition of the Army upon the late motion of the Enemy

To Fort St. George 12th January 1760.

We have entered into this Letter to make you sensible of the Reasons which have induced us on [illegible] to repeat our Instructions with respect to this Settlement. In every thing where the Consequences of a Disappointment do not endanger that we are very willing you should do your utmost to distress the Enemy.

It is in Consequence of these Reflections that we recommend to you to chuse some Post between Wandewash & Chungleput in case of the Enemy attacking the former place. You may then make an Effort if you see an Opportunity & though you should meet with some Loss, and not succeed you will be sure of a Retreat to Chungleput. Captain Sherlock we are perswaded will make a gallant Defence and if it is certain that if the Enemy should meet with any Difficulty or Check, or the Siege should take them up a few more days than they expected they will not be able to keep their Natives and other Country Forces in their party. It may be well if you have an Opportunity to acquaint Some to Leave that we shall not be able to furnish him sufficiently with Money if we lose the Port and Revenues of Wandewash, that therefore he should join us in time to prevent that and if you find that the Thing wanting is an addition to the Force we have offered we are willing to do what more you may find necessary to include the Powers already sent you & formerly authorize

The Money for the Army not having been sent from Chungleput till yesterday we flatter ourselves it will reach you safely. As Mr Brooke whom we had appointed Paymaster at Wandewash will not now be able to get into it we fear Capt. Sherlock will want a small supply of Money. If you may possibly contrive to send us some Pagodas in little Carts We are with great Esteem Sir Your most Obedient humble Servants

George Pigot &c Council

Fort St George
12th January 1760

69 Fort St. George 12th January 1760

Pay'd We have received several Letters for You from Bengal which we shall keep with us until they can be forwarded to you with Security

At a Consultation Present.

George Pigot Esqr Governor President
Monday 14th Janry John Smith Charles Bourchier
Dawsonne Drake Henry Van Sittart
Samuel Ardley
Charles Turner

Mr Fairfield indisposed

The three following Letters from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field Read

To the Hon.ble the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

I have the honor of your Letters of the 8th and 9th Instant your Sentiments in regard to Coote Caron and the different Chiefs of the Country are entirely conformable to my own you may that you think another Officer is requisite to the Purpose but do not mention the promotion of Mr Hicker or of making a Quarter Master which is absolutely necessary to all Troops of Cavalry. The two people recommended by Capt. de Beck are two Sergeants who I think may proper people for the two posts. notwithstanding they have deserted the French Service, indeed he says there are none but himself and one private man in the whole troop but what are deserters. I shall endeavor to settle the Affair between Capt. de Vaserot and him. A Vakeel sent to Innes Cawn the day before yours arrived, returned this day by whom I find that the Agreement he made with the French was for 80,000 Rupees p Month 55,000 of which he has received. They are likewise to give him two Elephants 500 stands of Arms and seven cannon, and two Elephants more when he quits their Service

Terms on which Lt Coote proposes the Marattas may join the French

To Fort St. George 14th January 1760.

Annie Cawn the Marratta Chief offers to come over to our force Lack of Rupees p Month.

however he says he is willing to continue provided we give him a Lack of Rupees p Month which is a quarter of a Rupee p diem for each man more than he is allowed by the French. I am informed with what truth you are the best Judges) that we might raise among the Polygars money enough to buy off the Marattas, without any expence to the Company. This is certain that you must loose great part of your Revenues by having your Country plundered and on the contrary the French must use the same manner usage should they join us. I have ordered the Vakeel you sent me to go to Jonais and see what bargain he can make with him but I cannot venture to send an Officer. I fear the Enemy has taken two Companies of Seapoys in Trevalore notwithstanding the Orders I gave the Officer there to retire to Vandemaik if a body of the Enemy should come that way. I wait here at present for the Arrival of the Money which I hope will come to Night. I beg you would order all the recovered Men to Chinglepute to remain there till further Orders. I should be glad that the Hussars deserters who came last from the French were clothed. Capt de Beck says he has none, so that I beg you would order about 20 suits to be sent. Capt. Hislop says that there are 1000 fresh ox and 600 twelve pounder Carts wanting which be pleased to order as soon as possible to the Army. I informed you yesterday of the taking of Mr Burjoys Baggage, which I have this day sent back to him by his Intendant who brought me a letter this Morning. He has agreed to pay 800 Pagodas to the Hussars who took it. The Officer so carefully writes that there are but three Cannon that can be mounted in the whole Garrison. I am with great respect and Esteem Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servant

Eyre Coote

Cr Sonnimedargum
14th January 1760.

Fort S. George 14th January 1760.

To the Honble the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

About half an hour ago I had a Letter from Chrishnaw advising me that a very large body of Horse and 5 Companys of Sepoys with about 50 Europeans had come to Chavata, made and that he expected a visit from them this Morning. Since which

The French Army appear near Conjeveram

a Peon has informed me that 500 Europeans are in the Pettah and the remainder of the Army at Tangalam. I am now upon my march towards them. I am with great respect and Esteem

Gentlemen — Your most Obedient humble Servant

Cumadangum
19th January 1760

Eyre Coote

To the Honble the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

Since I wrote to you last I have received a second letter from Mr Chrishnaw informing me that the Enemy had been before his garrison but retired upon his firing upon them and marched to a Tope about a mile distance. I have Intelligence of their leaving some Europeans in the Pettah the rest of their Army tarry at Tangalam their intention is to enter the Town early to morrow, but as I shall march from this at 12 o Clock hope to be before hand with them. I have reinforced it with 5 Companies Sepoys. It would be quite necessary to send a good Officer or two with all the recruited men what Europeans you can spare and some Gunners to those Sepoys as I have very good intelligence that the Enemys Intentions are against that Place. I am with great respect and Esteem

The Enemy's designs against Conjeveram

Batchitta Chaultry
19th January 1760

Your most Obedient
humble Servant
Eyre Coote

P Fort S. George 14th January 1760.

Colonel Coote arrives with the Army at Conjeveram

A Hircara from Camp came on last night and brings Advice that our Army arrived at Conjeveram early yesterday morning and that the Enemy had taken post at Papaverangul a few Miles distant on the other side of the River

The Board do not think it probable the Enemy have an Intention to lay Siege to Chengleput while our Army is so conveniently posted to proceed to its Relief — especially as we find by the Reports of our Chief Engineer who is called before the Board on this Occasion that it is on the South Side only an Attack can be carried on, so that our Army would always be able to take post on the North Side and throw in the necessary Succours

Reasons recommended to Colonel Coote for the Relief of Chengleput in case it should be attacked

James Cannè demand of a Sack of Rupees pr Month in case of his coming over to us as mentioned in Colonel Cootè Letter of the 11th is extremely exorbitant If however he could be engaged to join the Army immediately so as to give us a prospect of Defeating the Enemy at the distance they now are from any Garrison of their own, such a Sum might be well employed and it is Agreed to acquaint Colonel Coote that upon this Consideration of such Advantage we have no Objections to his giving what Encouragement he thinks necessary for treating with the Morattos

Resolutions in Consequence of James Cannè demand of a Sack of Rupees pr Month to join us

Received the two following Letters from Lieut. Fletcher Commanding at Carangoly

To the Worthy George Pigot Esqr Governor & Council of Fort St George

Honble Sirs

Letter from Lieut. Fletcher Commanding at Carangoly to the Presidency

It is therefore with pleasure I take this opportunity

B Fort St. George 12th January 1760.

you this Letter gives me incapressible dissatisfaction; I hope you par-
don me for troubling you, especially as it is a grievance requires
that I should; I would long ere now have taken the liberty of pre-
venting this affair to you but would never believe I had rea-
son to do it till now: It is Sir that the Engineers have got Rank
in the Military which entitles Mr Lugh to command me upon
all duties, when together. The duty of Infantry, and those of the
Engineers are so foreign to each other that it is impossible for any
Officer, except the Commander in Chief ever to command an Engi-
neer, yet they by having this Rank are priviledged to command
every inferior Commission. But as it would be unbecoming in me
to think that this was not considered before you ordered it to be
so. I shall not trouble you by pointing out the disorders to
-your circumstances that attends it, and shall only add that if
you think me deserving of my Commission I hope you will not
insist that I shall be subject to such a hardship. I am with
great respect — Honble Sir — Your most Obedient and most
humble Servant

Carangoly
7th January 1760.

Robert Fletcher

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
Presidt & Govr &c. Council of Fort St. George

Hon'ble Sir & Gentlemen

Letter from Lieut. Fletcher Commanding at Carangoly to the Presidt. and Council

I have received your orders relative to Mr
Roger and myself dated the 8th Instant to which I shall
strictly adhere. I am sorry that you seem to have found reason
for such precaution. They are, I believe, well adapted to the ser-
vice at present, but it is a discouraging circumstance to those
who are Gentlemen to see themselves as it were suspended upon
-ting the Company; and every measure that can be thought

expects himself to Command of Pioneers

In Fort St. George 15th January 1760.

If taken to prevent Censure I to lay aside every point of Honour and of honor I should not think it worth my while to Rebut the little which I have opportunity of exchanging. Like many there are, I doubt not, that would Grasp at a Pension I mean those Gentry lately promoted from Sergeants and am convinced that Sergeant Welch who I detached on shoring the Company Arms would have been recommended for a Commissions For my own part I find such a change in the Service since Colonel Draper's Regiment landed as gives me reason to wish I had never been in it. The French Army I believe are many from Bond.

Carringoby 15th January 1760

I hope you'll excuse me for giving my Sentiments so freely in the above, and believe with very great respect — Sirs Honble. Sir Gentlemen — Your most Obedient humble Servant — Robert Fletcher

The Board find so much reason to be displeased with the Style and Sentiments of Lt. Fletcher in his two foregoing Letters that it is resolved to discourage such behaviour in others immediately to dismiss him the Service. Ordered accordingly that a Letter be wrote to signify this thereof and that it be enclosed in one to Colonel Cook desiring he will be pleased to forward it with an Officer to take the Command of the Garrison. And that Directions be sent to the Paymaster thereto discontinue his Allowances.

Received by Pallmore the following Letters from the Chief and Council at Tellicherry the Chief and Council at Anjengo and Admiral Cornish

To the Honble George Legatt Esqr Governor &c. &c. &c. of Fort St. George

Honble. Sir Gentlemen

On the 19th Instant was received

75 Fort St. George 15th January 1760.

your Favor of the 16th September last

Enclosed is a Packet for your Honor from
Vice Admiral Pocock who left this Place the 20th Ultimo with
part of the Squadron under his Command for Bombay leaving
Rear Admiral Cornish with the Seaford Pitche of Aquitain York
Sunderland Weymouth and Salmouth at this Place to refit
and Refresh their Men

By a Bumbara arrived from Muscat in 28 Days from Muscat We have been informed of there being three french Ships in the Gulph of Persia which had taken Ships Speedwell belonging to our Hon'ble Masters and four other Private Property. The Names of which We are unacquainted with and likewise landed their Men and plundered Gombroon Factory The former part whereof We are induced to believe having heard it by other Means but hope the latter is not true on Account of the Manner of the Intelligence

Our Hon'ble Masters Ships for this Coast are all arrived and the Harcourt and Grafton sailed for Bengal the 20th to return and be dispatched to the Streights The Clinton was to Proceed to Surat and the Godolphin waiting for Advices from Persia in order to be sent thither — We are —

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs — Your most Obedient Servants ——

Tho: Hodges — Titus Scott — Thos. Saltonstall —

W. Taylor — H. Hunt ——

Bombay 3d Nov 1759

To the Hon'ble George Pigot Esqr
Cap. & Gov. &c. Council of Fort St. George

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

Our last Address waited on your Hon'rs

Letter from the Bombay Council

by the 15th Ultimo wherein we enclosed a Letter received by the Pocock from Vice Admiral Pocock which we hope came safe to

To Fort St. George 18th January 1760.

to hand, Since which we have the pleasure to inform your Honr
& c. all his Majesty's Squadron under the Admiral Cornish sailed
from Tellichery the 28th Ultimo except our Admiral Cornish &
remains with the Weymouth and Sunderland who are to remain
there until they proceed for your Coast.

By the Harcourt Griffin and Bombay
Grab we received Advice from our Superiors that three French Corsa
have taken the Speedwell belonging to our Honble Masters, the Ma
-rauder a private Ship with Sundry Small Craft off Bassora which
we thought proper to notice to your Honr & c that all Traders may
be apprized of it. The Harcourt Griffin and Bombay Grab have
-ving cleared our Warehouses were dispatched the 7th Instant for
Bombay

By a Fancy from Tellichery we this day received
the Inclosed Letters which we now forward to your Honr & c with
remain very respectfully — Honble Sir &c &c — Your most
Obedient Servants — H. Whitehill — Matthew Brooy
William Strattan —

To George Pigot Esqr President
and Council of Fort St. George

Gentlemen

Anjengo
10th Decr 1759

Letter from Admiral Cornish
with the Majesty's Squadron
Tellichery

We Arrived here the 28th Instant with the
rest Squadron came in and on the 23d Rear Admiral Cornish
anchored here with some more Ships. this day the Kinsmith
I hear has got the length of Cochin

Yesterday Morning I dispatched the Swift
for Bombay with the Ships for fear Elizabeth Tellichery Eagle
Revenge that no time may be lost in getting them safe to

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Fort St. George 14th January 1760

return to the Coromandel Coast with all possible Expedition, and I shall follow him to Marrow.

I have ordered Rear Admiral Cornish to cruize with the Ships Sonac, York, Tabmouth, Weymouth, Sunderland & Duke of Aquitain, the 15th of Dec. at farthest, by which time I hope the great number of Sick now on Shore from their Ships may be recovered of their present Disorders which are chiefly of the Scorbutick Sort. I have directed him to fall in with Mazulipatam where he will be certain of meeting with all material Intelligence from you, for his information. And in case you not view it as a necessary measure for him to proceed to Bengal he is to comply therewith otherwise to proceed to Madrass and consult and advise with you the most proper Steps to be pursued for the Protection of the East Indies Companies Trade and Settlements, as Circumstances and the Situation of Affairs may require.

Admiral Cornish to be dispatched from thence for the Coast and directed to fall in with Mazulipatam

As you Gentlemen must be fully informed of the Situation of the Companies Affairs at Bengal, I am persuaded you have the General Service so much at Heart that you will give such Assistance to that Settlement when required as may be deemed necessary, consistant with the Security of Fort St. George. In my Letter from that Presidency dated the 10th of September a Duplicate of which came in the Revenge, they represent that Affairs in those Parts are in a very precarious Situation there being much reason to fear there may be some Disturbances up the Country mentioning a Party of Moors and French Europeans at Gingee and that they were under some Apprehensions if the Enemies Fleet should escape me, they might take in Men and Stores from Pondicherry and proceed for Bengal, but our Intelligence informs us that Monsieur D'Ache had Landed some Men at Pondicherry before he left the Coast and I think the Situation of the

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Her Skips after the Action must at least oblige him to carry most part of them to the Islands

The President and Council of Bengal say not one word of the Dutch in the General Letter, but by a Private Letter that I received from Calcutta dated the 2d October I find the Dutch Skips with their Troops remained and that the Nabob is determined in conjunction with Colonel Clive not to suffer an armed Force to go up the River.

I am an utter Stranger to the reasons which occasion the Dutch to have any difference with the Nabob and hope it will be accommodated, and Colonel Forde return with his Skips and Troops; and I believe it will be true Policy to keep the Nabob and Dutch from carrying their Disputes too far as it may embroil us with the latter in India, having already a formidable Enemy in those parts, though we had the Happiness hitherto to defeat them by Sea and Land and frustrate all their other attempts except that unlucky Affair of St Davids.

I do not find it practicable with safety to appoint any other Rendezvous for Mr Stevens to join Mr Cornish than Madrass and I think of sending the Skips away from Bombay at different Times as they can be got ready.

None of the French Squadron have made their Appearance on this Coast but I am informed that two of their Skips have been seen in the Gulph of Bengal supposed to be the Achille and a Frigate, they have taken the Swallow in Gombroon Road, Cut an English Vessel out of Muscat and taken a Moors Skip.

I am with perfect Esteem
Your most Obedient
humble Servant
G Pocock

Yarmouth in
Sullivans Road
27th Nov 1759.

In Fort S.t George 18.th January 1760.

Copy of Letter to Admiral Pocock & the Presidt & Co.ncil of Bombay

Agreed to acknowledge the Receipt of Admiral Pococks Letter by the Shaftesbury now under Dispatch for Bombay and to write to the President and Council there to acquaint them with the present Situation of Affairs on this Coast and to request their Assistance of Men and Stores as far as they are able by the first Opportunities.

And as Admiral Pocock writes that he should give Orders to Admiral Cornish to sail on with Mazulipatam Resolved that a Letter be immediately wrote to him and Lodged in the hands of John Andrews Esq.r the Chief there to apprize him of the Success of our Affairs in Bengal and to represent to him the expediency of his proceeding to Madrass with all Expedition

Letter to Admiral Cornish to be lodged at Mazulipatam.

Country Letters Read viz.t

Letter from the Nabob & Copies of Obligations formerly made between him & the Killedar of Wandiwash

N.o 9 From the Nabob enclosing Copies of two Obligations he mentions to have been concluded formerly between him and Tuckey Sait the Killedar of Wandiwash whereby the latter engages to remain faithful in Alliance with the Nabob and professes himself an Enemy to the French. N.o 10 From the Pollygar Bomerla Venkatapuddy Naigue complaining that Nazeabulla Cawn the Chief of Nellour has a Design to dispossess him from the District of Ummalcary which he enjoys by hereditary Right as a Jagier upon paying a certain Annual Sum to the Circar of Nellour which he ever has and will punctually comply with.

Letter from the Pollygar complaining that Nazeabulla Cawn the Chief of Nellour has a Design to dispossess him from the District of Ummalcary

Read a Letter from Lieutenant Elliot at Nellour advising that Nazeabulla Cawn lately sent his Troops against the Pollam of Gunapa Naigue which they took possession of after some Loss, and that a Sergeant and four other Europeans

Letter from Lieut.t Elliot at Nellour Nazeabulla Cawn attacks Gunapa Naigue and takes his Pollam

Fort St. George 15th January 1760.

arms
^ wounded

Agreed that a Letter be wrote to Mr Lazaballa

Letter to Lazaballa Comm.

to acquaint him with the Representation of Pamerla Vincatapatty Naigue and to recommend to him to avoid embroiling himself with the Polligars at this Time of Service but rather to take Care of his Troops that he may be in Condition to assist upon Occasion in Matters of greater Importance

Geo. Pigot
John Smith

Dawsonn Drake
Henry Fanshawe

Charles Turner

At Fort St. George 18th January 1760.

Dispatched the following Letters to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field, to John Andrews Esqr Chief of Mazulipatam and Admiral Cornish in consequence of the Resolutions of this days Consultation.

CPC

To Eyre Coote Esqr

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

We have received your favor of the 11th and have of the 12th Instant and have heard with great Pleasure from an Hirkara of your reaching Conjeveram before the Enemy possessed themselves of it. Had they succeeded in this we were appr=prehensive they might have forced you to an Action upon their own Terms. We cannot better explain to You our Sentiments with regard to your Operations than we have already done in our Letter of the 12th Instant. By the Account our Chief Engineer gives us of Changleput we find it hardly possible to attack it on any Side except the South. If they move that way we think you should move at the same time and post yourself on the North Side of the Fort before the Enemy possess themselves of that Post by which the Place will be put out of all Danger. We have not an Officer in the Garrison that can be spared and the few Men we have for Duty are absolutely necessary to protect the Town and its Inhabitants from the Alarms of the Morattas

If Innis Cann can be engaged to join you immediately so as to give you a good Prospect of defeating the Enemys Army at the Distance they now are from any Garrison of their Town, we should think a Lack of Rupees or more well laid out and we are very willing you should give such Powers to Govindarauw. In such case Money might be raised from the Polygars as our Army would be at Leisure to march against them and demand it, but they never will pay any thing with-

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the Appearance of a Force near them.

Their Appearance we shall send off a large Escort of Stores for the Army by the way of Pondamallee and Tripassore. The Tubee Captain Wishop Stores are among these Stores.

As you recommend the two Serjeants of the Troop of Hussars as Men worthy of Promotion please to acquaint us with their names when Commissions shall be made out for them as Cornet and Quarter Master and for Mr Kirker as Lieutenant.

We enclose herewith Copies of two Letters from Mr Fletcher, together with the answer we found it necessary to send him in order to discourage such Behaviour in our Officers: we request Sir that you will forward our Letter to him with the Officer to take the Command of the Garrisons. We think it may be proper to order a part of the Europeans from Caromgoly to reinforce the Garrison of Changleput. Both places will then be in Security against an Assault. We are with great Esteem

Your most Obedient humble Servants

George Pigot: Hector

Fort St. George
15th Janry 1760.

To John Andrews Esqr
Chief of Mazulipatam

Sir

Letter to John Andrews Esqr
Chief of Mazulipatam

We have received your Letters dated 25th Decr and 3d Instant. The Vessels with the Remainder of Mr Moravias Party arrived at Pondichery about a Week since.

By Letters from Admiral Pocock dated at Pondichery the 27th of November We learn that Admiral Cornish may be expected daily to arrive at Mazulipatam with some of his Majesties Ships. We therefore enclose a Letter for him which you will be pleased to deliver upon his Arrival with you; will be pleased to deliver upon his Arrival with you. We have engaged

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him with the General State of Affairs, and recommend his proceeding
Fort St. George to Madrass with all possible Expedition. We are — Sir — Your most
14th Janry. 1760. Obedient Servants — George Pigot &c. Council

To Samuel Cornish Esqr
Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet

Sir

Letter to Admiral Cornish

Having received Advices from Admiral Pocock dated
the 27th Nov.r at Sellebery wherein he acquaints us that you were
to have left that Place about the Middle of December with some
of his Majestys Ships for the Coast of Choromandel and Pondicherry
were to fall in with Mazulipatam. We lodge this Letter with Mr
Andrews Our Chief there purposely to communicate to you the Ge-
neral State of Affairs on this Side of India

A Dutch Armament from Batavia arrived
at Bengal the beginning of October and committed some Hosti-
lities with the English as Allies to the Nabab of that Province.
A General Action ensued wherein the Dutch were entirely de-
feated and all their Ships taken. This piece of Success having
placed our Affairs there in a State of entire Security for the pre-
sent at least. We must recommend to you to proceed to Ma-
drass with his Majestys Ships with all possible expedition where
your Appearance will be of great use to the Companys Affairs.

We have heard nothing of the French Squadron
since they left the Coast the beginning of October, from whence
it appears they must have immediately returned to the Island,
but we have confirmed Accounts that they expect a considerable
Reinforcement of Land Forces upon the Coast very early in the Year.

We defer giving you any further Detail of
Affairs until your Arrival at Madrass where we expect the plea-
sure of seeing you with the utmost impatience — We are with
Fort St. George Esteem Sir — Your most Obedient humble Servts George Pigot &c
14th Janry. 1760

Fort S.t George 15.th January 1760.

Wrote and Signed also Letters to the President and Council of Bombay and Admiral Pocock pursuant to the Minutes of the same Day

To the Honble. Richard Bourchier Esqr.
Presd.t & Govr. &c. Council at Bombay

Honble. Sir &Sirs

Letter to the Presidency & Council of Bombay

We had the pleasure to address you by Par.ticular under Date the 1.st and 5.th Instant of which Duplicates are enclosed.

The French Army having been joined by another Body of Marattas Troops moved from Arcot a few days since and have Encamped Wandewash. The Number of Black Troops they have lately assembled puts it in their power to lay waste our Districts and by the want of Provisions interrupt the Operations of our Army.—

It is highly probable from the Accounts we have received that the French expect a large Reinforcement of Troops in this Month, such a Circumstance would give them so great a Superiority over us as to reduce us again to the Defence of our Settlement.— To guard therefore against such an Event as much as possible whilst its Consequences might prove fatal to the India. We must earnestly request Gentlemen that you will be pleased to Reinforce us with Men and Stores (the Stores we are particularly in want of are Mortars Shells and Gun.powder) as far as may be consistent with the Security of your Settlement by the return of Admiral Stevens with the rest of the Squadron upon the Coast whose the Enemy's force Object is most evidently directed.

We have been in great want of Gunpow.der since the Loss of our Mill and must repeat our Request that you will not fail to supply us with as large a Quantity as possible by the first Opportunities

Fort St. George
14th January 1760

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We have received Advice from Admiral Cornish at Tellichery dated the 27th Nov.r and pursuant to the Orders from Admiral Cornish we have hopes of seeing Mr Cornish in a few days. We have the Honr to remain — Honble Sir & Sirs — Your most Obedient humble Servants — George Pigot &c Council —

To George Pocock Esqr
Vice Admiral of the Red and Commander in Chief of
His Majestys Squadron in India

Sir

Letter to Admiral Pocock

We have received the Honor of your Letter dated the 27th November — The last we had the pleasure to write you was by Date the 5th Instant by Pattamar of which Duplicate accompanies this, will give you the News of the Success of our Affairs with the Dutch in Bengal — We have no further Account of the particulars of that Event from the Gentlemen there, than we have already communicated to you in Our beforementioned Letter of the 5th Instant but from some Extraordinary Circumstances reported of their Conduct in this Affair there is reason to conclude that had they succeeded in their Designs it would have proved of fatal Consequence to the Affairs of the English in that Province

We now dispatch a Letter to Mazulipatam for Admiral Cornish where you acquaint us his Directions will be to fall in, to communicate to him the General State of Affairs and We flatter ourselves with the hopes of his Timely Arrival here, a Matter of the greatest Importance as there is reason to conclude the French expect a Reinforcement very early this Year.

Mr Lally has been joined by another Body of Morattas which renders his Black Force very considerable. Their whole Army moved from About the 10th towards Pondicherry which they seem to intend to lay Siege to.

At Fort St. George 14th January 1760

Fort St. George
14th January 1760

We have the honor to remain with the most perfect
Respect and Esteem Sir Your most Obedient humble Servts

George Pigot &c Council

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr Governor President
John Smith Charles Bourchier
Dawsonne Drake Henry Van Sittart
Samuel Bradley
Charles Turner

Mr Sansfield Indisposed

Thursday
17th Jany

Received since last Consultation the two following
Letters from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

To the Honble the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

I have not had time before this to acknowledge
the receipt of your Letter of the 10th Instant: I am not help expressing
my surprize at the first Paragraph of it: I assure you Gentlemen
that nothing can be more foreign to my inclinations than laying
any foundations for disputes with you: as any happy reconciliation
in being on the best terms with the Government of any of the Settlements I have the honor of serving under: as things
have appeared to me from time to time so I thought it my duty
to represent them: I do not pretend to infallibility, on a superior
knowledge, therefore have always thought myself happy in having
your advice to go by. The Vakeel you sent out in order to settle
with Innis Cawn is still here: I cannot persuade him to go to his
till he has his pass, which I have wrote for some time ago. By a
message I had this day from Innis Cawn I find this man is
not agreable to him: he has wrote me he would pass me on the

Fort S.t George 17.th January 1760

some conditions, he mentioned some time ago, which was in lack of Rupees p.r Month. The Man who brought me this letter says that rice sold Yesterday in their Camp at 22 Seer a Rupee and seven Bullock at a Rupee

The Travels Army marched this morning at 5 o Clock from Sangalam towards Trevatore. The Officer there received my orders time enough to evacuate that place and retire to Woodenack which seems now to be the object in view, but I hope I shall be able to disappoint their Schemes there, as well as I have had the good luck to do it here. The only difficulty I shall meet with on this occasion will be provision, which I shall endeavor to obviate by keeping Carriage by and Chinglepute in my rear, by which means I shall like wise cover Madras. I am this moment informed that there are 2000 Horse detached to burn those two villages. Coverpauk has been plundered since I left it. I have sent both your letters to Innis Cawn & his Vizier, but the Vizier is not as yet returned. Since I wrote the above I have had Conversation with one, who refuses to go without a pass. I have ordered another man to go and see how cheap he can get him, he has full powers to treat with him. If we can only gain the Mahrattas over for a month I am in hopes it will answer the expence we shall be at, particularly if the Enemy lays siege to any of our Garrisons. As soon as I give me leave so to think of being at the expence of purchasing there wife Rather I am, with great respect and Esteem — Gentlemen — Your most Obedient and most humble Servant — Eyre Coote —

If Travels Army marched from Trevatore this morning &c

Coveram 18th January 1760

To the Honble the President and Council Gentlemen

To Sir Edward Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

I have the honor of your letter of the 12th Instant. In my last I acquainted you of my intentions in regard to keeping Chinglepute and Carriage by in my rear which I now find by your

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Letter you are desirous of. indeed I can think of no other Method of having the Army supplied with provisions but by this means I am already quite sensible of what consequence the Settlements on the Coast are and you may depend that nothing I can do shall be wanting to secure them. I am at present encamp about Wondiwash there being a very good garrison in it, and the Commanding Officer having my orders not to give it up without leave tho' I cannot think of giving that leave without first endeavouring to raise the siege by coming to an action with the Enemy. I yesterday acquainted you with my sending another Vakeel to Innis Cawn the purport of my Letter was, that I had sent a Vakeel to him with full power to treat and that I gave him two days for that purpose after which I would have no further correspondence with him. that if he still continued with the French he should not carry that plunder out of the Country he had now got without fighting for it. I have been very cautious hitherto in taking different troops that have offered their service till I have a certainty whether the Morattas will join us. Inclosed are copies of two letters from M.r Bussy which Captain Sherlock intercepted and sent me this morning by which you will perceive the disagreements between him and M.r Lally. I beg Gentlemen you will not be under any apprehensions as our affairs now are upon a very good footing. and I think would be much more so should they besiege Wondiwash which I expect with great impatience. I am with great Esteem and respect

Gentlemen

Your most Obedient
and most humble Servant

Eyre Coote

Camp near
Wandiwash
17th January 1760.

At Fort St. George 17th January 1760

Two Letters from the French Army intercepted

The Intercepted Letters transmitted by Colonel Coote are from Mr. Bussy to Father Lavaur, and Captain Lampet Commandant of Chingy speaking in General of the discontents that has reigned in their Army since the Arrival of the Morattas

Purport of a Letter to Colonel Coote

The Board have wrote so fully to Colonel Coote in their late Letters that nothing fresh occurs as necessary at present than to recommend to him to have a part of the Europe Gunners at Carongoly removed to Changleput or where else the Army is so near to keep the Roads open

Letter from Mr Charles Stringer Paymaster at Changleput & Carongoly

Return of Military Stores remaining at Changleput

Letter on Consignment

Letter from Mr Charles Stringer Paymaster at Changleput and Carongoly Read, accompanied with a large Indent of Military Stores for the use of Changleput in consequence of the Intelligence Lieutenant Poyman the Commandant there received some days before from Colonel Coote of the Enemys having a design to attack that Place

It being the Intention of the Board that Changleput should be provided with the means of Defence according to the Plan laid down by the Field Officers in the Year 1758. that is with Stores only for the three principles as by the Nature of the Works the heavy Metal can be of little Utility Ordered that the necessary Orders be given on this head to the Military Storekeeper

Received the following Letter from Mr Vansittart

Letter from Mr Vansittart Governor & the Chief of Bulliconat

Foylengeon Chief of Bulliconat

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr Governor

of the Coast of Coromandel & Orixa & to the Honble Council at Fort St George

Honble Sir Gentlemen

I am honoured by your Letter of the

9o Fort S. George 17th January 1760.

d° Lowtant which has been delivered to me by M.r Beckard Borlanden, whom you have been pleased to recommend to my notice. I shall not fail to give him all the Assistance in my power. I have already provided a house for him. I have the honour to remain with respect — Honble Sir & Gentlemen — Your most Obedient humble Servant — Christian Frd Swartz —

Palicat
14th January 1760.

Letter from Tondimans Head as entered in the Country Correspondence. P.o 78 giving an Account of the Situation of Affairs to the Southward and expressing his friendly Attachment to our Interest

Letter from Tondiman

Intelligence from Aurangabad upon the late Revolution of Delly by the Mogul having been rid off by his Vizer Gauzeddy Cawn

Advices of a Revolution at Delly

Geo.g Pigot
John Smith
Dawson Drake
Henry Fan Sturt
Charles Forrest

At Fort St. George 17th January 1760.

Sent the following Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field in consequence of the Ministes of last Consultation

To Eyre Coote Esqr
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces upon the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote commanding the Army in the Field

Since we had the honor of writing to you under date the 13th we have received your favors of the 13th & 14th. Mr Brajoy's Letters shew us that the Enemys Situation continues very flourishing notwithstanding the Multitude of their Country Forces and that we may hope to render it difficult for them to take either Wandiwash or Changleput — The Men we have here that are lately come out of the Hospital are yet very weak and would fall down again with the least Fatigue. It will therefore be to give them time to recover effectually; and as we hope to see Admiral Cornish in a few days we shall make ready all that are fit for the Field to march out upon his Appearance and joine the Army

There are ninety Barrels of fine Europe Powder at Carangoly which we think is more than should be left in that Garrison and recommend to you to have fifty or sixty of them removed to Changleput while you are near with the Army to keep the Roads clear — We remain with great Esteem — Sir — Your most Obedient humble Servants — George Pigot &c

Fort St. George 17th January 1760

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr Governor President
John Smith — Charles Bourchier
Monday — Dawsonne Drake — Henry Vansittart
21st January 1760 — Richard Fairfield — Samuel Ardley
Charles Turner

At Fort St. George 25th January 1760

I fancy neither Sally nor Bussy are here, but apprehend you will find the Enemy are so well entrenched, that they will not be easily turned out. but I shall be happy in catching at an Opportunity of a Sally. I know the Europeans don't want Inclination and by I known your Sentiments early this morning I should not have given up the Pettah. I have already given the Sepoys Rice-gruel I think with a little of your Assistance it would not be difficult to make them all prisoners, which we must attempt without fail Peices. we cannot afford more than one drawn a day — I am Sir Your most Obedient Servant — Richard Sherlock —

Wandewash 16th Janry 1760 at 12 O Clock

To the Honble. the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

I remain in the same place I had the honor of writing to you from last. All the French Army by my Intelligence are about Wandewash part of which have entrenched themselves at the Pettah. I have not had any account of what Battalions they are raising. they have not as yet fired a shot at the Fort. I am only at my being obliged to repeat so often the distress we are in for provision. Our European Cavalry have had none these three days four hours. A detachment of Horse consisting the Command of Lieut. Bullock fell in with about fifty of the Mundee Horse this morning, killed one and took twelve. the rest made their escape. Major Gordon has just now reported to me that the Men sent Regiment Ordered to join me from Madura are stopped by your orders. I suppose Gentlemen you had your reasons for doing so for my part I own I cannot conceive them. This day Sentenced a General Court Martial to sit upon Captain Burke of your Sepoys who was confined by Major Brereton for neglect of duty The Gentleman is honourably acquitted. I have sent you a Commission to Mr Fletcher Lieutenant Stevenson has thereof

Our Horse fallen in with a party of Mundee Horse killed & take 12 Prisoners

95 Fort St. George 2d January 1760.

Lieut. Stevenson appointed to proceed to the Command of Carangoly

of the Garrison, had he not been there it would have been out of my power to have sent an Officer as we have not Officers enough for troops to command even the Subalterniums, so many being sick and a great many of the Kings in the same situation, particularly of Colonel Draper's regiment. I send you enclosed copy of a Letter I received this morning from Captain Sherlock as he was in great want of Attack in the Garrison, I sent some last night. I have not as yet heard whether he has received it.

You have been pleased to mention that there were several Letters from Bengal for me. I should be much obliged to you for them. I have received a Letter from Capt. Joseph Smith, wherein he mentions that Capt. Richard Smith sat out on the 28th December to take possession of Pitchanda, that when his men had got within a few Yards of the place they were discovered, after which with great difficulty he brought his Guns into the Choultry opposite the gate which they burst open, in the mean time Capt. Smith received a dangerous wound which obliged him to quit the Scene of action. The command then devolved on Lieutenant Horn who behaved very gallantly, and endeavored to prevail on the Europeans to storm the place, but in vain. The day beginning to break and the Officers seeing there was no possibility of succeeding, occasioned by the backwardness of the troops, thought it necessary to make a timely retreat. They had twelve Europeans killed and wounded, the Seapoys suffered very considerably. Capt. Smith was obliged to repass the Collerroon. I am with great respect and Esteem —

Cuttomalaver 4th January 1760

Gentlemen — Your most obedient and most humble Servant

Eyre Coote.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Sherlock to Colonel Coote

Sir

Letter from Capt. Sherlock commanding at Wandewash to Colonel Coote

I Reinforcement consisting of about 500 Europeans

pb Fort St. George 21st January 1760

The Enemy forced Batteries against the Fort

Soob 100 European Horse, two heavy Cannon, one Sumbrit, marched from the mount of the Hills from the Trivatoor road beyond the Pettah at 5 o Clock this Evening in my sight. I suppose by this they have joined the party in the Pettah. To morrow in all likelyhood you will hear their battering Cannons as they must finish their Batty this night. Murphy hitherto has had the command. They have left some Maratta Horse and Seapoys at a Tope near the Hills Foot with the greatest respect. Sir Your most Obedient Servant

Wandewash
17 January 1760
at 7 at night

Pondicherry

To the Honble. the President and Council

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

Gentlemen

Advantageous Situation of the Army for intercepting the Enemy's Operations at Wandewash

I have the honour of your letter of the 15th you may depend that M. Lally will neither go to Wandewash or Chingleput without meeting with many difficulties and I do not at all doubt but he is now very sensible of the many obstacles he must encounter before he will be able to. The garrison of the former is strong and I think able to defend itself many days. I have our Army ready to engage the Enemy whenever I think the defence of the garrison necessary. it is not in my power to say how soon this may be. but I think I have a very good prospect of being so. I have hitherto given M. Lally no opportunity of doing any thing against me. and am of opinion he is now in the same unprepared for me as he expected I should attack Arcot upon his leaving it open. He has not yet fixed a Gun on the Fort but as I am informed erecting Batteries. It would be a glorious thing if I could at this time get off the Marattas. I can hear nothing of the Vakeel I sent them seven days ago. I am afraid he is not off.

Inclosed is copy of a Letter I this day received from Capt. Sherlock by which you will see the Enemy have

Ft St. Georges 21st January 1760

A Supply of Arrack
drawn into Cuddalore.

him got safe into the Garrison. I intend sending him more to
night according to your desire I have ordered 50 Barrels of
Europe powder to be sent from Carangoly to Chinglepatt. Seeing in
formed it is usual for the Commander in Chief to make some
trifling presents to the different black people if it is so you will
be so good as to send me what you think will be proper on the
occasions. I am with great esteem and regard — Gentlemen
Your most Obedient and most humble Servant.

Eyre Coote.

Outremalore
19th January 1760

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Sherlock to Colonel Coote.

Letter from Capt. Sherlock
Commanding at Wondewash
to Colonel Coote

Sir

At 4 this morning I received your favor with the draw
your intelligence in regard to the different encampments are very
just. Mr Lally joined Bussy this morning about with a nu-
merous Army, beyond the Pettah where they now are, and their
Horse and Seapoys encamped near the Hill on the North Side. I
fear we shall not be able to dismount their heavy Guns as we have
ill served a gunner or two am much wanting. No Batteries yet
but they are at work at the corner of the Pettah a little behind
where yours were. if they intend besieging us they are very slow
in their motions - I am - Sir - Your most Obedient and most
humble Servant Richard Sherlock.

Wondewash
20th Janry 1760
4 o'Clock Morning

By a Return from Captain Preston of the Honble
Company Troops in Camp it appears that of the first Battalion
there is one Captain only on Duty in the Field, and of the second
four, the rest being either sick or on Command at different Gar-
risons

Sick Lieutenants among
the Company Officers

1

Captain Newton being at present at Madrass.

go Fort St. George 25 January 1760.

Resolutions in consequence for securing the Duty in the Field

Ordered that be proceed to Compliment such of the Company Officers as are able to do duty in the Field, and there being at present two Vacancies occasioned by Captains Lennox Youngs Retirement & Capt. Innes being past on the Invalid List.

Capt. Commissions granted to Capt. Lieut. Orton and Lieut. Flint

Agreed that Commissions be made out for Roderick Orton Capt. Lieutenant and William Flint the Oldest Lieutenant — Captain Orton to rank from the 20th Instant, and Captain Flint from the 21st Instant — Also that a Company be granted to Stewart Second Ensign in the 84th Regt as Lieutenant and Adjutant to rank from the 20th Instant Colonel Coote having at his Request permitted him to enter into the Company's Service.

Lieutenants Commissions to Mr Lennox the Ensign in the 84th Regiment

And in Order to ease the Duty of the Field as much as possible. It is Agreed to recommend to Colonel Coote in case Captain Campbell Captain Young and Lieut. Hopwood whom it appears are sick at Covrepauk may not be too far disposed, that the Care of the Place be left to them and Capt. Wood at present Commanding there with Ensigns Cooper, and Crewe be called to Camp.

Capt. Peard Ordered to take the Command of Changlepat.

Captain Peard being so far recovered of his Wounds as to be able to do the duty of a Garrison, although not to bear the Fatigues of the Field. Ordered that he proceed to take the Command of Changlepat, from whence Ensign Dayman may then be Ordered to join the Army of Colonel Coote should see proper.

A Cornet & Quarter Master appointed in the Corps of Hussars

Ordered also that Commissions be made out for Leopold Fischer as Lieutenant of Hussars, Stephen Baker

99 Fort St. George 28th January 1760.

from the 1st Lieut. and Lieut Hunt, to Quarter Master to rank
as Lieut. to rank as Ensign from the 28th Instant in Consequence
of Colonel Coote's Recommendation signified in his Letter of the 16th Inst

Ordered that the Import Warehouse Keeper
do send to Colonel Coote a Parcel of Broad Cloth, Velvet &c. for making
Presents Occasionally to the Country Chiefs as has been usual

The following Letter from Capt. Joseph Smith
Commanding at Trichenopoly Road.

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr President and Govr
&c. Council at Fort St. George

No 191

Honble Sir & Gentlemen

Capt. Jos. Smith commanding at Trichenopoly

My last Letter informed you of the Enemys having a considerable Detachment at Cutalcor, with a Convoy of Stores. Your last General Letter gave me Room to expect the Shafesbury every Hour. I therefore thought it highly necessary to use my utmost Efforts to prevent this Detachment's getting into Syringham. And as the most Effectual Method of doing it was getting Possession of Pitchandecoil a strong Post on the banks of the Coloram, then Garrisoned by our best Intelligence with 100 Seapoys and a few Europeans. The Acquisition of which would have answered both great Purposes one preventing any movements from the Island & enable us to oppose any thing coming from Cutalcor. Besides this should the Enemy Collect a Superior Detachment in the Field the Possession of this Place always secured our Retreat. Accordingly Capt Richard Smith being pretty well recovered of his Wound, set out from hence the 28th December and took the Command of our Detachment at Semiaveram. On the 29th in the Morning I moved down to the River Side to give the Enemy a false Alarm on Syringham. this was the Signal for him to commence the Attack of Pitchandecoil. He got Possession of some Choultrys opposite to the

A Detachment from Garrison make an unsuccessful Attempt on Pitchandecoil

100 Fort St. George 31st January 1760.

to the Gateway within 2 or 300 Yards of the place without the least Opposition, but was discovered before he could bring up his Guns and the Enemy then keeping a pretty smart fire Captain Smith found it necessary by his Example to encourage the People who were somewhat backward in bringing up the Cannon, in this he was very Gallantly seconded by Lieut. Horn. Who soon effectually the Guns were at last brought into the Choultry and the Gate burnt open but not till Capt. Smith had received an unfortunate Shot which obliged him to quit the Scene of Action and notwithstanding all the Endeavours of Lieutenant Horn and the rest of the Officers, even our Europeans could not be prevailed upon to Storm it. The day was beginning to break and our Officers saw there was no possibility of succeeding owing entirely to the backwardness of the Troops they thought it necessary to make a timely Retreat which Lieut. Horn effected in a very Soldier like manner bringing off his Cannon Ammunition and Wounded. The Loss in the Affair was 12 Europeans killed and wounded 5 of which were at the Gun with Capt. Smith. Besides this our Troops have suffered more considerably. My giving the Alarm to Syringapatam Capt. Smith having Previously Detached 300 Troops to the Post on the banks of the Coleroon preventing the Enemy from sending any Reinforcements towards Pitchandy by which means our Party retired without Interruption to Seringapatam where they remained till Yesterday when I sent them Orders to return the Colonel having had certain Advices that the Enemy have forded their Passage to Syringapatam nor would I choose to hazard an Action after the little Check our People had received as our Party is now encamped on this Side the Coleroon I am sorry I am obliged to Repeat again how much We are distressed for want of Officers, I have three Sick, and have lost

101 Fort St George 2d January 1760

Capt. Richard Smith wd.
&c.

on a long rebate. besides Captain Smith of whom the Surgeon has great hopes, as the Ball is entered on the Top of the Shoulder and gone out under the Blade Bone, as they imagine will have the saving of it. Had your Intentions Gentlemen of your last General Letter been put in Execution, we must have Prevented any Succours that could at this Juncture be spared from the Enemy getting into Tyringam and that place must either have fallen into our Hands or the Relief of it occasion such a Diversion as would have been highly favorable to the Operations of our Army. They have been under great fear for Provisions and Firewood, that they were obliged to plunder the Inhabitants for the one and pull down their Houses for the other. Add to this the little Ammunition they had in the place which we found out by an Intercepted Letter of the Commandants. Suppose our Reinforcements Arrived. the Enemys Number of Europeans in Tyringam will then be superior to ours, with little inferiority of Seapoys. As the Detachment at Tutatoor now consists of 700 Europeans, 3 Pieces of Cannon and 800 Seapoys Our Motions have had this good Effect at least to draw such a considerable Force from the principal Scene of Action — My last Letter I had the Honor to address you will inform you, that the half Batta was struck off immediately after the Main Body of the Enemy left Tyringam. I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect — Honble Sir & Gentlemen — Your most Obedient and humble Servant. — Joseph Smith

Name of Ships

Fort St George
2d. January 1760.

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
Presidt & Govr &c Council of Fort St George
Honble Sir & Sirs

Since writing the Inclosed I have Cer-

Letter from Capt Jos. Smith
Commanding at Tutatoor

tain Advice that at Tutatoor are arrived 100 European Cavalry
200 Seapoys 400 Europeans and 8 Serjts. 2 Heavy Cannon, 3
Field Pieces. A large Assortment of Ammunition, and many

109 Fort St. George 21st January 1760

Cooleys loaded with Stone at work all this Day from the Pettah and from thence proceed to Tyringapore. I am with Respect Honble. Sir & Sirs Your most Obedt. Servt.

Joseph Smith

Purport of a Letter to Capt. Joseph Smith

As the Ship Pearnbrough will be ready to Sail to the Southward with the Stores for Tuckengoly in a day or two. Ordered that a Letter be immediately wrote to Capt. Joseph Smith to apprize him therewith, that he may use Expedition in Time to Negapatam to receive, and Conduct the Stores to Tuckengoly.

No Officer can be spared

As we are at present so extremely bare of Officers here for the Field Duty, it is impossible that any can be spared to Tuckengoly, untill we may receive to send thither a Detachment of which it is Agreed to acquaint Captain Smith, and recommend to him in the meantime to use all the Efforts which he can consistently with the safety of his present Garrison to distress the Enemy on that side in conjunction with the Chalahs, Soldiers and the Tanjore Troops.

Received by the Ship Duke two Letters from the Board and Council of Fort William as follows

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr.
Presd. & Govr. &c. Council of Fort St. George

Gentlemen

Letter from the Presd. &c. of Fort William

You have from time to time been acquainted with the Rupture that had intervened between the English and the Dutch East India Company, and the Instructions we had given for the Conduct of our Affairs in consequence thereof, and we have now the Satisfaction to inform you that a Treaty of Peace between the two Nations was concluded at the Hague on the 24th August last, and ratified by the Dutch East India Company on the 4th September following, of which Advice was received by the Ship Duke, which arrived in the River on the 11th Instant, and we have now the pleasure to transmit you a Copy of the Treaty, which you will receive herewith, and we desire you will cause the same

Fort S. George 21st January 1760.

entirely accomodated and much to our Satisfaction and the honor of the Company we shall now proceed to give you some of the most material circumstances which occured on this Occasion.

Notwithstanding the Subahs express commands to the Directors & Council of Hooghly to prevent their Ships proceeding up the river they had nevertheless the Insolence to advance up with their Ships very near Tannah Fort, where they thought proper to Land their Men rather than attempt to force their passage by the batteries we have erected on the banks of the river on the first intelligence of being so there ordered Colonel Forde with all the Military we had in Garrison to proceed to the French Town and prevent the Dutch Party from getting into Chinchurah In consequence of which Colonel Forde on the 24th November thought it necessary to advance to the Northward of Chandernagore, but on his entering that Town his advanced Guard was fired upon by a Detachment of Dutch who had marched out of Chinchurah with intent to join and strengthen the party expected from the Ships upon this an action ensued when about Forty Dutch were killed and taken with all their Cannon consisting of five Pieces Colonel Forde that Evening having Intelligence that the Party from the Ships were advanced near Chinchurah he marched early the next morning in order to intercept them - and was so fortunate to meet them on a plain at some distance from Chinchurah On our Troops appearing the Enemy consisting of near Seven hundred Europeans and six hundred Buggueses advanced with great resolution but reaved so smart a fire from our Artillery and Battalion that they in a short time gave way and were totally put to the rout - The Success of this Action considering the very small Number of Europeans we had in the field greatly exceeded our expectations for very few of the Enemy escaped being killed or taken Prisoners - Matters being carried

Details of their Proceedings in the Secret Office Book

104 Fort St. George 21st January 1760

Thus far we quickly received proposals of accomodation from the Directors and Council of Naugkby and in consequence thereof a Treaty has been concluded between them and the Nabob and between them and us. Copies of which we now enclose for your further Information of the number of Prisoners taken on this Occasion upwards of 330 have voluntarily entered into our Service the remainder are embarked on board their Ships which are now about to leave the Coast. The Dutch Commodore having stayed and urged several of our Vessels. The Commanders of the Calcutta Duke of Portland Hardwick were directed to make reprisals and accordingly the on which the Commodore was on board, with four others, were taken after an Action of two Hours they have since been delivered up agreeable to the Articles agreed on by both Parties and Restitution is to be made us for the damages and loss we have sustained on the occasion — We are — Gentlemen — Your most Obedient humble Servants ——— H. Holwell. — W. Mayndell — Wm. B. Sumner —— W. Mac. Guire —— Wm. Billers —— Hu. Smyth ———

Fort William
21st January 1760

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr
Presdt. & Govr. & Council

Letter from the Presidt. & Council
of Fort William
to the French Officers on Parole
sent up on the Duke

Honble. Sir & Sirs

These serves to inform you We have sent you by the Duke Capt. Thomas Penney 6 French Prisoners a List of whom we enclose — We are — Honble. Sir & Sirs — Your most Obedient humble Servants ——— H. Holwell — W. Mayndell — Wm. B. Sumner — W. Mac. Guire — Wm. Billers ———

Fort William
21st January 1760

A List of the French Prisoners sent on Board the Duke
Madam Grajault & two Children — Messrs. Southcomb — Rou
de Seigneur

In Fort St. George 21st January 1760.

The Copies of the Treaties with the Dutch mentioned to be enclosed in the former Letter from the President and Council at Bengal are omitted

The following Letter from Captain Forbes Commanding the Bengal Detachment to the Northward

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
Presidt & Govr &c. Council of Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Capt. Forbes Commanding the Bengal Detachment to the Northd

I received last night your Letter of the 28th December and altho I have heard indirectly of the Success against the Dutch in Bengal yet I am of Opinion nevertheless That the more this Party can arrive there, It will be the better and therefore entirely Concur with your Honor &c. Councils Proposal of sending the Shaftesbury as I think it will be the speediest and safest Method of carrying back our Men without diminishing of their number which must otherwise be expected from so long a route over land. As in Pegue we have already experienced. We are now arrived at Pillapoor and shall proceed without delay to Vizagapatam and there expect the Shaftesbury and endeavour to have things provided against her Arrival — should any unforseen Accidents prevent her being sent I request you will inform me of it thereon as possible — I am with Respect — Honble Sir & Sirs —

Your most Obedient Servant

Christian Fischer

Camp at Goolapod 9th January 1760.

The Board judging that it will be expedient to send the Duke to Bengal for another Cargo of Rice as soon as she can be unloaded

Men required for furnishing Capt. Forbes Detachment with Conveyance for Bengal

Agreed that Capt. Conway be directed to call in his way to Vizagapatam to receive on board as many of Capt. Forbes's Detachment as he can accommodate & several other Vessels being also about to Return to Bengal

Is Resolved to engage with the Masters to touch there & carry

At Fort St George 21st January 1760

Paper of Letter &c Ordered to be read

Present all the Members of the Sorry Ordered that a Letter be wrote to Capt Lindsay to appoint him of this Resolution

Letter from the Nabob read as entered on the Consultation Book Upon the Subject of Touchy Sait the Killedar of Wandewash proposing that no Sorts of Cloth to be done if how to accomodate his Affairs with the Nabob Government and if employed with five Sacks to be paid to the Company and the other five Sacks reserved for himself

Letter from the Nabob Concerning Touchy Sait the Killedar of Wandewash

Touchy Sait has not yet given us any proposals for settling Accounts with the Nabob neither does he seem Inclined to make any Concessions — And as it is Agreed to acquaint the Nabob that provided he Touchy Sait should continue in the Mind We propose taking an Opportunity of sending him to Tricknopoly that he may take such Measures with him as he shall see expedient.

Wm Lego
John Smith

Danvers Dorrity
Henry Vansittart

Charles Stewart

Fort St George 21st January 1760

Despatched the following Letters to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field, Captain Joseph Smith Commanding at Trichinopoly and Captain Preston Commanding the Bengal Detachment in the Northward Provinces in consequence of the Resolutions of Consultation this day

To Eyre Coote Esqr

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

We have received your favors of the 16th & 17th Instant at the same time we had a Letter from Captain Preston. We are concerned to find there are so many of the Officers of the Company's Troops so unable to do duty as to make their Duty fall hard upon those now in Camp. We can but ill spare Officers from the Garrison but Lieut. Villavert was yesterday ordered out. Captain Newton will join you in two or three days with Ensign Daniel Smith. Captain Meyers is not yet capable of going to the Field. That the Duty on the Captains may be eased we have appointed Roderick Cotton to be a Captain, and to rank from the 20th Instant and William Stone a Captain to rank from the 21st We have appointed also Stewart to be Lieut and Adjutant to rank from the 20th Instant, as you have been pleased to recommend him and permit him to leave your Regiment. We have also ordered Commissions to be made out for Leopold Wurtz as Lieutenant of Hussars and Stephen Barbier to be Lieut to rank from the 21st Instant and placed Henry Le Dorte Mute to rank as an Ensign from the 22d Instant. You will please to direct those Gentlemen to be put on Orders accordingly and Commissions shall be sent them in a few days.

By the return of the Company's Troops we are sorry to find Capt. Campbell, Capt. Airey and Lieut. Hepwood are sick in Cuddapah. If those Gentlemen's Indisposition

observ

from the 21st Instant and Jacob Hurtz as Quarter

To Fort St. George 22d January 1760.

letter a Copy of which I have the honor to enclose You. The Enemy seem determined to carry on the Siege, to prevent Disappointment they will open their batteries upon the first notice I have of it, & shall march towards them. I have been obliged to send for the Renter of Salsette and Cutwacalour to whom I wrote sometime ago to get provisions for the Army he never answered my letter and instead of providing for us sold whatever grain he could to the Dutch, and other people and ordered the rest to be burnt, which is now digging out of the ground. I have apprized him he shall remain with me and fast every day the Army does. upon which he sent me word that he has ordered Rice to be brought in. this I hope will convince you how you are imposed on and the Army suffers, you must be sensible how necessary it is, that we should at this juncture be supplied. It is a most critical one. The Vakeel Isaac Colas Cawn is not returned he is yet with here. this day Isaac Cawn sent two people to me, whose demands were that I should give him one Lack of Rupees as a present a Lack of Rupees to Meet for the pay of his people and another whenever We dismissed the together with 15 Cannon, and 500 Stand of Arms. my answer was that after I was beat perhaps I might comply, but that must be first the case. therefor his business were to act in good order to get that done and perhaps we might then come to the end they would be convinced they were in the wrong in joining the French. I have had Intelligence from Pondichery that the Dutch have nine sail of Ships off Trincomaley, if so they must be Men of Warr. The French have upon this occasion drained Pondichery of all their Garrison they have four 18 pounders & two 24. I wish it was in your power Gentlemen to supply your Army from Madras as we do from Pondichery. as we have a number of sick in Defence &c Capt. Sherlock is mistaken in regard to Mr. Lally who is not

Extravagant demands of Isaac Cawn for raising over 15 000

Colonel Coote's Reply to Isaac Cawn

Fort St. George 22d January 1780.

Compr over Cabrendar 22d January 1780

gone away from the Army - I am with great esteem and regard Gentlemen - Your most Obedient and most humble Servant Eyre Coote

No. 1

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Sherlock to Colonel Coote

Sir

Letter from Capt. Sherlock commanding at Wandiwash to Colonel Coote

I have had a Man all this day in the Pettah and Entrenchments. The Enemy will open a four gun battery of 24 & 18 Pr in morrow morning at the corner of the Pettah to the left of the place where yours were, Bufsy and Tullay are entrenched over your Gardens & more with the greatest part of the Europeans. Tully is gone to Pondicherry. The Morattas Camp is North and East of us by the Tank. They have 16 Guns of different Sizes, with 300 Europeans foot and all their Seapoys but a few that are in the Pettah. They burnt the village this side the Tank to day at noon. There is an Entrenchment thrown up in the Pettah. If they open their batteries early to morrow there must be a breach before night. I have no reason to think my men will not defend it well, you must be the best judge when your presence will be necessary - I am with the greatest respect - Sir - Your most Obedient Servant

Richard Sherlock

Wandiwash 19th January 1780 per Night

Proceedings of the Army by Madras

No. 2

To the Honble the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote to the Council giving the Enemy's Situation

I this day went with all the Cavalry & Grenadiers to reconnoitre the Enemy and view their Situation and the different attacks made on the Garrison, upon which I sent and ordered the Army to march to this place where I received the inclosed Letter, to morrow morning I shall march again in order to relieve the garrison if possible from the Enemy, which I believe will be by an action, I have done myself the honor of writing to you every day for some

Fort S.t George 22d January 1760.

Swenberg
27th January 1760

days past. I hope you have received my Letters. I have the honour to be with the great esteem and respect — Gentlemen — Your most Obedient humble Servant — Eyre Coote.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sherlock to Colonel Coote

Sir

Letter from Capt. Sherlock Commanding at Wandewash to Colonel Coote. The Encampment & Grand Battery upon the place

Wandewash
20th January 1760
8 oClock

At 8 this Morning they opened their 8 Gun Battery as I mentioned to you last night, and the Answer from hence up till day not much mischief done, we dismounted one of their heavy Guns but they have replaced it. The outer walls is quite levelled, but the breach above is not yet quite practicable. The Curtain of it is so much damaged that we cannot use our 12 pounder. This Morning at 6 a large body of Cavalry Horse and Sepoys with 12 field pieces marched from Bufoys encampment in my view towards Permacoil your road. There are field pieces with every detached party — another battery will be opened to morrow against our lower Bas that points to the Southward of the Attack as they find we beg Cannon do Execution there. no attack or letter arrived. all the Marquet balls in the garrison are made up that manner for the Attack of French. Sir — Your most Obedt Servant Richard Sherlock

25th. A Nirrara came in this morning and Reports that the Army m from Outramalur the 23d and arrived that Evening at Vendewash about eight Miles to the Northeast of Vendewash that they from thence early the next morning and about 10 Clock the Army appeared that a General Action ensued which lasted 2 in the afternoon when the Enemy were put to the Rout and left us Masters of their whole Camp and Baggage.

News received by Nirrara of the Enemys Defeat in a General Engagement

Thence confirmed by Nirrara from Colonel Coote

At Noon came in a Note from Colonel Coote as follows. I have just time to acquaint you that we have beat the Enemy off the Field of Battle. Mr Bussy & Colonel Murphy in our Possession

Eyre Coote.

113 Fort St. George 24th January 1780.

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr Governor President

Thursday 24th January

John Smith Charles Bourchier

Dawsonne Drake Henry Lain Sittart

Richard Fairfield Samuel Addley

Charles Turner

Received the following Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field giving an Account of the late Victory obtained over the Enemy

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field giving an Account of the late Victory obtained over the Enemy

To the Honble. the President and Council

Gentlemen

I wrote you with my Pencil a few words from the Field of Battle. I cannot as yet give you any distinct account of the action, but that it was a compleat victory. I marched in the morning by day light from Jeembaw between seven and eight o Clock the Enemy's Cavalry appeared and upon their coming up briskly, I ordered our Horse, a few Companies of Sepoys and two peices of Cannon to advance which did a good deal of execution after which I inclined the Army to the right for about two miles, still continuing skirmishing with the Enemy, about 10 o Clock we cannonaded each other very briskly, which lasted near an hour, upon seeing the Enemy's Line of infantry marching up I advanced to attack them, and having a Tumbril with ammunition blew up on their left I ordered Colonel Draper's Regiment to wheel and flank them on which occasion they behaved very gallantly. The Enemy and we continuing to cannonade the whole time made the action general which lasted till two o Clock. The Prisoners we have taken are Brigadier General Bussy[1] now wounded[2] Colonel Murphy, Chevalier de Lindenthe Quarter Master General Captain Carney, Captain Macdonald,

[1] Brigadier Bussy Colonel Murphy and other Officers taken Prisoners whom Colonel Coote has given Recommissions to proceed to Europe on Parole

[2] Bussy not wounded

In Fort St. George 22nd January 1760.

Captain de Paix marched and encamped within of enemies Camp with twenty one Pieces of Cannon. I cannot say the number of Enemies we have taken by what I can learn when I send over the Letter I hope to send the Number of their killed wch. I am informed is 800 Sally is wounded. By what I can find we have had over 300 killed and wounded. as I have not my returns yet I cannot be exact among the latter is Major Brereton who I fear is in a dangerous way. In my next I shall send you an exact return. The last Account I have of the movement of Sally's Army is that they are gone towards Pondichery. I must do justice to the Army in general to say that no people behaved better. I have given Mr Bussy leave to go to Pondichery on his Parole. and I shall allow the rest if they desire it. we are in very great want of Surgeons. I have the honor to be with great esteem and respect Gentlemen Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

Major Brereton dangerously wounded

Wandewash 22 January 1760

Eyre Coote

Agreed that a Letter be immediately wrote to Colonel Coote, with the Thanks of the Board for the great Services he has rendered to the Nation and the Company in this Important Conquest and to request he will take the opportunity of returning our acknowledgments to the Officers and Soldiers for the Zeal and Bravery which they exerted in contributing to our happy Success

The Thanks of the Board ordered to Colonel Coote and the Army for the Service upon this Occasion

The President acquaints the Board that immediately upon hearing the Event of the Engagement he wrote to Colonel Coote desiring that Mr Bussy and the other Officers made Prisoners might be sent to Madrass. The Deputation returned & reported the Answer of Mr Bussy in which he established amongst other Events that the Report of the Enemy being drove out of his Post

Mr Bussy's Answer to the Deputation read

115 Fort St George 21st January 1760

could not but be of infinite Prejudice to their Affairs in all parts of India and it is observed that Captains Kearney and Pappin are amongst the Officers mentioned in Colonel Coote's Letter whom we apprehend to be the same Gentlemen that were taken, the former at Wandewash, and the other at Sevaroy about three Months ago and neither of them have yet been exchanged, nor paid for their Ransom according to the Terms of the General Cartel. RESOLVED to acquaint them these Circumstances to Colonel Coote that in case the two Gentlemen should have left Wandewash before he receives the Presidents Letter they may be summoned to Return upon the Sanction of their Parole.

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
Presidt & Govr &c. Council of Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Capt. Fischer commanding the Bengal Detachment to the Northd.

I addressed you last under date the 25th Decemr and have now the pleasure to acquaint you that those of the French Party from Ganjam who landed at Cokanara and escaped falling into our Hands, are most of them taken Prisoners by the Rajah of Gudgeputty. The rest with their Party and all their adherents in this Country are entirely dispersed &c. One Brigantine with Le Chevalier de Peis and the Men that were not landed are gone on the Night of the 27th from Kokanara. We took two Brass and one Iron field piece. Inclosed I forward to your Honour &c. Council the Parole given by the Officers & Gentlemen Prisoners now. I have given them Passports for Mazulipatam to which place I have sent twelve Private Men under a Guard. Royal the Rajah has delivered up none of those taken by him. But I am not without hopes of getting some of them. It is said they amount to 150 - I am with Respect - Honble Sir & Sirs —

Your most Obedient humble Servant.

Camp at Pittapore
5th January 1760

Chas Fischer

Inclosing the Parole of the Officers and Gentlemen of the Ganjam Party taken Prisoners now Cokanara

Two letters from Captain Fischer Commanding the Bengal detachment to the northward read as follows.

Fort St. George 21st January 1760.

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
Govr and Gov. in Council of Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Capt Fischer
Commanding the Bengal
Detachment to the North
wards

Inclosed you under date the 9th do answer to your
Letter of the 28th December, desiring that the Shipsbuoy might
be forwarded to Vizagapatam to take on over Europeans. Two black
Horsemen who arrived last Night from Ganjam Inform me that
there are a body of 12000 Morattas under Rykonaig come within
three Days to Ketab from the Chout, which Bookejeendra
the Rajah of Jagonaut having refused them they have plundered
and laid waste the whole Country. They have sent a party
to Horse to Vizianadur offering to make him Rajah instead
of Veerbijeendur who has fled to the woods. As the Troubles
in the North of Bengal may probably induce them Cruty to
advance further. The Transporting the Companies the nearest
possible by Sea appears to me Millemore necessary, and could
embarkations be procured I should be for sending the Troops
in the same way. The Correspondence now land is
difficult on Account of the Precautions Taken
to stop all Passengers. I shall proceed to Vizag
next for Advices from you. — I am with Respect
Sir & Sirs — Your most Obedient humble Servt
Chas. J. Fischer

Camp at Maluvaram
11 January 1760

Letter from the Nabob
covering the Letter of
Affairs in the Southward

Country Letters Read

Ft. St. George 28th January 1760

Present

The Honble George Pigot Esqr President &c

Read the Nabob's Letter of the 11th Instant covering a Letter
from Mr Caillaud dated at Trichinopoly the 28th December
advising that the Affairs to the Southward by reason of the
Rains had been at a stand, that the Detachment proposed to be
sent to Tanjore could not march before the 15th January, that
the Nabob had received Intelligence that Morari Row had
encamped with his Army at Coiladdy on the Coleroon River
about 12 Miles from Trichinopoly, that Morari Row had
sent to the Nabob to demand the Payment of the Chout
due from the Country of Trichinopoly, being deprived of the Revenues
of the Districts which they had formerly possessed, that the Nabob
had refused to comply with the Demand, that the Nabob's Troops
had established themselves in that Neighbourhood & that
Morari Row had retired from Coiladdy to Caroor Killedar of Vellum in Dindigul

Letter from Mr Caillaud
Dated

Secretary

Fort St. George 24th January 1760.

Intelligence having been received from the Enemy and of their Attachment to our Interest.

We have in our late Letters repeatedly explained to the Nabob the Circumstances which rendered it necessary to defer sending the Detachment to the Southward and the Sentiments of the Board relating to the Situation of Affairs there so that it is therefore unnecessary to make a further Recapitulation.

Ordered that Letters be wrote to the Nabob Salabat Jung and all the Country Powers to give them the news of the Victory we have obtained over the Enemy — and that Letters be dispatched to Bengal Bombay Angengo & Tellicherry with the same Intelligence.

Letter to the Nabob & the several Country Powers advising of the late Victory obtained over the Enemy

Also to Bombay & Bengal &c.

Resolved that the Prince Henry Packet be dispatched to England express to apprize our Honble Masters of our late happy Success and the General State of Affairs in India.

To be dispatched for England

George Pigot

John Smith

Dawsonn Drake

Henry Vansittart

Charles Stewart

The Fort St. George 24th January 1760.

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr.
Governor and Council of Fort St. George

Honble. Sirs & Sirs

Letter from Capt. Forde commanding the Bengal Detachment to the Fort. read

Inclosed you understand they are to answer to your Letter of the 20th. December, desiring that the Shipping might be forwarded to Injagerum to take on our Troops. Mr. Brohier Merriam who arrived last night from Ganjam informs us that there are a body of 2000 Moratta under Viswanaig come within three days to Attah from the Chout, which Boorhanpore the Rajah of Ingrannaut having refused them they have plundered and laid waste the whole Country. They have sent a party to Howe to Narrain Deo offering to make him Rajah instead of Boorhanpore who has fled to the woods. As the Troubles in the North of Bengal may probably induce them Party to advance further. The Scarcity the Troops the more possible by sea appears to me still more necessary and as embarkations be procured I should by Egmore be sent to Madras in the same way. The Ship the Pamlemark they have given sufficient on Account of upon your Summons, for we found it to stop all Provisions for the future as we shou[ld] wait for Advice & meantime Captains Rooney & Dupree in hird and the other at Jaratine about three months ago either of them been exchanged nor paid for their Bu[t] Bufoy in particular we could wish to have seen d[e]

Camp at Malavaram
11 January 1760

Letter from the Select Committee of the State of Affairs to the Southward

for on all to the Report of the Enemy being deprived of this Up[per] not having to be of infinite Prejudice to their Affairs in all par[ts] ning their Army great in his Credit and Character among the Coun[try] of Trichenapore will therefore be of hind Sir to see your endea[vours] have taken him back into your hands and send him with

Letter from Mr. Scrafton Secretary

from [illegible] to Madras.

Fort St. George 24th January 1760.

Intelligence having been received from the South end of this Settlement to our Interest.

We have in our late Letters repeatedly explained to the Nabob the Circumstances which rendered it necessary to defer sending the Detachment to the Southward and the Sentiments of the Board relating to the Situation of Affairs there so that it is therefore unnecessary to make a further Recapitulation.

Ordered that Letters be wrote to the Nabob Salabat Jung and all the Country Powers to give them the news of the Victory we have obtained over the Enemy — And that Letters be dispatched to Bengal Bombay Anjengo & Tellichery with the same Intelligence.

Resolved that the Prince Henry Packet be dispatched to England express to apprize our Honble Masters of our late happy Success and the General State of Affairs in India.

George Pigot

John Smith

Letter to the Nabob & the several Country Powers advising of the late Victory obtained over the Enemy

Letters to Bombay & Bengal &c.

The Prince Henry Packet to be dispatched for England express

Surgeons & Hospital mates wanted for the Ships mentioned in the Resolution

objects are in want of every thing no doubt upon this rep[ort] can direct. If it is pro[per] from Madrass to attend the you may by that means save if others have not been dispatched obliged to carry away some Sa[ilors] for their Ships. As I have come of Arcot immediately I beg y[ou] from Madrass together with to Cuvenpauk. I send you a re[turn] of the Army. I have not as yet and Stores taken, the number

Henry Lanshart

Charles Lenton

Acquainting him of the Resolution.

118 Fort St. George 29th January 1781

Sent the following Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field pursuant to the Minute of Consultation of this Day

To Eyre Coote Esqr.
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces upon the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

We have received with infinite Satisfaction your favor of the 27th advising of the Victory obtained that day by the Army under your Command over the Enemys Army commanded by Lieutenant General Sallby. We beg leave Sir to offer you our Thanks for the great Service you have rendered to the Nation and the Company on this important occasion and must further request of you to take an Opportunity of making our Acknowledgements to the Officers and Soldiers under your Command for the Exertions of Bravery which they have exerted. We hope that Mr Boyd and the other Officers who are Prisoners will not leave us before you receive the Letter which the Council wrote you yesterday desiring they may if they should have occasion to detain Captains Kearney & Dupuis as hostages will oblige them to return for the future as we observe among the Number you the same Gentlemen that were taken by the Enemy at Wandewash either of them been exchanged nor paid for their Ransom. We the Report of the Enemys being deprived of the Madrass & the Influence Hyder has over the Officers of India we will therefore be

Fort St. George 24th January 1760

The only Allay to our Pleasure upon this Occasion is the Concern we feel for the Danger which you appre-
hend Major Brereton to be in. Our most hearty Prayers and
Wishes attend him; and we shall endeavour with the Help of
God soon hearing there are some favourable Symptoms. We have the
Honour to be with great respect and Esteem Sir Your most
Obedient humble Servants.

George Pigot &c Council

Fort St. George
24th January 1760.

24th Came in the following Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the
Army in the Field

To the Honble. the President and Council

Gentlemen

I have the honor of your Letter of the 21st and
should have done myself the pleasure of giving you a more distinct
account of the battle, but the hurry I have been in ever since prevents
me; really the Scene is now dreadfull to see such a multitude of poor
distressed, and not in my power to give them the least Assistance
more of every one necessary requisite for an Hospital. I now beg
leave upon this representation, you will be every thing here
can direct. If it is possible to send Surgeons and proper Stores
from Madrass to attend the wounded here as they are very necessary
you may by that means save the lives of many gallant men
of whom have not been dressed since the day of Action. As I shall be
obliged to carry away some Surgeons out of the four numbers now
in their lists. As I have some thoughts of carrying on the Siege
of Arcot immediately. May you would send all the necessary
from Madrass together with all the rest you can possibly
to Conjeveram. I send you a return of the killed and wounded

120 Fort St George 26th January 1760

Report of the Enemys loss in the last Action

The Junction of Ranjé Cawn with the Morattas rendered unnecessary by the defeat of the Army.

Fort St. George 26th January 1781

the Enemy, and cover the Siege I intend carrying on at the same time. I do not think a moment should be lost in putting Arcot in the best state of defence. There is in particular a Battering Gun in the Garrison which I should be glad to have your permission to send to England as a Curiosity. I forgot to mention in my last that the Enemy after retreating from the field, blew up a very large magazine of Powder at Sambour Choultry and threw a great quantity into a Tank. I have the honor to be with great esteem and respect — Gentlemen — Your most Obedient & most humble Servant — Eyre Coote ———

Honditmish
26th January 1781

By the Return Inclosed in Colonel Cootes Letter it appears that the loss in the late Action is as follows

Lieut. Collins of the 19th Regiment Lieut. Stewart of the 84th Regt and Lieut. Evans of the Company's Troops killed — Major Brereton, Captain Knuttal, Lieutenant Brown, Lieutenant Hall, Mulpenny, Thompson, Porter of His Majesty's 19th Regiment Lieutenant Ord and Frazer and Lieut. Hennyshaw, Major 84th Regiment and Cornet Peake of Hufsars wounded, and 190 Non Commissioned and private Men killed & wounded

Loss of the French Officers Prisoners

The following are the Names of the French Officers taken Prisoners — Brigadier Bussy, Colonel Murphy, Le Chevalier de Godeville Quarter Master General, Captains Kearney, Macdonald and Dupuis; Lieutenants Lieutenant, St. George, Le Chevalier Gorgazen, and Le Chevalier, Romaine, Enseigne, Sadler and Prou. & le Chevalier du Poete Lieutenant of Marine.

An Answer to Colonel Cootes Letter was immediately sent and dispatched as follows

eight of them brass two of which are not founders taken at Vel-
wash and one three pounder taken from Mr Preston at
Tumbole and a great quantity of Ammunition. I send you also
a list of the French Officers made Prisoners but cannot get
that of the private Men as we have but the Morning for the
bringing them out of the Field. The nearest Computation I can
make of the Enemys Loss in Europeans is 600 Killed & wounded
their Army is now by Chittapet, they carried out of the field the
three small pieces of Cannon. The Number of the Enemys Troops
are in the Field now 2500, and about 3000 Black Troops. The
Army consisted of 1500 Europeans 3500 Black Troops 18 pieces
of Cannon and one Mortar. The Morattos I hear are below
Arcot and Chittapet. Innis Cawn I am informed is not with
his people, however I wrote to him yesterday, there if he would
not accept of the Friendship I had offered him I was willing to
shew him I was desirous of saving him therefore advised him
to quit this Country immediately, otherwise I should give him &
his People no quarter wherever I met them. I beg you will let
me know what I must do with the Bull you sent me for the
Morattos as I thank God there is now no

Report of the Enemys Loss in the late Action

The Jemidars of Innis Cawns with the Morattos wanted cannon Fury by the defeat of the Army.

121 Fort St. George 26th January 1760

the Enemy, and cover the Siege Instead carrying over the same time. I do not think a moment should be lost in putting Wondiwash in the best state of defence. There is a particular Battering Gun in the Garrison which I should be glad to have your permission to send to England as a Curiosity. I forgot to mention in my last that the Enemy after retreating from the field blew up a very large magazine of Powder at Sambuar Choultry and threw a great quantity into a Tank. I have the honor to be with great esteem and respect — Gentlemen — Your most Obedient & most humble Servant — Eyre Coote

Wondiwash
26th January 1760.

By the Return Inclosed in Colonel Coote's Letter it appears that our Loss in the late Action is as follows

Ensign Collins of the 79th Regiment Ensign Stewart of the 84th Regt and Ensign Evans of the Company's Troops killed. Major Brereton, Captain Knuttal, Lieutenant Brown, Ensigns Watt, Hopkins, Thompson, Harber of his Majesty's 79th Regiment Lieutenant Ford and Frazier, and Ensign Herron of his Majesty's 84th Regiment, and Cornet Kuhn of Hussars wounded and 190 Non Commissioned and private Men killed & wounded

Return of the Killed and wounded in the late Action

The following are the Names of the French Officers taken Prisoners Brigadier Bussy, Colonel Murphy, Le Chevalier

The French Officers

122 Fort St George 26th January 1760

To Lyre Coote Esqr

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces upon the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

We have received the favor of your Letter of the 24th and should be very happy if it were in our power to give you all the Assistance that is wanting for the Care and Comfort of the wounded. A large supply of Medicines went out a few days ago and yesterday another Surgeon went from hence to join you. We have ordered as many Cots as possible to be sent you and would recommend to Means recommended to Col. Coote for the Care of the wounded to send to Madrass as many of the Wounded as are able to bear the Journey. It is however impossible for us to find enough Conveniencies for the Care of our own Wounded and the Enemy's too. The Sick should send Surgeons and necessaries for the Care of their own People as is always customary in Europe and as Mr Tully would no doubt do if you would be pleased to write to him of the necessity there is for Cadres and Cots for all the Men that are sufficiently recovered to take the Field to march to Conjeepuut as you desire. With regard to your future Operations we trust with pleasure to your own Judgment what Advantage you can most easily gain over the Enemy according to the latest Intelligence you have of the disposition of their Forces since your late happy Success. we have ordered Directions to Colonel Coote regarding the Operations of the Army

Letter to the Engineer to direct to strengthen the Pass

our Chief Engineer to go to Conjeepuut to Survey the Ground and to employ as many Workmen as he can procure to carry on the Works proposed for strengthening of that Place. We agree with you entirely that it will be best that the Marattas return to their own Country. In such case you will please to return us the Bond and we shall give back the Money from the Sircar. Inclosed is a Letter which you will be pleased to forward to Tanjore we send also a Copy for your Perusal and have the honor to be with great Esteem Sir Your most Obedient humble Servt

Fort St George
26th January 1760

George Pigot Lt Governor

123 Fort St George 26th January 1760

P.S. We desire you will accept of the Malabar Guinat Bondarent
The Prince Henry Pocket will be dispatched home
express with Advices of Our late Success and is to wait in the Roads

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr Govr President
John Smith Charles Bourchier
Lawsonne Drake Henry Vansittart
Richard Fairfield Samuel Ardley
Charles Turner

Monday
26th January

The President lays before the Board the following
Letter from Colonel Coote to him

To George Pigot Esq
Sir

Letter from Colonel Coote to the President.

This morning I had the pleasure of your letter of the 23d
and am extremely sorry I did not know your Sentiments in regard to
the French Officers sooner. I have already acquainted you with
those who are gone to Pondichery on their parroles and I have partly
promised the rest the same Indulgence whenever their wounds
will permit them. The French Army are now at Gingey. I shall
march from this to morrow and make a movement towards Pondichery
I beg no delay may be given in sending out the Troops to Coverpauk
from Madrass, and as many Seapoys as you can possibly spare
as it is absolutely necessary to preserve the blow. I imagine by your
not answering my Letter in regard to Groupe, your would have
him continued with the Army, therefore have given him the
command of one hundred have, poor Stuart, who you had ap-
pointed Adjutant is killed he is a great loss to your Troops. I
should be glad you would send two or three Cottallery Men to
Carangoly to which place I have ordered two or three pieces of Cannon.

The French Army retires to Gingey

Groupe moving with the Army towards Pondichery

124 Fort St George 28th January 1760.

Mr Hilton would be a proper person to be sent here to put the Artillery and Stores in order and to have worked built in the garrison to receive the Cannon we have taken which amount to 92 pieces two of which are Brass we have also taken between 2 & 3000 Shot & nine eleven Sumbrelas most of them full of Ammunition which we have not as yet had time to examine. we have now 130 French Prisoners wounded in the Hospital besides thirty who have died of their wounds since they came in. The French by their own Accounts and other Intelligence I have got, have had above 600 men killed and wounded. I am sorry to inform you, that there are but little hopes of Major Brereton's recovery - I am &c —

Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

Eyre Coote —

Wondewash
28th January 1760

Ordered that Ensign Smith with all the Men fit for Duty that can possibly be spared from the Escorts of the Garrison do immediately proceed to Coompauch as Colonel Coote desires and that one of the Conductors of the Train be sent to Wondewash to assist in unloading the Stores there. Agreed also to acquaint Colonel Coote that we think such of the Guns & Mortars to be taken from the Enemy as are not wanted for the Service of the Army & the Out Garrisons should be sent to Madrass as Opportunities offer where they will be lodged with more Security and under better Care.

With the Men fit for Duty that can be spared to Escort the Prisoners to Madrass

Reported Sick of the Train in the two Forts

A Conductor of the Train to go to Wondewash to regulate the Stores.

Letter from Capt Sherlock Commanding at Wondewash

Letter from Captain Sherlock Read reporting upon the late Victory over the Enemy and advising that he took an Opportunity during the Action to make a Sally from his Garrison upon the Bannyans and took possession of their Guns and five European Prisoners

Ordered that a Letter be wrote

125 Fort St George 22d January 1760

Letter to Capt. Sherlock
to good service during the
Seige of Pondicherry acknow
ledged.

to Captain Sherlock with the thanks of the Board for his Care and
Stedfastness in persevering in the Defence of this Garrison against
the Enemys Attack

The following Letter from Mr. Robert Fletcher dated

To the Honble. George Pigot Esq.
Presidt. and Govr. &c. Council at Fort St. George

Honble. Sir &c.

Letter from Mr. Fletcher
acknowledges his late Error
and desires permission to re-
enter into the Service as a
Volunteer.

Conscious of the improriety of my late conduct in hav-
ing held with cool Reflection, I had hopes before I received my dismis-
sion from the Service, that I might have Mollified your resentment
by a frank acknowledgment of my error; But as my Letter came too
late to avert those censures which you, I cannot but say justly pass
on me. I am now in the highest degree unhappy, not only from
the offence I have given you, but from the unthinking expressions
I have cast on some of the Officers in the Service. Could I perceive
by what means I might regain the honor of your countenance, and
the Rank I have lately lost, I should esteem no task too hard,
and it would be a satisfaction tho' I reaped no benefit from it, If
I could convince you by any action that my Zeal and regard for
the Service is much higher than what appears from the imprue-
dence of my expressions. I have waited here in hopes my letters to
you, and the Governor might have made some impression in
my favor and unfortunately I have lost in the mean time an
opportunity of being useful again to the Service I have lately for-
feited; however in hopes some other occasion may soon offer of dis-
tinguishing my Zeal and regaining your good opinion, I beg
Gentlemen, as a particular favor that you will permit me to enter
myself once more a Volunteer in the Company's Service, and sig-
nify your permission on this occasion to Colonel Coote, who I hope
will soon perceive how much I repent my folly, by my endea-
vours

12b Fort St. George 26th January 1780

Cavengoby
26th January 1780.

endeavour to re establish that Character I once flattered myself I had acquired. I mean that of a good Officer, and am with the honor to be with great respect — Honble. Sir &c —

Your most faithful and most humble Servant

Robert Fletcher

Mr. Fletcher's Letter to Lt. Col. Coote

Granted

Mr. Fletcher now a Volr. of this Gallant Corps to have an Opportunity — of attaining for it the Board consent to his joining the Army as a Volunteer, as soon as Colonel Coote may have signified to him his Approbation, and Ordered that Copies of Mr. Fletchers Letter and our answer be transmitted to Colonel Coote.

Letter from Captain Joseph Smith Commanding at Trichinopoly Read as follows.

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr.
Presd. and Govr. &c Council of Fort St. George

[St. 50]

Honble. Sir &c &c

Letter from Capt. Joseph Smith Commanding at Trichinopoly

I have now the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 25th December my last Letter will tell you what we have done, and how much more might have been effected had your late Instructions been immediately put into Execution. The French Detachment mentioned in my two last having at Outatoor, arrived at Syringham two days ago. Consisting of 130 Europeans 3 Pieces of Cannon, 100 Seapoys, and they with them a pretty Considerable supply of Ammunition, and Spare arms the party of Velconda still continues there. So that from the Enemy keeping so considerable a European Force on this Side the Country, at this critical Juncture they are determined if possible to keep possession of Syringam. I think it my Duty to acquaint you, that the Detachment you

Performance of the Enemy arrived at Syringam

Fort S. George 22d January 1760

intend is now by no means sufficient to bring about the plan you have adopted. With regard to the Tanjore and Tondeman Troops I must observe that they are little more in themselves than in Name and Appearance, for as the great Crop called Cowry is begun to be cut, this Enemy will in a few Days lay up a Magazine of Grain. On the other hand the Expence of maintaining these Troops is very great; it is true that this Expence has hitherto fallen on the Nabob but he has desired me this day to represent to you Gentlemen his Inability to defray it any longer and that he must be obliged to discharge his own Horse on the same Acct he appeals to me how little can be collected from the Country, he will therefore want Subsistence for his own Household and has applied to me for half of whatever Monies may be remitted from the Immediate Country by virtue of his Agreement with the Gov and Council In all those matters I request your Orders. If I have not received the 45000 Rupees due from the Nabob on Acct of July & August Expences it is not for want of my pressing him daily to discharge his Note. At last he has given me this plain answer, that he cannot pay it until your Orders arrive for his receiving half of such Remittances as may be made from Immediate, I shall forward repeat how necessary it is, that I should be soon acquainted with your Sentiments, as I have put off the Merchants till your answer arrives, which must determine, whether or no I must draw on you for this Sum of 150000 Rupees. A late Letter from Muttee Cawn tells me that he has been obliged to raise the Siege of Pallicatta Fort, and that in a few days he will send Bills for a Lack of Rupees to Trichinopoly to me. Sundaram has wrote me a Letter complaining much of the Tanjore Polligars having entered their Country, and committed great disorders that as these Guards will hurt the publick Service, I must beg that you will Address his Tanjorean Majesty on this Subject

Note he represents his Inability to pay off the Troops but on Acct of Remittances duly expected

128 Fort St. George 28th January 1760

Forchenopoly
10th January 1760

at the same time Your Letter to Sundaram will be highly ac-
ceptable. I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect
Honble Sir &c &c — Your most Obedient and humble Servt
Joseph Smith

Readiness in emergency.

Whereas Leave has been directed to remit two
Lacks of Rupees to Forchenopoly out of the Rents of Madura and
Tinnevelly — This Money it is our Intention should be employ'd
in paying off the Garrison Charges that is the pay of the Eu-
ropean Troops Europeans and Topoys and if the Remainder
should not be sufficient to defray the Old Arrears of Rupees fo
five thousand f 50000 he must draw upon our Treasury for the
Amount for as the Nabob is incapable of paying it and Capt
Smith is ordered to proceed upon the Expedition it is absolutely ne-
cessary for the preservation of that Country that the Merchants
be remembered

This is the utmost we can do towards defraying
the Expences of Forchenopoly The Nabob must find means to
satisfy his own Troops and those of Sangeer and Sundiman
whilst he enjoys the Countries they are employed to defend
otherwise their Services will by no means be adequate to the
Expence of maintaining them. Our late Success over the Enemy
here will we hope produce a favorable Turn in Affairs to the
Southward and put us again in possession of Tyrringam The

Letter to the Nabob

Revenues of which will ease us of all Expence — Agreed that
a Letter to this Effect be wrote to the Nabob and that it be en-
closed to Captain Joseph Smith with one to him upon the
Subject

The following Letter from Mr Ingersoll was
laid before the Board and Read.

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To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
Presidt & Govr and the rest of the Council of Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr Engineer Call concerning the State of the Fortifications of Fort St George

About the End of September last when I had finished such additional Earthen Works as appeared necessary for the immediate defence of this place and had repaired those which were damaged in the Siege, I conceived hopes that the Situation of Affairs at the beginning of this Year would have permitted me to undertake the facing of some Works and thereby put an end to those repeated Expences which arise yearly in repairing those Damages they sustain by Rains. The Motions of the Enemy and their Numbers rendered it necessary whilst the Event of a Battle was dubious to make some temporary repairs to the Demy Bastion and other Works which had suffered most by the Monsoon; but our late happy Success has I hope removed all cause of apprehension and left me at liberty to execute something more permanent. What that shall be your Honors will be pleased to determine.

Was it a Time of Peace or all Danger of an Attack removed, I should propose first to finish the Demy Bastion, North Rawlin, the Countenscarp, and other Works of the North Front but as the facing of these will necessarily destroy part of their Defence for some Time, it would not be altogether prudent to enter on such business while there is the least suspicion that our Enemys may be in a condition to make any Attempts on this place. But there are other Works which will be no interruption to our Defence, on the contrary will daily add to the Strength and Convenience of the Fortifications These are.

Recommends some Bastions and Works.

A Redoubt in the North East Salient Angle

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of the covered way which is highly necessary to obstruct the approaches of an Enemy along the Brink, and to supply the defect of Fire from the North Face of the Demy Bastion where the direction is too oblique to flank the Sea Side. All places situated on a River or the Sea are from the same cause more easily approached close on the Shore than else where, and the Situation of the Bungow is more secure, because one flank is covered from all fire of the Defendants, and no work can be contrived to cover it otherwise. This induced Mr Lally to attack Madras in the manner, but had the Work I now propose been built he would have found it extremely difficult to advance his approaches on the Glacis till he had drove us from the Redoubt, and how he could have done that and prevent our return, I cannot determine. But granting he had obliged us to abandon it, no Batteries could have been erected on the Glacis against the Flank of the Royal Bastion or the Face of the N. East or Demy Bastion till the Parapet of that Work had been removed or the Ditch filled up, either of which would have been a long and hazardous Work and might have been destroyed as soon as effected by the Guns now under the covered way. As the face of the Redoubt will only be sufficient to look over the Glacis, so the fire cannot be great. When this Work is built the Demy Bastion may be faced with greater safety: and as no Work round this place will be more defenceless than that on the other hand I cannot perceive the least Objection that it can prove of any Prejudice to our Defence tho' I cannot make a Judgement thereon.

The old North Curtain which is too narrow to mount Cannon, or to afford any other Defence I propose to thicken by raising a new facing on a line with the

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projecting Towers over the Gate ways which will allow room enough for a good rampart and a stout Parapet; By these means the Defence of the North Front will be greatly increased and Bomb Proof Barracks of 100 feet long, and 10 feet broad may be made by turning an Arch between the new and old facing under the additional thickness.

The Project which I proposed and gave in some time ago for strengthening the East Front may now be undertaken, and when the Arches under the old Curtain in Good Alley are turned they will prove very commodious for many uses.

All these Works may be finished this Year if nothing else more material intervenes; and I sincerely wish I may never be under the necessity of again erecting Barracks for tho' they are very defensible for immediate Service and easily erected yet as they cannot stand the violence of the rains in this Country, their Expence ever exceeds that of Works in Brick. Nothing indeed but the Defenceless State of Madrass, and the Superiority of our Enemys could have introduced that Expensive, because temporary method of building; and the Circumstances & the safety of this place made it unavoidably necessary yet I am highly concerned when I consider how little of duration has been done to the Fortifications of Madrass in eight years; notwithstanding the immense Sums P. L. S. D. of 287,570 . 3 . 10 which has been expended thereon since May 1752. And if to this be added the amount of repairs, the Bridge, the Barracks demolishing the Houses of the Black Town, filling up the River, and all other Charges arising on Acct. of the Fortifications, the whole as far as I can collect it amounts to 560, 030 . 21 . 25. An astonishing Sum indeed. But when it is considered that the greater part of the Works are still only Mud of Earth, and that Magazines, Storehouses and Lodgings for the Civil Servants, as well as Officers, are still wanting; the Expence

Fort S. George 28th January 1760.

I fear will be nearly doubled. In point of Economy a great deal will depend on my manner of procuring the Stocks, and I have a considerable saving may be made by my Diligence and Attention to the execution of them. Conscious that how much I may contribute towards the Company in this heavy Charge, I will endeavour to convince you by a close Application that diligence and a prudent Frugality are the points I have in view, and I am persuaded I shall receive from you all the Assistance I can desire in the prosecution of my good Intentions.

The Committee of Works have taken Measures for procuring abundant supplys of Bricks and Chunam, so that I have no difficulty to apprehend but the want of Bricklayers and Carpenters. Of the one there are above 300, and of the other never that Number in these bounds, but as the houses of private people are still in a ruinous condition, it is reasonable, and I imagine agreable to your Intentions, that some Workmen should be allowed for them. I therefore cannot think of asking more than 150 Carpenters and 200 Bricklayers, and that too many of these may not be employed in trifling Repairs I would wish that the Gov. or Committee of Works only were empowered to order such Repairs as he or they should think necessary, as this will free me from the imputation of partiality, and much trouble. I am with Respect — Honble Sir & Sirs — Your most Obedient humble Servant. John Call

Fort S. George
28th January 1760

Approved and Ordered to be carried into Execution.

The Engineer being sent for, attended the Board and explained more fully the Utility of the Works proposed in his Letter, which are approved and Ordered to be carried into Execution with all convenient Expedition, and the utmost Care & Frugality is recommended to his particular Attention.

Ordered that the Engineer do reply

Fort S.t George 28th January 1760

for the Company two hundred Brickla[illegible] and one hundred and fifty Carpenters, the rest to be left for the Inhabitants to enable them to repair their Houses, Ordered also that all Applications concerning Repairs of the Companys Buildings be made to the Committee of Works for their Determination.

2 or Bricklayers & 150 Carpenters to be employed under the Engineer

Application concerning Repairs of the Companys Buildings to be made to the Committee of Works

Captain Elliot at Nellour writes that Nazabulla Cawn having sent his Officer Jadyhanolly Cawn with a part of his Force against the Calletoy Pollygar they were attacked by the Body of the said Pollygars Forces on the 21st Instant and entirely defeated, and four Europeans killed, and Letters recd from Nazabulla Cawn sentenced in the Country Correspondence N.o 30 & 31 advise more fully of the Circumstances of his Dispute with the Pollygars.

Letter from Capt. Elliot Commanding the Party at Nellour

Nazabulla Cawn sends his Forces against Pollygar, whose defeated. 4 Europeans killed

Letter from Nazabulla Cawn chief of Nellour

Ordered that a Letter be wrote to Captain Elliot to signify to him that our Intention in sending him to Nellour was to provide for the Security of the Place, which therefore is to be his principal Care, and that he is on no Account to suffer his Men to proceed upon any Service out of the Fort without our express Orders. Also that a Letter be wrote to Nazabulla Cawn requiring of him not to engage in endless Disputes with the Pollygars, which can only be hurtful to the Service at this Juncture, and to recommend to him to desist from Hostilities, and to send Vackeel here to explain the Points on which he founds his Right to the Villages in dispute, and for the same Purpose

Letter to Capt. Elliot Commanding the Party at Nellour

Letter to Nazabulla Cawn

recommended to accommodate his Disputes with the Pollygars

Letter to Ram Chokapully Forjea, the Callety Pollygar

Ordered that the Pollygar also be required to send his Vackeel for the same Purpose

Country Letters read

N.o 31 From Mahomed Hoseff Cawn

Letter from Mahomed Hoseff Cawn

Fort St. George 28th January 1760

advising of the Pullicatt Polligars attacking his Army before Wan-
nellore and that he has been obliged to raise the Siege and defer
further Hostilities for the present that he was about to return to Gin-
nevelly, and upon his Arrival there shall remit the Money due on
Account of the first Rent of Madura and Tinnevelly to Captain Joseph
Smith at Trichinopoly agreeable to our Orders and N.° 35 Inclo-
the Polligar Bommeraauze setting forth that the French have
wrote him threatning Letters and that he depends upon our Assi-
tance and Protection

advising of the raising the Siege of Wannellore

Letter from Bommeraauze

An Intelligence Paper mentions that M.r Lally
with the French Army retired from Chittapett to Gingee the 23.d Inst.
and that the Morattas are gone in Discontent to Arcot from whence
it is Reported they will return to their own Country.

Which concerning the Morattas.

George Pigot

John Smith

Dawsonn Drake

Henry Vansittart

Charles Turnest

Fort St. George 20th January 1760

Wrote and Signed the following Letter to the President and Council of Fort Williams in Consequence of the Minutes of the 21st & 23d Inst.

To the Honble Robert Clive Esqr
Presidt and Govr &c Council at Fort Williams
Honble Sirs &c

Letter to the Presidt and &c at Fort Williams

We have received your Letters dated the 16th Nov. and 5th Instant, and cannot sufficiently express the Satisfaction we have in perceiving the Troubles with the Dutch have been so happily accomodated — We should have been glad to have perused the Copies of the Treaties concluded with them mentioned to be enclosed in your Letter of the 5th which are omitted

In our Letter of the 23d November dispatched overland by the way of Mazulipatam we advised you of the Enemy having marched a considrable body of Troops to the Southward: they soon after made themselves Masters of Syringam; which they took by assault the 29th November with no very considerable Loss — In the mean time Our Army under the Command of Colonel Coote having extended their Possessions on this Side laid siege to Wondiwash which surrendred to us the 30th Nov. and Carangoly being Invested soon rendred on the 10th December upon these Successes the Enemy recalled their Troops from the Southward leaving only a Garrison in Syringam, and Assembled at Arcot — Mr Bussy at this time returned thither from Gudapah having in vain sollicited Bazalet Jung to accompany him in the pursuit his Original Intention of Returning to his own Country; and brought with him the Party of Europeans that had accompanyed Bazalet Jungs Army from Golcondah and some Black Troops

The Enemy having thus assembled their Forces at Arcot and being joined by a Body of about 2000 Mawattas Commanded by Sonoi Sinn the Chief Officer of Morari the 9th January their whole Army marched thence

Bo Fort St. George 28th January 1760.

To the Honble Robert Clive Esqr
Presidt Govr &c Council &c Fort William

Honble Sir &Sirs

Letter to the Presidt & Council at Fort William

The Hebenus Snow for your Coast being ready with Slaves from Mazulipatam fell in here by Steps of Weather the 24th Instant. The Season being now fair she proceeds on her Voyage.

We are extremely obliged to you Gentlemen for the favourable Supply of Cash you have been pleased to send us by the Duke, as our Treasury was reduced very low, and the Enemy by engaging in their Party a great Number of Marattas & other Country Force have laid us under the necessity of augmenting our Seapoys and Black Horse to a very considerable Degree, Our Expences have increased in proportion; We must therefore depend on your Honr &c assisting us with such further supplies as you can spare as we to enable us to support Our Operations in the Field until the Arrival of the Ships from Europe this Season which we hope will bring out some Consignments of Treasure — We are Honble Sir &Sirs — Your most Obedient humble Servants

Fort St. George
28th January 1760

George Pigot &c Council —

29th Sent the following Letter to Colonel Coote pursuant to the Resolution of last Consultation

To Lyon Coote Esqr
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

Yesterday Morning Ensign Smith marched from Sripauk. All the Men that are left here able to carry Arms both Sailors & Topazes are barely sufficient for the necessary Guards, especially considering that our Number of French Prisoners is increasing. If we can find among our Artillery Men two or

there that are fit to sort and take Care of the Stores so Carefully they shall be sent out. To Wandewash we have ordered one of our Conductors of the Train to assist in putting the Stores there in order; But we think it will be most expedient Sir to have all such of the Guns, Tumbrils, Shot &c. taken from the Enemy as are not wanted for the Service of the Army or the Out Garrisons, sent in as Opportunities offer to Madrass, where they will be lodged with more Security and under better Care.

We have received a Letter from Mr. Fletcher by which he seems sensible of his Indiscretion, and desirous of joining the Army as a Volunteer there to seek an Opportunity of shewing the Sincerity of his Amendment. To this we have consented, and request if it is agreable to you that you will signify the same to him — Inclosed is a Copy of his Letter and our Answer

We forgot in the Letter we had the pleasure to write you the 26th. Instant that in case of the Morattas leaving the Country you would return us the Bill for sixty thousand Rs. pico that we might receive back the Money here; but if this is not already done we request Sir that you will give it to Mr. James Bourchier our Paymaster at Camp that he may receive the Amount which will save us the Risque of sending so much from hence.

Captain Newton of the Company's Troops sending himself in a very bad State of Health has resigned his Commission and desired leave to proceed to Europe.

We have resolved to dispatch home the Prince Henry Packet with Advice of your late happy Victory and hope to have her ready to Sail the 10th. of February — We are with Esteem Sir — Your most Obedient humble Servants

Fort St. George
29th January 1760.

George Pigot &c Council

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Dispatched by Pattamars Letters to the President & Council at Bombay, Admiral Pocock, the Chief & Council at Bayngo and Tellichery agreeable to the Resolutions of the 24th Instant as follow

To the Honble. Richard Bourchier Esq.
Presidt and Govr &c. Council at Bombay.

Honble. Sir & Sirs

Letter to the Presidt 1760 at Bombay.

Our last was by the Shaftesbury under date the 15th Instant of which Duplicate is enclosed. We have since received from the Presidt & Council of Fort William a Detail of the late Transactions with the Dutch in Bengal, and have with pleasure to transmit a Copy for your Perusal.

The French having Invested Wandewash the 15th Instant, Our Army marched to the Relief of the Place, and on the 22d a General Action ensued, in which we were so fortunate as to be Victorious and the Enemy were put to the Rout, leaving to Masters of their whole Camp, Artillery and Baggage. For the particulars of this happy Event, we refer you to the enclosed Narrative.

The Reports of the Enemy's expecting Reinforcements still prevail strongly, which makes us the more impatient for the Arrival of Admiral Cornish — We are — Honble. Sir & Sirs Your most Obedient humble Servants.

Fort St. George 29th January 1760.

George Pigot &c.

To George Pocock Esqr
Vice Admiral of the Red and Commander in Chief
of His Majestys Squadron in India

Letter to Admiral Pocock

We had the honor to write you last by the Shaftesbury under date the 15th Instant of which Duplicate is enclosed

In Fort St. George 30th January 1760

We have since received from the President and Council at Fort William a Detail of the late Transactions with the Dutch in Bengal, and herewith have the pleasure to transmit a Copy for your perusal

The French having Invested Wandewash the 15th Instant Our Army marched to the Relief of the Place, and on the 22d A General Action ensued in which we were so fortunate as to be victorious, and the Enemy were put to the Rout, leaving us Masters of their whole Camp Artillery and Baggage. For the particulars of this happy Event we beg leave to refer to the enclosed Narrative.

Admiral Cornish has not yet appeared on us with impatience we expect his Arrival as the Reports which still prevail give us room to apprehend the French are looking out for some Ships from the Islands with Supplies of Men & Stores.

We have the honor to be with the most perfect Respect and Esteem — Sir — Your most Obedt. Hble. Servants.

George Pigot &c. Council

Fort St. George
29th January 1760

To Thomas Hodges Esq.
Chief & Council at Tellicherry

Letter to the Chief & Council at Tellicherry

Gentlemen We have received your Letter under date the 3d. December

The Enemy having Assembled their whole Forces at Arcot and being joined by a Body of about 2000 Horse Commanded by Ismia the Chief Officer of Morarow the 9th January their whole Army moved the next day and on the 15th Invested Wandewash Our Army marched to the Relief of the Place the 21st & on the 22d a General Action ensued wherein we have the pleasure to acquaint you that we obtained a compleat Victory, for the particulars of which we refer you to the enclosed Narrative — We are — Gentlemen — Your Affectionate Friends. George Pigot &c. Council

Fort St. George
29th January 1760

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Letter to the Chief & Council at Anjengo
Letter to J. Anderson Esqr Chief at Mazulipatam
Letter to Capt. Fischer Commanding the Bengal Detachment in the Northern Provinces

A Letter to the same Purport to the Chief and Council at Anjengo
also to John Anderson Esqr Chief at Mazulipatam and Capt.
Fischer Commanding the Bengal Detachment in the Northern
Provinces

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr Govr President
John Smith — Charles Bourchier
Dawsonne Drake — Henry Van Sittart
Richard Fairfield — Samuel Ardley
Charles Turner

Thursday 31st January

The following Letter from Captain Joseph Smith
Commanding at Trichenopoly Read

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
Presidt & Govr & Council at Fort St. George

[N:51]

Honble Sir & Gentlemen

Letter from Capt Jos Smith commanding at Trichenopoly

Accompanying this is Duplicate of the
last Letter I had the honor to address you since which the Enemy
have taken Tritchinopoly which Place they besieged for some days with
2.50 Europeans and near 800 Seapoys and four pieces of Cannon I
have no reason to think our Seapoys behaved well in this Affair
as they had Orders to defend it to the last Extremity, but they be-
peladated for want of Ammunition which I presume was conveyed
very carelessly — Two Serjeants are Prisoners, the Seapoys were
allowed to march off after grounding their Arms, which of course
were lost, This Matter is now under Enquiry and I shall make
some publick Example of those who were culpable — Give me leave
Gentlemen to repeat what I have often so earnestly recommended
The Condition of this Garrison, The cowardly Behaviour of our
Europeans and Seapoys at Pitchunda confirms me in the opin-

The Enemy retake some of the Adjacent Countries with Exception of the Capoys

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I have often wrote you, what a Medley they are. Now I can only have wrote for a Reinforcement. I hope you will not deny it me long, as I think the safety of the Garrison depends much on this Article for if the Enemy should form any attempt hereafter on this place, it will not then be in your power to assist Us; Consequently neither small Detachment, at least it will be leaving it greatly to chance, and when I consider the Stake I am uneasy that it is put to the hazard. The Nabobs being here should be another Inducement. I hope you will do me the Justice to imagine that whatever Representations I make proceeds only from the Zeal I have for the Publick Service and that you will be convinced of upon observing that it is almost a necessary nothing of the kind will happen during the short time I shall remain here. I may therefore urge these Matters with more earnestness, and from this Consideration I must forewarn you not to have any Dependence on Country Troops for a Good and Vigorous Defence. Tondeiman's or the King of Tanjores will either be of but little Assistance, and even our own Seapoys are not the thing we are when seconded. All these reasons united I request that you will be pleased to reinforce this Garrison as soon as you think it convenient and with such a Detachment as you may approve of. Only let me observe on this Occasion that even one hundred good English Soldiers with six or eight Officers, and the Stores wrote for will put Trichenopoly in a Condition to hold out against any Attacks whatever, till Our Army can march to its Relief. Long little Country remains in Our possession, and I expect it will soon be less. the same Force remains at Tyringam and its Dependencies as mentioned in my former Letters. I have of having drawn 12,000 Pagodas payable to Buckenjee; and have this day given him a Bill for 3,000 Pagodas, which he balances the Accounts for November and December. Some Days Cawn no Bills are yet arrived.

Reinforcement may become a Garrison

Bill given to Buckenjee for 3,000 Ps

At Fort St. George 31st January 1760.

Tschenopoly
18th January 1760

I have the honor to be with the greatest Respect
Honble Sirs Gentlemen Your most Obedient and humble
Servant — Joseph Smith

We are in no Apprehensions at present for the
safety of Tschenopoly. The Enemy as reported have already recalled
a part of their Force from Syringam and the Board think it
will be expedient to see what further Effect our late Success may
produce before we resolve to weaken the Army by sending an Reinforcement to the Southward. Agreed to acquaint Smith with
this Resolution and to Direct him to transmit to us by the return
of the Sloop Duxborough (which will sail in a day or two to Ka-
rapatam with Stores for Tschenopoly) a General Return of his
Garrison with a Muster Roll for the Europeans

Purport of a Letter to accompany to Capt. Jos. Smith

Agreed also to desire Colonel Lloyd to send
us a Return of the Troops in Camp and the Out Garrisons, in order
to form a General Return of the Forces upon the Coast to transmit
to Our Honble Masters by the Prince Henry Packet

A General Return of the Forces upon the Coast to be transmitted home by Prince Henry Packet

Letter from Mahomed Hoseff

Read, as entered in the Country Correspondence N.o 15 advising that
having raised the Siege of Wassemellaw and dismissed the Mala-
vars Troops he is returning to Tonnerelly — desiring that some
Great Guns may be sent from hence to enable him to secure his
Positions against the Pullitoors Polygars and preserve the Coun-
try from Disturbances those sent home some time past having
been lost at Sea in the passage

desires some Great Guns may be sent him

Letter to Mahomed Hoseff

Ordered that a Letter be wrote to Him

Requests to be complied with when a good Opportunity offers

favour to recommend to him to be diligent in the Circars Affairs and to acquaint him that We shall take an Opportunity to send him a Supply of Great Guns as he desires.

Reports by Hircarras of the March & Surrender of Chittapet.

Hircarras report that the Army having moved from Nandinaah [illegible] Sirgee to Chittapet the 28th Instant and there on the 29th the Garrison Capitulated. We have as yet received no account of this Event from Colonel Coote.

Advice that the Morattoes are about to leave the Province

And the Advice Paper says that the Morattoes having plundered several Villages under the French favor hundred of them have already departed the Province, and that Janoji Cannot with the remainder it is reported will follow in a few days finding it in vain to solicit the French any further for Money for the payment of his Troops

Received the following Letter from John Andrews Esqr Chief of Mazulipatam

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr
and the other Gentlemen of the Select Committee
at Fort St. George

Letter from John Andrews Esqr Chief of Mazulipatam

Honble. Sirs

I have duly received your favor of the 18th Instant with the Letter for Admiral Cornish which shall be carefully delivered.

Want of small Arms and Shott.

Out of the Arms left here by Capt. Fisher not above 150 were fit for use, the rest were either broken Locks or Stocks which we have mended as well as we can for present use, but they will not last nor be depended upon. I must therefore request you will be pleased to send us one thousand stand of

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Guns and the Flints you provided by the first Conveyance
I am with great Esteem
Honble Sir &c.

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
John Andrews

Masulipatam
26th January 1760.

To Supply as he wants

Ordered that one Thousand of Guns and a
Supply of Flints be sent to Masulipatam by the first Opportunity.

George Pigot
John Smith
Dansonny Dorah
Henry Vansittart
Charles Turner

Fort St George 31st January 1760.

Conformably to the Resolutions of this days Consultation we send the following Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field.

To Eyre Coote Esqr
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

We have not had the pleasure to hear from you since your Letter dated the 24th Instant. This is only to request the favor of Your to send us as soon as it can be made out an exact Return of the Troops in the Army, and the Cut Gunners which we are desirous of transmitting to the Court of Directors by the Lowe Henry Packet. We remain with Esteem — Sir — Your most obedt humble Servants

Fort St George
31st January 1760

We have this Moment rec'd the favor of your Letter dated 29th Instant

George Pigot &c Council

Feby 1st Delivered to Captain Anderson of the Sloop Durenbrough his Dispatches for sailing to the Southward pursuant to a Minute of Consultation the 10th Instt, with Letters to Mr Hillsome Budle President at Negapatam and Captain Joseph Smith Commanding at Tuticorin as follows.

To Mr William Budle
President at Negapatam

Sir

We have received your several Letters the last dated the 18th Instant.

Letter to Mr William Budle President at Negapatam

We now dispatch the Sloop Durenbrough to Negapatam with Stores for the Garrison of Tuticorin as per Invoice and Bill of Lading enclosed. We have apprized Captain Joseph Smith of this Circumstance that he may have an Eye on readiness to conduct them to Tuticorin with all Expedition after they are Landed, which you will take care to effect in such manner

hat

150 Fort St. George 1st February 1760.

whether the Enemy withdraw their Garrison from Syrangaur or not
wonder they have there as we have reason to think they have sent
away the greatest part of their Southward Force - Syrangaur regard
the Reverses will cause us full Expence - Inclosed is a Letter to
the Nabob on this Subject and a Copy in English for your perusal

You must send us a Ground Return of your Garris
and a Muster Roll of your Europeans by the Return of this Ship
in which you must be as expeditious as possible and you may ac
quaint us monthly with the Difference of the State of them in
Cypher when secure Conveyances may not offer

Our Army moved from Wandewash and in
-vested Chettepute the 27th Instt which Capitulated on the 30th and
all the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War - We are &c

Fort St George
31st Janry 1760

Your most humble Servants

George Pigot &c Coun

2.

Received the two following Letters from Colonel Coote Comma
-ding the Army in the Field.

To the Worthe the President and Council
Gentlemen

Letter from Col. Coote Comm.g
ing the Army in the Field

I have the honor of your Letters of the 25th & 26th
the Enemy of Affairs has put it out of my power of answering them
till now. I invested that place on the 27th at Night - on the 28th
the Army encamped three miles from the Garrison - the same night
I raised a battery for two 24 pounders and this Morning at day
light we began to batter the South West Tower of the Fort about
11 o Clock beginning to make a Breach a flag of truce was sent
out - Le Chevalier Tilly the Commandant surrendered with the
Garrison Prisoners of War - The Number are Officers 15. two
Sergeants 4 Corporals ten of the Artillery two Hundred and
thirty six private besides about 2,000 Seapoys whom I have

The Garrison surrender
Prisoners of War.

Fort St. George 1st February 1760

Lieut. Strahan appointed Inspector of the Hospital at Pondicherry

ment of Engineers has made it necessary for me to appoint Lieut. Mac Mahon of your Troops to act as such for the time being. I have ordered Lieut. Strahan to act for the time being as Inspector of the Hospital of Pondicherry which I imagine will not be for more than a Month. I told him he would have 10/ p. day allowed him for his trouble, to both which I hope you will have no objection — The last account I had of the Marattas was that they were marched from Arcot on their way home. I have sent your Letter to Innis Cauvery as you desired. I enclosed in the Packet you sent me for 60,000 Rupees I shall march to morrow towards Arcot. It will be impossible for me to have my dispatches ready by the time you mention the Prince Henry Packet is to sail, without neglecting the publick Service therefore beg you would detain her till I am a little settled at Arcot and have time to get them ready as it is absolutely necessary to send them by this conveyance. I send you enclosed Copy of a Letter I received from the Baron Lefort, who detached after the Battle towards Pondichery with 10 or 12 Black Horse 30 European Horse, and three Companies of Sepoys. Should we have the good fortune to take Arcot I beg leave to recommend the Baron who has behaved extremely well ever I have had the command of the Army. You mention in your Letter of the 25th of the increase of Hospitals and the expence of them. I believe Gentlemen you do not consider the marching and countermarching I have had in this Country, and the few Conveniences we have had for the removal of our Sick, so few that I have not had it in my power to remove the Hospital of Company to Company and when you are pleased to be rightly informed, you will find that it is no part of my duty but the business of a Surgeon General or whoever you please to nominate who is to direct and manage them. I am with great Esteem and Respect — Gentlemen — Your most Obedt & most humble Servant — Eyre Coote

Lt. Lefort detached with some Horse towards Pond. victory

Chittapet 29th January 1760.

153 Fort St. George 1st February 1760

Letter from Capt. de Lepe
vote to Colonel Coote advising
of his having plundered the
Enemys Districts round
Pondicherry

The Letter from Capt. Lefevre Inclosed in the foregoing from Colonel
Coote advises of his having Intered the Enemys Districts within Eight
of the Lines
Miles of Pondicherry, and plundered their Villages around, and that
our Black Horse have brought off 4,000 head of Cattle & Sheep the
Accounts he has received say that Mr. Lally with the Troops Army
consisting of about 1000 Europeans retired from Gingee to Pondi-
cherry the 26th. Instant

Advices of the French Army
having retired to Pondicherry

To the Honble. the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote
Commanding the Army in
the Field

I some time ago reinforced Capt. Wood and at the
same time gave him orders to invest Arcot. Inclosed is a Copy of a
Letter which I just now received from him. The Party he talks of
that is gone towards Arnee I had yesterday an Account of and De-
tached Capt. Smith with a Party of Horse and Sepoys to intercept
them. I am informed they have thirteen field pieces with them
and that they only consist of 50 Europeans. I hope he will give a
good account of them. I shall want from Madras about 200 Shells for the Howitz
when I collect together all our Stores at Arcot I shall be a judge
what more Stores I shall want, which I will send. Bullocks for I
have left Capt. Agnew at Chillapet with 20 Europeans two Compa-
nies of Sepoys and a Sepoy Officer. I have as yet had no account of the
stores in the Garrison not having time to get one before I came away I
propose being at Arcot tomorrow Night, the Army will follow. I am

Capt. Agnew left in the
Command of Chillapet

Major Brereton dies of his
Wounds

sorry to acquaint you of the death of Major Brereton, Lieutenant
Brown of the same Regiment is dead of his wounds. Mr. Lally
has sent two Surgeons to Wandewash. I have not as yet heard from
Mr. Bussy. I am with Respect and Esteem

Camp at Collancy
30th January 1760

Gentlemen
Your most Obedient
and most humble Servant
Eyre Coote

Fort St. George 1st. February 1760.

Letter from Capt. Wood to Colonel Coote

Capt. Wood in his letter to Colonel Coote informs that in consequence of Orders received from him to march Wood he has taken Possession of the Village and that the Garrison of Chout is said to consist of two hundred and Europeans and three hundred Sepoys

advising the having taken Possession of Chout Village

Strength of the Garrison

Sent the following Letter to Colonel Coote in answer to the two foregoing received from him.

To Eyre Coote Esqr

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces upon the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

After writing our Letter of yesterday we had the pleasure to receive yours of the 29th and the morning never found us with that of the 30th we flatter ourselves that the same good Success you have met with at Chellapet will attend you also at Chout.

We are very glad to hear so good an Account of Mahomed Ghaus Conduct and shall gladly give him a Mark of our Approbation when an Opportunity offers. Chout being the Capital of the Province we think ourselves obliged to show Nabob so much Respect as to leave it to him to appoint such perso as he may think most proper for the Management of that Town We have accordingly wrote to him and shall acquaint you imm diately with the answer he may receive. In the mean time it to needless to appoint any one. Yourself for as long as you remain there and afterwards the Officer you may leave in the Command will see every thing conducted in the best manner possible till Nabobs answer is received

Transmitting Letter for Nabob to the Management of Affairs in case he being with the Army

It will be extremely fortunate if Capt. Smith should intercept the Dispatches you have sent him in search of The Shells you desire for the Mortars are ordered to be sent on with all Expedition — as we are much pressed with the Service of Major Brereton whose Abilities & Talents give room for

155 Fort St. George 1st. February 1760.

Fort St. George
1st. Feby. 1760.

hope that he would have done Honor and Service to his Country

We are with great Esteem — Sir — Your most Obedient humble
Servants — George Pigot &c. Council

Received the two following Letters from Colonel Coote Commander
the Army in the Field

To the Hontble the President and Council
Gentlemen

Letter from Colo. Coote
Commanding the Army
in the Field

The Party I informed you of yesterday I am now
a Party of 60 Europeans & 5 Seapoys and 2 Fieldpieces of M. Lally attacked the
Field Pieces from Chetpet
intercepted

by Captain Smiths Letter to me to be no more than 40 Europeans
has taken. Inclosed is Copy of Intelligence I this day received from
Pondichery. As to the Dutch joining the French it is no more than
what I expected, and indeed what in my own private Sentiments
I think they have a right to. I have wrote twice to Capte Smith
at Trichenopoly, one of my Letters after the Battle, as I had a notion
that the French would withdraw their Troops from Tyrungaum
therefore gave him timely Notice. Whatever Seapoys or other Troops
you can spare should immediately be sent to Cauveripoky, to which
place I shall send Captain Preston with 200 black horse. The
continual scene of Service and the garrisoning the different pla-
ces we have taken weaken the Army so much that without
some method is taken of raising more Seapoys I shall be greatly
distressed. I expect Arcot may hold out nine or ten days with the
garrison in it, and should I be so lucky as to take it I think
the best thing I can do will be to destroy the works of Covrepauk.

recommends Augmenting
the Number of Seapoys

I hope before this you have sent out proper
people to put Wandewash in a state of defence, every moment's
to last in doing it. Inclosed is a Copy of the return of Guns &c.
munition &c. taken at the battle of Wandewash the 22d Ja-
nuary 1760. I am with great respect Esteem — Gentlemen
Your most Obedient Humble Servt — Eyre Coote —

Camp near Arcy
31st January 1760.

156 Fort St. George 4th February 1760.

To the Hon.ble the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Col.o Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

I have the honor of your Letters dated the 29th and 31st Ultimo: as to the Guns Sumbuls Son taken at the battle of Wandewash, it would not have been in my power to have transported them from thence to Madrass, but I have no great occasion as all the Bullocks I can procure are hardly sufficient to transport our heavy Guns ammunition &c from one Siege to another, but as soon as those affairs are a little over I shall inspect myself the different pieces of Ordnance, and see what should be left at Wandewash and the rest I will send to Madrass. The two brass Guns 8 pounders taken by Capt Smith I intend sending there immediately in order to have new Carriages put to them, and that with your approbation I keep them for my own Regiment, I will send you an exact return of the Troops in the Army and the Coast Garrisons as soon as I can get it made out, and I beg that the Invalids may not be returned effective in the returns you send for pray might not some of them be made useful in Coast Garrisons

Mr Fletcher is now here and seems very penitent for his late desertion. I hope his future behaviour will merit your forgiveness. In my letter of the 29th last month I inclosed the Bill for the 60,000 Rupees you were pleased to send me for the Sailors who are gone entirely home. The Honble who had the Cowle letter to Tame Cawne is returned with it, not being able to settle them. I am send it back to him. Yesterday I went to Chetty Capt de Bruenhamp and Mr Chaufepie de Groen & Hoes I shall send away between 20 & 30 French Prisoners to morrow I beg you will not suffer any Officers to go to Pondicherry on their parole. I do not think I have been well treated by Mr Bussy and the other two Gentlemen who had my leave to go to Pondicherry as they have neither answered my letter

Mr Bussy and the other Officers gone to Pondicherry on their parole to the Governor of Calcutta to repair to Madrass

15th Fort St George 4th February 1760.

The Fort of Timmery attacked & taken the Garrison & inhabitants made Prisoners of War

as conformed to the orders I sent them. I have since the Action ob-
tained in the Hostile Company's Service between 200 & 300 of the
Enemy, whom I had taken Prisoners. I arrived here yesterday &
the Army this Morning upon my leaving it I gave orders to Major
Monson to take possession of Timmery Fort to whom were sent Hall
and summons the Garrison which he did. They first wanted the
honors of war but upon being refused they surrendered Prisoners
There were in the Garrison 24 Europeans & 80 Seapoys five Guns &
some new Swivelling as soon as I can get an exact return will
transmit it to you. I am now erecting Batteries and hope to
have in two days one 24 one 18 and six 18 pounders playing
on the Fort. the Garrison throw large Stones and Shells &
sometimes fire 3 12 pounders but have done us no mischief. Inclo-
sed is a Copy of the return of Guns and Stores in Chattapet &
our French Company is encreasing daily and I want to save our
people as much as I can, by their means I have formed the following Scheme
which is to make the best of their Serjeants an Officer and to put
out fifty Men who I intend calling Volunteers and who are al-
ways to be ready upon any particular attack where I may require
to live Men. I am with the greatest Respect and Esteem —
Gentlemen — Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

Coote

James with the Army before Arcot.

Arcot Village
27th Feby 1760

A Letter came in from Captain Preston dated the 22d Instant ad-
vising that Colonel Coote having some reason to apprehend by
the late Motions of a Party of the Enemy from Pondichery that their
Design might be against Carangoly had sent him to strike the
Command there directing him to apply to Madrass for the neces-
sary means of Defence, in Consequence of which he desires to be
reinforced with a Detachment of Europeans and three Companies
of Seapoys.

Letter from Capt. Preston advises of his taking the Command of Carangoly in Consequence of Orders from Col. Coote on appearance of a Design of the Enemy to attack it.

158 Fort St. George 4th February 1760

In Order to save time in case the Enemy should make a sudden Attack upon Cavengoly, Directions were immediately sent to Capt. Pearall to reinforce Cavengoly with the Companies of his Garrison; two of the Companies of Seapoys, and each Store Capt. Pearall might be in want of. And a Detachment of forty three Military & Artillery with two Officers and two Companies of Seapoys were ordered out from Madrass to replace the Garrison of Chengleput

Capt. Pearall Commanding at Chengleput to reinforce Cavengoly

A Detachment from Madrass ordered to Chengleput

5th Sent the following Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army before Arcot in answer to the two last received from him dated the 31st January and 2d Instant

To Lyn Coote Esqr

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces upon the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

We have received your favors of the 31st January and 2d February. You recommend in general Terms the enlisting of more Seapoys; we beg the favor of you to give us your Opinion what Number may be necessary for the Service of the Army and the several Garrisons that we may then give Directions to the proper Officers to raise and compleat them according to the Establishment and to take the Opportunity of providing for the Superannuated &c. — In the Computation we are persuaded you will consider of all prudent Means of making the Expence as little as possible to the Company; it occurs to us that while our Troops are in the Field a great part of the Seapoys may be dispensed with of the several Garrisons, whose Security will depend upon the Protection of the Army; we mean by this that there should not be kept up at the same time a compleat Body of Seapoys for the Army and the full Complement of the several Garrisons, but that the whole should be contained in one Calculation. For example suppose the Number of Seapoys for Madrass should be

Method proposed to Col. Coote for maintaining the Number of Seapoys necessary for the Service of the Army and the several Garrisons

To Fort St George 5th February 1760

and the Out Garrisons to be five thousand — Of which to consist the Army when in the Field three thousand, and in Madras and the other Garrisons two thousand; for each place according Number in proportion to their several Occasions. Whenever he is in Cantonments the whole five thousand to be divided among the Garrisons in the same proportion — After this manner we request you will form a Calculation for our Guidance.

Captain Preston advises us of his Arrival at Carangoly having your Orders to defend that Place in case it should be attacked, but that he is to expect all the means from hence accordingly he has wrote to us for a Reinforcement of Company and Seapoys more than we can possibly supply him; for it is with Difficulty we can furnish a proper Guard for the Innocent Prisoners now as we have already had the honor to acquaint you in our Letter of the 7th January. But receiving information that the French Army was advanced as far as Tripermoval a place about 23 Miles from Wandewash and no further from Carangoly we have ordered Captain Pascall to send some Gunners and Seapoys from Changleput to Carangoly and notwithstanding the Occasion we have here for all the Men in Garrison we have ordered out 43 Military & Artillery and two Companies of Seapoys to reinforce Changleput — What more may be necessary for the Defence of those Places must depend entirely on the Army, as we cannot by any Means venture to make any further Detachments from hence.

The bare State of the Garrison of Madras requires that to Fort Coote.

We think your Scheme for employing a select Body of the French Company upon particular Occasions a very good one, and leave you will please to acquaint us whom you intend for their Officer.

Among the French Officers you have sent to Madras Mr Francoul proves to be one of those taken at the Surrender who have never been exchanged nor paid for his

no

160 Fort St. George 5th February 1760

Ramaw, and we understand there were near twenty More of the French Officers upon Parole on the late Action, hereupon we have put M.C Francoit under a Guard and the Governor has wrote to Lally to demand the surrender of all the Officers and Gentlemen that have released on their Parole Inclosed is a List of their Names.

Inclosed we send you a Copy of our Orders to Capt Parcall, and remain with great Esteem — Sir — Your most Obedt humble Servts George Pigot &c Council

Fort St George 5th February 1760

Thursday 5th Febry

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr Governor President
John Smith Charles Bourchier
Paulsoune Drake Hennytan Sillart
Richard Fairfield Samuel Ardley
Charles Turner

The three following Letters from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army before Arcot Read

To the Hurble the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

I have the honor of your Letter of the 1st of this I am very happy to find that my Sentiments entirely agree with yours in regard to waiting for the Nabobs answer in appointing a person to take the Management of Arcot Abdul Alle Cawn has been applying to me about it and of renting the Arcot Country he says he will give as much as any body and seems to think he is in some measure entitled to it as being a near relation of the Nabob and having his Countenance; at present Hamadys Pollam is in Possession of all the Country I have lately conquered from him, he belonged to the French Sepoys Company who

Arcot Village
3d. Febry. 1760.

Ext. from Fort St. George 7th February 1760

ran away from them the night Capt. Wood took possession of the Pettah and has been till yesterday under the protection of the Subah Killedar who by the very best Intelligence I can get was the Chief Man in Bringing the Morattas into the Country and has assisted the French to the utmost of his power: the Enemy fire a good deal, and throw a number of Shells, but as yet have done no Mischief. I am with great respect and esteem — Gentlemen — Your most Obed. and most humble Servant — Eyre Coote —

To the Honble. the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter for Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

Inclosed is Copy of a Letter I received from Mr. Lally last night. They have deceived me once, it will be my fault if they do a second time. I should never meet with brave Officers in the Field they will fight me with a halter about their Necks. I beg you will order all the French Officers in Madras to be closely confined. the same orders I shall send to Wandewash. I have opened batteries to day with only six Guns. an accident having happened to one yesterday. I beg you will send 2000 Eighteen, and 200 twenty four pound Shot, and powder in proportion. I shall send away Bullocks for them to day. in the mean time please to order out immediately as many Bullocks load of both as you can proportioning the powder to the Shot you send. I have seen nothing of the Shells you promised to send me. they would be of great use here. — I am with great respect and esteem — Gentlemen — Your most Obed. and most humble Servant — Eyre Coote. —

Arcot Village
5th. Febry. 1760.

(B.V.)

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Lally to Colonel Coote

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Lally to Colonel Coote.

J'ai reçu, Monsieur, la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire avec les trois inclusives pour Messrs. de Bussy, Godeville, & Prevo par laquelle vous me donnez des trois Officiers faites prisonniers & relachés sur les parole, de se rendre

Preparations taken upon it
Prisoners and Deserters
Officers on Parole between
Fort St. George

Fort St. George 7th February 1760.

Sir

Preparations taken upon it
Prisoners and Deserters
Officers on Parole between
Fort St. George

auprès de vous D'attendant leur echange ou leur ranson avec qui le Cartel a été fait entre nos Maitres respectifs le porte comme nous n'avons point d'Officiers prisonniers de votre. Je vous envoye la ranson stipulée dans le Cartel pour six Mois provisionnel à jus qu'a quarter pour Subsister suivant l'accord fait entre Mr. Lally et moy un Commissaire pour traiter de la ranson des autres

Tout Officier & Soldat est libre par le Cartel toutes dans l'espace de quinze jours ou plutot si faire se peut de leur fait et son echange ou paie de leur ranson. Vous serez tous deux responsable de la Condition de cet Article Cartel pourquoi je reclame les autres Officiers blessés que vous avez prisonniers des j'ai envoyé la ranson à Subsiste en attendant que les Commissaires respectifs des deux nations soient convenus de l'equivalent des faits pour les prisonniers pour la partie qui se trouvera redevable pendant les Campagnes qui ont precedé ce dernier Cartel

J'ai l'honneur d'etre avec une très parfaite Consideration Monsieur Votre tres humble & très Obeissant Serviteur

Lally

At Pondicherry
the 7th January 1760.

To the Right the President and Council

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Caillaud
with the Names of the
Officers of those made
Prisoners &c

Great Village
5th Feby 1760

I have the honor to enclose you an Indent of Ammunition and Stores which will be immediately wanted. I am with respect and Esteem. — Gentlemen — Your most Obed. and most humble Servant — Eyre Coote

List of the French Officers lately taken at Chetpet

Mr. Sea-mist Lieutenant proves to be one of those made Prisoners at Mayndipatnam who has never been exchanged nor paid for his Ransom and it is affirmed that near twenty others of the French Officers upon their Parales have Arms in the late Action. This unwarrantable Behaviour on the part of the French requires

Fort St. George 7th February 1760

to be examined into and Satisfaction given before any further Steps can be taken for carrying into Execution the Cartel concluded in Europe for the General Exchange and Ransom of Prisoners and for this purpose It is Agreed that a Letter be wrote to Mr Lally to write a List of all the French Officers and others on Parole consisting to about two hundred and eighty requiring such of them as may be at Pondichery or other Place under his Command to repair forthwith to Madras

All the Officers remain on Parole to be summoned to repair to Madras

It is not improbable that Mr Lally has and will conceal from the French Officers all that passes relating to this and the President acquaints the Board that Captain Lombreuil now here on Parole has offered to go to Pondichery to make known to the rest of the Officers that they are summoned to repair to Madras and he will engage himself to return hither in one Month unless Mr Lally should make him Prisoner but that no Violence that can be used towards him shall ever make him return without first obtaining our Leave — The Board have no Objection to Mr Lombreuils proceeding to Pondichery upon this Occasion and it is Agreed that he be furnished with a Copy of the President's Letter to Mr Lally and of the General List of Prisoners on Parole

Captain Lombreuil permitted to go to Pondichery to make known this Order to the several French Gentlemen there on Parole

engages to return in the Space of one Month

It is to be observed that in the Month of Nov^r when the Exchange of Prisoners was made at Madras twenty Five more delivered up to the French more than they had of Ours, but Mr Lally has not yet offered to pay the Ransom Money on that Account, nor appointed Commissaries for settling the Accounts of the time past according to the Tenor of the Cartel which the same was proposed to him in the President's Letter of the 11th December.

Copies of Mr Lally's Letters to comply with the Terms of the Cartel settled in Europe

At Fort St. George 5th. February 1760

Ordered that the Stores taken at Conjeveram for the Expedition to Tanjore be sent out as fast as possible, and in the mean time that Captain Preval at Changlepute be directed to forward to Camp such of the Articles as are most immediately wanted; which may be replaced from hence if necessary.

Orders for supply of the Stores to be sent to Camp.

The Military Storekeeper represents that continued Demands are made upon him from the Camp for Arms, notwithstanding the great Number that must have been lately taken from the Enemy. Agreed to mention this Circumstance in our Letter to Colonel Coote, and to recommend to his particular Attention the securing for the publick Service all the Muskets that have been or may hereafter be taken from the Enemy to prevent their being stolen and afterwards claimed by the Seapoys as their own Property.

Precautions for securing for the publick Service the Muskets taken from the Enemy.

The Military Storekeeper represents that he has received Intelligence that a Quantity of Powder, Ball, Shot, Flints &c. are concealed in the Fort of Chittapet, and that he has Reason to believe that there are also Stores of the same Nature concealed in the Fort of Timmery. Ordered that Lieutenant Brereton be directed to proceed to Chittapet and Timmery and search for the above Stores, and that he be allowed a Party of Seapoys for that Purpose.

Lieutenant Brereton appointed to search for Stores concealed at Chittapet and Timmery

Two Letters from Messrs. James Bourchier and Richard Rysdale Agents for enquiring into the Captures made by the Army, the one dated the 3d. and the other the 4th. Instant from Madras, enclosing Lists of the Stores found in the Forts of Chittapet and Timmery lately taken from the Enemy, which were referred to the Military Storekeeper, and advising that the Trifle of Cattle Stores having been represented as serviceable for the relief of the sick in the Hospital at Wandewash are appropriated to that use which the Board approve and Ordered that the Lists deposited with the Military Storekeeper to be referred to upon occasion.

Letters from Messrs. James Bourchier and Richard Rysdale Agents for enquiring into the Captures made by the Army.

Lists of Stores taken at Chittapet and Timmery referred.

Mr. Cruttenden appointed Cashier for the Use of the Expedition

Country Letters Read as entered in the Book of Correspondence viz.

From Mahomed Hoosain

No. 53 Camp advising of his having remitted to Trichinopoly two Lacks

Letter from Mahomed Hoosain remitted a Lack of Rupees to Trichinopoly out of the Pease of Madura and Dindigul

Ins Fort St George 5th February 1760

of Rupees agreable to our Directions in payment of the first Sixteen Account of the Rents of Madura and Tinnevelly and N.52 Iron

Letter from Innis Cann Chief Officer of the Morattas sends his Packet to Admiral

Innis Cann the Chief Officer of the Morattas advising of his having sent a Packet to Madrass to whom he refers if we should require the Assistance of his Troops.

George Pigot

John Smith

Dawsonny Dinky

Henry Fanshawe

Charles Turner

166 Fort St. George 7th February 1760

Sent a Letter of this date from the President to Mr Sally containing the Minutes of the foregoing Consultation, as entered in the Book of Inwards Correspondence N. 2.

P. Pursuant to the Resolutions of the same day dispatched the following Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field.

To Eyre Coote Esqr.
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

We have received your favors of the 3d & 5th Instants with your Indent for Stores immediately wanted. The Contractor has not a single Bullock here, and says he cannot possibly procure any; the Stores are ready to be sent off as soon as the Bullocks he promises arrive; in the mean time we have sent a Copy of the Indent to Captain Pascal at Chamalpatt directing him to dispatch to you immediately all that he has of the Articles demanded.

We are not surprized at Mr Sallys making use of any pretexts to evade letting Mr Bufsy out of his hands, but we are surprized that Mr Bufsy and the other Officers should consider themselves in any manner as under the Orders of Mr Sally and not comply forthwith with the Directions you sent them for an Officer under Parole, if he is indulged with the Liberty of going away upon Parole should regard himself no longer as belonging to that Nation whom he served, but as Subject only to the Power of that Nation which made him Prisoner. Inclosed is a Copy of the Letter which the President wrote yesterday to Mr Sally demanding the Surrender of all Officers and other Gentlemen now absent on their parole of whom we transmitted you a General List with our Letter of the 5th Instant. We send you likewise a Copy of what we wrote to the Court of Directors by the Prince Henry Packet concerning your Allowances. She will be ready to sail as soon

as your Letters arrive.

We recommend to your particular Attention for the se-
-curing for the publick Service all the Vessels that have been or
may be taken from the Enemy, notwithstanding the great Number
which must have been found in the Field after your late Victory
as well as in the several Forts that have been taken. Demands are
made to us for Arms for every new Sepoy that is enlisted, as well
as for every one that is lost or damaged from whence we fear
that sufficient Care is not taken to prevent the Sepoys or others
from stealing the Arms and selling their own, the Consequence of
which is that the Company are obliged to pay a monthly hire for the
use of them.

We intend to let Mr Lambrecht go to Pondichery furnish-
-ed with a Copy of the Letter to Mr Lally and of the General List of Pri-
-soners on purpose that he may make known to all the rest of the Of-
-ficers that they are summoned to repair to Madrass, for it is very
probable that Mr Lally will not acquaint them with any thing
that has passed. Mr Lambrecht promises upon his honour to re-
-turn in one Month unless Mr Lally absolutely makes him Prisoner,
and that not That or any other Violence which may be used towards
him shall ever make him serve without the Governors Leave. Of the
Rest of the Prisoners that are here we shall not be so apt upon every
occasion. We are with perfect Esteem Sir Your most Obedient
humble Servants. — George Pigot &c Council —

St. George
8th February 1760

Recd. Received the two following Letters from Colonel Coote Command-
-ing the Army in the Field

To George Pigot Esqr.

Sir

I have a Letter come to day from Mr Lally to you
with a Bag of Pagodas, which I suppose is for the ransom of

Letter from Colonel Coote
Commanding the Army in
the Field & the Answer

1166 Fort St. George 7th February 1760

Sent a Letter of this date from the President to Mr Sally covering
of the Minutes of the foregoing Consultation, as entered in the Book
of French Correspondence — N. 2.

8. Pursuant to the Resolutions of the same day dispatch'd the
following Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Troops in the
Field.

To Eyre Coote Esqr
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote
Commanding the Troops in
the Field

We have received your favour of the 3d 4th 5th Instant
with your Tadeve for Town immediately wanted. The Bullock
has not a single Bullock here and cannot possibly procure
any; the Stores are ready to be sent off as soon as the Bullocks
promised arrive; in the mean time we have sent a Copy of the
Letter to Captain Pascal at Chamgleput directing him to dispatch
to you immediately all that he has of the Articles demanded.

We are not surprized at Mr Sally's making use of
any pretence to evade letting Mr Bussy out of his hands but we
are surprized that Mr Bussy and the other Officers should
consider themselves in any manner as under the Orders of Mr Sally
and not comply forthwith with the Directions you sent them for
an Officer made Prisoner of War is indulged with the Liberty of go
anery upon Parole should regard himself no longer as belonging
to that Nation whom he serves but as subject only to the Power
of that Nation which made him Prisoner — Enclosed is a Copy of
the Letter which the President wrote yesterday to Mr Sally demand
-ing the Surrender of all Officers and other Gentlemen now absent
on their parole of whom we transmitted you a General List with
our Letter of the 5th Instant. He and you likewise a Copy of
what we wrote to the Court of Directors by the Prince Henry Packet
concerning your Allowances. She will be ready to sail as soon

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as your Letters arrive.

We recommend to your particular Attention for the securing for the publick Service all the Musquets that have been or may be taken from the Enemy, notwithstanding the great Number which must have been found in the Field after your late Victory as well as in the several Forts that have been taken. Demands are made to us for Arms for every new Sepoy that is enlisted, as well as for every Musket that is lost or damaged from whence we fear that sufficient Care is not taken to prevent the Sepoys or others from stealing the Arms and selling them their own, the Consequence of which is that the Company are obliged to pay a monthly Hire for the use of them.

We intend to let Mr Lombreuil go to Pondicherry provided with a Copy of the Letter to Mr Lally and of the General List of Prisoners on purpose that he may make known to all the rest of the Officers that they are summoned to repair to Madrass for it is very probable that Mr Lally will not acquaint them with any thing that has passed. Mr Lombreuil promises upon his Honour to return in one Month unless Mr Lally absolutely makes him Prisoner, and that not Fear or any other Violence which may be used towards him shall ever make him serve without the Governors Leave. — Of the rest of the Prisoners that are here we shall not let one go upon any accounts. We are with perfect Esteem — Sir — Your most Obedient humble Servants. — George Pigot &ca Council ——

Fort St George
8th February 1760

9th Received the two following Letters from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

To George Pigot Esqr

Sir

I have a Letter come to day from Mr Lally to you with a Bag of Pagodas, which I suppose is for the ransom of

Letter from Colonel Coote
Commanding the Army in
the Field 8th & 9th Feb.

Fort St. George 9th February 1760.

Brigadier General Brafey and the other two who have broke their honor with me I shall send the man to you the first opportunity who brought it. I have had the Rope about his neck and threatened to hang him but shall do it in reality to pretended Men of honor if I chance to meet with them. I beg sir you will return the Pagodas & let Mr Lally know that the hea General of the French Army hath no pretensions to regulate the English. I am I have hardly Philosophy enough to have patience when I enter upon this Subject. We have had Batteries open these two days four or five Men are killed and wounded and two of our guns entirely destroyed. I have received this day 200 Shells but not a dust of powder to fill them with. I have sent to day for an 18 pounder to Mondavauk. The Carriages of those taken from the French are so extremely bad that they cannot be removed so that I wish you would send two couple from Madras as soon as possible. This day I shall send to Carangoly Lieutenant Parker and Cornet Bullock with 400 Men and 500 Black Horse to join Capt. Preston who have orders from me to burn and destroy every thing they can about Pondicherry. If I am properly supplied with what things I want from Madras It will not be long before I am there myself. I am Sir

Your most humble Servant

Eight Coote

Arcott Village 6th February 1760.

To the Hon.ble the President and Council of Fort St. George

Gentlemen

Letter from Colo.l Coote Commanding the Army in the Field.

I have the honor of your letter of the 5th Inst. acquainting me you have taken the Pagoda which you formerly agreed to, and which I hope you will be able to accomplish. I have since I arrived here completed two Companies and have given them to the Supernumerary Officers

Letter from Major Preston of the 18th Regt. to the Hon.ble the Governor

Arcott Village 6th February 1760.

To the Hon.ble the President and Council of Fort St. George

Gentlemen

I have the honor to acquaint you that I arrived here with the Detachment under my command on the 4th Inst. and found the Enemy had left the Fort the night before, and had carried off all their Cannon, Ammunition, Provisions, Baggage, and every thing else of value, except a few Cannon which they had spiked, and destroyed the Carriages of, and a small quantity of Ammunition which they had not time to carry off. I have sent Lieutenant Parker with a Party of Horse and Sepoys to pursue them, and hope he will overtake some of their Rear Guard. I have also sent Lieutenant Bullock with a Party of Horse and Sepoys to Carangoly, to endeavour to intercept them there. I have ordered the Fort to be destroyed, and shall leave this place to-morrow morning, and march to Conjeveram, where I shall wait your further Orders.

Hop Fort St George 2d February 1760.

It is very certain that while our Army is in the field all Garrisons as well as Fort St George depend upon the good or bad Success of it, yet you yourselves think it necessary that a garrison should be kept in the latter and all those Forts which I have taken the Commanding Officers have complained from time to time of the insufficiency of the garrisons I have left in them to do the duty and protect the Country at Wandewash there were but four Companies and one only to the till I was forced it with four more on account of its being threatened with a Siege. These four I have since withdrawn as Carangoly 2 Companies I have since reinforced that for the same reason as Trevelore 1 Company which I withdrew before the siege of Wandewash: At Chetpet 2 Companies but have since reinforced it with another. At Conjeveram and Mustewauk three Companies, two of which I have withdrawn. At Covenpauk and Outtamalour four Companies 3 of which are withdrawn in order to assist in carrying on the present Siege, and I must now declare that since I have taken the field; I have neither grudged my time or labour day or night to please you, and to do service to my Country, but I find it is in vain, therefore enter If I succeed here; which I begin to doubt to give up the command to those who perhaps will please you better. I sent some time ago for 200 Shells for the Howitz, which should have been 8 Inch, but your Storekeeper has been pleased to send shells for Cohorns without either powder to fill them or a sufficiency of Fuzes, nor have I Cohorns to throw them, therefore they are useless here. your commanding Officer at Chungleput has sent me two eighteen pounders and but forty or fifty shot for them, and his reasons for not sending more was, that he was afraid of hurting the Bullocks backs, therefore has returned them to me unloaded. Notwithstanding I left three hundred and fifty, twenty four pound shot at Wandewash, which I took in the late Action your Storekeeper there has sent me my Bullocks back unloaded and at the same time acquainted me,

Complains of not being supplied with the necessary stores for carrying on the Siege of Arcot

To Fort St. George 9th February 1760.

that there were none of that sort in the Garrison. I really cannot blame him as much as Captain Murdock who commands there this Time situated, picking up the Enemys Shot to keep up the appearance of an Attack and by good luck have found some Barrels of Powder which were buried under one of the Houses. This will be the last complaint I shall trouble you with. I am with great respect and Esteem — Gentlemen — Your most Obedient and most humble Servant. — Eyre Coote

Camp at Tillage
7th February 1760.

Dispatched the following Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field in answer to the two foregoing received from him.

To Eyre Coote Esqr
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field in answer to the two foregoing received from him.

We are to acknowledge the Receipt of your favors of the 6th and 7th Instant. The unpleasing Style of the last surprises us much, we have all the reason in the world to be satisfied with your Conduct since you have been on the Command and we have always acknowledged it. The only thing we have to complain of is your Options to take Offence without reason and to write with a certain Warmth that is scarcely becoming, and of which you do not find an Example in any of the Letters we have thought to write to you. By Letter from Captain Smith who has the Charge of the Stores in Camp, dated the 1st January, we were informed that the two Battalions then intended to be reinforced for the Service of the Camp Madras and the Out Garrisons were compleat as you will observe if you will please to call on him for a Copy of that Letter. In our answer dated the 4th we directed you to compleat them forthwith. We concluded therefore from your Recommending the raising more Troops in your Letter of the

Fort St. George 9th February 60

of January that you meant to form one or two more Battalions and
for consequence we desired as you are the best judge what Force is
is requisite for the Camp and the Out Garrisons, that you would
take the Trouble to form a Disposition for our Guidance —
Instead of complying with our Request you conceive a violent Dis-
gust and this the more unreasonably as we can with Truth say
that there is nothing you have yet recommended to us as proper to
forward the Service but has met with our Instant Approbation.
Yourself cannot wish more earnestly than we do for the Success of
all your Undertakings, nor be more ready to do every thing to
promote it; From the Moment we received your Indent for Stores
which was not till the 7th Instant we have been forwarding them
to you by all Sorts of Means that we could procure — The four
Lascars that remained in our Garrison are employed upon this
Occasion, and we desire they may be immediately returned — Two
Eighteen Pounder Guns and four Carriages were sent off this morn-
ing in compliance with your Letter of the 6th Instant which we
received yesterday — This Morning the Bullocks arrived and will
be loaded immediately with the Remains of your Indent We shall not
fail to enquire into the Complaints you make against our Commandant
at Changlepaut and our Storekeeper at Wandewash and if they have neg-
lected sending you any thing that they had the means of sending
you any thing that they had the means of sending you we shall
shew the Resentment they deserve. The Mistake about the Shells
arose from your omitting to mention the size wanted in your first
Letter — We have now Ordered a Number of eight Inch to be sent us
with all possible Expedition — we had no reason to imagine that you
wanted Powder as you did not write for it when you desired the
Shells — It is therefore not reasonable to reproach us on that Score.
We are with the greatest Esteem — Sir — Your most Obedient
humble Servants — GEORGE PIGOT &c Council —

Two 18 pounder Guns and 4 Carriages sent to the Army

Fort St. George
9th February 1760

Fort S. George 11th February 1760.

Report by a Flower of the surrender of Arcot the 15th July

A Flower just come in reports that Arcot surrendered yesterday in the forenoon and all the Gunns made prisoners of war

Letter from Capt. Preston Commanding at Carangoly

Letter from Captain Preston Commanding at Carangoly read advising that he has been joined by Cornet Bullock with 25 Hussars and 300 Black Horse from the Army, and received Orders from Colonel Coote to take them under his Command and act in such manner as shall be most expedient for distressing the Enemy.

Letter from Captain Joseph Smith Commanding at Trichinopoly read as follows. [1.F. 59.]

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr.

Presidt and Govr. &c. Gentlemen of Council at Fort St. George

Honble. Sir &Gentlemen

Letter from Capt. Joseph Smith Commanding at Trichinopoly

I am now to acquaint you that a few days since upon the Intelligence of the Principal Inhabitants of Devecotah that the Enemy had made several Breaches in the walls, and destroyed and abandoned that place, keeping only 100 Sepoys at Aderam Payada Subadar Jemadar and Sergeant Sommapé with two Companys of Sepoys to drive the Enemy from Ackonnam, and take Possession of Devecotah upon the news of this march his Party was reinforced by Chillambrum, however they had a fray near Ackonnam which ended to our advantage. Our Detachment took five standard Colours, one Drum, an European Sergeant and two Subadars. As the Enemy on their retreat were obliged to pass the Coleroon many of them were killed, wounded, or drowned in the River. Sergeant Sommapé then took Possession of Devecotah, the particular damage done to the Fortifications, he has not yet wrote me. I have appointed Sirrapoh Naik Amuldar of those Country on the part of the Company and have directed him to repair the Breaches, lay in a stock of Grain and raise as many Sepoys as he can pay out of

Advice of the taking of Devecotah by a Detachment from his Garrison

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the Revenues, till further Orders. The Approaching Season when we may expect our Squadron; the uncertainty of depending on a Reparation which Providence may have lately raised five hundred Sepoys; and the appearance of this Settlement to stop the Enemys Communication with Tanjore were some of the motives that induced me to undertake this Enterprize; but more Particularly some Encouragement that Jakob and I have received from the Commandant of Sepoys at Chellumbrum that he will betray that place to us. You will please to acquaint me if you Approve this measure, and our late Success for Particulars of which we have yet learnt; will very effectually prevent the Enemy from giving any Hindrance to their Business. I have reinforced that place with another Company of Sepoys, two Guns and 20 Artillery Men the Officer with fifty of your oldest Invalids; I presume may be spared from Madras, together with a few old Guns and some Ammunition. The Nabob has been very pressing with me on the Subject of Rupees I wait your Orders. I have the pleasure to acquaint you that Canoo Sait has remitted Bills for 150.000 Rupees - 50.000 more to be sent very shortly. But they are at forty Days which embarrasses me much. I have the honor to be with Respect. — Honble. Sir Your — Your most Obedient and very humble Servant.

and of a Scheme in Agitation for Reduction of Chellumbrum

Tschenapoly 29. February 1760

Joseph Smith

On the Arrival of our expected Squadron We shall be the better enabled to judge of the means it may be expedient to take for keeping Devi Cotah. In the mean time Agreed that a Letter be wrote to Captain Joseph Smith to acquaint him that we approve of his taking Possession of the place and that with regard to the Design he mentions to have in agitation concerning Chellumbrum, we refer the Execution of it to the Nabob and his Management.

Letter from Captain Alves at Vellore dated

Report of an Action of Capt. Smith's Corps

Letter from Capt. MacCormack, Camp at Arthur

To Fort St. George 11th February 1760.

Return of this Party.

9th February Road enclosing a Return of this Party which appears to consist of 22 Effective Europeans Military and 1 Artillery.

Received by Pattamar the two following Letters from the Select Committee at Bombay and Admiral Pocock.

To the Honble George Pigot Esq.
Presidt and Govr &c. Council at Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from the Select Committee at Bombay.

Since we addressed you regarding Military & Naval Affairs, we have received your Advices 10th Sept. 15th & 25th Octobr. and 1st Ulto.

We are obliged for the Particulars your Honor &c. give us of the action between the British and French Squadrons on the 10th September of which we have advised the Court of Directors by the way of Bussorah, and hope your Honor &c. sending Major Caillaud with a Detachment to Bengal, will be a means of preventing any ill Consequences from the Armament the Dutch have sent thither.

We heartily congratulate your Honor &c. on the Arrival of the Ships destined to your Place and Bengal with the Remainder of Colonel Coote's Battalion, as likewise on Admiral Cornish having met with Admiral Pocock & His Majesty's Ships Yarmouth, Grafton, Elizabeth, Tyger, Cumberland, Salisbury, Essex, Castle and Queenborough with the Protector, and Revenge, arrived between the 9th and 20th Instant; Admiral Cornish being left at Tellicherry, with the Lenox, York, Duke of Aquitaine, Falmouth, Weymouth, and Sunderland, in order to return sooner to your Coast.

To give us satisfaction that Captain Speke has merited Admiral Pocock & your Honor &c. Recommendation, which we shall not fail paying a proper Regard to.

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About the latter end of October, we learnt two French Ships had been off Muscat, and soon after, that they had taken the Ship Mahmudy belonging to a Moor at this place, and one formerly called the Mary, belonging to Chellabey at Surat, tho' the latter was at Anchor in that Port, whence she had been since losing her passage to Mocha, and we are concerned to add, that the Enemys Ships (which are the Comte d'Ache accompanied with the two abovementioned Prizes) proceeded thence to Gombroon, where sending ashore a considerable Land Force, they obliged the Agent & Council to surrender the Factory in Terms, Copy whereof is enclosed & like wise getting possession of the Speedwell Guard Ships, we learn they have burnt her, and blown up the Factory, after removing every thing of value; A Dingey has been dispatched to procure intelligence of their motions agreeable to which, and the Assistance Admiral Pocock may afford us, we shall proceed in reestablishing our Honble Masters Affairs, and dispatching the Godolphin which has been ready to proceed thither, with a Cargoe of Woolen Goods ever since the beginning of last month.

Advice of the taking of Gombroon by two French Ships of War and Land Forces from the Islands.

We have the pleasure to acquaint you, that we have received a proper Phirmaund from the Mogul, for the Honble Company holding the Government of his Castle, and Fleet at Surat, so that we hope Affairs there are settled, on a lasting Foundation; We are were yesterday advised from thence that the Mogul was killed on the 30th Ultimo by his Vizir Gazeondy Khan, who at a Hunting match took the opportunity of causing him to be strangled entering the Corpse in a Garden near Delhi, called Nusee Bagg. Shaw Jehaun, aged about twenty years is exalted on the Throne, and it is feared this Revolution will occasion great troubles in the Empire, as it is said that Cassim with a numerous Body of Horse, and some Marattas and Patans, are advancing towards the Capital. Your Honor &c. will probably have heard of this event

Confirms the news of the Great Mogul's being assassinated

Fo Fort S. George 15 February 1760.

Article 7th

If it is possible to agree about the repurchasing of Gombroon Factory it will be looked on as part of the present Capitulation, the Prisoners restoring to themselves the Liberty nevertheless to do therewith as they may think fit, should no agreement be concluded with the Foreigners

Article 8th

In consideration of the Exchange of Mons. D'Estaing, & at his particular request to Mons. Dostjens, Alexander Douglas Esq. Chief of the English East India Company's Settlement of Gombroon, and all others mentioned in the fourth Article, have Liberty, and may carry away all their own Effects, of what kind or sort soever, excepting Ammunition, Marine Military or Warlike Stores, or any thing tending thereto, or to the Use of War

Gombroon the fourteenth day of October at six o Clock in the morning, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred fifty Nine

Des Ejoars
Charargeau

Alexander Douglas
William Nash
Richard Johnston

To George Pigot Esqr
Presidt and Council of Fort S. George

Gentlemen

Letter from Admiral Cook

I received the favour of your letter dated the 6th November, by the Queenborough, who anchored here the 10th Instant, and a Duplicate by Pattamar a few days before.

relative to his Admiral's Ship being with a few sail of Frenchmen

I arrived here the 13th and Mr Stevens got in a few days before.

The Ships Grafton, Elizabeth, Newcastle, Tyger are refitting with all possible dispatch, and Hope will be in readiness to depart early in February.

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The Cumberland and Salisbury will be encouraged as fast as we can put them into Dock, in order to have the Opinion of the Company's Builders, and our best Carpenters of their Condition and whether they can be made fit for Service one Season more on the Coast of Coromandel.

I hope Mr Cornish is now on his Passage, and will soon be with you to execute such Service, as shall be deemed necessary for the Publick good.

We have no Accounts of the French Squadron, that damaged the Cerde and a Frigate, have done on the Gulph of Persia, the Gentlemen there will advise yourself, and the manner the Moguel was cut off; which I apprehend can make no material Alterations with regard to the Company's Affairs for while living, he has no Authority, being a State Prisoner in the hands of the Dutch, and at Mocha.

I have enclosed a Duplicate of my Letter dated the 27th November, and as nothing further occurs to communicate at present, I remain with perfect Esteem — Gentlemen — Your most Obed.t Humble Servant.

G. Pocock.

Vizagapatam
Fort St. David
Bombay Harbour
28th December 1759.

The Board are much surprized to observe the Contents mentioned in the Capitulation of Gombroon relating to the Events D'Etaing — His pretending to have received Intelligence of his Exchange having been settled on the Coast, when not any overtures have been made to that end since his Departure — His going on board a cruizing Ship and proceeding to Gombroon when he might have landed sooner had his real intention been as he alledges to have payed to Europe and his setting himself in Exchange against Mr Douglas and the other Gentlemen of the Factory after he had been exonerated before he left Pondicherry where it was impossible he

Remarks of the Board on the extraordinary Capitulation of the Comte D'Etaing

Fort St. George 11th February 1760

Sent the following Letter to Captain Joseph Smith Commanding at Trichenopoly pursuant to the Minute of the foregoing Consult taken

To Captain Joseph Smith
Commanding at Trichenopoly

Sir

Letter to Capt. Jo. Smith Commanding at Trichenopoly

We have received your Letter of the 7th Instant and approve of your taking and keeping possession of Pondichery for the present, and when the Fleet arrives We shall take into Consideration the Expediency of holding it.

We shall be glad if you can succeed in your other Designs which we leave to the Prudence and your Management

We acquainted you in our last of the taking of Chetpet the 29th Ultimo. Orme was immediately afterwards Invested and surrendered the 10th Instant with all the Garrison consisting of 11 Officers 203 Europeans and between two and three hundred Seapoys Sepoys of War — We are - Sir - Your most humble Servants

George Pigot Wm Lewis

Fort St George
11th Feby 1760

At a Consultation Present
George Pigot Esqr Governor President
John Smith Charles Bourchier
Pamorame Drake Henry Lascelles
Richard Fairfield Samuel Ardley
Charles Turner

Received the following Letter from Lieut Colo Caillaud Commanding the Army in the Field

To the Honble the President and Council of Fort St George

Gentlemen

Letter from Lieut Colo Caillaud Commanding the Army in the Field

I have the pleasure of acquainting you, that

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Road taken and the Spanish surrendered Prisoners of War.

I am now in possession of the Fort of Arcot. The Garrison for which was consisted of 11 Officers, 303 Europeans & between 2 & 3000 Sepoys Lascars and Prisoners of War this morning. I shall send the Officers & Men as soon as possible to Madras & intend leaving Captain Wood in the command who in the present circumstance of things is a very proper person, being an active and a diligent Officer. I have ordered Captain Leighs to begin repairing the two breaches which were made as soon as I have a return of the Guns, Stores &c. in the Garrison, will forward it you. There are 4 very good Mortars and some large Guns in the Fort. — I have the honor of your letter of the 8th together with a Copy of the President to Mr Lally and your extract to the Court of Directors in regard to my field Batta. I am extremely obliged to you for the care you have taken on that account but you will be pleased to observe at the same time that that paragraph relative to my receiving five Pagodas p. day is entirely a mistake as I have not received any money on that account, nor do I intend it by any means. I hope to have my Packets ready for Europe by the 15th nothing but the military service could have occasioned this delay. Rudolph the Serjeant I mentioned to you to be made an Officer. As I am convinced that Mr Hitchcox is ennable of his Error, I beg leave to intercede for him, that he may be replaced in his former Station. I have the honor to be with great respect and esteem Gentlemen — Your most Obedient and most humble Servt.

4 Mortars and Guns found in the Fort

Arcot Village
15th Feby 1760.

Eyre Coote

It is with the greatest Satisfaction that the Board receive the Confirmation of Colonel Coote early Surrender of the Fortress of Arcot & Captain Clealyre of His Majesty 79th Regiment being sufficiently recovered of the Wound he received on the attack of the Pettah of Wandewash the 30th of September last to do the Duty of a Garrison although not to bear the Fatigues

Capn. Clealyre recommended to Colonel Coote for having the Command of Arcot.

At Fort S.t George 13th February 1760

of the Field. It is Agreed to recommend to Colonel Coote that He think he will be a proper person to take the Command of the Fort as by that means Captain Hood may be spared to go on the Duty where his presence will be most useful as so many of our Officers are at present incapable of doing their Duty

Our present Store of Shells and Gunpowder being too low to admit of our sparing a sufficiency for the Service of the Batteries taken at Chetput Agreed to desire Colonel Coote to order them to be sent to Madras

Three Hundred and fifty Barrels of Gunpowder having been sent out to Camp in consequence of the last Consult the Expence of which must be raised by the surrender of Chetput Agreed to recommend to Colonel Coote to order a supply of fifty Barrels to Wandewash / Captain Sherlock having wrote for that Quantity and to dispose of the rest on the different Garrisons in such manner as may be most useful and at hand for the future supply of the Armys and to represent to him at the same time that since the Loss of our Stock we are under the necessity of having particularly regarding of this Article not having any means to replace the Expence of it.

Ordered that Mr. Thomas Hebert do proceed to Chetput as Paymaster and Storekeeper to that and the Dependent Garrisons and that Instructions be prepared for him accordingly.

The Reduction of Chetput having made the Enemy Masters compleat so far as Chetput now Fort should be to improve the Advantage of Our late Success by preserving

the bad Circumstances of the Enemy. This we think may be the most effectually done by moving with the Army to the Southward and taking post upon their Districts at the back of Pondichery: By this means the Enemy would be distressed through the want of supplies of Provisions from the Country, while our own Districts will be relieved from the great Consumption occasioned by the presence of the Army. The Expectancy might then be taken of attacking Allumparva the Company of which place and the Reduction of Tirumoly would add a great extent to our Possessions: and as We have not yet received Intelligence of the Enemys having retired from Tyrungam altho' by private Accounts say they have been recalled to Pondichery: The guest ordered of the Army might yet be in time to prevent their Junction. Resolved to communicate these Sentiments of the Board to Colonel Coote as the Plan we esteem most expedient to be pursued.

Opinion of the Board on the Plan to be pursued with regard to the future Operations of the Army.

Captain Sherlock Commanding at Wandewash advises that twenty seven European Horse of the Enemy well mounted with their Accoutrements Deserted thither from the Enemy the 9th Instant.

Twenty seven H. Soldiers deserted from the Enemy

And Captain Clery Commanding at Chettypet writes under Date the 8th Instant that a Party of Seapoys from his Garrison have taken possession of Callavenaute a Place on the Enemys Districts near Tirumoby where they found a large Quantity of Grain and several Head of Cattle.

Letter from Capt. Clery Commanding at Chettypet

a party of Sepoys from his Gar. have taken possession of Callavenaute

Letter from Lieutenant General Lally to the President Dated the 31st January read as entered on the Secret Consultation N.3 setting forth — that he had not been able till the day before the Date of his Letter to obtain the particulars necessary regarding their Officers on Parole, and that he has now sent Mr. Dores to Madras, to treat concerning the Exchange and Ransom

Letr from Mr Lally

To Fort St George 15th February 1760

of our respective Princes. That Colonel Coote has now a right to command Majr Brereton and Rose now to the power to deliver them up since the late Cartel stipulates that in the space of fifteen days or as soon as may be, every Officer shall be free upon paying his Ransom. if there shall be none to exchange against him: that he therefore sends the Ransom of three Hors Officers and demands the three remaining at Madura to be delivered up as well as the Soldiers, alledging that they are all deemed free for the Day it was agreed to treat concerning their Exchange by those of our Respective Commissaries.

Before we delivered up the French Officers at Pondy we made the Ransom for three subaltern the Cole by promise.

To prove that Mr Lally has on his part been the first to Neglect complying with the Terms of the Cartel, and that the French Officers on their Parole have in the mean time been certainly taken up Arms before either their Exchange or Ransom has been settled in consequence of that Treaty, needs only a Recital of what has passed upon those Subjects.

Conversation had on the Subject of Mr Lally's

On November last when a General Exchange of Prisoners was made at Sadras, thirty one were delivered over to the French Officer more than we received. whose that time several of their Officers who had been made Prisoners at different Places arrived at Madras and were permitted to go to Pondichery upon the Conditions mentioned in the 26th Article of the Cartel that they should not serve until their Exchange or Ransom Hearing nothing from Mr Lally on those Subject, nor knowing the appointment of Commissaries which are ordered by the express Article of the Cartel to be immediately named and to meet as soon as can be, in order to regulate the Terms due on both Sides previous to the signing the Cartel, a Letter was wrote to Mr Lally at Devi proposing that Commissaries should be immediately appointed

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to meet at Sadras — In his answer dated 3d January he says nothing positive, only that he believed he should send an Agent to Sadras in seven or eight days, not a Line has been received from him since, & still the Letter now under Consideration.

In the mean time all those Officers who had been permitted to go to Pondichery on their Parole, took up Arms and served on the Actions of the 22d of January, although no any Exchange had ever been made towards their Exchange or Ransom.

Those towards Gentlemen on Parole.

If in this manner Officers disregard their Paroles of Honor, all Publick Faith is destroyed, and neither Treaties or any other Engagements are to be depended on.

Supposing now that the Conditions of the Cartel had been fulfilled on both Sides, yet by the second Article, on which M.r Lally founds his pretensions we are not obliged to consent to the exchange or Ransom of any Officer untill the Expiration of 15 days after their detention and it was in less than five days that I sent back & summoned the Gentlemen permitted to go to Pondichery to return to him. Moreover it is not for Officers who has the misfortune to be taken, and who through politeness are suffered to go on their Parole, to enquire into, or in any manner to interfere with the Disputes that may have arisen between the Chiefs of the two Nations, and under that pretext to shelter themselves they can be released from their Paroles. The Chiefs are to answer to their respective Courts for their Conduct, but every Officer who has given his Parole by that means procured his Enlargement must deem himself bound by that Parole untill Notice is given him by the Chief of that Nation to which he is a Prisoner, that his Exchange is agreed to or his Ransom accepted.

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Representation to Mr Selby on his Letter

Resolved to repeat these Sentences to Mr Selby in full Reply to his Letter and again to require Messrs Brohy, Foster & Wilkes and all the other Gentlemen at Pondichery on Parole immediately to repair to Madras as the only Method they have to take to justify their Conduct save their Honor and establish that Good Faith which is necessary to prevent too much severity in the Course of this War — untill which their Parole cannot be accepted nor the necessary Measures taken for proceeding to the regular Formation of the Cartels

The Officers on Parole at Pondichery again commanded to repair to Madras

until which no Exchanges cannot be taken for the Prisoners of Both Sides

George Pigot
John Smith

Dawsonn Drake
Henry Van Sittart

Charles Turner

195 Fort St. George 16th February 1760.

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esq. Governor President

John Smith — Charles Bourchier

Monday — Dawsonne Drake — Henry Law Stuart

21st Feby. — Richard Fairfield — Samuel Ardley

Charles Turner

The following Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field Read

To the Honble. the President

and Council of Fort St. George

Gentlemen

As my determined resolution is to carry on the Hon'ble Company's service to the best of my Judgement and not to enter into any dispute with those Gentlemen whom they have been pleased to appoint for the management of civil Affairs. I shall not enter upon the Subjects of your last letter of the 9th. Since the taking of this place I have been extremely busy in settling the Garrison repairing the breaches clothing your troops and mustering the Army. The Germans which were a part of Scotches Corps have entered into our Service. Twenty seven Sowpers and Hussars deserted from the Enemy to Pondicherry they are now here. The Hussars Capt de Beck has entered. I told the Troopers that I would send them to Europe if they pleased or if they would conduct faithfully I would take them into the Corps paying for their Horses at the expiration of a twelvemonth. The latter they have agreed to. The French made a motion from Gingee to attack the Rear but finding their Guns had fallen they returned and have since carried off some heavy Pieces of Cannon from thence to Pondicherry. I have the pleasure to acquaint you that Tyrinjaur are commanded on the 6th. Instant is a Copy of Capt. Smiths letter. I am now waiting for the Bullocks I sent to Madras for Ammunition as soon as they come up I intend marching

Fort St George 18th February 1760.

towards Pondichery, tho not with any other view than to distress them by cutting off Provisions from that Garrison, as the Force I have with me will not allow of anything against it, having reinforced Capt. Preston to his now a respectable command and I dare say will do every thing on his power to distress them thereabouts, should it be thought advisable to act against the Fallour Killedar, who is certainly our Enemy, by bringing the Marattas into the Country and assisting the Forces, upon all occasions, we could never have a better opportunity, and the reduction of his Fort very easily accomplished. Inclosed is an account of Stores taken in the garrison of Arcot. I have ordered Capt. Wood to send 13 Inch Mortar to Madras as I am informed you have a number Shells of that Calibre. I have wrote to Capt. Murdock, that we now have a large quantity of stores. To let me know what he may want in order for his being supplied from hence, and shall order Capt. Wood to do it accordingly. The garrison I ordered leaving here will be Captain Woods Company, together with five Companies of Seapoys, one Company of Seapoys at Tanjore, and one at Trinquebar, both places now I believe to be very glad to see destroyed.

Since I wrote the above, I have the honour of your Letter of the 13th by which I find it is agreable to you, that Capt. Chalmers should have the Command of this Fort. I sometime acquainted Captain Chalmers that it was not in my power to gratify him in his Request, but at the same time made him an offer of Vandimark or Carangoly. Mr. Pigot also wrote to me upon this head. I likewise answered his Letter to the same purpose, but as you Gentlemen, that you think it absolutely necessary Capt. Chalmers should come here, and I not being able to suffer any thing that lies in my power to my own Character, I therefore consider that your inclinations may be gratified in this respect, and resign the Command of the Army, and shall upon your appointing another Officer to take upon him that heavy task, go to Madras, in order to take

Gun in the left is Mine

I shall take care to make arrangements to the appointment of Capt. Chalmers to the Command of Arcot and advise of his having resigned the Command of the Army

177 Fort St. George 18th February 1760

upon him that being sent to Madras, in order to take the first opportunity for Bengal, where I find I am wanted. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect and Submission — Gentlemen Your most Obedient and most humble Servant.

Arcot Village
5th February 1760

Eyre Coote

The Board cannot avoid taking notice of the strange Inconsistency that appears in the foregoing Letter from Colonel Coote; the first part he says that he will not enter into dispute with us and concludes with declaring that he cannot suffer our Appointment of a Commandant to Arcot with any propriety to his Character. It is very extraordinary that Colonel Coote should now doubt of an Authority he never before Disputed but even acknowledged, and more having approved the Officers he has occasionally left in Charge of the Garrison might naturally be imagined would have had a contrary Effect upon him. The reasons for our Appointment of Captain Cheshyre to the Command of Arcot were — he not being sufficiently Recovered to bear the Fatigues of the Field altho' he is to do the Duty of a Garrison; and by that means Captain Wood might join the Army which Colonel Coote has frequently approved of to be in want of Officers.

Opinion of the Board upon the Letter of Colonel Coote

Colonel Coote resolving to resign the Command of the Army in order to proceed upon Service to Bengal is again extraordinary the Board being clearly of opinion that by giving up the Command of the Carnatic Troops he at the same time resigns all manner of Command in the East Indies, as his Commission from the Company cannot be considered as independent of that of his own Regiment.

We enclose to the Presidency of Fort St. George our Opinion of the Measures already communicated to Colonel Coote, our Opinion of the Measures expedient to be pursued in your Letter of the 13th Instant. That in the

1780 Fort St. George 18th February 1780

more towards Pondichery by which means the Enemy will be distressed in many Respects and our own Districts be relieved from the cruel Devastations the presence of our Army must occasion — by attacking them at these two important Disputes with the Polygars would be highly important when the Advantages of our late Success give us so favourable an Opportunity to press upon the bad Circumstances of the Common Enemy —

Purport of Letter intended to be sent to Colonel Coote

Ordered that a Letter to the purport of these Resolutions be wrote and dispatched to Colonel Coote.

Received the following Letter from John Andrews Esqr Chief of Mazulipatam

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr
and the other Gentlemen of the
Select Committee at Fort St. George

Honble. Sirs &c

Letter from John Andrews Esqr Chief of Mazulipatam

I have duly received your favor of the 29th past and sincerely Congratulate you on the late Success of our Arms. As this fortunate Event occasions but greatly redounds to the Honor of the Nation at it must tend to securing our property and retrieving the power and Reputation of the Inhabitants of Arcot from the rapine and plunder of the Marratta's otherwise they might long have suffered under — I am very sensible by this successful stroke you have sufficiently fortified the place. Relief & some Stores are absolutely necessary to us — I am with great Respect — Honble. Sirs & Sirs — Your most Obedient humble Servt

John Andrews. —

Mazulipatam
11th February 1780

Representation of Army
Troops that have been
ordered to be provided
supply

Representation of Army Troops that have been ordered to be provided supply

Army Read & they faith that several necessary Changes attend the Supply as keeping in Palamcotah &c — which the Troops

1744 Fort S. George 18th February 1744/5 &c.

Months is not sufficient to defray, and praying that an extraordinary Allowance may be granted him upon that Account

Ordered that an extraordinary Allowance of 60 Rupees ℔ Month be made to the Camp Interpreter for defraying the Contingent Charges of his Employ - and that Directions be given to Mr James Bourchier the Paymaster to the Army accordingly

Extraordinary Allowance to the Mr granted him

An Advice Paper from Pondichery mentions that the French Party from Tyringam arrived there the 14th Instant

Advice of the Arrival of the French Party from Tyringam to Pondichery

Letter from the Nabob read as entered in the Country Correspondence N.o 77 desiring that no Countenance or favour may be shown to Eedes Cawn whom he describes to be a man of very ill Repute void of no means deserving of it.

Agreed to acquaint the Nabob that Mr Marshall pay all due Regard to his Representation concerning Eedes Cawn.

Edwd Pigot

John Smith

Dawsonn Drake

Henry Lascelles

Charles Stevens

Fort St George 18th February 1760

Dispatched the two following Letters to Colonel Coote in consequence of the foregoing Resolutions.

No 1 To Eyre Coote Esqr

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote

We have before us your favor dated the 15th Inst. the last part of which strangely contradicts the first. You begin with saying that you will not enter into any disputes with us and you conclude with declaring that you cannot suffer one appointment of a Lieutenant to Revert with any propriety to your own Character. We will not take up your time with any Arguments in support of our Right to name Officers to the Command of the Company's Garrisons. You know it well and have often acknowledged it. Our having appointed and confirmed all those you have before had in charge ought to have had a quite contrary Effect upon you and to have made you the more ready to agree with us in giving Capt. Chambers the Command of Bencoolen. We appointed him because we thought him a very proper Person and because Captain Hord will by that means be added to the Army which you have often represented to be in want of Officers.

If you think you have the power to resign the Command you were held the next Officer to you we dare say will be glad to receive it; we shall therefore only tell you that if you determine to do so we are entirely of Opinion that you resign at the same time every sort of Command in the East Indies. Our regard for you endeavours to add that we have been assured His Majesty was highly displeased with a Step of this Nature taken by Major Chambers at Bencoolen

We have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient

humble Servants

George Pigot &c &c &c

Fort St George
18th February 1760

201 Fort St. George 18th February 1760.

To Lyre Coote Esqr.
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote.

We observe what you are pleased to mention in your Letter of the 15th Instant concerning the Killedar of Velour; we have no great Friendship for him as you may judge from our Letter of the 6th but we cannot think this a proper Opportunity to declare ourselves to Enemy or to be come with Operations of so little Importance to the National Good: The Confusion in which the Enemy have been ever since their late Defeat, the Loss of their Field Pieces and all the rest of their Camp Equipage, and their great want of Money are all strong Arguments for pressing them as close as possible. We are far from meaning that you should attack Pondichery, we know too well our inequality to that Attempt, but you may distress them for Provisions, encourage Desertion, alarm and disperse their Inhabitants, and relieve our own Districts very much, by subsisting our Army upon those of the Enemy.

We are with great Esteem. Sir Your most Obedt. humble Servants.

Fort St. George
18th February 1760.

George Pigot &c Council

19th Also the following Letter to Mr James Bourchier Paymaster at Camp

To Mr James Bourchier
Paymaster at Camp

Sir

Letter to Mr James Bourchier Paymaster at Camp.

Upon a Representation of Davy Naigue the Camp Interpreter that several occasional Charges attend his employ as keeping a Palankeen &c. We have thought proper to make him an extraordinary Allowance of 60 Rupees p. Month which you are accordingly to pay him.

In Letter last the extraordinary Allowances to the Brigade Major were settled as follows - 30 Rupees a Month for

202 Fort St. George 19th February 1760.

Fort St George
19th February 1760.

an Interpreter and maintenance for two Years — Pds are — Sur —

Your Affectionate Friends

George Pigot. Jn. Call

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr Governor President

John Smith

Richard Fairfield

Thursday
21st Inst.

Charles Boucheir
Henry Lascelles
Samuel Cadogan
Charles Turner

The Rt Honble Stephen Lord Viscount Dursley

Letter from Mr Sally

Letter from Lieutenant General Lally dated
extract in the French Correspondence No 5 acknowledging the Receipt
of the President's Letter to him of the 7th Instant, alledging in Justification
of the Conduct of Messrs Brereton & Dupree for taking up Arms before
their Exchange was dependent only upon a Formality, they supposed them-
selves free from the time we agreed they should be so upon the word
of our Commissaries at Sadras, that however he cannot deny but that
the Sum is against them in which he protends. We have also been
mistaken in some Instances. That the taking of Mr Lautrec and
Craig by an English Ship under Dutch Colours is an Infringement
of the Laws established between all Nations however that he regards
all these private matters as foreign and not proper to be introduced as
protests for not conforming to a General Treaty — that he is vested
with no Powers to hinder him from fulfilling on his Part all the Formalities
prescribed and accordingly he has sent Mr Dury a Senior Merchant
to Sadras as Commissary to treat with the Person we may think pro-
per to send to confer with him — That our having summoned all
the French Officers on Parole to repair to Madras is contradictory to
the second Article of the Treaty which makes them free at the

Mr Brereton & Dupree
Commissary for treating &c.
concerning the means of putting
a total end to Hostilities

By the Pondicherry Captains
Company from Bengal

Letters from Mr Dury to Sadras
Commissary for treating &c.
concerning the means of putting
a total end to Hostilities

expirations of fifteen days upon offering the price of their Ransom and concludes with observing that the Parole Mr Godeville gave to Colonel Coote ought to have been the Term of those the other Prisoners may have given & which expresses only that he will not bear Arms against his Britannick Majesty untill he shall have been exchanged or Ransomed

Letter from Dorez appointed Commissary on the part of the French

Mr Dorez in a Letter to the President under date the 9th Instant advises of his being Arrived at Madras in quality of Commissary on the part of the French and that he waits the Arrival of ours to proceed to the intended Business.

Letter to Mr Dorez acquainting him with our Reasons for suspending the Appointment of a Commissary on our part

The President's Letter to Mr Lally of the 13th Instant formed in consequence of the Resolutions of Consultation the 13th is now sent as Reply to the General purport of the beforegoing from Mr Lally that it is thought unnecessary to write him further on that Subject untill We receive his answer thereto.

In the mean time Ordered that a Letter be wrote to Mr Dorez to acquaint him that we wait to hear from Mr Lally in answer to several points that must be settled before a Commissary on our Part, can proceed to Treat with him concerning the means of putting the Cartel into Execution.

Letter from Mr William Bodle Resident at Negapatam

Mr William Bodle Resident at Negapatam advises that the Hope Incombrough arrived there the 7th Instant and that he is using all possible means for landing the Stores sent in her, with the utmost Expedition and Security.

advice of the arrival of the Hope Incombrough

Letter from the King of Tanjore

Letter from Morgally Cann.

The Country Letters received since last Consultation are from the King of Tanjore N° 78 and Murzally Cann Killedar of Velore N° 79 containing only their Compliments upon the late Success of our Arms.

Letter from Capt. Preston Commanding at Carangoly

Advice from Captain Preston Commanding at Carangoly

202 Fort St. George 19th February 1760.

Fort St George
19th February 1760.

an Interpreter and maintenance for two Years. He am Sir
Your Affectionate Friend
George Pigot. Jr. Council

At a Consultation Present
George Pigot Esqr. Governor President
John Smith
Charles Bourchier
Henry Lon. Stuart
Richard Fairfield
Samuel Ardley
Charles Turner
Mr Lawrence Dundas Absent

Thursday
21st Feby

Letter from Mr Lally

Letter from Lieutenant General Lally Dated
entered in the French Correspondence No 5 acknowledging the Receipt
of the President's Letter to him of the 5th Instant, alledging in Justification
of the Conduct of Messrs Jennival & Dupree for taking up Rome before
their Exchange depended only upon a Formality, they supposed they
were free from the time we agreed they should be as upon the word
of our Commissaries at Sadras, that however he cannot deny but that
the Form is against them in which he pretends. We have also been
wanting in some Instances — That the taking of Mr Lambert and
Craig by an English Ship under Dutch Colours is an Infringement
of the Laws established between all Nations however that he regards
all these private matters as foreign and not proper to be introduced as
pretexts for not conforming to a General Treaty — that he is resolved
shall not prevent him from fulfilling on his Part all the Immunities
prescribed and accordingly he has sent Mr Dorey a Junior Member
to Sadras as Commissary to Treat with the Person we may think pro-
per to send to confer with him — That our having commanded all
the French Officers on Parole to repair to Madras is contradictory to
the second Article of the Treaty which makes them free as the

This Plea in Justification of the two Officers taken in Rome before their Exchange or Ransom

By the Hardwicke, Captain Compton from Bengal

sends Mr Dorey a Judicious Commissary for treating on, & settling the means of putting the articles into execution

expiration of fifteen days upon offering the price of their Ransome and con-
sidering with observing that the Parole Mr Godeville gave to Colonel
Coote ought to have been the Form of those the other Prisoners may
have given: which expresses only that he will not bear Arms against
his Britannick Majesty untill he shall have been exchanged or
Ransomed.

Letter from Dorez appointed Commissary on the part of the French

Mr Dorez in a Letter to the President under date
the 17th Instant advises of his being Arrived at Sadras in quality of
Commissary on the part of the French, and that he awaits the Arrival
of ours to proceed to the intended Business.

The President's Letter to Mr Lally of the 13th Instant
formed in consequence of the Resolutions of Consultation the 13th is read
full a Reply to the General purport of the before going from Mr Lally
that it is thought unnecessary to write him further on that Subject
untill We receive his answer thereto.

In the mean time Ordered that a Letter be wrote to
Mr Dorez to acquaint him that we wait to hear from Mr Lally an an-
swer to several points that must be settled before a Commissary on our
Part, can proceed to treat with him concerning the means of putting the
Cartel into Execution.

Letter to Mr Dorez acquainting him with our Reasons for suspending the Appointment of a Commissary on our part

Mr William Bodle Resident at Negapatam advises
that the Sloop Swallow arrived there the 7th Instant and that he
is using all possible means for landing the Stores sent in her, with the
utmost Expedition and Security.

Letter from Mr William Bodle Resident at Negapatam

advice of the arrival of the Sloop Swallow

The Country Letters received since last Consultation are
from the King of Tanjore N. 78 and Murtezally Cawn Nellore
of Velore N. 79 containing only their Compliments upon the late Success
of our Arms.

Letter from the King of Tanjore

Letter from Murtezally Cawn

Advices from Captain Preston Commanding at Carangoly

Letter from Capt. Preston Commanding at Carangoly

204 Fort S. George 21 February 1760

and other Reports say that the Enemy have afsembled at Tanavoor a Fort situated about 30 Miles to the southward of Pondicherry a Body of about four hundred Europeans and two hundred Sepoys with two Field Pieces.

Recd 28th Compleat Copy of Letter to Colonel Coote

The Board are much surpriz'd that notwithstanding the Letters we have lately wrote to Colonel Coote respecting the future Operations of the Army he should still lay inactive at Arcot it being now eleven days since the surrender of that Place. All Circumstances Colonel Coote recommended to direct the Operations of the Army.

concur to demonstrate the expediency of pursuing our Success with Spirit and Vigour before the Enemy can have time to recover their late Overthrow. Indeed the Delay already occasioned has given them but too favorable an Opportunity to collect in Reinforcements to Pondicherry and make the necessary Preparations for appearing again in the Field. It is Resolved to repeat these Circumstances to Colonel Coote and to recommend his marching with the Army without further loss of time in pursuance of the Plan already communicated to him in consequence of the Minutes of Consultation the 13th & 18th Instant.

Geo: Pigot

John Smith

Henry Vansittart

Charles Purnell

205 Fort St. George 27th February 1760.

Sent the following Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field pursuant to the Minutes of this days Consultation.

To Eyre Coote Esqr
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast.

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

It is now eleven days since the Fort of Arcot surrendered & we cannot help expressing our great surprize that your Army is yet lying inactive in that place. The Enemy have not failed to make use of the Opportunity this delay has given them to collect in Provisions to Pondichery assemble their Forces and otherwise make the necessary preparations for appearing again in the Field. Had you marched to the Back of Pondichery when first we recommended that measure we are persuaded you would have found the Enemy under some Disadvantages which they have now had time to provide against; and the longer you delay your march to the Neighbourhood of Pondichery the more the Enemy's Circumstances will improve, we dispatch this therefore purposely to recommend to you to march by the nearest Road to take possession of such Post as you shall judge to be the best calculated for cutting off the Communications of Pondichery with Gingee and Chumpauna, which last place should be taken and destroyed if you find it practicable.

The Expences of the Army are become so immense that it will not be in our power to support it long, which is another reason why no time should be lost. If the Situation of the Troops are such that our Commissary take a muster we beg you will please to send us a General Return of the Army under your Command both European and Country Forces.

We are with Esteem
Sir
Your most Obedient
humble Servants
George Pigot &c. Council

Fort St. George
27th. February 1760.

and other Reports say that the Enemy have a Detachment at Conavaram a Fort situated about 30 Miles to the southward of Pondicherry consisting of about four hundred Europeans and two hundred Sepoys with three Field Pieces.

Accounts of the Enemys Motions

The Board are much surprized that notwithstanding the Letters we have lately wrote to Colonel Coote respecting the future Operations of the Army he should still lay inactive at Chittapet as many more days since the surrender of that Place. All Circumstances concur to demonstrate the expediency of pursuing our Success with Spirit and Vigour before the Enemy can have time to recover their late Overthrow. Indeed the Delay already occasioned has given them too favorable an Opportunity to collect in Pursuance to Pondicherry and make the necessary Preparations for appearing again in the Field. It is Resolved to repeat these Circumstances to Colonel Coote and recommend his marching with the Army without further Loss of time in pursuance of the Plan already communicated to him in consequence of the Minutes of Consultations the 13th & 18th Instants.

Colonel Coote recommended to hasten the Operations of the Army.

George Pigot

John Smith

Henry Van Sittart

Charles Purnell

205 Fort St. George 21st February 1780.

Sent the following Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field pursuant to the Minutes of this days Consultation.

To Eyre Coote Esqr

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast.

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

It is now eleven days since the Fort of Arcot surrendered and we cannot help expressing our great surprize that our Army is yet lying inactive in that place. The Enemy have not failed to make use of the Opportunity this delay has given them to collect in Provisions to Pondichery as well as their Forces and otherwise make the necessary preparations for appearing again in the Field. Had you marched to the Back of Pondichery when first we recommended that measure we are persuaded you would have found the Enemy under some Disadvantages which they have now had time to provide against; and the longer you delay your march to the Neighbourhood of Pondichery the more the Enemy's Circumstances will improve; we dispatch this therefore purposely to recommend to you to march by the nearest Road to take possession of such Post as you shall judge to be the best calculated for cutting off the Communications of Pondichery with Gingee and Ulumpauny which last place should be taken and destroyed if you find it practicable.

The Expences of the Army are become so immense that it will not be in our power to support it long, which is another reason why no time should be lost. If the Situation of the Troops are such that our Commissary cannot muster we beg you will please to send us a General Return of the Army under your Command both European and Country Forces.

We are with Esteem

Sir

Your most Obedient

humble Servants

George Pigot Pr. Council

Fort St. George
21st. February 1780.

Fort St. George 24th February 1760.

23d. Admiral Cornish arrived from Sillebong with the following Ships of
His Majesty's Squadron the Revd. Duke of Algerine York
Weymouth Sunderland and Tilsmouth.

Admiral Cornish arrives from Sillebong with 6 Ships of His Majesty's Squadron

24th. Dispatched the following Letter to Colonel Coote to apprize him of the Arrival of Admiral Cornish.

To Lyne Coote Esqr
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces upon the Coast

Sir

Letr to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that Admiral Cornish with the expected Fleet from Sillebong arrived here yesterday. We hope that the Army before this is in motion to the Southward in pursuance of the Plan laid down in our Letter of the 15th 21st Instant, that no Time may be lost in employing every means to pursue the Advantage of our present Situation over the Enemy which depends very much upon the Celerity of our Operations.

acquaints him with the Arrival of Admiral Cornish

We are with Esteem — Sir — Your most Obedient Hble
Hble Servants

George Pigot &c Council —

Fort St. George
24th Febry 1760

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr Governor President
John Smith Charles Bourchier
Damsonne Drake Henry Van Sittart
Richard Fairfield Samuel Andrey
Charles Turner

Monday
25th Feby

The Advices received since last Consultation are that the Lunch Party ajcantled at Permacoil consists of five hundred Europeans four hundred Seapoys, 100 European Horse and 200 Black Horse with seven Field Pieces.

An Addn of the Strength of the Lunch Party at Permacoil

Fort St. George 25th February 1760.

George Detachment march from Pondichery to Gingee

That another Party of four hundred Europeans, two hundred Seapoys, thirty Troopers, forty Black Horse with four Guns marched the 19th Instant from Pondichery to Gingey.

And that our Army moved from Arnee towards

Intelligence of the movement of our Army towards Chittapet

Chittapet the 28th.

The President acquaints the Board that having discoursed with Admiral Cornish concerning the expediency of his proceeding as speedily as possible off Pondichery in Order to co-operate with the Army in distressing the Enemy in the most effectual manner. The Admiral represented to him that the Ships being in a very sickly Condition by the tedious passage from Trincomalee some time will be required for their Refreshment before they can proceed again upon Service.

Admiral Cornish represents the sickly Condition of the Squadron

And whereas it occurs to the Board that Allum-parra might be of great use in supplying the Squadron with Fresh Provisions upon Occasion and It is Agreed to acquaint Colonel Coote that in case he should succeed in an Attempt upon that Place we think it will be expedient to defer razing the Fortifications recommended to him in a former Letter untill we can judge how far it may answer the End abovementioned.

Purport of a Letter to Colonel Coote

Received the following Letter from Captain Fischer Commanding the Bengal Detachment to the Northward.

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
President &c. Council of Fort St. George.

Honble Sir &c.

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 24th January at this Place, where we have been lying these Twenty days in Expectation of the Shaftesbury. But finding we could no longer

Letter from Capt. Fischer Commanding the Bengal Detachment to the Northward

Fort St. George 25th February 1760.

depend upon here and that your Hon.r & Council had not engaged any other Vessel and had only the Duke to send. I judged the Opportunity of the ——— Snow Captain Swain calling in here in her way to Bengal and returning Empty too favorable to be let slip and have therefore Agreed with them this day to carry above half our men Artillery and part of our Stores. She not will be safe to be embarked on board the Duke, which will be full sufficient for this purpose, without your Hon.r & Council being Obliged to engage any other Vessel. The Seapoys will proceed overland Two or three days. It is with the highest pleasure we Congratulate you on the late Success of our Arms & on the Signal victory we have this day been Informed Colonel Coote has gained over the French.

I am with Respect — Honble Sir & Sirs —

Your most Obedient humble Servant.

Chris.r Fischer ———

Vizagapatam
6th Feby 1760.

Letter from Nazabulla Commr. Chief of Nellore

Letter from Nazabulla Commr. concerning his Disputes with the Polligar of Damerlakonda Tripetty Naigue

Letter to Nazabulla Commr.

Letter from Nazabulla Commr. which was entered in the Country Correspondence N.o 1 speaking further of the Disputes subsisting between him and the Polligar Damerlakonderalapulley Naigue and that he is greatly Incensed to take Satisfaction by Force for the Injuries he has received upon that Account.

Ordered that a Letter be again wrote to Nazabulla Commr to recommend to him to suspend his Resentment against the Polligar untill Enquiry should have been made into the Matters in Dispute as it is inconsistent with the General Service that he should engage in Quarrels with the Polligars when his Troops should be imployed for Concerns of more Importance.

Patamar & the Dispatch to Bombay Argengo & Tellichery

Ordered that Pattamars be dispatched to Bombay Anjengo and Tellichery with Letters to Admiral Pocock and the

209 Fort St. George 25th February 1760.

Gentlemen at these Plains to advise of the Arrival of Admiral Cornish and the Occurrences in the Field since our last.

And that a Letter be wrote with the same Advice to the President and Council of Fort William by the Sovereign Country Ships now under Dispatch thither also to request their Assistance in supplying us with Gunpowder as it is reported they have Contracted for making large Quantities and some Mortars & Shells of thirteen or ten Inches if they can spare any out of their Stores of which Sorts also we are in great need.

Purport of a Letter to Bengal

Supplies of Gunpowder and the Military Stores required from thence

Geo. Pigot
John Smith
Dawsonn Drake
Henry Van Sittart
Charles Turner

In Fort St. George 25th February 1760

Pursuant to the Resolutions of last Consultation dispatched the following Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field.

To Lyne Coote Esqr

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces upon the Coast

Sir

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

We have already had the pleasure to acquaint you of the Arrival of Admiral Cornish, who is extremely desirous of proceeding as expeditiously as possible to cruize off Pondichery and co-operate with you in distressing the Enemy: But the late refreshment his People have had since their leaving England having made them in general very sickly it is absolutely necessary that they should be supplied for some time with fresh Provisions to prevent the scurvy from taking further effect. The Possession of Allumparvee we hope might be of use in this Respect which makes us the more desirous of having that place reduced; we desired in our former Letters that in case of your success in that Attempt the Fortifications might be demolished, but we think now that it may be expedient to defer doing that until we see whether it may answer the End before mentioned.

We remain with great Esteem &c — Sir — Your most Obedient humble Servants.

George Pigot &c Counc.

Fort St. George 25th February 1760.

Wrote & Signed the following Letter to the President and Council of Fort William in consequence of the minutes of the same day

To the Honble. Robert Clive Esqr

Presidt. & Govr. &c Council of Fort William

Honble. Sir & Sirs

Letter to the President and Co. of Fort William

Our last Advices upon the Subject of Military Affairs were under date the 21st January. We are now to give you the agreable News of the further Success of our Operations.

The Army moved from Wandewash and Invested Chetpute the 28th Ultimo, the next day the Place surrendered

111 Fort St George 25th February 1760.

with all the Garrison consisting of fifty six Europeans and two hundred Seapoys Prisoners of War. Soon thence the Army encamped and invested Arcot. Our Batteries were opened the 4th Instant, and the 10th the Garrison surrendered consisting of 11 Officers 203 Europeans and 250 Seapoys. — Colonel Coote is now in motion towards Conjeveram and We hope will be able to stop their Communication with the Country, while Admiral Cornish prevents their receiving any supplies by Sea, whence we have the pleasure to acquaint you arrived here with His Majesty's Ships the Lenox, Duke of Aquitaine, York, Falmouth, Weymouth, and Sandwich the 23d Instant, though in a sickly Condition by the tedious passage they have had from the other Coast.

We have delivered to Captain Pinney a Packet to the Honble Court of Directors with Orders if he should meet any Vessel in his Passage bound to England to put it on board otherwise to deliver it to you, and we are to request that on such case you will be pleased to forward it by the very first Opportunity from your Place.

We are — Honble Sir & Sirs — Your most Obedient humble Servants

George Pigot &c Council

Fort St George
25th February 1760

To the Honble Robert Clive Esqr
— Presidt & Govr &c Council of Fort William
Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter to the President and Council of Fort William

We addressed you yesterday with an Account of the Situation of Affairs on the Coast.

Our Expence of Gunpowder has of late been very great, and having since the Loss of our Mill no means to replace our Stock, we must request your Honor &c will be pleased to send us a supply by the first Opportunity, if you can possibly spare any out of your Store, which we are the rather induced to hope you may as we have been informed that you have contracted for making large Quantities.

We also stand in great need also of some large Mortars

Fort St. George
26th July 1760

and Shells if you can procure us any of low or Mortars Should we shall be greatly obliged to you. We are — Honble Sirs & Sirs — Your most Obedient humble Servants

George Pigot &c Council —

27th Delivered to Mr Thomas Pelsall His Instructions for proceeding to Act as Deputy Paymaster to that and the dependent Garrison as follows.

To Mr Thomas Pelsall

Instructions to Mr Thomas Pelsall appointed Paymaster & Storekeeper at Arcot & the dependent Garrisons

Sir

We have appointed you to proceed to Arcot in quality of Paymaster and Storekeeper to that and all the dependent Garrisons as well as of Conjeveram and Covrepauk.

For this purpose you are to proceed to Arcot where you are chiefly to Reside, and observe the following Instructions for your Guidance.

You are to muster the whole Garrison Military Artillery and Sepoys also the Lascars Artificers or short every Man who receives Pay from the Company Monthly or oftener if you are necessary so preserve of the Commandant of the Garrison or other person by him deputed, according to which Muster Rolls signed by the said Officer and yourself you are to Issue the Pay, taking care that all Casualties are regularly noted according to the Book of Military Regulations, of which a Copy is herewith enclosed for your Guidance as well as of the Regulation of Sepoys.

The Pay of the Military and Artillery is to be issued to the Commandant of the Garrison according to a separate Roll signed by him; but all those who receive any Pay from the Company are to be paid every Man with your own hand after having been regularly Mustered in the manner before mentioned.

The Rolls and Accounts of Pay of the Officers and Soldiers you are to transmit monthly by secure Opportu-

2 B Fort St George 27th February 1760

to the Military Paymaster, but the Rolls of the Troops, the Accounts of Battle which may happen occasionally, and all other Accounts of the Garrison you are to transmit to the Commissary General. Monthly

With regard to the Cooley, the Commanding Officer is to deliver you every Night a demand for the Number that will be wanted for the next day, and you are accordingly to Muster and Pay them.

You are to receive under your Charge all the Stores of the Garrison both Civil and Military, and the Commanding Officer is to Indent from time to time for what he may want for the use of the Garrison, and if you should not have sufficient to supply his demand you are to Indent for them from hence; you are also to supply the Engineer with all such Materials as he may want for the Works, which you are to provide at the cheapest Rate possible, and you are to keep a regular Account of all Disbursements for the Works as well as other Charges, and to transmit us Monthly an Account of Receipts, Issues, and Remains of Stores of all kinds. The Commissary General is to furnish you with the necessary Sums of Money for answering all Demands.

Towards the End of every Month you are to proceed to Conjeveram and Covercpauk &c. muster those Garrisons, pay and furnish Stores in the manner as above directed, but with respect to the Cooleys employed there, as you cannot be present to muster them yourself, you must be guided by the Muster Rolls taken by the Officers at those Garrisons.

You are to visit the Hospital at Arcot monthly &c. as far as you go there, and to report to the Gov and Council whenever you see cause for Complaint. We have agreed with Abdul Kyaum the Renter of Conjeveram and Covercpauk to lay in one hundred Garce of Paddy at each of those Places for the use of the respective Garrisons and of the Army upon Occasion, a part of the Grain at Covercpauk may be kept in Store at Arcot. Venkatula Pulla Conjeeply is appointed to see it measured and to deliver it out at the Market Price of the time, as the Grain is sold off you are to receive the Money into your hands and place it to the Credit of the Commissary.

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You are to have Captivans Batta, that is 6/8 P day from the time you leave Madras and during your Absence from thence, which is in lieu of all your private Expences whatever

Dated in Fort St George the 27th February 1760.

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esq. Governor President

John Smith — Charles Bourchier

Dansonne Drake — Henry Vansittart

Richard Fairfield — Samuel Ouddley

Charles Turner

Thursday 28th Febry

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field read as follows.

To the Honble the President and Council of Fort St George

Gentlemen

I this moment received your letter of the 21st & would have answered your last of the 16th before now had I been able, but this is a letter of such consequence that I think the answering it immediately indispensable as my Character is a good deal called in question upon this occasion whether or no I shall be able to justify myself in your Eyes, I will not pretend to say, but I shall in the Eyes of the world. The Siege of Chect in the first place was a very fatiguing one, we were obliged to carry on approaches in two places besides erecting four Batteries. In the siege there were but very few Men in the Army who were not employed either by day or night, during which time I sent away to Madras 300 Carriage and draught Bullocks for Ammunition, which bullocks did not join me till two days before I marched, therefore had the

Commemorates the quick Operations of the Army for which took place in consequence of the Combine

25 Fort St George 28th February 1780.

Army however as ready as my inclinations for marching ever so g
I could not have been able to do it for want of them. In the co
of time I sent a strong Detachment to join Capt. Preston at D
-goly. in order to cause a diversion to the Southward, and the
Artificers worked day and night to repair the Artillery. I was o
to leave a Howitz behind me, which has since joined me on t
marche, and from the 21st January to the 28th of this month. M
under my Command has marched near 200 miles, fought one
-out Engagement and taken three Forts one of them the Capit
the Province — If this is thought a dilatory way of proceeding
-sure you it is beyond my capacity to know how to act better,
-fore I hope you will impute it to want of Judgement not in
-tion, my not doing more for the good of my Country, and I f
myself that His Majesty who has honored me with the Com
of a Regiment, and the Honble. Company who have been pl
to add powers to that command, (which powers I have been di
of by my detention here) will not think as you seem to do, in y
letter of the 16th. that upon my quitting the Army here, and go
where I was positively ordered by them, I deserve the indignity
are pleased to direct for me. I assure you Gentlemen I should b
as happy in giving content here as at home, why I do not, I am
t's to Judge — I sent off a party of 300 Sepoys and 100 Horse
Arcot under the command of Capt. Smith to Tinomely, in or
take that place, which I was informed had but a few Sepoys
Yesterday received a Letter from him acquainting me, that
to him possession of the Pettah. The Fort had about 200 Sepoy
in, who ~~were determined to hold out~~, I therefore yesterday was o
to detach the Volunteers of France with two 12 pounders to p
I expect by to morrow to hear of his having possession of the pla
soon as that is effected I intend taking post at Tondaiman
Hope will answer your present intentions. You are pleased

A Detachment from the Army sent against Tinomely.

the expence of the Army it is certainly very great and you Gentlemen are the best Judges whether that expence answers the end of the conquests which have been made. If the Army is to be otherwise of the field on account of my detainment, in my humble opinion I think it would be much more to the credit of our nation that I should quit the field, rather than it should be called away at this time. I hope soon to go to Madras where I flatter myself I shall be better able to remain those disagreable matters for disputes which must be extremely detrimental to the service and must take up more of my time than I can give from my Military duty. The Commissary has already mustered the Troops I believe he is preparing the Muster Rolls to send you. I have the honor to be. Gentlemen Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

Chittepet
24th February 1760

Eyre Coote

The Board are sensible of the remarkable Success the Operations of the Army have been attended with since Colonel Coote having had the Command, and this we have not failed to acknowledge, but at the same time We expect our Sense of this Services where it is due we cannot on the other hand see duly for bear pointing out any Instances that may appear of remissness or Neglect in matters of so Important a Nature. It was on these Sentiments We urged to him the necessity of his proceeding with all Expedition towards Pondichery after the taking of Chetput, instead of Staying Inactive there or losing time in marching to Velour With pleasure we observe he now seems on the Intention to execute the Plan we recommended to him, and as nothing can tend more to the Detriment of the Service than Diversions that so nearly affect the Publick Welfare, it will be the utmost Satisfaction to us if there be no further occasion for Diversions of this Nature. A Letter to the above Effect is Ordered to be wrote & dispatched to Col. Coote

Property of Government
India Office

27 Fort St George 28th February 1760.

Colonel Coote having mentioned in a former Letter that Mr Fletcher seems inclined to make amends for his late Faults by a carefull and good Behaviour in future This Agreed that he be replaced upon the List of Officers in his former Rank

Mr Fletcher replaced upon the Lists of Officers in his former Rank

Ordered also that one Ensigns Commission be made out for Rodolph Marchand, whom Colonel Coote recommends in his Letter dated the 2d Ultimo for the Command of the Select Peons he has formed of French Deserters, and that it be dated the 1st of each Month

Ensigns Commission to be made out for Rodolph Marchand to Command the Select Peons of French Deserters

The Board observing that Colonel Coote in his Letter of the 29th Ultimo mentions his having appointed Lieutenant Smith to Inspect for a Short time the Hospital at Wondewash and promised him an Allowance of ten Shillings p day for that Service Agreed that the said Allowance be paid him for the time he has attended to those Duty And Ordered that the Paymasters at Wondewash and the other Garrisons be directed hencefoward to visit the Respective Hospitals every Week or oftener, and Report to the Board whom they found any Cause for Complaint By this means the Company will save the before-mentioned Expence and an Officer will be added to the Army.

Allowance to Lieut Smith for attending the Hospital at Wondewash

The Paymasters at the Out Garrisons to visit their Respective Hospitals

Letter from Mess.rs James Brochier and Claud Russel Agents for Captures

Lists of Stores found at Arcot

Letter from Mr William Bolts Resident at Negapatam

Letter from Mess.rs James Brochier and Claud Russel Agents for Captures

Lists of Stores found at Arcot

Ordered that the List of Military Stores be lodged in the hands of the Military Storekeeper, and that of the Civil Stores kept in the Office to be referred to upon Occasion.

Mr William Bolts Resident at Negapatam

Letter from Mr William Bolts Resident at Negapatam

Mr William Bolts Resident at Negapatam writes that Colonel Coote and some other Gentlemen from Pondicherry have

At Fort St George 26th February 1760.

Lately gone on board the French Ships lying on Negapatam Road which is supposed to be intended for Europe.

Received by Cannoe from Bombay the two following Letters from the President and Council there and Admiral Pocock.

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
President &c Council at Fort St George

Honble Sirs &c

Letter from the Council at Bombay.

Letter from the French Ships lying off the Gulph of Cutch

The accompanying are Duplicates of our last Letter under the 26th Ultimo

On the 29th we were relieved from the Agent and Council at Gombroon that the French Ships left that Place on the 21st November as they believed for the Islands, we have therefore stopped the Godolphin the only ship of our intended Convoy yet embarked a Company of Military, and a Detachment of the Train who are to remain there or be returned as the Agent and Council may judge proper.

The Count D'Estaing having released a Dogger belonging to that Factory named Rancoeman, on condition that we should give up one of his Countrymen, and not having any French Prisoners, we desire your Honor Council comply with his Request.

We have received your Letters of the 22nd and 28th November and 6th Ultimo, and this we have yet no Account of the Shaftesbury being arrived on the Coast, we have ordered the Chief & Factors at Tellichery on her Return from hence, to put on board her the Timber and Plank provided for your Service, and fill her up with Rice, but we make your Honor &c. bad part to enlarge the orders and quantities of Timber and Plank, you mention, that we might the better satisfy your demands

Rear Admiral Cornish with the two Ships which

Fort. St. George 20th February 1760.

stand at Tellichery, proceeded thence the 7th Ultimo, and me doubt doubt Mr. Pocock will dispatch a part of the Squadron now here, as soon as poss. Me. for your Coast, when we shall send you as large a supply of Gun. powder as them, and our Humble Masters Ships Service, as we are able.

Recommends application being made to the King of Tanjore for Privilege to be obtained for the Company at Tanjore

The Chief and Factors at Tanjore have represented us, that in consequence of the King of Tanjore and Moss Carrie Rajas they have lately lent them a Mortar, two Cohorns, one Eighteen Pounder, and one Twelve Pounder Gun, with their Appurtenances to assist in subduing some Polligars, in the Tinnevelly Country, and the King has sent us an Ola desiring that we will interceed with you, for putting him in possession of the twelve Districts of Calliandue in Tinnevelly which he alledges anciently belonged to his Family, and as we think it a favorable opportunity for setting on foot the Treaty proposed by his Predecessor, to your Honor &c. We desire, if you concur herein, that you will likewise endeavor, to obtain the Advantages the Company want at Tanjore, which are contained in the enclosed Copy of our Letter to Mr. Commelin, under the 21st December 1758. and in case your Honor &c. cannot succeed in the material Points, (one of the most interesting of which, is the annual Delivery of Two Thousand (2000) Candies of Pepper at the Market Price,) that you will insert in your Treaty, the Clause recommended by Mr. Spencer, to your Select Committee, under the 8th September 1757. We are — Honble. Sir & Sirs — Your most Obed. Humble Servants — R. Bourchier — Chs. Commelin — Brabazon Ellis — W. Hornby — J. Spencer — Sam. Haugh

Bombay Castle 18th January 1760

To George Pigot Esqr.
Pres.t and Council of Fort St. George
Gentlemen

Since my last by Pattamar of the 26th Ultimo, the Elizabeth has been docked, the Grafton Careened, the Tyger comes out of Dock this morning, and the Newcastle will be Hove Down in a few days, these Ships Masts being in great forwardness, gives me expec-

Letter from Admiral Pocock

some of the Ships of the Squadron in Bombay in good forwardness

tation

a few Weeks more will make them ready to depart from hence

The Salisbury is repairing and the Swallow gives me reason to think she will be a pretty good Ship

The Master of the Mermaid Snow, Mr Pare coming up the Malabar Coast wrote me a Letter dated the 25th Dec relating some particulars of an Affair between the Company Troops Bengal and the Dutch, from the 10th of November to the 17th of the same Month. It appears to be much to the Credit of the Nation in general, that I expect every day to have the whole Proceedings transmitted to me by the Gentlemen and Council of Fort William which greatly imports me to be Acquainted with, for should it prove the occasion of Hostilities to be committed between the two Nations in these Seas, the Yarmouth must be kept, and I purpose returning her to the Coast, for as we are certain the French are equal to us in Number of Ships and Troops it will require all the Force we can collect together to cope with the two Powers united: no doubt the Gentlemen of Fort William have proceeded in a justifiable manner through the whole, and that the Dutch can have no pretence left to cavil at our Agressions; if Success is the Attendant upon Justice, most certainly they have received their reward, by the Gallant Spirit and behaviour of the Companys Sea and Land Forces, which gave me great pleasure to read, but at the same time it is to be wished the Affair may be made up at Bengal

Copy of Mr Pare's Letter relating to the Council of Patna

It was but a few days before I received Mr Pare's Letter that an Account was brought me all Matters were adjusted, and that the Dutch were satisfied and going with their Troops out of the River, but I am apprehensive by the sudden turn of Affairs some secret Orders amongst the Dutch Subjects may have occasioned them to take the precipitate Step they did.

It will be very material for the Squadron that the Gentlemen at all the Companys Settlements in proceeding

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all the Arrack possible to be got, being apprehensive this late Affair will put a stop to all Supplys from Batavia.

I am with perfect Esteem
Gentlemen
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
George Pocock

Yarmouth in Bombay Harbour 10th January 1780.

It would be a great satisfaction to us to see Admiral Pocock again upon the Coast with the Yarmouth, not only for the sake of the addition of so large a Ship to the Squadron but because we have a great Dependance on that Gentlemans Abilities and his Intimate knowledge of the Coast

Agreed to acknowledge the Receipt of the above Letter from Admiral Pocock and the President and Council at Bombay by the Pattamars under Dispatch for that Place, and to mention in our Letter to the President and Council that Serjeant Ramscommon whom they mention to have been released by the Count D'Estaing should be included in the first Exchange that may take place here.

Serjeant released as Graham the Count D'Estaing to be included in the first Exchange of Prisoners

The Districts of Tatacondee have already been delivered up to the King of Travancore and it is Agreed to repeat the Orders we formerly gave to Ouoff Canoo to enforce with all his Power any Application that may be made to the King of Travancore by the Chief and Council at Anjengo.

Orders to Ouoff Canoo to enforce any Application made to the King of Travancore from Anjengo.

5. Letter from the Rabut Read as entered in the Company Correspondence N° 82, speaking of the Enemy's having abandoned Tyringham's that he hopes About is by this Time in Our Possession he proposes proceeding thither to take up his Residence.

Letter from the Rabut Read as entered in the Company Correspondence N° 82 speaking the Enemy's having abandoned Tyringham's

At Fort St George 28th February 1780.

Letter to the Nabob

The Board are of Opinion that it will be necessary for the Nabob, instead of coming to Chinsurah to employ his Army on distant expeditions of the Carnatic Southward to endeavour by which means he will find Subsistance for his troops, cut off the supplies which the Enemy might otherwise draw from that side and save the most Country from which the principal Support & multitude of Peons would accompany our Army Agreed that a Letter be immediately wrote to him upon this Subject.

recommended to employ the Army in distressing the Enemy Southward Carnatic

Geo. Lee
John Smith

Dawsonn Drake
Henry Van Sittart

Charles Turner

Fort St. George 29th February 1760.

Received the following letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field.

To the Honble. the President and Council of Fort St. George

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field.

I have the pleasure to inform you that we are in possession of Tsinomaly Capt. Smith is on his march to join us, having left one Company of Sepoys in the garrison, which at any other time then this would be rather too few for that place. By a letter from Capt. Preston to day, he seems to imagine the French have an intention to besiege either Carangoly or Wondiwash, I wish it may be so the Sooner all of his opinion. There are letters in Camp from Madras which mention Admiral Cornishs arrival there to which I give no Credit, as I have not had the pleasure of hearing it from you. Having but two 18 pounders, and the carriages of those a good deal disabled by the siege of Arcot, should I go before Allumparva shall want the two you were pleased to mention to have ordered out to me. as I have heard nothing of them since, imagine you have detained them at Madras on hearing Arcot had surrendered. I have the honor to be — Gentlemen —

Your most Obedient humble Servant.

Camp near Deper 26th February 1760.

Eyre Coote —

Tsinomaly taken

Copy

Sent the following Letter to Colonel Coote pursuant to the Resolutions of the Minutes of last Consultation.

To Eyre Coote Esqr

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

We have been favoured with your Letter of the 24th Inst.

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

We are always more ready to praise than to condemn — The Success which our Arms have met with under your Direction is very remarkable, & we have not failed from time to time to express our Sense of your Services. With great pleasure we have also represented the same to the Court

and 250 Seapoys. Colonel Coote is now in motion towards Pondichery and We hope will be able to stop their Communication with the Country while Admiral Cornish prevents their receiving any supplys by Sea. who we have the pleasure to acquaint you arrived here with His Majtys Ships the Yarmouth, Portland of Aquitaine, York, Falmouth, Weymouth and Sunderland the 23d Instant the in a sickly Condition by the tedious passage they have had from Tellichery

We are much concerned for the Loss sustained by the Company at Gombroon, and are as much surprized to see Count D'Estaings Name so often mentioned in the Capitulation but more at the Intelligence he pretends to have received of his having been Exchanged for there has not even been an attempt towards it, since he went away the Parole he gave was in the usual general Form not to serve directly or indirectly against the English during the present War, or until he should be regularly Exchanged. Inclosed is a Copy of the said Parole for your further Satisfaction. When leave was given him to go to Europe it was upon Condition only that he should surrender himself to his Britannick Majesty. We know not therefore how the Count D'Estaing will be able to justify his Conduct, for had his designs been as he pretends to proceed to Europe by the Way of Bussorah he undoubtedly would ere this have taken his passage on board some Ships or at least should have gone ashore at Muscat the first Port they came to, and not having proceeded against the Factory at Gombroon.

The Exchange of the Count D'Estaing against Mr Mowe and other Merchants and Company Servants was proposed long ago, but rejected as contrary to all the Customs of War. The Release given him by Mr Douglas in some particularly singular as He was himself a Prisoner, we have been therefore under a Necessity of declaring to Mr Sully that we regard the Count D'Estaing still as a Prisoner, and of Consequence Mr Douglas and the

27 Fort St. George 2d March 1780

other Gentlemen made Prisoners at Gombroon must continue as they
are till We have an Opportunity of agreeing upon their Exchange or
procuring their Release by Virtue of the late Cartel, the Execution of
which is at present impeded by the Ill Behaviour of many of the
French Officers who carried Arms on the late Action contrary to their
Parole.

We shall take to include the Sergeant you mention in our
Ransom in our very first Exchange.

We have repeatedly directed Nathaniel Wolff Commander
Resident of Madura and Tinnevelly to enforce with all his Power any Ap
plication made by the Gentlemen at Anjengo to the King of Travancore
and we now transmit to him a Copy of what Mr Spencer wrote us for
merly on that Subject. The Districts of Calicut we have already
delivered up to the King of Travancore in consequence of his Request to
us and Wolff's Recommendation. We are Honble Sir Sirs
Your most Obedient humble Servants

Fort St George
2d March 1780

George Pigot Wm Brereton

P. S. We are Obliged to your Honor &c for the supply of Gunpowder
you purpose sending us by the return of Admiral Stevens, We are
also in great need of Mortars and should be obliged to you for some
of the Calibre here undermentioned.

Two thirteen Inch Mortars with as many Shells as can
be spared. Ten deficient of these Two, 10 Inch with Shells as in Lieu
of these 2 Eight Inch with Shells and two Howitz of four & Inch
which Shells as many as can be spared.

To George Pocock Esqr
Vice Admiral of the Red and Commander in Chief
of His Majesty's Squadron in India
Fort

We had the Honor to write you last under date
the 24th Ultimo. Duplicate of which we enclose since which We

Letter to Admiral Pocock

Fort St. George 21. March 1760.

have receivd our favr of the 30th December and 16th January.

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that Rear Admiral Cooke with his Squadron arrivd here the 28th Instant; the Men a sickly by the tedious passage they have had from Tellichery if we hope they will be so well recovrd in a few days more as to able to proceed to Pondichery Road to prevent the Enemy from receiving any Supplys by Sea.

With our last We forwarded to you a detail of the Transactions with the Dutch at Bengal, by which you will observe they actually began Hostilities however as it is right to be prepared against all Evts and we too well know the little Dependance to be plac'd on the Good faith of a People who have shewn so much want of it in their proceeds hitherto and tis not unlikely their Attempts this way may be renewed should a favorable Opportunity offer to them, it will give us great satisfaction to see you arrive upon the Coast with the Squadr. whose We should be under no Apprehension from the designs our Declard as secret Enemys.

We have wrote to the Gentlemen at Bengal to procure all the Aid they possibly can for the use of the Squadrons and We shall do the same here.

We shall give you the agreable Intelligence of our Success in our Operations the Army moved from Wandewash to Chetput the 28 Ultimo, the next day the Place surrendered without the Garrison consisting of 130 Europeans and 200 Seapoys Prisoners of War. From thence the Army marched and Invested Orme, Our Batteries were open the 4th Instant and the 10th the Garrison surrendered consisting of Officers, 203 Europeans and 250 Seapoys. Colonel Coote is now motion towards Pondichery and We hope will be able to stop their Communication with the Country, as well as take Allumparva which Place would be very Convenient for supplying the Squadron with fresh Provisions while they are cruizing off Pondichery.

Fort St. George
2d March 1760

To Thomas Whitehill Esq
Chief & Council at Bengal

Gentlemen

Our last was under date the 29th January of which
Duplicate accompanies this, and we are now to give you the agreeable
News of the further Success of our Arms

The Army moved from Wandewash and Encamped
at Chittapet the 26th Ultimo the next day the Place surrendered with
all the Garrison consisting of 130 Europeans and 200 Seapoys Prisoners
of War, from thence the Army marched and Invested Arcot the Batteries
were opened the 4th Instant and the 10th the Garrison surrendered Consisting of 11 Officers 203 Europeans and 250 Seapoys. The Army is now in motion towards Pondichery and We hope will be able to stop their Communication with the Country while Admiral Cornish prevents their receiving any Supplys by Sea who we have the pleasure to acquaint you arrived here with his Majestys Ships the Lenox Duke of Acquitaine York Falmouth Weymouth and Sunderland the 28th Instant.

The King of Tanjore having entered into an Alliance with Mahomed Yoff Cawn the Nabob of Tinnevelly We have repeatedly directed the latter to enforce with all his Power any Application you may think proper to make to the King for obtaining any Grants or Priviledges for the benefit of our Honble Masters and have now transmitt him a Copy of what Mr Spencer wrote formerly on that Subject

Enclosed is a Letter to Admiral Pocock which we pray you will please to deliver if he should call at your Place after hearing

130 Fort St George 2d. March 1760.

Fort St George
2d. March 1760.

Brandley — We are — Gentlemen — Your Affectionate Friends

George Pigot &c. Council

Letter to the Chief & Council at Tellicherry

The same to their Hodges Esqr Chief & Council at Tellicherry
omitting the last Paragraph but one.

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr Governor President
John Smith — Charles Boucher
Paul Jerome Brake — Henry Van Sittart
Richard Fairfield — Samuel Ondley
Charles Turner

The following Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field Read

To the Hble. the President and Council
of Fort St. George
Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

I had the honor of your Letter of the 24th. February the day before yesterday, and am extremely glad to hear of the safe arrival of Admiral Cornish. Sorry last Sorguantel you with not having taken Tranquebar, in which place there now are small pieces of Cannon and 250 Sepoys which Capt. Smith was obliged to allow to go out with their Arms he having repeated orders from me not to lose the least time, but join me, therefore was obliged to give them these Honorable Terms, on return without taking the place. He had one Volunteer of France and two Lascar killed, and three three Sepoys wounded. I arrived here yesterday morning before day light, the Army about 8 Clock, as soon as it was day I went with the Cavalry and two Companies of Sepoys to reconnoitre Pondicherry. The Killedar of which place came to me some time ago, that the French under the Command of Colonel

Expecting Cornish taken as Tranquebar

Cornish

Pondicherry

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Strength of the Garrison

C. Kennedy had taken possession of this Fort where there had never been any Europeans before, and procured me all the Assistance he could. upon my going near the Garrison they fired a great many shot at us. soon after a black Man from the Killedar came out to me, who informed me, there were 30 Europeans, 30 Coffres, and two Seapoys belonging to the French and were in the Killedar as the Garrison. likewise said, that there were three large Cannon loaded to the Attack the day before two were left at the gate of the Pettah and one at the foot of the Hill going up to the Fort and promised to shew me the Road leading into the Attack upon which I ordered the Cavalry to make a movement to the right while I drew up with the two Companies of Seapoys when I came opposite to the Fort I saw some Europeans and Coffres on a round Tower guarding 2 heavy pieces. Soon after a party of Europeans and Coffres made a Sortie upon which I ordered Ensign Carty with one Company of Seapoys to attack them and endeavor to push into the Pettah which he accordingly did. after we got possession of the Place we found two very fine 18 pounders mounted upon field Carriages, and going to the foot of the Hill I found two 24 pounders, which had likewise been mounted upon field Carriages. to these they were fore and spiked up the touch holes however I hope to get them off. during this time and ever since we have been there Mr C Kennedy has fired very warmly both from his great Guns and Muskets. The Garrison

the Pettah attacked and taken with two 18 and two 24 pound ox.

The Fort Attacked

situated their very advantageous to me. last night I threw in a good many Shells and continued them expecting to carry the place by Storm but did not find the thing so practicable as I could have wished. the way up to it being very difficult. I had one Seapoy killed and 8 Volunteers of France with one Seapoy wounded notwithstanding these difficulties I hope to be able to storm the place in a night or two; for should I go a grain Allamparee and the Fort keep it post here it would not be

Fort St. George 3d. March 1760.

will last night Ground guards of Cavalry took a Number of Sepoys Regiment who was coming from Pondichery to the Enemy Reinforcement that their Army had orders to support the Place Gingee and Allem-parve in case of an attack however they have now marched towards Manoor about 13 miles from Pondichery under the Command of Major Allen — I believe I shall not have any need of the two 18 pounders I wrote for in my last, there that I have taken away very good ones two 24 pounders I shall if possible send to Carangoly there to remain till your further orders — I have the honor to be — Gentlemen — Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

Eyre Coote

Fort St. George
3d. March 1760

The present Superiority of our Army together with the Arrival of Admiral Cornish with the Fleet from Bombay having put us in a Capacity to act the Offensive, it now becomes necessary for us to consider of a Plan for distressing the Enemy in the most effectual manner

Copy of Sepoy's Letter found

Although we are not in condition to attack Pondichery, yet it appears to the Board that some steps may be taken to render that Attempt more practicable if fortunately the Arrival of a Reinforcement from England should put it in our Power. This must be done by calling off their Reserves of Money and Provisions — of the former we know they remain great Arrears of Pay & the latter there is a general Scarcity in which Pondichery cannot but feel its Share.

The March of our Army towards Pondichery must have one of the following Consequences Either the Enemy will risque another Battle without, or retiring under their Walls leave us Masters of the whole Country, for they will hardly venture

take any Post at a distance, however advantageous, least we they should win it and get between them and Pondichery, should they
resolve to engage us we have all the reason to hope the Spoil will
be in our favor, we are superior to the Enemy both in Horse and Foot
our Men in high Spirits without cause of complaint, while theirs
have many distresses to aggravate the despondency caused by their late
defeat. Should they not venture a battle, which in such circumstances
as is most probable, our Army may take post at a convenient Distance
at the back of Pondichery, and by continual detachments of Horse
cover the desertion of the Enemys troops and prevent any supplies
from passing into the town. Valdour which is a fortified Pagoda
twelve or fifteen miles to the Westward of Pondichery may be made
very well for this purpose.

It will then only remain to block them up effectually
by Sea. To do which effectually we should have Masters of
only one Port, nor does this seem very difficult as Alumparva and
Karical are not according to our last Intelligence in condition to make
any great defence, having very few Men in Garrison. A detachment
from our Army will be sufficient for the Attack of the former while
the Main body is posted so as to hinder Succours coming from Pon-
dichery. As however succours may be sent by Sea, or the Garrison
escape that way if care is not taken to prevent it. It will be proper
that One or two of His Majesty's Ships take their station in the
Road at the same time when our Troops invest the place by land
It might be yet better if it were possible for the whole Squadron
to proceed as their very appearance would probably be enough to cause
the Garrison to surrender, and the Ships might be supplied with con-
tinual Refreshments from thence during their Cruize off Pondichery

The Attack of Alumparva and Karical by Land proposed.

The Attack of Karical should be joined or rendered

after. It is imagined that the Garrison of Trichenopoly joined by one hundred Men from the Army and the Horses of the Squadron would be sufficient for this Enterprize. Two Ships might be detached from the Squadron to carry down the Men and Stores and cover the Siege while the Rest of the Ships kept their Station off Pondichery.

With respect to the Stores necessary for this Expedition It is Agreed that Major Monson the Chief Engineer and the Artillery Officer be desired to examine the last Account Current of Stores at Trichenopoly and make a List of such as can be supplied from thence and of what is necessary to be sent from Madras which may be embarked on board such of the Ships of the Squadron as shall be appointed for this Service.

Should we have the good Fortune to succeed in the Reduction of those two Places our Labours will then be reduced to one single Object and all our Strength may be directed towards it. We shall have only to keep close to Pondichery by Sea and Land, and see how long their stock of Provisions will last them, or how long their Troops will serve without pay. And should our Fleet when joined be strong enough to prevent that of the Enemy from throwing in Succours, which is no unreasonable hope, then we may expect the Surrender of the distress'd Enemy towards the end of the Year, by that which we know we should suffer ourselves in the like Circumstances.

Admiral Cornish attend the Board.

Admiral Cornish's presence being desired we communicated to him the above Plan together with the general State of Affairs being communicated to him he assures the Board of his readiness to co-operate with His Majesty's Ships on any Measure that may the most effectually tend to the good of the Service, that however the present sickly State of the Squadron will not

Approves the Disposition of the Squadron as proposed.

admit of their going to Sea for some days that the Falmouth being at least sickly may proceed immediately to assist on the attack of Allumparva if necessary and the York will be able to follow in a day or two, and that no means in his power shall be wanting to put the rest of the Ships in Condition to proceed upon Service with the utmost Expedition.

Purport of a Letter to Admiral Cornish

The Board are of Opinion that one or two of the Ships stationed between Allumparva and Pondichery will answer the end of preventing any succours being thrown into the Place, or the retreat of the Garrison by Sea, and it is Agreed to address a Letter to the Admiral upon this occasion, and to desire he will appoint two Ships for this Service, And Resolved that Orders be immediately dispatched to Mr. William Bodle Resident at Negapatam, in case he should receive Intelligence of the appearance of any French Ships upon the Coast during the attack of Allumparva to send the most speedy advice thereof to the Commanders of the Nagapatam Ships which may be employed on that Service that they may have timely Notice to take the necessary Measures in Consequence.

Orders to Mr. Bodle to give Notice to the ships employed in the attack of Allumparva in case of the Appearance of any French Ships upon the Coast.

Admiral Cornish to be advised of the Plan of Operations proposed.

Ordered that a Letter be also wrote to Admiral Cornish to lay before him the befregoing Plan of Operations and to desire he will favor us with his Advice and Opinion.

Mr Trenbach one of the Conductors of the Artillery ordered to Camp.

Ordered that Mr Trenbach one of the Conductors of the Company's Artillery do repair to Camp to assist in the duties of that Employ and that he be directed to transmit to us regularly the Monthly Accounts of Stores Expences and remains of Stores.

Letter from Capt.n Preston Commanding at Carangoly and desiring Permission to come to Madras on Account of his Ill State of Health — which is granted.

Letter from Capt. Preston Commanding at Carangoly — Desires Leave to come to Madras for the recovery of his Health — Granted.

Letter from Capt.n Preston Commanding at Carangoly and desiring Permission to come to Madras on Account of his Ill State of Health — which is granted.

Fort St. George 3d March 1760.

Temporary Works at Vandewash finished.

Mr Call the Engineer represents that the Temporary Works at Vandewash are completed, and desires the directions of the Board whether the additional Works recommended in his Letter of the 3d January are to be carried into Execution.

Engr directed to carry on such further Works as may be necessary for strengthening the Place.

Ordered that Mr Call do give directions to the Assistant Engineer at Vandewash to go on with any other single Work he may think most immediately necessary for strengthening the Place.

The Fort of Chettepet lying near at hand to Vandewash

Mr Brooke Paymaster at Vandewash to act in the same Capacity at Chettepet.

Ordered that Mr Henry Brooke the Paymaster at the last mentioned place be directed to visit the Garrison of Chettepet, and act therein the same Capacity according to the Method laid down in his General Instructions.

Received the following Letter from Captain Richd Smith commanding at Trichinopoly in the Absence of Captain Joseph Smith

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr

President and Govr &c Council at Fort St George

Gentlemen

Letter to Capt Richd Smith Commanding at Trichinopoly in the absence of Capt Joseph Smith.

Captain Smith being to March this morning for Tanjore with his detachment, he has delivered over the Command of this Garrison to me. After the Enemy abandoned Syringam, it took up some days to settle those Districts as soon as our detachment had join'd this business, an Escort was sent to Negapatnam for the Rajas Treasure, I made it formidable, that they might be able to check a sortie from Karaikal, should it be attempted. The Receipt of your Letter of the 12th to Capt Smith I have the honor to acknowledge. With regard to Karaikal We accord as a great Place. Her force and preparations are such, that as

The Place spoken of by the Name of Pera Karaikal in former Times

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Company should be put to no Extraordinary Charge, all Expences for rewards Troops to be defrayed out of the Revenues to be collected. Three hundred Coolys are daily employed to repair the Breaches & Magazine of Grain so forming three hundred Topasys and Mattocks are wanted more are still wanting to be paid by the Amuldar, and I have given him directions to join Bristna Rows Troops who are in the Chellumbrum Country and what Grain they cannot collect to destroy at Chellumbrum they are sending their Cannon and Stores to Pondichony. I have also from Mr Bodle that many Sloops and boats are now loading with Grain at Nagapatam Negore and Carrell for Pondichony. I have directed two Armed boats to be stationed off Porto Novo Estab. har. and to bring in all such boats as they can make themselves Masters of. As soon as the Escort arrives from Negapatam I intend sending a detachment to distress the Districts of Tanjore, On the Arrival of the Squadron we might with ease reduce that place, if it was necessary to attempted. The Marines of the Squadron and a detachment of Sepoys and Artillery from hence I think might manage that Enterprise, provided some Mortars were to be landed. It is so very small that a Bombardment must oblige them to capitulate. The Nabob only waits for an Answer from the Commander in Chief to begin his March. I have also Colonel Coote that if a detachment from the Army would join him at Sagada that place will fall very shortly. As my Advices from thence makes me think they will abandon it Shortly. They have taken the Guns from the Rock and are preparing to dispatch them with the Stores to Pondichony. The Garrison only thirty Europeans and 200 Seapoys. The possession of this place is very important to us. The Communication from Madras to Trichinopoly will then quite open. I am now in great hopes, you will be pleased to take such measures that the Expences of this Garrison may be regularly paid from the Revenues of the Country, and that no draughts may be made on your Servants. The Revenues can well bear such a deduction, the Expence of the

Two Armed boats stationed off Porto Novo Estab. to intercept the Grain Vessels going to Pondichery

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will not amount to above half the yearly Income and if I may presume to give my Advice, it is that one half of the Countries be allotted for this purpose only and then I shall find Merchants enough who will advance the Money. And I believe this to be the only Method. I mention this in my first Letter because I am desirous of remitting to your Treasury near a Lack of Rupees which is still remaining from the Sum that Cooff Cann remitted (including 10,000 Pagodas advanced the Nabob for his Journey by Capt. Smith which I shall receive on the Company's Account) and the longer this is delayed, this Balance now in my hands, of Course will decrease. I have been more particular on this material point from the passage in your General Letter of the 25th January. Vizt Syringam regained with Loss of all Expences. It will be to do so and I only wait your Instructions. Late Letters from Tryjore inform me, that Mr Stevens's Dispute were in great forwardness at Bombay and it was expected they would be on the Coast early this Year than Mr Preach now the last. I have the honor to be with great Respect — Honble Sir & Gentlemen — Your most Obedt and humble Servants

Richard Smith

Tschenapoly
28th February 1760

Ordered that a Letter be wrote to Captain Richard Smith to acquaint him of the Plan proposed for the Attack of Havicul, and to recommend to him in the mean time to distress the Enemy's Districts in that Neighbourhood from his Garrison as far as prudently may be.

Capt. Richard Smith recommended to distress the Enemy districts about Havicul

Letter to the Nabob

concerning the measures of defraying the Charges of Exchanging one of the Provinces

to the Company and leaving them in the hands of the Paymaster at Trichenopaly or giving an Order to the principal Merchants or Bro[kers] to advance every Month the Sum necessary to answer those Expences.

5

Letter from Lieutenant General Lally to the Gover[nor]

from Lieut. General Fy

read as entered in the Inward Correspondence. N.o 6 setting forth that from our returning the Ransom Money of Mess.rs Godeville and Pere and other Circumstances, he perceives that finding in our Possession a superior Number of Prisoners we would evade putting the Cartel in Execution. that the coming of the two Officers Mess.rs Dupuy and Le[vas]-seur who supposed themselves free as we are already on Parole Engage[ments] as well as the summons made to the French Officers to repair to Madras are matters of a private Nature which we ought not to affect a general Treaty and whence he is persuaded that we meant those Officers with a View only to include them in the ill treatment we have re[so]-lved to shew to those already here that as this is the last letter he shall write upon the subject we may regard it as a formal protest for the mis[chief] and we have made to fulfill the Cartel.

to Therein are evading ...ces to evade putting ...Cartel into Execution

It is to be remarked that Mr Lally does not make any Reply to the points contained in the President's Letter of the 14.th February. He endeavors to have it believed that Mess.rs Dupuis & Law[rence] who received in the late Action were the only two that served contrary to their Parole & Officers upon their Parole served also in the same Action having received Or[ders] from Mr Lally for that purpose. This Circumstance is sufficient to prove the Affair Notorious not to mention Mr Lally's refusal to permit those Gentlemen and all others who had been made Prisoners and had leave to retire to Pondicherry upon Parole to repair to Madras in Obedience to our summons.

...nt is against us for the ...egoing.

...of the Reply to N.o 5 ...the Letter.

The Reproach made by Mr Lally of Ill Treatment shewn to their Officers is unmerited and without the least foundation, to confirm which needs only the Evidence of those very Officers who during their

will not amount to above half the yearly Income and if I may presume to give my Advice, it is that one half of the Countries be allowed for this purpose only and then I shall find Merchants enough who will advance the Money. And I believe this to be the only Method I can think on in my first Letter because I am desirous of remitting to your Honours near a Lack of Rupees which is still remaining from the Sum that Cutty Cawn remitted (including 10.000 Pagodas advanced the Portuguese for his Journey by Capt. Smith) which I shall receive on the Company's Account; and the longer this is delayed, this Balance now in my hands, of Course will decrease. I have been more particular on this material point from the passage in your General Letter of the 25th January 1759 wherein you tell us of all Expences Troops to be at and Forts wait your Instructions. Late letters from Anjengo inform me that Mr Stevens Diwan was in great favour at Bombay and it was expected they would be on the Coast much sooner this Year than Mr Pearch was the last. I have the Honor to be with great Respect - Honble Sir & Gentlemen - Your most Obedt and humble Servant

Richard Smith

Fort St George 3d February 1760

Ordered that a Letter be wrote to Captain Richard Smith to acquaint him of the Plan prepared for the Attack of Mirzid, and to recommend to him in the mean time to distress the Enemy's Districts in that Neighbourhood from his Garrison as far as prudently may be.

Copy Richard Smith wrote

Letter to him 3d Feb.

The Reflection of Syrungam having recommended the Reduction of the Tinchinopoly Districts the Nabob was to compensate for that Defalcation the Expences of the Garrison and it is left to the Method of effecting

Copy of Consultation of 3d Feb. on the Charges of Tinchinopoly and the Forces there

Fort St. George 3d. March 1760

to the Company and leaving them in the hands of the Superintendant or giving an Order to the principal Merchants to advance every Month the Sum necessary to answer those Demands

from Lord. General

E

Letter from Lieutenant General Lally in the Year read as entered on the French Correspondence N° 6 setting forth that from our returning the Ransom Money of Mess.rs Godeville and Dubois and other Circumstances he perceives that finding in our Superiority a superior Number of Prisoners we would evade putting the Cartel in Execution: that the Seizing of the two Officers Mess.rs Dupuis and Law could not be supposed themselves free as we are already in Treaty together as well as the Summons made to the French Officers to appear to Madras are matters of a private Nature which ought not to affect a general Treaty and whence he is persuaded that we make these Officers with a view only to include them in the ill treatment we have resolved to shew to those already here that as this is the last time he shall write upon the subject we may regard it as a formal protest for the refusal we have made to fulfill the Cartel

It is to be remarked that Mr Lally does not make any Reply to the points contained in the Presidents Letter of the 15th February endeavors to have it believed that Mess.rs Dupuis & Law and who in the late Action were the only two that owed Captivity to their Parole that the Affair is personal But it is confidently asserted that twenty Officers upon their Parole would also in the same Action having received Orders from Mr Lally for that purpose This Circumstance is sufficient to prove the Affair National not to mention Mr Lally's refusal to permit those Gentlemen and all others who had been made Prisoners and that leave to retire to Pondichery upon Parole to appear to Madras or Bengal to our summons

The Reproach made by Mr Lally of ill Treatment shewn to their Officers is unmerited and without the least foundation to any

to that we are calling upon to make publick the Cartel into Execution

Ans.r to Reply to Mr Lally's Letter

Fort St. George 3d March 1760

stay at Madras have had every indulgence they could in reason expect
& Conduct very contrary to what Mr. Lally showed towards our Gen.
taken at Fort St. David so that his unjust Aspersions in this Instance
retort upon himself.

Inspections of Letters
in respect Mr. Lally's Allegations

Upon the whole It is Agreed in reply to Mr. Lallys
Letter above mentioned to recapitulate the several Instances that have occurred on both Sides relative to the Matters in dispute from a Comparison
of which it will clearly appear who has been the first to neglect engaging with the Cartel and finally again to insist by way of Evidence
to the Execution of that Treaty that all those Officers who have not signed
their Parole do surrender themselves and repair to Madras and in
case of Refusal declaring that we protest against him for the Consequences.

Letter from Balazanow
Chief of the Moratto

Condition of Country between
Arcot & Vizagapatam

Letter from the Nabob of
Cudapah

A Letter from Balazanow Read as entered in the Country Correspondence N.° 86 advising that Hostilities are more
fixed between him and Nizamally Cawn and that in case they
have subsided he intends coming this way to act in conjunction with us
and N.° 85 from the Nabob of Cudapah congratulating us on
the late Success we have obtained over the Enemy.

Geo. Pigot
John Smith

Danvers Doxat
Henry Van Sittart

Charles Turner

Fort St. George 3d. March 1760

Pursuant to the Resolutions of last Consultation I wrote and sent
the following Letters.

To Colonel Coote Commanding the Army on the Field

To Eyre Coote Esq.
Commander in Chief of the land Forces on the Coast.

Sir

We have had the pleasure to receive your Letter
of the 25th advising of your taking possession of the Town of Tiru-
vadi. We hope Colonel Coote will be able to maintain
long defence in that Fort which is certainly proper to get possess-
ion of before you proceed against Allumparvy. In order to prevent
succours from being thrown into the latter place, as well as to prevent
out of the power of the Garrison to escape, we have requested of
Admiral Cornish to order one or two of his Majesty's Ships for the
Most the ground is not yet in a condition for the Army to go between
Allumparvy and Pondichery, and by means of their ensuing near
the Shore cut off the communications between these two Places, for
consequence the Jalworth and the York also if she can be got over
will proceed upon this Service in two or three days.

If we succeed in the reduction of Allumparvy and
the Enemy by retiring to the limits of Pondichery put it out of
your power to bring them to an action, we think the most probable
means of improving our present advantage and adding to the Enemy
distress will be for the Army to lye as near as you can convenient
to the back of Pondichery in order to cover desertion and cut off
their supplies from the Country, while the Marines of the Squadron
joined by the Garrison of Trichinopoly and a detachment
from the Army form the Attack of Tiruvadi, to relieve by that
means the Enemy to the single Fort of Pondichery in which if
we succeed our whole Force by Sea and Land may afterwards

Fort S.t George 4th March 1760

Allumparva by Land and Sea which will be entered upon in
a day or two. We think it necessary to direct you above
on the meantime to receive Intelligence of the appearance of any
French ships upon the Coast that you convey the most speed
Advice of it to the Commander of His Majesty's Ships employ
on this Service that he may have timely Notice to take th
necessary measures in consequence of such an Event. — We are
Sir — Your most humble Servants

Fort S.t George
4th March 1760.

George Pigot &c. Council

Letter to Lieut.n Gen.l Lally 5th — To Lieutenant General Lally as entered in the Secret Correspondence
N.o 7.

Re Salisbury sailing for Southward. — His Majestys Ship Salisbury sailed out of the Road to the Southward.

6th To Mr Henry Brooke Paymaster and Storekeeper at Wandiwash

To Mr Henry Brooke
Paymaster and Storekeeper at Wandiwash

Sir

Letter to Mr Henry Brooke
Paymaster and Storekeeper
at Wandiwash.

Chetteput being the nearest at hand to W
diwash you are to proceed thither towards the end of every mo
and muster and pay the Garrison in the manner prescribed i
your General Instructions. With regard to the Corps employ
there as you cannot be present to muster them yourself, you
must be guided by the Muster Rolls to be given by the Comman
ing Officer of the Garrison.

You are to visit the hospital at Wandiwa
Weekly and that at Chetteput as often as you go there and
report to the Board whenever you see cause for Complaint.

A Ballance of Pagodas 131. 5. 20 is due
to Captain Sherlock on Account of the Disbursements of the

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Fort St George
6th March 1760

Garrison for the Month of January which you will please to
discharge — We are — Sir — Your affectionate Servants
George Pigot &c. Council

Came in the following Letter from Captain Joseph Smith Commanding at Trichengoly

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
President & Govr &c. Council at Fort St George

[illegible]

Letter from Captain Joseph
Smith Commanding at
Trichengoly

Captain Smith acquaints you on the 4th Instant the
Enemy having abandoned Syringam and of the German recruits
sent to harass their Rear Our Sepoys were immediately
ordered in pursuit as far as Woredo — Beside what Captain Smith has
mentioned the Enemy abandoned two Field Pieces near Cuttaloor
where they likewise left a Tumbril of Ammunition and a great quan-
tity was otherwise destroyed on the Road. In the whole picked up
about 30 Europeans and Coffrees.

As soon as I returned to the Fort as the Nabob expres-
sed a desire of Seeing me I had an audience of the King who promised
to send five hundred horse to join the Nabob in a few days
As I had certain Intelligence of the Enemies Intention
to abandon Syringam I despatched sending my Escort until that Ser-
vice was over — and as they had again employed the Polygar
named Kistnan Nair to give disturbance to our Southern Frontiers
was in Salvan Fort with 400 Men. I thought it best immediately
to drive this Rabble out of the dependant Country as a large
Corps was on the Ground and by any delay might be lost Where-
fore ordered Lieutenant Rose with two hundred detachment of
Foot, and twelve the Field of Cotallion with Success. The Fort
was abandoned, as the second the Enemy obliged us to raise Batte-

Fort St. George 6th March 1760

the appearance of which together with some Cohorn Shells thrown into the Fort, induced them to abandon in the Night leaving their Gun and some ammunition behind them. We had one Sepoy wounded at the Siege

I have now the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 31st of January. The Resolves in the Nabob with the order for payment of the Ballance of July and August Accounts to the Merchants was highly acceptable to him, but as he will in every few days, set out to join the Army he was extreme distress for money to pay a large body of Horse that will accompany him Home from Sanjore Tondamond and there on his own Service So I am no stranger to his distress and not doubting but such a Reinforcement to the Army will be of great advantage to the common cause, as well as to enable me to pursue your former orders I have determined him ten thousand Pagodas out of the Remaining Money remittances which ever is to be agreed to Captain Richard Smith out of the first Remittances which is collected. I hope you will approve of this.

Remitted to you Pagodas 10 the Nabob out of the Remittances for the Payment of the Troops

The glorious Success of the 22d January in your are pleased very justly to observe renders Tranquility perfectly secure at least for the present, and on Account of the same glorious

I have ordered a detachment of one hundred Military two Grass & three hundred Sepoys to join the Nabob, and shall in good season company him agreeable to your orders of the 3d December dated having delivered over the command of this Garrison to Captain Richard Smith who is quite versed of his commands.

Ordered accompany the Nabob from Pallamcotta to join the Army.

I cannot but recommend to your consideration some effectual method for the regular payment of the Garrison Expences which I have endeavoured as far as to make most punctually but at any former times. The Revenues of the Country are [illegible] no troubles happen, and the Allowing a certain part of the

Fort St. George 6th March 1760

Distants appears to me the best and only Method of making the Monopoly a publick benefit instead of a prodigious Expence

General returns, and Rolls are now wrote, as I have been hitherto prevented for time and want of proper kind of paper but have remedied now from making the Rolls so fair as I could wish

I hope therefore this apology will be accepted of — I have the honor to be with great respect. — Honble. Sir & Sirs — Your most Obedient and most humble Servant.

Joseph Smith.

Trichenapoly 9th February 1760

Dispatched Letters to Captain Richard Smith Commanding at Trichenopoly in the absence of Captain Joseph Smith, to Captain Joseph Smith, and Mr Ambrose Nonton Paymaster & Storekeeper at Trichenopoly, as follow.

To Captain Richard Smith

Sir

[N° 1.]

Letter to Capt. Richard Smith commanding at Trichinopoly in the absence of Captain Joseph Smith.

We have received your Letters of the 7th and 23d Ult.

We have on foot a Plan for the Attack and Reduction of Madura and Karical, after the Army has finished at Pondicherry where Colonel O'Kennedy Commands with 500 Europeans, 300 Coffres and some Seapoys we imagine is by this time under proper Cover

In the Interim your distributing the Enemys Districts about Karical will be very serviceable, and we have recommended to the Nabob to employ his Seapoys in the same manner untill we can proceed to the Execution of the proposed Scheme. For it will be indispensably necessary that the Expences of Trichenopoly should be defrayed by the Revenues of the Country, which are now secured to us by the possession of Syringam, and we have wrote accordingly to the Nabob leaving it to his choice concerning the method of effecting it whether by assigning a Part of the Districts to the Company

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leaving them in the hands of the Paymaster at Trichinopoly, or giving an order to the principal Merchants or Sheroffs to advance

Fort St. George
6th March 1760.

every Month to the Paymaster the Summ necessary to answer the occasions. Inclosed is Copy of the Presidents Letter to the Nabob.

We are — Sir — Your most humble Servants.

George Pigot &c Council

To Captain Joseph Smith

[N° 40.]

Sir

Letter to Captain Joseph Smith

Your Letter of the 18th February reached us yesterday. We observe your advance of 12,000 Pagodas to the Nabob for the present supply of the Troops he intends to bring with him. We cannot disapprove of this as we believe it was absolutely necessary to enable him to set out. It is however not in our power to continue to pay those troops of Which we have wrote to the Nabob, recommending to him instead of coming immediately to join our Army to possess himself first of Chellumbrum, Verdachelum, and also of Tagada if possible, or much at least as to subsist his own Troops which will at the same time be of more effectual Service to the Operations in general than his joining the Army as the Europeans are drawing continual supplies of provisions from their Southward Possessions.

The Army after taking possession of Somerabpettah encamped Pennarol the 1st Instant which we hope at by this time in our Possession Allumparve will then be attacked and must soon be taken immediately after the reduction of that place we shall form a Siege upon Wandewash concerning which we shall write you more fully hereafter. In the mean time you will employ yourself jointly with the Nabob in dispossessing the Enemy from their Southward Districts, and corresponding with the

Fort St George 6th March 1780

Commander in Chief of the Army, so as to co-operate with him in
the most effectual manner.

Inclosed is Copy of the Presidency Letter to the Board

We are — Sir — Your most humble Servants

George Pigot &c. Council

Fort St George
6th March 1780

To M. Andrew Newton
Paymaster and Storekeeper at Tricheropoly

Sir

As our being in possession of Tyrringanum will increase
the Revenues of the Tricheropoly Countries the Charges of their
Garrison must be defrayed out of them, and we have wrote accord-
ingly to the Talok on this subject leaving it to his choice concern-
ing the method of making this Assignment whether by delive-
ring up a part of the Districts to the Company leaving them in
your hands, or giving an order to the principal Merchants or
Shroffs to advance to you every month the Sum necessary to answer
those occasions

You are to visit the Hospital at Tricheropoly every
Week and make a report to us if you should find any cause of
complaint — We are — Sir — Your most humble Servants

George Pigot &c. Council

Fort St George
6th March 1780

From Capt Richd Smith
Commdg at Tricheropoly
in the absence of Captain
Joseph Smith

7th Received the following Letter from Captain Richard Smith Second,
commanding at Tricheropoly in the Absence of Captain Joseph Smith

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
President and Governor and the Gentlemen of Council at Fort St George

Tricheropoly
1st March 1780

Honble Sir & Sirs

I Received a Letter from Major Brown this moment arrived,

Fort St George 7th March 1760.

and dated at Tranquebar the 24th February acquainting me that some Gentlemen in Patronage came from the Dutch settlement at Tr[illegible] came from Columbo to the Tranquebar Coast, and having made some remarks, returned back to that place; that since this he has advice of 500 Europeans being landed at Jaffanapatam from Columbo, and that more are expected. This is Intelligence of consequence, as it is necessary you should have the most early knowledge of it. I have wrote Comm. Saub to enquire further into the matter, and have given Mr. Boddle a hint on the same subject what they may acquaint me with I shall send express to you.

Regarding the Dutch having landed 500 men at Jaffanapatam from Columbo

I have the honor to be with great respect Honble Sir Yr

Your most Obedient and very humble Servant

Tricheneopoly
29th February 1760

Richard Smith

8th Sent the following Letter to Captain Richard Smith in answer to the foregoing Received from him.

To Captain Richard Smith
at Tricheneopoly

Sir

Letter to Capta Richd Smith Commanding at Tricheneopoly in the absence of Capta Joseph Smith

We have received your letter No 2 dated 29th February we think there is but little reason to believe there can be any truth in the Intelligence Uzoff Comm has received of an large body of Europeans having been sent from Columbo to Jaffanapatam as there was only 2 or three called there the last season to take on board wheat. Men they could have for Pongal. Indeed we see no what purpose could be answered by such a measure; however least they should have been encouraged by the Pallicares and others to lyggars to possess themselves of some parts of the Tanjore Country we think it will not be improper that you write immediately to Uzoff Comm to interrupt them as much as possible, and use [illegible]

lest

doubt

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not but by offering small sums of money he may get many things from them, and if they ever move above the Country he will have Seapoys may borrow and destroy them whenever such an Event may short time make them sick of their undertakings — I have —

Fort St George
8th March 1760

— Sir — Your most humble Servants

George Pigot

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr Governor President
John Smith Charles Bourchier
Dawsonne Drake Henry Van Sittart
Samuel Ardley

Charles Turner
Mr Fairfield absent

The following Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

To the Honble the President
and Council of Fort St George

Gentlemen

I have the honor of your letter of the 29th February
you have not been pleased to mention any thing concerning
Mr Morton who acted as Engineer, and who has lost an Eye during
that duty — I have the pleasure to inform you that Romacoil
surrendered to me last night. The situation of this place is of
such a nature, that I may venture to say with 50 Europeans &
2 Companies of Seapoys I could defend it for twelve months against
any Army that could be brought against it, and to make use
of Colonel O Kennedys own expression, nothing but Devils or
Monkeys could take it. we had the Cattle upon the Hills

Fort St George 10th March 1760.

Shoulders to put against the walls when he surrendered with both
on the 3rd Colonel O'Kennedy one Surgeon 83 privates Europe
gunners 32 Caffres and about 100 Lascars with 20 pieces of
Cannon. The Killedar gave me as much as I have to read
by sending me people with intelligence from time to time and
sent him to go into this house on the Sea. and to remain
his Jaggeer. I shall leave a party with the Gunners under the
command of Lieutenant Hatcher whom you have known kind
as to waters to his former rank. Colonel O'Kennedy Sounds the
drafts likewise the Europeans the Caffres I take into the Service
here, during the Siege I had Ensigns Blakeney killed and Mr
Europeans I was wounded myself and Captain Adams my Aid
de Camp, Ensigns Lucky 12 Europeans and one Havildar. Of the
Sepoys one Subadar, two Jemmidars and 40 killed, and near proportion
The good behaviour of the Sepoys was more remarkable than any
thing I could convey. I have ordered a gold medal to be made for
Bowanjee Commandant of Sepoys who led the attack the night
we took possession of the hill. I shall march myself this Evening
or to morrow morning with all the Cavalry and some Sepoys towards
Pondichery, and have ordered Major Monson with the Infantry
to march to Chimpram where I shall encamp the Army by the time
Proby receives himself for not answering my letter before mentioning
to him not having received it till lately. He has allowed a Sepoy
Guard to attend him to Madras which
for leave to go to Pondichery to settle some particular affairs. I
have absolutely refused him. Colonel O'Kennedy has begged leave
to go to Pondichery and has promised to return the moment I

Heads of Cols letter before this Siege.
Colonel O'Kennedy wounded

Good behaviour of the Sepoys

The Army preparing to march to Chimpram

Fort St. George 10th March 1760.

Colonel Coote's Letter to Colonel Wapley to go to Pondichery on his Parole &c.

demand him. Wherein I shall comply with his request. I have this
yesterday from Captain Joseph Smith at Trichenopoly with whom
closed for you, he acquaints me with his having given up the Com-
mand of that Garrison to Captain Richard Smith and that he was
coming down with a part of it with the Rabob the Hircarra and
one hundred Seapoys to Pore Cotah and that we might expect
the monies there. I think not a moments time should be lost in
bring that place upon a respectable footing. As it is very evident
me already how much we have distressed the Enemy in the Mad
Countries during the short time we have had possession
of it, and it is a place from whence our Fleet may be supplied
with fresh provisions, when they lay to windward of Pondicherry
I have a letter from the Surgeons of His Majesty's Ships that
brought two companies of my Regiment from England, in which
they beg I would apply for the Company's allowance for the men
they have taken, now being put on board those ships as passengers
on the Company's Account and therefore nothing allowed them by
the Government for their Medicines and care. I have therefore wrote
to them to give in the number of men to you. Mr Lyman informs
now pleased to send to me upon the Scheme of taking Gingee, before
I left Chittipat I went into the Tatty Hills and observed how
two Pagodas which he said was necessary to have with him. I trust
his scheme may answer the expectations. I really think all the
troops that can be possibly spared from Madras should be sent me,
having been weakened by above 300 through sickness and other ca-
sualties since the action of the 22d January. As soon as I have
had the good fortune to take Wandewash I intend marching
the whole Army towards Pondichery. I have the honor to be

Gentlemen — Your most Obedient and most humble

Endavanam
6th March 1760.

P.S. The Officer that shall have at Permacoil is Mr Cooper and not Mr Dunbar.

Eyre Coote.

Fort St George 10th March 1780

The Board have no Objection to the Sulkar of Commerce being continued in his Employ

Permanent remaining impression of the Sagacity & Attachment he has given Colonel Coote during the whole of this Service, with pleasure we hear a good account of the Advantages of his Employ upon this occasion, and approve of the mark of Esteem Colonel Coote has conferred upon the Commandant Pouranderry

With respect to Mr Mac Mahon, we are only to refer it to him choose whether to continue in the military or Change to the Engineers Establishment. If he prefers the former & reasonable he should have double pay as often as Colonel Coote may order him occasionally to act as an Engineer, as well as for the time he has already served in that Branch.

Mr Mac Mahon to have double pay during the time he has acted as Engineer

It would have been more agreeable to us had Colonel Coote sent Colonel Murphy to Madras for the recovery of his health rather than have permitted him to go to Pondichery for altho there might be no danger of his refusing to return on the first summons yet whilst he stays there his advice may be of Service as he is esteemed a very capable Officer

The Board agree with Colonel Coote that the Army should be made as strong as possible, Captain Mayne therefore marched three days ago with all the Men that can be spared from hence — By a return now laid before the Board it appears that we have only one hundred and seventy effective Men which is barely sufficient to mount a proper guard over the French Prisoners — We however perceive by the last returns from Arcot, Changlepute and Carangoly, a larger number of Men than kept on places so remote from the Enemy, and so covered by

be

fective

barely

Arcot

both

by other

Fort S.t George 10.th March 1800

the Army. The Board are therefore of opinion that the Company

B.t Army to be strengthened by Detachments from the Gar.n

be strengthened by Detachments from those Garrisons and it is

now Ordered that the following Directions be sent to the respec-

Orders in Consequence

tive Commandants for that purpose.

To Captain Wood at Arcot to leave a Subaltern

the Artillery Men, twenty five Military and two Corporals

Capt.n Wood Command.g at Arcot

Sepoys in that Garrison, and on Summary and Corporal

Sepoys with half a Company of Sepoys each, and march with

the Remainder & join the Army.

To Captain Powell at Changleput to leave a Subaltern

Capt.n Powell Command.g at Changleput

with the Artillery Men, and one Company of Sepoys and join

the Army with the remainder provided he is sufficiently strong

to do the duties of the Field. If not to send the Subaltern with

the Detachment and remain himself at Changleput.

To Lieutenant Poyntz at Conjeevrum to leave three

Lieut.t Poyntz Commanding at Conjeevrum

or four Artillery Men and one Company of

Sepoys with a Subaltern and join the Army with the remainder

Sepoys and join the Army with the remainder.

And to the Officer Commanding at Conjeevrum to

The Officer Commanding at Conjeevrum

leave there a Serjeant with half a Company of Sepoys and join

the Army with the remainder.

Vandawash and Chitteput being Frontier Garrisons

and lying near to Chingee require to be better provided and Ge.l

Lord Cook will be the best Judge how far it may be necessary

to make any alterations at those Places.

Agreed that a Letter to the [illegible]

[illegible] be wrote and dispatched to Colonel Lin

Fort St. George 10th March 1760

Letter from Major Monson read as follows.

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr.

Presidt & the Gentlemen of Council of Fort St. George

Gentlemen

Letter from Major Monson concerning the proximity of tents for the 79th Regt.

By the long Campaign that his Majesty's 79th Regiment hath made since their arrival on the Coast of Coromandel the Tents both of the Officers and Soldiers are become so bad that they are unfit for Service. I therefore request that you will be pleased to allow both Officers and Soldiers a sufficient number of tents of the same size and dimensions as those of your own Officers and private Men.

In Europe the Officers have an allowance made by his Majesty but as Colonel Draper was given to understand by the Gentlemen at home that the Regiment was to be on the same footing as your own troops that Allowance was not made the Regiment by the Governments.

One tent to each of the Majors, D°. to each Captain, fourteen for the Subalterns, one for the Chaplain, D°. for the Surgeon, D°. Adjutant, D°. Quarter master, D°. Surgeons mate, and twenty private tents will be sufficient.

It would be agreeable Gentlemen to the Officers of the Corps if it is the same thing to you to allow them the value of money instead of the tents, as they would then become masters of their own to it which would enable them to make a better use than that which is allowed to your Officers. I have the honor to be—Gentlemen—Your most Obedient humble Servant

George Monson.

Fort St. George 7th March 1760

Ord. for providing of Officers tents for the 79th Regt.

Fort St. George 10th. March 1700

Regiment the Board would rather allow the Money to the Company than make them upon Madras provided such a Custom was established that no Officer should have any power to Sell to an Tent then whilst he make use of it, and that the Tents the Regiment who Tent be appropriated to the use of the Officers who may succeed him. For this purpose We think it will be proper that the making up of the Tents should be left to some publick Officer such as Major Monson's Direction. Agreed to write to this effect to Major Monson in answer to his above Letter.

Letter from Mr Fletcher dated the 6th Instant Read expressing his thanks for the Indulgence of the Board in reinstating him upon the list of Officers in the Service, and that his principal Attention should be to approve himself worthy of it by a proper conduct in future.

Letter from Captain Stephen Smith dated the 6th Instant read enclosing a Return of the Seapoys in Compound &c Out Garrisons for February, the whole amounting 5 Officers included 516 78. The Number of Seapoys at Madras and its Dependencies being about one Battalion. Ordered that Capt. Smith be directed to reduce the Numbers in Compound and the Garrisons to 5 Battalions, that is Officers included 511 65 Men agreeable to the Establishment settled in Consultation the 17th December last, of one Battalions for the Compound Madras Dependants.

It appearing by Captain Smiths Letter that a Company of Seapoys with Officers complete has been taken into the Service at Great Antah which is directly contrary to the Regulations which expressly says that the Supernumerary

Fort St. George 10th. March 1760.

the first proceeded for and the old Companies completed before any new ones are raised. Ordered that the memorialed Company of Topaz be dismissed, and that a Letter be wrote to Captain Smith in consequence of these Resolutions

Letter from Capt. Percy Commanding at Chittput

Letter from Captain Percy Commanding at Chittput dated the 4th Instant Read advising that the Works of the Fort are completed and most of the other Works which he found out of Repair when he was before the Command.

The repairs of the Works in great forwardness

Ordered that Captain Percy be directed to carry the Repairs of the Works at Chittput on as fast that Fort in the same State it was in when taken, which will be all that is necessary, since it is very extensive, and not of a Nature to be defended except when we have the superiority in the Field.

Order to Capt. Percy concerning the Works at this Place.

Received by the Hope Lucanborough which arrived from Negapatnam the 4th Instant two Letters from Mr. William Bodle the Resident there dated the 29th and 31st of last Month enclosing his Account with the Marine Company to Ultimo December whereby there appears a Ballance due to him of Pagodas 297 Fs. 3 Ch. representing also that during the time the Squadron remained at Negapatnam the last year he incurred an extraordinary Expence by entertaining the Gentlemen when on shore there upon duty.

The Hope Lucanborough arrives from the Southward

Letter from Mr. William Bodle Resident at Negapatnam dated

Encloses his Acct. with the Marine Company to 31st Dec.

Ordered that Mr. Bodle's Accounts be laid before the Committee of Accounts to be examined and compared, and that a Gratuity of two hundred Pagodas be allowed him for the extraordinary Expence he may have incurred by entertaining the Gentlemen of the Squadron.

Recommended by the Committee of Accts. undersigned

Fort St. George 10th March 1760

Impossible that they can continue their remittances of Cash.

have arrived the 10th Instant. The Board observe that they have no Answers give us reason to apprehend that they should not be able to furnish us with any further supplies of Treasure except Money Chests laden on the Cafsa.

Consequences resulting to the Company from the Ships of War not coming to Bengal.

The ill Consequences which must inevitably attend our being deprived of the means of procuring for the expences of the Army, which must depend upon the supplies we receive from Bengal untill the usual Consignments are sent us from Europe are of too important a Nature not to be urged on the strongest manner to the Gentlemen at Bengal: and for this purpose it is resolved that a Letter be wrote and sent by a Sloop now under Dispatch thither

Advices from Salabat Jungs Camp speaks of a

Salabat Jung obtained a Victory over the Morattas.

General Engagement fought between the Armies of Salabat Jung and Balajarow on the 3d February that after an obstinate Conflict Salabat Jung obtained the Victory, and it was said had thereupon of Beejapoor Poona the Capital of the Poona Balajarow.

And some Reports give an Imperfect Account of another Revolution at Delly.

Lieut. Scrimshaw returns from Pondichery

The President acquaints the Board that Captain Scrimshaw who was permitted to go to Pondichery on his parole the beginning of last month as mentioned in the minutes of Consultation the 7th Feb. returned to Madras the 4th Instant according to his promise, and informs them that a Board of the French post Officers at Pondichery having been assembled upon the Summons sent to the French Gentlemen on Parole to appear at Madras they gave it as their unanimous Opinion that a

Fort St George 10th March 1760

the fleet provided for, and the old Companies compleated before any recruits are raised. Ordered that the nominated Company's Ship be dismissed, and that a Letter be wrote to Captain Smith in consequence of these Resolutions.

Letter from Capt. Clavy Commanding at Chetteput

Letter from Captain Clavy Commanding at Chetteput, dated the 3d Instant. Read advising that the Works of the Fort are compleated and most of the other Works reduced to be found out of Repair when he was before the Government.

Ordered that Captain Clavy be directed to carry on the Repairs of the Works at Chetteput, so as to put that Fort in to as compleat State of Defence as circumstances will admit of, and that all Expence attending, since it is very extensive, and not of a Nature to be delayed except where we have the superiority in the Field.

Orders to Capt. Clavy concerning the Works at Chetteput

not

The Ships Queenborough arrives from the Southward

Received by the Ships Queenborough which arrived from Negapatam the 4th Instant two Letters from Mr William Bodle the Resident there dated the 24th and 26th of last Month inclosing his Accounts with the Honble Company to Ultimo December — whereby there appears a Ballance due to him of Pagodas 2192 : 3 : 5 representing also that during the time the Squadron remained at Negapatam the last year he incurred an extraordinary Expence by entertaining the Gentlemen when on shore there upon duty

Letter from Mr William Bodle the Resident at Negapatam

Inclosed his Accounts with the Honble Company to 31st Dec.

Ordered that Mr Bodle's Accounts be laid before the Committee of Accounts to be examined, and reported, and that a Gratuity of two hundred Pagodas be allowed him for the extraordinary Expence he may have incurred by entertaining the Gentlemen of the Squadron

Recommended by the Committee of Accts. undergratuity

Fort St. George 10th March 1760

Expresses their Concern at having their Consultations stock.

Brave arrived the 10th Instant. The Board observe that they have given us reason to apprehend that they shall not be able to furnish us with any further supplies of Treasure expected by Chesterfield on the Coast.

Consequences resulting to the Company's Affairs from the Supplies of Treasure from Bengal being stopped

The ill Consequences which must inevitably attend our being deprived of the means of providing for the expences of the Army which must depend upon the supplies to be sent from Bengal until the usual Consignments are sent us from Europe are of too important a Nature not to be urged on the strongest terms to the Gentlemen at Bengal and for this purpose it is resolved that a Letter be wrote and sent by a Sloop now under dispatch for thither

Advices from Salabat Jungs Camp speak of a General Engagement fought between the Armies of Salabat Jung and Balajeerow on the 3d February that after an obstinate Conflict Salabat Jung obtained the Victory, and it is said has thereupon taken possession of Beejapore the Capital of the Nizam Balajeerow

Advice of a Victory obtained by Salabat Jung over the Marattas

And some Reports give an Imperfect Account of another Revolution at Delly

Another Revolution at Delly

The President acquaints the Board that Capteyn Lambrecht whom was permitted to go to Pondichery on his parole the beginning of last month as mentioned in the minutes of Consult. below the 7th Feb. returned to Madras the 8th Instant according to his promise, and informs them that a Board of the Principal Officers at Pondichery having been assembled upon the Summons sent to the French Gentlemen on Parole to appear to Madras they gave us as their unanimous Opinion that as

Capt. Lambrecht returns from Pondichery

Informs that the French Officers on Parole are returned to Madras

262 Fort St. George 10th March 1760.

Prisoners to the English Nation they ought to comply with their Orders and that they now are ready preparing to set out for Madras.

The Board being at present [illegible] attending different Committees and having thereby not time to execute the business of the Committee of Correspondence settled in Consultation the 25th October 1758 and which they have very much at heart think it necessary that a person be appointed an Assistant Secretary to have the management of that branch. Mr Samuel Johnson is chosen to this Trust, and is called before the Board. The oath of Secrecy is administered to him.

An Intelligence Paper mentions that the French have deputed two Gentlemen to Mysore to Solicit for Money and Troops and that they are buying in Store at Pondicherry large Quantities of Provisions of all sorts.

Mr Samuel Johnson appointed Assistant Secretary.

Advice from Pondicherry that the French have sent to Mysore to solicit for Money and Troops.

and lay

Geo. Pigot

John Smith

Danvers Draper

Henry Van Sittart

Charles Turner

263 Fort St. George 10th March 1760

This Evening came in the following Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field.

To the Honble. the President
and Council of Fort St. George

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field.

I had the honor of acquainting you the day before yesterday, with my intention of going with the Cavalry and four Companys of Sepoys towards Pondicherry, which I executed accordingly.

When I arrived within about one mile of the Town towards Pondicherry, The Enemys Cavalry appeared formed in three Squadrons, on the side of the rod Hill upon which Lord was Encamped. I drew with the Sepoys and a body of Black Cavalry to push round and get in the rear of them, while I proceeded with the remainder of the Cavalry to follow their Infantry, who were then marching along the road as fast as they could into their Lines with six pieces of Cannon in their Front. As soon as we got in the Road we pushed our Cavalry within forty yards of the Rear of their Line which was formed by Lally's Regiment they never ceasing their fire, and only now and then firing by small parties. My having no Infantry and not being able to come up on either of their flanks, by reason of the Paddy Ground and Dykes on each side of the road, made me judge it not advisable to charge them with the Cavalry, therefore followed them as above the aforementioned distance, till I had pushed them into their Lines, when they began to fire from a Battery, during this time the French Cavalry disappearing Capt. Polock, got command of their Bazar, where he killed about 60 of Europeans, and a number of Blacks, and with 2 of the Sepoy Battalions Peons &c. of which now so wounded, that we could not bring them off. The

Cavalry with the Cavalry remains the bounds of Pondicherry

French Army retire within their bounds & remains for Cavalry

their Bazar plundered

Fort St. George 10th March 1780.

my return to Trichinumbelum, I set fire to their Barracks at Co-
tonore on the Red Hill, and took one Eighteen Pounder but not
being able to bring it off set fire to its Carriage.

I had it in my power to have returned them the
Compliments they paid you at the mount by destroying your
handsome Country house but being present myself did not think
it a proper opportunity.

It was unlucky my being obliged to leave
the four Companys of Seapoys at Trichinumbelum on Account
of the length of our march; had they been up with me I
venture to say that I should have had it in my power to have
given a very good Account of a good part of their Army. Our
loss was two horse killed, and one Black horseman wounded.
Soon after my return to Trichinumbelum Captn de Lafaut reported
to me that one Dean a Corporal in his Seapoy who had the
Rear Guard deserted to the Enemy upon which I thought proper
to move from that Post to where I now am, and shall this
afternoon make a motion on the Ulcotpauram side of Pondichery
at the same time move a little way on that Road in order to
cover Major Monson who has my order to march towards that
Place to day.

I am in the Offing of Pondichery very near the
Walls of the Fort at this present Hour. I have the honor to be
Gentlemen — Your most Obedient Servant

Eyre Coote.

Tanour
6th March 1780

P.S. I forgot to mention Col. Kennedy my
Aide de Camp to go to Pondichery for a few
days in order to settle his Affairs, he
giving his word of honour to return
when that time was elapsed

10th Wrote and Dispatched the following Letters to Colonel Coote
and the President and Council of Fort William conformably to
the Minutes of that Consultation.

163 Fort St. Georges 4th March 1760

To Eyre Coote Esqr

Commander in Chief of the Land forces on the Coast

Sir

Lre to Colonel Coote Commd
[illegible] the Army in the Field

We have received your favor of the 6th Instant and observe with great pleasure the success of Pondicherry we hope the Wound you received will not be attended with any bad consequence Capt. Adams is arrived here and there is great room to hope will do well We consent to the Killedar being left in possession of his Sargeers in command for the Assistance he gave us and have no Objection to either Mr Fletcher or Mr Cope commanding on the Command of the Fort if you think an Officer necessary Mr Muckmahon may have his choice whether to continue in the Military or change to the Engineers Establishment if he chuses the former he shall have double pay as often as you may order him occasionally to act as Engineer, as well as for the time he has acted we approve entirely of your giving Bowanelony a mark of distinction upon his good behaviour which we shall not fail to have in our remembrance We could wish you had sent Colonel Murphy to Madras for the recovery of his health, rather than to Pondichery; we think he might be taken as good care of and although we do not in the least doubt of his returning upon the first Summons agreeable to his promise, yet we think while he stays there his advice may be of Service as he is esteemed their most capable Officer

We have advised the Nabob to employ his Force in possessing himself of the Enemys Southward Countries, by which means he will find a Subsistence for his own People and draw off the supplies which Pondichery may be otherwise drawn from that side. We have wrote in consequence to Capt. Lloyd with pointing out to him that we think this will be a

more effectual Service than joining the Army, the Expence of which would be much increased by the great number of Attendants that always accompany the Natives, and of which we are incapable of doing any real Service. The Salsette is the 3d Instant, to lye between Allumparve and Pondichery. The rest of the Ships are nearly ready, and are receiving on board the necessary Artillery, Mortars and Stores for the attack of Gingee. By what we can learn of Perseverance the French Inten for fire up the Rivers for the boats to go to fetch it from thence we apprehend it will not answer the purpose of supplying the Squadron but of this the Admiral will have an opportunity of judging himself. It would however be expedient to put the Company to any great Expence there, as it will be impossible since the loss of Fort St. David to keep possession of that Place except at a time when our Army is superior to the Enemy and posted so as to check any motions from Pondichery.

We approve entirely of the Route you intend to take after the reduction of Allumparve, and agree with you that the Army should be made as strong as possible. Capt. Myers marched out three days ago with all the men that possibly be spared from hence, for you will observe by the inclosed return that we have only one hundred and twenty Men, Rank and file, and of them several not yet mellowed. It takes up the most part of this number to mount a proper Guard over the French Prisoners. But as we perceive by the Returns lately transmitted to us a greater Number of Men than Europeans, and suppose on the Garrisons of Fort Carangoly Changlepute than we think by any means necessary to be kept in Places so remote from the Enemy and so covered by the Garrisons, and by the Army, we have therefore thought proper to send the following Directions, by which you will have

Fort St. Georges &c. Manuscript

considerably reinforced without putting the Company to the Expence of raising new Troops

To Captain Woodie Orde to leave a Subaltern with the Artillery Men twenty five Military and two Lascarins of Lapoye in that Garrison and on Summery and Evening Parade a Serjeant with half a Company of Sepoys each & join you with all the Remainder

To Lieutenant Poynianer Carnegaly to leave a careful Serjeant with the Artillery Men and one Company of Sepoys and join you with the Remainder

To Captain Powell at Changlepat to leave a Subaltern with the Artillery Men and one Company of Sepoys and join you with the Remainder — or in case he would not personally incline of his Friend to do the duty of the Field, then he to remain himself at Changlepat and send the Subaltern

From Tanjore it is long since we had any Letters but we have directed in case there be any Officer there that he leave a Serjeant with half a Company of Sepoys and join you with the Remainder

Wandewash and Chettepat being Frontier Garrisons and lying near to Gingee should be somewhat better provided for those places therefore we have made no Alterations for. And we have not heard from Captain Shortock what Lascyrs he left with him when you march with the Army to Tindevanam.

The Surgeons of the Sepoys Ships which bring over a part of your Regiment shall be paid the usual Gratuity of ten Shillings a head for their care of them.

Since writing so far we have received your Letter of the 8th from the Neighbourhood of Condatchy. The Enemy by their hasty Retreat to their Walls seem to have been in great Consternation and we beg you will be assured that no care on our part shall be wanting to enable you to keep the

more effectual Service than joining the Army, the Expence of which would be much increased by the great number of Attendants that always accompany the Nabob and of which we few are capable of doing any real Service. The Salmouth sailed the 5th Instant to lye between Allumparvi and Pondichery. The rest of the Ships are nearly ready, and are receiving on board the necessary Ordnance, Mortars and Stores for the attack of Gingee. By what we can learn of Perseverance the fresh Water in the River, for the boats to go to fetch it from where we apprehend it will not answer the purpose of supplying the Squadron but of this the Admiral will however opportunely be judging himself. It would however be imprudent to put the Company to any great Expence, there will be impossible while the Isle of Sour St. Pauls to keep possession of that Place except at a time when our Army is superior to the Enemy and posted so as to check any motions from Pondichery.

We approve entirely of the Route you intend to take after the reduction of Allumparvi, and agree with you that the Army should be made as strong as possible. Capt. Myers marched out three days ago with all the men that possibly be spared from hence, for you will observe by the inclosed return that we have only one hundred and seventy Men, Rank and file, and of them several not yet recovered it takes up the most part of this number to mount a proper Guard over the French Prisoners. But as we perceive by the Returns lately transmitted to us a greater Number of Men than Europeans and Seapoys in the Garrisons of Fort Carangoly, Changlepat than we think by any means necessary to be kept in Place so remote from the Army and so covered by other Garrisons, and by the Army; we have therefore thought proper to send the following Directions, by which you will be

considerably reinforced without putting the Company to the Expence of raising new Troops

To Captain Woodhat Orde to have a Subaltern with the Artillery Men twenty five Military and two Companies of Sepoys in that Garrison and in Summary and Overpaick a Serjeant with half a Company of Sepoys each & joine you with all the Remainder

To Lieutenant Poynear Curnaby to leave a Corporal Serjeant with the Artillery Men and one Company of Sepoys and joine you with the Remainder

To Captain Pascall at Chungleput to leave the Artillery Men and one Company of Sepoys and joine you with the Remainder — or in case he is not sufficiently recovered of his Wound to do the duty of the Field, then he is to remain himself at Chungleput and send the Subaltern

From Conjeveram it is long since we had any Returns but we have directed in case there be any Officer there that he leave a Serjeant with half a Company of Sepoys and joine you with the Remainder.

Wandiwash and Chettepet being Frontier Garrisons and lying near to Gingee should be somewhat better provided, In those places therefore we have made no Alterations, indeed we have not heard from Captain Sherlock, what Troops he left with him when you march with the Army to Tindevenam. The Surgeons of His Majestys Ships which brought over a part of your Regiment shall be paid the usual Gratuity of two shillings a head for their care of them.

Since writing so far we have received by your Peons of the 26th from the Neighbourhood of Tindivanum. The Enemy by their Hasty Retreat to their Walls seem to have been in great Consternation, and we beg you will be assured that no means on our Power shall be wanting to enable you to keep the

more effectual Service than joining the Army, the Expence of which would be much increased by the great number of Servants that always accompany the Sahibs and of which we are capable of doing very well Service. The Fahmouth is the 5th Instant to bye between Allumparva and Pondichery. The rest of the Ships are nearly ready, and are receiving on board the necessary Artillery, Mortars and Stores for the attack of the Fort. By what we can learn of Pondicherry the Garrison of Water for the Boats to go to fetch it from the Rivers apprehend it will not answer the purpose of supplying the Squadron but of this the Admiral will know an opportunity of judging himself. It would however be imprudent to put the Company to any great Expence there, as it will be impossible to reduce the Life of Fort St. David to keep possession of that Place except at a time when our Army is superior to the Enemy and posted so as to check any motions from Pondichery.

We approve entirely of the Rout you intend to take after the reduction of Allumparva, and agree with you that the Army should be made as strong as possible. Capt. Mayors marched out three days ago with all the men that possibly be spared from hence, for you will observe by the inclosed return that we have only one hundred and seventy Men, Rank and file, and of them several not yet mellered. It takes up the most part of this number to mount a proper Guard over the French Prisoners. But as we perceive by the Returns lately transmitted to us a greater Number of Men than Europeans and Seapoys on the Garrisons of Fort Carrigoly, Changlepat than we think by any means necessary to be kept in Places so remote from the Enemy and so covered by other Garrisons, and by the Army, we have therefore thought proper to send the following Directions, by which you will be

considerably reinforced without putting the Company to the Expence of raising new Troops

To Captain Woodcat Orcot to leave a Subaltern with the Artillery Men, twenty five Military and two Topasses of Topoys in that Garrison, and two Serjeants, one Corporal, a Serjeant, with half a Company of Topoys and join you with all the Remainder

To Lieutenant Peyman at Carangoly to leave a careful Serjeant with the Artillery Men, and one Company of Topoys, and join you with the Remainder

To Captain Powell at Changlepet to leave a Subaltern with the Artillery Men, and one Company of Topoys, and join you with the Remainder — or in case he would not sufficiently recommend of the Ground to do the duty of the Field, then to remain himself at Changlepet and send the Subaltern

From Conjeveram it is long since we had any Returns, but we have directed in case there be any Officer there that he leave a Serjeant with half a Company of Topoys, and join you with the Remainder.

Wandewash and Chellepet being Frontier Garrisons, and lying near to Gingee, should be somewhat better provided. In those places therefore we have made no Alterations for, indeed we have not heard from Captain Sherlock, what Force you left with him when you marched with the Army to Tondiemane. The Surgeons of His Majestys Ships which brought over a part of your Regiment shall be paid the usual Gratuity of two shillings a head for their care of them.

Since writing so far we have received your Letter of the 8th from the Neighbourhood of Tondiemane. The Enemy by their hasty Retreat to their Walls seem to have been in great Consternation, and we beg you will be assured that no care in our power shall be wanting to enable you to keep the

more effectual Service than joining the Army, the Expence of which would be much increased by the great number of Servants that always accompany the Natives and of which we are capable of doing any real Service. The Salmonds of the 5th Instant, to lye between Ollumparvee and Pondichery. The rest of the Ships are nearly ready, and are moving on towards the new proving Shelling, Mortars and Stone for the attack of Chingreal. By what we can learn of Perrotts the fresh Water is not far up the River, for the boats to go to fetch it from whence we apprehend it will not answer the purpose of supplying the Squadron, but of this the Admiral will have an opportunity of judging himself. It would however be imprudent to put the Company to any great Expence there, as it will be impossible to advance the Seige of Fort St. David to keep possession of that Place except at a time when our Army is superior to the Enemy, and posted so as to check any motions from Pondichery.

We approve entirely of the Route you intend to take after the reduction of Ollumparvee, and agree with you that the Army should be made as strong as possible. Capt. Reyers marched out three days ago with all the men that possibly be spared from hence, for you will observe by the inclosed return that we have only one hundred and seventy Men, Rank and file, and of them several not yet mellowed. It takes up the most part of this number to mount a proper Guard over the French Prisoners. But as we perceive by the Returns lately transmitted to us a greater Number of Men than Europeans and Seapoys on the Garrisons of Fort Cavangoly, Chinglepute than we think by any means necessary to be kept in Places so remote from the Army and so covered by the Garrisons, and by the Army, we have therefore thought proper to send the following Directions, by which you will be

considerably reinforced without putting the Company to the Expence of raising new Troops.

To Captain Woodat Nook to leave a Subaltern with the Artillery Men, twenty five Military and two Lascarines of Topazes on that Garrison, and in Summary and to receipt a Sergeant, with half a Company of Topazes each to join you with all the Remainder.

To Lieutenant Poynenat Cuzengaly to leave a careful Sergeant with the Artillery Men and one Company of Topazes and join you with the Remainder.

To Captain Powell at Chunglepat to leave a Subaltern with the Artillery Men and one Company of Topazes and join you with the Remainder — or in case he should not sufficiently recover of his Wound to do the duty of the Field, then he is to remain himself at Chunglepat and send the Subaltern.

From Coyetoor it is long since we had any Returns, but we have directed in case there be any Officer there that he leave a Sergeant with half a Company of Topazes and join you with the Remainder.

Wandewash and Chettepat being Frontier Garrisons, and lying near to Gingee, should be somewhat better provided; In those places therefore we have made no Alterations; indeed we have not heard from Captain Sherlock, what Troops you left with him when you marched with the Army to Tondamans. The Surgeons of His Majestys Ships which brought out a part of your Regiment shall be paid the usual Gratuity of two Shillings a head for their care of them.

Since writing so far we have received your favor of the 8th from the Neighbourhood of Chandrakonja. The Enemy by their Hasty Retreat to their Hills seem to have been in great Consternation, and we beg you will be assured that no more on our part shall be wanting to enable you to keep the

1760 Fort St. Georges 12th March 1760.

Superiority you have gained, and profs upon shore on their pre-
sent bad Constitutions our greatest apprehension is that our
money will not hold out: we observe your Intention to let Col.
Colonel Clive go to Pondichery upon his Parole, but we cannot
say that we approve of it. We are capable of giving the Enemy
Informations, and besides we think a general resentment should
be shewn until some satisfaction is made for the ill behaviour
of those Officers who served against their Parole. All Lord Ma
is returned here, and acquaints us that at a meeting of the Ma
-jor part Officers at Pondichery they gave it as their unanimous
opinion that all the Gentlemen on Parole were obliged to serve
upon the Summons sent them by the President.

We remain with great Esteem — Sir —

Your most Obedient humble Servants

Fort St. George
10th March 1760.

George Pigot &c Council

To the Honble. Robert Clive Esqr
Presidt and Govr &c Council at Fort William

Honble. Sir & Sirs

Letter to the Presidt and Co
at Fort William

By your Duplicate Letter of the 24th Feby
which we received last night by the Leopard I have great
reason to apprehend that you shall not be able to furnish us
with any further supply of treasure excepting the twenty chests
laden on the Cafrel. The remittances made us by your Hons
&c have been our only resource for the last year, and must con-
tinue to be our chief dependance until the next Consign-
are sent us from Europe. It is to the having regular Supply of Money &
our having always enough for our Occasions that the ever
prospering Success of our Arms here may in great measure

Consign-
ments

be attacked, and without the Countenance of those means we shall not only be incapable of making use of the opportunity even on by the Enemy's present bad Circumstances, but shall even be in danger of losing all that we have preserved, and of falling into the same bad Circumstances ourselves. Our Army having got from Colonel Coote only with a Garrison of twenty Europeans thirty Coffres on Permacoil, a small Fort situated upon a high Hill to the Eastward of Allumparva, have now invested that mentioned Place, which in hopes will be obliged to surrender in a week or ten days. It is proposed that our Army shall immediately after take post at the back of Pondichery while the Squadron of Sercheropaky with the Assistance of Colonel Coote's from the Siege of Karical in order to reduce the Enemy to one single Port, which done we hope that our Squadron when joined will be able to prevent effectually the landing of any Succours. It is needless for us to represent to your Honor how much the Enemy will be distressed if this Plan can be put in Execution. It is equally needless to set before you what the Security of Bengal has been preserved throughout this whole War, by the struggle that has been made here against the Enemy's Efforts; The same reasoning will hold and we hope your Honor &c will be sensible of the great Importance of keeping us well supplied with all the means in your power. Men we must regard if your Circumstances will admit of your sparing any, but of Money a large supply will be absolutely necessary besides what you have been pleased to send us on the Oxford. The Expence of our Camp is more than two Lacks of Rupees p. month nor can this be lessened to any considerable degree without giving up all that we have been contending for and losing the fair prospect that is now before us completing the Conquest of all the Carnatic Projects in this part of the World. We are truly sensible of the great Consequence

Fort St. George 10th March 1760.

Fort St. George 10th March 1760.

Superiority you have gained, and perhaps upon them on their present bad Circumstances, our greatest apprehension is that our money will not hold out. we observe your Intention to let Colonel O Hanrity go to Pondichery upon his Parole, but we cannot say that we approve of it. Memorandum of giving the Enemy Informations, and besides we think a general movement should be shown untill some satisfaction is made for the ill behaviour of those Officers who served against their Parole — At Sadras we returned here, and acquainted us that at a meeting of the Parole Officers at Pondichery they gave it as their unanimous opinion that all the Gentlemen on Parole were obliged to serve upon the Summons sent them by the President.

We remain with great Esteem — Sir —

Your most Obedient humble Servants.

George Pigot &c Council

To the Honble. Robert Clive Esq.

Presidt and Gov. &c Council at Fort William.

Letter to the Presidt and Co. at Fort William

Honble Sir & Sirs

By your Duplicate Letter of the 24th Inst. which we received last night by the Leopard I am sorry you give us reason to apprehend that you shall not be able to furnish us with any further supply of treasure excepting the twenty chests taken on the Leopard — The remittances made us by your Honrs &c have been our only resource for the last year, and must continue to be our chief dependance untill the usual Consignments are sent us from Europe. It is to the Enemys scarcity of Money & our having always enough for our Occasions that the successful issues of our Arms hitherto may in great measure

Consign-ments

Fort St. George 5th March 1760

be retributed, and without the Continuance of those means we shall not only be incapable of making use of the opportunity now given by the Enemy's present bad Circumstances, but shall even be in danger of losing all that we have acquired, and of falling into the same bad Circumstances ourselves. Our Army having taken Colonel Coote lately with a Garrison of twenty Companies of thirty Coffres in Permacoil, a small Fort situated upon a high Hill to the Westward of Allumparve, have now invested the last mentioned Place, which it is hoped will be obliged to surrender in a week or ten days. It is proposed that our Army shall immediately after take post at the back of Pondichery while the Squadron of Evolution with the Assistance of Colonial Coote will from the Siege of Permacoil in order to reduce the Enemy to one single Post; which done we hope that our Squadron when joined will be able to prevent effectually the landing of any Succours. It is needless for us to represent to your Honor how much the Enemy will be distressed if this Plan can be put in Execution. It is equally needless to set before your that the Security of Bengal has been preserved throughout this whole War, by the struggle that has been made here against the Enemy's Efforts; The same reasoning will hold and we hope your Honor &c will be sensible of the great Importance of keeping us well supplied with all the means in your power. Men we must expect if your Circumstances will admit of your sparing any; but of Money a large supply will be absolutely necessary besides what you have been pleased to send us on the Cafod. The Expence of our Troops now stands at two Lacks of Rupees p month, nor can this be lessened to any considerable degree without giving up all those we have been contending for and losing the four principal that we now have before us compleating [illegible] of all the Enemys Projects in this part of the World. We are truly sensible of the great Consequence

Fort St. George 3 March 1760.

the of the Bengal Treasure to the Company, but we think it to
present Crisis, it might serve your Honor for Consideration
whether it would not be expedient to support us here with Money
to enable us to push on the War with Vigor, even at the Expence
of one or two Ships loading for Europe: If the Honble Court
of Directors should send us this year the usual Supplies of
Treasure we shall be able to reimburse you what you may
think necessary: In the mean time we think that the Risque
of the bad consequences which would inevitably attend our
want of Money ought to be prevented to the utmost of your
Power. We are — Honble Sir & Sirs — Your most
Obedient humble Servants

Fort St. George
10th March 1760

George Pigot &c in Council

W. Aldercron

Letters to Major Monson & Captain Stephen Smith
Commanding the Troops at Conjeveram Coja
Chief of Mazulipatam and to Mr. Richard Prichard
Resident at Pulicat

To the Honble George Monson
Major of His Majestys 79th Regiment

Sir

Letter to Major Monson

We have received your letter dated the 5th Inst.
concerning Tents for His Majestys 79th Regiment.
The loss of our Officers Tents is something to be
30 Pagds each it would be more agreeable to us to allow the
Money of two Officers Tents to each Company of your Regiment
than to make them up here, provided such a Regulation was
established, that no Officer shall have any further Claim to
a Tent than whilst he makes use of it, and when he leaves

273 Fort St. George 11th March 1780

To Mr. Richard Brickenden
Resident at Pallicat

Sir

Your stay at Pallicat being at present unnecessary
you are hereby directed to repair to Madras with all convenient
speed — We are — Sir — Your affectionate Friends

Fort St. George
11th March 1780.

George Pigot

13th Received the following Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding
the Army in the Field.

To the Honble. the President
and Council of Fort St. George &c &c

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

I had the honor of writing to you the 8th of
March from Manoor, soon after which, I had a letter from
Mr Pusey, informing me he was ready to attend me the next day
wherever I pleased to direct him, and desired a passport for
himself and baggage, which I granted, and appointed him to
meet me at Ranga Pilla Chaultry. The next morning I moved
to reconnoitre the North bounds of Pondicherry, notwithstanding
all the black horse except 3 or 400 hundred had quitted me
the night before, and returned to Camp with the plunder they
had got out of the French Bazar, I determined to get no ground
a night as possible of that order, and accordingly went there.
I had a good view of their batteries without a shot giving
me the least disturbance. Afterwards I moved to the Chaultry
on which I had appointed to meet Mr Pusey, where his
Servants joined me with part of his baggage, but himself
not till I came to Cuttamadoor that night. His behaviour

Mr Pusey sends Colonel Coote to the King of Tanjore & Ld Macartney

Fort S.t George 13.th March 1760

on this occasion has confirmed me in the opinion I always h
of him, that of a man of strict honor and his Sentiments
so delicate that I believe but few Frenchmen on this occasi
-sion would have acted in the like manner. He had a ge
-neral Council of the French Nation held upon him before he
away, on which they declared him at liberty to continue at
Pondichery, notwithstanding which and the most severe
-flections thrown on him by M.r Lally, never ceased
make him break that parole he had given me, since his
-rival he has demanded his liberty upon paying his ransom
agreeable to the Cartel which I have refused him, as M.r
Lally has broke that Cartel by promising Officers to act
against us who were our prisoners upon my refusal of his de
-mand he desired leave to live at Longuebue or any other neu
-tral place. he has given me many reasons in regard to his
present circumstances he is under with M.r Lally, and those
of his own nation, to make me very endeavable to gratify him
in this last request. he declares that he will be always ready to
obey any commands I shall send him, and to appear to whatever
place I please. this indulgence he begs for no other reason than
to acquit of the different charges laid against him by his
enemies at Pondichery. However as you Gentlemen expressed in
a former letter the desire you had that M.r Bussy should go
to Madras, should you still continue in those sentiments I shall
send him there, but I beg leave to mention my own honor
is so far engaged with him, that I think I am bound to take
every measure in my power and I dare assure that every thing
relative to the Cartel sent between the two Nations as yet was
agreeable to me, that I ought to be extremely clear how I proce
in regard to it, as I must be answerable to my King and Nation
-ty for every step I take in affairs of this nature, and there

which I received upon my leaving Europe particular orders I hope soon to have a little time to go to Madras in order to do many things with you, that I think cannot be so well explained at a distance. Major Monson arrived here yesterday morning with the Army. I joined him about two a Clock he invested the place the night before, and took possession of the Pettah. The pain of my wound being greatly increased by my late fatigue has obliged me to order him to carry on the siege himself, which cannot be more than two or three days longer as we have erected a battery of two guns, and almost finished a second, they are not to be opened till they are both compleat which will be to morrow. The Tolmouth lays off this place but shall not trouble her on this occasion having at present nothing for her to do. By my last intelligence the French are extremely concerned at the loss of Permacoil as they reckoned it the key to Pondicherry and had we not come so soon upon them were determined to have put it out of our power which they might for a small sum very easily have done. And indeed I think it worth while to lay out such a sum upon it. For let the French land ever so many troops we can always maintain their Garrison with very few people. You are pleased in your letter of the 4th to mention your intentions against Manoely. It is certain that the fewer garrisons the French have by the Sea side the better and I make no doubt but the scheme you have laid for taking that place will meet with success. If a detachment goes from the Army under my Command the greatest part will be Artillery men, and those are the people I can best spare, provided I stay near Pondicherry for I have not now a sufficient number to work our field guns, as they should be however I shall do every thing in my power to forward any proposal of yours with an appearance of safety to the body

276 Fort St. George 7th March 60

I command &c. You are pleased to honor me with requesting my giving you my opinion in regard to the present state of Affairs which opinion I cannot give without mature consideration, and not from indigested thoughts for the least false step may undo every thing which has been done; and we ought not to suffer our success so far to blind us as to endeavor at impossibilities. I have very good reasons for acquainting you that Morari Row with a very large body of Marattas will come on order to encamp Pondichery. This does not make me the least uneasy in regard to any operations whatsoever intended I can be supplied with provisions should that happen. As the request of Mr Bayley I have granted to Mr Law for he has resigned the Service to his Family and effects, a free pass port to go to Tranquebar, or any other settlement, I imagine a proper opportunity for Mr Bayley and his Family to go to Europe will not be disagreeable to them, and I believe not dissatisfactory to you the only is my own suggestion. I have the honor to be Gentlemen Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

Camp before Wandewash 11th March 1760

Eyre Coote.

To which was returned the following answer.

To Eyre Coote Esqr
Commander in Chief of the Land forces on the Coast

Sir

This morning we received your favor of the 11th The same reasons subsist for Mr Bayley coming to Madras as existed when he was first in Town. You are therefore to be pleased to let him come on, and if he is desirous as you imagine of proceeding to Europe he may hopefully meet with

Letter to Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

Leave to send Mr Bayley to Madras

27 Fort St. George 13th March 1760.

an Opportunity — You mention that your own Honor is so far engaged with him that you think you are bound to do him every Service in your power; permit me to observe to you that you ought not to engage for any thing relating to him without our previous Concurrence. With regard to the Canal if you are under any uneasiness, it is without cause; it can never be executed that we should execute our part unless the French do theirs. Besides if any Infringement thereof should be committed the blame would lye upon us, as is very plainly set forth by order of the Secretary we Was by order of His Royal Highness the Duke wrote to Colonel Aldercron in a Letter dated the 13th October 59 where he says the India Company are Sovereigns and answer to His Majesty and Parliament. Accordingly it is the Company that maintains all the Prisoners on their Account they are now a very large sum in Arrear; it is the Company that would pay for the Ransom of any Prisoners that might be made upon us, in short it is the Company that as Sovereigns pay for all the Expence of carrying on the War in this Country and therefore it is the Company that beyond all doubt are to have the Direction of what is taken, and the General Direction of all the Affairs here.

Nature of the Company's Authority explained to Col. Coote.

His Majesty has indeed been pleased to signify his Intentions in this respect more than once — In his Instructions to Col. Aldercron with which we presume yours may correspond the following is the Rule laid down for his Conduct with the Operations of the War.

"And whereas the East India Company have directed a certain Number of Persons employed in their Service to form themselves into a General Council, in order to consider of and resolve upon a proper plan of Operations for all the Forces and the said Council thereon with your best Advice; and

" whom such General Plan of Operation shall be settled, & agreed
" upon by the said Council you shall lay the same before a
" Council of War, and taking their Advice and Opinion you
" shall make use of the Force under your Command, in order to
" put the same in Execution in the best manner possible; and if
" the whole, or any part thereof should appear to the Majority
" of the Council of War to be impracticable.

And in another part of the same Instructions

"Whenever it shall be determined by the General Coun-
" cil to undertake any Service, you will summon your Council
" of War, and you will lay before them the Proposal of the Ge-
" neral Council taking the Opinion of the Majority as to the
" Practicability of the same, and as to the best manner of
" putting it in Execution.

It was in Consequence of this method prescri-
bed by His Majesty that we communicated to you in the Letter
we had the honor to write you the 3.d Instant our proposal for
the Attack of Karical by the Marines of the Squadron joined
with a small Detachment from the Army and Tondemanpaty
Garrison while the main body of the Army should take post at
the back of Pondicherry, and endeavor by frequent Detachments
of Horse to prevent supplies being carried into the Town
Karical as we are advised is a square Fortification, regular but
very small, and crowded with buildings, and by your last Intel-
ligence dated at Vegrapalam the 22.d of last month had not
fifty Europeans on Garrison. The Marines of Admiral Cornish
Squadron are full three hundred Men, the Garrison of Tonde-
manpaty can furnish, including the party which is with the
Nabob, one hundred Europeans besides Artillery Men, of which
they can send sufficients for the intended Service so that you
will have no occasion to make any Detachment from that

2d Fort St. George 13th March 1760

Corps. Seapoys enough may also be sent from Sricherapoly — The Detachment we mean to send from the Army means Europeans or two of good Soldiers, for fear that the Marines who perhaps have seen but little of Service should want more assistance than can be given them by the Sricherapoly Garrison — If they should be thought unnecessary we are quite of Opinion that it will be imprudent to diminish the force of the Army, but we leave it to you Sir with the assistance of your Council of War to consider of the best manner of putting our plan in Execution

We will immediately agree with our Bankers at Carongoly, to lay in a good stock of provisions as Command, which we imagine by whatever have heard of the Place is the Chief precaution necessary for its Defence

a Quantity of Grain to be laid in Store at Pondicherry

We expect a Visit from Monsr. and shall use our Endeavours to prevent any of his Troops coming to the Assistance of the French. what you mention of this is the first Intelligence we have had of any such Design

We have the honor to be with great Esteem

Fort St. George
13th. March 1760

Sir — Your most Obedient humble Servants

George Pigot &c Council.

15th The following Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field;

To the Worship. the President and Council of Fort St. George

Gentlemen

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that Letter from Colonel Coote Commanding the Army in the Field

yesterday the Garrison of Chimpanee surrendered Prisoners of

200 Fort St. George 15th March 1760.

Alleyparatabou and the Garison made Prisoners of War

War. It consisted of 80 Cavaliers, one Lieutenant, a Surgeon, 50 Europeans, and 150 Seapoys, we found in the Fort 20 Piece of Cannon 2 Howitzers, and a great quantity of Ammunition an account of which I have not as yet received, as the place is incapable of making any great defence, should it be attacked I think the sooner the Guns and Stores are removed, and the works destroyed the better, agreable to what you mentioned in a former or a former letter, we had during the Siege Lieutenant Angus of my Regiment, a Gunner, a Serjeant of Pioneers and one Seapoy killed. Inclosed is copy of a letter I received from M. Bussy and my answer. I have just now the honor of your letter of the 11th I have not as yet given Colonel Murphy leave to go to Pondichery, or do I intend it, as I find it is not agreable to you; tho at the same time I cannot help thinking it a hardship on that poor Gentleman. As I am not acquainted with the mo- thods proposed for the attack of Karical, cannot say any thing about it. Captain Meyers is arrived with the Detachment you mention, which I find is entirely composed of French Deserters at the same time the Men of my Regiment and Colonel Dra- per are stopped at Madras notwithstanding the orders given by the Commanding Officers of those Corps, to join their re- spective Regiments. The detention of those men, must be de- trimental to the discipline of them, therefore could wish the the number necessary for the Garrison of Madras, should for the present be kept out of the Company's troops, which can be no hurtful to the Service, they being independant Company

I would wish Gentlemen that while I am in the field with the Army, and have the protection of your Garri- son, that when you intend to draw any of them, you would be so kind as to send me your directions, and not to the Officers command on them. You are pleased to mention your orders to

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Captain Wood. I beg you will countermand them. As it is the Frontier Garrison to the Northward, and the French expect a reinforcement. I would rather augment it if possible, than take any more out of it, and the supplies I get for the Army from thence by the Vigilance of Captain Wood, is of much more consequence, than his being in the field. The other Garrisons I have almost drained to the number you mention. M.r Kennedy's going to Pondichony is quite indifferent to me tho' I cannot imagine either him, or M.r Murphy would be of use as to give any opinion there that could relate to Military matters, had they been indulged in their requests. I have the honor to be, — Gentlemen — Your most Obedient and most humble Servant. Eyre Coote.

his Objections to the withdrawing any part of the Garrison of Wandewash

Camp before Alampara 15th March 1760.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier General Bussy to Colonel Coote.

To Colonel Coote
Commander in Chief of the English Army

Sir

Copy of a Letter from M.r Bussy to Colonel Coote

Being master Prisoner of War the 22d of January last, I beg'd the favor to return to Pondichony, which favor absolutely would not consent to, unless I gave my Parole of Honor to return whenever required. On my arrival my first care was to remit to the Chief of my Nation, the Price for my Ransom as fixed by the Cartel, to the end that it might be remitted to whom it properly belonged, which should at that instant have set me at Liberty. The refusal that was made did much more engage me, to the blind submission for our Respective Sovereigns fundamental Interest that no Subjects of either Crown had any right to infringe so as treaty, and consequently could not justifiably punish any Person as Prisoner of War for breach of that Nature

after Colonel Coote the price of his Ransom

To Fort St. George 15th March 1760

Mr. Pigot having first asked a Cessation to have Commissaries from both Nations meet at Sadras, in order to settle the Ransom of the Prisoners, but that they should be sent to Town first, which demand has been complyed with.

You summoned me, Sir, to deliver myself up at your Camp; I accordingly did. Now with you I immediately am to deal. I therefore premit that (by vertue of the Cartel) I summon you to receive how the price of my Ransom. That I may have that Joy to gain my Liberty, and for by this step, which fulfils the Condition prescribed by the King my Master, and His Britannick Majesty.

I have the honor to be with true Esteem

English Camp
11th March 1760.

Yours &c &c

Bussy.

Copy of Colonel Coote's answer
To Brigadier General Bussy.

Sir

Copy of Colonel Coote's Answer
to Mr. Bussy

I had the honor of your letter of the 11th March and am entirely of your opinion that it is not on the power of any of the Subjects of the King my Master or His most Christian Majesty to infringe or break through any treaty whatsoever that they are pleased to prescribe for us, as a rule by which we are to act, without being brought to a severe account for the consequence of it. It is certain Sir that when I permitted you to go to Pondicherry, I had your word of honor to return whenever I required it, and made no doubt but that Mr. Godeville and Ensign Pine, to whom on the same Account I gave the same liberty, would likewise returned as you have

Fort S.t George 15.th March 1760

done, having sent the same summons to them at the time I did to you. Those two Gentlemen have not once answered my letter or given me any reason for breaking their parole. Lieutenant Coote was looked upon by your Nation to be invaluable, now do I think it proper to give you my reasons why I have recalled you, in order to clear up what you seem now to think a hardship. The day after the Action in examining the Prisoners we had taken, it was reported to me that Capt.n Dupuis of the Regiment of Lorraine, who was then wounded, and had sometime before been taken by Major Robert Gordon at Trevatore, and suffered to go upon his Parole of honor to Pondichery, had never been exchanged, by released. This Gentleman being spoke to on this head owned that General Lally had given them orders to act against us, for which reason he imagined himself at liberty. As the first time he was made Prisoner was before I had the honor of Commanding I wrote to the Governor and Council of Madras to inform me if they knew any thing of his being released, or have answer was that he had not been released, and sent me a list of those on their parole, by which I found that General had acted against us, by the same orders, that this Gentleman could be had? Colonel Draney also who was our prisoner, and had leave to go to Europe upon his Parole of honor) which Parole was to continue till he was exchanged, after his arrival there; instead of which he went and attacked our Factory at Gombaum on Bonny, after which he exchanged himself against the Chief of the Factory and two Merchants, notwithstanding, as is mentioned in the Capitulation, that he had intelligence from M.r Lally he was before exchanged. The Capitulation of the surrender of Chelore has been transmitted to Madras by way of Bombay; the Governor and Council thinking it proper to recall all Prisoners under their Direction. I thought it my duty to detain them in order to prevent if possible, any further intelligence being

Fort St. George 15th March 1760

made of the Cartel settled by the two nations and as the same
now may being looked upon cruel by enforcing the rigour of War
upon those Gentlemen should they ever come in my way. You
Sir are the only person out of the great Number who have
demands on this summons and as I never without any parties
to our Nation think that the Cartel is entirely broke by your
therefore have it not in my power to comply with your request
by receiving the sum of money you are please to offer for your
Ransom.

Permit me Sir to take this opportunity of clearing
up an expression which I hear has been laid against me on
account of the capture of Arcot and that I got possession of the
Fort by indirect means. To clear up that matter, I beg that my
letters to Captain Kilpatrick as well as his to me may be examined
and I must say, I acted with too much mildness for when the
Gentleman made a demand, I after agreeing to the surrender of the
place, I offered to withdraw from the Walls and begin the at-
tack afresh which he did not think requisite to do, and there-
fore surrendered the place. believe me Sir, I esteem it a matter of
my duty to keep my honor clear from any aspersions of your
Nation as my Own, and that I am with a thorough respect
your most Obedient
and most humble Servant

Camp before
Alempara 13th March
1760.

N.B. The Original was sent
Col. Aldercron enclosed in
a Letter from Major Adams

Eyre Coote.

Returned the following Answer to the foregoing received from
Colonel Coote.

To Eyre Coote Esqr
Commander in Chief of the Land Forces on the Coast

Sir

I have received your Letter dated the

Letter to Colonel Coote
Commander in Chief
the Field

15th and beg you will receive our Compliments upon your success against Alumparva. We are entirely of your opinion that the Fortifications of that place should be levell'd unless it was found useful for supplying the Squadron with fresh provisions, in which case it might be kept untill we are possessed of some place to the Southward where that Service can be more conveniently performed. In the mean time you will be pleased to give orders for making ready the Guns and other Stores not wanted for the Army, to be sent to Madras by such Sea Conveyances as may offer.

As tho' it is true as a Frontier to the Northward we have no Enemies in the North, now at least that are in motion. If Morarow has absolutely engaged to come to the Enemy's assistance, we shall hear of his assembling his Forces and marching this way long before he enters the province, and then there will be time enough to reinforce Arcot. For these Reasons for as you wrote for more Force we ordered all that we judged might be spared from Arcot, to join you; at the same time we sent you a Return of the men at Madras, to shew you how very small their number is, and how impossible it is for us to part with any more. Indeed it is hardly prudent that a Garrison of so much consequence should be left so weak as it now is. We have above four hundred French Prisoners to guard and are obliged to keep them in a place very unsecure, and above a Mile distance from the Town, to which we have effective Companies and only three Officers; Lieutenant Nelson of the 84th Regiment, Ensign Hopkins of the Company's Troops and Ensign Turner of the Artillery. The two former mount the Main Guard by turns, and the latter is upon continual duty over the Prisoners. Whether our Garrison is composed of Men of the Regiment or of the Company's Battalion is a matter quite indifferent to us, but we leave it to your

Fort St. George 15th March 1760.

Consideration whether it can be made weaker than it is, and whether we ought not to be careful to keep but few foreigners or deserters when the number of Prisoners is so large. You are sensible that our reasons for ordering you a reinforcement from Bengal were good, but if you think that you have already a sufficient number of Officers and Europeans and Sepoys to perform the service recommended to you, we must request that you will be pleased to order that reinforcement to come to Madras, where they are certainly more wanted than at Arcot.

In the letter we had the honor to write you the 13th Instant we mentioned all that is necessary for us to say concerning the attack of Karical. The rest will depend on your and your Council of War.

We are with great Esteem — Sir — Your most Obedient and most humble Servants

Fort St. George
15th March 1760

George Pigot &c. Council

Sent the following Letter to Mr William Bodle Resident at Negapatam

Negapatam

To Mr William Bodle

Resident at Negapatam

Sir

Letter to Mr William Bodle
Resident at Negapatam

We have received your Letters dated the 24th & 26th February and 3d Instant.

As soon as your accounts have been examined the Balance shall be paid to your Attorney here.

On Account of the extraordinary expence you are put to in entertaining the Gentlemen of the Squadron while at Negapatam we have thought proper to allow you a Gratuity of 200 Pagodas.

207 Fort S. George 15th March 1760

The Army encamped at Allumparra the 9th Instant
and the Place surrendered the 12th with all the Honours of War — We are — Sir — Your affectionate Servant

Fort S. George
15th March 1760

George Pigot

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr Governor President
Jahn Smith Charles Boscawen
Dawsonne Drake Henry Ian Stuart
Richard Fairfield Samuel Bradley
Charles Turner

Monday
17th March

The following letter from Colonel Coote Read

To the Honble the President
and Council of Fort S. George

Gentlemen

Captain Smith Commandant of Sepoys shew-
-ed me a letter yesterday he received from you by which you seem
desirous that Cundal Row with a Company of Sepoys should
be taken into the Service, therefore have ordered him immedi-
-ately turned out. If you will be pleased to recollect you wrote me
a letter at Chinnavenndrum Camp wherein you gave me power
to raise both Horse and Sepoys as many as I should think re-
-quisite for the good of the service and by that letter seemed to
place some confidence in me. I accordingly at that time chose
raising 1000 Sepoys, to which you had no objection, that
number is not to the day compleat. I therefore think it proper
to give you my reasons for putting this man at the Head of

Fort St. George 17th March 1760.

a Company and not one of the supernumerary Subadars whom I sent to the above mentioned Camp, Chairman rose to the Northward with a few Horse and Foot in the service of Abdul Hy Cawn, but without any pay, at which place by his g[illegible] supplied the Camp from time to time with Cattle and other pr[illegible] visions. after the action of the 22d January ordered Capt. Flood to possess himself of the village of Chroot, this same man with his little party of Horse and Foot, and headed the attack upon Zulpaygin's Camp, in which time he behaved with great bravery. After my arrival at Chroot, Captain Flood represented his services to me, and finding he would be satisfied with a Company of Seapoys, I desired Captain Smith to take him and his men into the service, and had no other motive for doing this, but to encourage a man, who had acted with reputation, and activity for the service of the Company, and am extremely sorry it has not met with your approbation.

There are such vast repairs wanting to the Artillery, that I am now obliged to employ all the Artificers of the Army to finish that business. I hope in two or three days everything will be in readiness for marching, by which time I imagine by a received from M.r Cornish the Fleet will come this way, for without that, were we in readiness to march, I do not think it would be proper to take the intended route. I am at present very much indisposed, and I fear shall not be able to continue in the Field. M.r Pigot has kept his bed these two days with a fever. Imagine his mind as well as his body is afflicted. I am sorry to say it is too much the case of Military people in this Country. M.r Symon who went to the Northward from hence in order to examine Gingee, is returned, as he has done but very little intends to go back, and hopes to meet with better success. I have the honor to be—Gentlemen—Your most Obedient and most humble Servant. Eyre Coote.

Camp before Wandewash 15th March 1760.

Fort St. George 17th March 1760

The President acquaints the Board, that Lieut. Colonel Coote came in from the Army last Night being sent for by him and informed him that a Council of War had been assembled on the Plan proposed for the attack of Karical, which he should lay before the Board in a day or two.

Lieut. Coote summoned to Consultation being ordered

Now the meantime that all necessary Preparations may be made for the Execution of this Design Ordered that Captain Joseph Smith be directed to compleat his Detachment to one hundred European Militery, fifty Artillery, and one thousand Seapoys from the Garrison of Trichinopoly, and his train of Artillery to six Pieces, and proceed immediately to invest Karical, if from his Intelligence he shall think his Force sufficient to repel any attack from the Garrison, but should the Enemy have thrown in any Reinforcement so as to render this measure imprudent, in such case to take post at a convenient distance from the place, and wait the arrival of the Squadron from hence, on which is to be embarked all the necessary Artillery, Mortars &c. for a Siege, also that he be directed to prepare a large Number of Gabions, and Fascines for this Service.

Capt. Joseph Smith to make immediate preparations for invading Karical.

Ordered that a Letter be wrote to Captain Richard Smith conformably to these Resolutions, and to direct him to send from Trichinopoly a number of Lascars for the Service of the Intended Enterprize, also as many Tents as possible. Doolies for the Sick and wounded, and all the Cattle he can collect for the supply of the Squadron.

Capt. Richard Smith at Trichinopoly to provide Lascars &c.

As by the absence of so large a part of the Trichinopoly Garrison the Inposts there will be considerably

190 Fort St. George 17th March 1780.

Agreed Ordered that Directions be sent to Mr. Newton the Paymaster there to furnish out of the Sincerely Remittances or out of the Funds, which we hope may have been appointed by the Nabob for the maintenance of the Trichinopoly Garrison the money that will be necessary for the Expences of the Expedition against Hurricul.

Expence of the Expedition of Hurricul to be defrayed out of the Trichinopoly Revenues.

Agreed that a Letter be wrote to the Nabob to acquaint him with the measures we are taking to promote the intended Expedition, and to repeat to him the necessity of his employing his Troops on the Enemies Countries on that side, and by all means final assistance for his Troops before he undertakes any other business. Also to the King of Tanjore to desire him to join with his Forces, and at the same time to remind him that it will be necessary they be supplied with their Pay and Batta from his Coast as the Expences of our Troops will be very considerable.

Letter to the Nabob of the intended Operations in the South.

Letter to the King of Tanjore desiring his joining with a part of his Forces.

Received the following Letter from Captain Richard Smith Commanding at Trichinopoly on the decease of Capt. Joseph Smith

of Captain Joseph Smith

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr.

Presidt. and Govr. and to the Gentlemen of Fort St. George

Honble. Sir and Gentlemen

I have now the pleasure to acquaint you that all the Stores lately sent for this Garrison are safe arrived, except the Iron, which for want of Cattle, could not be brought with the Convoy.

A passage since Mr. Newton arrived here, and delivered me your Letter directed to Captain Joseph Smith

A 7

concerning his appointment — Your orders on this Subject shall be punctually executed

The Enemy from Chellumbrum make an Attempt upon Dove Cotah have repulsed with some Loss

Dove Cotah has proved a great Loose to the Enemy — Our Garrison having put the place into some posture of defence, were invested the 25th February by a Detachment from Chellumbrum of 30 Sowars, 40 Europeans & Guns and 500 Sepoys, On the 27th they were joined by 80 Europeans and Coffres from Pondicherry — they entrenched themselves within 200 Yards of the Fort and on the 29th in the Morning, the Enemy attempted the place by Assault, and after a pretty smart fire they were obliged to retreat. The Sergeant commands, writes me, that two Officers, and twenty Europeans were killed, and wounded, besides Blacks a large number, Our loss trifling — In the Night between the 1st and 2d Instant the Enemy abandoned the Enterprize, and returned to Chellumbrum, they having collected a great quantity of the Crops it has obliged me to advance some money for the expence of Dove-Cotah, contrary to my former intentions — The Fleet being arrived, I may soon expect your Orders, concerning the regular Establishment of this Garrison, agreable to your former letter on this Subject.

After many delays the Nabob this day moved to Petchunda, to morrow he marches for Tennevanam, on his Route to Volconda we expect he will be joined by a body of Tanjore horse, Tondaman's Troops are preparing to accompany him.

I have the honor to enclose you a general return of the Strength of this Garrison, Captain Smiths Detachment, Dove Cotah, and other dependent Garrisons are included.

I have just received Letters from Anjengo, of the 21st Feby, the Chief writes me, that Mr Stevens with four Ships, is expected every day, in his way to the Coast, and that Mr Pocock had taken a resolution to return once more, and

Fort St. George 17th March 1760.

Of Expence of the Expedition of Manual to be defrayed out of the Forfeiture by Investors

Received Ordered that Directions be sent to Mr Newton the Paymaster there to furnish out of the Treasury Remittances or out of the Funds which we hope may have been assigned by the Nabob for the maintenance of the Investor Garrison the money that will be necessary for the Expences of the Expedition against Manual.

Letter to the Nabob of their intended Operations in the Carnatic

Agreed that a Letter be wrote to the Nabob to acquaint him with the measures we are taking to promote the intended Expedition, and to repeat to him the necessity of his employing his Troops on the Southern Coast on that side and by all means find subsistance for his Troops before he undertakes any other business. Also to the King of Tanjore to desire him to join with his Forces and at the same time to remind him that it will be necessary they be supplied with their Pay and Batta from his Coast as the Expences of our Troops will be very considerable.

Letter to the King of Tanjore desiring the joint endeavours of his forces

Received the following Letter from Captain Richard Smith Commanding at Trichinopoly on the above of Captain Joseph Smith

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr
Presidt and Govr and to the Gentlemen of Fort St George

Honble Sir and Gentlemen

Letter from Capt. Richd Smith Commanding at Trichinopoly in the absence of Capt Joh Smith

I have now the pleasure to acquaint you that all the Stores lately sent for this Garrison are safe arrived except the Iron, which for want of Lodge, could not be brought with the Convoy.

As soon as Mr Newton arrived here and delivered me your Letter directed to Captain Joseph Smith

Fort St. George 17th March 1760

concerning his appointment — Your orders on this Subject shall be punctually executed

Dove Cotah has proved a troublesome Neighbourhood to the Enemy — Our Garrison having put the place into some posture of defence, were invested the 24th February by a Detachment from Chellumbrum of 30 Europeans, 40 Europeans & Guns and 300 Sepoys. On the 27th they were joined by 80 Europeans and Coffres from Pondicherry — they entrenched themselves within 200 Yards of the Fort and on the 29th in the Morning, the Enemy attempted the place by Assault, and after a pretty smart fire they were obliged to retreat. The Sergeant who commands, writes me, that two Officers, and twenty Europeans were killed, and wounded; besides Blacks a large number. Our loss trifling — In the Night betwixt the 1st and 2d Instant the Enemy abandoned the Enterprize, and returned to Chellumbrum, they having collected a great quantity of the Crops, it has obliged me to advance some money for the expence of Dove-Cotah, contrary to my former intentions — The Fleet being arrived, I may recommend your Orders, concerning the regular Establishment of this Garrison, agreeable to your former letter on this Subject.

To Deny from Chellumbrum make an Attempt upon Dove Cotah but was repulsed with some loss

After many delays the Nabob this day moved to Petchunda, to morrow he marches for Seringapatam, on his Route to Colconda we expect he will be joined by a body of Europeans, Tondamans Troops are preparing to accompany him.

I have the Honor to enclose you a general return of the Strength of this Garrison, Captain Smiths Detachment, Dove Cotah, and other dependant Garrisons are included.

I have just received Letters from Anjengo, of the 24th Feby. the Chief writes me, that Mr Stevens with four Ships, is expected every day, in his way to the Coast, and that Mr Pocock had taken a resolution to return once more, and

that we might expect to see him; with the remainder of the Squadron sometime in April. As soon as Admiral Cornish appears to the Southward, I shall endeavor to provide him with a supply of fresh provisions either from Pegu Coast or Negapatam.

Say as Summers Davis was recommended for their good behaviour

I should not do justice to the merit of our good Soldiers, if I did not represent to you their behaviour. Sergeants Summers commands at Fort Colebe, has been many years in the service, and his late conduct induces me to mention him. — Serjeant Davis, now in this Garrison has always behaved himself to the great satisfaction of his Officers. He is a general young Man, was much wounded in the Siege of Madura, that obliged the body at the attack of Cangerum, and since that has commanded my Command twice turned out Volunteer Sergeant for the forlorn hope. I would by no means venture to recommend them if I did not think him very deserving of Preferment.

I have the honor to be with great respect — Honble Sir and Gentlemen — Your most Obedient humble Servant,

Richard Smith.

Fort St George 6th March 1760.

In consequence of Captain Smiths Recommendation of Sergeants Summers and Davis for their bravery and good behaviour, Ordered that Commissions be made out for them as Ensigns of Sepoys, the former to be dated 20th and the latter the 21st Instant.

Letter from Mr William Bolts Resident at Negapatam

Mr. William Bolts Resident at Negapatam writes that a Dutch Company's Ship from Bengal, arrived there the 28th Instant, and brought fifty European invalids, Malloys, with Colonel Rosford who Commanded the expedition to Bengal, and two Officers.

One of the Dutch Ships arrived there from Bengal with some of the troops

293 Fort St. George 17th March 1760.

Letter from the Committee of Accounts laid before the Board and Read as follows

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr.
Presidt. and Govr. &c. Council of Fort St. George

Honble. Sir and Sirs

Report from the Committee of Accts. extraordinary charges on the Coast of Coromandel

We have gone through an Examination of the Camp Accounts for the Months of November, December and January, and observe, that in November Lieutenant Hyman for the time he was left in Command at Covrepauk charges a Bill of 27 Rupees for five days in October, for a Chubdar Peon, a Dubash and Dammer Boy, and Capt. Move, while he commanded the Expedition to the Northward in his Bill of Expences charges double pay to two Officers acting as Quarter Master and Adjutant, to his Detachment which charge we think should be forbid in future, as it seems unreasonable that the Company should be put to this extraordinary Expence upon every such occasion, especially as the Officers who do the duty of Adjutant and Quarter Master are exempt from all other duty, he likewise charges for a Palankeen, Linguist, Secretary, Chubdar, Peons and Dammer Boy — We are of Opinion that the Company should be put to no other Expence than for a Linguist.

We take notice of another considerable Expence for the Cooley hire of Bricklayers, Carpenters &c carrying on Works at Conjeveram from the 1st to the 21st of November, amounting to Pagodas ——— 111. 14. 40

in December to ——— 135. 6. —

at Covrepauk to ——— 94. 9. —

but it does not appear what those Works were or that there ever was any Order given for their being built.

29th Fort St. George 17th March 1760.

We are with Respect — Honble Sir and Sirs — Your most Obedient humble Servants

Fort St. George
9th March 1760.

John Smith
Dawsonne Drake
Henry Van Sittart.

The Observations of the Committee of Accounts upon the Accounts of Captain Mow, and Lieutenant Wynne

to be refunded

are just. the most extraordinary is M. Wynne Charge, which he is ordered to refund, and Ordered that all such be discontinued in future.

The Charges of Repairs to the Works at Covelong and Covrepauk have been occasioned by the building of Sheds and Barracks for lodging the Artillery and Stores Ordered that nothing further be undertaken at either of those Places.

Letter from General Lally

his reasons for suffering M.r Bussy to surrender himself upon Colonel Coote's Summons

Letter from Lally Read as entered in the Secret Correspondence N.o 5 speaking with regard to M.r Bussy complying with the summons of Colonel Coote, that if he declined using violence to detain him, it was because he found that our desire to have him in our hands induced us to conclude therein all the other Prisoners, the better to conceal our personal intentions with respect to M.r Bussy. The substance of the other parts of his letter is to this effect, that as the Secret is contrary to our Interest, he'd borrow no save all the means in our power to elude the Execution of it and to enforce this he says, that the Officers upon Parole which our summons are some taken at Nazejungs time, some dead and some gone to Europe.

295 Fort St. George 17th March 1760

We have already in our Letters to Mr Lally pointed out to him the several Instances by which he has proved to be the Infringer of the Cartel, and he has never in any of his Letters ever attempted to refute them — Ordered that another Letter be now wrote to him to acknowledge the Receipt of the beforementioned, and to acquaint him in answer to his Objection concerning the Officers upon Parole, that we only mean to recall all those who are at Pondichery or the other Garrisons upon this Coast.

Reply to a Letter to be wrote in answer to Mr Lally

George Pigot

John Smith

Dawsonn Drake

Henry Van Sittart

Charles Floyer

296 Fort St. George 19th March 1780.

In Consequence of the Minutes of the foregoing Consultation
sent the following Letter to Captain Joseph Smith Comman
ing the Detachment with the Subsidy Army to the South
ward, Captain Richard Smith Commanding at Sadras
-nopoly in the absence of Captain Joseph Smith, and to
Mr Andrew Newton Paymaster and Storekeeper at that
Garrison

To Captain Joseph Smith

&c &c &c

Letter to Capt. Jos. Smith
Commanding the Detachment
with the Subsidy Army to
the Southward

Sir

Having received from the Board of Revenue
by the Marine of the Squadron joined with a small detach
ment from the Army, and the party under your command
which must be made up from Sadraspoly two hundred
European Military, fifty Artillery, and one thousand Seapoy
rs and herewith are Order to Captain Richard Smith, in the
your will peruse, and forward, and at the same time your di
rections in consequence, what number of Europeans, and Sea
poys to Carry with him, and where to join you.

As soon as you are so joined, and have your
Field Train compleat, which should consist of six Pieces of
a proper quantity of Ammunition, you will proceed immedi
ately and invest Karical if by your Intelligence you find
your force sufficient to repel any attack from the Garrison
but if the Enemy should have thrown in any Reinforcement
so as to render this measure improudent, you will then re
pair to a convenient distance from the place until the ar
rival of the Squadron, which will soon have on board
2 Co and with any all the necessary Cordelery Mortars &c.
for the Siege only the Field Pieces to be made up from
Sadraspoly which must also furnish all the Lascarees

Fort St. George 19th March 1760.

as we have none here in Store.

Sascars must be hitherto sent from Trichenopoly, and Coolys about five hundred to carry the Shot &c. from the Sea Side to the Camp.— You will meet with the assistance of Mr. Bodle our Resident at Negapatam procure all the boats and Cattemarans possible for landing the Guns Mortars &c.; you will also prepare Sascars, and Gabions, to the number if possible of 6000 Sascars half to be 6 feet long, half 9 feet, and 600 Gabions half to be 3 feet high, and 2 feet in Diameter, half to be 4 and 2½ — Notice is given to the Contractor to prepare the necessary Draft, and Carriage Bullocks as well as provisions for the Troops, and we recommend to you, as we have also done to Captain Richards Smith, and to Usoff Cawn to collect together as many Cattle as possible for the supply of His Majestys Squadron — We are — Sir — Your most humble Servants.

Fort St. George
19th March 1760.

George Pigot &c Council

To Captain Richard Smith

Letter to Captain Rich.d Smith Commanding at Trichenopoly in the absence of Captain Smith

Sir

Having formed a plan for the Attack of Ravirial, you are for this purpose to join Captain Joseph Smith with a detachment from Trichenopoly according to the Directions you may receive from him.

The Field Train for this Service is to be completed from Trichenopoly, and is to consist of nine Pieces concerning which Captain Joseph Smith will write you more particularly: you are also to bring with you as many Tents as possible, not having any in Store at Madrass.

29th Fort St. George 19th March 1760

Lascars are also to be sent from Trichenopoly, and Coolies about 500 to carry the Shot &c. from the Sea side to the Camp; likewise a good number of Doolies for the sick, and wounded.

You will be pleased also to collect together as many Cattle as possible for the supply of the Squadron; and send the same Directions to Wolff Cavre at Tinnevelly.

We have wrote to Mr. Newton our Paymaster to furnish out of the Tinnevelly Remittances, or out of the funds which we hope will have been assigned by the Nabob for the maintenance of the Trichenopoly Garrison, the money that will be necessary for the Expences before Karical for as most of the troops of Trichenopoly will be employed on this Expedition the Garrison during that time will require but little.

We are — Sir — Your most humble Servants

George Pigot for Council.

Fort St. George
19th March 1760.

To Mr. Andrew Newton
Paymaster and Storekeeper at Trichenopoly

Sir

A plan being on foot for the immediate attack of Karical, you are to furnish out of the Tinnevelly Remittances or out of the funds that we hope will have been assigned by the Nabob for the maintenance of the Trichenopoly Garrison the money that will be necessary for the Expences during the Siege, for as most of the troops of Trichenopoly will be employed on this Expedition the Garrison during that time will require but little.

You are to furnish also all the Stores that

Letter to Mr Andrew Newton Paymaster and Storekeeper at Trichenopoly

299 Fort St. George 16th March 1760.

may be wanted from Anchengoly for the Expedition.

We are — Sir — Your most humble Servants

Fort St George
16th March 1760.

N.B. The Cypher this letter is wrote in is in the hands of Capt. Smith

George Pigot &c. Council.

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esqr. Governor President

" Charles Bourchier

" Henry Van Sittart

Thursday 20th March

Richard Fairfield Samuel Ardley

Charles Turner

Mr. Smith and Mr. Drake Indisposed

The President communicates to the Board the following letter he has received from Captain Matthewson of the Falmouth

To George Pigot Esqr.

Sir

Letter from Capt. Matthewson of His Majesty's Ship Falmouth

I take leave to acquaint you that I had a view of a French Ship at day light this morning close in shore, 2 Leagues to the Northward of Pondichery; and stood in for her under French Colours with an easy sail, but the Frenchman had no faith, but cut her Cables, and run bump ashore, and as there was a good deal of Surf, and the Ship lived between Wind and Water, in the Rencounter, I could not get her off, therefore burnt her, the Crew escaping three Prisoners only excepted.

Advice of this having obliged the Harbour to run Ashore near Pondichery

This Ship is the Harlem from Morgui, bound to Pondichery, and mounted with 54 Guns, but as I have no Roll of Equipage, cannot ascertain the Number of her Men.

300 Fort St. George 20th March 1760.

We have lost one private man, and have suffered no other damage, but the loss of the coasting Anchor, being obliged to cast with a spring, as the ship was in a little more Water than she drew. I believe it was convenient for Colonel Coot to move a part of the Army that way, a considerable body of Sea Sepoys might be saved from the Work, and the Ordinance destroyed.

As I have Intelligence that 3 other Vessels are expected, 2 of them Prizes, taken by this Ship, I propose to maintain my cruize off Pondichony a few days longer. I have the honor to be Sir — Your most Obedient humble Servant

John Matheson.

Falmouth at Sea 16 March 1760.

The following Letter from Colonel Coote with the Council of War held upon the plan proposed for the Attack of Karical laid before the Board and Read.

To the Honble the President and Council of Fort St. George

Letter from Colonel Coote

Gentlemen

I had the honor of your letters of the 13th and 15th which I should have answered before now, if my being obliged to come to Madras had not prevented me. I beg leave to mention to you, that His Majesty has not been pleased to give me to any orders, or instructions Colonel Aldercron received upon his coming to India: and consequently have nothing to do with the The last Paragraph in His Majesty's public Instructions to me relative to the India Company, and which is the only one that mentions any thing in regard to their affairs runs thus: In every thing you will consider the honor of our Forces the good

Copy or part of His Majesty's Instructions to him

301 Fort St. George 20th March 1760.

of the service, and the Interest of the East India Company in these
Territories, and Commerce, you are sent to protect and establish,
you will therefore chearfully concur in all things which the
principal Officers of the East India Company shall judge con-
ducive thereto, and for that purpose you will use your utmost
endeavors to preserve a good harmony and understanding between
our land forces, and those of the East India Company.

As you seemed desirous in a former letter of my opi-
nion in regard to the present situation of Affairs, I accordingly
had a meeting of the Field Officers, and have the honor of enclo-
sing you our sentiments upon it, to which I have made an addi-
tion of a Field Officer the first for duty, Capt. Barker, two Ar-
tillery Officers together with 20 Pioneers, who will be ready to em-
bark at Alumparva, or where else shall be judged most convenie-
ent. As the Army expects from the many Forts which have been
taken, to reap some benefit arising from what has been found
in them excepting Guns, and military Stores, I take this oppor-
tunity of mentioning to you, that Imagine His Majesty will have
have no objection to a dividend being ordered to be made of such
things taken without waiting till his pleasure be known, otherwise
the greatest part of the Army from the length of time which must
be taken up before you can hear from England will reap in all
likelyhood little benefit from what is proposed for them.

I have the honor to be with great esteem and respect
Gentlemen — Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

Fort St. George
20th March 1760.

Eyre Coote.

Opinion of the Council of War held upon the proposed plan for
the attack of Manoul.

Colonel Coote having been desired by the

Opinion of the Council of War
upon the proposed Plan of
Operations of the Enclosed

Fort St. George 20th March 1760.

Governor and Council of Fort St. George to take the present State of Affairs into his Consideration and favor them with his advice and opinion. has begged the Field Officers of the Army to join him in giving such advice and opinion. Having laid before them the intention of besieging Karical and blockading Pondichery. For the Siege of the former a small Detachment from the Army is demanded to be joined by the Marines of the fleet and the Garrison of Trichenopoly, at the same time the Army to lay at the back of Pondichery, and endeavor by frequent detachments of horse to prevent any supplies being thrown into that Garrison. and have at the same time recommended the taking of Valdore a fort about 2 miles from Pondichery, and possessing ourselves of a post there. and the Colonel having presented to the Field Officers, that by the best Intelligence he has received, the garrison of Pondichery, consists of between 3 & 4000 Europeans, military and civil — capable of bearing Arms, and is likewise well provided with provisions and ammunition. do give our opinion how far it may be advisable to proceed on the foregoing plan of operations. In regard to the attack of Karical we are of opinion that as / according to a letter of the 15th Instant received from the Governor and Council, the garrison consists only of fifty Europeans. The marines of the Fleet, and the Garrison of Trichenopoly together with thirty pioneers, which may be spared from the Army, might be sufficient for the attack of that place, with the assistance of the Sepoys, and 500 black horse, not in the least doubting but that there is a sufficient quantity of Artillery ammunition entrenching tools with all necessary stores and Attack already ordered for carrying on the Siege — In regard to the Army moving towards Pondichery. We are of opinion that such a motion may be advisable, in order to cover the attack of Kara-

Fort St. George 20th March 1760

and to see if the Enemy will give us an opportunity of attacking them; but not to lay nearer than 20 to 15 miles as it appears to us that it might be attended with several inconveniences & liable to some risque of losing the many advantages the Army has already gained. This is on a supposition that we cannot have a proper assistance of Men from the fleet, or by any other means to enable us to blockade Pondichery; should it be hereafter thought advisable by us to attack Valdore upon the Fleets returning from Manilla, we shall act accordingly; we are also of opinion, that as the Artillery is in great want of repair, that the Army cannot move till such repairs are effected, nor it is absolutely necessary to carry heavy Artillery with us.

We cannot sufficiently lament the want of a power being invested in some particular person, who might order detachments from the other two Presidencies to join the Army at this critical juncture, by which means we might be enabled to undertake the siege of Pondichery, with a probability of success, without (as we imagine) endangering those Presidencies. Eyre Coote — Geo. Monson — W.m Gordon Rob.t Gordon — John More ———

Camp before Carangoly 15th March 1760.

Agreed that a Letter be wrote to Admiral Cornish to desire he will give Orders to the Captains of the Salisbury to receive on board at Chingleput the Officers and Pioneers appointed for the Expedition.

The detachment of Pioneers from the Army for the Expedition to be embarked on board the Salisbury at Chingleput

The Artillery, Mortars, and other principal Stores being embarked on the Men of War according to a list prepared by the Engineer and Artillery Officer, Ordered that the several small Stores be put on board the Leopard Snow, and Queensborough Ships now lying in the Road, and that the

The Leopard Snow, and Queensborough Ships to take on board the small stores and attend the Expedition

304 Fort St. George 20th March 1760.

Captains of those Vessels to be directed to proceed with the Squadron and follow the Orders of the Admiral.

Resolved that a Letter be wrote to Admiral Pocock, as the Commander in Chief of His Majestys Squadron upon the Coast giving a detail of the General State of Affairs on the Coast and of the intended plans of Operations, and that it be put under a flying seal for the perusal of Admiral Cornish or the Commanding Officer for the time being of His Majestys Squadron.

Letter to Admiral Pocock as the commander in chief of His Majestys Squadron to be prepared during the detention of Affairs

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Altho' Colonel Coote in his above letter alledges that he has not been reproved by His Majesty to the Instructions Colonel Aldercron brought with him, and therefore that they are not to be a rule for his Conduct, yet the very Article he quotes of the Orders he received from His Majesty contains in effect all the force of those to Colonel Aldercron — It is sufficient to distinguish what belongs to Colonel Cootes Authority & what to Ours, and points out the method through which the Operations of the War, are to be resolved upon, and carried into Execution — It is the want of a constant and regular attention to this method prescribed by His Majesty which has given rise to the disagreeable Altercations we have had with Colonel Coote, such disagreements cannot but prove hurtful to the Service & it is Agreed to recommend to him to observe for the future more strictly the distinction above mentioned in order to prevent any further discussions of this Nature.

Remarks of the Board upon Colonel Coote's quotation of His Majestys Instructions to him

another letter to be wrote to him on this subject

As by the Reduction of Surrinal a large Extent of Country will fall into our possession in the King of Tanjore's Dominions, the Board think it will be necessary that a

Fort St. George 20th March 1760

An Envoy proposed to the Tanjour Court to negociate in consequence of the Southward Expedition

Person be deputed to go to the Tanjour Court to carry on the Negociations for obtaining such advantages, as may be expected from the Consequence of such an Event.

Mr Charles Bourchier appointed for this Service

The Board are of Opinion that one of the Council should proceed on this Embassy, and as Mr Smith's Station, as well as the post he occupies as Export Warehouse keeper renders his Stay at the Settlement more immediately necessary than many of the other Members of the Board, especially at the present Juncture, Mr Bourchier the next in Council is proposed and appointed for this Service

Purport of his Instructions

The first point to be settled with the King upon the Reduction of Karical, is the restoring to him the lands the French now possess round Karical, as we cannot in our present circumstances attempt to maintain such an Extent of Country — For this we think the Amount of three Years produce of the Revenues may be demanded the Amount of which must be ascertained by the most exact Information Mr Bourchier may obtain of the Value of those Districts.

A Grant

Secondly. A Grant should be obtained &c for a Fort, and Settlement at Deve Cotah, Trimlinash or such other Place upon the Sea Coast of his Dominions as we shall judge most convenient, with a District annexed thereto capable of maintaining three hundred Europeans, and six hundred Sepoys, which the King may be promised shall be such Case be kept there ready for his Assistance — The Revenue this would require may be computed at about one Lack of Rupees

And thirdly It is recommended to Mr Bourchier

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to endeavor to settle the Dispute which has of late Years fre-
quently caused a Difference between the Navy of Sawyer
and Tondiman.

With respect to Karical It is Resolved
that Directions be given to the Engineer to mine the Fortifi-
cations on readiness to be demolished in case we shall find
it necessary to send Orders for that purpose. Although we
think it will be proper to defer the Execution of it until he
may be enabled to determine as to the Utility of maintaining
that Place for the Refreshment of the Squadron or other pur-
poses. In the mean time this Regulation will render it
unnecessary to incur any Expence in fortifying Devecotah
and It is Ordered, that only a few small Pieces of Ord-
or four pounders be sent thither upon the Reduction of Ka-
rical for its present Defence.

Directions regarding Karical in case it should be relinquished

Ordered that the Artillery and Stores as
well as those provided for the Expedition, as such as may be
found at Karical be sent up to Madras, as fast as Oppor-
tunity may permit; excepting such as may be wanted at Ja-
nanopoly or Devecotah.

The Artillery and Stores for the Expedition to be sent back to Madras

Ordered that Mr. Andrew Norton Pay-
master at Trichinopoly be directed to leave his Employ there
under the Charge of a careful person, and proceed with quality
of Paymaster to the Army employed on the Expedition to Ka-
rical: and that Instructions be sent to him accordingly.

Mr Andrew Norton Paymaster at Trichinopoly appointed to attend the Expedition to Karical in that Capacity.

As it will be indispensably necessary, that such
of the Mariners of the Squadron as may be employed on shore

Fort St. George 20th March 1760

in the intended Attack of Ranical be put on the same footing as the Companys Military, with respect both to Pay, and Batta in order to prevent murmurings and discontent, Ordered that directions be sent for this purpose to Mr Andrew Monson the Paymaster

The Marines employed on shore in the attack of Ranical have the same pay and Batta as the Companys troops

As the presence of Mr Call the Engineer may be very serviceable in carrying on the Attack of Ranical, Resolved that he do proceed on the Expedition leaving the Charge of the Fortifications, at Madras, to Mr Ajeestone Engineer

Mr Call Engineer to proceed on the Expedition to Ranical

The following Letter from Major Monson Read

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr
Presidt. and Govr. and Gentlemen of the Council of Madras

Gentlemen

I have been honoured with yours of the 12th of March. two Officers tents p Company will not be sufficient for the Officers in the Regiment it is the establishment in His Majestys Service that each Captain should have a Tent to himself by reason of their being frequently sent on seperate duties, and detached Commands; there are two Subalterns in a tent, but then we have three to a Company, and the Staff are always allowed every one a tent, except the Surgeons assistants who are two in a tent. No Officer shall have any right to a tent when he leaves the Regiment, but shall be appropriated to the use of the Officer who succeeds him. — I forgot in my last to mention Bell Tents one p Company one for the Quarter M. for the rear Guard will be sufficient. — I have the honr to be — Gentlemen — Your most Obedient humble Servant

Major Monson from Major Monson Reading Tents for the 79th Regt

George Monson.

Allumparva
21st March 1760.

306 Fort St. George 20th March 1760.

to endeavor to settle the Dispute which has of late Years fre-
-quently caused a Difference between the King of Tanjore
and Tondiman

Ordered that Directions be given to the Engineer to mine the Forti-
-fications on readiness to be demolished in case we shall find
it necessary to send Orders for that purpose. Although we
think it will be proper to defer the Execution of it until he
may be enabled to determine as to the Utility of maintaining
that Place for the Refreshment of the Squadron or other pur-
-poses. In the mean time that Acquisition will render it
unnecessary to incur any Expence in fortifying Porto Cola
and It is Ordered, that only a few small Pieces of Ord-
or four pounders be sent thither upon the Reduction of Ka-
-raical, for its present Defence.

Directions respecting Karical in case it should be reduced

Ordered that the Artillery and Stores as
well as those provided for the Expedition, as much as may be
found at Karical be sent up to Madras, as fast as Oppor-
-tunity may permit, excepting such as may be wanted at Ta-
-chonopoly or Porto Cola

The Artillery and Stores for the Expedition to be sent back to Madras

Ordered that Mr. Andrew Norton Pay-
-master at Tanjore be directed to leave his Employ there
under the Charge of a careful person, and proceed immediate-
-ly as Paymaster to the Army employed on the Expedition to Ka-
-raical: and that Instructions be sent to him accordingly.

Mr. Andrew Norton Paymaster at Tanjore appointed to attend the Expedition to Karical in that Capacity

As it will be indispensably necessary, that such
of the Marines of the Squadron as may be employed on shore

Fort S.t George 20.th March 1760

The Marines employed on
Service in the attack of Ranical
have the same pay and
allowance as the Company's troops

in the intended Attack of Ranical to put on the same footing as the Company's Military with respect both to Pay and Rations in order to prevent murmurings and discontent, Ordered that Directions be sent for this purpose to Mr. Andrew Newton the Paymaster

Mr. Call Engineer to proceed on the Expedition to Ranical

As the presence of Mr. Call the Engineer may be very serviceable in carrying on the Attack of Ranical, Resolved that he do proceed on the Expedition leaving the Charge of the Fortifications, at Madras, to Mr. Assistant Lavirone

The following Letter from Major Monson, Read

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr.
Presidt. and Govr. and Gentlemen of the Council of Madras

Gentlemen

Letter from Major Monson
requiring Tents for the 79.th
Regiment

I have been honoured with yours of the 17.th of March. two Officers tents p Company will not be sufficient for the Officers in the Regiment. it is the establishment in His Majestys Service, that each Captain should have a Tent to himself by reason of their being frequently sent on seperate duties, and detached Commands; there are two Subalterns in a tent, but then we have three to a Company, and the Staff are always allowed every one a tent except the Surgeons assistants who are two in a tent. No Officer shall have any right to a tent when he leaves the Regiment, but shall be appropriated to the use of the Officer who succeeds him. - I forgot in my last to mention Bell Tents, one p Company, are for the Quarter, & for the rear Guard sufficient. - I have the honor to be — Gentlemen most Obedient humble Servant

Wallajanagar
20.th March 1760.

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Ordered that Directions be sent to Mr. Jas Bouchier Paymaster at Camp to advance to the Officer Majr Monson may appoint for that purpose the Sum required for mak-
ing up the Tents for the Officers of the 79th Regiment at the Rate of 30 Pagodas for each Tent and that a Letter be
wrote to Major Monson to acquaint him that Orders should be gi-
-ven for Tents for the Private, and Staff Officers, to be made up
as soon as we can procure Canvass, of which we have not at pre-
-sent any on Store

The Money for the Officers Tents to be advanced

Ordered the Paymaster in Camp to advance it

Letter from Sumpetroon Read as entered in the Country Correspondence No. enclosing one from Bazalet Jung to the President, also Copy of a Letter from Nizam Ally to Mr Andrews the Chief of Mazulipatnam setting forth that the Pa-
-ttah of Mantazanagar having been allotted as a Jaguier to Bazalet Jung, It will be proper to remove Mr Fenwicke Cann who is at present in possession, and deliver over the managem to the Persons appointed by Bazalet Jung to receive it.

Letter from Sumpetroon

Letter from Bazalet Jung concerning the Pattah of Mantazanagar

Mr Andrews Arrival

Mr Andrews is expected at Madras, in a few days, It is thought proper to suspend further Enquiry in this Matter until his Arrival.

George Pigot

Henry Vansittart

Charles Turner

[illegible] of Consultation