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

RJ
9.1.42

Fort St George 7th March 1761

The following Letter was thought proper to be wrote & Sent to Colonel Coote

To Eyre Coote Esq.r
Commander in Chief
&c

As the last Letter you did us the Honor to write to us leaves us without doubt that it is your Intention to proceed to Bengal, We are to desire that you will be pleased to give us Copies of such Letters as may have passed between you and the Commanding Officer of the French Troops, or the Governing Powers in the Country, should there be any you have not already Sent us that we may be the better enabled to compile the whole Transactions of the Army since the War.

Letter to Colonel Coote desired on his departure to Bengal to furnish us with Copies of the Letters that have passed between him & the Governing Powers of the Country also of all Intercepted Letters and Plans that may have fallen into his hands

We are to make the same request also for Copies of all Intercepted Letters and Papers, more particularly a Packet intercepted at Porto Novo, which was brought to your Camp, as we have reason to believe that Packet contains Papers of the utmost Consequence to the Companys affairs

And as there must doubtless have been many Plans found in Pondichery it may be materially necessary to have Copies of them in the Companys Plan Chest, should you therefore have any even of the most inconsiderable places we should be glad you will permit our Engineers to have Copies of them

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

Fort St George
6th March 1761

At a Consultation present
George Pigot Esq.r Governor President
John Smith — Charles Bourchier
Dawsonne Drake —
— Samuel Ayloff
— John Call

Monday
the
9 March 1761

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Received by the Prince Edward which imparts yesterday from Bengal the two following Letters from the Gentlemen of the Select Committee there —

To the Hon.ble George Pigot Esq
President &. Members of the Select Committee of Fort St. George

Gentlemen

Since our last address (duplicate of which is enclosed) we have had the Satisfaction to learn from Major Carnac that on the 15th Inst he engaged and put to flight the Shazadah and his adherents. Our Troops closely pursueing the enemy, Mont.r Law the Major part of his party with all his Goods were taken —

Letter from the Select Committee of Fort William giving an account of the defeat of the Shanzadah

This success will we hope prove the means of the Shazadah being drove out of these provinces and of the Countries being restored to its former tranquility As we have reason to believe the Shazadahs being supported by this party of French has for a considerable time greatly encouraged him and his dependants — We are — Gentlemen

Your most Obedient humble Servants

Fort William
January 26th 1761

Henry Vansittart

P. Amyatt — W. Ellis — W. B. Sumner

To the Hon.ble George Pigot Esq
President and Governor &. Members of the Select Committee at Fort St. George

Gentlemen

Letter from the Select Committee at Fort William desiring Lt. Coote's Battalion may be sent to the Bay

The late Success against Pondicherry on which we most heartily Congratulate you, will we hope enable you to part with Colonel Coote and his Battalion without prejudicing the affairs on the Coast. Such a Reinforcement at this juncture might prove highly useful to us —

Shazadah makes proposals to throw himself under our Protection

We were advised 10 days ago by Major Carnac that the Shazadah had sent his Vakeel with proposals to throw himself under our protection

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and the Chief at Patna in a letter dated the 7th Instant writes that he had then just received Intelligence of the Princes having passed our Army

should he hereafter make it appear to us that his resources are such as will prevent the company being burthened with any part of the Expence attending our engaging with him, and you should Assist us with Col. Cootes Battalion, we at present see no objection to our entering into the Scheme of establishing him on the throne of his Fathers. But as every thing on this Subject will probably be at a stand till we are acquainted with your Intentions we desire you will favor us with them by the earliest Conveyance — We have the Honor to be — Gentlemen

Scheme proposed to place the Shazadah on the throne of his Forefathers

Your most Obedient humble Servants

Fort William 16th February 1763

Henry Vansittart
W. Ellis — Wm B. Sumners

When the Gentlemen at Bengal desire so large a Force to be sent them as Col. Cootes Battalion after the defeat of the Shazadah by which fortunate Event the greatest Obstacle to the Tranquility of that Province is removed — We think it probable they do not reflect upon the more immediate prospect of setting on Foot an expedition to the French Islands — To placing the Shazadah on the Throne of his Forefathers is an enterprize that may produce some advantages to our Honorable Masters affairs — But this is a project that we think will require time to accomplish — and we consider an attempt upon the French Islands as the first of the two Objects that demands our attention if we should not be in a Capacity to engage in both at the same time —

Considerations had on the subject of the Letters from the Select Committee at Fort William

An Attempt upon the French Islands to be the most important Object of our Attention

We is resolved to write very fully to the Select Committee at Bengal our Sentiments upon

Purport of a Letter to the Select Committee at Fort William

this Occasion and to transmit to them Copy of our Hon.ble Masters Commands dated the 23rd November 1759 regarding an attempt upon the Mauritius and we may expect to receive their answer before the necessary preparations by Sea and Land can be made for such an expedition—

To the Select Committee at Bombay — and to Admiral Steevens

Agreed also to write to the Select Committee of Bombay recommending to them to Consult with Admiral Steevens on this Subject and acquaint us how far they can Co-operate in the execution of this Service and that a Letter be wrote also to Admiral Steevens

The three following Letters read — One from Col. Coote in answer to that wrote him from the board the 7th Instant

To the Hon.ble the President and Council of Forts. George

Gentlemen

Letter from Col. Coote delivers in a Packet of Intercepted Letters

Had the honor of your Letter of the 7th June I have had no transactions with the Command.g Officer of the French hoops, or with the Country powers of any material Consequence, but what I have already communicated to you — In a Conversation I had with your President relative to the Packet which was intercepted at Porto Novo I agreed to leave it behind me till such time it is copied, after which he has promised me upon his Word that the same shall be returned to me, it not being in my power to part with any Original papers of Consequence, but to the Secretary of State, Altho' I imagine by the Reduction of Pondichery all their intended Plans of Operations entirely overset and Consequently those papers can only let us into the light of what they would have done if they had not been prevented by the Wisdom

 Fort St. George 9th March 1761

of the Administration

I have the Honor to be wth great Respect & Esteem

Fort St. George
9th March 1761

Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servt.
Eyre Coote

One from Captain Richd. Smith Commanding at Trichenopoly

To the Honble. George Pigot Esqr.
President and Governor &c. Council at Madras

Honorable Sir & Gentlemen

Letter fm Capt Smith Commg. at Trichenopoly

I have had the honor to receive your Letter of the 10th Instant and in Conformity to your orders I have wrote to the King of Mysore and his Buxy that if they have any proposals to make they must send their Vackeels to Madras.

In a very few days agreable to your Permission I shall resign the Command of this Garrison to Captain Eley.

I think myself happy to have had my Conduct so well approved as to receive your thanks My Actions ever had an eye to your approbation I always profest a Zeal for the Service and wth equal truth I profess myself with much respect

Trichenopoly
19th February 1761

Honble. Sir & Gentleman
Your most Obedt. humble Servant
Richard Smith

One from the Chief and Factors of Anjengo enclosing Copy of the Capitulation for the Surrender of Mahé

To the Honorable George Pigot Esq
President & Governor &c Council at Fort St. George

Honble. Sir & Sirs

Letter from the Chief and Council of Anjengo advising the Surrender of Mahé the 10th Febry.

We had the pleasure to receive your Honor &c. favour of the 17th ultimo the 1st Instant

No 9 March 1810

Fort St. George
19th January 1810

My Lord

I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Lordship's information and for the information of His Majesty's Government a Copy of a Letter which I have received from Major General Abercrombie commanding His Majesty's Troops employed on the Expedition against the Island of Java, with the Returns of the Troops which were embarked under the Command of Major General Abercrombie at this Presidency for the Expedition against Java, and of those which have since joined him from Bengal, and from the Coast of Coromandel.

I have also the honor to transmit to your Lordship's information a Copy of a Letter which I have received from Major General Abercrombie, with the Returns of the Troops which were embarked under the Command of Major General Abercrombie at this Presidency for the Expedition against Java, and of those which have since joined him from Bengal, and from the Coast of Coromandel.

I have the honor to be
My Lord
Your Lordship's
most obedient & most humble Servant
(Signed) Wm Petrie
Commander in Chief

The Right Honorable
Viscount Castlereagh &c &c &c

Copies of Letters from Major General Abercrombie Commanding His Majesty's Troops employed on the Expedition against Java, to the Commander in Chief at this Presidency, with Returns of the Troops embarked under the Command of Major General Abercrombie at this Presidency for the Expedition against Java, and of those which have since joined him from Bengal, and from the Coast of Coromandel.

Copy of a Letter from Major General Abercrombie Commanding His Majesty's Troops employed on the Expedition against Java, to the Commander in Chief at this Presidency.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith Returns of the Troops which were embarked under the Command of Major General Abercrombie at this Presidency for the Expedition against Java, and of those which have since joined him from Bengal, and from the Coast of Coromandel.

I have also the honor to transmit to you Returns of the Troops which are employed on the Island of Java, and which are under the Command of Major General Abercrombie.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient humble Servant
(Signed) Gilbert Kt
Major General

Fort St. George
19th January 1810.

Articles of Capitulation entered into between His Excellency Major General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander of His Majesty's Forces employed against the Island of Java and its dependencies on the part of His Majesty and His Excellency Major General Jan Willem Janssens, Commander in Chief of the Forces employed for the Defence of the said Island and its dependencies on the part of the Batavian Government.

Preamble

The following Articles are the Conditions which we Commissioners of His Majesty the Most Christian King, duly authorized to treat of the Surrender of the Island of Java and its dependencies, have agreed upon with His Excellency Major General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander of the Forces employed against the said Island, and duly authorized to treat of the Surrender of the said Island and its dependencies on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of the Batavians, King of Holland.

Article 1st

The entire Island of Java, with all Towns, Forts, Harbours, Ships of War, Vessels, Boats, Military Chest, Arsenals, Magazines, Stores, Cattle, Provisions, and Public Property of every description, shall be delivered up in the condition they may be in at the time of signing this Capitulation, to such Officer or Officers as may be appointed to receive them on the part of His Britannic Majesty.

Article 2nd

All Public Property of every description, including Ships of War, Vessels, Boats, Military Chest, Arsenals, Magazines, Stores, Provisions, Cattle, Ordnance, Gun Carriages, Ammunition, Small Arms, Military Equipments, and all other Warlike Stores, shall be faithfully delivered over to the Officer or Officers appointed to receive them, in the state they may be in at the time of signing this Capitulation.

Article 3rd

All Persons belonging to the Civil Establishments of the Island of Java, and all Officers and Soldiers of the Land Forces, and Seamen of the Naval Forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the Batavians, King of Holland, shall be considered as Prisoners of War to His Britannic Majesty.

Article 4th

All Officers and Soldiers of the Land Forces, and Seamen of the Naval Forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the Batavians, King of Holland, shall have leave to march out of the Forts and Towns in which they may be at the time of signing this Capitulation, with Arms and Baggage, and shall be conducted to such Ports as may be agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed to settle the Articles of Capitulation.

Article 5th

All Officers and Soldiers of the Land Forces, and Seamen of the Naval Forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the Batavians, King of Holland, shall be allowed to remain in the Island of Java, or to depart from it, as they may think proper.

Article 6th

All Officers and Soldiers of the Land Forces, and Seamen of the Naval Forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the Batavians, King of Holland, who may be desirous to remain in the Island of Java, shall have leave to do so, and shall be protected in the free exercise of their Religion.

Article 7th

All Officers and Soldiers of the Land Forces, and Seamen of the Naval Forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the Batavians, King of Holland, who may be desirous to remain in the Island of Java, shall have leave to do so, and shall be protected in the free exercise of their Religion.

Article 8th

All Officers and Soldiers of the Land Forces, and Seamen of the Naval Forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the Batavians, King of Holland, who may be desirous to remain in the Island of Java, shall have leave to do so, and shall be protected in the free exercise of their Religion.

Fort S. George 9th March 1761

on his Mouth, four field pieces with one Mortar and Twelve Rounds, to march to Tellichery accompanied by a Detachment of English, and there to be embarked on board of a Ship for the Island of Bourbon at the expence of the English, but in case the possession of that Island should be changed, the Ship after taking Water and Refreshments is to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope where they are to be landed with their Arms, Cannon, Mortar and Appertenances and then to go where they please, but if the English do not choose to comply with that they are to Land as in France with our Arms and Baggage — Granted. Except that the Colours, Drums Arms Cannon Mortar & Ammunition shall be delivered up at Tellichery. Also in case it shou be more Convenient to transport them for Europe from Tellichery than it may be from Bombay or the Coromandel Coast, provided nevertheless that those any European Officer or Soldier choose to enter into the English Service they are to be at full Liberty — if the entertainment of such person be agreable to the English —

Article 3d

All Deserters whatsoever shall have a General Pardon and not be molested in any shape Granted. Except Thomas Palmer of Col Fanshaws Regiment if he should be found in Garrison —

Article 4th

All Persons Civil and Military as well Soldiers white as Black, shall have their moveable effects Domestick preserved without molestation and the English are to place safe Guards for the Security thereof as they may desire — Granted. Understanding it to mean Wearing Apparel and household furniture.

Article 5th

All the Inhabitants of what Nation or Religion soever

Fort St. George 9th March 1761

shall remain in their possessions rights & privileges unmolested in any shape.

Article 6th

All the private Inhabitants both whites and blacks that shall be found to have possessions of Lands and Tenements are to be suffered to enjoy them quietly, with Liberty to each of them to remain or remove as they think proper

Articles 5th & 6th Granted. Subject at all times to such Annual Rents and taxes as the English Company may think proper to lay on them

Article 7th

That proper Commissarys shall be named, to receive the effects, Books Papers and accounts, belonging to the French Company — Granted. Understanding the word effects to include provisions and Warlike Stores of every kind

Article 8th

We consent to Surrender to the English all our Forts belonging to the French Company to the Northward on the above Conditions, should they be in our possession at this time. Granted. Provided it be clearly proved that the French have neither any direct or indirect property in such of them, as are not at this present time in their possession, otherwise they are to cause them to be delivered up on the same manner as those adjacent to Marie

Article 9th

The French factory at Calicut, shall be suffered quietly to enjoy the privileges of Neutrality observed there. Granted.

Article 10th

That Coolies and boats shall be allowed them to transport the Effects belonging to the Gentlemen of the Garrison as well Civil as Military — Granted

Article 11th

All the Sick and infirm shall be commodiously transported with a Surgeon, Medicines and

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belonging to the Hospital, at the charge of the English — Granted.

Article 12th

On the foregoing Conditions we agree to deliver up all the Fortifications of Mahie and its dependencies on any day appointed.

The present Treaty made and settled with Duplicates, is signed by us this 10th day of February 1761 — In Tellicherry and Mahie respectively —

Thomas Hodges — Hector Munro
Lowet — Plonsquilley — De Palmas —
Drouet — Vicol de la Motte — De Lantanhiny
Houtse — Maun — Troret — Fyetty —

A true Copy
Thomas Day
Secry

Ordered that a Copy of the Capitulation for the Surrender of Mahie be enclosed to the Select Committee at Fort William.

Mr Kelsall desires leave to resign his Employ of Paymaster and Storekeeper at Arcot. Granted and Mr Pyne appointed thither in his Stead.

Mr Kelsall having desired to be relieved from his employ of paymaster and Storekeeper to the Garrison of Arcot and its dependencies, Agreed that Mr George Pyne who has made application for that purpose be appointed to succeed him.

George Pigot

Chas Bourchier

Richd Fairfield

Fort S. George 9th March 1765

Coll Coote embarked on the Ship Ganges for Bengal

Coll Coote embarked on board the Ship Ganges for Bengal. Sent the following Letter to the President and Council there in consequence of the minutes of this mornings Consultations.

To the Hon.ble Henry Vansittart Esq
President Governor &c. Council at Fort William

Gentlemen We have received your two Letters dated the 26th January and 16th of last month, and are unable to express the Satisfaction they gave us

Letter to the President Council of Fort William

Coll Coote comes down to you in this Ship and we had called from Cuddalore two Companys of his Regiment, that they might embark with him should your affairs require it

Our Nabob did request after the reduction of Pondicherry that we would give him a part of the Army to collect the Tributes due to him from the Country Powers, but not knowing the Situation of your affairs and finding ourselves in Profound Peace we determined to enter into no Projects which might perhaps involve us in Fresh troubles and prevent our Assisting you should you want our Assistance

We had another Point in view also, the reduction of the French Islands, this is recommended to us in a very Particular manner by the Court of Directors who acquaint us that altho' they have wrote to you in General terms to give us all the Assistance in your power when we may apply to you they have not Communicated their Scheme. We therefore enclose to you Copy of their Commands to us together with our Presidents Letter to Mr Stevens and his answer as well as Copy of our Letter to Colonel Coote and here follows a State of our present Situation

In Bombay there is no appearance of Trouble
On the Coast of Choromandel there is a profound peace and no Likelihood of that being disturbed
In Bengal the troubles are at an end and the Shauzaddas has put himself under the protection of the English
In Bengal the Land Forces are computed at about 900 Men
On the Coast of Choromandel 2500
At Tellicherry about 700
There are in India also eleven Ships of the Line which will be in the best repair in a few Months besides the Tiger and Falcon Sloops

Pondicherry and Mahé being taken there remain only two objects which require our attention they are

One An Attempt upon the French Islands which if successful must put a finishing Stroke to the affairs of that Nation in India

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The other - An attempt to place the Shawzaddah upon the throne of his forefathers, and in which should we be successfull the greatest advantage may result therefrom

It is to be considerd therefore whether we have a Force to undertake both these enterprizes at one time - If not which of the two should be first attempted. We find ourselves here at a loss how to tell you what number of Troops might be necessary to carry to the Islands should that be thought the first object untill we can hear whether the French Squadron remains there or not - We have reason to hope Mr. Stevens will send a Frigate to look in there when if we hear their Squadron is gone we judge a small number of land Forces added to the Marines may be sufficient but should their Squadron be yet with them a large Force will be necessary

As it will be sometime before we can come to the knowledge of the Enemy's situation there, we may hope to hear from you in answer hereto, we can only say that if you think it may be attempted to put the Shawzaddah in possession of the Throne of Delhy without the hazard of its involving you in a long War we will send you every assistance in our power but should there be the least risque of such an attempt engaging you in troubles and you find yourself at present able to collect your revenues peaceably we would rather recommend to you (pardon the liberty) to continue in that happy situation and let us push the Expedition to the Islands with our greatest Force. This will give you time to make yourselves known to the Young Prince and an opportunity of knowing him and it may not hereafter be too late to support him when you have no other object to take off your attention and a Force sufficient to make the Success not doubtfull. The case is very different with respect to the Islands as the news of a peace may put it out of our power to go there if we lose the present Opportunity

We assure you of our desire to go hand in hand with you in every undertaking for the benefit of our employers and if it be judged improper to attempt the Expedition against the Islands which we must confess to you we regard as the first object we will give you proof of our readiness to support you in the execution of your undertakings

We have the pleasure to enclose to you the Capitulation for the Surrender of Mahé to his Majestys Arms.

We have the Honor to be

Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servants

George Pigott & Council

Fort St. George
9th March 1761.

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Received the following Letter from Josias Du Pré Esqr. at Pondichery

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

Letter from Josias Du Pré Esqr. at Pondichery

Honble Sir & Sirs

In consequence of your orders of the 24th Ultimo I have obtained from Mr Dennis the Commissary of War a State of the pay — the French Officers receive in Garrison a Copy of which I enclose. ×

The Ballance of Cash remaining here will not suffice for the immediate charges of the Garrison as soon as you are pleased to send me a further supply I will take measures for paying the Subsistence to the French Officers who are on Parole at the Settlements to the S.o coast agreable to your directions. The Admiral Watson having taken on Board as many Stores as she could stow, proceeded to Cuddalore & having embarked two Companys of Colt. Cootes Regiment Sailed yesterday for Madras.

The Leopard Snow being also loaded, I have given the Commander his dispatches he has on board Fourteen Men of the highland Regiment, one of the 79th and three deserters from the French.

The Andrews Snow being bound for Madras I have put on board her some Shott and Shells remaining of those which were intended for the Siege, the Freight for which I have left to be settled by your Honor &c.

I enclose the accounts of the Stores on board the Adml. Watson Leopard and Andrews and am with great Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedt. & most Hble. Servant

Jos. Du Pré

Pondichery
2 March 1761. ×

Etat de la paye par mois de Officiers Francois en Garrison

State of the Pay French Officers receive in Garrison delivered in Mr Dennis the Commissary at War.

Savoir	Fan.s Cash
Au Brigadier des Armées du Roy	Rs. 433. 2. 32
Au Colonel d'Enfanterie	272. 5. 48
Au Lieut.t Colonel do	247. 5. 48
Au Commissaire des Guerrer	555. —
Au Commandant de Batta.n des Troupes du Roy	245. 3. 4
Aux Capitaine	127. 5. 48
Aux Lieutenants	63. 6. 35
Aux Sous Lieut.ts & Enseignes	55. 4. 4
Cadets et Volunteers	30. —

A.L. ×

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At a Consultation present

George Pigot Esqr Governor President

Friday 13th March

John Smith — Charles Bourchier

John Andrews — Richard Fairfield

Samuel Ardley — " — "

John Call

Letter from Mr Du Pre at Pondichery read as follows

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr

President & Governor &c. Council of Fort St George

Honorable Sir & Sirs

Letter from Jos Du Pré Esqr at Pondichery

The Agents for the Squadron and Army have applied to me for an acknowledgement for the value of the Stores taken in this place and employed on the Companys Service of which I enclose a List and beg your orders thereon. I also enclose a Copy of the Agents Letter to me and of my answer

I am with the greatest Respect

Pondichery 6th March 1761.

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt & most Hble Servant

Jos Du Pré

To Josias du Pré Esqr

Copy of a Letter from the Agents of the Squadron to Mr Du Pré, making application to him for an acknowledgement of the Value of the Stores taken at Pondichery employed on the Companys Service

Sir

Capt Daniel having laid before us an Account he received from you last night of the Military Stores sent to Madras on the Admiral Watson with those for the expedition to the Malabar Coast as well as what have been used for the Companys Service We are now to desire you will in consequence of a promise made that Gentleman (by which those Stores were allowed to be shipt off) give us your receipt for their Value — We cannot at the same time help expressing to you our surprize that the Guns Mortars &ca specified in this Account should have been shipt on Board the Admiral Watson without our knowledge before that point regarding the Military Stores was settled

We are Sir

Your most Obedient Servants

Thomas Daniel

James Bourchier

Pondichery 6th March 1761.

To the Commissarys of the Navy & Army

Gentlemen

Copy of Mr Du Pré's answer to the Agents

I have received your Letter of yesterday An acknowledgement will be given for the value of the Stores employed on Service

Fort St. George 13th March 1761.

as soon as that value can be properly ascertained and settled to which end I will write immediately to the President & Council of Fort St. George.

The Sea prize upon exprets at the embarkation of the Guns & Mortars on the Admiral Watson must I crave me excuse from want of proper information. They were embarked before Mr Pigot left the place at a time when no objection had been started to their being transported to Madras. Mess.rs Olney and Read two of the Agents for the Squadron had notice of their embarkation from Mr Dowsett the Storekeeper as he informs me and he at the same time applied to them that they might if they thought fit proper examine and take the Calibers which they declined and exprest themselves satisfied with the measure that should be taken by Mr Dowsett.

I am Gentlemen Your most Obedient Servant
Jos.h DuPré

Pondichery 5th March 1761.

And the President Lays before the Board several Letters he has received from Mr DuPré which as they contain matter of a Publick nature The Board think it necessary to pass the following orders thereon

The Inhabitants of Pondichery to be told at Pondichery at Publick Outcry.

That Notice be given to the Inhabitants of Pondichery that they are permitted to pull down their houses provided they carry the Materials to Madras, Cuddalore or Fort St. David

Permission to the Inhabitants of Pondichery to pull down their houses Indefinitely

The Publick buildings to be destroyed at the Companys Expence.

That the Publick buildings be destroyed at the expence of the Company and in order to defray a part of that charge that such of the materials as may be judged useful and worth the expence of transporting be sent to Madras or Cuddalore as Mr DuPré shall see proper.

Admiral Stevens having left the Coast without making any objection to the proposal made to him in our Letter of the regarding the Transporting to Madras and valuation of the Military and Warlike Stores taken at Pondichery. The Board conclude that the said Proposal met with his approval — The Commissarys appointed on behalf of the navy having raised some difficulties on this occasion It is Agreed to direct Mr DuPré in case they should still make objections to acquaint them with our Resolution that upon the value of such Stores as may be transported hither in the Companys Ships, the charge of Demurage of that Ship for the time she was employed in the Service is to be deducted and that all other Vessels which may be employed shall be hired at as reasonable rates as possible that the Property arising to

200 Fort W. George 13th March 1761.

Sent the following Letter to Mr Du Pré at Pondichery in consequence of the minutes of this mornings Consultation.

To Josias du Pré Esq.

Sir

Letter to Mr Du Pré at Pondichery

We have received your Letter of the 6th Instant and the President has communicated to us the Contents of several others which you have addressed to him and we shall now give you such directions thereon as appear most necessary.

The Wreck of the Protector with such Stores as you may not think worth removing hither to be disposed of by Publick Sale must

You are to give Notice to the Inhabitants of Pondichery that they are permitted to pull down their houses provided they carry their materials to Madras Cuddalore or Fort W. David

The Publick buildings are to be destroyed at the expence of the Company and in order to defray a part of the charge such of the materials as may be judged useful & worth the expence of transporting are to be sent to Madras or Cuddalore as you may judge most proper.

You are to give receipts to the Commissarys for the Company the Navy and the Army for the Stores which were embarked on the Squadron for the Mahé expedition and for those delivered for the use of Major Preston, Capt Smith &c. as p. Mr Dowsett's return of the 6th March, at the foot of which receipts you are to sign an obligation that the East India Company will be answerable to the Commissarys for the value of those Stores, wch shall be estimated in the manner that all others may be which shall hereafter be transported to Madras agreable to the Letter the President and Council addressed to Admiral Stevens upon that head except the charges of Freight which those Stores are not subject too.

From the above Instructions you will perceive we are determined to hold to the proposal we made Admiral Stevens relating to all Military and Warlike Stores and as he left the Cast without making any objections thereto, we suppose the proposal appeared as just to him as it did to us, you will therefore if the Commissarys raise any difficulties upon this head acquaint them of our resolution that from the value of such Stores as may be transported hither in the Company

ships the charge of Demorage of that Ship for the time she was employed in the Service shall be deducted and that all other Vessels which might be employed shall be hired at as reasonable rates as possible, that the benefits arising to the Captors may be lessened as little as in our power should his Majesty be pleased to declare them their property.

We send you ten Thousand Pagodas by Peons overland &c

Fort W. George 13th March 1761.

Sir Your Affectionate Friends
George Pigot &c. Council

At a Consultation present

Monday 18th March

George Pigot Esqr Governor President
John Smith Charles Bourchier
John Andrews " "
" " " "

John Call

Mess.rs Drake, Fairfield and Ardley absent
Mr. Turner Indisposed

Advices of the Surrender of Tagada to Majr Preston

Advices just received say that Tagada surrendered to Majr Preston the 13th Instant.

Orders to Major Preston in consequence for the disposition of his Party.

The purposes of Major Prestons Command being answered by the reduction of Tagada Ordered that he be directed to leave a proper Garrison there seeing that they be furnished with all manner of conveniences that the Company may not be put to any extraordinary expence of Batta, and then proceed to Tritchenopoly to receive the Command of that Garrison agreable to the former Intentions of the Board, observing the following Directions for the disposition of his Party.

All the Black Cavalry of his Command to be paid off as soon as possible.

A great part of the Garrison of Tritchenopoly being Foreigners as well as of Major Preston's Party it may be imprudent to March the whole thither, it is therefore left to him to take such a part only as he may judge prudent and order the rest of the Foreigners to Fort W. David.

Capt. Kirkpatrick with his Troop to proceed to Tritchenopoly also all the Englishmen of Major Prestons Command in Battalion with the French Prisoners taken at Tagada and unless more Artillery Men are wanted at Tritchenopoly than are there at present those of

his Party to be ordered to Fortt. David with all the old Companys of Seapoys. The new raised Seapoys to be discharged as soon as conveniently may be.

Ordered that Major Preston be directed to take with him to Tritchenopoly such Stores as he thinks may be usefull there, and to send the rest to Pondichery particularly the 13 Inch Mortar & Shells which we think cannot be wanted at Tritchenopoly.

Major Preston to proceed to Tritchenopoly to take the Command.

Agreed to recommend to Major Preston to proceed to Tritchenopoly with all possible expedition and be carefull to treat the Nabob with all the respect due to his Rank and Authority.

The following Letter from Mr. Andrew Newton Paymaster at Tritchenopoly read

To the Honorable George Pigot Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council of Fortt. George

Hontle Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr. Andrew Newton Paymaster at Tritchenopoly.

I now remit to you the Seapoy Abstracts disbursements Accounts Current and Repairs of this Garrison for the Months of October November and December as also a General Return (and Indent) of all Stores and Ammunition together with Accounts Current of Mahomed Usoff Cawns remittances and Caroor districts and of Repairs and Provisions laid in there by Capt. Smiths orders.

The expences of that Garrison exceed the Sum assigned to provide for them

The frequent addition to this Garrison as well as the free Party Caroor extraordinary expences, Stores and people sent to the Assistance of Major Preston and several other charges have considerably encreased the accounts of this Garrison and made them far exceed the sum assigned for that purpose by the Nabob. In the Accounts for September which I before sent your Honor &c. will please to observe I have given Credit for two payments of the Nabobs which is owing to none having been brought to Account in the month of April with which Month I suppose the Payments to commence and have given receipts accordingly tho' they have always been in Arrears near two Months and now the ballance of Usoff Cawns Remittances of Pags. 16,600 is employed for the payments of the last & Current Month none of which I have yet received from the Killedar. The Ballance that appears due of Usoff Cawns rents of the three Lacks he writes me he has sent a bill to Madras for the Payment of.

The Amuldar appointed by Capt. Smith for the Caroor districts I have continued agreable to your orders after making him give proper Securities as the troubles commenced at the time the people

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have our thanks. On your Arrival at Tritchenopoly you will have little else to turn your thoughts to but the well regulating your Garrison and disciplining your men which we particularly recommend to you. You will order regular Musters to be made monthly that the Paymaster may send us the Rolls certified as well by himself as signed by the Captains of each Company.

Fort St. George
18 March 1761.

We are
Sir
Your most Obedient humble Servants
George Pigot & Council

21st Sent by Pattamar Letters to Admiral Steevens, the President & Council of Bombay, the Chief & Council at Tellichery & by Tappys to Mr. Andrew Newton at Tritchenopoly as follow, pursuant to the Resolutions already taken.

To Charles Steevens Esq Rear Admiral of the Red and Commander in Chief of his Majestys Squadron in India

Sir

We hope this will find you at Bombay and that your passage has been short and agreeable.

Letter to Adm. Steevens

It is with the greatest pleasure we acquaint you that by Letter lately arrived from Bengal we are told that the Shawzadah had desired our protection and joined the Army at Patna. This we hope will put an end to the troubles in those parts and enable us to furnish such a Number of Troops for an expedition to the Islands as may make you pretty certain of Success. We write fully to the Gentlemen of the Committee and we beg Sir that you will favor them with your advice and Assistance. Many things will be necessary to be brought round from Bombay and you may be Assured we will make all the preparation here possible.

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that Tagada Surrendered to Major Preston the 10th Inst. and we are in possession of the Castle of St. George one of the strongest of the Forts on the hills of Gengie and we hope very shortly the two remaining Forts will surrender also.

Fort St. George
21st March 1761.

We are
Sir
Your most Obedient humble Servants
George Pigot & Council

To the Honble Charles Crommelin Esq
President & Governor &c. Members of the Select Committee at Bombay

Gentlemen Admiral Steevens with his Majestys Squadron

Fort St. George 21st March 1761

Letter to the President & Council of Bombay

under his Command sailed from Pondicherry the 28th of last month and as the Surrender of Mahé to Major Munro the 10th of February will save Mr Stevens the trouble of employing the Ships on that Service, We hope they will have a quick passage to Bombay and soon compleat their repairs.

The Select Committee in their Letter to us dated the 27th November by the Lysander now recommend in a very particular manner to our attention the forming a plan for the reduction of the French Islands in case we should be successfull on the Coast. They acquaint us you are fully apprized of their Sentiments and Instructions on this occasion We will however enclose to you Copy of what they are pleased to write us, a late Letter from the Gentlemen in Bengal and our answer, as also Copy of one from our President to Mr Stevens and his Answer, these will make known to you our Sentiments and we are to beg you will consult with Mr Stevens and let us be favored as soon as possible with your opinion and advice. In the mean time we shall make every preparation here in our power in the hope that the Gentlemen in Bengal will be able to accommodate their affairs with the Country powers as we see nothing to prevent the prosecution of the intended expedition but the continuance of the War on that Coast.

We believe all the Vessels that can be procured will be necessary for Transports, as we do not despair of being able to engage many of our Seapoys to embark with the Troops, some of your small Craft will be of infinite use likewise, as our Squadron has no Tenders or small Vessels belonging to them, which can go in Shore. Abomb Ketch may likewise be necessary, it will depend on your Honor &c to furnish these Essentials and we shall therefore rely on you for them.

We are about making the Experiments whether Flat bottomed Boats or Rafts will be proper for disembarking the Men, who will be trained here to the practice of embarking, disembarking and management of them. If your Honor &c would please after consulting with Mr Stevens which is the most proper, to order down to us Boats or Lighters framed for Rafts, to carry each about 30 or 40 Men, which are the size we think will be most manageable, they will be very useful.

The Fort of Tegadar surrendered to Major Preston the 10th Instant. Our people are in possession of the Castle of St George which is said to be the Strongest of the Forts on the Mountains of Ginjee We hope very soon to acquaint you that the other two remaining ones have surrendered also.

We are

Gentlemen Your most Obedient Humble Servants

George Pigot &c Council

Fort St George
21st March 1761

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To Thomas Hodges Esqr.
Chief &c. Council at Tellichery

Gentlemen

Letter to the Chief and Council of Tellichery

We have received your two Letters dated the 6th and 14th Ultimo the latter containing the agreeable News of the Surrender of Mahé on the 10th February.

The Fort of Tagada surrendered to Major Preston at Discretion the 10th Instant and we hope soon to be in possession of Gingee

Fort W. George 21st March 1761.

We are Gentlemen Your Affectionate Friends
George Pigot &c. Council

To Mr. Andrew Newton

Sir

Letter to Mr. Andrew Newton Paymaster at Tritchenopoly

We received your Letter of the 8th Ultimo, the Cacoor districts are to be delivered over to the Nabobs management on which Subject we now write him as well concerning a further Assignment to answer the expences of the Garrison and the paying of the arrears — Enclosed is Copy of the Presidents Letter to the Nabob for your more particular Information

The Swiss Serjeant you mention to be assisting in the hospital must certainly have a proper allowance for his extraordinary Service the medicines indented for were forwarded some days since by a Sea conveyance to Pondichery.

The Bill of Capt Richard Smith for Presents to the Mysore General and Monagee is to be discharged.

Fort W. George 21st March 1761.

We are Sir Your Affectionate Friends
George Pigot &c. Council

Wrote and Signed the following Letter to the President & Council of Fort William

To the Honble Henry Vansittart Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Members of the Select Committee at Fort William

Gentlemen

Letter to the President & Council of Ft. William

We enclose duplicate of our last by the Ganges dated the 9th Instant. The Fort of Tagada surrendered to Major Preston the 10th Instant, Our people are in possession of the Castle of Saint George which is said to be the strongest of the Forts on the Mountains of Gingee, we hope soon to acquaint you that the other two remaining ones have surrendered also

Fort W. George 21st March 1761.

We are Gentlemen Your most Obedient Hble Servants
George Pigot &c. Council

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At a Consultation present

George Pigot Esq Governor President

Monday 25th March — John Smith — Charles Bourcher

John Andrews

John Call

Mess.rs Drake, Fairfield and Ardley absent

Mr. Turner Indisposed

Received since last consultation the following Letters, two from Mr. DuPré at Pondichery

To the Honble George Pigot Esq.r

President & Governor & Council of Fort W. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Josias DuPré at Pondichery, the Commissarys of the Army decline giving answer on the Subject of the Mil.y Stores for want of sufficient Instructions from their Constituents

I have received your Commands of the 13th Instant and am taking measures to comply with those respecting the Protector Wreck, and the Publick and private buildings.

Having addressed a Letter to the Commissarys of the Squadron and Army on the Subject of the Military Stores and sent them a Copy of your Letter which relates thereto I have received from the Commissarys for the Squadron an answer of which I enclose a Copy, and have only to observe that to prevent the prejudice which the Service might have sustained, by the difficulty's raised by the Gentlemen of the Squadron concerning the Prize Stores which were intended for the Mahé Expedition Maj.r Preston &c.a I did promise that an acknowledgement should be given for the value of such Stores, without expressing Currents or any other particular method of valueing them.

The Commissarys for the Army decline giving any answer on this Subject, for want of sufficient Instructions from their constituents

Pondichery 18th March 1761.

I am with great Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obed.t & most hble Servant

Jos. DuPré

The Agents for the Squadron & Army declare their Intention to dispose of the Iron Rails &c.a fixed on the Governor's House at Pond.y to which Mr. DuPré objects on the part of the Company

Whereas on the 6th day of this Instant March Publick Notice was given at the Prize Sales that the day following the Iron Rails doors windows &c.a appurtenances of the Palace should be exposed to sale on account of the Captors being judged their lawfull property And Whereas the next day before

were exposed to Publick Sale and purchased by John Edwards Esqr one of the Commissarys for the Squadron and Whereas John Edwards Esq in consequence of the said purchase did attempt to carry away the said Images but was prevented by Force of Arms by Josias du Pré Esqr Companys Agent at Pondichery and as the said John Edwards Esqr has complained to us the Commissarys for the Navy and Army by Letter of this days date of the violence made use of by the said Josias du Pré Esq to detain from him the said 16 Images lawfully purchased and expects from us proper redress, We do hereby in behalf of the Navy and Army protest against the said Josias du Pré Esqr for such violent, oppressive & unjust proceedings which must be so much to the prejudice of the Captors

Dated in Pondichery this 14th March 1761.

James Bourchier
Agent for the Army

Thomas Daniell
Superintendt for the Squadron

Thomas Adney
Agent for the Navy

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
President Governor &c. Council of Fort W. George

Letter from Josias Du Pré Esq at Pondichery

Honble Sir & Sirs

The Agents for the Squadron and Army having declared their intention to dispose of the Iron Rails, Doors, Windows &c. fixed to the Government house as well as the Statues erected on Pedestals in the Garden, I objected thereto on the part of the Company, notwithstanding which some of them having been put up at Outcry I have refused to let the Purchasers carry them away, and shall send them to Madras to be disposed of as your Honor &c. may think proper, On this occasion I have received three Protests from the abovementioned Agents Copies of which I enclose

Pondichery
14th March 1761.

I am with great Respect
Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedt & most Hble Servt
Jos Du Pré

One from the Superintendant and Commissarys appointed on the part of the Squadron

To the President & Council of Fort W. George

Gentlemen

At the conclusion of our Letter to M. Du Pré

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Letter from the Superintendant & Agents of his Majestys Squadron to the President & Council setting forth their Objections to the Stores taken at Pondichery being valued in the manner proposed by the President & Council

of the 17th Instant we acquaint him that in a few days you may expect the final determination of the Commissarys of both Navy and Army in regard to the disposal of the Military Stores of Pondichery We beg leave to inform you that the Commissarys for the Army declare they are not as yet invested with proper authority how to act in this affair therefore desire to remain Silent upon the occasion, We in behalf of the Squadron do acquaint you that entirely this inclination to oblige the East India Company, the Guns and Military Stores of this place were offered by the Superintendant in behalf of the Squadron to your Agent here in his Letter of the 13th Ultº upon that head, to be deposited in Madras upon the most just and equitable terms that could be thought of by the Admirals and Commanders of the Squadron for the Security of his Majestys property or that of the Captors in case his Majesty should adjudge it for their benefit, As you have not hitherto signified to us your compliance with the terms proposed by which delay a very considerable time has been let Slip to the hazard as well as prejudice of his Majestys right and property as in that time not only the perishable but all the other Stores coud have been disposed of and removed, We therefore request your answer whether or no you will take the Guns Ammunition &c.a & deposit them at Madras upon the terms (as we cannot admit of any other by our Instructions) proposed in our Letter aforesaid of the 13th Ultº viz. that the whole of them shall be fairly appraized here and the India Company shall give sufficient Security to pay the value to the Captors in case his Majesty shall adjudge it for their benefit.

Freight and charges we can never consent to pay, may not every Merchant with equal justice that buys a Bale of Goods expect us to land it for him at whatever Port he thinks proper.

The Principal difficulties you have made particularly in your address to Admiral Stevens of the 17th Ultº concerning the Military and Warlike Stores of Pondichery, appear to us to be these, the fear of their being disposed of to Country Enemies

honor &c. as you shall think necessary on the occasion.

We are very respectfully

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs Your most Obed. & most Obl. Servants

James Bourchier

John Whitehill

Claud. Russell

Pondichery
15th March 1761.

M. DuPré's proceedings with respect to the Iron Rails &c. Appurtenances of the palace approved.

As the Iron rails fixed to the Government house of Pondichery the Images and other appurtenances mentioned in M. DuPré's Letter are a part of the building and therefore to be deemed the property of the Company equally with the building — The Board approve of M. DuPré claiming them as such and the measures he advises to have taken in consequence.

Col. Monson used orders to the Agents of the Army corresponding with those sent the Agents appointed on the part of the Company

The President informs the Board he understands from Colonel Monson that he has sent orders to the Commissarys of the Army corresponding with the Instructions we have given to those appointed on the part of the Company. It is therefore hoped no further Objections will be made to the method we have recommended for conveying the Stores hitherto — If notwithstanding the Commissarys on behalf of the Navy should persist in starting difficulties It is Agreed to acquaint M. DuPré that he is in such case to acquaint them he has our orders to transport the Stores to Madras and to act accordingly.

Letter to be wrote in consequence to M. DuPré

Copy of a Letter from the Agents of the Squadron to

Josias DuPré Esq.

Sir

Copy of a Letter from the Superintend. & Agents for the Navy to M. DuPré objecting to the method proposed for giving an acknowledgement for the value of the Pondichery Stores

We received your Letter of the 16th Instant accompanied with the extract of a Letter from the President & Council of Fort St. George relating, firstly, to the Military Stores belonging to the Captors of Pondichery embarked on the Squadron for the Mahé Expedition and for those delivered for the use of Major Preston Capt. Smith &c. Secondly their determination to you how to dispose of the remainder of the Guns Arms Ammunition &c. now in Pondichery, as to the first part when Capt. Daniel Superintend. for the Squadron put a Stop for some days to your embarking Military Stores, untill proper Security was given for the value agreable to the Current price as Capt. Daniel otherwise could

not be answerable to his Majesty for them whose sole Property the Admirals and Commanders of the Squadron look upon them to be untill his royal pleasure be known; (at this time no Commissary acted for the Army) you declared to him that you thought only reasonable that for what Stores the Company expended in their Service, security for the value should be given to the Captors therefore (notwithstanding the President & Council of Fort St. George had ordered you not to give any security for the value received) you would give your own security for the value agreable to the Curr.t Price of such Military Stores as had been or might be made use of for the Company's Service (before this dispute was adjusted between the Captors and Company) or embarked for the Expedition to Make which proposal from your Mouth Capt Daniell made known to the Admirals and Commanders of the Squadron, Who for the good of the Publick Service readily and unanimously approved of it upon this, and this account alone, Capt Daniell permitted you to embark the remainder of the Military Stores thought necessary for the aforesaid expedition; 'Tis this security we expect from you or the President & Council of Fort St. George and not the Security (if they call it so) offered in their Letter to Admiral Steevens upon that head which was rejected by the Admirals and all the Captains in a manner such an unfair proposal deserved so much to the detriment of his Majesty's Right and Property; as you yourself could have informed them, had you thought proper being well acquainted with the Commanders Sentiments on that head.

As to the Second Part of their Letter in which they declare they are determined to hold to the proposal made to M.r Steevens by them relating to all Military and Warlike Stores and as he left the Coast without making any Objection thereto they suppose the proposal appeared as just to him as it did to them You'll please to let them know that address as they call it, to Admiral Steevens was no more than an answer to a Letter from Capt. Daniell to you relating to the terms on which the Captors thought proper to deposit the Guns, Arms, Ammunition &c.a at Madras, Admiral Steevens with Admiral Cornish and all the Captains of the Squadron had sometime before the date of that Letter given full power to Capt. Daniell to act for them and the Squadron in regard to their share of the Capture of Pondichery, This was the reason why Adm.l Steevens would

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not give himself the trouble to answer their address, Please to desire them not to take this Silence for consent, be Assured was no such athing, The Supposition of the President & Council of Madras, that their proposal appeared as just to Admiral Steevens as it did to them, is not in the least doubted by us but Capt. Daniell begs leave to acquaint them of his own knowledge that the Admirals and all the Commanders of the Squadron thought it most unfair and unreasonable, therefore gave Instructions very different from that proposal to their Constituents, as that appeared much prejudicial to the honor as well as right and property of his Majesty.

The Commissarys in behalf of the Army as they did not act at the time both the Letters refered to in this were addressed beg leave to be silent at present, but in a few days you may expect the final determination of the Commissarys of both Navy and Army in regard to the Military Stores.

We are Sir

Your humble Servants
Thomas Daniell
Superintendt. for the Navy

Pondichery
17th March 1761.

Commissarys for the Navy { John Edwards
Thomas Adney
John Read

Purport of a Letter to be wrote from the Secretary to the Agents of the Squadron.

Ordered that the Secretary do write a Letter to the Superintendant & Commissarys for his Majesty's Navy to acknowledge the receipt of their beforegoing Letter to the Board, and to enclose to them Copy of the Letter from the Commissarys appointed on the part of the Company setting forth the Objections of the Agents of the Army and Navy to admit of any Agents for the Company - finally acquainting them that we shall not suffer them to dispose of any part of the Military or Warlike Stores taken in Pondichery it being contrary to the express orders of his Majesty, that having made known to Admiral Steevens the manner in which we judged those Stores should be transported to Madras and hearing of no objections from him we have provided Vessels and given directions to the proper Officers to receive the Stores in charge as they arrive here giving receipts in the manner

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Came in the following Letter from Josias duPré Esq. at Pondy

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

With my address of the 18th Instant I sent to your Honor &c
Letter from Jos duPré Esq a Copy of a letter I received from the Agents of the Squadron concerning
the Military Stores, at which time the Agents for the Army were
not sufficiently Instructed to give their votes I have just now re-
ceived from them a Letter on the Subject of which I enclose a Copy
and shall wait your orders concerning the steps you would have
taken.

The Falmouth, Admiral Watson and Amelia Snow are now
here, and agreable to your order of the 21st Instant I have taken
them under my direction and that no time may be lost shall
be sending on board the Falmouth such Guns and Stores as now
here belonging to the Company until I receive your orders concern-
ing the Prize Stores

In consequence of your orders of the 17th February concerning
Messrs Desforges, Curtin, and Moracin the two former have pro-
ceeded to Madras, but Mr Moracin being then at Tranquebar I
acquainted him by Letter of your desire that he should repair to
Madras and received from him two Letters in answer which I
gether with my reply I transmitted to the President the 12th
I have lately received another Letter from him on the same subject
Copy whereof waits on you herewith.

I am with great respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt & most humble Servant

Josias duPré

Pondichery
25th March 1761.

To Josias duPré Esqr.

Sir

Letter from the Agents of the Army to duPré in the Subject of the Ordnance & Military Stores taken at Pondichery.

Before we thought ourselves sufficiently authorized to give
you a determinate answer to your Letter of the 16th enclosing an
extract from one from the Gentlemen at Madras relating to
the Ordnance and Military Stores found in this place Captain
Daniell and the Agents in behalf of this guadron acquainted
the President & Council in a Publick address Lea for they on
their part are at Liberty to accede to the terms proposed to the
Admiral in a letter dated the 17th Instant It therefore only re-
mains for us to acquaint You on the part of the Army
that in consequence of a letter from Col Coote of the 20th February
and another from Col Monson the present Commander in the

 Fort W. George 30th March 1761.

consent to their being transported to Madras & deposited wth the Company

of the 18th Instant we will consent that the Military Stores be delivered over to the Company to be transported as expeditiously as possible to Madras there to be deposited untill his Majestys pleasure be known, the Company in the mean time giving a receipt for their full value according to the Europe Invoices after deducting the charges of Freight in the removal, an exception being always understood with regard to the Powder which we propose shall be estimated according to the rate his Majesty is charged by the Company for what the Squadron has been supplied with at Madras and by us for a quantity send on board from hence & paid for.

an exception with regard to the valuation of Gunpowder

The Fortifications being nearly demolished it will be adviseable that the Stores be removed as soon as possible we shall therefore wait your answer with Impatience

We are Sir Your most Obedient humble Servants

James Bourchier
Claud Russell
Christian Brouwer

Pondichery
25th March 1761.

Letter from M. Moracin to M. DuPré

represents his being indispensibly obliged to make some stay at Tranquebar.

The letter enclosed in M. DuPré's from M. Moracin to him sets forth that both his honor and credit are concerned in his remaining sometime at Tranquebar where he is pressed for the payment of a considerable sum of Money which M. Lally and M. DeLeyret had borrowed for the National Service on his credit, and that he expects M. DeLeyret M. Curtin and M. Law will employ their endeavours to extricate him out of the difficulties he is by that means involved in

31st Dispatched the following Letters to M. Charles Floyer at Tranquebar and the Governor & Council of Negapatam agreable to the minutes of the 25th Instant

To M. Charles Floyer
Resident at Tranquebar

Sir

Letter to M. Charles Floyer

M. Bodle having been appointed a Factor in the Companys Service at Bengal and on that account Obliged to leave Negapatam which being the Windward Port on the Coast makes it of consequence to have a Resident there, you are on receipt hereof to repair to that Station and as we have been informed

that the French have been making preparations of late to fit out a Vessell from thence for the Islands you will make enquiry into the circumstances thereof and give us immediate advice

Fort W. George
31st March 1761.

We are
Sir Your Affectionate Friends
George Pigot & Council

To Lubert John Baron Vaneck
Governor & the other Gentlemen of Council at Negapatam

Honble Sir & Esteemed Friends

Letter to the Governor & Council of Negapatam

Mr William Bodle our late Resident at your Settlement being ordered to proceed to Bengal, we have appointed Mr Charles Floyer to reside there with your permission in his Stead and we depend on your Friendly Assistance to furnish him with a house, a boat or Cattamaran as occasion may require and in such other respects as he shall have occasion to make application for.

Fort W. George
31st March 1761.

We are with Esteem
Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servants
George Pigot & Council

At a Consultation Present
George Pigot Esqr Governor President

Monday
6th April 1761.

Dawsonne Drake John Andrews
Samuel Ardley Charles Turner
John Call

Mr Smith and Mr Fairfield absent
Mr Bourcheer Indisposed

Received the following Letters from Josias du Pré Esqr at Pondichery

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
President & Governor & Council of Fort W. George

Letter from Josias du Pré Esqr at Pondichery received by a boat laden with Stores

Honble Sir & Sirs

This encloses a List of Sundrys laden on board the boat Annarpoorany Narsiah Syrang to whom I have paid 75 Pags for the Freight of his Vessell. I am with great respect

Pondichery
29th March 1761.

Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedt & most Hble Servant
Jos du Pré

Fort W. George 6th April 1761.

The Mines of Alamparva to be Sprung.

The Mines at Allamparva being in readiness Ordered that the Fortifications be immediately razed — That Mr Dupre be directed to send a proper person there from Pondichery for that purpose and that Ensign Frazer be ordered after that service is performed to proceed with his Garrison to Pondichery.

Preparations to be made at Chingleputt & Carongoly for the reception of French Prisoners.

As the number of French Prisoners is very large and it will therefore be adviseable to divide them amongst the several Garrisons as much as possible Ordered that Capt. Pascal Commanding at Chingleputt be directed to prepare a fit place in his Fort for the reception of some of them and that like preparations be also made at Carongoly and Agreed that Captain Drake of his Majestys 79th Regiment be appointed to receive the Command of that Garrison.

Mr Chas. Floyer appointed to reside at Negapatam being indisposed desires leave to come to Madras

Letter from Mr Charles Floyer at Tranquebar dated the 4th Instant read setting forth that a severe Indisposition prevents his executing the orders of the Board to repair to Negapatam and therefore desiring leave to come to Madras.

Granted — & Mr Whitehill appointed thither in his Stead.

Agreed that Mr Floyer have permission to come to Madras and that Mr Whitehill now residing at Cuddalore be ordered to Negapatam in his room.

The Seapoys at Deve Cotah & Karrical order'd to Pond.y w.th the Stores remaining at those places.

The Seapoys at Deve Cotah and Karrical being thought no longer necessary there Ordered that Mr Whitehill be directed to send them to Pondichery with such Stores as may be remaining at either of those places — and the Flagg Staff at Karrical to Madras.

The following Letters from Captain Eley Commanding at Trittenopoly and Mr Andrew Newton the Paymaster there Read

To the Hon.ble George Pigot Esq.r
President & Governor &c.a Council of Fort W. George

Letter from Capt. Eley Command.g at Tritch.y

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

Agreable to your orders I now send you a General return of the Artillery and Military Stores in this Garrison specifyed in a seperate Column those that are wanting to compleat the same

I have allowed 250 rounds of Shott to each of the Guns that are mounted on the Works and 500 rounds to each of the Field Peices, The three 24 Pounders are allowed somewhat more than the former as they will always be ready for to take out in case of need.

Seapoy Stoppages commenced there

Stoppages have been made for the Seapoy Cloathing for the Month of February last agreable to your Regulations and all

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alterations shall take place as soon as possible.

I am
Hon'ble Sir & Sirs
Your most Obedt Hble Servant
John Eley

Tritchenopoly
9th March 1761.
To the Hon'ble George Pigot Esqr
President Governor &c Council of Fort W. George
Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

Letter from W. Andw Newton Paymaster at Tritchenopoly

Now forward to your honor &c the Seapoy Abstracts, disbursements and repairs of this Garrison for the months of January and February I sometime since remitted the Rolls and payments to the Military Paymaster as well for the above mentioned as the present month, but since then have been obliged to compleat the pay of a detachment of Military who came with the French Prisoners from Tyagar and who had received only part of their pay for the present month, the remainder of the Army including both the European and Black Cavalry are since arrived at this place and are not only in want of their present pay but make large demands of arrears some money I have already advanced to the Troop as I shall also do for the ensueing month, till such time your orders arrive in regard to the pay of the whole, the discharge of arrears and the necessary supplies for that purpose. I have applied to the Nabob for money on this account as well as the accumulated encrease of the expences of this Garrison, but receive no further satisfaction than a promise to pay the rupees 5000 deficient in the month of August and to be more prompt in the payment of Rupees 25000 monthly as agreed on, besides which he will pay no further sums, till he receives Letters from your honor &c the number of French Prisoners is now encreased to five hundred and seventy odd and besides the Military, European and Black Cavalry there are Seapoys of the Nabobs from Tyagar who he has refered to me, both for pay and Batta that is due to them I doubt not but I shall be honored with your orders, in what manner I am to act in that respect as well as what Troops of every kind are to come in to the charges of this Garrison

Agreable to your orders stoppages have been made from the Seapoys commencing the month of January for the two Campanys arrived here from Pondichery; and for the month of February for the other Campanys of this Garrison, agreable to the payments charged for that month. As the allowance to the Seapoy Officers is to be discharged from that Fund I beg to

know your pleasure, if I may from thence also pay the arrears due to the two Ensigns who have belonged to this Garrison.

Most of the Supernumery Syrangs and Tindals were discharged at the end of last month and the remainder who were then at Tyagar will be also paid off at the end of this in conformity to your Regulations.

Mahomed Usoff Cawn tho' he has wrote very pressingly for stores has not received any from this Garrison since my coming here, the small quantity at present in this Garrison would not admit of supplying him with any thing except a few Buccaneer Cartridges; which I thought it was needless sending as your Honor &c. had taken measures to supply him, and it is Artillery Stores he most wants.

Tritchenopoly
29th March 1761.

I am most respectfully
Hon'ble Sir & Sirs
Your most Obed. & most Hble Servant
Andrew Newton

We have already wrote to the Nabob on the Subject of the arrears and expences at Tritchenopoly in consequence of the minutes of the 18th Ultimo.

Letters from the Select Committee at Bombay, The Chief and Factors at Anjengo, and Admiral Stevens read as follow

To the Hon'ble George Pigot Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Members of the Select Committee at Fort St George
Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

Letter from the Select Committee at Bombay

The Hon'ble Company not having sent any recruits by the late arrived Ships, we are sorry to acquaint you, renders it absolutely requisite for us to conform and enforce the request now made by the President & Council that you will return the number of Military therein mentioned by the middle of April notwithstanding what we wrote you under the 9th September & 24th October last whether you succeed or not in the expedition against Pondicherry as considering the very weak state of this Garrison we think the safety of the Island will otherwise be exposed to an attempt from the Enemy the usual casualties of Death and Desertion having lately very much reduced it, and we have no other prospect of a resource but from you

Bombay Castle
18th January 1761.

We are
Hon'ble Sir & Sirs
Your most Obedient Hble Servants
Charles Crommelin
John Spencer

Fort St. George 6th April 1761.

of all the Military and Warlike Stores entirely to you, and you did hope that the Gentlemen of my Squadron would ask the same favor of me. I have consulted Rear Admiral Cornish and the Captains of the Squadron on that Subject, and they are of opinion that every advantage should be made of the Military and Warlike Stores taken in Pondicherry before any part thereof be removed from thence & when the value to the Captors. And I am of opinion that whatever Laws Rules or Orders the Directors of the East India Company may think proper to make relative to Companys Ships trading to the East Indies does not in any manner relate to the Disposal of any Prize Ships, Arms, Ammunition, or Warlike Stores, taken by his Majestys Squadron in the East Indies, who are on all occasions to be governed by the Act of Parliaments and his Majestys Proclamation on behalf of the Navy, and therefore I do not think we are obliged to dispose of the Ordnance and Military Stores taken in Pondicherry to the East India Company only but have an undoubtable right to dispose of them to any of the Powers that we are not at War with, and to deposit the amount thereof to any of the Commissarys appointed by the Navy and Army untill his Majestys pleasure is known on what manner to distribute the same amongst the Captors.

The Commissarys are of Opinion that they can dispose of all the Ordnance and Military Stores taken in Pondicherry without any loss of time or hazard of an approaching peace putting a stop to their proceedings and I have given directions to the Commissarys appointed on behalf of the Navy to act in conjunction with the Commissarys appointed by the Army (as soon as they receive Colonel Coote's answer to their Letter wrote to him) as may most tend to the benefit and advantage of the Captors and to conduct every thing in the most amicable manner taking particular care that very exact and true Accounts are kept by them ready to be produced to the Parties that may hereafter be concerned when his Majestys pleasure is known.

I am with the greatest Esteem and Regard

Gentlemen

Your most Obedient humble servant

Charles Stevens

His Majestys Ship
Norfolk at Sea
9th February 1761.

Mr Aldersey having lately succeeded Mr Morse as

Fort St. George 6th April 1761.

Mr Thomas Kelsall appointed Secretary to the Select Department and sworn.

Secretary in the Publick Department Mr Thomas Kelsall is now appointed Secretary in the Select Department in the room of Mr Alderley and the Oath of Secrecy is administered to him accordingly.

George Pigot

11

7 Came in the following Letter from Jonas du Pre Esq at Pondichery

To the Honble George Pigot Esq.
President & Governor &c. Council of Fort St. George
Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Jon du Pre Esq. at Pondichery

Having signified to the Agents for the Squadron & Army the orders I received from you dated the 25th March to send the Military Stores taken in this place to Madras, I have received from the Agents for the Squadron a protest on that occasion of which I enclose a Copy.

In consequence of your orders to demolish the Town the Engineer had directions yesterday to begin upon the Jesuits & Capuchins Churches, upon which occasion I have received from the Reverend Father Lavaur Superior of the Jesuits a Memorial addressed to your Honr &c. which I transmit herewith, also a Letter addressed to me of which I send a Copy, as well as of my answer.

I am with Respect
Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedt & most humble Servt
Jonas du Pre.

Pondichery
5th April 1761.

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To Josias du Pré Esqr.

Sir

The Commissarys of the Navy Protest against M. Du Pré's taking measures for embarking the Stores at Pondichery in consequence of our late orders.

We received your Letter of the 28th Ultº wherein you are pleased to inform us of your resolution of sending away the Military & Warlike Stores taken in this place by his Majestys Arms. These Stores are actually the property of his Majesty untill his pleasure be known, and committed to the care of the Commissarys of the Squadron and Army and should have remained here in compliance with his Majestys order had not the President & Council of Fort W. George destroyed the Fortifications contrary to his Majestys expressorder as it appears by his Letters Patent which has rendered the Town defenceless consequently unsafe for them to remain longer here upon this consideration we thought it most adviseable for his Majestys service to offer them to the President & Council of Fort W. George to deposit them there untill his Majesty should think proper to dispose of them otherwise, but in answer they offered such unjust and unreasonable terms as obliged us to determine to dispose of them as appeared much more for his Majestys benefit than their proposal which was after communicated to them in our Letter on his Majestys Service of the 20th Ultimo to which they have not thought proper to write an answer

As we now see the aforesaid Stores entrusted to our care carrying away from hence by your order without our consent or approbation this Arbitrary and illegal proceeding of yours obliges us to Protest against you in the strongest manner and we do hereby declare that you are answerable to his Majesty or the Captors (In case his Majesty shall adjudge them for their benefit) for all losses and damages that may be sustained thereby.

We beg leave to acquaint you that Capt. Daniell made an offer to the Commissarys on or about the 23rd Ultimo to buy the whole of the aforesaid Warlike Stores at the value they should be fairly appraized at agreable to the Current Price of the Country paying for them within three Weeks from the time of such appraizemt. and to have them removed out of the bounds of Pondichery in much less time than there was a possibility of transporting them to Madras without a farthing expence either to his Majesty or the Captors.

We are Sir

Your most humble Servants

Thomas Daniell

Superintendant for the Squadron

John Edwards Commissr. for Do.

Pondichery
3rd April 1761

On his Majestys Service

231 For Wm George 7th April 1761

The Subject of the reverend Father Lavaurs Memorial mentioned in Mr DuPrés Letter is refered to be considered at the next Consultation.

8th Sent the following Letter to Josias DuPré Esqr at Pondichery

To Josias duPré Esqr

Sir

Letter to Josias duPré Esqr at Pondichery

The directions contained in our Letter to you of the 25th of last month are a sufficient sanction for your sending to Madras the Military and Warlike Stores in Pondichery, notwithstanding the Protests delivered to you by the Commissaries of the Navy and we entirely approve of the manner in which you acquainted us (by your Letter of the 16th Ultimo) you acted with respect to the Statues and the appurtenances of the Palace.

The Mines at Alamparva being in readiness, we think that place should be immediately destroyed you will therefore send a proper person thither for that purpose, Ensign Frazer is ordered to March with his Garrison to Pondichery

We have settled the following Allowances for the different employs in your Garrison.

The Paymaster	10 Shillings a day
The Storekeeper	10 do
Assistant Storekeeper	6 do
Conductors and Assistants in the Offices each	4 do

For Wm George
8th April 1761.

We are Sir Your Affectionate Friends
George Pigot & Council

11th Also Letters to Mr Charles Floyer at Tranquebar and Mr John Whitehill at Cuddalore pursuant to the minutes of the 6th Instant

To Mr Charles Floyer
Resident at Negapatam

Sir

Letter to Mr Chas Floyer

We have received your Letter dated the 4th Instant

You have our permission to come to Madras after delivering over the charge of your employ to Mr Whitehill whom we have appointed to succeed you

For Wm George
11th April 1761.

We are Sir Your Affectionate Friends
George Pigot & Council

To Mr John Whitehill

Sir

Letter to Mr John Whitehill

We have appointed you to succeed Mr Floyer as Resident at Negapatam, you are therefore on receipt hereof to repair

thither and receive from him the Instructions we have given him for occupying that Station.

You will order the Seapoys Stationed at Deve Cocah & Karrical to Pondichery with such Stores as may be remaining at either of those places. The Flag Staff at Karrical must be sent to Madras by the first opportunity.

Fort St. George 11th April 1761

We are Sir

Your Affectionate Friends
George Pigot & Council

At a Consultation Present
George Pigot Esqr. Governor President
— — — —
— — John Andrews
— — Samuel Ardley
Charles Turner John Call

Monday 13th April 1761.

Mr Smith, Mr Drake, and Mr Fairfield in the Country
Mr Bourcheer Indisposed

Letters from Mr DeLeyret & Father Lavaur remonstrating against the demolition of the Publick & Private buildings in Pondichery

The President lays before the Board translations of several Letters from Mr DeLeyret and Father Lavaur Superior General of the Jesuits at Pondichery addressed to the Council remonstrating against the resolution they are informed we have taken to demolish the Publick and Private buildings of Pondichery as well as the Fortifications.

The abovementioned Letters are, as hereunder specified and Ordered to be entered in a Seperate Section with those received from Mr Lally before his departure read in Consultation the 23rd Febry

No 1. Letter from Mr DeLeyret to the President Dated 30th Janry 1761

No 2 Memorial of Mr DeLeyret addressed to the President and Council dated 30th January 1761.

No 9. Letter from Mr DeLeyret to the President and Council Dated 6th April 1761.

No 8. Letter from Father Lavaur Superior General of the Jesuits at Pondichery to the President & Council dated 4th April 1761.

Debate on the Subject of the demolition of Pondichery

The President then informs the Board that he has called them together this morning in order to deliberate fully on the demolition of Pondichery that a final and determinate resolution

Fort St. George 13th April 1761.

"The Sieur de Lally is authorized to destroy the Fortifications of Maritime Settlements which may be taken from the English. It may be proper to except Vizagapatam by reason of its being so nearly situated to Bemlipatam (a Dutch Factory) which in that case would be annexed by the means of Vizagapatam, but as to that as well as the demolishing all other places whatsoever the Sieur de Lally is to consult the Governor and Superior Council of Pondicherry and to have their opinion in writing but notwithstanding he is to destroy such places as he shall think proper unless strong and sufficient Arguments are made use of to the contrary, such for example as the Company being apprehensive for some of their Settlements and that it would then be thought prudent and necessary to reserve the power of exchange in case any of them should be lost. Nevertheless if the Sieur de Lally should think it too hazardous to keep a place or that he thought he could not do it without too much diminishing or weakening his Army, His Majesty then leaves it in his power to act as he may think proper for the good of the Service

"The Sieur de Lally is to allow of no English Settlements being ransomed, as we may well remember that after the taking of Madras last War the English Company in their Council of the 14th July 1747 determined that all ransoms made in India should be annulled. In regard to the English Troops Officers and Writers belonging to the English Company and to the Inhabitants of that Nation the Sieur de Lally is to permit none of them to remain on the Coast of Choromandel. He may, if he pleases permit the Inhabitants to go to England and order them to be conducted in Armed Vessells to the Island of St Helena.

"But as to the Officers and Writers belonging to the India Company as well as Soldiers and Sailors he is to order them to be conducted as soon as possible to the Island of Bourbon where it will be permitted for the Soldiers and Sailors to work for the Inhabitants of that place by a mutual agreement. One should avoid sending them to the Isle of France to prevent their being acquainted with the Coast as well as the Interior parts of the Island. It is by no means his Majesty's intention that the English Officers Soldiers and Sailors should be ransomed as none are to be delivered up but by exchange Man for Man according to their different Ranks and Stations

"If the exchange of Prisoners should by chance be settled at home between the two Nations (of which proper notice will be given to the Sieur de Lally) and that the Island of Bourbon should have more prisoners than it would be convenient to provide for, in that case it will be permitted to send a certain Number to England in a Vessel armed for that purpose.

"No English Officers Soldiers &c. are to be permitted to remain in a place after it is taken neither are they to be suffered to return to any other of their Settlements or to any Neutral Settlement. The Sieur de Lally is not to deviate in the least from any of the above Instructions and Regulations unless there should be a Capitulation which Stipulates the contrary in which case the Sieur de Lally is faithfully & honestly to adhere to the Capitulation.

"The whole of what has been said before concerns only the Natives of England but as they have in their Settlements Merchants of all Nations, such as Moors, Armenians, Jews Patanars &c. the Sieur de Lally is to treat them with humanity and is to endeavour by fair Means to engage them to retire to Pondichery or any of the Companys Acquisitions assuring them that they will be protected and that the same Liberty and Privileges which they before possessed among the English will be Granted to them."

From these Instructions it is plain the utter extirpation of the English from the East Indies was a point determined by the Court of France, had we fallen under its power, nay more, We were to have been cast upon an Island where a part might have been bounteously permitted to acquire the means of Supporting life by working for the Inhabitants and most probably all must have Submitted to the same State of Slavery as no provision is made for their Support. The Conduct of the French General M. Lally carrys full conviction of the rage and inveteracy with which he meant to execute the purposes of his Court. The Demolition of Fort W. David, the irreparable damage done to the Private houses in the Environs, the cruel treatment of the Inhabitants, the Destruction of the Country Seats at the Mount and other places in the bounds of Madras, M. Lally's publick and declared purpose during the Siege of Fort W. George

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not to leave one stone on another in the Town should it fall into his hands, his endeavours to ruin the private buildings after he had determined to raise the Siege by turning all the Guns against the houses, whereby many of them which lay out of the Line of Fire and had till then escaped, sustained irreparable damage, and lastly his Letter to Mr De Leyrit of the 14th February whereon he declares his purpose to burn the Black Town (which however the arrival of succours prevented and obliged him to retreat with precipitation) all these Circumstances are sufficient by the Laws of Retaliation to justify the utter demolition of Pondichery.

Against all these Arguments Gentlemen, if you oppose those which are urged in the memorials of Mr De Leyrit & Father Lavaur, you will have I think the full State before you.

I have only to add that a Letter I have received from Mr Du Pré informs me that in consequence of our orders of the 13th March he had given notice to the Inhabitants that such of them who would demolish their own buildings might have the materials provided they transported them to Madras, Fort W. David or Cuddalore, but that not one of them had yet shewn any inclination to do so, on the contrary, from their publick conversation a general resolution appeared in them not to demolish one. I am

Gentlemen Your most Obedient Servant

The entire demolition of the Publick & Private buildings as well as of the Fortifications of Pondichery resolved on.

Directions to Mr Du Pré in consequence.

After mature consideration of all Circumstances It is Unanimously Resolved that the Town of Pondichery as well the private as the Publick Buildings and Fortifications be entirely destroyed - and Ordered that directions be forthwith sent to Mr Du Pré to put the same into execution with all possible diligence.

Indulgences granted to the Inhabitants with respect to the materials of their houses.

As we are desirous of shewing the Inhabitants of Pondichery all the Indulgence in our Power, It is Agreed notwithstanding the backwardness they have shewn to conform to the Conditions offered them in the demolition of their houses of removing the materials to Madras or Cuddalore that Mr Du Pré be instructed to give them to the last of next Month to transport the same, observing that the buildings belonging to any person who shall not make a beginning towards removing them within ten days after the

Match Lighted, Ball in Mouth, and Colours Flying, the Officers at the head, and to march to the Tope called Boilau, where the Soldiers Corporals and Serjeants shall ground their Arms and afterwards conducted Prisoners to Madras, and from thence to Europe by the first conveyance where they shall be exchanged according to the conditions that shall then Subsist between the two Nations

Article 2nd

All Deserters shall be Pardoned.

Article 3rd

The Gentlemen Officers shall go out with their Arms, Baggage and effects, with liberty to go to any European Neutral Settlement that they shall think proper, where they shall be Subsisted by the English Company according to their Rank and Station and shall be at Liberty to transport themselves to Europe on Neutral Bottoms, the English Company paying for their passage at the usual rate they pay for other officers that are sent to Europe and that they shall have passports given them by the English Nation to prevent their being molested, or taken Prisoners on their Voyage to Europe and that they shall be at Liberty to act on their Arrival in Europe, but not in the India Seas or against the English East India Company till they have first been in Europe.

Article 4th

The Moorish Nobleman Alli Cawn Saoque to have a passport and safeguard to his own Country.

Article 5th

The Seapoys to deliver up their Arms, then to have liberty to go where they please without being Molested or Plundered

All the above Articles before mentioned shall be strictly observed on both sides, doubly made in Gingee this 10th day of April one thousand Seven hundred and Sixty one

A True Copy
S. Smith

Advice of the Reduction of Gingee to be sent to Bengal and Bombay

The reduction of Gingee compleats our conquests of the Possessions of the French on the Coast of Choromandel, Ordered that advice thereof be transmitted to Bengal and Bombay by the first opportunity.

The President acquaints the Board that having Communicated to Colonel Monson the Plan recommended by the Secret Committee in their Letter of the 27th November 1759 for the

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Reduction of the French Islands, he (Colonel Monson) had laid the same before the rest of the principal Officers who have Signified their Sentiments thereon in the following Letter to the Board

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
President & Governor &c Council of Fort St George

Gentlemen

Letter from the Field Officers & Chief Engineer their opinion concerning an expedition against the French Islands

The President having Communicated to the Honble Colonel Monson Commander in Chief of his Majestys Forces in India a Letter received from the Secret Committee of the East India Company dated in November 1759 relative to an Expedition to be undertaken against the French Islands, concerning which the Lords of the Admiralty wrote at the same time to the Admiral Commanding his Majestys Squadron. Colonel Monson has in consequence called us together to consider the means of carrying into an expedition into execution.

In entering on the consideration of this Subject the two first points which occur are the Strength of the Enemys Land Forces on the Island of Mauritius for its defence and the number of troops which can be embarked from the three Presidencys to attack it. The want of intelligence as to the Enemys real strength will not admit of any certain determination but reasoning on past circumstances, conjecture, and the imperfect advices from Europe it is highly probable that the number of regular Land Forces at Mauritius cannot exceed 1500, and this even on a supposition that the Regement of Landrize is arrived entire. There are also Planters, Artificers and Slaves which will doubtless be of some service in the defence of the Island and as it is possible their Squadron may be in the harbour and occasionally land abody notwithstanding the operations of our Fleet we think the Expedition cannot in prudence be undertaken with less than

Militarys	
Effective rank and File	2500
Artillery Do	100
Officers Staff and Non Commissioned Officers	
Artificers and Attendants	400
Total Europeans	3000
Seapoys one Battalion Including Officers	1000
Lascars for drawing the Artillery, carrying	
Provisions Tools &c	500
Black Force	1500

So that the whole Number to be embarked in the Expedition

Fort St. George 13th April 1761

for Land Service ought to be 4500 Men but should it so happen that so large a body of Europeans as is above mentioned cannot be drawn together and the expedition in every other part can be undertaken particularly that which depends on the Squadron we think rather than drop so important an enterprize from this want of the exact number of Troops above deemed necessary that it might not be unjustifiable to undertake it with less.

On considering the returns of the Troops now doing duty on this coast and the number which may reasonably be expected from the Malabar Coast belonging to the 89th Regiment and detachment from Pondicherry lately arrived there, it appears we may have 3200 Rank and File fit for Duty exclusive of Artillery and Cavalry, so that supposing the number of French Prisoners now on the Coast to be reduced by embarkations for Europe or elsewhere and no intelligence received of the Enemys power to hurt us, we are of opinion that the whole Force may be embarked from Madras without weakening the other Presidencys.

Having thus pointed out the number of Forces and the manner of providing them, we think it necessary to consider the quantity of provisions to embark for their Subsistence. In doing this the length of the Voyage going and coming, the stay at the Islands, and Provisions for the Garrison which may be left there is to be considered, and as it will probably happen that little or no Provisions will be found there some allowance must be made for the Prisoners which may be taken on the Island, we therefore conclude that not less than Six Months Provisions at full allowance for 3000 Europeans and 1500 Blacks ought to be shipped on board, of Water indeed so much may not be necessary but as that is an Article of a very precarious Nature and frequently runs short on such Expeditions we cannot too strongly recommend an ample provision of Water Casks to be made for that purpose that if possible the Men may be at no short allowance of Water.

To determine the exact number of heavy Cannon & other Stores necessary for this Expedition, requires a thorough knowledge of the Island and the Fortifications on it to be attacked, but as we conceive the greatest difficulty will be in landing or the whole of the operations on Shore be determined by an Action we imagine no great number of heavy Cannon will be necessary, and the whole Apparatus may be comprehended under the following Articles.

Bomb Ketches with 13 & 10 Inch Mortars ... 2

Mortars of 13 Inches for Land Service	1
Do of 10 Inches Do	1
Howitz of 7 Inches Iron	1
Do of 5½ Do brass	2
Royals 5½	4
Field pieces 12 Pounders brass	4
Do 6 Do	8
Battering 24 Do	6
Carriages for Do	12

Carcases of the heaviest kind to burn the Town or Shipping
13 or 10 Inch Intrenching Tools of all sorts but par ticularly felling
axes, hand hatchets, Bill hooks, Crows and Saws a large quantity
on these principle articles the proper Officers will easily make
out the proportion of several Stores necessary for the Service in hand

We now only remains to consider in what manner the
Troops Provisions and Stores are to be conveyed to the place of des-
tination, and as we imagine from the small number of Shipping
in India proper for this Service and the demands there are for
the Companys Ships to transport French Prisoners to Europe
we hope the Admiral Commanding his Majestys Squadron on
whom indeed the whole success of this Expedition will depend
and we have reason to hope from his great Zeal to forward Publick
Service that in case Transports cannot be procured, he will ease
that obstacle by taking on board the Squadron such Troops as can-
not be otherwise provided for. In this belief the number of Men
that may be embarked on Board the Ships of War we will suppose 1300

Then 6 Indiamen may easily carry 200 each	1200
3 Country Ships of the largest Size	500
Europeans	3000
4 Country Ships from 300 to 400 Tons	600
6 Brigantines or Snows each 80 Men	480
7 Hoys and two Boats Ketches Lascars	420
26 Sail of Transports	Blacks 1500

But as this Calculation is made on a Supposition that
his Majestys Squadron receives on board 1300 Troops and as it
would be much more convenient to have all the Troops, on account
of the different operations of Transports we would recommend
the providing a sufficient Number of them at once to embark the
whole Force both white and Black, fitted with Platforms & Hammocks

for Lodging the Men in the most commodious manner, and here a thought occurs which we hope some advantage may be drawn from, we mean the employing his Majesty's ships Tyger and Salisbury as transport Vessels or one as an Hospital ship in case they should be condemned as unfit for Ships of War. This we only mention that you may write the Admiral on that Subject, but above all do we think it necessary that every transport should be furnished with as many boats as the can carry proper for disembarking troops which can be best provided at Bengal or Bombay and to these Presidencys do we hope that you will particularly recommend that Article, adding that flat Bottomed Boats with low sides capable of carrying besides rowers 30 or 40 Soldiers in a situation to use their Arms are best calculated for that Purpose but on this Subject doubtless there will be Gentlemen of the Navy who will be able to give their Information. We have now gone thro' the essential Articles necessary for executing the Service under Consideration excepting money which must give life to the whole and we therefore cannot omit mentioning how necessary it will be to have a sufficient fund in readiness to defray the charges which will arise in the course of the Expedition and the advances necessary to be made of Pay and Batta to the Officers before their embarkation.

We shall only add that this enterprize in the present happy situation of the English affairs in India appears to us to be the only Expedition that can be undertaken for the advantage and honor of the Nation, and the East India Company's Trade in Particular. It is well known that the success of all such undertakings depends on the dispatch and activity shewn in the preparation and execution of it, and so much of our success on this occasion do we think dependant on a speedy departure from this Coast that it ought not to exceed the beginning of September we therefore hope you will be pleased to give immediate orders that the necessary measures may be taken to provide all things requisite by that time.

George Monson Colonel in India
John Caillaud Colonel in India
George Scott Major & Command Wm. N. 89th Regiment
John Call Chief Engineer to the East India Company

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Opinion of the Principal Officers on the Subject of an expedition against the F. Islands to be communicated to the Admiral & Select Committee at Bombay

Ordered that a Pattamar be dispatched to Bombay with Letters to the Select Committee there, and Admiral Stevens to acquaint them with the foregoing opinion of the Field Officers relating to the intended Expedition to the Islands and to request of the Select Committee to yield us all the Assistance they are able to, as the Prosecution of this Important Enterprize

Armed Vessell proposed to be sent to the Islands for Intelligence

The President desired to make enquiry for one fit for the Purpose

As it will be of the utmost consequence to obtain Intelligence of the Force the French have at the Islands previous to the setting out of the Expedition, the Board think it will be advisable to dispatch thither a armed Vessell for that purpose and the President is desired to make enquiry if a fit one is procurable.

George Pigot

Fort St George 13th April 1761.

Sailed the Honble Companys Ship Prince Edward Capt Haldane for Pondichery

14th Dispatched the following Letters to Adl Pocock Admiral Stevens and the Select Committee at Bombay in consequence of Resolutions of the foregoing Consultation.

To Josias duPre Esqr

Sir

We have had under consideration the Letter addressed to us by M. Deleyrit and the Father Lavaur regarding the demolition of the buildings as well within the Walls of Pondichery as without, and having come to a determination to destroy the whole you are hereby directed to see that the same be done, and notwithstanding we find by a letter from you to the President dated the Instant that none of the Inhabitants have yet offered to remove the materials of their buildings either to this Place or Cuddalore in consequence of the Indulgence given them some time past, being desirous of shewing them all the favor in our power We permit you to grant them to the last day of next Month to transport the same but at the same time we direct that the buildings belonging to any person who shall not make a beginning towards removing them within 10 days after the Publication of your Notice be destroyed immediately at the Companys expence and the owners be forbid the liberty of appropriating any part thereof to their own use.

Letter to Josias duPre Esqr

With respect to the Portuguese Armenians and others who are not of the French Nation residing at Pondichery you may give them all fitting encouragements to come to Madras or Cuddalore if they are desirous of living under our Protection

We are

Sir

Your affectionate Friends

Geo. Pigot &c Council

Fort St George

14th April 1761.

To Charles Stevens Esqr

Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majestys Squadron in India

Sir

We had the honor to pay our Compliments to you the 21st of the last Month, Copy whereof is enclosed

Letter to Admr Stevens

Armed Vessel which has the Character of a pretty good Sailor being to be dispersed of we have put a few Europeans on board her and sent her to look into the Harbour of Mauritius and we hope this Vessell will be able to obtain such Intelligence as

247 Fort W. George 14th April 1761.

as may be usefull to you should you find it practicable to undertake an expedition against the French Islands.

We have wrote so fully to the Gentlemen at Bombay regarding this Expedition, and having enclosed to them also the opinion of Mr Monson and the principal officers here, we will not trouble you with a repetition as they will lay the same before you.

We are so sensible of your readiness to promote the success of his Majesty's Arms that we are persuaded you will let the Tyger and Salisbury be made use of in such manner as you shall judge may be most serviceable.

Among some of the Intercepted papers we find the King of France's Instructions to Mr D'Ache' Extracts from which we have the honor to enclose to you.

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that Gingee has surrendered, the Soldiers are Prisoners and upon their March hither - the Officers being about seven or eight in number have had permission to remove to Tranquebar without being made Prisoners, but upon Conditions that they proceed to Europe by the first opportunity and do not again bear Arms untill their arrival there - This has put an end to all our Troubles on the Coast, and we have the pleasure to congratulate you on the Success his Majesty's Arms has met with in India.

Fort W. George
14th April 1761.

We have the honor to be with the greatest respect & Esteem

Sir

Your most Obedient humble Servants

To the Honble Charles Crommelin Esq George Pigot & Council

President & Governor &c Members of the Select Committee at Bombay

Gentlemen

Letter to the Select Committee at Bombay

The Copy of what we wrote to you the 21st March together with the papers that were enclosed wait upon you wth this.

We have since then received a Letter from Mr Monson and some of the principle Officers giving us their opinion on the Subject of the intended Expedition against the Fr. Islands and that you may be made acquainted with the whole of our proceedings on this occasion we enclose to you a Copy thereof - you will find these Gentlemens opinions are that a pretty considerable body of men should be embarked to render this undertaking as little liable to a miscarriage as possible, and that they found their hopes upon your being able at least to send

round hither at least the part of the Highland Regiment and the Detachment of Parslows now at Tellechery and we hope your affairs will be situated so as to enable you to do so.

Provisions for the Troops is an Article which we should be glad you could Assist us with in part by buying out of the Europe Ships what quantity you can of Salted Meat and furnishing us with what biscuit you are able, or a quantity of good Surat Wheat and that you will also procure and put on board such Ships as may come round a Quantity of Water Casks.

The two bomb Ketches mentioned in the Officers Representation we must likewise depend upon you for.

A sufficient number of Vessels to transport the Troops and Stores will be difficult we fear to be procured here, The Earl Temple may be one and if the owners of the Fattee Salam can be prevailed on by your Honor &c. to let her to Freight she may serve for another and we shall be obliged to you to take up as many other Vessels as can be procured on your side you may judge proper for the Service that we may lay under the necessity of employing as few of our Horrible Masters Ships as possible it appearing to us a matter of the greatest Consequence to their affairs the removal of all the French Officers and Company Servants from India which we now have Prisoners, before the conclusion of a Peace

You will please to observe that his Majesty's Ships Tyger and Salisbury are mentioned upon a supposition that they may be unfit for Ships of War, and though we have no reason to doubt of Mr Steevens's readiness to assist all in his Power, we take leave to beg that you will request of him to employ them on this Service

Boats also are an Article which deserves Attention, and we beg that you will cause some to be made constructed in the manner recommended by Mr Monson and the Officers.

Money will be likewise so necessary that we doubt not your Honor &c. will send us such supplies as you can spare from your own occasions

That nothing may be wanting on our part to render the Success of this Enterprize certain, we are about to dispatch a small Vessell to look into the Harbour of Mauritius, and we hope before the departure of the Ships and Troops that we may be able to procure such other Intelligence and Information as may be

Fort St. George the 11th April 1761.

of Service to Admiral Stevens

Among other Papers which were Intercepted during the time our Army remained before Carical there are some Instructions both from his Majesty of France and the East India Company, and as they are of a pretty extraordinary Nature we transmit you Copies of them.

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that Gingee has Surrendered, Chevaldeens are Prisoners and upon their March hither, the Officers being about Seven or eight in number have had permission to remove to Tranquebar without being made Prisoners, but upon Condition that they proceed to Europe by the first opportunity and do not again bear Arms until their Arrival there. This has put an end to all our troubles on the Coast and we have the pleasure to Congratulate you on the Success his Majesty's Arms has met with in India.

We have received your Letter Dated the 18th January and will have the honor to write you an answer thereto in a few days

We are Gentlemen Your most Obedient Humble Servants

George Pigot &c Council

Fort St. George
the 11th April 1761.

At a Consultation present
George Pigot Esq. Governor President

Thursday
17th April

Dawsonne Drake — John Andrews
Richard Fairfield — Samuel Ardley
Charles Turner — John Call

Mr Smith absent, Mr Bourchier Indisposed

Letter from Mr Engineer Call read as follows

To the Honble George Pigot Esq
President & Governor & Council of Fort St George
Honble Sirs &c

Letter from Mr Engineer Call

The day after my return from Pondichery I addressed a Letter to the Board, explaining the measures taken for destroying and the Progress made in the Destruction of the Fortifications round that Town. I have since examined with attention the Eastern Works round this Town, whose condition I am sorry to say is not so defensible as on the day the Siege was raised. The Bay

of which the works are composed is now rotten as well as the branches and fascines mixed with it, and the late heavy rains have cut the facings so deep and washed so much of it down that the Decks upon the Lunettes to the Southward is quite filled and many other Works appear as if they were melted down. In short their decayed and almost defenceless condition is too visible to need a longer description, it remains only to resolve on a remedy which in my opinion can only be found in a good facing of Brick Work. The constant and very expensive repairs which have been hitherto made this necessity, have convinced me how fruitless it would be to repeat them, unless the same situation of affairs demanded the same precaution. Hope the late glorious Success against our only Enemies in these parts has rendered the Company's Settlements so secure that the immediate defence of them is not now (as it has long been) our first concern, tho' as we have experienced the chances of War is so variable we ought not to depend too much for our future defence on the present flattering prospect. I shall therefore conclude that the Honble Board are thoroughly of opinion no time should be lost in carrying on the Works, but that the utmost diligence should now be used when that Economy and perfection which has been long wanting, may be introduced.

The Works now in hand are a large building for an Artillery Park on the new Ground near the Naboby Bastion, Lodgings for the Civil Servants in the Portuguese Square Cookrooms and other conveniences for the use of the Officers and Soldiers Lodged in the new Barracks, and completing the Towers and Parapets of the North Curtain. These are all very necessary Works and must go on, but with a proper number of Artificers some things more considerable may at the same time be undertaken. The Sea and Rains together have made such havock in the Works which were intended to defend the North East Angle of the Town, that the Bland before the North East Bastion and the Traverse Battery which flanked the Beach are quite ruined, and the Demy Bastion has been so ill treated that I expect the next rain will bring down the whole facing and the Parapets with it, I therefore propose immediately to clear the Earth for a foundation and begin with the facing of the Demy Bastion, which if the Weather is favorable I hope to get so good height this Year. To face the Bland with Brick Work as high as the Parapet to compleat the Parapet of both faces of the North East Bastion in a proper manner and to begin a facing of Brick to the Traverse Battery. This Work as we have already found and very

Works proposed by Mr Boo as necessary to be begun

usefull and ever will be of the greatest service, while the Surf by washing away the Glacis makes such convenient cover for an Enemy along the Beach. It is therefore in the highest degree necessary that were the fascine battery stood a durable & defensible Work should be made; such I propose to make consisting of two faces and a flank. One face will fire along the beach towards the North one towards the Sea and the flank will defend the Seagate redoubt and the beach along the East front. A Work of this kind I think I can Establish out of all danger from the Surf, but should Madras ever again be in danger of an attack another battery made w.th fascines must be joined to the face of this, and carried quite close to the Surf which tho' Temporary will be of the greatest use when protected by the Battery above it.

If your honor &c.a are of opinion that the Works I have pointed out, or any other ought to be executed with Diligence and Oeconomy I must observe it will be necessary to lay down some System for procuring and preserving a fixed number of Artificers. The exigency of the times, the expeditions in the Country, and the uncertainty of pursuing any Work till finished, has long rendered it impossible to conduct Works with that regularity & oeconomy which I most heartily wish to see Established. The present time seems very proper to effect it, and if some certain Regulations are laid down and the strict observance of them insisted on I am persuaded the good effects will soon be perceived.

The Fortifications of Madras have already cost as much as would have built the Works in a durable manner; but that extraordinary charge could not be avoided. The safety of the Town depended thereon and tho' the Works were then in such condition as to foil the Enemy, yet it will be 10 Years before they are compleat in spite of all the diligence that can be used, unless a much greater number of Artificers are got together and no regard had to the expence. Tho' Madras has been a Settlement of note so many Years, it is at present but in the infancy of that perfection to which it is proposed to carry it — To render the Town compleat as to defence and convenience for a proper Garrison in case of a Siege will require great Attention, and the Plan ought to be executed by the same person, because in the course of his business a thousand Circumstances will occur which may in future prove highly beneficial, or prejudicial to the Town according to the precaution used or the Neglect of them. I hope now I shall

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be able to proceed on a fixed and regular System, and I must confess it would be to me a most agreable Satisfaction, could I put the finishing hand to the Works of Madras. If I am furnished with the means I will spare no attendance or labor to prosecute the design and as I hope to have more time on my hands, so I am determined to keep every person strictly and honestly to their duty. During a profound peace is certainly the time to prepare for War, and notwithstanding the prospect of Tranquility is at present so fair a thousand Accidents may reverse the scene, another War tho' this should soon end may break out in less than 10 Years and if ever the French make an effort to re-establish again in India it will certainly be vigorous and ought to begin with our Destruction. Should Madras then be a second time in danger too severe a censure cannot pass on those who had the power to secure it — That it must be the intention of the Honble Board to have the utmost Expedition used in Compleating the Works I am persuaded and nothing but want of money can retard them. As the Expences of the Carpenters Yard will not in future be great I flatter myself a great progress will be made for the monthly expence of 3000 Pagodas in Fortifications and no care shall be wanting on my part to give convincing Proofs of my intention to proceed with Diligence and Oeconomy

My Assistants are at present all absent and I imagine there will be almost constant employment for them out of Madras. In that case I shall be much distressed for want of a draughtsman who ought long since to have been attached to our branch. I have now by me many good Charts of differt parts of the Country which I am very desirous of putting together, and forming a compleat Chart of this Peninsula on a large scale, but it will require Time and labor to compleat it. I have also many Plans to be copied belonging to the Works which it is impossible I can execute myself, I therefore humbly beg the favor that the Honble Board will permit to employ on that Service with a fixed Sallary, a Draughtsman who came out of Pondichery during the Siege and is very capable of executing the business I want to employ on

Applies for a Draughtsman, recommends a French man

I am with Respect

Honble Sir Gentlemen Your most Obedt & faithfull Servt

John Call Chf Eng.

Fort St. George
17th March 1761 —

Fort St. George 17th April 1761

The Board being of opinion that no time should be lost in compleating the Fortifications, and the Works recommended by Mr. Call in his aforegoing Letter appearing to be the most immediately necessary Ordered that they be carried into execution without loss of time, and that the Committee of Works do regulate the distribution of Artificers in such manner as may the most effectually contribute to forward the Company's Works, and at the same time supply the demands of Private People.

The Works proposed by Mr. Call approved & ordered to be carried into execution

Agreed also that the Draftsman recommended by Mr. Call, be entertained and allowed 15 Pagodas P Month.

The draftsman recommended by Mr. Call to be entertained

Mr. James Bourchier Paymaster to the Army being in want of money to pay off the Black Cavalry Agreed that Ten Thousand Pags das be sent him, for that purpose and that he be directed to dismiss them as fast as his Supplies will enable him, instead of applying the same towards discharging the Arrears of the whole in part by which means a considerable saving will be made.

The Paymaster to the Army ordered to dismiss the Black Cavalry without delay.

George Pigot

254 Fort St. George 20th April 1761.

Received the following Letters from Mr. DuPré & from Majr. Preston

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Josias du Pré Esq. at Pondichery

This morning I had the honor to receive your Commands of the 14th which shall be as punctually and expeditiously complied with as possible.

the remains of the Protectors Wreck sold at Outcry

In consequence of your directions of the 13th March the remains of the Protectors Wreck and Stores have been sold at Outcry after sufficient Notice and produced no more than four hundred and Seventy five Pagodas most of the Plank that could be easily come at was striped off before the Sale for the Companys use, to make boxes and Galleryes for the Mines here; and of the Stores the greatest part of such as were serviceable were taken for the use of his Majestys Squadron, of all that remained there did not appear any thing worth reserving for the Company but two Anchors which shall be sent to Madras as soon as they can conveniently be brought from the Wreck hither

I have received from the Agents for the Captors of Pondichery Sixteen Thousand Eight hundred and thirty five Pagodas, part of which I have advanced to the Paymaster of the Army to discharge the Arrears due on that Account, the rest has been applied towards defraying the necessary disbursements of this Garrison and the Subsistence allowed the French Prisoners who have been permitted to reside at the Southern Settlements. I am promised a further Sum by the Agents towards the latter end of this month of which your Honor &c. shall have due advice.

Pursuant to your orders of the 8th Instant a Corporal wth. some Lascars have been sent to Allumparva to demolish the Fort. Ensign Frazier having left there a Naigue and 1½ Sepoys marched with the rest of the Garrison and arrived here yesterday.

The Honble Companys Ships Earl Temple and Falmouth, having on board as many prize and other Stores as they can receive will sail to morrow for Madras, the Commanders receipts are enclosed

I have also laden on the Sloop Adventurer William Browne Master Sundry prize Stores as pr. account enclosed, the Freight of which the master consents shall be settled on the same Terms as your Honor &c. may allow to others.

Pondichery
16th April 1761.

I am with Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedient & most hble Servt.

Josias du Pré.

To the Honble George Pigot Esq.
President & Governor &c. Council of Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

After throwing a proper Garrison into Sagada

 Fort St. George 20th April 1761.

Orders for the demolition of Mahee & its dependency

for those Forts being demolished, and the hoops under the Command of Majors Munro and Peirs, to be sent hither by the Squadron, if the Admiral will do us the favor, to bring them up, otherwise to be forwarded hither, as conveyances offer, conformable to what we wrote your Honor &c. under the 18th January and we are glad to perceive, you design returning the Kings Artillery and Tellichery Detachment, your honor &c. and the admiral, have likewise our thanks for intending to contribute, towards the reduction of Mahee.

Agreable to your Letter of the 20th December we dispatched orders to Tellichery, to countermand the Drake and Success Bomb Ketches accompanying the Earl Temple and Fattee Salam, but the Gunpowder intended you by those two Vessels, has been transhiped to them tho' we have not yet received advice of the Earl Temple & Fattee Salam having proceeded from Tellichery for your Presidency.

We are much concerned for the Melancholy effects of the Storm on the 1st January but which has been in some measure alleviated by the Admiral having informed us that they have not proved so bad as your Honor &c. had reason to apprehend, and the South Sea Castle Storeship and Guardian were held in readiness to proceed with Stores for the Squadron till the Admiral communicated his Intentions of coming hither, but we have not had the pleasure to hear of his being arrived on this Coast.

Your honor &c. have doubtless been informed of the Chatham Man of War having arrived at Anjingo the 17th Jan'ry, & repaired to join the Admiral, and we have hopes the Preston is likewise come out as a Country Vessell lately arrived here from Bengal, saw a large Ship at Anchor off Columbo, which the Chatham on being informed of judged to be her.

Advice of the reduction of Pondichery sent to Europe by the way of Bussorah

We have dispatched a Vessell to Bussorah on the 8th Instant to advise our Honble Masters of the Surrender of Pondichery and other material occurrences and are making preparations for the Prisoners your honor &c. have destined hither, till we have opportunities of sending them to England

We are

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient humble Servants

Charles Waters Charles Crommelin

Bombay Castle
11th March 1761

N. Holford

Samuel Court

J. Spencer

Ac

Fort S.t George 23.d April 1761.

At a Consultation Present

George Pigot Esq.r Governor President

Thursday 23.d April

John Andrews

Richard Fairfield Samuel Ardley

Charles Turner John Call

M.r Smith and M.r Drake Absent

M.r Bourchier Indisposed

The Board being of opinion that Residents at the Southward stations will be no longer necessary this Day Resolved that M.r Whitehill (Lately appointed to succeed M.r Boyer at Negapatam) be ordered to Madras and that M.r Samuel Johnson do return to his Station at Chingleput with directions however to proceed Monthly to Madras to draw the Subsistence to such French Prisoners as may be permitted to reside there. and as by reason of the great number of French Prisoners to the Southward it will be necessary that proper persons be appointed to pay them their Subsistence

M.r Robert Nairne appointed Paymaster to the French Prisoners at Negapatam at Tranquebar.

&

M.r Stokeham Donston to those at Cuddalore and Porto-Novo.

Agreed that M.r Robert Nairne one of the late Westcoast Servants do proceed in quality of Paymaster to those at Negapatam and Tranquebar and M.r Stokeham Donston of the same Establishment in the like Station at Cuddalore and Porto-Novo with the same allowances to Residents at Neutral places.

The President reports from the Publick Department that the Ship Plassey lately arrived from Bengal having been judged a fit Vessell to proceed on the intended Service to the French Islands (as proposed in Consultation the 13.th Inst) and offered to Sale, has been purchased in Consequence Ordered that the said Ship Plassey be put into Commission for the above mentioned Service and that the Command be given to Capt Hague who brought her from Bengal.

The Ship Plassey to be sent to gain Intelligence of the Strength of the Enemy at the French Islands

&the Command given to Capt. Hague

As the obtaining Information of the Strength of the Enemy at the French Islands will be of great utility in the Conduct of the proposed expedition should it take place and depend very much upon the person who is entrusted with the charge of this Service

Capt Fletcher to be entrusted with the General direction of the Vessell in the intended Service

It is Agreed that Capt. Robert Fletcher, whom the President recommends as a proper person have the General direction of the Vessell and that Capt Hague (notwithstanding the Com-

Capt Hauque to put himself under Captain Fletcher's orders.

Commission to be given him and whose Principle Department will be in the Manœuvre of the Vessell) be directed to put himself under the orders of Capt Fletcher.

himself

Instructions to be prepared for Capt Fletcher

Ordered that very full Instructions be prepared for Capt Fletcher as soon as possible for his guidance in the Prosecution of this Service, and as it will be necessary that every precaution be used to conceal from the Enemy his real destination (as the least suspicion of a design against the Islands would set them on their Guard) It must be particularly recommended to him to use his utmost caution to prevent the Vessell or any part of her Crew from being taken. In case however it should be his misfortune to fall into the hands of an Enemy, in order to deceive them as far as possible with Regard to the real Purport of the Voyage Agreed that he be furnished with false Instructions to produce in such Circumstances and Cautioned to destroy those intended for his use.

them
him
to
cautioned

Capt Fletcher to be furnished with false Instructions to be use of in case of his being taken

Stores and money put on board the Plassey for purchasing fresh provisions

Ordered that 20 Buccaneer Pieces 1000 Flints and two Barrells of indifferent Gunpowder be put on board the Plassey for purchasing fresh Provisions at Madagascar or any other place he may touch at where that custom is established also 300 Dollars in Specie which is judged sufficient for the short stay it is intended he shall make at the several ports he may find it necessary to call at, but as unavoidable Accidents may occasion his being in want of money It is Agreed that he be empowered to draw on the Board for any sums of money not exceeding in the whole 2000 Pagodas which power however he is not to make use of but in cases of absolute Necessity.

and Letter of Credit given to Capt. Fletcher to be made use of but in case of absolute necessity.

The following Country Letters read viz.t

Letter from Nazeabulla Cawn — his apprehensions of the design of Hyderhully Cawn

From Nazeabulla Cawn (as entered in the Country Correspondence No 89) expressing his apprehensions of Hyderhully Cawn, who is reported to have set out from Salabet Jungs Army with design to take upon him the management of the Nellour districts that he (Nazeabulla Cawn is determined to oppose him and for that purpose desires Capt. Elliott may be ordered to accompany him and that an Assistance may be sent him from hence — From Salabet Jung No 93 congratulating upon the Sur-

desires Assistance to oppose him

Letter from Salabet Jung

Congratulating upon our Success against Pondichery & desiring an Assistance of Troops

Surrender of Pondichery and advising that he has wrote to the Nabob on the Subject of sending our Troops to his Assistance.

Letter from Nizam Ally Cawn requesting also an Assistance of Troops.

And from Nizamally Cawn No. 92 requesting also an Assistance of Troops now the Siege of Pondichery is over.

Nazeabulla Cawns apprehensions without foundation.

The Board having only to remark on these Letters that it is not the first time Nazeabulla Cawn has expressed such apprehensions without any real foundation and as there appears no better Grounds for his present application, the Assistance he requests will be unnecessary. That as to sending Troops to the Assistance of Salabet Jung or Nizam Ally whilst we remain in Suspence with respect to the proposed Expedition against the French Islands, It would be highly imprudent, nor (even was the Expedition found unpracticable) would it be less so to send Forces thether without sufficient Funds for defraying their expences and some real advantages secured to the Company.

Reasons against sending Troops to the Assistance of Salabet Jung or Nizam Ally.

Lieut. Sifton appointed to the Command of Gingee

Agreed that Lieutenant Thomas Sifton be appointed to the Command of Gingee.

Mr Du Pre to send in a State of the Gunpowder in Pondichery & to use only the inferior sort in the demolition of the place

Ordered that Mr Du Pre do send in a Report of the State of the Gunpowder in Pondichery and as it will be proper that the good be reserved for future Service, he is to use only the inferior sort for the demolition of the place, of which should there not be sufficient he may be supplyed from hence.

George Pigot

 Fort St. George 28th April 1761.

Sent the following Letter to Josias du Pré Esq at Pondichery

To Josias du Pre Esqr.

Sir

Letter to Josias du Pre Esq at Pondichery

We have appointed Mr Robert Nairne to pay the French Prisoners at Negapatam and Tranquebar and Mr Stokeham Denston those at Cuddalore and Porto Novo, and have referred them to you for lists of the Prisoners and a Statement of their Allowances which you are accordingly to furnish them with as well as the necessary Sums of money for answering this occasion

You will be pleased to transmit to us an account of the State of the Gunpowder in Pondichery and observe that the inferior sort only be used in demolishing the place. If you have not a sufficient Quantity we can supply you from hence. The good Powder must be reserved for future service.

Fort St. George 28th April 1761.

We are Sir Your Affectionate Friends

George Pigot & Council

At a Consultation present

George Pigot Esqr. Governor, President

Wednesday 29th April

Dawsonne Drake John Andrews

Richard Fairfield Samuel Ardley

Charles Turner John Call

Mr Smith absent Mr Bourchier Indisposed

Three Letters from Josias du Pre Esq with the several papers enclosed are read as follows viz.

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr.

President and Governor &c. Council of Fort St. Geo.

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Josias du Pré Esq at Pondichery

Yesterday I received a Letter from the Agents of the Squadron desiring to be informed whether the materials of the buildings belonged to the Captors, or, were claimed by the Company, or, were to be given to the Inhabitants. As they have been repeatedly told in the course of the many difficulties they have raised, what are the Companys claims and pretensions, the Questions they now ask seem intended to create some opportunity of raising fresh Cavils I have therefore only referred them to your Honor &c. I enclose a Copy of their Letter and of my Answer.

I hope the Admiral Watson will by to morrow have on

Board as many of the large Guns as she can take there still will remain many, I beg therefore your Honor &c. will be pleased to hasten the Prince Edward or some other large Ship for that Service as not one of the small Vessels here can take in any thing larger than a twelve Pounder

I am with great respect

Pondichery 19th April 1762

Hontble Sir & Sirs Your most Obed. & most humble Servant

Jos. du Pré

To Josias du Pré Esqr.

Letter from the Agents for the Squadron to Mr. Du Pré

Sir

As we are now thoroughly convinced of your Intention totally to destroy this place and as things draw near a Conclusion We beg the favor to know whether the materials of the edifices are the property of the Captors? Whether the India Company lay claim to them? or are they to be given up to the Inhabitants

Pondichery 18th April 1761

We are Sir Your most humble Servants

On the Service

Thomas Daniell

John Edwards

To Thomas Daniell Esqr. and Mr. John Edwards

Gentlemen

Letter from Mr. Du Pré to the Agents for the Squadron

I have received your Letter of this date and will send a Copy of it to the President and Council of Fort S. Geo. whose orders I execute here and who are best able to answer to the matters on which you desire information

Pondichery 18th April 1761.

I am Gentlemen Your most humble Servant

Jos. du Pré

To the Hontble George Pigot Esqr.

President & Governor &c. Council of Fort S. Geo.

Letter from Josias du Pré Esqr. at Pondichery

Hontble Sir & Sirs

This serves to accompany Invoices of Stores laden on board the Andrews Snow and the Frederick Snow

Pondichery 22nd April 1761

I am with respect

Hontble Sir & Sirs

To the Hontble Geo. Pigot Esqr. Your most Obedient and most humble Servt.

President & Govr. &c. Council of Fort S. Geo.

Jos. du Pré

Hontble Sir & Sirs

Notwithstanding the positive orders I have

Letter from Josias du Pre Esq at Pondichery prevented sending the Stores to Madras by the keys of the Arsenal being withheld from him by Captain Daniell

received from you to send all the Military Stores to Madras I meet with difficulties which I know not well how to surmount The Keys of the Arsenal and Armoury in which are deposited a great number of small Arms, and Military Stores, happened to be in the possession of Capt Thomas Daniell Superintendant of the Commissarys for the Squadron, it would have been needless for me to apply to him for them, since he has by all the means he can opposed the sending to Madras the Stores, Wherefore addressed myself to the Agents for the Army who had before consented that those Stores should be deposited at Madras, desiring that they would put me in possession of the Keys that the Stores might be sent to Madras accordingly, they returned me for answer that the keys were in possession of Capt Daniell to whom they had applied for them but that he refused to deliver them Being thus prevented from sending away the said Stores, and being unwilling to proceed to the extremity of breaking open the doors I remained inactive untill the 10th Instant, when being informed that the Arsenal doors were open I ordered Centrys to be posted at them to prevent their being shut again or Locked by Captain Daniel but that the Captors might be satisfied in the Quantity of Stores I placed a Lock on the door on the part of the Company and the Agents for the Army placed another, on their part, on this occasion I have received much Opprobrious Language and many Insults from Capt Daniel who together with Mr Edwards have sent me a Protest of which I enclose a Copy I am collecting proofs to invalidate the charge of the pretended damage occasioned by the interruption of the Sale. Notwithstanding this protest I should have proceeded to take an account of the Stores and to send them to Madras, but by the negligence of the Centrys, or some mistake in the order given them, Capt Daniel has been suffered to put another Lock on the Door on the part of the Squadron, whereby I am reduced to the same difficulty as at first, either to let the Stores remain here, or be drawn to the extremity of breaking open the door. I am extremely sorry that cases should arise which oblige me to trouble your honor &c. so frequently for fresh orders but you will not I hope blame my caution, when you reflect that I may by acts of Force render myself personnally liable to have my peace of mind and the small fruits of my long labours torn from me by Vexations Prosecutions at Law, I say nothing of the dangers

Fort S.t George 29th April 1761.

which threaten my life, Hope to be able while I command here to protect that, by the power you have placed in my hands and when I return to Madras I doubt not but your Honor &c.a will find means to cover me from an enraged Party whose threats have given me just cause to apprehend danger

I am with Respect.

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient & most humble Servant

Jos.h Dupré

Pondichery the 23.d April 1761.

I have since writing the above Letter received another Protest from Capt.n Daniell alone of which I also enclose a Copy.

Protest of the Commissary on behalf of this Nation against M.r Dupré

Whereas publick notice was given by the Crier on the 18th and 19th of this Instant April, that Sundry effects the reputed property of the Captors of Pondichery lodged in the Arsenal amongst the Military Stores would be sold (as usual) by Publick Outcry on this day being the 20th April 1761. to which end Capt.n Daniell the Superintendant and M.r Edwards Commissary for the Squadron and M.rs Bourchier and Russell Commissarys in behalf of the Army did meet at the Arsenal between the hours of 9 and 10 in the forenoon in order to dispose of the said effects by Publick Outcry and whereas there were present several Merchants both White and Black, who came with intent to purchase the said effects, but were prevented by a most violent and Arbitrary proceeding of M.r Joseph du Pré Agent for the English East India Company's affairs at Pondichery, who sent an Officer w.th Lieut.t Crawley with a Guard of Men to take Possession of all the Doors of the Arsenal with orders not to suffer any thing to be taken out or the doors to be shut which Arbitrary proceedings to the Astonishment of all present obliged Capt.n Daniell to demand of the Officer by whose Authority he commanded this act of Violence, so contrary to the Laws and Liberty of our Country and of consequence very detrimental to the Captors as a total stop is put to the Publick Sales, and that at a time many Thousand Pounds worth of Goods and effects their Property remain unsold, who answered he did by order of M.r Charles Campbell upon which Capt.n Daniell immediately dispatched M.r James Charnock to M.r Campbell to know by whose authority he issued orders so prejudicial to the rights of the Captors

who answered the Messenger that it was by the orders of Mr Josias Du Pré, then the Commissarys finding that it was impossible for them to proceed any further in the execution of their Office ordered every body out of the Arsenal with intent to lock the Doors of the Arsenal and secure the Captors effects, after every body was gone out excepting some Centinals, Capt Daniell attempted to lock the doors but was forcibly prevented by a Centinel with a peice Bayonet who declared he would not suffer any one to shut the door, as he had received orders to the contrary. Immediately the Superintendant and all the Commissarys before mentioned went to Mr Josias du Pré to demand of him whether it was by his orders that these Arbitrary proceedings were put in execution, who answered it was, Capt Daniell demanded to know of the aforesaid Mr Josias du Pré whether he committed this act of violence by his own authority or on pursuance of an order from the President and Council of Fort S. George who replied that he could not give any verbal answer to that Question. We therefore look upon this Arbitrary proceeding to be the sole voluntary act of Mr Josias du Pré by which the Superintendant and Commissarys are prevented from executing the Duty entrusted to them, in open Violation of the rights and priviledges of his Majestys Subjects in General and the Captors of Pondicherry in Particular.

We do therefore in the most Solemn manner Protest agt Mr Josias du Pré for all the damages and Loses which the Captors of Pondicherry have or may hereafter sustain by his Arbitrary and unjustifiable proceedings by which many Thousand Pounds worth of Medicines Anchors and effects of different kinds on the Arsenal and other places remain unsold, and we do hereby declare that by his Publickly robbing, & taking from us by force of Arms part of the Captors effects and entirely preventing us from doing our duty which we were then actually executing being employed in the Sale of those very goods he is answerable to the Captors to all intents and Purposes for not only those but also for whatever else remains undisposed of in Pondicherry as we had intended to sell the Remainder day after day untill the whole was disposed of, but he has now rendered it impossible for us to proceed any further in our lawfull Business by putting an unjust stop to the Publick Outcry

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as well as by many other acts of his Tyranny Given under our hands in Pondicherry this 29th day of April 1761.

To Josias DuPre Esqr
On his Majestys Service

Thomas Daniell
Wm Edwards

Whereas I Thomas Daniell late Captain of his Majestys Ship the Queenborough was at the desire of the Officers and Seamen of the Squadron appointed by Warrant dated 5th Feby 1761 from Charles Stevens Esqr Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majestys Fleet and Commander in Chief of all his Majestys Ships and Vessels employed on the East Indies to superintend all and singular matters relative to the Captors of Pondicherry on behalf of his Majesty and the Squadron and Whereas in consequence of the Warrant aforementioned the Keys of the Arsenal (in which the Military Stores and divers other effects were deposited) were delivered into my hands, to the end that they might not be disposed of or removed without my knowledge and consent, I do hereby declare that on Monday the 20th April 1761 a Party of the East India Company's Soldiers with Muskets & Bayonets fixed under the Command of Lieut. Crawley did come by order of Josias DuPre the Company's Agent and take from me by force the Right and Power of securing the said Military Stores and other effects entrusted to me and under my Charge to the Amount of several Thousand Pounds value, the said Mr Crawley having by orders aforesaid (and entirely against my knowledge and consent) placed the Soldiers Centinels over the different passages in the Arsenal aforesaid who forcibly prevented my locking the doors of the said Arsenal and keeping Possession thereof by Violence as aforesaid I do therefore in the most solemn manner Protest against the above illegal proceedings declaring the same not only to be a Robbery and Violation of the Laws but a particular Insult upon his Majesty and his Officers in the highest degree detrimental to the Public absolutely repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of England and in a more especial manner injurious to the Captors of Pondicherry

Protest of Capt Thomas Daniell Superintendt of the Agents on behalf of the Squadron agst DuPre

 Fort St. George 29th April 1761

Given under my hand at Pondichery this twenty first day of April 1761.

Thomas Daniell

On his Majestys Service

To Josias DuPré Esqr. Agent for the East India Company's affairs at Pondichery.

It is with equal surprize and concern the Board find occasion to observe that Mr DuPré should meet with any opposition from Capt Daniell or others in the removal of the Stores from Pondichery after the reasons already urged in Consultation the 16th February and 25th March to shew the expediency thereof.

Orders to Mr DuPré in case the keys of the Store houses at Pondichery are longer withheld from him.

The immediate demolition of the Magazines and other places having been resolved upon, the removal of the Stores will consequently admit of no delay. & It is Agreed that Mr DuPré be directed in case the keys of any Magazines are withheld from him to demand them desiring that the Commissary will take a particular account of the Stores delivered therefrom and if he should meet with any further opposition and the delivery of the keys refused to cause the Magazines Arsenals and other places where the Military Stores are deposited to be opened by force and after an exact account taken of the Stores they contain in presence of the Agents to send them hither & cause the Magazines to be ruined immediately.

The Grain & Garrison Provisions at Conjeveram & Coverapauk to be sold off

A Letter from Mr George Pyne Storekeeper at Arcot read enclosing his Monthly returns of Stores there and the dependant Garrisons Ordered that the Grain and Garrison Provisions at Coverapauk & Conjeveram be sold off immediately.

George Pigot

207 Fort St. George 29th April 1701.

Pursuant to a Minute of Consultation the 23d Instant was the following Letter to Mr. Thomas Hague.

To Mr. Thomas Hague
Commander of the Ship Platey

Letter to Capt Thomas Hague Commander of the Ship Platey.

Sir

Notwithstanding the Commission we have given you of this date, we have made choice of Capt. Robert Fletcher to execute some Service which your Ship is to be employed in. You are therefore strictly enjoined to obey all orders you may receive from him untill your return again to this Port, or the contrary be signified to you by us or the President & Council for the time being. Dated in Fort St. George 29th April 1701.

George Pigot &c. Council.

May 1. Also the three following Letters to Capt. Robert Fletcher.

To Capt. Robert Fletcher
of the Company's Troops

Sir

Instructions to Capt. Robert Fletcher.

Relying on your prudence and good Conduct you have been made choice of to go on a Voyage to the French Islands & endeavour to gain certain Intelligence of the Force the French may have by Sea and Land at the Island of Mauritius and Bourbon or elsewhere in the East Indies and also to learn what further reinforcements they may expect from Europe. In pursueing these points the following Instructions are to be your Guide.

After leaving the road of Madras you are to make the best of your way to the Island of Diego Rais which is a small Island in the latitude of 19.40 South where the French generally keep 2 Serjeants and 12 Men to turn Turtle for the use of the Soldiers and Seamen at the Island of Mauritius. It is usual for French Ships in making this Island and coming near with intent to Anchor there to fire a Gun and hoist a White Pendant at the Mezen Peak as a Signal for the people of the Island to send off a Boat. Should a Boat come off with any Europeans on Board who can give you intelligence you need do no more than proceed on your Voyage with the Boat and Crew as shall be hereafter directed.

But should the Signal have been altered and no Boat

some of you are then to endeavour to land on the Island and carry off the whole or as many of the French as you can discover In case you should perceive any Vessell at Anchor near the Island you are to make the Signal before you approach too near, and so manage that a boat may be induced to come off to you at a good distance from the Vessell. Should none be sent and you think the Vessell to be one of the Enemys stronger than yours, you must avoid her with all Expedition as indeed you must any Vessell you see near the Island under Sail, but return again some few days after and endeavour to practice what has been before pointed out if no danger appears, for in all cases it is ordered that you should avoid speaking to any Vessell from whom you may run the least risque of being taken in case she prove an Enemy.

If you succeed in your Design on Diego Rais and gain such intelligence as has been pointed out which you have reason to believe is just, you are then to make all possible haste to Madras bringing the people you have taken with you. But should you be able to gain no material Intelligence from any people you may take at Diego Rais or have reason to suspect their Veracity, you are then to proceed toward the Island of Mauritius and endeavour to make the North West part of the Island in the Night where the Harbour lies. It may probably happen that you may meet with abrat in coming near the Island, but should you not you are to look into the Harbour about day light in the morning and after observing as exactly as you can the number of Shipping and men of War there, you are to make off again with the utmost Expedition, particularly if you perceive any Vessell coming out after you for the greatest caution must be taken that you do not fall into the Enemys hands, and should you be chased for any length of time you are to pursue such a Course as is most likely to clear you of the Enemy without regarding the Course the future part of your Voyage may lay in.

Should you however in spite of all precaution and the goodness of your Vessell in sailing fall into the hands of an Enemy, you are at all Events to conceal the Purport of your Voyage, as the least suspicion of our designs will set the Enemy at the Islands on their Guard, for tho' you should not come back again the intended Expedition will notwithstanding be pursued

You must therefore endeavour to conceal from all the people on board your Vessell your real destination and tell any body into whose hands you may unfortunately fall that you were bound to the several places mentioned in false Instructions we will be delivered you to serve for that purpose. Those real Instructions in case of any unavoidable danger you must destroy in time, and you may hint occasionally that the Packets you had were addressed to any Squadron you might meet with or any of the Commanders of the Companys outward bound ships giving contradictory directions where they were to proceed to and by what course.

After you have been at Diego Garcia and made such observations as you are entrusted to make you are (if you think you can be back to Madras by the latter end of August) to go round the South end of the Island of Madagascar and call in at Augustines Bay if you do not see any danger in so doing. There you may leave a letter directed to all Captains of English Ships acquainting them with the situation of the French Squadron at the Islands or their supposed destination, enquiring for our Ships, or any other Intelligence you may think may be of use to them but avoid giving any hints or discovering any expectations that may give the least insight to our views on the French Islands. You are then if you can to go to Mohilla Mayotta and Johanna, but particularly to the last if not to the others and leave the same Intelligence there as at Madagascar after which you are to return with all Expedition to the Coast.

If you should see any part or the whole of the Fr. Squadron at Sea in your Voyage you are, if you can without too much risque to form an Idea of their destination and return directly to the nearest land from whence you can dispatch Intelligence of your discovery to Madras and then set again on the prosecution of your intended Voyage.

Should you by good fortune take a small French Vessell or by other means gain certain Intelligence of the several Posts you are entrusted to seek after you are then without proceeding further on your Voyage to return immediately with your Prize or Intelligence to Madras.

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At Diego Rais you are to carry Dutch Colours and you may do so at other times when necessary, but in sight of Ma-
-uritius and all Vessells whatsoever you are to hoist Dutch Colours if any, and in all your Actions and management appear to be a Dutch Vessell.

Upon all occasions when you may take any Prisoners, you are immediately to examine them one by one seperately & take down their declarations in Writing, reading it to them afterwards that they may be sure of what they have declared and by that means you will undoubtedly discover if their Intelligence be true.

The Ship Platboy which the Company have bought purposely for this Service, is commanded as a Ship of War that on board for your Assistance one Capt Hague who is on all occasions to follow your directions and he and your selves have only to recommend that you do use your utmost endeavours to gain the Intelligence pointed out and to prevent the Ship or any part of her Crew from being taken, the two grand points of the Expedition you are going on being to know the Enemys Strength and Situation and to keep them ignorant of our Intentions.

Enclosed you have Copys of two Letters from Capt. John Blake which may be of Service to you in the course of your Voyage, also of a letter that has been wrote to Capt Thomas Hague to follow all orders he may receive from you. Heartily wish you Success and am

Fort S. George
1st May 1761.

Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
George Pigot

P.S.

Since writing the foregoing Instructions relative to the Signal and manner of proceeding to gain Intelligence at Diego Rais, Information has been obtained that the Signal has been altered since the year 1755 and that the Signal now made use of is hoisting a White Flag at the Ensign-Staff and firing a Gun while the Ship has little way and just coming to an Anchor at the distance of 1½ or 2 Miles from the Island. This Signal is answered by a Gun from the Shore (so that it seems they have Cannon) and

about it thereon sent from the Ship to the Island for no boat is now kept there, but the Slaves of which there are about an hundred should part of them make their Escape thereon the. There are moreover besides the Serjeant and 12 men, 30 Coffrys or Topaches with Arms in case of any attempt is made to land it must be with a good strong Party tho' it is more than probable that on the Enemys late distress for Soldiers and Sailors they may have taken off great part of the people which were left there when their Fleet first came to India or which were kept there in 1756. In short this alteration in the Signal and addition of strength on the Island renders it difficult to lay down any positive orders for the manner of gaining Intelligence You must therefore practise such measures as your prudence may suggest, either by making the Signals, landing or endeavouring to draw some of the people off by appearing to be in great distress: And should none of your stratagems succeed I would have you Cruize a few days off the Island in the Track that Vessels must come in from the Mauritius, for it is probable that some small Vessells or boats are sent monthly to fetch Stores and if you can take one of these you will be sure to learn such Intelligence as you may want and be supplied with the means of going as near as you please to the Island of Mauritius for the Enemy will suspect nothing on seeing their own Vessell and in the afternoon while your Ship lays out of sight you may reconnoitre the Island and stand off to join your Ship in the night.

To Captain Robert Fletcher
of the Company's Troops.

Sir

If being necessary to gain some intelligence of the French Squadron as to its strength and disposition, and equally necessary to convey some Instructions to our outward bound Shipping I have fitted out the Ship Platting for the Expedition and chosen you to direct from time to time the Service she is to be employed on, for which the following Instructions are to be your Guide

Take Instructions to Capt Rob. Fletcher to be produced in case of his being taken

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On leaving the road of Madras you are to make the best of your way to Diego Rais and when near the North side of that Island hoist French Colours and a White Pendant at the Mizen peak. That is a signal for a boat to come off which on coming on Board you must seize and detain endeavouring to gain certain Intelligence of the Force the French may have by Sea and Land at the Islands of Maritius and Bourbon if they expect any reinforcements. Should no Boat come off or should you gain no material Intelligence from the Boat you may take, you must then endeavour to Land with the Soldiers you have sent with you for that service and take off the Serjeant and 12 Men which the French usually keep at the Island to turn Turtle. From these you will doubtless gain some advice and you are thereby to determine whether it is necessary to look into the harbour of the Island of Maritius or not, if you think it is, you must contrive to fall in with the Westward part in the night and run by it so near as to count distinctly the Ships in the Port and their Condition. This being done, as immediately after leaving Diego Rais (if touching at Maritius be unnecessary) you are to go round the South end of Madagascar and to call at St. Augustines Bay where you are to deliver the Packetts you have in charge to any English outward bound Men of War or Indiamen with Recruits which you may find there, and if there are no Ships you must leave a Man or two on Shore with the Packetts and Directions for delivering it to any English Ships or Ships which may arrive, as also a Letter from yourself giving any advice you may have learnt at Diego Rais or the Island of Maritius and then proceed to Mohilla, Mayotta and Johanna where if you do not find any Ships you are to leave the other Packett as directed and another Letter from yourself at the last mentioned Island and then return with all Expedition to Madras making Zeylon and gaining all the Intelligence you can there in your passage. I wish you Success in your Voyage and

am

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Fort S. George
1st May 1761.

and am Sir

Your most Obedient Servant
George Pigot

To Captain Robert Fletcher

Sir

Letter to Captain Robert Fletcher.

We put on board your Vessell only 300 dollars at present, as we suppose that sum may be sufficient to supply you with what fresh provisions you may want in the short stay it is intended you should make at the several ports you may call at, but as unavoidable accidents may occasion your being in want of money in such case, and in such case only, we empower you to make use of our credit to draw upon us for any Sums not exceeding in the whole Two Thousand Pagodas.

We have ordered 20 Buccaneer Pieces, 1000 Flints and two Barrells of indifferent Gunpowder to be put on Board the Plassey with which you may purchase provisions at Madagascar or any other of the Islands you may have occasion to call at where that practice is Established

Fort S. George
1st May 1761.

We are Sir

Your Assured Friends
George Pigot &c. Council

2nd Dispatched in consequence of a Resolution of last Consultation a Letter to Josias du Pré Esqr. as follows.

To Josias Du Pré Esqr.

Sir

Letter to Jos. du Pré Esqr. at Pondichery

It gives us the greatest concern to find that after having given such just reasons for the removal of all Military Stores from Pondichery hither, As first, the expreß Command of his Majesty that they shall be reserved for his Royal pleasure and secondly, that the disposal of them to the Country powers might be of the greatest Detriment to the Nation, you should meet with any opposition from Capt Daniell or others in the execution of our orders, it is impossible for us to surmise every particular case that might happen, and without supposing that the key of this Magazine was in the hands of one man, and the key of that in another, it being our desire that his Majesty's Commands in this Respect should be complied with as much as in us lay

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We sent you ord ers which we thought were sufficient Authority for your transporting all Military Stores hither, If therefore the Keys of any Magazines are withheld from you, demand them, and desire also that the Commissarys will take a particular account of the Stores they deliver you therefrom, for as we would have those Magazines destroyed as soon as possible the removal of the Stores will admit of no delay If therefore you meet with any further opposition and the delivery of the Keys to you be refused you must order the Magazines Arsenals or other places where the Military Stores are deposited, to be opened by Force and after an exact account be taken of the Stores they contain in presence of all Agents if they will attend or at least those for the Army at the same request send them hither and cause the Magazines to be closed immediately

We are Sir Your Affectionate Friends

George Pigot & Council

Fort St. George
2nd May 1761.

Also the following Letter to the Select Committee at Fort William

To the Honble Henry Vansittart Esqr
President & Governor & the Members of the Select Committee at Fort William

Gentlemen

Letter to the Select Committee at F. Wm

Duplicate of our last dated the 15th March waits upon you with this.

Since then Cols Monson and some of the principal Officers have communicated to us their opinions on the Subject of the intended expedition against the French Islands. We enclose to you Copy of their Letter as well as of what we have written thereon to the Select Committee of Bombay, which will fully acquaint you of the measures we are taking to forward this Service and we doubt not but you will give us all the Assistance in your power.

Among other papers which were intercepted during the time our Army remained before Pondicherry there are some Instructions both from his Majesty of France and the East India Company and as they are of a pretty singular nature we have sent you Copies of them.

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that Gingee

Fort S. George 2nd May 1761.

Surrendered the 5th Returns, The Soldiers are Prisoners, the Officers being about 70 or 80 in number) have been permitted to remove to Svanguebar without being Prisoners, but upon Conditions that they proceed to Europe by the first opportunity and do not again bear Arms untill their Arrival there. This has put an end to all our troubles on the Coast and we have the pleasure to congratulate you on the Success his Majesty's Arms has met with in India

We are

Fort S. George
2nd May 1761

Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servants
George Pigot & Council

At a Consultation present
George Pigot Esqr Governor, President

Monday
4th May 1761

Dawsonne Drake John Andrews
Richard Fairfield Samuel Ardley
Charles Turner John Call

M.r Smith absent M.r Bourchier Indisposed

Received the following Letters from Josias du Pré Esq.r and from the Commissarys on the part of the Navy & Army

To the Honble George Pigot Esq.r
President & Governor &c. Council of Fort S. George

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Josias du Pré Esq.r at Pond.y

This accompanys the returns for Stores &c. Laden on Board the Admiral Watson, the Fortune, and the James and Mary Brigg

I am with deepest
Hon.ble Sir & Sirs
Your most Obedient & most humble Servant
Jos.h du Pré

Pondichery
28th April 1761.

To the Honble George Pigot Esq.r
President and Governor &c. Council of Fort S. George

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Josias du Pré Esq.r at Pond.y

I have received your Commands of the 28th April. Meh.r Maurice & Dunston shall be furnished with the Lists and Statements you desire, and money, as far as I shall be able to supply them.

Stores of the Gunpowder in Pondichery

By the most exact Account I can get of the Gunpowder remaining Here there appears to be in all about One Thousand and Twenty eight Barrells (1028) of 100 Weight each which about two

two Hundred and fifty Barrells are certainly damaged but will nevertheless do for the Mines, and perhaps a good deal of the rest may on further examination be found to be damaged also; Capt. Barker informs me that he does not think any of it good, at least not any of what he has used, as many Guns to all appearance were in so bad a Condition that he should not have judged they could resist a Cannon charge and yet they have born the full proof. The quantity that it is judged will be still wanted here, for the proof of Guns, and for the Mines will amount to near Seven Hundred Barrells of which two Hundred of good powder. The Barrells in General are in so bad a Condition being all most eaten up by the White Ants that it will not I apprehend be adviseable to send any of the powder to Madras without shifting into other Barrells a Work which I question whether we shall be able to accomplish here.

I received yesterday from the Agents for the Captors a Letter dated the 16th April, offering to deliver up to the Company, such part of the Madras Powder Mill as has been found here upon certain conditions, I enclose a Copy of the Letter and wait your directions.

At the same time I received another Letter from them acquainting me that they sent me three Packages and a Letter which they desired I would forward to you, the Letter is enclosed, the Packages I have not yet received.

The Adventure Bregg Sailed Yesterday for Madras with Sundry Stores consigned to your Honor &c. as of the accompanying Lists.

I am with Respect
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your most Obedt. & most humble Servant
Josias du Pré

Pondichery
1st May 1761.
To Josias du Pré Esqr.

Sir

Letter from the Commissarys on the part of the Army and Navy to Mr. Du Pré

We have discovered some powder Mill Utensills which having formerly belonged to Madras, but were carried away when Mr. Lally besieged it. We are willing to give up to the Company upon Condition that they shall

Offer to deliver up to the Company some materials of a Powder Mill on certain conditions.

be accountable for the full value should it be found that by being taken on the Enemy's Fort they became the Sole property of the Captors and if not they will then be answerable for such Salvage as is reasonable and necessary to be settled by Appraizers appointed by both Parties.

We are Sir Your most Obedient humble Servants

Pondichery 16th April 1761. James Bourchier Thomas Darrell
Claud Rutsell John Edwards
Christn Bouwer

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr.
President and Governor & Council of Fort S. George

Gentlemen

Letter from the Commanders on the part of the Dutch Navy

The Downfall of Pondichery is so memorable an Era, so places will be as little necessary to keep it secret as Madras has occasion for them to make known her share in the event; We hope however the three Royal Pictures of France which we now have the Honor to tender to you on the name of the Squadron and Army will not be unacceptable

We are Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servants

Pondichery 28th April 1761. James Bourchier Thomas Darrell
Claud Rutsell John Edwards
Christn Bouwer

By the foregoing Letter from M. Du Pré it appears that the Gunpowder on Pondichery is very indifferent and that there is little more than will be necessary for the demolition of that and the adjacent places. It is therefore Resolved that M. Du Pré be directed to shew what may be wanted for that occasion out of the Stock he may have remaining, taking care that the worst sort be first used, and the remainder left when should be any sent up to Madras.

Gunpowder for the demolition of Pond.y to be used out of the Stock remaining there.

Agreed that M. Du Pré be also directed to apply to the Agents on behalf of the Captors for the Vessels belonging to a Powder Mill they offer to the Company, and upon their being delivered him to give a receipt for the same on the Terms mentioned in their Letter of the 26th

M. Du Pré to take the Vessels belonging to the Powder Mill on the Terms offered by the Agents

278 Fort S. George 4th May 1761.

Ordered that the Secretary do write a letter to the Commissarys on the part of the Navy and Army to acknowledge the receipt of their Letter to the Board and to return them thanks for the Pictures they have presented us with.

Mr. Andrews acquaints the Board that having settled his affairs which called him to Madras, he proposes in a few days returning to his Station at Masulipatam.

Geo. Pigot

4th

Sent the following Letter to Josias Dupre Esq. at Pondicherry

To Josias Dupre Esq.

Sir

We have received your Letter dated the 1st Instant.

Letter to Josias Dupre Esq. at Pondicherry

The Gunpowder that may be necessary for the demolition of Pondicherry and the places adjacent is to be found out of the Stock you have remaining. The worst sort is to be first used and the remainder (if there be any) is to be sent up hither.

You will be pleased to make application to the Agents on behalf of the Captors for some Utensils of a Powder Mill (supposed to belong to Madras) which upon

their delivering, you are to give a receipt for in the Terms proposed in their Letter to you dated the 16th Ultimo.

Fort S. George 6th May 1761.

We are Sir Your Affectionate Friends
George Pigot & Council

At a Consultation present
George Pigot Esqr. Governor President

Thursday 7th May

Dawsonne Drake
Richard Fairfield Samuel Ardley
Charles Turner John Call

Mr Smith and Mr Andrews absent, Mr Bourchier Indisposed.

Received the three following Letters viz. One from Josias du Pré Esq at Pondichery.

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr.
President and Governor & Council of Fort S. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Josias du Pré Esq at Pondy.

I have received your Commands of the 2nd Instant which shall be obeyed

I enclose a Copy of a Paper of Claims I have received from the Agents for the Squadron. I know not who the Persons are who have carried away doors &c. without having or pretending any Right, unless the Inhabitants be meant, most of whom have been allowed that Indulgence.

I also enclose an account of Stores laden on board the Tryal Sloop.

I am with Respect
Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedient and most humble Servant
Jos. du Pré

Pondichery 5th May 1761.

Protest of the Agents for the Squadron agt. Mr Du Pré

Whereas divers effects, viz. Windows, Doors, Lead, Iron Bars, Rails, Bolts, Stone Floors &c. and other Appurtenances of the Edifices in Pondichery have been frequently for some time past taken and conveyed away by persons who do not appear to have any legal power or authority for so doing

out of India the Islands will be a burthen to them, far from being able to equip their Fleet there, that very Fleet or a part of them must be employed to bring Provisions for the Subsistence of the Colony.

Further the possession of the Islands would be some convenience to the French in re-establishing themselves in India, but it is only proposed to destroy the Fortifications and if possible the Harbour, but that most probably would be impracticable or would require more time than we should have to spare, without Fortifications they might serve as a rendezvous as they might do very well without them as we do.

At least the use they could make of them to our prejudice cannot be put in the Scale against the immense expence of attacking them and the evident risque to which our possessions in India would be exposed by the Separation of so large a part of our Force.

The whole Squadron must go and we suppose not less than two thousand Land Forces, for their expence of Pay, Batta and Provisions a very large Sum must be put on board, the Company's Ships or the greatest part of them must be employed in going to and from Madagascar to keep our Squadron supplied with Cattle, Rice, and Water instead of being returned to Europe with Cargoes. To the charge of demurrage and the disappointment of a years Investment, is to be added for the expence now as to the risque.

One of these two things must happen, either we shall find the French Squadron at the Islands or they will be in India while ours is at the Islands. In the first case there will be a great risk of the Expedition miscarrying, as the Garrison might have any number of Men out of their Ships which would be close in the Harbour and the entrance being defended as well by the Guns of the Ships as their Batteries would be very dangerous attacks to our Squadron. In the second place we might on all Probability succeed in taking the Islands but might we not suffer in the mean time more material damage in one or other of our Settlements in India from the French Squadron and the Troops they are said to have received

from Europe? they might find many places to land and people disposed to join them when landed for example suppose they should land near Cuttack and join the Morattas who are already jealous of our strength or suppose they should land at Masulipatam some of the Country powers would be ready to join them knowing the small Force we should have in the East Indies. We should besides run great risque of having all our Ships from Europe taken, The sum of our opinion in the present State of affairs is thus, that such a disposition should be made of our Force as may best secure our present possessions and keep the French out of India leaving the Islands to fall by their own distress or by an Armament from England, should such a project take place as has been much talked of.

Many are of opinion it is likely we may have a War with the Dutch at least that they may meditate another attempt to Strengthen themselves in Bengal or our leaving ourselves so weak might induce them to it the least probability of either of these events would become a very strong objection against the expedition to the Islands from India.

Whether we engage in the affairs of Delhi or not we must have a large part of our Force seperated at a great distance from Calcutta, Patna ought never to be without an Army especially while the Shazadah is there and the affairs of Delhy remain unsettled It is true we have in all 900 Europeans more than three fourths of which are foreigners, many French.

To these Arguments may be added the advices lately received from Delhy of Abdallah's having settled with the several Chiefs for the sum of two Crore of Rupees, of which Seventy Lacks are to be paid by Sooregemaul the Jaut, Forty Lacks by Nujeet Cawn Rouhilla and ninety Lacks by Sujah Dowla the Nabob of Oud or Lucknow, that this last is to raise his proportion out of the Moratta Country and the Revenues due to the King from Bengal which Article is computed at Seventy Lacks, that to enable him to enforce this demand on these provinces he is to bring with him thirteen Thousand Patna Horse which are said to have actually begun their March and that Abdallah is to take up his Quartas at Agra, to send reinforcements were they may be wanted.

Fort St. George 7th May 1761

Upon the whole therefore we are of opinion it is absolutely necessary Colo. Cootes Battalion should be sent down with all possible Expedition we are likewise to request you will assist us with a Company of the Kings Artillery whose place may be supplied should your occasions require it by your Writing to the Gentlemen at Bombay and we much want an Officer and about twenty Huzzars to discipline those we have lately mounted here or if you can spare us your whole hoop of Huzzars they would be of infinite use to us

Repeat their desire of Colo. Cootes Regiment & a Company of the Kings Artillery to be sent them

We likewise beg the favor you will comply with the accompanying Indent for Military Stores.

With these helps we should be well prepared in every part of India to prevent the French Establishing themselves again and joining with any of the Country powers who may be disposed to renew the troubles. The Shahzadah continues at Patna waiting the Effects of the good offices of his Friends at Delhy but by the beforementioned advices from thence it should seem that Abdallah is employed in collecting the Royal Revenues for himself and will probably appoint no one to the Succession untill he is upon the return to his own Country.

We have the Honor to be

Gentlemen Your most Obedient Servants

Henry Van Sittart
Eyre Coote
P. Amyall
W Ellis

Fort William
28th March 1761.

Whilst there remains any View with regard to the proposed Expedition against the French Islands we think it would it would be highly imprudent to send away any part of our Force It is therefore thought proper to defer any Resolution in Consequence of the request made by the Gentlemen at Bengal in the beforegoing Letter for Colo. Cootes Regiment to be sent thence untill We receive answers to the Letters we wrote the Admiral and the Gentlemen at Bombay the 14th April.

Resolution with regard to sending a Reinforcement to Bengal defered

Letter from Mr George Pyne Paymaster at Arcot read desiring leave to make the necessary repairs to his apartments which is Granted

Mr Pyne Paymaster at Arcot applies for leave to repair his apartments Granted

Received a Letter also from Mr Samuel Johnson Paymaster

285 Fort St. George 7th May 1761

Mr Saml Johnson applies for an Allowance of house Rent at Sadras whilst he pays the Prisoners there

at Chingleput desiring to be allowed house rent at Sadras so long as he continues to pay the French Prisoners at that place.

Not Granted

As we think the allowance of Six Rupees a day to Mr Johnson fully sufficient to answer all charges attending his employ of Paymaster at Chingleput as well as any trifling expence he may be at in proceeding once a month to pay the French Prisoners at Sadras, the charge of house rent and all his other allowances as Resident at Sadras are to be discontinued.

Allowance to the French Surgeon at Chingleput

Ordered that the French Surgeon at Chingleput be allowed for his attendance on the Sick Prisoners 2 Rupees a day to be paid him from the time he was made Prisoner at Gingey.

Purport of a Letter to Mr Andrews.

On his returning to his Station at Masulipatam

Mr Andrews being about to return to his Station at Masulipatam where it is probable he will receive frequent Applications from Salabet Jung, Nizam Ally Cawn and others their Officers or the Neighbouring Princes, to lend our Assistance of Troops to join them and offering large Countrys or other apparent advantages which may probably induce Mr Andrews or the Chief for the time being (who may be unacquainted with our Situation and the Resolutions which must guide) to give these people such Assurances as may embarrass our affairs to fullfill the Board therefore think it not improper to caution Mr Andrews on this head and to explain to him our intentions with regard to his Conduct on all such future Applications. Ordered that a Letter be accordingly prepared for Mr Andrews as also answers to those lately received from Nizam Ally Cawn and Hussain Ally Cawn.

Letter to Nizam Ally Cawn and to Hussain Ally Cawn

George Rigo

286 Fort S.t George 9th May 1761

Pursuant to a resolution of last Consultation sent the following Letter to John Andrews Esq.r

To John Andrews Esq.r

Sir

As you are about to return to Masulipatam We deliver you herewith two Letters which the President has wrote to Nizam Ally Cawn and Hussain Ally Cawn. You are not unacquainted with the application that has been made to us by the former for a body of English hoops to join his Army, the letter to enable him to oppose the Morattas, and you know well our Sentiments upon this occasion, are that these peoples Quarrells so as they keep the War at a proper distance from the Nabob's Territories must tend rather to our advantage than otherwise, as it must of course impoverish them and render them the less able to give us disturbance and long experience convinces us that we should engage as little as possible in their disputes and make none our Enemies but such as disturb the quiet of our own possessions, It may not however be proper to give an absolute denial of Assistance to Nizam Ally, and when you have occasion to write, your Letters should be Complimentary but tend to no other end, It must be fresh in your memory the advantage he took of some discourse which passed between him and M.r Alexander the last Year, by claiming therefrom a body of four hundred Men to join him this makes it quite necessary you should depend as little as possible upon Interpreters and the Persian Writers — Your correspondence therefore on material subjects should only be when you cannot avoid it, and you will be pleased to send us Copies of the Persian Letters, that we may see if they correspond with the Translations given you by your people.

Letter to John Andrews Esq.r

It will be very agreable to us that as soon after your Arrival at Masulipatam as you conveniently can you send us a particular account of all the different Perganas & Villages together with the Yearly Rent they pay to the Company. We have found an advantage here and have come to a better knowledge of the Countries and their true value by employing the Canagoes to act for us in the same manner as they do for the Governing Country powers, particularly when the Ravages of any Enemy or other remarkable loss to the Renters should make it necessary to abate something in their Rents We therefore recommend to ~~you~~ to employ those people at Masulipatam also.

287 Fort S. George 9th May 1761

We send with you a few pieces of Velvetts and Cloth of different sorts for presents where you see necessary

The low state of our Cash at this time obliges us to draw part of the revenues round Masulipatam to defray our expences here instead of supplying you with money for an Investment, but as soon as Circumstances will admit you shall not want money - and we will make known to you what kind of goods will be most acceptable to our Employers

Fort S. George 9th May 1761.

We are Sir Your Affectionate Friends

George Pigot & Council

At a Consultation present

George Pigot Esqr Governor President

Monday 11th May

Dawsonne Drake Richard Fairfield

Samuel Ardley Charles Turner

John Call

M Smith absent M Bourcheer Indisposed

Read the following Letter from Josias DuPré Esq at Pondichery

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr

President and Governor &c. a Council of Fort S. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Josias du Pré Esqr at Pondichery

This serves to accompany a list of Stores Ladeen board the Amelia amongst which are four brass Mortars supposed to have belonged to the Powder Mill at Madras, and which have been delivered to me by the Agents for the Captors agreable to their Letter of the 16th April and your orders of the 6th Instant which I have received this morning

Pondichery 8th May 1761.

I am with respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most obedient & most hble Servant

Josias du Pré

M Turner represents that he has occasion for a person well acquainted with the French Language to assist him in paying the

Mr Jas Cromie appointed to pay the Fr. Prisoners their Subsistence

Gentlemen Prisoners their Allowances, Agreed that Mr Jas Cromie (late one of the Servants on the West Coast Establishment) who is judged a fit Person, be appointed and allowed eight Pagodas ⅌ Month to defray the expence of a Pallankeen which he will stand in need of to attend this Employ.

Mr Cromie to report to the Board such of the Prisoners on the List of Inhabitants as he may think not entitled to a Subsistence.

And as it is suspected that there are several upon the List of Inhabitants who cannot be regarded as belonging to the French Nation and consequently ought not to be maintained at the Companys Expence Ordered that Mr Cromie do enquire into their Condition & make report thereof to the Board that the Subsistence may be discontinued to such as are not found entitled thereto.

Expediency of sending to Europe the Fr. Prisoners

The Board have already taken under Consideration the Expediency of sending to Europe as soon as possible the great number of French Prisoners now in our hands in consequence of a Letter from the President Mess.rs Du Pré and Call on that Subject soon after the reduction of Pondichery which Letter appears on the minutes of Consultation the 2nd February.

To the reasons there urged may be added the very heavy burthen of so many Prisoners upon our Treasury arising chiefly from the large allowances made to the Officers Civil and Military, the removal of whom (particularly the principal ones) appears the more immediately necessary lest the news of a Peace should set them at Liberty and give them an opportunity of taking measures to re-establish their affairs. The Board having now very maturely Weighed and reconsidered the several arguments arising from the nature of the Subject are of opinion that no time should be lost in carrying this proposal into execution. It is accordingly Resolved to recommend to the President and Council in the Civil Departm.t to employ the Europe Ships now here for this Purpose if no Service should occur for them of a superior Importance.

Recommended to the President & Council in the Civil Departm.t to set apart the Europe Ships now here for that Service.

George Rigo

accordingly.

Monsieur Camille Drouet one of the Council of Mahee at its surrender having requested permission to go to Tranquebar to settle some private concerns the same has been granted to him on condition of his immediately afterwards resigning himself to your Honor &c. to be sent to England agreeable to the Articles of Capitulation.

Major Moore and Lieut. Thomson proceeded hence to Anjengo the 12nd Ultimo in order to return over Land

We are

Honble Sir & Sirs Your most humble Servants

Tillicherry 11th April 1761.

Titus Scott Thomas Hodges

James Kyley Thomas Satchwell

Wm Ashburner W. Tayler

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr.

President and Governor &c. Council of Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Thomas Heath Esq Chief of Vizagapatam

I am to acquaint your Honor &c. that some disaffected Jemidars took up arms lately against the Rajah and Seized three of his Forts, which occasioned his return from Chicacul, where he had been to collect in the rents of the Country; he was in a fair way to get the better of these people when Gocal Vancatty Kistna Rauze who had the Command of his Camp and care of the Country was seized with the small pox of which he died before days past, whether this Circumstance will occasion the troubles to encrease or not I cannot as yet determine

The Moraltas still continue in the Jaggernaut Country where they are opposed by the Rajah Narrain Dieu, which has hither to prevented them from marching this way.

I enclose your Honor &c. the accounts of this place for last month and am with the greatest Esteem

Vizagapatam 17th April 1761.

Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedt & most Obliged Hble Servt

Thomas Heath.

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr.

&c. Council of Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Capt Robert Fletcher

Yesterday in working to Windward off this place, we

292 Fort St. George 14th May 1761.

Col.o Caillaud to proceed to examine & report upon a Cantonment for Coast Artillery at Pondicherry

Col.o Caillaud to proceed to examine & report upon a Cantonment for Coast Artillery at Pondicherry

Gov.r & Council of Fort St. George

Gov.r & Council of Fort St. George

Gov.r & Council of Fort St. George

293 Fort St George 14th May 1761.

I have on all occasions received from the Agents for the Squadron and is best answered by Silence for it would degrade reason to oppose it to Scurrility; it is necessary however that I should remind your Honor &c that in my letter to you of the 18th March I denied as I do now that I ever promised Capt Daniell, the Stores employed on the Mahie Expedition &c should be valued at Current Price the expression is to vague to be used by any one who knows that Military Stores have no Current Price in India where they are never allowed to be sold

I enclose the cash accounts for January February March and April. Your Honor &c will be pleased to observe that in the Month of April I received from the Agents for the Captors at two payments the Sum of forty one Thousand three Hundred and thirty five Pagodas (41335) and I have received further in this Month Six Thousand five hundred Pagodas (6500) The Agents give me hopes that they may be able to furnish me with about eight Thousand Pagodas more this Month which will nearly suffice for the Subsistence of the French Prisoners, that paid I shall not have any provision for the charges of this Garrison and the Troops at Cuddalore &c which should be ready by the 1st of next Month.

I am with respect

Pondichery
11th May 1761.

Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

Josias du Pré

The following are Copies of Letters enclosed in the foregoing from Mr Dupré and a protest from the Agents on behalf of the Squadron for his having caused the doors of the Arsenal at Pondichery to be opend by Force.

To Thomas Daniell Esqr
and
Mr John Edwards
Gentlemen

Letter from Jos. du Pré Esqr to the Agents for the Squadron.

I have positive orders from the President and Council of Fort St George to send all the Military Stores to Madras to be there deposited untill his Majestys pleasure shall be known, a ship is now ready in the road to receive them on board I desire therefore you will order some person or persons to attend to open the locks you have upon the doors of the Arsenal and other places where Military Stores are deposited and to take an account of them before they

are sent away or that you will send me the keys of such locks this is the more necessary to be done without delay as I have orders to demolish as soon as possible all the buildings in the Citadel.

I am Gentlemen Your most Obedient Servant
Josias du Pré

Pondichery
4th May 1761.

To Josias du Pré Esqr. Companys Agent at Pondichery

Sir

Letter from the Agents for the Squadron to M. Du Pré

In answer to yours of this days date we are to acquaint you, we have positive orders from the Admirals and Captains of the Squadron (who are the representatives of your Masters Master) not to send the Military Stores to Madras to be there deposited untill his Majestys pleasure shall be known, unless upon the just and honest terms by them proposed.

A ship is said to be now ready in the road to receive them on board, may not she be as well entirely loaded with Doors, Windows, Timbers &c.a for the benefit of the Captors.

You desire therefore we will order some person or persons to attend to open the locks we have upon the doors at the Arsenal and other places where Military Stores are deposited, surely you cant think our intellects so weak or us so dull of apprehension.

When we opened them on Monday the 20th Ultimo with intent to dispose of many effects the undisputed property of the Captors by Publick Outcry, you sent a Party of Soldiers with Lord Bayonet and seized upon by Force of Arms not only those very effects, but also the Military Stores Doors &c.a what part of them may have been embezzled those concerned are the best judges.

This violent and fraudulent proceeding appears to us not a less breach of the laws and liberties of England than lock breaking or shop lifting, if it appears to you in the same light why will you hesitate a moment.

Besides M. Du Pré you cannot forget that when you was permitted to ship off Stores for the Mahee Expedition as well as make use of others for the Companys Service you promised to give your own Security for the value agreable to the Current price, in your nonperformance of which you have also deceived us should we trust you again you would certainly ridicule us, and our Constituents disapprove our Conduct. Well we wont put it to the test, expertus metuit.

From the consideration of the premises, there can be no occasion to send any person or persons to take an account of the Stores otherwise we might comply with your request.

295 Fort St. George 14th May 1761

The Keys are lodged in the safest hands we can actually think of, therefore have not the least thought at present of removing them.

We cannot help expressing our Surprize that Mr. du Pré should be reduced to asking that favor of us after his proceeding of the 10th Ultimo.

The demolition of the Citadel is invested with you, the consequence of which you and not we are accountable for.

We are Sir Your most Obedient Servants

Thomas Daniell
John Edwards.

Pondichery
4th May 1761.

To Messrs. James Bourcheer, Claud Russell and Christian Brouwer, Agents for the Army.

Gentlemen

Letter from Josias du Pré Esqr. to the agents for the Army

I beg the favor you will order some of your people to attend to morrow morning at the Arsenal to open the Lock you have upon the door and to take an account of the Military Stores that I may send them to Madras to be there deposited agreable to your consent. I am informed there are Military Stores lodged in one or more places of the Citadel besides the Arsenal, the keys of which are in possession of the Agents for the Squadron who have refused to deliver them to me. I am therefore in consequence of orders I have received from Madras obliged to have those doors opened by Force I shall be obliged to you if you will also give directions that some persons on your part attend (unless you will be present yourselves) at the opening of those doors that they may take an account of what Military Stores may be found in the Godowns and take charge of any other effects therein belonging to the Captors. I am

Gentlemen Your most Obedient Servant
Josias du Pré

Pondichery
6th May 1761.

Protest of the agents for the Squadron against Mr. Du Pré for having caused the doors of the Arsenal of Pondichery to be opened by Force

Whereas on Thursday the 7th May 1761 between the hours of eight and ten o'Clock in the morning, we were present at the Arsenal in Company with several Gentlemen when Mr. Robert Dowsett did attempt with the Assistance of several Black men to break open the Lock upon One of the Apartments of the Arsenal, which Captain Daniell having the charge of would not permit him to Force. He therefore went away and returned again in less time than an hour with Lieut. Corker of the Companys Troops and a Party of Soldiers with Bayonets fixed and did there (with the Assistance of Lieut. Corker) by order of Mr. Josias du Pré agent for the East India Companys affairs at Pondichery in a most Violent, felonious & Burglanous manner, break open three Locks upon three different

Apartments of the Arsenal, and possess themselves of a very large quantity of Arms and Warlike Stores the property of his Majesty, then under the immediate care and charge of Capt Daniell; also sundry effects to a very considerable amount the undisputed property of the Captors of Pondichery likewise the Lock upon the door of the Principal Apartment of the said Arsenal the property of Capt Daniell, notwithstanding he did make a publick remonstrance to them setting forth the dangerous consequence attending such an open & unprecedented breach of the Laws and Libertys of Englishmen by their publickly by force of Arms robbing us of the aforesaid Arms & Warlike Stores the property of his Majesty, also the Sundry effects the property of the Captors and the Lock the property of Capt Daniell; Lieut. Corker declared himself innocent of the treme, as he only executed the orders of his Commanding Officer.

As the whole of these unjust and untawfull proceedings were executed by the order of Mr Josias DuPré. We do therefore in the most Solemn manner protest against the said Mr Josias DuPré for all the damages and losses which the aggrieved parties before mentioned have sustained or may hereafter sustain by his Arbitrary and unjustifiable proceedings

Given under our hands in Pondichery this 9th day of May 1761

Thomas Daniell
Superintendant for the Squadron

To Josias DuPré Esqr
Agent for the Company at Pondichery

John Edwards
Commissary for the Squadron

16th Dispatched by Pattamars Letters to the Chief and Council at Tillechery and the Chief and Council at Anjengo as follow

To Thomas Hodges Esqr
Chief &c. Council at Tillechery

Gentlemen

Letter to the Chief and Council at Tillechery

We enclose you duplicate of our last dated the 11th March

Gingey Surrendered to us the 5th Ultr, the Soldiers are Prisoners the Officers (about seven or eight in number) were permitted to remove to Tranquebar without being made Prisoners, but upon Conditions that they proceed to Europe by the first opportunity and do not again bear Arms untill their Arrival there; This we have the pleasure to acquaint you has put an end to all our troubles on the coast

Fort St George
16th May 1761

We are
Gentlemen Your Affectionate Friends
George Pigot &a Council

297 Fort S. George 16th May 1761.

To Mr Thomas Whitehill
Chief & Council at Anjengo

Gentlemen

Letter to the Chief and Council at Anjengo

We have received your Letter dated 12th March Gingay Surrendered to us the 8th Ultimo The Soldiers are Prisoners the Officers (about seven or eight in number) were permitted to remove to Tranquebar without being made Prisoners but upon Conditions that they proceed to Europe by the first opportunity and do not again bear Arms untill their Arrival there, this we have the pleasure to acquaint you has put an end to all our troubles on the Coast

Fort S. George 16th May 1761.

We are Gentlemen Your Affectionate Friends
George Pigot & Co Council

At a Consultation present
George Pigot Esqr Governor President

Wednesday 20th May

Richard Fairfield
Samuel Ardley Charles Turner
John Call
M Smith and M Drake absent M Bourcheer Indisposed

Received the following Letters from the Agents on behalf of the Squadron and from Josias Dupré Esqr at Pondichery

To the President and Council of Fort S. George

On his Majestys Service

Gentlemen

Letter from the Agents on behalf of the Squadron

Protest against our orders to M Dupré to force open the doors of the Arsenal at Pondichery

We suppose you cannot be ignorant of the violence made use of on the 7th Inst. by M Dupré your Agent at Pondichery by breaking open the Locks of three different doors of the Arsenal and possessing himself of his Majestys Arms, and Warlike Stores as well as hundry other effects contained therein, the keys & charge of which had been entrusted to the care of the Superintendant for the Squadron, since the time of his being appointed to officiate in that office; We say we cannot suppose you ignorant of it, because M Dupré has acquainted us that he did was in consequence of orders received from you for that Purpose, We do therefore hereby Protest against you as well as him, for the said illegal

Proceeding, and declare you and him answerable to his Majesty and the Captors for all the losses and damages they have sustained or may hereafter sustain thereby — Now Gentlem the consequence of Wresting these things by Force from the Superintendant (who being an Officer in his Majesty's Service must, at least by all Impartial judges, be looked upon as a more proper person to be entrusted with the care of his Majesty's Right and Property, than one who has not the least connection with the said Service; the same Argument must likewise hold good in regard to the Captors, as he is one of them himself and as he was chose by the Officers and Seamen of the Squadron to Superintend their affairs in regard to their Share of the Capture of Pondichery) is this, Firstly, for want of proper care two or three Nights after Mr. Dupré Seized upon the Arsenal it was broke open, and Sundry things stolen, the Quantity or Particulars of which we cannot ascertain, as the charge was entirely taken from us in the manner before mentioned; Second a very considerable quantity of new Arms and Warlike Stores as well as others, have been sent on board the Prince Edward in the most carelets negligent manner perhaps ever known, or heard of, they were put into Moosulao Boats with very little or no dunnage under them, afterwards sent off without a Tarpaulin or any other covering to preserve them from the Surf or Spray of the Sea, by these great neglects a large quantity of them have been very much Wet and damaged, some of the Chests were sent off in so extraordinary bad condition that falling to pieces in the Boats, the Officers on Board the Prince Edward were obliged when they came along side to strike half Tuts into the Boats, fill them with New Locks, Locks of Locks &c. hoist them in and stow them away in that condition, We need not acquaint you of the damages these Stores must Sustain by lying at the bottom of Moosulao Boats, ever cover with Water, as you yourselves are very capable judges of it — Mr. Dupré can if he thinks proper convince you of the truth of our first Complaint, and for the truth of the Second we beg leave to refer you to the Officers of the Prince Edward.

As the Loses to his Majesty by this Misconduct must

be very co
into consid
necessary
as much a
vent the le
We are

Pondichery
17th May 1761.

To the Honble George
President and Governor &c.
Honble Sir
This
Edward an
Jam
Hon

Letter from Josias
Du Pré Esqr at Pondy

Pondichery
18th May 1761.

Ther
having ve
mends Tr
for Cantonm
be directed
chery exc
necessary
being now
return to
remaining
opportunity
The fo
at Tritchen

The Garrison of Pondy
withdrawn

Mr Du Pré ordered to
return to Madras.

To the Honble George
President and Governor &c.
Honble Sir
The N
shortly dem
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obedience, th
the usual t

Letter from Majr Preston
Commanding at Tritche-
nopoly. The Nabob
applies to him for an
Assistance of Troops.

nsiderable, we hope you will take these affairs
eration and give such orders as you shall think
and requisite that the damages may be repaired
s the nature of the thing will admit of, and to pre-
ke abuses for the future
with Esteem
Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servts
Thomas Daniell
Superintendant for the Squadron
John Edwards
Commissary for the Squadron

Pigot Esqr
Council of Fort St George
r Sirs
waits on you by the Honble Companys Ship Prince
d encloses the List of Stores &c. laden on her
with respect
onble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedient and most
humble Servant
Josias du Pré

President acquaints the Board that Colt Caillaud
ited Fort St David and the places adjacent, recom-
epopelore and Bandipollam as the most convenient
ments of the Troops. It is therefore Resolved that he
to march thither with the whole Garrison of Pondi-
pt so many Companys of Seapoys as may be
to take care of the Stores the Principal of which
removed Agreed that Mr Du Pré be directed to
Madras leaving in charge of Mr Dowsell the Stores
with directions to send them hither by every

dowing Letter from Major Preston Commanding
opoly read
Pigot Esqr
uncil of Fort St George
r Sirs
abob has given me to understand that he shall
and some Assistance from this Garrison towards
m Polygars about these districts to their proper
ey having not only neglected for some Years to pay
ribute to the Circar, but even disregard his demand

of it for the time present. If you disapprove of my furnishing him with the Assistance he may require I hope Gentlemen you will let me know so.

Hyder Naig seems to be carrying every thing before him in the Mysore Country. Since the Reduction of Pondichery he has taken Six Forts three of them (Corvary Poram, Narmoo Cull and Arnuntakgerry) very considerable ones, on this side the Connaval. His Army is now before another very considerable Fort called Sankaly Durgum; and a Detachment from his Army is attacking another Fort called Arruak Courchy.

Benny Kistnak the King of Mysore's Chief Buxy is waiting here in hopes of your sending him Assistance enough to recover his Master's affairs, and overset Hyder Naig. If he is to have any from hence I presume, Gentlemen, I shall have your particular Instructions upon that head

I am with perfect Respect

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs Your most faithfull and Obedient humble Servant.

Achilles Preston

Tritchenopoly 11th May 1761.

In answer to the foregoing Letter it is Agreed to acquaint Major Preston that as we hold it necessary at present to preserve Tranquility in the Country, he is on no account to furnish the Nabob or any of the Country powers with Troops from his Garrison without our express orders, but to apprize the Nabob that his Application must be immediately to us for any Assistance he may stand in need of.

Major Preston directed not to give Assistance to any of the Country powers without express orders from the Board

George Pigot

301 Fort St George 20th May 1761.

Pursuant to a minute of this Mornings Consultation sent a letter to Jonas Dupré Esq.r at Pondicherry with one enclosed for Colo. Caillaud, as follows

To Jonas Dupré Esq.r

Sir

Letter to Jonas dupré Esq.r at Pondicherry

The President having been acquainted that there remain'd few houses belonging to Europeans in Pondicherry to be demolished except such as were occupied by our Officers untill some days past to Colonel Caillaud to visit Trepplore and Bandipollam in order that he might form a judgment whether the Troops could be quarter'd there; and as he has heard from Colo.l Caillaud that there is sufficient room, we would have you go as soon as you see convenient after receipt hereof, deliver the accompanying orders to Colonel Caillaud for the — march of the Troops from Pondicherry to Trepplore and Bandipollam, the date of these orders is blank for you to fill and sign thereto, which done, you are to repair to Madras leaving MDowall in charge of the Stores there who must be directed to ship them for this place by all opportunities

We are Sir Your Affectionate Friends

George Pigot & Council

Fort St George 20th May 1761.

To Colonel Caillaud

Letter to Col. Caillaud

Sir

As we understand from the President that you have visited Trepplore and Bandipollam and find the Companys Troops now in Pondicherry can be commodiously quarter'd there, you are on receipt hereof to march the whole garrison from Pondicherry to Trepplore and Bandipollam except so many Companys of Seapoys as you may judge necessary to protect the Stores remaining there

Fort St George 20th May 1761.

We are Sir Your most Obed.t humble Servants

George Pigot & Council

At a Consultation present

George Pigot Esq.r Governor President

Thursday 28th May.

Dawsonne Drake Richard Fairfield

Samuel Ardley Charles Turner

John Call

M.r Smith absent M.r Bourchier Indisposed

Fort St. George 28th May 1767.

Letter of the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors per Ship Hawke

A Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors received p Ship Hawke dated the 1st January is now read

In the said Letter the Secret Committee are pleased again to recommend in the strongest terms an Expedition against the Manila Islands as a Service of great Importance to the East India Company in particular and to the Nation in General.

The Board sensible of the good consequence to be expected from a successfull attempt upon the Islands have already communicated to the other two Presidencys a plan for the accomplishment thereof and wait but for answers to Letters sent the Admiral and the Gentlemen at Bombay for coming to a final determination on this Subject.

Agreed that Pattamars be dispatched to Bombay with Copys of the above mentioned Letter from the Secret Committee it being from the Admiral and that Presidency the outset of such an Expedition will chiefly depend, and that a Copy of the same be also sent to the Select Committee at Bengal by the first opportunity

The following Letters from Col. Caillaud and from Messrs Dalrymple Esqr at Pondicherry read

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
President and Governor &c Council at Madras

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Col. Caillaud

Agreable to your orders I have the Honor to inform you of the arrival of the Troops this day in their Quarters of Cantonment at Trepoplore and Bandipollam. The Garden house is now fitting up for a General Hospital, and as soon as finished the sick in the Hospital of Pondicherry shall be removed there I have left in that place eight Companys of Seapoys for the care of the remaining Sicks

I have the Honor to be with Respect
Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servt.

Head Quarters near Cuddalore 26th May 1767.

John Caillaud

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
President & Governor &c Council of Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Messrs Dalrymple Esqrs at Pondicherry

This morning I received the Honor of your Commands of the 20th in consequence whereof the Troops in Garrison here will march for their Cantonments at Trepoplore & Bandipollam on Monday next

303 Fort St George 28th May 1761.

Having received orders from the President to send the French Prisoners now here, part to Wandewash, part to Carongoly and part to Chingleput I purpose that they shall march on Monday Morning under sufficient escorts of Seapoys and as there are some Prisoners already at Carongoly and Chingleput I intend to divide those from hence as follows.

French Prisoners from Pondichery removed to Wandewash Chingleput & Carongoly.

For Wandewash about	150	250
Carongoly	50	
Chingleput	50	

There are besides these about 160 who are sick in the hospital who, if you think proper may be sent to either of the three abovementioned places as they recover. I have given notice to the Commanding Officer in each of those Garrisons of the intended March of these Prisoners and as I do not know what orders you have been pleased to give concerning the victualling of them I have wrote to Mr Samuel Johnson that if it depends on him he may be prepared for those of Carongoly and Chingleput & shall desire Mr Henry Brooke to provide for those intended for Wandewash untill you shall be pleased to signifie your orders

In a day or two after the march of this Garrison I hope to be able to set out for Madras agreable to your orders.

I am with respect

Pondichery 22nd May 1761.

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedient & most humble Servant Josias du Pré

To the Hon'ble George Pigot Esq.r President and Governor & Council of Fort St George

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Josias Dupré Esq.r at Pondichery

This waits on you with the list of Stores laden on the Adventure and Phœnix, also an account of Six Puncheons of Beef and one of Pork received from the Proprietors of the Wrecks there are near forty Casks more which shall be sent by the next Conveyance I have agreed that it shall be examined at Madras and if found good the price is to be settled with your Honor &c.

I am with Respect

Pondichery 26th May 1761.

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

Josias du Pré

Colonel Caillaud in a letter to the President recom-

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recommends to the Consideration of the Board the following Proposals for regulating the Establishment of the Honble Companys Military

Colonel Caillaud's proposals for regulating the Establishment of the Companys Military

From the several Returns of the number of the Honble East India Company's Troops on the Coast of Choromandel, I find there are sufficient to make up Two Battalions which are each to consist of nine Companys viz.t

One Grenadier Company
One Company of French Deserters
Seven Battalion Companys

The Establishment of them according to our present Numbers will be as follows.

	Sergeants	Corps.	Drums	Fifes	Privates
The Grenadier Companys ea.	4.	4.	2.	2.	66.
The French Companys ea.	4.	4.	2.	1.	66
The Battalion Companys ea.	4.	4.	2.	1.	60

The Grenadier Companys and the French Companys always to be kept up to the above Numbers. The Battalion Companies to be levelled every two Months at present the number of Sergeants will be above the Establishment. But they must be divided amongst the Companys and remain as supernumeraries, and when Vacancies happen they in their turn will be put on their Establishment. Such directions will be given about making of Serjeants and Corporals as is hoped in future will keep up that part of the Establishment in Proportion to the number of Men.

The following are the names of the several Captains Commanding Companys and their distribution into the different Garrisons according to the intended Regulations which may take place with very little change of the present disposition of the Troops in Quarters.

Captains	Garrisons
Colonel Caillaud's	Cantonments
Major Smith's	Trichenopoly
Capt Cotton's Grenadiers	Cantonments
Capt. Gurtler's	Masulipatam Fort & N.o Division
Capt. Wood's	Cantonments
Capt. Clark's	ditto
Capt Meyer's 1st Comp.y	ditto
Capt. Flint's	ditto
Capt. Fletcher's	ditto

1st Battalion

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Second Battalion

Captains	Garrisons
Maj.r Campbell	Madras
Maj.r Preston	Tritchinopoly
Capt. Freschman 2nd Comp.y Grenadiers	Cantoonments
Capt. Pascal	Chingleput Wandewash S.o District
Capt. Black	Tritchinopoly
Capt. Airey	ditto
Capt. Tod	Madras
Capt. Parrot	Tritchinopoly
Second Fr. Comp.y Vacant	Cantoonments

There are remaining three Captains on the list not including those at Bengal, concerning of whom I cannot determine, untill I know whether they are to remain on this Establishment or are incorporated since my absence, but of this the Governor perhaps can inform us

The three remaining Captains on the List are

Capt.ns	Percival Stephen Smith Elliott	The first I esteem entirely unfit for service The two others may have the care of the Seapoys.

I shall mention more of them when I lay before the Governor the Regulations for that Body; at present therefore we want a Captain to the Second French Company, and a Capt Lieutenant to mine

The Eldest Lieutenants in turn are M.r Villerett & M.r Faizan, the first of these Gentlemen I must think unfit of being higher than he is; and if the Governor (who knows him) thinks he ought to be laid aside, Lieut.t Faizan is the next for the Company, whom I think very deserving of it, as also M.r Bonjour to be Capt. Lieutenant

Allowing two Lieutenants to each Grenadier Company we shall require 19 Lieutenants to compleat the above Establishment we have now on this List (those again at Bengal excepted as also M.r Beever in England) and the two intended Promotions) 14 Lieutenants a promotion of five more is therefore necessary. The five eldest on the List as are as follow Daniel Ware, Daniel Smith, George Buck, Rich.d Cutteledge and Arnold Hutterman.

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In the Service of the Honble Company there are likewise two Coffree Companys they are as ad is tinct Corps, but in future one of each may be attached to a Battalion. There likewise will require Officers for the care of them. I would propose Subalterns for this duty, one Lieutenant and two Ensigns to each Company if this is approved of two more Ensigns are to be advanced to the rank of Lieutenants the next two for preferment are James Frazer & Edward Morgan; all men very deserving of this promotion, there will then remain 16 Ensigns, twenty is the number wanted 16 for the Battalion and 4 for the Coffrees a promotion of Volunteers therefore will be necessary.

There are Six in the Service at Tritchenopoly their names are as follow

John Campbell
Even M.c Pherson
George Drinnen
James Smith
John Ogilvie
James Hamilton

Here is also another Volunteer M.r Redman, but it is necessary he should clear up his Character before I can recommend him

If the Governor is pleased to approve all the above Regulations and Promotions let him signifie his pleasure and the Officers shall be appointed in Publick orders the Commissions may afterwards be issued out.

The following is to be the Establishment of the Staff of each Battalion

One Adjutant
One Quarter Master
One Serjeant Major
One Quarter Master Serjeant
One Fife Major

If the Governor is pleased to confirm the above Promotions the following is the distribution of Officers to their respective Companys and Battalions, & to the Coffrees

Officers of the first Battalion

Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns
Colonel Caillaud	Capt Lieut Bonjour	H. A. M. Cosby
Major Smith	Arnold Hutterman	William Hunt
Fred.k Gurtler	Alex.r Smith	John Drought

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Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns
Roderick Orton 1st Company Grenadiers	James Fitzgerald Charles Morgan	
John Wood	Peter Hopwood	William Cook
John Clark	George Buck	John Preston
Henry Meyers 1st French Company	John Desplans	Robert Marchand
William Flint	Daniel Smith	Robert Kelly
Robert Fletcher	John Croley	Charles Hopkins
Coffree Company to the first Battalion	James Frazer	Samuel Merefield & a Volunteer from Tritchy.

Second Battalion

Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns
Major Campbell	John McKane	John Eyre
Major Preston	Edward Morgan	James Selleck
Danl. Freschman 2nd Company Grenadrs.	Lieut. Villaret Lieut. Corker	
Edward Pascal	Frederick Leaver	Francis Newte
Richard Black	John Bridger	Francis Ward
George Airey	John Cowper	a Volunteer prefer'd
Charles Tod	John Dormond	do. from Tritchenopoly
Leonard Parrot	Daniel Ware	Arthur Stockwell
Abraham Faizan	Richd. Carteledge	Colley Owen
Coffree 2nd Company	Robert Mitchell	Robert Phillips and a Tritchy. Volunteer

In consequence of the above disposition if approved of, you will please to order the following Officers to repair to their several Quarters.

Captain Wood
Freschman
Faizan
Capt Lieut. Bonjour
Lieut. Carteledge
} Cantonments

The Governor will be pleased to order Capt. Parrot from Masulipatam to Tritchenopoly, and Capt. Black from Chettepet, tho' both those Gentlemen are by their Wounds rendered unfit for field Service, they can be of real use at the head of their Companys in a fixed Garrison like that

of Tritchenopoly.

Lieut.ᵗ Alexander Smith now at Arcot may be ordered to Masulipatam to join his Captain and the part of his Company and Ensign Drought the Ensign may be ordered to Arcot with the remainder, Preston must send down a Volunteer from Tritchenopoly as Ensign to Capt Tods Company and also to the Coffree Comp.ʸ belonging to the first Battalion and I will order from hence Lieut.ᵗ Mitchell to the Command of the Coffrees at Tritchenopoly Capt Pascals Ensign Mr Newte may be ordered to join his Captain at Chingleput and his Lieutenant Leaver now at Madras may be ordered to Chittiput in the room of Captain Black Lieut.ᵗ Cowper now at Permacoil belongs to Captain Acreys Company at Tritchenopoly and should be ordered there unless an Officer at that place is absolutely necessary and in that case an Officer of Seapoys ought to be sent.

	Serj.ᵗˢ	Corpo.ˡˢ	Drums	Private
Troops now at Madras consist of vizᵗ	21.	16.	8.	148
To level them to the present Regulation they will be	8.	8.	4.	120
Remain Supernumerys	13.	8.	4.	28

These must serve to compleat Capt. Pascals Company there is with him of his Company at Chingleput and other Garrisons as follows.

	Serj.ᵗˢ	Corpo.ˡˢ	Drums	Private
Chingleput	2.	2.	1.	11
Vandiwash	2.	0.	1.	13
Chittiputt	3.	2.	0.	8
	4.	4.	2.	32

Of the 28 Private added to these will compleat his number and be divided as follows.

	Capt.ⁿˢ	Lieut.ᵗˢ	Ensigns	Serj.ᵗˢ	Corpo.ˡˢ	Drums	Private
At Chingleputt	1.	0.	1.	3.	2.	1.	30
At Chittiputt	0.	1.	0.	2.	1.	1.	20
At Vandiwash	0.	0.	0.	2.	1.	0.	10
Total	1.	1.	1.	7.	4.	2.	60

In the like manner I shall divide Gurtlers Company between Masulipatam Nellour and Arcot when I know the number of Supernumerys from Tritchenopoly.

All the Military excepting Lieut.ᵗ Martins free Company and the Invalids are regulated with regard to the latter there is no better way than distributing of them in the Out Garrisons, most of them already are at Chingleput & Tritchenopoly. There are remaining at Madras 6 Serjeants and 21 Private those may be removed as the Governor may think

proper. I would only recommend the Men and Serjeants to be as equally divided as possible.

Lieut. Martins Free Comp.y consists of Infantry & Artillery as pannexed return		Lieut.ts	Ens.ns	Volunt.rs	Serj.ts	Corp.	Drum.	Priv.
	Infantry	1.	1.	3.	9.	7.	3.	54
	Artillery	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.	25

I am quite at a loss what to advise doing with this Detachment. But one only expedient occurs to me, sending them to Bengal to Colonel Coote as they were of his Creation.

Here already the number of French in our Service is far more than we could wish, but which we must submit to from necessity, but we ought not to seek to increase them by throwing in this detachment among the Battalion. Besides the Officers in general are disgusted at rolling with the Officers of it. I would therefore advise forming the whole into one body of Infantry and sending them to Bengal by the first opportunity where they may be of use and can be of no deservice.

The General directions and orders to the Commanding Officers of Companys and of Garrisons to keep up the above Regulations and prevent if possible our Military running again into such confusion I will in a few days send to you to be laid before the Governor, as also some Regulations relating to the Seapoys, the discharge of many and of forming of others as was first proposed into Regular Battalions.

The Board sensible of the bad consequence arising from irregularity among the Troops and of the absolute necessity of keeping up the Strictest Discipline and good order especially whilst they remain in a state of inactivity, much approve Col.l Caillaud's Plan for putting them on a proper footing and recommend to him to lose no time in carrying the same into execution.

Approved & recommended to be carried into execution without loss of time

As the Board see no occasion for keeping a Garrison at Nellour Agreed that Capt Elliott with the Party there be ordered to return to Madras.

Capt Elliott with the Party at Nellour ordered to Madras

A Letter from Mahomed Usoff Cawn read as entered in the Country Correspondence No. 111 advising of the reduction of the Pulitavre's Forts.

Letter from Mahomed Usoff Cawn. The Pulitavres Forts reduced.

Resolved that the Grain at the several Out Garrisons be sold off by degrees to avoid the loss which must be occasioned by the decay consequent to its being kept long.

The Grain at the several Out Garrisons to be sold off.

George Rigo

310 Fort St. George 28th May 1761.

Pursuant to Resolutions of the two last Consultations sent Letters to Majr Preston Commanding at Tritchenopoly and to the Select Committee at Bengal as follow

To Majr Achilles Preston
Commanding at Tritchinopoly

Sir We received your Letter dated the 13th Instant

Letter to Majr Preston Commanding at Tritchenopoly

When the Nabob has reason for our Assistance, you may acquaint him that he is to make immediate application to us and you are on no Account to Assist him with Troops from your Garrison without express Orders from this Presidency as it is our firm intention to preserve the tranquility which at present subsists throughout the Country and from the same Motives we have resolved not to interfere with the troubles in the Mysoore Country.

Fort St. George
28th May 1761.

We are Sir Your most Obedient Servants
George Pigot &c Council

To the Honble Henry Vansittart Esqr President Governor &c. Members of the Select Committee at Fort William.

Gentlemen We have received by the Ship Hawke which comported here the 25th Instant a Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, Copy of which is enclosed

Letter to the Select Committee at Bengal

You will thereby perceive how much our Honble Masters have at heart the reduction of the French Islands, as it will chiefly depend on the Arrival and the Assistance the Gentlemen at Bombay may be able to afford us, We cannot, untill we hear from them finally determine upon this Subject

Fort St. George
28th May 1761.

We are Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servants
George Pigot &c Council

At a Consultation present
George Pigot Esqr Governor President

Friday
5th June

Dawsonne Drake — Richard Fairfield
Samuel Ardley — Charles Turner
Josias duPre — John Call

Mr Smith absent Mr Boucher Indisposed

Mr DuPre being returned from Pondichery takes his Seat at the Board.

It appears on examining the last General Return

Reduction of the Expences of the Army

of the Army that a much greater number of Bullocks Lascars Artificers and Cooleys are kept in pay than can be employed whilst the Army remains inactive. The following Regulations are therefore now made and Ordered to be observed so long as the Troops remain in their present Cantoonments viz.

That eight Field pieces be reserved and held in readiness for Service with as many Tumbrills and other carriages as may be necessary not exceeding ten

150 draught Bullocks to be kept in readiness for Service

That one hundred and fifty draught Bullocks be held in readiness for the Service of those Guns.

Lascars

That one hundred and Thirty Lascars (including One Syrang and three Tindals) be kept in pay as well for the Service of those Guns as for other duties respecting the Battalions & Artillery.

Tochys

That forty two Cooleys or Tochys be allowed for cleaning the Barracks and other Services

Artificers

That all Carpenters Smiths Hammermen Sawyers Mamooty-men and other Artificers (a proper number of Armourers excepted) be discharged immediately

That all Carriage Bullocks be discharged

In the State of Tranquility which at present subsists in this province the above reductions and possibly many others may be made without the least prejudice to the Service It is therefore Agreed to recommend to Colonel Caillaud's attention while he has the Command to curtail every expence the Service will possibly allow of

Publick Notice to be given here and at Cuddalore to all persons for contracting to furnish 150 Draught Bullocks

As it will be proper in conformity to the orders of the Court of Directors that the draft Bullocks to be employed be furnished by Contract It is Ordered that Publick notice be given here and at Cuddalore that proposals will be received till Monday the 15th Inst for providing and feeding 150 for the Service of the Artillery so long as the Troops remain in their present Cantoonments.

The Garrison of Waldour to be withdrawn and the place destroyed

It being the intention of the Board, that not only the Town of Pondichery but likewise all other places late in Possession of the French be entirely razed Agreed that the Garrison at Walldour be withdrawn and the Fort delivered over to the charge of Capt. Alexander Leigh the Engineer, that he may immediately begin upon the demolition thereof as well as of all the European houses and Buildings at Bulgaret Villenour Pavembeck and

Bulgaret Villenour &c. also to be destroyed

Fort S.t George 5th June 1761.

The Stores in those places & such as are with the Army to be removed to Madras.

Arianeopang and Ordered that the Stores which may be in those places, as also all the Guns, Tumbrills and other Carriages at present with the army (except those to be kept in readiness for Service) be removed to Pondichery that they may be embarked for this place.

The three following Letters from M.r Robert Nairne and M.r Stokeham Dunston read.

To the Hon.ble George Pigot Esq.r
President and Governor &c.a Council of Fort S.t George

Letter from M.r Rob.t Nairne Paymaster to the French Prisoners at Negapatam and Tranquebar

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

I have done what I could to enforce your Summons ordering the French Prisoners to render themselves at Madras; but as they make objections it may not be improper to acquaint you in time, to prevent disappointment, They say they are incapable of undertaking such a journey in their present Circumstances and that they ought either to have a reasonable allowance for the expence of travelling and some boats to carry their effects or that the Vessels on board of which they are to embark for Europe be sent to Tranquebar to receive them. They do not absolutely refuse your order but I believe notwithstanding my endeavours that they will not prepare to leave this place, till they have your further directions and perhaps not at all unless their objections are in some measure at least removed. Mons.r de Landivisiau in name of himself and the others address you on this Subject.

I am with respect
Hon.ble Sir & Sirs Your most humble Servant
Robert Nairne

Negapatam
22nd May 1761.

To the Hon.ble
George Pigot Esq.r
President and Governor &c.a Council at Fort S.t George

Letter from M.r Robert Nairne Paymaster to the French Prisoners at Negapatam and Tranquebar

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

Having acquainted the French Gentlemen here whom you summon to Madras, like those of Negapatnam I do not find them inclined to go, on pretence that they want money and other necessary provisions for such a journey. They are to address you themselves on this Subject if not all some in name of the rest. at the same time they will be able to explain more precisely what it is they want than they could do to me on the Sudden. Indeed I am inclined to think that many will seek for protexts to stay, wanting Inclination to go.

Fort St. George 5th June 1761.

Tranquebar
24th May 1761.

I am with Respect,
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your most Obedient Servant,
Robert Nairne

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr
President and Governor & Council of Fort St. George
Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr Stokeham Donston Paymaster to the Fr. Prisoners at Cuddalore & Porto Novo

Pursuant to the orders communicated to me by your favour of the 16th Inst. I have warned those French Gentlemen Prisoners intended for Europe who are in my Department to repair to Fort St. Geo. by the 15th June next and herewith transmit a list of their Names.

In answer to my Summons I have received several Remonstrances, others have set themselves down Sick and incapable of undergoing the fatigue of so long and tedious a voyage: to these I made no reply expecting enforcing on their minds your resolution in case of non compliance.

As in all probability the ill state of health some are in may endeavour upon to excuse their not obeying upon orders I have enclosed their several Letters on the Subject, as well as the Lists which were sent to them in which you will observe the situation some have represented themselves to be in.

They will be all paid their Subsistence to the Last of May, as I intend myself the pleasure to send my Accounts of the Paymt. for same Month by the 5th June, there seems to be no necessity of specifying these particulars.

Mr Whitehill who left this place the 21st Instant, delivered me a Ballance of Pagodas 244 on account of the French Prisoners which I have advised Mr Dupré.

I am with the greatest Respect
Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedient humble Servt.
Stokeham Donston

Cuddalore
29th May 1761.

Various excuses of the Prisoners to the 1st ward to avoid complying with the Boards orders to repair to Madras

It appears by the foregoing Letters as well as by Letters from several of the French Prisoners that those warned by Mr. Nairne and Mr Donston to repair hither by the 15th Inst. to embark for Europe, have made various excuses and pretences to avoid complying with our orders, and particularly that some have pleaded their inability of repairing hither for want of means to procure conveyances It is therefore Resolved after taking the whole under consideration that fresh Notice be specified to the same persons already warned to the following effect viz:

Orders in Consequence

Fresh Notice to be given to the Prisoners to the 1st ward already warned to be ready to embark at the places were they reside by the 30th Instant.

Subsistence hitherto allowed to be continued to such as are to embark for Europe.

That they do hold themselves in readiness to embark on or before the 30th Instant at the places where they now reside.

That the Subsistence hitherto allowed them shall be continued till they embark, but that such of them as are called upon and do not prepare to embark accordingly are not to be allowed any further Subsistence and may thenceforth be considered as having forfeited their Paroles.

Their families to embark with them if they chuse.

That the Wives and Children of such as are so warned may if they chuse it embark with their husbands or remain behind till some more convenient opportunity shall offer, but as they are thus left at their option, they will not be allowed any Subsistence if they do not embark.

Notice to be given to all the Prisoners in general to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a short Warning.

It is Agreed that notice be also Signified to all others late in the Service of the Company (whether Civil or Military) to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a short Warning that should any of those already warned abscond, refuse or neglect to embark others may be sent in their room and (it being also our Intention to send some to the other Presidencys) that they may proceed to Europe from thence.

An allowance to Mr. Landiviseau for Subsistence.

Regulations of Subsistence to all Prisoners

Mr Landiviseau representing by Letter to the President that he has not hitherto received any stated allowance for Subsistence, it is now settled at 10 Rupees a day and Ordered to be paid him from the 15th January deducting 636 Rupees advanced him on that account by Mr Denis. And with respect to the Subsistence of all others, the following Regulations are to be observed and the several Paymasters to give all whom it may concern due and timely notice thereof Viz.

All those who stand on the List under the heads or denominations of Companys Servants (Civil or Military) Surgeons Widows and Orphans and who are there set down for a Subsistence of more than one rupee a day are from the 31st of May to the time of their embarkation or untill further notice to be reduced to one Rupee a day and such of them as are there set down for a Subsistence of less than one rupee a day are to remain so.

All those who stand under the denomination of Maistrance des Vaisseaux to be continued as their allowances are there stated.

With respect to the Bourgeous all the European men

who are set down at more than four fanams a day to be reduced to four fanams and such of them (European Men) as are set down at less than four fanams to remain so All the rest (being Natives of India) Men Women and Children to be paid each of them at one payment as soon as conveniently may be three Months Subsistence according to the several rates they are set down at in the List, that is to say for the Months of June July and August and to be acquainted that they are afterwards to seek means of providing for themselves as no further Subsistence will be allowed them.

Measures recommended to the Commanders of the Ships under dispatch for Europe to be concerted for the Management of the Prisoners in the Voyage

That we may be the better enabled to concert the most expedient Measures for dispatching the Ships intended to be sent to Europe with French Prisoners, the Board think it will be adviseable that the Commanders do meet and Consult together concerning the necessary preparations to be made for their Accommodation and the Rules and Precautions to be observed in the course of their Voyage particularly what number of Officers and Gentlemen each of them may be able to accommodate without exposing their Ships to an evident risk of being taken from them by Force should such an attempt be made whether the addition of Lascars to their present Compliment will enable them to encrease their proportion of Prisoners and what they compute such an additional expence will be to the Company what assistance they may be in need of to prepare for this Service, when they can be ready, whether it will be advisable that they sail in Company what advantages are to be expected therefrom and in General every other matter that may occur to them on the Subject any way material to the Success of the undertaking.

Ordered that Letters be accordingly prepared to the several Captains respectively.

The Europe Ships to proceed to the Southward to take on Board the Fr. Prisoners & to dispatched finally from thence.

In Consequence of the Fresh notice to be given to the Prisoners to the Southward, it is agreed that the Ships under orders for Europe to be sent to the Southward to take them on Board at the places where they reside and that a proper person do proceed who is to be furnished with Instructions for dispatching them finally from one of those places.

20 Prisoners to be sent on the Hawke to Bengal

The Ship Hawke being under Dispatch for Bengal Resolved that 20 of the French Gentlemen Prisoners be embarked thereon that every opportunity may be taken to convey them out of India

who are not down at more than four Servants a day to be reduced to four Servants and such of them (European Men) are set down at less than four Servants to remain as All the rest (being Natives of India) Men Women and Children to be paid each of them at one payment as soon as conveniently may be three Months Subsistence according to the several rates they are set down at in the List, that is to say for the Months of June July and August and to be acquainted that they are afterwards to make means of procuring for themselves as no further Subsistance will be allowed them.

Measures recommended to the Commanders of the Ships under dispatch for Europe to be observed by them in the Management of the Prisoners in the Voyage

That we may be the better enabled to concert the most expedient Measures for despatching the Ships intended to be sent to Europe with French Prisoners, the Board think it will be advisable that the Commanders do meet and Consult together concerning the necessary preparations to be made for their Accommodation and the Rules and Precautions to be observed in the course of their Voyage particularly what number of Officers and Gentlemen each of them may be able to accommodate without exposing their Ships to an evident risk of being taken from them by force should such an attempt be made whether the addition of Lascars to their present Complement will enable them to increase their proportion of Prisoners and what they compute such an additional expence will be to the Company what assistance they may be in need of to prepare for their Service, when they can be ready, whether it will be advisable that they sail in Company what advantages are to be expected thereon and in General every other matter that may occur to them on the Subject any way material to the Success of the undertaking.

Ordered that Letters be accordingly prepared to the several Captains respectively.

The Europe Ships to proceed to the Southward and take on Board the French Prisoners & be dispatched finally from thence.

In Consequence of the French notice to be given to the Prisoners to the Southward, It is Agreed that the Ships under orders for Europe to be sent to the Southward to take them on Board at the places where they reside and that a proper person do proceed who is to be furnished with Instructions for despatching them finally from those places.

The Prisoners to be sent on the Hawke to Bengal

The Ship Hawke being under Dispatch for Bengal Resolved that 20 of the French Gentlemen Prisoners be embarked thereon, that every opportunity may be taken to convey them out of Europe.

Fort St. George 5 June 1761.

Two Letters from the Killedar of Arnee read as entered in the Country Correspondence № 118 and № 119 setting forth that Meer ab Saut at Arcot under pretence of demanding arrears due to the Circar had sent a Party which had committed great outrages in his districts Resolved that a Letter be wrote to Meer ab Saut advising him to withdraw his Party and desist from committing any further disturbances and that the Nabob be addressed on the same Subject, recommending to him to desist from alarming the Country until it may be convenient to exert a proper Strength to enforce the demand.

Letters to the Killedar of Arnee, a Party of the Nabobs people has made commit disturbances in the Arnee districts

Letter to Meer ab Saut at Arcot

Letter to the Nabob.

Mr Dupré acquainting the Board that fearing the Company or this Board might conceive an unfavorable opinion of him from the loud complaints made by the Commissaries for the Squadron against his conduct, he had prepared a Narrative of his whole transactions during his Residence at Pondicherry which he begs leave to present to the Board.

Mr Dupré delivers in a Narrative of his proceedings during his Residence at Pondicherry

The same being read & found to be nearly a recital of Mr Dupré's Letters to the Board who, being thoroughly well satisfied with his Management take this opportunity to acquaint him to and order that the said Narrative be transmitted to Europe by the Ships under Dispatch, that the Company may at once have a clear view of what passed at Pondicherry and of the treatment that Gentleman underwent during his stay there.

George Pigot

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Pursuant to the Minutes of Yesterday's Consultation dispatch'd the following Letters to Colonel Caillaud Commanding the Troops in Cantonments Mr James Bourchier Paymaster & Mr Claud Russel Commissary to the Army Captain Alexander Leigh & the several Paymasters to the French Prisoners

To Colonel John Caillaud

Sir

Letter to Col Caillaud

In examining the last returns of the Army we find a much greater Number of Lascars Artificers Coolies and Bullocks employ'd than we think are necessary at this time and as we are under the Necessity of curtailing every Expence that the Service can possibly allow, You will be pleas'd to give Orders that the following Regulation be observ'd so long as the Troops remain in Cantonments viz.

That 8 Field Pieces be reserv'd & held in readiness for Service with as many Tumbrels & other Carriages as may be necessary not exceeding Ten.

That 150 Draught Bullocks be held also in readiness for the Service of those Guns.

That 150 Lascars including one Syrang & 3 Tindals be kept in Pay as well for the Service of those Guns as for other Duties respecting the Battalions & Artillery.

That 42 Coolies or Tochys be allow'd for cleaning the Barracks & other Services.

That all Carpenters Smiths Hammermen Sawyers Mancooty Men & other Artificers (a proper number of Armourers excepted) be discharged immediately as we do not well conceive how they can be employ'd on the Publick Service whilst the Army remains inactive

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These Reductions we think may well be made at present without the least Prejudice to the Service, if you should see any other Expences that can be curtailed we earnestly recommend you to do so.

All the Guns Tumbrils &c.a at present at present with the Army above the beforementiond Number you will please to order back to Pondichery that they may be embarkd for this Place

We have given Publick Notice here that all Persons who may be inclined to contract for providing & feeding the abovementiond Number of Bullocks so long as the Troops shall remain in their present Cantonment may deliver in their Proposals to us on or before Monday the 15 Instant. You will be pleased to cause the enclosed Notices to be fixed up at Cuddalore &c.a & to send us the Proposals that may be delivered to you, that we may accept of the best Terms & we shall then give you immediate Notice thereof, in the mean time those who have hitherto furnished the Bullocks may continue to do so.

Having resolved that the Fort of Waldour shall be demolished you will be pleased to withdraw the Officer who now commands there with the Garrison & deliver over the Fort to the Direction of Captn Leigh the Engineer. We are Sir

Your most Obedt Hble Servants

George Pigot &c.a Council

Fort St George
6 June 1761

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To Mr James Bourchier
Paymaster to the Army

Sir

Letter to Mr Jas Bourchier Paymaster to the Army

We have this Day wrote to Col Caillaud Commanding the Troops in Cantonments to give Orders that the following Regulations be observ'd so long as they shall remain in their present Quarters, you are therefore strictly to observe the same as no other Charge on those Accounts will be allowed viz

That 8 Field Pieces be reserv'd and held in readiness for Service with as many Tumbrils & other Carriages as may be necessary not exceeding Ten

That 150 Draught Bullocks be held also in readiness for the Service of those Guns

That 130 Lascars including 1 Syrang & 3 Tindals be kept in Pay as well for the Service of those Guns as for other Duties respecting the Battalions & Artillery

That 42 Coolees or Sochys be allowed for cleaning the Barracks & other Services

That all Carpenters Smiths Hammermen Sawyers, Mamooty Men & other Artificers (a proper Number of Armourers excepted) be discharg'd immediately as we do not well conceive how they can be employ'd on the Publick Service whilst the Army remains inactive.

That all Carriage Bullocks be discharged

Fort St George
6 June 1761

We are Sir Your affectionate Friends
George Pigot &c Council

Letter to Mr Claud Russel Commissary to the Army

The same to Mr Claud Russel Commissary to the Army

To

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To Captn Alexr Leigh

Sir

Letter to Mr Engineer Leigh

We have this Day wrote to Colonel Caillaud to withdraw the Garrison from Waldour & deliver over that Fort to your Direction, as soon as the other Services you are employ'd in will admit, you are to cause that Fort to be totally demolished and you are to do so likewise with all the European Houses and Buildings at Oulgarée Villenour Perembeck & Arianopang All the Guns & Stores at Waldour &c are to be transported to Pondichery to be embarkd for this Place

We are

Sir

Your affectionate Friends

George Pigot &c Council

Fort St George
6 June 1761

To Mr Robt Nairne

Sir

Letter to Mr Nairne Paymaster to the French Prisoners at Negapatam & Tranquebar.

As many of the French Prisoners whom you & Mr Denston have warned to repair hither that they may embark for Europe have made various Excuses & Pretences to avoid complying with our Orders & particularly some have pleaded an Inability of repairing hither for want of means to procure Conveyances We have therefore taken the whole under Consideration again & made some Alterations in our Plan, instead therefore of the Notice already given you will be pleas'd to signify a fresh Notice to the same Persons whom you already warn'd to the following Effect viz

That they do hold themselves in readiness to

Fort St George 6 June 1761

embark on or before the 30 Instant at the Places where they now reside as it is our Intention to send the Ships on which they are to be embarked to take them on board at those Places

That the Subsistence hitherto allowed them shall be continued till they embark, but that all such of them as shall not embark accordingly shall not be allowed any further Subsistence & shall be thenceforth considered as having forfeited their Paroles

That the Wives & Children of them who are so warned to go if they chuse to embark with their Husbands or remain behind till some more convenient Opportunity shall offer but as they are then left at their own Option they shall not be allowed any Subsistence if they do not embark

You will be pleased also to give Notice to all those late in the Company's Service of the Company or whether Civil or Military to hold themselves to embark at a short Warning as it is our Intention that should any of those so above warned abscond refuse or neglect to embark others shall be sent in their room and it is our further Intention to send some to the other Presidencies that they may proceed to Europe from thence

We have settled Mr De Landivineau's Allowance for Subsistence at 10 Rupees p Day to be reckoned from the 15th of Janry, you will observe by your List that he has already received on that Acct from Mr Denis 636 Rups

And with respect to the Subsistence of all others you are to observe the following Regulations & you will take Care to give those whom it may concern due & timely Notice thereof viz

All those who stand on the List under the Head or Denomination of Company's Servants Civil or

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Military, Surgeons Widows & Orphans & who are there set down at more than one Rupee a Day, are from the 31st May to the Time of their Embarkation, or untill further Notice to be reduced to one Rupee a Day & such of them as are there set down for a Subsistence of less than one Rupee a Day are to remain so.

All those who stand under the Denomination of Maistrance de Vaisseaux are to be continued as their Allowances are there stated.

Those who stand on the List of Bourgeois are to be thus regulated, All the European Men who are there set down at more than 4 fanams p Day are to be reduc'd to 4 fanams & such of them (European Men) as are set down at less than 4 fan.s are to remain so, & with respect to all the rest being Natives of India, Men, Women & Children, you are to pay each of them at One Payment as soon as you are in Cash, three Months Subsistence at the several Rates they are set down on the List that is to say for the Months of June July and August & give them Notice that they are to seek for means of getting their own Livings for that no further Allowance will be paid them.

We are

Sir

Your affectionate Friends

George Pigot &c Council

Fort St George
6 June 1761

Letters to Mr Stokeham Dunston Paymaster to the Fr. Prisoners at Cuddalore
&
Mr Saml Johnson Paym.r to the French Prisoners at Sadras

A Letter to the like Purport, omitting the Paragraph concerning Mr Landiviseau's Subsistence was wrote Mr Stokeham Dunston Paymaster to the French Prisoners at Cuddalore as also one to Mr Saml Johnson Paym.r to the French Prisoners at Sadras

Fort St George 9 June 1761

Captain Foster being in a particular manner recommended to me, shall be obliged to you for any Favors you confer on him.

I am with the greatest respect & regard

Gentlemen

Your most Obedt & very hble Servt

Charles Steevens

His Majesty's Ship Norfolk in Bobay Harbour Apr 11 1761

11th Sent a Letter to Captn James Haldane of the Prince Edward, as follows.

To Captain James Haldane of the Ship Prince Edward

Letter to Captn Jas Dale of the Falmouth

Sir

The great Number of French Prisoners we have now on the Coast & the expediency of sending them as soon as possible out of India has determind us to dispatch you to Europe with as many as can be safely sent on your Ship We purpose in like manner to dispatch the Falmouth & Earl Temple & in order the better to enable us to concert the fittest Measures for that purpose we desire you will as soon as possible meet the Commanders of those Ships & concert together concernt the necessary Preparations to be made & the Rules and Precautions to be observed in the Course of the Voyage & communicate your thoughts to us in Writing & particularly we desire you what Number of Men Officers & Gentlemen you can each of you accommodate so as not to expose your Ships to an evident Risque of being taken

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and from Adm.l Cornish, who by the late Death of Adm.l Stevens is become Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies.

The several Letters and Papers therein contained are read as follows viz.s

To the Honble George Pigot Esqr

Presid.t &c.a Members of the Select Committee at Fort St George

Honble Sirs & Sirs

Your Favor of the 14th Ult.o with Duplicate of one of the 21 March & the several Papers enclosed reach'd us the 14 Instant but the Originals of the 21 March not having been yet received we are apprehensive it may have fallen into improper Hands which gives us the more Concern as we observe it was sent disguised in Cypher.

From the little knowledge we have of the Enemy's Strength & our being unacquainted with the Grounds on which Mr Monson & the other Officers found their Opinion thereof, we cannot presume to judge how far the propos'd Enterprize against the French Islands may be practicable, but that nothing might be wanting on our Parts we immediately upon Receipt of the above Letters & Papers requested Adm.l Stevens & Cornish would meet us that we might lay the same before them, & concert with them how far we might contribute to render it successful which they accordingly complyed with, when we also communicated to them the Letter received from the Secret Committee & those which have

passed between your Honor &c.a on this Subject Mr. Steevens hereupon desired time to consider the Plan propos'd & to consult with his Officers thereon before he delivered his Opinion with respect to it, but he unfortunately departing this Life in the Interim it was not 'till the 27 Instant that we recd a Letter from Mr. Cornish on the Subject, a Copy of which we enclose for your Honor &c.a's Notice together with our Proceedings relative to this Affair, which will fully inform you how far we can contribute towards promoting the Success of the Enterprize & the Quantities we can furnish of the several Articles necessary to be provided before it can be undertaken, but this you will perceive is on a Supposition that it is not to take Place before November till when it will not be in our Power to be ready as we must depend on other Places for many of the Articles, which on Acct of the rainy Season we cannot send Conveyances for till the middle of August at soonest & as Wheat particularly we cannot get before that Time we shall not be able to send your Honor &c.a the Supply you desire; however you may rest assured we shall do all in our Power to get every thing ready as soon as possible tho' we must here acquaint you we cannot think of subjecting our Hble Masters to the heavy Expence of Freight which they must necessary incur, 'till well assured the Expedition will take Place for in the present uncertainty we are under

with respect to the Enemy's Force, the want of Intelligence from Europe on which a great deal depends, and the great Doubt we have of your being able to procure the large Quantity of Meat and Water which by our Calculate you will perceive is required, we must confess ourselves rather inclined to believe the Expedition cannot be undertaken with that Prospect of Success which the Importance of it to the Welfare of the Company's Affairs demands, however as you will know be certain of the Assistance we can afford you it will rest with to determine whether it should or should not be carried on & that as Time may be lost we dispatch this Packet purposely with these Advices & request your Honor &c. would acquaint us with the utmost Expedition by different Pattamars what you really shall depend on for, that as the necessary Vessels may be secured & every thing else got in Readiness to be at the Place of Rendezvous as soon as possible, which cannot as above noticed be before Nov.r & as that will be too late for Ships to go on your Coast M.r Cornish is of Opinion, Tellichery is by much the properest for the Armament to set out from,

In the Course of our Proceedings you will no Doubt observe we have made no Mention of Money which as M.r Monson & the other Gentlemen justly remark must give Life to the whole — The confused State of the Country contiguous to us having prevented the Merchants coming down as usual to clear their

Goods

Goods, the Honble Company not having supplied us with any Treasure for these two Years past & the great Demands we have had for Money has so much distress'd us that we have been under the Necessity of taking up a large Sum at Interest to enable us to carry on our usual Investments & even now our Treasury is so low that we are giving Bills on the Presidt & Council of Fort William tho' contrary to their express Desire, so that it will be as much as we can possibly do to pay for the several Articles we have promis'd to furnish unless the Supply we may have this Season from Europe should be unexpectedly large in which Case you may depend on our assisting you to the utmost, & we hope you will do us the Justice to think we have not been sparing in the Supplies we have offer'd on this Occasion.

You will observe by the enclosed Copy of Mr Cornish's Letter to us he intends dispatching the Baleine to reconnoitre the Islands of Mauritius & gain Intelligence of the Enemy and agreable to his Desire we have put the Drake Ketch under his Orders to accompany her; we understand they are to sail in a few Days & hope they will procure such Intelligence as will greatly facilitate the Success of the Expedition.

This Vessel the Sopren we have included in our List of Transports, so that you may detain her for that Purpose, if you think her a fit Vessel, but if otherwise we would have you send her to Bengal to serve as a Pilot Sloop, which was the

Service we had destined her for previous to the receipt of your Advices

We are much obliged to your Honors &c for the Papers enclosed us, which are truly of a very singular Nature and beg leave to congratulate you on the Surrender of Gingee & Tagada

In our Calculate we have not mentioned the Eal Temple as a Vessel for carrying Troops, for in discoursing with the Admiral we find he proposes adding her & the Pitt (which we learn is destind for your Coast) to his Line, should the Intelligence he may receive by the Baleine render its being reinforced necessary, & which we mention that you may not value yourselves upon these Vessels for carrying any Part of the Troops, however we hope the Arrival of the Europe Ships will not leave you at a Loss for Tonnage & we do not doubt but we may spare some of ours for this Service, but of this we cannot be certain as the Time of their Arrival is very precarious

We are

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient Servants

(The Select Committee at Bombay)

Chas Crommelin

John Gouin

J Spencer

R England

Bombay Castle
30 May 1761

Copy of the Proceedings of the Select Committee at Bombay

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Bombay in regard to a Plan propos'd by the President & Council of Fort St George for an Expedition against the French Islands

Bombay Castle May 1761

Saturday 16th

Proceedings of the Select Committee at Bombay with regard to the proposed Plan for an Expedition against the French Islands

The Committee having desired the Admirals Steevens and Cornish would meet them to consider the Letters and Papers recd the 14 Inst. from Madras relative to a future Plan of Operations, the same are now read together with the Letter recd from the Secret Committee and what has passed between the Gentlemen at Madras and us regarding the Expedition against the French Islands.

Admiral Steevens is of Opinion that the whole Squadron should absolutely be employed on this Service, but from its present Situation it is impossible it can be repaired by the Time the Madras Gentlemen mention the Expedition ought to be undertaken besides which the Tyger and Salisbury have been both condemned as unfit for any Sea Service and consequently cannot answer either of the Purposes pointed out by those Gentlemen.

The Admiral also represents that the Provisions now here with what may be expected from the other Coast & by the Ships from Europe would not amount in the whole to 6 Months Provisions for the Squadron, and by its being now reduced to 11 Ships of the Line they will all have their fullest Compliment on board and consequently will not be able to

accommodate

accomodate Troops, as too great a Number of Men on board would endanger the Healths of the whole, but Mr Steevens requested the Committee to have Copies of the necessary Papers that he might weigh the Thing seriously and consult with such Officers of his Squadron as he should judge necessary.

And that no Time may be lost Agreed that we calculate the Quantity of Provisions, Number of Transports and all other Exigencies which may occur to us necessary for the Expedition, and also what Part thereof we may be able to furnish, should it be determined on and to have these Calculations in readiness against the next Meeting with the Admirals

Adjourned

Wednesday 4/27 At a Committee all Present with Majr Willm Piers

Read and Approved our last Consultation of the 16 Instant

Also a Letter from Rear Adml Cornish which the Decease of Mr Steevens since our last Meeting & the Time necessarily required by Mr Cornish to examine the Instructions to Mr Steevens & necessary Papers prevented his delivering to us sooner

Reperused the several Letters & Papers received the 14 Instant from the Select Committee at Fort St George which being taken into mature Consideration together with the present State of our Garrison, and what we may be able to furnish from hence for the proposed Expedition, it is Unanimously Agreed that we may be able to spare as follows, if the

Gentlemen

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Gentlemen at Madras from the Advices they have & a Consideration of the Succours we can afford and the Countenance the Squadron can give shall think the Expedition practicable.

First, with respect to Troops we will supply them with the Detachments on this Coast belonging to the 70 & 89th Regiments, computed at 700 Men, also one Company of the Royal Artillery to be made equal to 100 Men by a Draught, also 50 Lascars belonging to the Company's Artillery with 500 Seapoys well disciplined and trained up to the Use of Arms.

In regard to the Lascars recommended by the Officers to be employed on the Expedition, we imagine the Transports will be able to land touch Part of their Compliments as will equal, if not exceed the Number required which merits Consideration in respect to the saving of Water and Provisions

Upon making a Calculation of the Quantity & Species of Provisions necessary as directed at last Meeting, for 3000 Europeans and 1500 Blacks during 200 Days allowing the Europeans to have four Meat Days and three Banian Days in the Week we find the following will be wanted viz.

Ghee	Bby Mds	2531. 10 Seers
Doll	Surat Do	10378. 5
Bread	a 1 lb ⅌ Day each Man	60000 lbs.
Rice	Surat Mds	20756.
Arrack	merely for the daily Allowance but a large Qty will be further necessary for occasional Services	20250 Gallons

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Meat — 688500 lbs
Fish — 30375 Cowries
Billet Wood — 3948750 Billets
Water allowing a Gallon p^r Day each Man
will for the Troops only amount to 3600 Tons
of which we reckon we shall be able to provide
as follows vizt

Doll, Ghee & Rice The whole Quantity at a very short Warning

Bread The whole Quantity may be provided by the Month of November, but by the Time pointed out very little could be got ready at this Place, the Ovens and every material for baking being at present occupy^d by the Squadron. The Madras Gentlemen to point out what they shall rely on us for

Arrack. The whole Quantity may be got here unless it can be provided on the other Coast upon more reasonable Terms, but at any Rate we shall secure all we can as in case it should not be wanted for the Expedition it will always serve for our Garrison

Salt Meat The Quantity required being very large we do not see any possibility of procuring it on this Side of India for the Hble Company not having sent the usual Supplies by this Year's Shipping it is with the utmost Difficulty that by purchasing all that could be spared from the Europe Ships, casual and unexpected Supplies bought from private Bengal Ships, and salting at Surat we shall be able to carry on the common Expence of our own Marine for this Article during the ensuing rainy Season, when little or no fresh Provisions can be procured, so that by the End of

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September there will be scarce be left 20000 lbs of this Article, which will not equip the common Crews for navigating the Honble Companys Vessels that are purpose sparing exclusive of the Detachments they may have on board for the intended Expedition. It must also be here remarkd. that as the Gentlemen of the Squadron have given us to understand they must in a good Measure depend for this Article on the Supplies expected this Season from the Victualling Office by the Ships from the Coast of Choromandel as this Place, we cannot expect they will be able to assist us in this respect, nor can any be waited on this Side of India that can be depended on before the middle of November at soonest, as it will not take Salt either now, or in the Rainy and even then it must be done at the Northern Ports which would make it too late to undertake any thing the whole Season, and the Precarity (if any) which they may bring in so precarious we cannot reckon with Certainty upon any Assistance therefrom, so that with respect to this particular & essential Article the Expedition must depend on what Measures the Gentlemen on the other Coast may be able to pursue for procuring a sufficient Quantity thereof, and we think a Supply might be got from Neutral Settlements on their Coast or even from Batavia itself, for we must again repeat it is absolutely out of our Power to provide for this ornamental Article better than we have already noticed however if an Opportunity should offer of getting any we shall not fail to embrace it

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Fish. It is very probable we may not be able to procure the whole Quantity but other Articles may be substituted in lieu of it as is customary in the Navy so that this need be no Hindrance to the Expedition

Wood. May be easily procured here but it will be necessary the Gentlemen on the other Coast should supply the Vessels they may fit out from thence with this Article & advise hither how far they propose supplying. The Billets are calculated by are very small ones, such as usually found to our Marine

Water. In respect to this Article also so very essential it will be utterly impossible for us to procure either Casks or other Vessels sufficient for any thing near the Quantity that will be necessary as a Gallon p Day for each Man allowing for boiling & other Contingencies is what is computed to be absolutely necessary by the Opinion of the Gentlemen of the Squadron, and all there now here served in Marine Offices which therefore for the Number of Men pointed out 1500 allowing for 200 Days is nearly 3000 Tons of Water exclusive of what will be wanted for the proper Crews of the Vessels employed The whole of this may possibly not be wanted as Ships fitted may be met in the Course of the Expedition, but as that is not absolutely to be depended upon, the largest Provision possible should be made to prevent any Disappointment which might result from the want of it. By the means of small Tanks to be made here and at Cuddalore which are very proper for holding Water and what Casks we may be able to procure we shall we judge

be

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be able to furnish only about 1000 Tons as we can make but a very few Casks having only 8 or 10 Coopers on the Island, and those at present fully employed by the Squadron, and when they can part with them cannot be determined.

In respect to the Bomb Ketches we shall be able to furnish the Drake & Success with a 12 & 10 Inch Mortar besides which we reckon they will each of them convey about 60 Troops & in order to assist in transporting the remainder the undermentioned Vessels belonging to the Company may be spared from hence and will carry as follows viz.

	Troops
Drake & Success as above	120
Revenge at present under the Admirals Orders exclusive of her Compliment will carry	100
Guardian A three Mast Galley will be a very useful Vessel but before she can proceed to Sea must be docked and have a thorough Repair, she will carry, besides her Compliment	80
Tartar a Grab known besides her Compliment will carry	60
Syren a Bomed known will carry exclusive of her Compliment	40
Swallow at present in Persia but she will probably return before the Expedition takes Place & will in such Case carry	80
	480

These are all the Vessels belonging to the Company that can

can be spared from this Establishment for the under mentiond Vessels it will be necessary to keep here for the undermentiond Purposes

Bombay Grab Is judged by the Superintendant unfit for so distant a Service, being a very low Vessel and not fit to go into such variable Weather besides which she will be wanted for our Southern Conveys & to carry Supplies of Money & Stores to our Subordinates

Triumph Prahm a Vessel much out of Repair & for some time past laid aside and employed only as a Luggage Boat but may serve with two Gallivats to lay off the Port to secure the Import of our Trade which in the fair Season is always very much distress'd by the Coolee Rovers & other Freebooters contiguous to us in the Absence of our Cruizers to the very great Detriment of the Place

Fox Ketch and the two remaining Gallivats will serve to convey the Trade between this Place and Surat & occasionaly to go to Scindy.

As we have already taken one Vessel from the Surat Establishment & such as remain there are absolutely necessary for the Protection of the Trade of that Port, agreable to our Engagements we cannot value ourselves upon being assisted in this Respect from thence

The Galley at present on the Stocks cannot possibly be finished to assist in proper Time to assist in this Service the Artificers having been employed upon the Squadron ever since its Arrival; It is here to be observed that the Secret Committee in their Commands to us from home point out the Prahms & Gallivats as

useful

useful Vessels, but one of the former was broke up some Years ago & the other as above remarkd is unfit to be employed for any distant Voyage & as to the Gallivats they are judged by the Superintendant to be much too small for such a Service but two of our largest Luggage Boats with Decks may be mounted with Carriage & Swivel Guns & will be very useful either as Store Vessels or to cover the disembarkation of the Troops. Thus far regards the Company's Vessels belonging to this Establishment which provides only for the transport of ——— 480 Troops

The Gentlemen of Madras build upon the Squadron for the Accommodation of 1300 Troops but by the Admiral's Letter he cannot engage to carry more than ——— 700

1180

So that there will remain to be accommodated 3320 which may be done in part as follows.

The Owners of the Fatta Salam having agreed to relinquish her for this Service she will carry besides her Compliment ——— 300

Private Vessels that may be provided here viz.

Dragon a Ship of about 400 Tons besides her Compliment of Lascars will carry ——— 200

Adm.l Steevens a Bengal Ship D.o D.o ——— 300

Compagnie des Indes a French Prize now here may be either purchased or freighted if upon a Survey she should be found fit for the Service & will carry besides her Compliment ——— 300

Ahmoody a Surat Built Ship now on a Voyage to Mocha may be procured on her return which will be in Sept.r & will carry besides her Compliment 150

Carried Over 1250

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Brought Over ——— 1250 Troops

Lively a Ketch Grab besides her Compliment will carry ——— 50

Rose Galley expected in Septr. will carry ——— 70

Pocock Ketch now in Port rather more convenient for Stores than Troops, but besides her Complemt. will carry ——— 20

Savoy Salamally a Grab Snow besides her Complement will carry ——— 60

Fanny a Grab Ketch will carry 40 ——— 40

William a Grab Snow expected in September will carry besides Complement ——— 60

1550

It is possible 2 or 3 other Ships may be procured here but this is not certain, the Gentlemen at Madras must however be desired to write us positively what Tonnage they depend upon us for, that we may take Measures accordingly, for in the present State of Uncertainty we cannot think of subjecting our Hble Masters to a heavy Expence of Freight till well assured the Expedition can be carried on, especially as we may have their Answer in Time, however we shall go on in forwarding every thing to the utmost of our Power and fit the Vessels we have for the Sea as fast as possible

With respect to the providing Boats as pointed out by the Officers we apprehend the Tarriah Boats at Surat which are from 10 to 15 Tons would answer the intended Purpose, in which Case we hope we shall be able to secure a sufficient Quantity, but on this Head we shall consult the Gentlemen of the Squadron & do every thing in our Power to forwar

the

Fort St George 15th June 1761.

the Service in this particular either by building Boats or in the mean time as may be judged most expedient

& Adjourned

Thursday 28 All Present as Yesterday

Read & Approved our Consultation of Yesterday.

On further considering the other Articles which may be required for undertaking the proposed Expedition, & our Situation in regard to Military Stores we are of Opinion we may be able to furnish them with a large Quantity of Battering Cannon as we have & shall receive considerable Supplies from his Majesty's Ships condemned here we may also return the Field Artillery sent hither for the Mysore Expedition, & send 2, 12 Lbrs & 4, 6 Lbrs belonging to this Garrison for those as per List entered after this Consultation.

It will be necessary to remark here that the above Assistance is offered on a Supposition that the Expedition is to set out in November, before which Time it is absolutely out of our Power to get every thing in Readiness on our Part as the providing some of the Articles will require time & the Vessels to be employed will want many Repairs which cannot be done until his Majesty's Squadron are ready for Sea, all our Artificers being at present fully employed exclusive of all this one must depend on other Places for several of the Articles we have engaged to furnish which, on Account the rainy Season we cannot send Conveyance for 'till the middle of August at soonest particularly the Article of Wheat of which there is

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1 Brass or Iron Mortar 12 Inch for the Bomb Ketch, but for this we have only 600 Shells therefore must depend on them for making up what may be further wanting for this Vessel, as we have not a Vessel that can bear a 13 Inch Mortar.

2 Iron 10 Inch Mortars viz. One for a Bomb Ketch and one for Land Service & we can spare 2000 Shells for both, so what may be deem'd further necessary must be supplied from Madras.

1 Iron 8 Inch Howitz with 800 Shells allotted in lieu of a 7 Inch not having more than One of that Size in Garrison.

2 Brass 5½ Inch Howitz with the necessary Shells, the Number of which they will please to determine.

4-5½ Inch Royals.

Field Pieces Brass

2 of 4 lbs
4 of 6 lbs } with as many Rounds of Round & Grape Shot as may be judged necessary which the Gentlemen at Madras must advise us also the 4 Field Pieces recd from thence & landed at Tellichery.

Battering Cannon of 24 lbs the 6 they mention or as many more if they chuse them & we can supply them with 12, 18 lbs if they prefer those to the others of which they must advise us.

Carcasses we can supply a few only.

Intrenching Tools we can supply only Crows & Pick Axes, the Number wanted of us to be advised those sent for the Mysore Expedition, will be returned

Gun Powder we can supply as far as one Thousand Barrels of Bombay Powder

Do. Dec. 5 PM All Present as in the Morning with Rear Admr. Cornish

Fort St George 15th June 1761

Having requested Mr Cornish to meet us agreable to our Resolution this Morning Our Proceedings hitherto in regard to the proposed Expedition are now laid before him & his Opinion asked with respect to the properest Place for a Rendezvous in case it should be undertaken as it will be impossible to set out by the Time the Gentlemen at Madras mention, and consequently the Armament must depart from this Coast Mr Cornish is hereupon of Opinion that Tellichery is by much the properest Place for the Troops to meet & set out from, as it will be then too late for Ships to go on the Coast of Choromandel and advises he has given his Sentiments on this Occasion to the Select Committee at Madras.

Adjourned

To the Select Committee at Bombay.

Letter to the Select Committee from Adm. Cornish on the subject of the proposd Expedition

Gentlemen

The Command of his Majesty's Squadron having devolved on by the Death of Admr Stevens I have lost no Time in considering the Plan proposd to him by the Council of Madras for attacking the French Settlements on the Island of Mauritius.

When I consider how early the Secret Committee were in giving their Directions to the Gentlemen at Madras in regard to this Expedition, and how long the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships lay before Pondichery after the Reduction of that Place I am amazed it was not then proposed to a Council of Sea & Land Officers, that if the Expedition was judged practicable, such a Plan of Operations might then have been concerted as would have prevented many Difficulties you now have

Gentlemen

Fort St George 15th June 1761

Gentlemen to summount

In the manner the Proposal is now offered to me I cannot undertake to determine the Probability of Success that may attend this Project but only to assure you no Time shall be lost in refitting his Majesty's Ships under my Command, and that I make no Doubt but that I shall be ready to proceed with them before your Part of the necessary Provision for the Execution of this Service can be compleated.

I must also advise you that the Tyger & Salisbury are condemned by Survey & found unfit to proceed to Sea on any Service and that the Squadron cannot receive on board above 700 Men of the 1300 Men propos'd by the Gentlemen of Madras.

As I judge it is of great Moment to endeavor to procure Intelligence of the Enemy's Force, & to reconnoitre the Island, I design to send the Balance on this Service & desire you will direct one of the Company's Cruizers to be got ready with all Expedition and be put under my Orders to proceed with her.

I am with the greatest Esteem

Gentlemen

Your most Obedt. title Servant

Samuel Cornish

Lenox in Bbay Harbour
May 25 1761.

To the President
& Council of Madras

Letter from Admr. Cornish purposes sending Mr Siddeman to the Coast with a Division of the Squadron

Gentlemen

The Command of his Majesty's Squadron devolving on me by the Death of Admiral Steevens I am to acknowledge your Letter dated

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14th April recd by him by Pattamar the 13th Instant enclosing a Duplicate of one dated the 21st March, the Original of which has not yet arrived. This appears to be the first Letter wrote by you to Adml Stevens since his Departure from the Coast of Choromandel & gives me the first Information of an Expedition to the French Islands, & which I find was recommended to you by the Secret Committee in a Letter of the 23d of Novr 1759 as a Step to be taken, if judged prudent after the Reduction of Pondichery.

I cannot help expressing my Surprize that so much Time should have elapsed since that Period before any Measures were taken on that Head and that you had not immediately after that Capture requested a proper Consultation of Sea and Land Officers to take into Consideration an Enterprize of such Moment and so strongly enjoined you, that such a Plan might have been fixed on as would have undoubtedly at that Time rendered the Success of it much more probable than one formed from the distant Communication of Opinions by Correspondence. Such a Step would have given much more Time to every Department to have furnished what was necessary and have obviated perhaps many Difficulties. But as my Ardour for the Service is superior to every Difficulty that may attend the Part I have to act with the Squadron I can assure you that you may depend on my using every Effort to the carrying your Plan into Execution & I doubt not but the Squadron under my Command will be ready to perform their Part by the Time you have made all the necessary Preparations for the Undertaking.

I must acquaint you that Admiral

Stevens

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Stevens having received Instructions from the Lords of the Admiralty relating to the Protection of the East India Company's Trade at such Time as any Detachment of his Squadron could be spared from the more essential Operations on the Coast of Choromandel had made a Disposition for sending such Ships as should be first fitted on that Service, but as the whole Naval Force under my Command will not be more than sufficient to attend to the Undertaking now urged by you, I shall desist from that & other seperate Services intended to be carryd on, and prepare the Squadron solely for this Purpose in the most expeditious manner, but must at the same time acquaint you that several of the Ships have such Defects that it will be impossible for them to proceed to Sea without being Docked, which as the Rains are now setting in & the Springs very uncertain, will in some measure impede the Equipment of the Squadron, but I shall on this important Occasion allow only such Repairs to be done as are absolutely necessary for entering on this Service, this I intend with my Endeavours to fix a Time for the whole Squadron being ready, but I hope I shall be able to determine that by the Time I receive your Answer to this.

This leads me to make an Observation on your proposing Madras as a Rendezvous for the whole Force, in order to set out from thence in Sept.r It appears to be founded on the Certainty of the whole Armament being ready in August, a Point very desirable, and which earlier undertakings had

been

been certain, but as I can scarce think it now is, I would in that Case recommend to your Consideration whether it may not be convenient that the whole Force should assemble at Tellichery where alone I think there will be a Possibility of keeping the Water compleat & procuring proper Refreshments if the Season should be too far advanced for lying on your Coast before the whole is ready.

I shall in a short Time dispatch what Ships are ready round to your Port under the Command of Mr Tiddeman who will have Orders to protect the Trade in those Parts & to do every thing in his Power to forward the Service. This first Detachment will consist of the Elizabeth America Falmouth & Chatham who will be followed by others as fast as they are ready and by the Time I receive your Answer to this I hope to bring the major Part of the rest round with me

I shall send the Baleine, the only Frigate I have with one of the Companys armed Vessels to gain any Intelligence that may possibly be got for the Advantage of the Enterprize.

& the Baleine to the Islands for Intelligence

The Tyger & Salisbury which Ships are mentioned in your Letter of the 14th April and are proposed in the Plan annexed to it for the Service of Hospital Ships or Transports, were brought round with great difficulty to this Port, and a considerable time before the Arrival of your Letters condemned as unfit for the Sea which I advise you of, and which the Presidency here are likewise acquainted with, that you make other Provision for the Service you expected from them

The Tyger and Salisbury condemned

In

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In regard to your request that I should receive a Part of the Troops on board the Squadron, it will not be possible for me to carry more than 700 Men, whom you will take care to furnish with Provisions as the victualling my own Squadron, depends wholly on the Quantity I may receive from the Europe Ships of this year, and which I doubt will be barely sufficient for that Purpose.

I did expect on Perusal of your Letter & the Papers accompanying them, I should have found a Plan of the Island of Mauritius & its Defences as well as that for attacking it as what you had provided some Person well acquainted with the Strength & Situation of it, but these I conclude I shall find you are furnished with at Bendora.

You will receive enclosed some Remarks on the Plan for the proposed Expedition, that have occurred to me & which I thought necessary for your Perusal, as it is of Consequence to the Glory of his Majesty's Arms and the Welfare of the East India Company that what necessary Measures have been omitted or not inspected in your Plan, may be fully provided for according to the Observations which it is my Duty to make to you.

As the finishing a long and tedious War in these Parts by the Reduction of the last and most important Hold of the Enemy will crown the British Arms with the greatest Honour and advance him the highest Degree to the Advantage of the East India Company

Yours

Fort St George 15 June 1761.

Operations of our Fleet, they therefore think the Expedition cannot be undertaken with less than

Military	Effective Rank & File	2500
Artillery	D°	100
Officers	Staff & Non Commissioned Officers Artificers & Attendants	400
	Total Europeans	3000
Seapoys 1 Battalion including Officers		1000
Lascars for drawing the Artillery carrying Provisions &c		500
	Black Foot	4500

Remark The Gentlemen of Council may properly enter on their Plan with the Consideration of the Enemy's Forces to defend the Island of Mauritius, but in so important & expensive an Undertaking they to be wished they had something more certain to go their Calculation of the Enemy's Strength, on than reckoning on past Circumstances Conjectures and imperfect Advices from Europe and that they had been more particular & exact in the Estimate of that Part of the Enemy's Strength, which consists of the Planters Artificers Slaves and Body of Men which may be landed from their Squadron, but I am inclined to suppose that the Gentlemen of the Council have determined the Enemy's Force from good Reasons tho' they do not occur to me and have justly proportioned their own. In this particular I shall therefore readily depend on the known Prudence of Colonel Monson & the other Gentlemen who constituted this Council

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Time the other necessary Preparations can be compleated.

In regard to the Article in which the Council consider the Quantity of Provisions necessary to be embarked; I agree with them that no less than 6 Months at whole Allowance according to the of victualling his Majesty's Navy should be embarked for the Number of Troops destined for this Service and am also of Opinion that they should be furnished with no less than four Quarts Water at the Rate of a Gallon p. Day each Man, as a Scarcity in this particular too frequently occasions the Scurvy & may be the Source of great Distress both to the Squadron & to the Troops.

The Subject of the Council's Consideration in the next Article, is, the Artillery & Stores necessary to carry on the Operations of the Army when landed. This is a Point so peculiarly the Province of the Commander of the Troops and so foreign to my Employment, that I shall not venture any Remarks on it further than to say, it does not appear to me why they judge so small a Proportion of Artillery and Stores sufficient, or why they conceive the greatest Difficulty will be in Landing in that the whole of the Operations on Shore may be determined by one Action. The Event of the Enterprize will depend on the Conceptions of the Council being well or ill founded, with respect both to the Number of the Enemy's Forces and Strength of the Place to

be

Sept 15th 1864

By Permission of Gen Sherman

The Steamer will leave Atlanta for Nashville on Monday Sept 19th at 8 o'clock A.M. and will arrive at Nashville on Tuesday Sept 20th at 8 o'clock A.M.

Passengers will be allowed to take with them Baggage not exceeding 150 lbs each, and Children under 12 years of age half price.

Passengers will be required to furnish their own Provisions, Bedding, Cooking Utensils &c.

Passengers will be required to report themselves at the Provost Marshal's Office, Atlanta, at 10 o'clock A.M. on the day of departure, and will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States.

Passengers will be required to report themselves at the Provost Marshal's Office, Nashville, at 10 o'clock A.M. on the day of arrival, and will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States.

Passengers will be required to sign a Pledge that they will not attempt to return to the Rebel Lines without permission from the Proper Authorities

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Destination fable next under the Consideration of the Council, as also a proper Number of Boats to disembark the Troops, they reckon upon the great Zeal of the Admiral Commanding his Majesty's Squadron to forward the Publick Service, by embarking 1300 Men on board the Squadron, in case Transports cannot be provided, tho' this Compliment was meant to Mr Stevens & can with Truth ascribe you, if Zeal alone for forwarding the Publick Service was sufficient they may safely reckon on mine; but besides the great Inconvenience of crowding Ships with more than can be sheltered from the Weather which may occasion Sickness, it may probably happen that it may be necessary for the Ships to go on Service & to carry on the disembarkation of the Men at the same time, how inconvenient this may be, and how far it may embarrass both Sea & Land Operations I leave you to judge, But the Impossibility of the Ships carrying a sufficient Supply of Water and Provisions for this additional Number is an invincible Impediment to this Proposal Transports ought to be provided for all the Troops but if that is found impracticable the Squadron may receive 6 or 700 Men but not more. The Brigantines & Sloops mentioned in this Plan are unfit for that Service, large Ships are on all Accounts more Commodious & other none of the Company's or Ships as large should be employed on this Service The

Inconveniences

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Inconveniences attending small Vessels for Transports will be in their Stowage of less Water & Provisions in Proportion to the Number they carry than larger Ships, in increasing the Number of the Convoy which will not only retard the Passage but may subject us to a Separation especially if we meet with any rough Weather in being unable to carry the Boats necessary for the Disembarkation. The Tyger & Salisbury might have been very useful on this Occasion, but they were brought round to this Port with great Difficulty and Hazard to their Crews, and were some Weeks before your Letter came to Hand Condemned by Survey as unfit for the Sea.

Our Experience in this War, has abundantly convinced every one of the Expediency & Advantages of flat bottomed Boats for Expeditions of this kind I shall therefore furnish the Presidency here with a proper Plan and recommend to them to get 20 of them built which I apprehend may be sufficient to land a Regiment at once.

I have with that Liberty the Occasion demanded given you my Sentiments of the Plan proposed and pointed out the Defects of it, if you are determined to carry it into Execution, I will hazard the Imputation of Rashness by concurring with you than of want of Zeal to promote the Publick or the

Company's

Fort St George 15 June 1761

Company's Interest by declining the Enterprize, with the same Freedom I have used on this Occasion I must also acquaint you that the Difficulties and Uncertainties we now labour under in regard to this Expedition are in great measure owing to your Neglect of the Secret Committee's Instructions which implies that you should previously to the Capture of Pondichery concert such a Plan with the Admirals as should best enable us to pursue the Blow to their Islands. Had you been early enough in communicating the Intentions of the Secret Committee to the Admirals, as they were early enough in directing you to do so, Measures might and doubtless would have been taken to procure Intelligences of the Strength and accessibles the properest Places for a Descent, those Points once obtained, a regular Plan of Operations might have been concerted between the Sea & Land Officers which would have put the Probability of Success on a very different Footing from that on which it now stands.

Whether you undertake this Enterprize without the proper Precautions or without the proper Precautions which should have been taken, or desert from it on that Account I cannot see how you can answer to the Publick or upon Employer so essential a Failure in your Duty and Compliance with their Order.

The foregoing Letters and Papers appear to the Board of too much Consequence to be immediately

transmitted

Fort St George 15th June 1761

annexed and on it on the deliberate Consideration of these Letters and Papers and the Measures to be pursued in consequence thereof, that the important Expedition so strongly and repeatedly recommended by our Honble Masters against the Manilla Islands is to be pursued as laid under Resolved that the Board do adjourn till next Monday and that in the mean time the necessary Enquiries be made concerning the Possibility of procuring the sufficient Number of Meat, Water and Shipping on a Supply of which the Success of the Expedition principally depends.

George Pigot

W. Gulston

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At a Consultation Present.

George Pigot Esqr Governor President.

Monday June 22. 1761

John Smith

Dawsonne Drake — Richard Fairfield

Samuel Ardley — Charles Turner

Josias DuPré — John Call

Mr Bourchier Indisposed.

The Board met according to Adjournment but the several Members charged to collect Materials for a full Discussion of the necessary Points not having yet received explicit Answers on some Matters referr'd to them to be enquired into Adjourn 'till Thursday next.

George Pigot

Jos. DuPré

 Fort St George 25 June 1761.

At a Consultation Present

Thursday George Pigot Esqr Governor, President
John Smith
Dawsonne Drake Richard Fairfield
Samuel Ardley Charles Turner
Josias Du Pré John Call

Mr Bourchier indispos'd

The Board being again met on the Subject of the Letters received from Bombay and read at their Meeting the 13 Instant now receive and read the following Letter from the Hble Colonel Monson which he addresses to the Board in consequence of a Letter he has received from Admiral Cornish on the Subject of the Expedition

To the Honble Geo Pigot Esqr
Presidt & the Council of Fort St George

Letter from Colonel Monson

Gentlemen

I yesterday received a Letter from Mr Cornish of the 29th May by which he acknowledges the Recet of a Letter I wrote Mr Stevens the 11th of April, he has sent inclosed some Remarks on a Council of War held at this Place for carrying into Execution a Plan for an Expedition against the French Islands.

It appears to me from the Remarks that the Admiral has misunderstood the Intent and

Meaning of that Council which was held in
consequence of Mr Pigots acquainting me that the
Secret Committee of the Directors of the East India
Company had recommended that an Attempt
should be made on the French Islands after the
Reduction of Pondichery

The Council was of Opinion or was of
Opinion that the Expedition from the Intelligence
they then had might with Prudence be undertaken
with 4000 Military, but it was never understood
that the Opinion of that Council were definitive & that
the Expedition was to be undertaken because the
Gentlemen judged the Land Force sufficient: The
Council conceived it their Duty to inform you that
if the Admirals thought proper to make the
Attempt, what was necessary for the Undertaking,
belonging to their Department

Mr Cornish observes in his Remarks
that the Council is not exact in that Part of the
Enemy's Force which consists of the Planters Artificers
Slaves &c. Planters with him the little certain
Intelligence we have of the Island, but sure that Gentleman
cannot impute any Neglect to the Land Officers in not
procuring Intelligence when he recollects the Situation
of the Islands

The Gentlemen of Council are thoroughly
sensible of all the Advantages arising from the Conquest
of the Islands & will be cautious that the Glare of so
bright an Object does not hurry them with Precipitation

2
And

and Rashness into Action & are well convinced the Gentlemen of the Navy will act with the same Caution.

It is to be supposed (nay taken for granted) that the Islands will be in the best Posture of Defence it was on that Supposition the Council gave their Opinions for they could not imagine the Enemy would neglect the Means of their own Security.

The Admiral takes notice of a seeming Inconsistency of the Council's Opinion that "the Expedition cannot "in Prudence be undertaken with less than 3000 Europeans "but that it might not be unjustifiable to undertake it "with less if the Expedition can be undertaken in every "other Part particularly that which depends on the "Squadron" The Council's meaning & reconciling this Inconsistency I apprehend to be, that if the Admirals thought the Squadron sufficiently strong to go against the Islands & could be refitted by the Time mentioned by the Council that the Want of Provisions or Transports for 2 or 300 Men should not on their Part impede this essential & necessary Service.

The Place and Manner of Attack did not then come under our Consideration as the Council thought fit more proper to refer it till they had an Opportunity to consult the Admiral; Care will be taken to procure Plans & all the Information the Admiral is desirous of

I presume (indeed the Admiral says it himself) the reason why he imagines the Artillery to be insufficient is from a Want of

Intelligence

Fort St George 25 June 1761

Intelligence & Knowledge of the Islands and I do
apprise the Admiral that the Council never expected
or depended on any thing from the Squadron, but
what he from his Judgment & well known Zeal
for the Service would think proper to grant.

The Admiral answers for nothing
more ardently than to use better Endeavours than appear
at present for making the Attempt, the best Reason
I can give, is, that the Expedition is strongly
recommended from home & that I think the Land
Force mentioned by the Council of War sufficient
for the Undertaking, but leave it to the Admirals
Judgment Knowledge and Experience in the Service
& Intelligence of the Enemys Strength & Situation
to decide with the Means proposed the practicability
of it, If you Gentlemen approve the Undertaking
and think the Land Force mentioned sufficient, for I
do not concern myself or take under Consideration the
Sea Force, it not belonging to my Department, I have
only to recommend to you the providing if possible, with
the greatest Dispatch, as the sooner the Expedition
takes Place, the greater the Probability of Success, a
sufficient Number of Transports for the whole
sufficient Military Force as likewise Provisions and a sufficient
Quantity of Water Casks that the People may be at
no Allowance, the Success of the Expedition depends
on the Mens Health and I beg as Barrs Care or
Expence may be spared to procure the best Provisions
and the necessary Quantity of Water. One if not

more

Fort St George 25 June 1761

Hospital Ships must be provided, many flat bottom Boats than what the Admiral mentions should be procured if possible if there is means of conveying them on board the Ships the Place of Tenderness for the whole Squadron I leave to the Admiral to determine; if Tellicherry is thought the properest Place the Troops now on that Coast had better not come here.

There are many Things necessary for the Military which must be procured, an Inventory of which I will send you as soon as I know your Determination with regard to the Expedition.

I beg leave to assure you that should I have the Honor to command this Expedition you may depend on my acting to the best of my Judgment & Capacity for the Success of it.

I am with great Regard

Gentlemen

Your most obed.t hble Servant

George Monson.

Fort St George
16 June 1761

To the Honble Geo. Pigot Esq.
Presd.t & Council of Fort St George

Letter from Col.
Monson.

Gentlemen

I took the Liberty to address you the 16 Inst.t to know your Determination & final Resolve with regard to Expedition against the French Islands but as I have not yet heard from you I beg leave to trouble you a second time on that head and at the same time to remind you that the Success of the

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Expedition in a very great Measure depends on the speedy Execution of it and that the Council of War which met to consider that Expedition in a very great Measure depends on a speedy Execution of it, & that the Council of War which met to consider that Expedition, was of Opinion that the latter End of September was the latest the Armament should go from this Coast & as much sooner as the great Preparations necessary for such an Undertaking would admit of.

Notwithstanding all the Reports which have been industriously spread of the Enemy's Force and Situation at the Islands & the seeming Difficulties which do arise to some People, with the reasonings on the Undertaking, that the Conquest will not be adequate to the Expence, I am still of Opinion that 1000 Military is sufficient for the Undertaking which I presume the more to urge as it is recommended by the East India Company in their last Letter & that it appears to me the only Expedition which can be undertaken to the Honor and real Advantage of the Company, & to the Destruction of the French Trade and Nation in this Part of the World.

The Conquest of the French Islands will entirely secure the English East India Company's Possessions & Settlements for many Years, but while they belong to the National Enemy the English Company's Settlements the Peace & Tranquility of the Country (by which alone the Trade & Commerce of the India Company & Particulars can flourish & increase) is very precarious

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I should esteem it as a favor if you would acquaint me when you dispatch a Pattamar to Admr Cornish at Bombay with Answers to his last Letters, would it not be advisable to let the Directors of the East India Company know as soon as possible your Intentions with regard to the Islands as the Nation may not depending upon the Force of India neglect so important a Conquest & decisive Blow to the French East India Company Trade from Europe. I am with the greatest Regard

Gentlemen

Your most Obedt Hble Servant

George Monson

Fort St George
23d June 1761

Statement of the several Articles to be provided from hence towards the Equipment of the Expedition against the French Islands.

The Board have received from Admiral Cornish the same Remarks as Mr Monson alludes to, but as their Aim is to devise how the Orders of the Company & the Expectations of the Nation may be fulfill'd rather than point out Imperfections in the Proposals of others, they therefore proceed to state the Case Assistance, they can give towards the Supply of the principal Articles necessary for the Expedition.

It is with great Pleasure the Board observe, & they cannot help remarking how readily the Gentlemen at Bombay enter into a serious Consideration of the Ways & Means of prosecuting the Expedition we proposed to them; they not only promise 700 Military & 100 Artillery, but offer half the Number of Seapoys deem'd necessary.

Their Assistance in Point of Troops & the Advice received by the Hawke of a Reinforcement to be sent from England this Season, leave us no Difficulty of furnishing full as many as can be required; It only remains to consider how they are to be fed and transported.

Bread — The Presidency of Bombay promise to supply the whole Quantity that shall be wanted by the Month of Novr. before which Time they cannot engage to be furnished with many of the Articles they offer & the Admiral declares also that the Squadron cannot be ready till that Time for which Reason he points out Tellichery as the properest Place to rendezvous at. As the chief part of the Troops are to be embarked from this Coast, and for other Reasons we could have wished the whole might have been ready here by the End of September, but as it cannot we must acquiesce and shall provide such a Quantity of the Bread only as is necessary for the Troops till they arrive at Tellichery but think it advisable to recommend to the Gentlemen of Bombay to send less Bisket than they propose, and in lieu thereof a Quantity of Wheat to be baked at the Islands in case they are taken (and if they are not 6 Months Bread is not necessary) as well as to give some boild Wheat occasionally to the Soldiers.

Rice Doll & Ghee These Articles as proposed we shall leave to be supply'd by the Gentlemen of Bombay & only furnish the Transports from hence with the Quantity necessary to subsist the Troops to Tellichery.

Curry Stuff & Salt Tamarind & Tobacco w[illegible] they omit mentioning we can supply & also w[illegible] the Presidency of Bengal for a large Cargo of [illegible]

Arrack — About 140 Leaguers are necessary of this

Article

Article, & tho' the Gentlemen at Bombay propose to provide the whole, yet, as the Troops are most of them to be embarked from hence, we can provide for their Passage to Fellichery & 70 Leaguers more as the Arrival of the Dutch Ships whilst the Squadron is absent, may probably make it cheap; the rest they may provide

Fish We can put on Board a sufficient Quantity of this Article for the Troops, which the Transports provided here and at Bengal are destind to carry; the Gentlemen at Bombay may provide a Quantity for the Troops they have proposed to embark on Transports from thence

Wood We can provide Fuel in the same manner as Fish.

Water This is an Article of so precious a Nature that the Provision thereof must be positive and ample so that nothing may be left to Chance; the Gentlemen of Bombay have calculated 3600 Tons as necessary for 200 Days, but it has been allowed by the Council of War & the Admiral that 4 Months Water is sufficient, as Supplies may doubtless be got at Madagascar, or St Mary's should the Expedition not succeed. We will therefore suppose that 4500 Men at One Gallon p Day require only 2200 Tons which is the least Quantity that ought to be shipped for the Troops, besides what the Crews of the several Transports will require and which Care must be taken to see them provided with as their Voyages in general are short, they seldom go out provided with more than two Months Water A Provision therefore of two Month's more for the

Crews