1704

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 of records

18-8-45

Military Consultation year 1792 Vol 170.
A

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# Fort St George December 1792

## Diary

Sent Letter to the Rajah of Travancore, entered in C.C. No. 220, no doubt entertained of his Intention to accede to the demand made upon him for a Subsidy — and hoping that his wonted Confidence in me Downey will be re established after — perusing the letter last written him, that the business may be adjusted thro' his Mediation. —

Substance of a Letter to the Rajah of Travancore.

Sent the undermentioned letter Entered in my B No. 249. —

To Resident at Travancore enclosing the above mentioned letter and a Copy of it for his Information. —

To Resident at Travancore.

Received the following letters. —

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.

President and Governor

Honble Sir & Sir,

From Reverend Mr. Swartz enclosing a minute of a Conference between their Rajah and Captns Wallace and Douglas and Lieut Blackburne — Reply of the Widow to the proposition made by the former

The enclosed Paper was delivered to me by Captain Wallace — Captain Douglas and Lieutenant Blackburne. —

I perused it in their presence

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presence and said, Gentlemen, it is a Proof
of good nature in you to believe these
declarations of His Excellency, but it is
a Proof of Sincerity in me to disbelieve
them - I have intreated His Excellency
for many years to use better means to be
reconciled to the late Rajah's Family - but
I have been totally disappointed - the
Words are good - but I don't know the
meaning. -

And you Mr. Blackburn
how could you write the Preamble - He
said, Why, I have written down the Words
spoken by his Excellency. -

All those three Gentlemen
went with me to His Excellency - the
Subject was mentioned - His Excellency
declared His desire to be reconciled to the
Ladies - I replied, that I should be glad
if a true reconciliation could be
brought about - His Excellency began
to praise his desire of having peace - I
replied, If your Excellency will do now
every thing to convince the Ladies of

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Fort St. George December 1792

5r

his Sincerity, perhaps it may succeed
But to deny the former Vexations, offered
to the Ladies, would never have /r
a good effect.—

Yesterday the Subject was
mentioned to the Ladies — and this morning
I translated His Excellency's letter, which
was read them in my presence — They head
it with attention and made the following
Reply.—

"We are protected by the
"Honble Company — their Order we have /r
"obeyed — without their Order we will do /r
"nothing.—

"As to the Proposals made
"by Amer Sing M. A. we don't put the
"confidence in his Words and Oaths — all
"which he has broken"..

"All the indignities which
"we have suffered, you / M. Swartz /
"know, and Government Knows /r
"Something of it.—

"When Government /r
"exhorted them by their letters to be Kind
to

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" to us, he disregarded all - At last he
" charged us with having killed his Son in
" law by Sorcery - He ordered the man to
" be hanged whom we had employed as an
" Instrument, as he said, to kill his Son
" in law - We were through all the Streets,
" nay under our Windows, proclaimed as
" murderers - that ought to be Killed - After
" all these horrid indignities we are
" ashamed to live in this Fort, and still
" more in the Palace -

" He says that we have
" encouraged Sorcery privately - and he
" has done it publicly -

" We desire you therefore
" to write to Government to Order us
" away. We will rather Die than go to
" the Palace again - When a rumor was
" spread through out the Fort, that we
" were sorry to have left the palace;
" you / Mr Swartz / came to us with
" Captains Wallace and Douglas, and we
" declared that we wished to quit the
" palace, and that we never thought of

returning

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1st

" returning to the palace: Death would be "
" preferable to such a change. -

" Having declared all this
" we don't think it kind in you, Mr. Swartz /
" to come again and again tormenting us with
" new questions - Our whole desire is to go "
" to Madras" - I said, As His Excellency has
sent me His Proposals I could not but
think it incumbent on me to acquaint
them with those Proposals and to hear "
their Answer. -

Now I think a decisive
Answer from the Honble Board will "
finish the whole business and refrain
His Excellency from stopping the "
departure of the Ladies. -

I have the honor to be
respectfully. -

Tanjore
November 27th 1792.

Lt. Col.
/Signed/ C. F. Swartz

Abstract

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1st Fort St. George December 1792

Abstract of a Conference between the Rajah of Tanjour and Captains Wallace and Douglas of the 74th Regiment 25th November 1792

The Rajah described with great Feeling the multiplied Vexations and Indignities that he had suffered in Consequence of the unhappy Dissentions that prevailed in his Family. He declared in the most solemn Manner, that it was the first Wish of his Heart to remove them, and to restore that good understanding and Harmony that ought to subsist between persons connected by so near and sacred a Relation as himself and the Widows of his Brother - He was going to give a decided and unequivocal proof of his earnest Desire to effect a complete Reconciliation, and, with the most perfect Sincerity, he now laid before Capts. W. & D. the Result of his Deliberations on the Events which had recently occurred. -

1st He proposed to send for Mr. Swartz, acquaint him of his Anxiety to conciliate the Minds of the Women of the

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It Wish to bury all preceading Differences in
Oblivion, - of his Determination to treat them
in future with the utmost Liberality and
Kindness, and of his Readiness to bind
himself to this in the most solemn Manner,
by entering into any specific Conditions
which the Women might propose, and Mr.
Swartz approve. He would then request Mr.
Swartz to go to the Women, and prepare their
Minds for a Reconciliation, after which he
would himself accompany Mr. Swartz to the
Pagoda they now resided in, and, in his
presence, and before as many Gentlemen
as he might take along with him, he would
say every thing in his power to satisfy them
and induce them to return to the Palace. He
would make all possible Concessions, and
bind himself, in the presence of all the
Gentlemen, to the punctual performance
of the Conditions that might be stipulated
beyond the possibility of retracting. They
would then return together to the palace, and
ever after peace and Harmony should
prevail. -

2. If Mr. Swartz endeavours
to

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5th

to prepare the Minds of the Women for an accommodation should prove fruitless, even in that Case, the Rajah proposed to accompany Mr. Swartz to them, and by making them the most liberal offers, and giving them every possible Security for their performance He should have the Satisfaction at least of shewing the World that the Blame of a final Rupture rested not with him, who would then have done every thing in his power to reconcile the Women, and persuade them to place a proper confidence in him.—

3d. He would then propose to Mr. Swartz that as the Women had certainly no Business at Madras, and as such a measure would expose themselves to the censure of the people, as well as be disgraceful in a high Degree to the whole Family, that a Palace should be built for them in the Pagoda of the little Fort, and that they should remain there with their Servants and Dependants So this he thought no reasonable objection could arise, for they would be as secure in the little Fort as they would be in Madras

itself

5th

itself. If they should prefer residing in any other part of the Tanjour Country, he had no objection and would build a palace for them, and engage to leave them in perfect Security.-

The Rajah said a great Deal to convince Captain W. & D. of his Sincerity in these propositions, and of his earnest Desire they might meet with Success. This, he said would greatly depend on Mr. Swartz, and therefore he had sent for Captain W. & D. to request them to wait on Mr. Swartz, and acquaint him of what he had proposed, and of his Wish to see him immediately. This he did, and made these Declarations before them, in the Hope that Mr. Swartz would - them have no Doubt of his Sincerity, and of his Determination to make every possible Concession to conciliate the Women, and to enter into any Engagements that might be deemed necessary to ensure the future Harmony of the Family. all these Declara=tions he said he would make to Mr. Swartz in the Presence of Captains Wallace and - Douglas, whom he requested to return with him.-

after

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after expressing their Desire to contribute all in their power towards the Restoration of Harmony in the Rajah's Family and of their Readiness to undertake the Commission he had assigned them — Captain Wallace and Douglas took their Leave. —

(Signed) William Blackburne
Depy Mah Transr.

Extract of a Letter from the Company's Solicitor
Dated 30th November 1792.

From Company's Solicitor — inclosing Major Sonyn's — amended answer to the Bill filed against him: requests — & Instructions.

I also transmit two Copy of Major Sonyn's amended Answer to your Bill against him and request to have your Instructions as to the Items contained in the Account annexed to his answer, and the — custom under which he claims to keep the Horses till he embarks for Europe: — if however there be such a Custom, he should have stated it on the first requisition of the Military Secretary to deliver up the Horses.

Extract

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Fort St. George December 5th 1792

Extract from the minutes of Consultation of the 30th November 1792 — containing Board's Order thereon. —

Major Sonyn's Answer

Remarks thereon

In regard to the Items in Major Sonyn's Account of Contract for Feeding Horses, Batta and Gratuity — the Board remark that, if any Accounts of this nature remain to be settled (which they do not know) it is his own fault — The Company have not at any time refused to liquidate just and regular demands upon them. —

With respect to the Company's Bond of Cay.e 2425 running at 8 P Cent Interest it was incumbent on Major Sonyn to have made a formal applica= =tion for its discharge, before he thought of suing for the Amount, and as he has hitherto neglected to do so, it appears to the Board that his present plea cannot stand. —

As this Government has publickly notified their intention under date the 27th March and the 2d May 1792 to pay

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pay off all the Company's Bonds issued at this Presidency running at 12 ℔ Cent Interest, and as Major Sayer has not applied for payment of those in his possession, he cannot injustice attribute to this cause his refusal to satisfy the Company's Demand against him.—

No such rule exists, as that of any Cavalry Officer being allowed to retain the Company's Horses after he has quitted his Corps, and much less after he has quitted the Service.—

True Extract
(Signed) J. Webbe
Depy Secy

Received also the undermentioned Letters Entered in M. B. for December No. 1—2—3—4.—

From Commissary General of Grain and provisions.—

From Commissary General of Grain and Provisions presenting an Indent of Rice for the Troops at the Arcot and Coromandel.—

From

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1st

From Paymaster at Chingleput

From Paymaster at Chingleput requesting leave to visit the Presidency.-

From Captain R. Bell - has

From Captain Robert Bell.- prepared and forwarded to the Military Storekeepers the Returns, ordered, of Ordnance and Stores - & issued by him as Commissary to the Army.-

From Lieutenant H. Hall

From Lieutenant H. Hall.- requesting the discharge of two Pay notes of L Lieutenants Nash and Heatland.-

2d

Despatched the following Letters.-

To the Right Honble Earl Cornwallis K.G

Governor General in Council

& Fort William.

My Lord,

1 Bengal with copy of Colonel Floyd's letter remarking on the 12th & 16th articles of the Cavalry Regulations, and claiming the Gratuity of a full Colonel- also Copies of letters from Mr. Sewell and Major Dalrymple.-

1

Colonel Floyd has addressed a letter to us containing some remarks on the 12th and 16th Articles of the Regulations, which your Lordship recommended for the Cavalry on this Coast - and at his request, we have the honor to transmit a copy of it for your L Lordship's decision.-

2

In this letter from Colonel Floyd a claim is preferred for the Gratuity - &

of

2. Fort St. George December 1792

of a full Colonel, which he conceives himself entitled to, from the rank he holds in the — King's Army — But the subsidiary regulations received with your Lordship's letter of the — 29th July 1789, and published by this Government as the rule to be observed in the distribution of Gratuity, make no provision for a claim of this sort, — on the contrary, they expressly say, that if a Colonel of a Regiment be not in India, his share of Gratuity shall fall to the Company. —

3 We have the Honor to enclose, for your Information, copy of the last letter received from the Reverend Mr. Swartz at Tanjore. —

4 We have also the honor to transmit copy of a Letter from major — Dalrymple with the declaration referred to therein, and to acquaint your Lordship that, as the measure of layeing open the — Veerapatchee Pollam appears to us highly expedient, we purpose, as soon as we have received the further proofs promised by major Dalrymple, to give the necessary orders for

carrying

Fort St. George December 1792

carrying it into execution. in the meantime we have directed that the Oredanai and the three Shevegaxx to kept in confinement.—

We have the honor to be with respect.—

Fort St. George
1st. December 1792.

&c. &c.
Signed Chas. Oakeley
1st. Council

To Captain W. Wallace
at Tanjore

Sir,

To Captain Wallace at Tanjore—expressing the Board's Concern that the overtures of the Rajah should have caused the detention of Surfoje and the Widows—Former orders on the Subject repeated.—

After the very proper conduct observed by you in the execution of the Order of Government for protecting the family of the late Rajah, the President in Council is concerned to perceive that any unnecessary trouble should have been given to the two Widows who had expressed their apprehension of danger by remaining longer at Tanjore and their earnest desire to accompany Surfoje to the Presidency.—

It was not the Intention of the Board that any overtures from the R Raja, at this time, for an accommodation, should

Fort St. George December 1792

2.

should be the least obstruction to the measure of removing the Family of the late Raja to madras, and the strong Declarations made by the Ladies in your presence, should have prevented the smallest encouragement being given to such attempts of this Insolency to detain them.—

I am directed to repeat the order that Serfojee and the two widows of the late Raja may receive every necessary assistance from you to enable them to leave Tanjore, and that at their departure you furnish them with a proper escort for their protection on the Journey.—

I am &c &c

(Signed) W. C. Jackson Secy

Fort St. George
1st. December 1792.

To Lieutenant William Blackburne

Sir,

To Lieutenant Blackburne conveying the censure of the Board at his conduct in acting as Interpreter at the conference held by Captains Wallace and Douglas with the Rajah.—

Mr Swartz having transmitted to the Board a Paper delivered to him by Captains Wallace Douglas, and yourself containing the minute of a conference held by the two former officers with the Raja on

the

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2?

Fort St. George December 1792

the subject of the orders lately given to Mr. Swartz at which conference you assisted as Interpreter. I am directed by the Honble the President in Council to express his entire disapprobation of your Conduct in this Proceeding, which was altogether irregular. –

As the correspondence of the Board with the Raja has, for some time been conducted solely thro' the channel of Mr. Swartz, you could not but be aware of the impropriety of holding any seperate communication with His Excellency, and particularly on a point of so delicate a nature, as his treatment of the family of the late Raja. –

When, therefore you were called upon to interpret between his Excellency and the abovementioned officers you should have excused yourself upon the plea that you had no authority to act in these affairs, and have referred the Raja for any explanation he might wish to make of his sentiments, to the Reverend

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Reverend Mr. Swartz.-

The Board trust that the sense which they have expressed of your interference on this occasion will effectually prevent any proceeding of the same kind in future, as a repetition of such conduct would certainly be followed by a removal from your present situation.-

Fort St. George
1st. December 1792.

I am &c. &c.
(Signed) W. C. Jackson Secy

To the Reverend Mr. Swartz

Sir,

To Reverend Mr. Swartz expressing the sentiments of the Board of the improper & interference of Captains Wallace and Douglas and of Lieutenant Blackburn's conduct in a particular.-

I am directed by the Honble the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 26th and 27th Ulto. and to express his concern that any additional trouble should have been given to the Ladies by an unauthorized and improper interference on the part of Captains Wallace and Douglas and of Lieutenant Blackburne - It was perfectly sufficient for the Board that the widows of the late Raja declared in your

Fort St. George December 1792

your presence their wish to come to madras— the Board did not mean that the Raja should be consulted at all on this point after what had happened, and they entirely disapprove the conduct of those officers in holding any Conference with His Excellency, or bearing any messages from him to you upon such a subject.—

—With regard to Lieutenant Blackburne, in particular, the Board are much surprised to observe him taking any part in those proceedings P seperately from you, and they have P intimated to that Gentleman that if they hear again of his having any Communica= =tion with the Raja otherwise than thro' the regular and proper Channel, they will certainly remove him from his present situation.—

As the Sentiments of the Board are now fully made known to you upon every point, they trust no further delay will happen in the P departure of Serfoje and the Ladies P agreably

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agreeably to their wishes.—

They have ordered Captain Wallace to furnish a proper escort on this occasion.—

Fort St. George
1st December 1792.

I am &c. &c.
(Signed) W. B. Jackson Secy

Sent the undermentioned letters entered in m B. No. 5—6—7—8—9—10—11—12—13—14—15.—

to Board of Revenue.—

To Board of Revenue—enclosing the.....enclosing the Nabob's reply to the Board's proposition, in consequence of Mr. Morten's Complaint against the Rajah of Tanjore.—

to Colonel Braithwaite.

To Officer Commanding the Army informing him that a Court of Enquiry should, in the opinion of the Board, be held in consequence of the Charges of Lieutenant Colonel Smith against the Tyrany.—

to military auditor Genl.

To military Auditor General his observations on the Estimates of the Paymaster General and Commissary—of General

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2d Fort St. George December 1792

General of Grain and Provisions for December-
-approved.-

To Ditto

To Ditto- transmitting Copy
of Major Fraser's letter, with a Certificate of
the late Paymaster at Tanjore- regarding a Sum
to be repaid from a Refund made on his
Account- directions in consequence.-

To Commissary General of Grain and Provisions.

To Commissary General of
Grain and Provisions- enclosing Extract from the
Auditor General's Report on his Estimate for
December.-

To Military Paymaster General.-

To Military Paymaster General
with Ditto- and a Statement Referred to therein.

To W.m George Hoar.-

To late Paymaster to the Army-
-with letter from Captain Wahab regarding
the Stoppages from the 14th Battalion- and
directing that the necessary adjustment be made
with him.-

To Paymaster at Madura..

To Paymaster at Madura-
-enclosing him a letter bearing no Signature
but supposed to ~~supposed~~ to have come from him.

To Secretary at Bengal.-

To Secretary at Bengal- refer-
-ring a letter from the Agent for Spirituous
Liquors- that the points submitted by Mr. A
Cochrane

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2.

Cochrane may be explained, and a final adjust-
ment take place between the Presidencies.-

To Commandant at Dindigul.

To Commandant at Dindigul

the Serapatchee Oredanie and three Shewagers
to be kept in Confinement until further orders-
the clearing of the Serapatchee Pottam will
be hereafter considered.-

To Clerk of the Treasury.-

To Clerk of the Treasury - P
ordering an advance to the Paymaster General
for the month of December.-

3.

Received the following letters.-

W. Collins Jackson Esqr.
Secretary to the Governor in Council

Fort St. George

Sir.

From Resident at Hydrabad with Ejaz Meahs reply to the complaint of the Killedar of Raidroog &c against him.

I have the honor to enclose, for
the information of the Board and Tippoo's Vakeels,
an extract of a letter from the Nizam's aumil
Ejaz Meah, to Azeem ul Omrah, in reply to
the complaint preferred against that Chief by the
Killedar of Raidroog which was duly transmitted
to him.-

Hydrabad
25th Nov. 1792

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) John Kennaway

Translation

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Fort St. George December 1792

3.

Translation of Copy of a Letter
From Mellik Eassa,
To Nazim ul Omra Bahadur
originally received 23d. November 1792

I had the Honor to receive your Favor, with a Copy of the Letter of the Killadar of Raidrug addressed to Tipoo Sultan, and a Transcript of the Sultan's Letter to the Governor of Madras, also Sr. J. Kennaway's Letter to meer Aalum Bahadur, and a List of the Talookahs of Balhar,- by Shirow Pursad. I have executed your Orders to me given at the Time I last took my Leave of you, and shall continue to perform the same.

I am the Creature of your Goodness, my Life and Actions therefore shall be entirely devoted to your Service,- and however I may be oppressed with Distress, yet I shall never be guilty of such improper Conduct as the Killadar of Raidrug hath most falsely laid to my Charge - my Benefactor. let whoever has

preferred

Fort St. George December 1792

3.

preferred such Complaint against me prove them — if they be substantiated, I become your devoted Culprit, and whatever Sum I may be adjudged to pay in, by your most obedt; I shall come down with the same, even ten fold — It is a grievous Consideration, that, when any ill disposed Person calumniates my character, with how little reason so ever; yet by not calling upon him to support his Allegations, they operate tho' groundless to my prejudice and Ruin. —

When I was last in your Presence, the Talook Das of Hundanur Poor and the Daroga of Guty, from Malevolence of Disposition, having rented 5 or 6 Villages of the Talookah of Sekenderger, and 4 or 5 Places of the Talookah of Jasperry; plundered Cattle, Grain, Effects &c. I formerly represented these Circumstances to you. After I returned, I apprehended Tipoo's Talook Dars, in order to get back the Property. but consistently with

your

3.

Fort St. George December 1792

your Commands, I used no harsh Measures.
I shall hereafter transmit you further
Particulars, relative to this Pillage.—

By good Fortune and the
Blessing of God, the Jemmadar of Chembar Ew
has absconded, and molestation has in
consequence ceased. We have had A
Abundance also of the usual Rains. The
above Jem.r is absolutely out of the
Territories of the two Sirkars— Some
People of Hanmend Pore and of A
Raidroog molested the Talooks of this
Sirkar, but I caught them in their
Lurking Places, and sent them to A
Tipoos Zemindars—

Some of the Zem.r of
Tipoo Sultan, breaking in upon the
Talookahs in their Vicinity, belonging
to this Sirkar, have excited Disturbances—
— I furnished them; and they now render
every assistance to our Zem.r— These
Particulars may be learned from my A
Letters to the Talookdear of Anamat Pore

and

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3d

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and the Gooty man probably they may have sent these same Letters to the Vakeel.—

According to your Commands I dispatched Shaiew Pushad be Reading on this Enquiry. But without the Arrival of Tipoo Sultaun People, and Sir John Kennaway to investigate the matter, the Truth cannot be ascertained— I therefore expect that you will commission two Men, that the Business may be adjusted.—

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor in Council
Fort St. George

Honble Sir and Sirs,

We have the honor of herewith enclosing Copy of a Letter which we received from Mr. Scott, Paymaster to the Bengal Detachment, as also Copy of its enclosure; conformably to which he paid into the hands of the Paymaster at Ellore the following Sums, which have since been received into our Treasury Sic.—

From Council at Masulipatam reporting the Sums paid into their Treasury by the Paymaster to the Bengal Detachment. request orders regarding the Mysore Coins and Star Pagoas

| | |
|---|---|
| Madras Pagodas | |
| Star Pagodas | 10,299. |
| Hydree Pagodas | 3923. |
| Hydree and Sultaunee Gold Mohrs | 3500. |
| Ditto [illegible] Mohrs | 473. |

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This money has apparently not been shroffed when Mr. Scott received it back from the Detachment, a part of the Madras and Star Pagodas being short of the usual Standard, and some of the other Coins of bad Gold.—

Mr. Scott omitted to inform us, in his letter, of the rate at which the Hydree and Sultaunee Pagodas and ½ Gold Mohurs were issued to the Troops, but verbally mentioned, that each Hydree Pagoda was issued at the rate of 4 Rupees and 2 Annas and each Hydree and Sultaunee Gold Mohur at the rate of 16½ Rupees, and consequently the half Mohurs at the rate 8¼ Rupees each.—

As none of the above mentioned Coins, excepting the Madras Pagodas, are current in this District, we request your orders whether an opportunity should be taken of disposing of the Star Pagodas, or of sending them to the Presidency; and whether the others ought to be recoined in our Mint, into

Madras

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3

Madras Pagodas, and any loss that may arise
thereon be written off to the Head of Batta.

We have the honor to be
very respectfully.—

&c. &c.

Masulipatam
26th November 1792.

(Signed) Anth. Sadleir
W. A. Dobbyn
Andw Scott

To Anthony Sadleir Esqr.
Chief &c. Council at
Masulipatam

I have the honor to enclose an
Extract from a letter of the Bengal Deputy
Adjutant General's to me. As many of
the Native Officers and Sepoys have applied
to me to receive their money for Bills on
Bengal, I have to request you will give
Directions to the Paymaster at Ellore to
receive into his Treasury Such Cash as I may
receive on this account - and as some of them
have tendered Tipstoo's Coins and Star
Pagodas I shall be obliged by your directing

the

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3

the receipts to be given to be for the
specific Coins paid in to his Treasury.—

I have the honor to be

&c. &c.

Camp Siccacolam
30th. October 1792.

/Signed/ Jno. Scott
Pay. B. Detach.

A true Copy

/Signed/ R. Malcolm
a Lt. Dy

Copy of the Extract

Mr. John Scott

Paymaster to the Bengal Troops

Sir,

Earl Cornwallis has directed me to acquaint you that you are to continue to receive from the men of the Detachment Cash for Bills on Bengal; but as you will not have the means of carrying money about with you, you can only receive such Cash, on your arrival at Nellore, and subsequently on your arrival at Civil stations where it can be paid into the Company's Treasuries; should any of the money thus Received by you be in Sicca Rupees Coins, you are to pay them into the Treasuries of the

Subordinates

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3. Subordinates taking either a Receipt for the amount, or if specie be wanted for the Detachment an Equivalent for them at the fixed Rate in the current Coin of the Country.-

Camp 8th. May 1792.

(Signed) Wm Scott Depy Adjt. Genl.

A true Extract
(Signed) Jno. Scott

A true Copy
(Signed) R. Malcolm
a/s.t. Secy

To the Honorable President in Council of

Fort St. George

Sir,

From Commandant at Tripassore in reply to the Petition of the Bazar people of that place against him and his Dubash.-

It is with the most serious concern, that I find so many heavy charges made against me, by black men formerly inhabitants of the Bazar at Tripassore, I trust, I shall be able, to make it appear that they are in every instance ill grounded - allow me to observe, that those people never made any complaint to me, nor had the least intention, of any thing like oppression here, till I received your

Letter

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3. Letter - I thought it a part of my Duty, to ^ regulate as much as the nature of the ^ business would admit the Bazar here, and endeavour, to get the Articles, as cheap as ^ possible, For the Soldiers under my command, I have therefore, interfered, when I found, that the Bazar Articles here, were selling dearer than at Trevallore, not much more than a mile distant - I had constantly a Guard in ^ the Bazar, to protect the inhabitants, and I have I declare, in no one instance ever, but paid, the most serious attention, to any complaints from them, and, as far as in my power, redressed them, it is therefore ^ particularly mortifying, to be accused by those people, for shewing an example of oppress- -ion, to the Officers, and Soldiers, under my command, when I am so conscious of having on every occasion, exerted myself to give them every protection, to which I am sure the former part of the Garrison will testify.

To the first charge they ^ exhibit against me, I can safely declare I never went into any of their Houses, I went

into

3d Fort St. George December 1792

into the common Bazar, once when I was told that some of them monopolized the rice, (which was very dear at that time) & and they would not sell it, but at an exorbitant price, in order, if possible to detect and put an end, to an irregularity, which I conceived to be my Duty – I was accompanied at that time, by the two invalid Depoy Officers, who can testify, that I in no way, interfered with any part of their Domestic Concerns. –

As to their second charge, my Dubash may have for his own benefit and out of his own Head, made charges, or the Buttle and Tobacco, that were not customary, had they complained to me I should have instantly taken care, they should have been done away, it is not possible to redress grievances, till they are known, and as I know myself answerable, for the conduct of my Dubash I shall be particularly careful for the future, no such cause of complaints shall occur. –

Jaun

6483

3d

Fort St. George December 1792

I am accused in their third charge against me, for payeing my own prices in the Bazar — On the first of November, the prieces of the Articles, in the Bazar were fixed, by the Ameldar of Trevellore and the Tom Tom, sent about to give notice, and for no other reasons, & they were likewise wrote out, and fixed in the Cutwall's Choultry, thus far I thought it was my duty to interfere, and on a complaint of the measures, here, being small, they were examined by the measures of Trevallore, and found very difficient, & this was done in presence of the Amuldar and myself and I took upon me to order them to get new ones. —

The seven Pagodas per month mentioned in their fourth & charge, has been constantly paid since I have been here from the Bazar without any complaint, and I believe has been customary, to every commanding officer of the Garrison, it only pays the Coorg, & and Cutwall, for the trouble they have

in

Fort St. George. December 1792

in the regulating, the Bazar — there are no other duties exacted —

As to what the Dubash has done without my knowledge, respecting the butter milk, they speak of in their fifth Charge, as I have before observed, had any complaint, been made to me, it should instantly have been redressed — But I can safely declare, that the Sepoys have never been employed, as instruments of oppression here —

I trust it will appear to the Honorable Council, that the representation of these men, has been malicious, or that they have been instigated by a Cunicopoly, A who was here, when I came and who I employed, to transact the business here; he without assigning any reason, left the place very much in arrear to me, for cattle, bought and sold, as provisions, to the Garrison; he carried away with him most of the Bazar people which was the cause of great inconvenience, at the time, A and my threatning to prosecute them, I am

led

6485

3d Fort St. George December 1792

led to believe, has been the cause of his instegating those people, to take so unjust and underhand a step.—

I make no doubt, but the Honorable Council will be satisfy'd, with what I have said in the former part of my Letter, with respect to redressing their complaints and giving them every protection in my power, that I shall only add I am conscious of having discharged my duty, in that respect, and that I have the testimony of every Officer in the Garrison to that effect.—

I have the Honor to be,

&c &c

(Signed) Geo. Brodie

Major 52d. Regt.

Trepassore

2d December 1792.

Received the undermentioned Letters—Entered in M.B. No. 16. 17. 18. 19.—

From adjutant General.—

From adjutant General—submitting the appointment of Conductors to

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# Fort St. George December 1792

3d

to different Stations.-

From Lieutenant William Oliphant of the Infantry.

From Lieutenant Oliphant -requesting Six months leave of absence, to go to the Malabar Coast.-

From Ensign Alexr. Mackintosh of Ditto.

From Ensign Mackintosh requesting permission to go to Sea.-

From Commandant at Vellore.-

From Commandant at Vellore on the Subject of the Petition of Ram Pursaut Byragee.-

## At a Consultation

Present

The Honorable Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.

Governor - President

Ernst William Tallofield Esqr.

Tuesday 4th. December 1792

Minutes of last Consultation read and approved.-

Read the following Letter

From Colonel Brathwaite.-

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.

Governor in Council

From Colonel Brathwaite enclosing a plan proposed by Lieutenant H. C. Montgomery for breeding Horses in the Carnatic and a Memorial of Mr. Edward White.-

Honble Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Commands in Mr. Secretary Jackson's Letter of the 1st., and have

in

6487

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

in consequence Ordered Colonel Bruce to cause a Court of Enquiry to meet at Trichinopoly.—

I have now the honor to enclose two Letters which have been forwarded to me that I might lay them before you with such opinion as I had to offer.—

In regard to the plan proposed by Lieutenant Montgomery I think it very deserving of an experiment, as the advantage we should derive from being able to keep up a respectable body of Cavalry with Horses bred within the Countries under our immediate protection, are such as appear to me to authorise the expenditure of some money in making the attempt to secure them.—

In regard to the Letter from that singularly unfortunate Gentleman Mr. White, so long and with so much credit to himself an Officer in the Service, I can say nothing it is an appeal to your humanity, and I am convinced that needs no stimulation. I can vouch from my own knowledge of him that he was many years an Officer of merit,

and

6488

Fort St. George 4th December 1792.

and I believe he is at this moment in
actual want.—

I have the honor to be &
with respect.—

Military Head Quarters
Madras December 3d 1792.

(Signed) John Braithwaite
Lt. & A.

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor in Council &c. &c. &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

Plan for breeding Horses in the Carnatic.—

The utility of having a strong and serviceable race of horses bred in the Carnatic, has often occurred for observation, although no public attempt has ever been made, to accomplish so desirable an object.—

It has been said indeed that the Climate of this country is unfavourable for breeding horses, and it has been circulated in report, that Government having once had the object in view, referred the subject for the opinion of the Nabob who conferred, the General Idea, that endeavours to rear horses in the Carnatic would prove unsuccessful; whence this opinion originated, I am at a loss to conceive;

an

any

Fort St. George 4th. December 1792

any exertions, or experements made by the Nabob were probably very feeble, and ill conducted, nor is it unlikely, that in a concern of this sort, he was subjected to the greatest imposetions.

As his opinion however is supposed to have had weight, I have great pleasure in demonstrating, that the experience of late years has uniformly contradicted it, several trials made by Gentlemen in a different part of the country, have succeeded invareably, beyond the most sanguine expectations, some of the colts being now at the Presidency, and ready for inspection.—

To insist on the manifold advantages derivable from breeding useful cattle within our own territories, for supplying the Corps of Cavalry, may be superfluous. The expence incurred by purchasing in distant Countries, the risque that attends their joining the different Regiments, previous to their being enrolled for service, the drain of cash in consequence of foreign purchases and above all, the inconvenience resulting

from

Fort St. George 4th. December 1792

from being dependant on Nations for horses
with whom we may eventually be at war
are circumstances of disadvantage which,
under the present practice, cannot have
escaped the observation of your Honorable
Board — Urged by these considerations and
the remarks I have made during a residence
of nearly ten years on the Coast, most of it
which I have deligently devoted to the care
and management of horses, and more
particularly by the concurring information
contained in the accompanying letters, I do
myself the honor of presenting for the
consideration of the Honble Board, the
following plan for making the important
experiment in question, which I could hope
the Honble Board will entrust to my
management. —

1st. That Government shall provide
one hundred brood mares

That they should be attended by two
horsekeepers, who, besides their ordinary
business might be employed in collecting
the necessary quantity of firewood.

That, in addetion to the horsekeepers, one

6491

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

hundred Native Cavalry Invalids should be selected and placed in the immediate charge of the Mares respectively, and that, in consequence of this employment, they should be each allowed half a pagoda per month in addetion to their ordinary pay as Invalids on this establishment.—

The whole expence and produce would probably correspond with the following estemate.—

Prime cost of 100 broodmares at 6 pag. each — 600.

Do. for 2 fine horses to be kept as Stallions and to be placed in the Strength one of the Regts. . . . . 60.

Expences for one month.

Additional pay to 100 Native Cavalry Invalids — 50

Pay to 10 Housekeepers. . . . . 18.

Grass . . . . . 66.

Mussauls and Head Ropes . . . . . 30.

Gram calculated at 100 Seer for Pagoda — 90.—

Pagodas 254.—

Expences for one year with the addetion of 100 cumlies . . . . . } Pag. 3,075.—

Expences for 4 years with an addional charge for tabling 12/100

Total Pag. — 9,300.

Probable

6492

# Fort St. George 4th. December 1792

Probable produce in 4 years

100 foals of 3 years old at 100 Pags. each — 10,000 Pagodas —
100 Do. of 2 Do. . . . at 60 Pags. each — 6000. —
100 Do. of 1 Do. . . . at 30 Pags. each — 3,000 —
100 Mares ready to foal at 80 Pags. each — 8000 —
2 Stallions . . . . 250 Pags. each 500 —

27,500

Deduct. 20 p^r. Cent for losses — 4,260 —

Total Pag^s. 23,240

From this estimate it will appear, that in the course of four years there will be a profit of nearly four thousand Pagodas twenty per cent on the sum originally expended, besides the progressive degree of profit that must accrue annually as the scheme widens, and approaches towards maturity — although young horses have been purchased for the Company's Cavalry heretofore at about the average price of eighty five Pagodas, I have estimated the three years old colts, at one hundred pagodas each which may be deemed very moderate, as the proposed breed will be from horses of size and cost —

I should

6493

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Should this plan meet with the approbation of your Honorable Board I would recommend that the mares be assembled at Carramangallam near Vellore, at Chittoor, or in the neighbourhood of Arcot, or should Government be desirous of making the experiment in the Jaghier, I would give the preference to the vicinity of Trippasoor; each of these places being well calculated to answer the end proposed; the necessary enclosures to be made by a few Pioneers or Lascars drawn from the neighbouring stations.-

The estate of one hundred mares, I have judged sufficient for the purpose of experiment; but to carry the probable effect of the plan to a further point, it may be necessary to advert to the average number of horses that will be required annually to keep our present Cavalry establishment constantly mounted.

The loss of horses annually in the five Regiments in the time of peace

may

Fort St. George 4th. December 1792

may be calculated at ten per Cent, from which it follows, that about three hundred horses will be required yearly to keep the Establish=ment compleate. Should the trial therefore succeed nearly to the degree estimated, the moderate number of about five hundred mares, which, in case of emergency might be mounted for service in the field, will be found sufficient to answer the current demands of the service so that in this point of view the scheme seems to offer additional encouragement.—

In thus submitting to your Honorable Board the outline of a plan which promises to be eventually useful to the Public, without hazarding much expence in the trial, and which may in effect, be eventually extended to a wide scale, by holding out encouragment to different descriptions of Inhabitants throughout the Country, to engage in breeding horses on their own account; I beg leave to observe that entering on the above employment could no ways interfere

6495

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

interfere with the business of my present commission for purchasing horses, the one being materially connected with the other, and further to add my most solemn assurance, that in coming forward on the present occasion I am actuated by no other motive, than that of the Public benefit, reposing confidentially in the liberality of Government for rewarding my services should the scheme be found to answer.—

I have the honor to be with great respect.—

Madras
27th November 1792.

&c. &c.
(Signed) H. C. Montgomery
Lieut. of Cavalry. agent for
purchasing horses

To Lieutenant Henry Montgomery.

Sir,

The political advantage to be expected from the plan, you are about to propose, and the deficiency of a System, which makes us dependent upon foreign markets for the supply of our Cavalry, are considerations, which however forcibly

impressed

6196

Fort St. George 4th. December 1792

impressed upon my own conviction / must be
entirely left to the breast of Government. It
only rests with me to express my satisfaction
at seeing a scheme for the accomplishment of
this object at length brought forward, and
to give my opinion how far the execution
of it may be practicable.—

Opinions have been encouraged
that the climate of the Carnatic is adverse
to the propagation of Horses; but I know
of no failure in any well conducted plan;
on the contrary the several successful at-
tempts which have fallen within my
own observation prove the fallacy of
that opinion— It is generally understood
that one of the finest Animals, which has
appeared upon the Coast, was bred by Mr.
Dawson at Cuddalore— some valuable Horses
have been bred at Angola and in the
Southern Provinces— The colt bred by Mr.
Mowbray was a Horse of Size and Figure
for any Service; and the Foals which
have lately been brought from Chundergurry
by Captain Macfey, although their Size

was

6494

Fort St. George 6th December 1792

was but of a moderate size, puts the question beyond all dispute: the two year old Colt now at Captain Macsey's Stable is of as promising an appearance that a very high price (250 Pagodas) has already been offered for him—His half Brother by the same get is in my own possession— He is a one year old, and from his height (which already exceeds 13½ hands) with proportionate strength of make, the fairest expectation may be encouraged of his becoming a Horse fit for any work— These instances are preferable to any argument a priori; but when consideration is had of the very superior qualities, which Arab Horses confessedly possess, and which would be chiefly employed as Stallions for mares judiciously selected— When I reflect upon the advantages, which may be expected from the care and superintendance of an European Officer,— and, above all, upon the support and countenance of Government, I think a mind not a little scrupulous might be fully satisfied of the Inference.—

It may be urged in objection that no attempt of the kind has been

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

been made by the Natives in the more Southern parts of the Peninsula, to introduce a Specula-tion, for which they are supposed to have an habitual partiality, and which might tend to their advantage; but the shortest residence in this Country is sufficient to evince that the insecurity of property — which is severely and almost universally felt throughout the dominions of the Country Princes must deter their Subjects from engaging in any plans, which by making a public Exhibition of wealth, would tempt the hand of rapacity — Under such circumstan-ces no expedient can open a prospect of — success but by blending the Interest of the Individual with that of the Government; and upon this principle only can we — account for the large Bodies of Horse, which have been brought into the Field by the Mahrattas and some Northern Tribes, whose mode of warfare makes the care and provision of Horses an indispensable part of their Government — how far the — present rules of the Carnatic and its — dependencies

6499

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

dependencies feel that intimate connexion
between their own personal and the general
prosperity is not for me to decide, but I can assure
you, from certain information, that the method
by which the Nizam chiefly supplies his
Stable Horse is similar to that which you are
about to propose; for the brood mares, which
are kept for this purpose, are the property,
and maintained at the expence of his Sircar.

Having thus briefly stated my
Ideas upon this Subject, I conclude by
expressing my wishes for the success of
your proposal; for I know no person more
qualified by knowledge, deligence or ability to
institute and promote so desireable an
undertaking.-

I have the honor to be,
&c &c
(Signed) B.J. Close

Fort St. George
27th November 1792.

Dear Montgomery

In reply to your favor of the
18th Instant desiring my opinion regarding
the eligibility of your Plan to rear Horses for
the

6500

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

the Service of the state, and the probable success you may expect in the attempt - I do assure you it has long occurrd to me as a matter of wonder that such a scheme had not been offerd to Government, who, so far as I may presume to judge, I am convinced would find it worthy the consideration of the Company in every point of view - In the course of my last 3 years, unfixt as I was, in my late station of Chundragerry, you see in my young, but valuable, stud of Foals / 6 in number / the produce of two mares, what from example, positively may be said in favor of your project, which I think only requires the countenance of Government to ensure success - you have the wish for it, Yours truly -

Sperry

14th November 1792

Signed / C. Majsey

Lieutenant Montgomery

Dear Sir,

I have read your proposed Plan for Breeding horses, and think your Calculations

are

6501

Fort St. George 4 December 1792

are made upon best Principles, and that your Plan is perfectly practicable — Horses bred in the manner you propose will certainly be much superior to those what Government are now under. the necessity of purchasing for the purchasing for the Cavalry; and even if the Native did not follow the example set them — I should not think it an undertaking of any great Magnetude to breed a regular supply of Horses for the Regements of Cavalry on their old Establishment when one mounted —

Fort St. George
24th November 1792.

I am &c &c
(Signed) B. Roebuck

Dear Montgomerry

I have received your Letter and very attentively perused your plan for breeding Horses for the Service, which I highly approve of — I have long been convinced, from the many proofs we have had of late Years, that the idea which has gone abroad of this Climate being unfavorable for breeding Horses is ill founded, had we no other proof

6302

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

proof to the contrary, the success that has
attended both your own and Captain Macleay's
trials, would do it away in my opinion. —
indeed some of the best Horses we have seen
on the Turf here, have been bred in the
Carnatic. —

Wishing you success in
the undertaking which I think cannot be in
better hands — I remain &c &c

Madras
20th November 1792.

(Signed) Thos Kingscote

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor and President in Council
Fort St. George

Memorial of
Mr. C. White

Honble Sir,

Having had the honor of
having served the Honble Company twenty
years, during which long period I acted always
with attachment, and Zeal, for their service,
I venture to solicit the permission of the
Honble Government, to state the causes that
led to my resignation, having hopes that, al-
though they may not exculpate me from
blame, they may serve in some degree to extenuate

it

6503 Fort St. George 4th December 1792

it and that the General conduct of the perioe of my life passed in their service may serve to entitle me to their favor and indulgence.—

I trust that it will not be deemed impertinent to say that I have been upon every service that has occurred, since I have been in the Country, and that the favours, I have received from different Governments, and Commanders, have been some approbation of my general conduct.—

After the first Seige of Tanjore, Colonel Bonjour appointed me his aide de camp on the expedetion for the reduction of the Morrawar Countries, at the second Seige of Tanjore General Smith put me into the Nabob's Cavalry; at the Seige of Pondicherry I was adjutant to a Battalion of Grenadiers, and on the fall of the place, was appointed Fort adjutant by Government; and sometime after Adjutant to the Second Battalion of Sepoys; Sir Eyre Coote continued me in the Command of that Corps during the critical part of the war with Hyder ally; and I was one of the Subaltern officers, who commanded a Battalion of Sepoys under him at the Battle of

6504

Fort St. George 4th. December 1792

Battle of Porto novo during the Seige of Seringapatam by Tippoo Sultan, I commanded and led the party that attacked and took his trenches in the open day. and brought the party back tho' almost surrounded; any error in the conduct of this business, would probably have caused the fall of the Fort. in which all the pay and provisions that could be collected for the army were then deposited.

Lord Macartney's Government, at the recommendation of Sir Eyre Coote appointed me to the Command of a Battalion of Sepoys to the Southward, and Colonel Lang gave me that, of a Battalion of Grenadiers in his army. From which situation Colonel Fullarton applied for me to be his aide de camp; and with him. I continued till he enjoined the Coleroon to join General Stuart.

Sir Archib. Campbell gave me the 26 Battalion, and then the 16th; with the latter Corps, I was employed by Colonel Stuart on his expedetion into the little Morraway country, and when the Colonels Detachment was with drawn. he placed me with that Corps in Command of the Province. —

Some

6505

Fort St. George 4th. December 1792

Some time after when the 16th.
Battalion was called away. The Two Murdahs
invaded the country defeated the Nabobs troops
cut the banks of most of the tanks caused all
the Inhabitants to revolt. and blockaded all the
Nabob's troops and Garrisons.-

General Horne was then
pleased to appoint me to the Command against
them, with the 16 Battalion 1 Brigade of guns
and 2 troops of Horse, with directions, after P
forming a jienction with the Nabob's troops
and Tondemans People, to pursue such P
measures as I thought proper for expelling the
Murdahs, reestablishing the Nabob's Government,
and restoring peace to the Province.

It was with the greatest P
difficulty that I could persuade Tondeman,
who had his People assembled, to let them P
march, according to his agreement with P
General Horne. The General had the satisfac=
=tion of hearing before his death that, with
great fatigue and uncertain, we had been P
successfull, had relieved all the Garrisons,
particularly Calecoil. by opening and forcing

Twenty

6506

Fort St. George 15th December 1792

twenty nine Barriers in the wood in which place (Calecoil) Colonel Martins, the Phousdar and all the officers of Government with a very small force, had been shut up, for some time, the last Eleven days of which they had only a little rice, and salt to subsist on: and as a complete was the revolt, to a Man, of all the Country People, and the passes so well guarded that no person of any Kind, for a reward of twenty Pagodas in hand, and more upon execution would undertake to deliver a letter to Colonel Martins to inform him of our approach; and the first intimation that he had of it was from the firing of our Cannon and Musquetry in the wood.—

Having supplied all the Forts with some grain, and Calicoil a sufficient time, for fourteen days. I was obliged to go in quest of provisions, Escorts &c. and, as none of the Nabobs troops would remain in Calicoil unless Colonel Martins Staid with them, I directed the present Captain Chalmers, in the event of any accident happening to me, to march back and to bring away the Garrison.—

Colonel

6507 Fort St. George 4th December 1792

Colonel Stuart who succeeded to the temporary command of the Southward was so sensible of the difficulties we had met with, that he ordered me to remain upon the diffensive and to preserve what we had, till he sent such a force as could accomplish the Objects in view.—

A Suspension and then a treaty took place with Murtah, during which time / for the Durbar etiquette did not permit the Phouzdar to ask it / he supplied me on receipt with as much grain as prevented the Nabob's troops from Starving, while the rice money received from the Bottle Company's troops, which I paid regularly to the Phouzdar enabled him to advance the Nabob's Sepoys a few Fanams monthly—to buy every thing they lik—

These are the out lines of an expedition that lasted four months, on which I have ventured to be prolix—as I corresponded with the officer, who commanded South of the Coleroon, and had none with Government—The facts as recited are known to the officers of the Detachment and to Colonel Martin—The Colonel

was

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

Colonel was not with the Nabobs troops when they were defeated, being then obliged to remain at the head quarters of the Government. Neither the appointments given me by Colonels Bonjour and Fullarton, nor the Commands by Colonel Stuart and General Horne, were solicited by me - which I hope Government will look upon as some proof of uniformity of conduct in the Course of twenty years.-

I now with great difference, proceed to state the circumstances that occasioned my quitting the

On the morning that Colonel Floyd was attacked by Tippoo Sultan. it began by the fire of Cannon on both sides from the North, or Sattimungalum side of the Bowanie, while Tippoo's main body advanced by the South side of that river to attack the Colonel in front.-

I then commanded in Sattimungalum Fort. with Light Companies of the 16th Battalion. the Grain and Stores that had been brought up thus far. were chiefly deposited in that Fort - the Sick of the

European

6509

Fort St. George 11th December 1792

European and Native boats had been sent in three about two days before - so that the Garrison for the Eye of the Fort was strong. -

Colonel Floyd, when attacked in the morning, wrote to me to defend the Fort - should it be attacked, till the breach was practicable: then to retreat across the River, and to join the Line - I answered that I would do so: about three o'clock P. M. a Serjeant of Cavalry brought me an order to send out two or three timbers for an Ietreed for the 12 pounders this with the assistance of the Engineer I did. -

This was all the Communication we had with the Line which was engaged in sight of us the whole day. -

Accounts were sent to me two or three times in the Course of the day, from a party of Sepoys that were in charge of some grain on the South side of the Bouvanee that they heard the Enemy making Batteries in the Pettah on the North bank - this, from a very high Cavalier in the Centre of the Fort, we could not discover to be true.

but

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

but as it possibly might be so. about two oClock in the Evening I formed all the troops that coud be spared, and went with them into the Pettah, intending to destroy any works that might be erecting there - we traversed the Pettah, which is of very considerable extent. and drew up on a plain where we saw some horse, they began to increase very fast, and to become very fast and to become very daring: not having any Guns, and those belonging to the Enemy not being far off - we returned into the Pettah and thence to the Fort - where we made the disposition for the night - The troops in four Divisions on the ramparts, with a reserve. -

At half past eleven oClock at night, while I was visiting the posts, and had come to that one commanded by Lieutenant Hamilton Hall - I was informed that a person from camp, waited at my quarters to speak to me - on repairing to him. I found that it was Colonel Floyds aid de camp. -

Who informed me that Colonel Floyd wou'd begin his march before day. that the Colonel desired I would serve out

as

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

as much grain to the Sepoys as they could carry
if possible to send over the Sick, and some of
wounded Europeans that had been brought into
the Fort about two days before; and if not, for to
leave them behind, to evacuate the Fort as privately
as possible, and to join Colonel Floyd.—

I requested that he would tell
Colonel Floyd that I thought that the Fort, could
be kept for a few days; he replyed that he
would, but that if I did not hear from him
speedily. I was to look upon the order as binding.

Finding some time elapse
without hearing more, I sent Lieutenant
Barclay, the Adjutant of the 16th Battalion,
with a similar message to Colonel Floyd.—

I then assembled the troops
from the different posts, and ordered grain
to be served to them.—

While this was doing I
dictated a letter to Lieutenant Hall, to a similar
purpose, and requested he would go and deliver
it to Colonel Floyd— suggesting, in addition,
the Idea of furnishing some entrenching tools,
and added that I was once in a similar
situation.—

On

6512

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

On Lieutenant Barclay's return with Colonel Floyd's reply, that if I did not immediately join he would march off without me, I directed the Sick, and wounded, to be sent over the river, also the sepoy families and Camp people, & all descriptions, who had passed over during the action: allowing a little time for this I began to cross over the Battalion & I went over with the first Division, formed it, and resumed to expedite the crossing of the remainder. Lieutenant Hall had by this time returned without having met with Colonel Floyd, I gave him orders which he executed.-

during this Interval while the second division was joining the Battalion had been moved, from where I had stationed it and finding that Lieutenant Wright with about forty Men, whom I had left in the Fort had not joined I returned at the imminent hazard of being taken, to bring them off- this I could not effect, being now amongst the Enemys horse; but that officer was so lucky as to get off, with his Men, by taking a little circuit.

I owed

6519

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

I owed my personal safety to a few straggling sepoys that I collected, and, by keeping close to a Bullock bandy, joined the rear of the March; from thence getting to the Front, Colonel Floyd ordered me under an Arrest. –

The Crime against me, I understood would have been for disobedience of orders and for being incapable of executing any. –

The first part, disobedience of orders, would perhaps have appeared to be no more than a delay in the execution of them, originating, even if erroneous, in a Zeal for the publick Service. I did not make more than an half hours unnecessary delay, after the hope that Lieutenant Ball would bring a counter order. –

I made some delay after the receipt of Col. Floyd's first message, by this Aid de Camp, in assembling the troops from the different posts. I was in hopes that I would hear from him again. and in the uncertainty

I then

6514

Fort St. George 4th December 1792.

There was in, whether the Defence of the Fort would not be determined on. I did not chuse to do any thing that wou'd appear irresolute and tend to intimate Men that were not dampted.—

The Sepoys had been some time in Garrison at Sattimungulum, & were lived with their families in houses and huts. I was ordered to serve them out grain as much as they cou'd carry: they were to be brought from their posts, there to be sent for their Knapsacks. and then to be assembled again. They began to suspect the real Cause of the Bustle consequently, under favour of the night, spent much time about their families and Baggage.—

I was induced to propose a Defence of the place from a belief that tho' it possible to have kept it for a few days—which wou'd have been sufficient—the Stores and grain were of great value—timber abounded in the place, and plenty of rice bags to be filled with earth to Strengthen parapets — I had filled some hundred of bags with earth that day—and they were ready.—

I had

6515

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

I had been in a place that was besieged. the breach cleared - and a new parapet formed - while the Enemy were getting ready to storm: this made me sanguine in hoping to find resources - any error I committed in this respect, proceeded from Zeal, which often has been admitted as an excuse. -

In regard to the charge of being incapable of executing any orders. Lieutenant Hall can testify. that I was in my senses when I came to his post at half past eleven that night, and at still later, when I sent him with the letter to Colonel Floyd - and that the night arrangements in the Fort were judicious - Exhausted by standing in the sun almost the whole of that hot day, wearied with fatigue, in a weak and bad state of health, walking about in the night to regulate matters as well I could, in such Confusion - a servant bringing me brandy and water to quench my thirst, that I may have taken too much Jallow, and that it may have had some effect, but this could not have been the cause of my proposing to keep the Fort. since I was in perfect

6516

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

perfect recollection when I did so - after I gave Lieutenant Hall orders at the river - which he executed - I returned, at the probable hazard of life or liberty, to perform my promise to Lieutenant Wright, and to bring him off - and when entangled amongst the Enemy's horse with only Six Men I extricated myself - which are some proofs that I was not destitute of reason. -

Now, Honorable Sir, and Sirs, I have to apologize for this Long address, but from the habit of life I have been bred in, and now deprived of it, to me the cause is A serious. -

I present you with the view of the Services of twenty years, overset by the error or alm[illegible] a Moment - and followed by a punishment in consequence like which there are few so severe examples in the Honorable Company's Service - I trusting to your lenity, and that you will be inclined to shew me such favour, as my particulars case may admit of - I remain with the Greatest respect. -

Vizagapatam 13th
November 1792.

Honble &c
/Signed/ E. White

the

6517

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

Minutes thereon

The Board are of opinion that the probable advantages of the Plan proposed by Lieutenant Montgomery for breeding Horses in the Carnatic would not keep pace with the certain expence to be incurred, and that an experiment of the kind is rendered less necessary as Horses are always to be procured by other methods in sufficient number to complete the small Establishment of Cavalry for the Coast.—

Resolved, in consequence of the former services of Mr. Edward White, and of his present distress, that he be allowed a Pension of twenty (20) Pagodas pr. month, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known.—

Read the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell.—

To W. C. Jackson Esq.

Secretary to Military and political Department

Sir,

I have been honored with the Instructions of the Honble Governor in Council conveyed in your Letter of the 10th Instant.—

From Lieut. Colonel Cockerell has no doubt of Major Rennie's compliance with the Demands of Government. intends a Visit to Vizagapatam. the 27th Battalion has it separated from his Orders.—

I have

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Fort St. George 4th. December 1792

I have the pleasure to acquaint the Honble Board that my latest Letters from the Chief and Council and from the Chief of Vizagapatam, bear the strongest assurances of the Rajah's intentions to liquidate, in full, the Ballances due; and no doubt is entertained of a demur beyond the time limited, viz. 1st of the ensuing month, December.—

I have arranged the advance of this Detachment so as to reach Vizeanagram on that day— And in the meantime I shall go to Vizagapatam, that I may have a personal interview with Mr. Chamier, in case of a possible delay on the part of the Rajah Vizeram Rauze.—

The 2d. Carnatic Battalion separated from my Orders this day, and proceeds to morrow to Soobaram, where Captain Stewart will receive the Commands of the Chief and Council of Vizagapatam for his further destination.—

Camp near Cossimcottah
November 21st. 1792.

I am Sir, with Respect
&c. &c.
(Signed) Jno. Cockerell
Lt. Col. Comm. Bengal
Detachment

Read

6519

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

Read the following Letter

from the Governor of Pondicherry.—

To Sir Charles Oakley Bart.

Governor of Madras

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

Sir

From Governor of Pondicherry enclosing an account of the Provisions supplied the Troops on board the Snow Maria.

I have received the letter with which you have honored me Dated 28th. Ult. Instant. In having furnished the necessary Provisions for the Troops of your Nation which were embarked on the Snow Maria I have only fulfilled one of the essential duties of my Station, and I beg of you to believe that I shall anxiously embrace every Occasion wherein I can prove the desire that I feel to maintain on Our part the happy understanding which subsists between our respective Nations.

I annex to this Letter an account of the Supplies which have been delivered to the Captain of the Snow Maria, and valued at the current price the several Articles bear at Pondicherry.

I have

6520

Fort St. George 4th. December 1792

I have the honor to be with
distinguished Consideration. -

&c. &c.

(Signed) Cornelle de Defrene

a true translation

(Signed) J. Chase

French Transl.r

Pondicherry
28th. Nov.r 1792.

Received from the King's Stores at Pondicherry
15 Bags of Rice weighing 150 lbs each
3 Barrels of Beef 200 lbs each for the
Use of the Troops embarked on the
Snow Maria. -

On Board 25th. Sept.r 1792

Bengal

(Signed) Thos. Ross Capt.n
Royal Regiment of Artillery
Comg. the Detachment

a true Translation

(Signed) J. Chase

French Transl.r

Acknowledge

6521

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

I acknowledge to have received

eight Bags of Biscuit said to contain — 400 lbs Tunch wt.

Four Bags of Rice . . . . . 600 — D°.

Six Barrels of Beef

One Hand Pump —

Off Pondecherry
On Board the Snow Maria
28th September 1792.

/Signed/ Tho. Ross Captain
Royal Regement of
Artillery Comg the Detach.
On board the Snow
Maria.

Account of Provisions which have been supplied from the Stores of the State by Order of Mr. Monet Commissary of Supply at Pondichery and its dependencies to the English Snow Maria.

To wit —

9 Barrels of Beef each 200 lbs @ 20 T. — 180.

19 Bags of Rice @ 6-4- . . . . . 123-4

400 lbs of Biscuit @ 12. 6. P½ . . . . . 57- "

1 Wooden hand Pump . . . . . 3-

Three hundred and fifty seven Pagodas Four Fan. 357. 4-

I the undersigned Storekeeper General of Pondicherry certify this to be a true account.

Pondicherry 28th Octr 1792.

/Signed/ Sauvagere
a true transl.
/Signed/ J. C Chase
Transl.
agreed

6522

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

Agreed that the Resident at

Order in Consequence

Cuddalore be directed to pay the Sum of three hundred and fifty Seven Rupees Four Annahs /357-4a/ to the Governor of Pondicherry, taking his Receipt, and debiting the military Paymaster General for the Amount.-

Read the following proceeding of the Hospital Board with Enclosure Entered in Mn B. No. 20.-

Hospital Board

3d December 1792

From Hospital Board

Mr Thompson requests leave to come to Madras recommend that Mr Patterson Sub Assistant be promoted & that Lieut. Atkinson be struck off the List.

The Hospital Board have received an application from Mr Thomson, Surgeon to the 4th Battalion Coast Infantry, for leave of absence for one month to come to the Presidency, which they recommend may be granted.-

No objection

The Hospital Board have the honor of forwarding to Government

Copy

6523

Fort St. George 4th. December 1792

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Mein, Head Surgeon, P stating that Thomas Patterson, Sub assistant, who has been long P unable to do any Duty, wishes to be pensioned, and Recommending the monthly Sum of Six or Seven Pagodas.—

The Circumstances states Mr. Patterson have a favorable claim to notice but the recommendation cannot be complied with as no provision is made for persons of this description.

As Thomas Patterson has been for many years a Sub assistant, the P Board Recommend his being pensioned, agreeably to his wish, and that Francis Xavier, Sub assistant, be ordered to P Trichinopoly in his room.—

The Hospital P Board Recommend that Japeth Atkinson, P Sub. assistant, be struck off the

6524

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

approved

The List, he was appoin-
-ted at the commencement
of the War, and acted with
the Field Apothecary;
but since the Peace the
Hospital Board know of
nothing of him farther
than that they understand
he is now attached to His
Majesty's 73d Regiment

(Signed) Jas. Anderson
Physician General
W Marie Read Surgeon

Read the following Letter
from Captain Flint.-

To W. C. Jackson
Secy to the Govr

Sir,

From Captain Flint enclosing his Bill for Secret Services drawn out in the usual form.-

I send the bill for 290 ℞
Star Pagodas made in the form required
the names of the people employed where

and

6525

Fort St. George 4th. December 1792

were sent I did not keep for the reason
mentioned in my letter of the 28th.
November 1791.—

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Liege 30th. November 1792.

your most obedt. Servant

(Signed) W. Flint

Capt.

to be paid.

Agreed that the Bill
be paid.—

Read the following
Letter from his Highness the
Nabob entered also in P. C. No 221.—

Translation of a letter from His Highness the Nabob
Walla Jah Bahauder to Sir Charles Oakeley Bt.
Governor of Madras.

Dated 16th. Rubbeesaany 1207 Hegery
or
1st. December 1792

From the Nabob
advising of his
having paid the
Kist due 1st. Instant

Received 3d. Do.

By the blessing of God the Kist
of

6526

Fort St. George 4th December 1792

of one Lack of Pagodas Star, payable on the 1st December has this day been fully received by the Company, and Mr. Secretary Clarke has furnished me with the Receipts for the same.-

I write this for your Information

What can I say more.-

a true translation

(Signed) David Haliburton

Persian Trans.

Minute thereon

The punctuality with which his H Highness continues the Payments stipulated by the late Treaty is highly satisfactory, and the Board will not fail to notice it, as occasion offers, to the H Honorable Court of Directors.-

Captain William Godfrey appointed to the Command of the Hill Fort Sagarow. vice Lieutenant H Stephens.-

The President Recommends that Captain William Godfrey of the Invalids be appointed to the Command of the Hill Fort Sagarow, under the orders of the Commanding Officer at Vellore. in the room of Lieutenant Stephens who has been in the Command of that Post upwards of three years.-

Approved and ordered accordingly.-

Chas. Oakeley

H Fullerton

George Parry Esqr

6527 Fort St. George. December 1792

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# Diary

Received letter from the Nabob—

Substance of a letter from the Nabob— Entered in C. C. No. 222— stating why the Bloccanada Swamy Pagoda cannot be given up— and requesting that four of the five Granaries at present occupied by the Company may be delivered up for his use.—

Sent the undermentioned letters entered in M. B. Nos. 21. 22. 23.—

To Paymaster at Chinglepet— permitting him to visit the Presidency.—

To Paymaster at Chinglepet.—

To Lieutenants Elphant— with leave to go to the Malabar Coast for six Months.—

To Lieut.t William Elphant of the Infantry.—

To Ensign Mackintosh— with leave to go to Sea.—

To Ensign Alex.r Mackintosh of D.o

5

Received the undermentioned Letters Entered, in M. B. Nos. 24. 25. 26. 27.—

From Chief and Factors at Tellicherry— have sent three recovered Men of the 73.rd Regiment & Gloucester.—

From Chief & Factors at Tellicherry.

From

6528 Fort St. George. December 1792.

5

From Mr. Samuel Sanders. From Collector of the Poligar Pishcush - South of the Coleroon - requesting the use of the Garden House at Trichinapoly - commonly called Belfont. -

From Major Dr. From Commandant 5th Regiment of Cavalry - accounting for his not including the name of the late Lieutenant Wilson - in his abstract of pay. -

From Mr. J. Gahagen. From Head Surgeon at Vellore stating the necessity of an Assistant for arranging and dispatching the Europe Medicines under his Charge - Suggestion in consequence. -

6

Dispatches the undermentioned letters. Entered in M. B. Nos 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. -

To Chief & Council at Masulipatam. To Chief and Council at Masulipatam - with directions regarding the Sums paid into their Treasury by the Paymaster of the Bengal Detachment. -

To Resident at Cuddalore. To Resident at Cuddalore - desiring him to pay to the Governor of Pondichery the amount of Provisions supplied the Royal Artillery - on Board the Snow Maria. -

To Military Aud. General. To Military Auditor General advising

6

advising of the above, and of the Pension granted to Mr. Edward White.—

To Ditto— desiring him to discharge two Bills for pay &c. to Lieutenants Nash and Hietland— if they appear to him proper.—

To Ditto

To Collector of Poligar Cash— =cash— in reply to his application already noted in this diary.—

To Mr. James Landon

To Mr. Edwd White at Negapatam

To Mr. Edward White— advising of the Pension granted to him.—

To Commandant at Tripassore in consequence of his reply to the Petition of the Bazar People of that place.—

To Commandant at Tripassore.

7

Received the undermentioned Letters entered in Mr. B. Nos. 35. 36. 37. 38.—

From Resident at Nagore requesting a Corps of Sibbendies may be raised for the purposes of Revenue, in room of the Sipoys ordered to be disbanded.—

From Resident at Nagore

From Officer commanding the Detachment, serving with the Nizam— enclosing

From Major Roberts

6530 Fort St. George 11 December 1792

7

enclosing a Statement of arrears payable to the Native Troops on Account of the difference between the Bazar and Company's Price of the Grain - the Detachment two Months in arrears - has written to Sir John Kennaway on the Subject.

From Lieutenant John Urquhart a/d Trichinopoly -

From Lieutenant Urquhart - referring various points regarding his Contract -

From Mr. William Brown

From Paymaster to the Bazars Detachment - requesting leave to visit the Presidency -

At a Consultation

Present

The Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor President
Ernst William Fallofield Esqr.

Friday 7th December 1792.

Minutes of last Consultation Read and approved.

Contract for Gun Carriages executed

The Contract with Messrs. Topping and Parry for the Provision of Gun Carriages is now executed -

Read

6531 Fort St. George 7th December 1792.

Read the following letter from
the Military Auditor General.—

The Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
President & Governor in Council
of Fort St. George

From Military Auditor General submitting the draft for regulation for the Barrack Department, in regard to Cotts.—

Honble Sir,

I do myself the Honor of laying before you the enclosed draught of a regulation, in the form of a general order, for carrying into execution the Change of System in regard to Cotts in the Barrack Department, agreeably to the your Commands in Mr. Secretary Jackson's letter of the 29th Ult.—

The recommendation from the Military Board, on which Government has thought it expedient to adopt a reform relative to the Mode of providing and the expence of Cotts of the above description, being expressed in general terms not sufficiently explanatory to be followed without some alterations and additions in drawing up regulations, which require to be specific on several points of the Arrangement, it has therefore become necessary

to

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Fort St. George 7th December 1792.

to introduce many clauses to provide against objections which might be made hereafter, and against explanations which might be called for if the regulation were to be announced in orders without such provisions being made. I have endeavoured to make them complete, and shall hope that such parts as I may have omitted will not be found to be of much consequence and that they may be introduced without much inconveniency.

The periods of delivery of Cotts, on which the whole of the first expence attending the change of System depends, being described in the recommendation of the Military Board, as under the heads of One, Two, and three Years, it appeared necessary to express in the 3d & 4th clauses of the enclosed draught to arrange the dates more Minutely so as not to omit any part of the time within which Cotts in the Barrack Department may have been supplied under the existing Regulations.

As it is pretty certain that the time will not admit of putting every Cott

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perfect repair and good condition by the 1st of
January 1793 and perhaps not even the number
required for immediate use, it has therefore
appeared necessary as expressed in the 26th and 29th
Clauses to provide for the case of Cotts that
are in use or that have been paid for by the
Company, but which may not be in perfect
repair and good condition on the day of general
Survey, being produced for examination, not only
for the purpose of ascertaining the dates of delivery
of such Cotts, with the number requiring to be
repaired and the consequent expence by establishing
as the property of the Company the Numbers
wanted for the service, but also to guard against
an additional cause of charge being brought forward
on Account of a Supply of new Cotts at a period
when it is reasonable to believe that the Company
has already paid for one Cott and in many
instances for Two Cotts, a very large proportion
of which Cotts may be now Serviceable, to each
European Soldier entitled to be supplied. —

The provision made in clause 25.
will, I trust, meet with your approbation, as it
may be considered very proper to bind the Paymasters
and

Fort St. George 7th December 1792.

and Barrack Masters under some specific Obligation to the performance of a duty and or Service which is in the nature of a Contract between two parties, although from particular circumstances it may not be thought absolutely necessary to adopt the change of System under the form as well as the stipulations of a Contract—

The Stipulations contained in the 27th and 28th clauses together with the mode regulated for the payment of the fixed allowance quarterly depending upon the Reports of Survey to be made previous to discharging the Bills for the fixed allowance will, I trust, be the means of securing to Soldiers and also of ascertaining the annual expence for Cotts in the Barrack Department from the 1st of January 1793 subject only to an increase in consequence of an augmentation of the European Force on the Coast, but subject likewise to decrease in the event of a Reduction of the Force in the same class of Troops, maintained at present.

I have the honor to remain,
&c: &c:
Signed Henry Malcolm
Mil.y Aud.r Gen.l

Dunglas

Military Aud.r Generals Office
Fort St. George
7th Dec.r 1792.

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Fort St. George 7th December 1792.

Draught of a Regulation in the form of a General Order for carrying into execution the change of System in regard to Cotts in the Barrack Department on and from 1st January 1793.

Draft of a Regulation regarding Cotts.

The Honble the President in Council is pleased to resolve that a Reform, as hereafter mentioned, shall take place in regard to the Cotts supplied in the Barrack Department; and the Paymasters and Barrack Masters respectively are, without delay, to put the Cotts of the above description in a State of perfect repair and good Condition under the following Regulations.

1 That a Board of Survey, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of Cotts in the Barrack Department that are in perfect repair & good Condition, shall be held at each Station on the 21st of the present Month December 1792.

2 That the Cotts, whether supplied by Barrack Masters or Paymasters, which shall be reported by the Boards of Survey to be in perfect repair and good condition on the 31st of December 1792 shall be the property of the Honble Company on and from the 1st of January 1793, on the following Conditions, and under the following Regulations.

That

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Fort St. George 7.th December 1792.

3 That for each Catt which shall be found in perfect repair and good condition by the Reports of Survey above mentioned, the Company shall pay as follows, with the exception of such Catts as have been delivered one year and under two Years, although they may not have been in use the whole of the time which latter Catts of one year and under two shall be the property of the Company without any allowance being made to the person who has supplied them over and above what has already been paid, only that whatever Ballance may be due on for the Supply of new Catts ordered in the Southern Division on the 6.th of last June will be discharged, and that if there shall be on the 31.st Instant any Catts in consequence of that order, which have been finished but not delivered, or if there shall be any of them in hand on that day, they will be received on the same footing with the Catts of one year and under two when the whole number is compleated that was ordered on the 6.th last June.

For

6537 Fort St. George 7th December 1792.

4. For Cotts that have been so delivered for the use of the Troops three years and upwards, although they may not have been in use the whole of the time 2 Pags. each

5. For Cotts that have been so delivered for the use of the Troops two years and upwards, and less than three years, although they may not have been in use the whole of the time— 1 Pagoda each.

6 That the Board of Survey to be held at each Station on the 21st of the present Month, December 1792, shall consist of the Commanding Officers of Stations, with two Captains and a Brigade or Regimental Quarter Master at all posts where a board so composed can be assembled, and at all other Stations that it shall consist of the Commanding Officer with one or more Officers as may most conveniently be assembled.

7 The Paymasters who are present at the Stations where Cotts are supplied by Barrack Masters are to be Members of the Boards of Survey.

The Barrack Masters are to attend the Boards

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Boards of Survey at the principal Stations in regard to the number of Cotts in their respective Divisions, and by Deputy at the other Stations within their Range.

The Town Major or Fort Adjutant of Fort St. George to be a Member of the Board of Survey at the Presidency.

That the report of the Board of Survey shall be made under the following Form and shall be accompanied by such Vouchers as the Paymasters and Barrack Masters respectively produce in support of the dates on which the Cotts have been delivered for the use of the Troops supplied in the Barrack Department at — on 31st December 1792.—

Report of a Board of Survey on Cotts

Date of delivery of the Cotts for the use of the Troops

Number of Cotts delivered this year and expended as per Vouchers

Number of Cotts delivered this year and remaining in store

Number of Cotts delivered this year and now in use in perfect Repair and good Condition

Number of Cotts delivered this year and now in use in perfect Repair and good Condition

Sum of Cotts delivered by Paymaster &c. to Barrack Master

Sum of Cotts returned by Barrack Master to Paymaster &c.

P 76 B 56

We Certify that the number of Cotts hereby Reported to be in perfect Repair and good Condition, have been Surveyed by us, and that they are at present in so perfect repair and good Condition — what Relates to

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in this report to the period of their delivery it is inserted from the information of Lieutenant A.B. Barrack Master or M.C.D. Paymaster.—

(Signed) A.B. President
C.D.
E.F.
G.H.
K.L. } Members

9 That on and from the 1st January 1793 the number of Cotts that shall be found, by the Survey, to be in perfect Repair and good condition, shall be delivered over, on the part of the Company, by the Board of Survey, to the Barrack Masters and Paymasters respectively, or to their Agents, and that Receipts shall be granted accordingly.—

10 That and from the 1st of January 1793 the Paymasters and Barrack Masters respectively shall be in charge of the Cotts on the part of the Honble Company and shall receive from that date, at the rate of three fanams Monthly for each Cott, besides the present Monthly Pay and allowances of their respective Stations.—

11 That the sum, at the rate of three fanams Monthly for each Cott, shall be payable to the Pay-masters and Barrack Masters respectively for the purposes and on the under said conditions following Viz.—

That

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12 That they shall keep up in perfect repair and good condition the number of Cotts delivered over to themselves or Agents.—

13 That in case Paymasters or Barrack Masters shall resign their Offices or be otherways removed from them, they shall be bound to deliver over the Cotts to their Successors in perfect Repair and good condition, and in the event of their death their Estate shall be answerable for every defficiency, in order that the Cotts may, in either case be put in perfect repair and good condition at the expence of the Paymasters and Barrack Masters respectively who shall be in charge of them at the time of such removal by resignation, death, or otherways.—

14 That the allowance at the rate of Three Fanams Monthly for each Cott shall be paid in arrear, Quarterly, at the Exchange of 65 Fanams per Star Pagoda, after an inspection of the Cotts shall have taken place at each Station by a Board of Survey to be composed as above recited.—

15 That the Quarterly Board of Survey at each Station shall be held on the last day of March, last day of June, last day of September, and

Fort St. George 7th December 1793

and last day of December in each year and be reported under the following Form.—

Report of a Quarterly Board of Survey on the Cotts in the Barrack Department at on —

| Number of Cotts delivered in to last Survey | Date of Delivery of same Cotts | Cotts in Store that are in perfect repair and good condition. | Cotts in use that are in perfect repair and good condition | Cotts in Store Monthly Repair | Cotts in use Monthly Repair | Total Cotts in perfect Repair & good condition | Total Cotts in Store Monthly Repair |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

We do hereby Certify that on a Survey of Cotts/Cotts 1000/ made by us at we find them to be in the State and condition contained in this Report.—

A. B President
C. D.
E. F.
G. H.
K. L } members.

16 That the Reports of the Boards of Survey that the Cotts are in perfect repair and good Condition shall be the Vouchers to Paymasters for discharging Quarterly the Bill for the allowance at the rate of three Fanams Monthly for Cotts; which allowance is to be in full of all Charges for the Cotts, whether of Storeroom, Carriage or Thereways, except only that if it shall become necessary to remove the Cotts from one Division / Center, Southern or North= =ern / to another, the expence of Carriage, in such case, shall be defrayed by the Company.—

That

Fort St. George 7th December 1792.

17. That in the Event of the Cotts in an inspection not being reported by the Board of Survey to be in perfect Repair and good condition, the Offence on the part of the Barrack Master or Paymaster who is Responsible for their being kept in perfect Repair and good condition, shall be considered a just cause for dismissing from his Office the Barrack Master or Paymaster so Offending, on a Representation thereof being Officially made to Government; and in the event of such dismission, the allowance, at the rate of three Fanams Monthly, payable Quarterly, shall be applied for the purpose of repairing the Cotts, and the Surplus, if any, after the Cotts are put in perfect Repair and good Condition, is to be paid to the party dismissed; but, on the contrary, that the deficiency shall be paid by the dismissed Paymaster or Barrack Master as provided the Amount of the allowance, payable Quarterly, shall not be found adequate at the time to defray the expence of putting the Cotts in perfect Repair and good Condition.

18 It is provided further that in case there shall be an Augmentation of the European Force on the Coast requiring an augmentation of Cotts

Fort St George 7th December 1792

Cotts, the Paymasters and Barrack Masters re-
spectively of the Stations or Divisions where
an Augmentation of Cotts becomes necessary re-
shall make up the number of new ones required
and shall be allowed at the rate of three and a
half Star Pagodas for each Cott so made that is
found to be according to the present Master
in regard to form size and Materials; but that
new Cotts shall not be made except by the re-
express authority of Government on Indents
to be given in by the Quarter Master General,
which Indents must be addressed to the Pay-
masters and Barrack Masters respectively of
the Stations and Divisions where the new Cotts
are required.

19 That all new Cotts shall be re-
Surveyed and Certified to be according to re-
Master before they are delivered to the Troops -
the Survey of the Cotts, if held at the Presidency,
to be by the Military Board, - by the Committee
of Stores at each Station where a Committee
of Stores is held - and by the Commanding Officer
and one or more Officers at Stations where no
Committee of Stores is held - that the Report of the
Survey on new Cotts shall be laid before re-
Government

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Government by the Military Board, and the order of Government be obtained before the Bills of the Paymasters and Barrack Masters for the Amounts are discharged.

2d. That the allowance at the rate of three fanams Monthly on Account of such new Cotts as shall be made up by authority shall commence from the day on which the whole of the Number ordered for any one Station, shall have been completed and delivered for the use of the Troops at the same Station as no partial delivery of new Cotts ordered to be supplied for any one Station will be admitted as an authority under which the Monthly Allowance on Account of new Cotts is to be drawn by the Paymasters and Barrack Masters respectively who may be directed to pay the same.

3d That the day on which new Cotts have been Completed, and delivered, as above for the use of the Troops shall be ascertained by the Receipts of the Quarter Masters or other Officers to whom the new Cotts have been delivered such Receipts being Countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Corps & Station as a Voucher that the delivery and Receipt of the new Cotts have been reported to them.

That

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22 That the Receipts authenticating the delivery of new Cotts, as described in the last clause, be produced by the Paymasters and the Barrack Masters respectively at the first Survey after the Cotts have been delivered for the use of the Troops, and shall be the Vouchers under which the Boards of Survey shall include new Cotts in their Report.

23 That the Reports of the Boards of Survey on Cotts in the Barrack Department, to be made on the 21st. of the present Month, and the Quarterly Reports, shall be drawn out in Duplicate, one of each of which Reports to be delivered to the Paymaster of each Station at the Stated periods, and the other to be transmitted to the Quarter Master General, the Vouchers to be thus delivered to the Paymasters, being for the purpose of Vouchers to be sent with their Accounts, and those transmitted to the Quarter Master General, for the purpose of being entered on the Records of the Military Board, for the information of Government; only that the Quarter Master General shall enter the Reports in a Book to be kept in his own Office that he may have full information, at all times, of the number & Condition of the Cotts in the Barrack Department at each Station. That

6546 Fort St. George 7th December 1792

24 That, besides the Quarterly Survey, all Cotts in the Barrack Departments shall be subject to Muster at any intermediate period and that each Cott shall be marked at the head & foot of the Cott with the Company's Chop.

25 That the necessary orders will be given for discharging the Bills of the Barrack masters and Paymasters respectively on Account of what may be payable as per Survey to be taken on the 31st of the present Month, as soon as the whole of the Reports are received and approved by Government; but that the Barrack masters and Paymasters shall, previous to such Bills being discharged, pass a Receipt and Obligation in presence of two Witnesses, for the due performance of the several engagements and Stipulations on their part, which are contained in this General Order and Regulations on the part of Government.

26 That, as the foregoing Regulations provides only for the Cotts that shall be found in perfect Repair and good Condition on the 31st of the present Month, and as there may be many Cotts in the Barrack Departments to which it will

Fort St. George 7th December 1792.

will be impracticable to give a thorough repair
before the 1st of January 1793, every Gott now in use,
or that may have been paid for by the Company
is to be produced before the Boards of Survey ordered
to assemble on the 31st Instant, which Boards are to
ascertain not only the numbers and dates of
delivery as before Recited of such as are in perfect
repair and good condition on that day, but are also
to make a Separate Report, according to the
following Form, of the number of Gotts in the
Barrack Department that are not in perfect
Repair and good Condition on the 31st Instant, in
order that such Gotts of the latter description now
in use, or that have been paid for by the Company
as shall be required for the Service, may be taken
by Government, on the terms already specified, after
they shall have been put in perfect repair & good
condition by the Barrack Masters and Paymasters
respectively.

27. As the proportion of Gotts to be kept upon
the Establishment will be encreased to the extent
required on Account of any Augmentation of the European
Force, as already mentioned, so likewise will the Esta-
blishment of Gotts be reduced to correspond with
any reduction of the European Force that may
take place.

J.

6548

Fort St. George 7th December 1792.

28 It is further to be understood, by all Paymasters and Barrack masters, that the Stipulation contained in the 13th Clause of this Regulation provides for the Number of Cotts which shall be delivered over to themselves or Agents either on the 1st of January 1793 or at any subsequent period being kept up in perfect repair and good Condition at the rate of three Fanams Monthly for each Cott, no without any expence for new Cotts being incurred on the part of the Honble Company except to the extent required in case of an augmentation of the European Force, and that the Establishment of Cotts to be kept up will be determined in communication with the Returns of the Army as soon as the whole of the Reports now called for have been laid before Government

29. The Separate Reports of the Cotts in the Barrack Department that are not in perfect Repair and good Condition on the 31st of the present Month December 1792, as expressed in the 26th Clause, are to be transmitted to the Quarter Master General under the following Form.

Report

6549 Fort St. George 7th December 1792

Report of Cotts at ... now in use or that have been paid for by the Company in the Barrack Department which have been found, by Survey held on the 21st December 1792, not to be in perfect Repair and good Condition.

| Date of Cotts not in perfect repair & the 21st December 1792. | Number of Cotts same description that have been allowed three years and upwards. | Number of Cotts of the same description that have been allowed two years and less than three | Number of Cotts of the same description that have been allowed one year and under two | Number of Cotts of the same description that have been allowed for less than one year | Number of Cotts of the same description that have been allowed for less than one year | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Serjeants Barrack Master's Office Fort St. George |
| | | | | | | Lascars Barrack Master's Office Fort St. George |
| | 876 | | | | 16 | |

We hereby Certify that the number of Cotts as inserted in this Report have been Surveyed by us, and are now this day in perfect repair & good condition - what relates, in this Report, to the period of Delivery, is taken from the information of the Lieutenant A. B. Barrack Master or Mr C. D. Paymaster

(Signed) A. B. President
C. D.
E. F.
G. H.
K. L. } Members

30 Barrack Masters and Paymasters who may wish to decline entering into the engagements contained in this General order are to communicate the same to Government, by letter, within two days after the publication of this order at their respective Stations.

(Signed) Henry Malcolm
Mil.y Asst. Gen.l

Minute thereon

The Board entirely approve the

Fort St. George 7th December 1792

the Regulation submitted to them by the Military Auditor General. Agreed that it be published in General Orders.

Read the following letter from the Board of Revenue.

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor in Council
Fort St. George

Honble Sir,

We have received your letter dated the 28th Ultimo, with its enclosure.

From Board of Revenue proposing that a Company's Servant be deputed from hence to investigate the Complaints against Luggapah - Petition of the Inhabitants of Villum - complaining that they are prevented from watering the adjacent fields from the Ditch, and Mr. Ram's letter on the Subject referred. -

As you consider Mr. Crawford to be incompetent to investigate the Complaints preferred by his Highness the Nabob against the Dubash to the late Mr. Erskine and the Amil of Ongole, and having desired us to proceed in this enquiry as shall appear to us best calculated to arrive at the truth, we beg leave to recommend that a Company's Servant of experience and integrity be so deputed from hence for the purpose of making the strictest investigation - on being informed of the person elected by you for this Service, we shall direct Mr. Crawford to deliver over charge to him of such papers and Accounts as are in his possession, and shall furnish him with such instructions as appear to be necessary.

We

6551 Fort St. George 7th December 1792

We have directed Mr Place to prepare a Statement of the Collections made from the Angole and Palnaud Districts agreeably to the Accounts transmitted, with the Acknowledgements of the Inhabitants of the Balance due by them — on receipt of this Statement we shall do ourselves the Honor of laying it before you. —

We have the Honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from Mr Ram with its Enclosures relative to a Complaint of the Inhabitants of Villum — as the Collector states that it has ever been the Custom to water the fields in the vicinity of Villum at this time of the Year from the Ditch, we submit to you the propriety of giving orders to allow the Inhabitants the usual benefit of such Water for the purpose of Cultivation. —

We have also the Honor to enclose to you a Copy of a letter from the Land Customer and we recommend that the necessary Repairs be ordered to the Godown allotted him as an Office. —

We have the Honor to be
Sir &c &c
/Signed/ David Haliburton
" C. S. White

Fort St George
5th Dec. 1792.

6552

Fort St. George 7th December 1792

To David Haliburton Esqr

Acting President & Members of the

Board of Revenue

Gentlemen,

Fort St George

I have the honor to enclose you
Copy of a Petition from the Inhabitants of Vellum,
likewise Copy and Extract of Letters from one to
the Commandant of this Garrison on the Subject
of the Inhabitants being permitted to draw
Water from the Ditch of Vellum for the Cultivation
of the adjacent Fields, this has been absolutely
refused by Captain Boardd, at present com-
=manding at Vellum; as I was this day
informed by Captain Wallace at present
Commanding this Garrison. By these means
the Inhabitants have been, for upwards of a
Fortnight deprived of the benefit of the water
of the Ditch at this very critical Season of the
Year

I have the honor to be

Fort St George
28th Novr 1792

Tanjore
28th Novr 1792

Sr: Sr:
/Signed/ J. Ram

a true Copy
/Signed/ John Read Junr
Dpty Secy

Copy

6553

Fort St. George 7th December 1792.

Copy of a Petition received 27th November 1792.

To the Worshipfull George Andrew Ram Esqr.

The humble Petition of Kuttaveena
= Ramiah, Amildar of Vellum

Sheweth,

That it has been the custom, as
from time immemorial, to let the water from the
ditch of Vellum fort to the Paddy fields round it;
but lately the Commanding Officer in the Fort
has ordered the water Courses to be shut up, of
which your Petitioner have complained to your
Worship: upon which your Worship has made
various applications, desiring that the water
Courses might be opened for the benefit of the
Fields, but the Gentleman has hitherto pre=
=vented it; by which the Paddy Fields are
dryed up, so that there will be a considerable
Loss in the produce of Grain.

The number of Inhabitants
are crying and say that the Gentleman
breaks the former Custom to the great
detriment to the Cultivation.

Your Petitioner therefore begs
your Worship to obtain redress to the
Inhabitants

6554

Fort St. George 7th December 1792

Inhabitants in the Premises: and your Petitioner, as in duty Bound will ever Pray.

Tanjore
29th Novr 1792

a true Copy
(Signed) G. Read

a true Copy
(Signed) John Read Jun.r
Dy. Sec.y

Copy of a Note to Captain Wallace Commanding at Tanjore Dated 16th November 1792.—

Dear Sir,

I am informed it has ever been the Custom to water the fields in the Neighbourhood of Vellum, at this time of the year, out of the Ditch, for which purpose Water Courses have been cut to the Inhabitants now complain that they are prevented opening these Water Courses, shall therefore return it a favor if you will be so good as to give Orders to permit these Water courses to be opened

I have the Honor to be
Wm. Wm.
(Signed) G. Read

Tanjore
16th Novr 1792

Captain Wallace
Commanding Tanjore

a true Copy
(Signed) G. Read

a true Copy
John Read Jun.r
Dy. Sec.y

Extract

6555 Fort St. George 7th Decmber 1792.

Extract of a letter to Captain Wallace Command-
-ing at Tanjore dated 19th November 1792.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the
19th Instant, enclosing two from Captain Board,
at present Commanding at Vellore. - With regard
the one about the water Courses I do not clear under-
-stand whether the Inhabitants are permitted to
draw it off for the use of their Fields or not - but as
it has hitherto been the practice they will have a
just right to complain, if they are prevented; &
and it will become my duty to transmit their
Complaints to the Presidency. with regard to the
Garrison drinking the Ditch water, it is what
I have not before heard of; I presume that a
Sufficient Number of Paccallies are provided by the
Company for Supplying the Garrison with wholsome
water, but, in any case, the more the Ditch is
drawn the purer will be the water from the
Spring.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
/Signed/ G. A. Ram

a true Extract
/Signed/ G. A. Ram

a true Copy
/Signed/ John Read Junr.
Dept. Secy

ordered

6556

Fort St. George 7th December 1792

Orders in consequence

Ordered that that part of the
foregoing letter which relates to the enquiry into
the conduct of the late Mr. Enstheimer Dubash do
lie for consideration.

Ordered that Captain Wallace
be directed to allow the people at Vellore the
Benefit of the water in the Ditch, according to
custom, for the purpose of cultivation.

Read the following letter from
the Resident at Travancore.

W. C. Jackson Esqr.
Secretary to the Military & Political Departments

Sir,

From Resident at Travancore - with a draft in favor of Lieutenant Chalmers for the amount of his advances to the Travancore Sepoys at Coimbitore - has received the Subsidy - ting to Cranganore and Jacottah.

I enclose herewith a Bill & Letter of Advice
on Litchman & Co. Moorly & Co. Lucas at Madras,
for 900 Star Pagodas in favor of Lieutenant Chalmers;
which I have obtained from the Rajah of Travancore
in repayment for the advances Lieutenant Chalmers
made to the Travancore Sepoys during the time
they were at Coimbetore and in confinement at
Seringapatam - I have to request the favor of you
to transmit the Bill to Lieutenant Chalmers
and to require from him an acknowledgement when
he receives the Amount, that the same may be given
to the Rajah.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) George Powney Resd.

Travancore Cranganore
26th Nov. 1792

P.S. I have this instant received
your Letter of the 17th enclosing the
Bonds relating to Cranganore & Jacottah
(Signed) G. Powney Resd.

6557

Fort St. George 7.th December 1792

Agreed that the Bill and Letter of advice be sent to Captain Chalmers, with directions to transmit a receipt as soon as he has received the Money.

Minute thereon

Read the following letter from Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell.

To W.m C.n Jackson Esq.r
Secretary to the Military & Political Departments

Sir,

From Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell sends Villoo to the Presidency.

In obedience to the orders of Govern=ment I have this day sent off the Dubash Villoo to the Presidency, and have directed a Guard to accompany him to Trichinopoly. This will be delivered to you by one of my Hircarrahs who is to attend him to Madras, and who will inform you of the Dubash's place of Residence should you have occasion to call for him by order of the Honble the President in Council.

Camp at Guygeendam 11.th Nov.r 1792.

Sam.l C.n: Mx.

/Signed/ Hamilton Maxwell
Lt.Col.: Comm.t South.n Detach.t

Minute thereon

The Secretary is directed to send for M.r Timini Dubash, and inform him that he is upon no account to return to the Southwards - and that if he ever should be found to act in disobedience of this order, he will be publickly punished.

Read

6558

Fort St. George 7th December 1792

Read the following letter from
the Revend Mr. Swartz.

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
President & Governor

Honble Sir & Sir.

From Mr. Swartz - advising of the Rajah having sent the Widows to remain - but to no effect.

His Excellency has written to the Widows of the late Rajah exhorting them to stay His wish was that Captain Wallace and Captain Douglas might go with me to deliver the letter - and Mr. Blackburne came likewise - I was glad that these Gentlemen accompanied me, because it would remove all doubt in His Excellency's Mind - the Ladies expressed the same Sentiments as they had done before - Various arguments were used to dissuade them from their purposes - but they begged to trouble them no more - as they were resolved to quit that place and Country where they had been publickly insulted.

The Ladies leave a number of their Servants in Tanjore according to your Honor's desire - In a few days time they will set out - I will accompany them as far as my health will permit.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.
Signed C. L. Swartz

Tanjore
Decr 3d 1792

Read.

6559 Fort St George 7th December 1792.

Read the following letter from Gholam Mohud Dien.

Translation of the Petition of Mur. Ghulam Mohi a Dien to the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart. &c. &c.

Representeth

That your Petitioner was in indigent Circumstances, and, that during the late war, he exerted himself for a Livelihood, very strenuously, in the Service of Tippoo Sultan; but to little purpose, for he never received a Compensation for his Labors. Nay the Sultan accused your Petitioner of Collusion with the Europeans, and even wished to deprive him of his Honor and of his Life.

From Gholam Mohud Dien - representing his case - and that he was encouraged by Captain Chase to take refuge in the Carnatic.

That, therefore, your Petitioner, in Dread of such a Sacrifice, and encouraged, at the same time, by Captain Chase, the Commandant in the Country, came to this place, having previously sent his family to Hydrabad. your Petitioner corresponded with Captain Chase.

The Justice and the Generosity of the English Nation is celebrated throughout the World, and from the Influence of their Integrity, and the Rectitude of their Dealings, their Commerce is prosperous, nor has it, until this day, suffered any unfavorable Reverse.

Jas

6560

Fort St George 7.th December 1792.

Is it not therefore Surprizing, that your innocent and guiltless Petitioner should have been imprisoned.— and, if for the purpose of sending him to Tippoo Sultan, he yet trusts that it is not your Honors Intention, that he may be put to Death.—

Your Petitioner prays for the Prolonga=tion of your Life, and the Increase of your Prosperity

Minute in Conse=quence.

Agreed that Copy of the foregoing letter be sent to Captain Chase, and that he be directed to in=form the Board whether he has given any encouragement to Gholam Mohied Dien to take refuge in the Carnatic since the conclusion of the War,— If so— by what authority he gave it

Translation of a letter from Vencatachurry

Read the following letter from the Rajah of Vencatachurry entered also in C: C: N.o 2263.

from Homar Eachum Saier, Rajah of Vencatachurry to the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bar.t Governor &c.a &c.a

Dated

Received 4.th December 1792.

From the Rajah of Vencatachurry — com=plaining that the Naib of Curpa demands an Encrease upon the fixed Summa for the Choudary of Kum=mum — requests Govern=ment will interpose with the Nizam on the occasion.

Whereas it hath long been customary for one to pay to the Naib of Curpa the sum of Pag.s 3932. 12 Anas, on Account of Choudary and Kavaly Reforms for the Cummum Sirkar.

Formerly, during the administration of Lord Macartney, when some discussion took place relative to the Balances of the Kunk Gerry &c.a Talookahs, he deputed Major B. Close & Mr.s Lind to settle the same. These Gentlemen drew out a Settlement, according to established usage, with Kumr ul Deen Khan, the Naib of Curpa.

Lately one Hussul Khan was appointed by the Nizam, to the Choudary of Curpa: I sent him my established Summa viz.t Pags 3932. 12.— but he refuses the same, and to grant me a Receipt, unless I pay him Pags 5300

Now

Fort St. George 7th December 1799.

Now I have the receipts of Hafiz Jeid ee Deen Khan Ha: Naib of Curpa, in my possession, I never paid either of them a Dām more than the above Sum and though I shewed Asud a Khan the receipt of his Predecessor for the year before the last, he is nevertheless dis-satisfied.—

I have therefore troubled your Honor with these particulars, and entreat that you may do me the favor to represent to the Nawab Nizam ee Dowlah Bahader that I have all along paid the Sum of Pag.s 3932 ½ 12 ½ for the Toujdary of Kummum — that the present Naib Asud ali Khan insists upon more — that the Khan should be desired to receive the usual payment, and pass his Receipt accordingly — I likewise beg you may write to the Khan to the same Effect yourself.—

I have nothing further to add

a true translation

Signed / David Haliburton

P. Sr.

Minute thereon

Agreed that Copy of the above Letter be sent to Sir John Kennaway, and that he be desired to take an opportunity of speaking to His Highness the Nizam on the Subject of it.—

Death of Capt.n L.t Cy.- of the Engineers

The President reports to the Board the death of Captain Samuel William Cy of the Engineers at Tanjore on the 1.st Instant.—

Read the following Letter from the adjutant General.—

To W.m C.n Jackson Esq.r

Secretary Military Department

Sir,

From adjutant General submitting the promotion of Lieutenants Hemming and Ensign Ld. C. Bentinck of the Engineers — and of Ensigns D. Maitland, J. James Macdonald and W.m Vaughan — of the Infantry.—

Colonel Braithwaite has directed me to request you will signify to the Honble Board his Recommendation that the following promotions may be ordered, to fill Vacancies on the Establishment, Viz.t —

Lieutenant

6562

Fort St. George 7th December 1792.

Lieutenant Jacob Hemming to be
Captain of Engineers, Vice Ogg deceased, date of Commission
2d December 1792.—

Ensign L.L. Caldwell to be Lieutenant
vice Hemming date of Commission 2d December 1792.—

Ensign John Maitland to be Lieutenant
of Infantry vice Goodman, struck off, date of Com-
mission 5th December 1792.—

Ensigns James McDonald and
William Henry Vaughan placed on the effective
List vice Hay to resigned and Maitland promoted.—

Fort St. George
7th December
1792

I have the Honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) Rt. Clode
Adjt. Genl. of the Army

Approved & ordered
be made.—

Agreed that the promotions
Chas. Oakeley.

W. Fullerton

George Parry Esqr

6563

# Fort St. George — December 1792

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## Diary

Substance of a letter & Card to the Nabob

Entered in C. C. Nos. 224. 225. the former expressing — Satisfaction at his punctuality in the payment of the Kists. due the 1st Instant — and the latter — requesting his Dustuck for a Party belonging to the Nizam and proceeding to Hydrabad with Stores. —

Sent the undermentioned Letters Entered in M. B. Nos. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. —

To Colonel Braithwaite

To Officer Commanding the Army — Opinion on Lieutenant Montgomery's Plan for breeding Horses in the Carnatic — a Pension granted to Mrs. Edward White — Captain Wm. Godfrey, of the Invalids — appointed to the Command of the Hill Fort of Lazarow. —

To Military Auditor General

To Military Auditor General — advising him of the directions given to the Chief and Council at Masulipatam regarding the sums to be paid into their Treasury by the Paymaster to the Bengal Detachment. —

To Ditto

To Ditto — enclosing Copies of the Contracts entered into with Mr. Oliver Colt Messrs. Woolfand Lovell — and Lieutenant John Urquhart. —

To Hospital Board

To Hospital Board — with Ditto . . . Ditto. —

To Resident at Cuddalore

To Resident at Cuddalore — advising

of

Fort St. George. December 1792.

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of Mr. Shardon's appointment as Paymaster and Storekeeper to that Garison, and desiring that the Charge of the Stores may be delivered over to him

To Mr. J. H. Shardon

To Mr. J. H. Shardon at Chingleput.

To Mr. J. H. Shardon – desiring him to take charge of the same.

Received the undermentioned Letters entered in Mr. B. Nos. 45. 46. 47. 48.

From Resident at Ganjam – dated

From Resident at Ganjam.

ordering the disposal of the Grain in the different Deposites in that District, the public Markets being plentifully supplied.

From Major Stevenson at Vellore

From Commandant of 3rd Regiment of Cavalry – forwarding an application from his Officers for an addition to the sum allowed for building temporary quarters.

From Captain Wallace

From Officer Commanding at Tanjore – shall render every assistance to Serfoji and the Widows – to enable them to proceed to Madras.

From Lieutenant H. Blackburne at Tanjore

From Lieutenant H. Blackburne expressing his concern at the displeasure of the Board – shall in future regulate his Conduct by the orders he has received.

9. Dispatched the undermentioned Letters entered in Mr. B. Nos. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63.

To

# Fort St. George. December 1792

9

To Board of Revenue - to report whether any inconvenience will attend the Execution of the Revenue Battalions Divided between the Ganjam and Vezagapatam Districts. —

To Board of Revenue

To Military Board, with directions regarding the Removal of the Powder now laying on the Glacis of Trichinopoly, to Tanjore and Madura. —

To Military Board

To Officer Commanding in the Baramaul - advising of Lipspot's Complaint that the people belonging to the Charoal and other Poligars have possessed themselves of the Fort of Vencatagherry - and desiring him to enquire into and report the particulars. —

To Captain Alex.r Read

To Commissary General of Grain and Provisions - such of the Granaries at Trichinopoly as can be spared conveniently, to be delivered up to the Nabob's Servants. —

To Commissary General of Grain & Provisions

To Wm. R. Dashwood - with copy of Major Orr's reply to his Complaint against him - sentiments of the Board on the Subject —

To Wm. R. Dashwood at Salem

To Resident at Hydrabad — enclosing copy of a letter from the Rajah of Vencatagherry - respecting the demands made upon him by the present Naib of Curpa, on account of the Foujdary and Havaly Reforms for the Cummeem Circar - and desiring him to Speak to the Nizam on the subject. —

To Resident at Hydrabad

To

6566

Fort St. George 11 December 1798

9

To Mr. M. Brown

To Paymaster with the Nagore Detachment — in reply to his application for leave to visit the Presidency.

To Asjutant General

To Asjutant General — no objection to leave of absence being granted to Ensign Lt. Scoullar of the 73rd Regiment.

To Military Paymaster General

To Military Paymaster General enclosing Copy of Major Roberts's Letter and Statement of Arrears due to the Sepoys of his Detachment on Account of difference between the Bazar and Company's Prices of Rice.

To Captain R. Chase

To Captain R. Chase — enclosing Copy of Letter from Golaum Mohi ud Deen, and requiring him to state whether he gave him any Encouragement to take refuge in the Carnatic, and if so, by what authority.

To Captain Chalmers of the Infantry.

To Captain Chalmers — enclosing him a Bill on Lutchman Doss, Monly Doss, for Nine Hundred Pagodas, in repayment of his advances to the Sepoys.

To Resident at Nagore

To Resident at Nagore — the Employment of Armed people for the Ordinary purposes of Revenue — not expedient — a Company of Regulars, will be stationed there, on the Protection of the Revenue Sepoys.

To Captain Wallace

To Officer Commanding at Tanjore the Inhabitants of Villeroo to be allowed to draw Water from the Ditch of that Fort for the purpose of Cultivation.

To

Fort St. George. December 1792.

9.

To Lieutenant L. Urquhart — in reply to the several points, mentioned in his letter of the 4th Instant — and desiring him to correspond with the Hospital Board, on all subjects relating to his Contract. —

To Lieut L. Urquhart at Trichinopoly

To Head Surgeon at Vellore — the Extra allowance proposed by him — inadmissible. —

To Mr. S. Gahagan

10

Received letter from the Nabob. Entered in C. C. No 226 — requesting that the Paddy in Store at Trichinopoly may be delivered over to him at the prudent selling price. —

Substance of letter from the Nabob. —

Received also the undermentioned letters Entered in M. B. Nos 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. —

From Chief and Council at Vizagapatam — stating the cause of their not Reporting to Government the Receipt of the Stores consigned to that Factory per Bugler — request the Corps of European Invalids there, may be completed. —

From Chief & Council at Vizagapatam

From Collector of the Poligars Peshcush South of the Coleroon — requesting a Gentleman of the Faculty may be permitted to attend him. —

From Mr. Lionel Lindon

From attornies to the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. John Douglas, submitting a claim of the deceased, on account of some Grounds forming a part of that purchased by Government from Kistnamah Chitty and distributed amongst the Hog Hill Claimants. —

From Mrs. Cocken & Head &c.

From

# Fort St. George. December 1792.

10

From Commandant in the Guntoor Circar

From Commandant in the Guntoor Circar - forwarding a continuation of his Correspondence with the Chief and Councillors at Masulipatam.

From Mons.r Marigny

From Mons.r Marigny - acknowledging the receipt of the Nabob's Passport for the Stores belonging to the Nizam.

From Lieutenant E: Ferguson

From Lieutenant E.d Ferguson requesting the allowance of an Adjutant for the raising and disciplining recruits for the Army

At a Consultation

Present

Tuesday 11.th December 1792

The Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bar.t

Governor President

Ernst William Tallofield Esq.r

Minutes of last Consultation read and approved.

Read the following Letter from His Highness the Nabob entered also in C: C: N.o 2247

Translation of a Letter from His Highness the Nabob Walla Jah Bahauder to Sir Charles Oakeley Bar.t Governor of Madras.

From the Nabob - advising of his having settled upon Lady Campbell 1500 Ls Pd annum - shall also pay the Amount due to General Lt. Smith.

Dated 23.d Rubbeeuccany 1207 Hegry

8.th December 1792

Received 10.th do . . . do

I have heard that Sir Archibald Campbell

Fort St George 11.th December 1792.

Campbell left his Lady but a very small yearly allowance, and I have therefore, from motives of friendship, fixed a Salary for her Ladyship of Rs One Thousand and five hundred Pounds Sterling Annum, to commence from the 1.st January 1792, and God willing I will pay it yearly— The Balance due of General Joseph Smiths Salary, according to the Account, I will also send, the instant I may have it in my power.—

What can I say more"
a true translation
(Signed) David Haliburton
P. Sr

Minute in continuation

as the Board are at a loss to understand why his Highness has judged it necessary to impart to them his intentions with regard to Lady Campbell— Resolved that he be desired to state whether the Communication is directed to any other purpose than that of making it known through the Channel of this Govern=ment to the Honorable Court of Directors.—

Read the following Letter from the Board of Revenue—

To

6570

Fort St. George 11th December 1792

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor in Council

Honble Sir

We have the honor to lay before you a copy of a letter from the Collector in the Eastern Division of the Tanjore Country enclosing Extracts of a letter received by him from the Danish Governor at Tranquebar - In consequence of the intimation given by General Anker of declining to communicate with the Collectors, we think it our duty to inform you of the circumstance, and to request you will favor us with your orders that we may instruct them how to act on any Similar emergency in future -

Subject to Board of Revenue regarding the Misconduct of the Cavalgars, under the Danish Government at Tranquebar - and Mr Strange's Correspondence with Genl Anker in Consequence -

A correspondence on the same subject has now explicit having passed between General Anker and Messrs Tallofield and Ram during the preceding year, we have the honor to enclose the several papers, and we request to be informed if you approve of the orders given by the late Board of Assumed Revenue under date the 23d June 1791 with respect to the dismission and punishment of the Cavalgars -

General Anker, in a former instance, judged it proper to avoid every intercourse with the Rajah or his Servants, and, as his present intimation appears to us to differ

6571

Fort St. George 11th December 1792.

Fort St. George
9th Decr. 1792.

differ materially from the Sentiments contained in his letter of the 26th April 1791, we beg leave to enclose a Copy of it for your information

We have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) David Haliburton
" C. M. White

Minute thereon

The Board are of opinion that no good purpose can be answered by the Tanjore Collector's continuing a Correspondence with Major General Anker regarding the Cavalgers - for - as these people are under the protection of the Danish Government, it is not likely that their persons so would be delivered up on any representation from the Collector - Instead therefore of applying for redress to General Anker, Mr. Strange should be directed to make it known to all the Cavalgars, who have privileges in the Tanjore Country, that, upon the first Complaint of improper conduct, these privileges will cease and be given to others - and that if they are afterwards detected in the Commission of any injury towards the Inhabitants, the most exemplary punishment will be inflicted on them. - Agreed that the above be communicated to the Board of Revenue.

Read the following Petition from Lieutenant Josias Neville of the Nabob's Service.

To

6572

Fort St. George 11. December 1792.

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor and President in Council
of Fort St. George

Honble Sir,

The humble Petition of Lieutenant Isaac Neville most humbly Sheweth that he having had the honor to serve the Honble Company and His Highness the Nabob for these thirty eight years with all the Zeal and Fidelity, that a man could do, and having, upon several Occasions within that time, been so fortunate as to give Satisfaction to his Commanding Officers, by the performance of Services which were of real Importance, in times when the exertions of men in Subordinate Stations were required, and encouraged, for the good of the Honble Company - Nor is your Petitioner conscious to himself that he has been in any respect deficient in the same efforts, from the time that he entered into the Service of his Highness the Nabob, on the recommendation and at the desire of his General, Joseph Smith, who told him that he sent him to the Nabob, as the best means that was then in his power, to reward him for his Services - And in doing which, it was doubtless the intention of the good General, that your Petitioner should enjoy a comfortable Situation for the rest of his Life. - In support of which he humbly begs

Petition of Lieutenant Isaac Neville of the Nabob's Service - praying to be restored to his late appointment of Adjutant to the Troops at Ramnad.

the

6543

Fort St George 11 December 1792

the attention of the Honble Board, to the ~
Accompanying Memorial, and the several Certificates
of his Service, which still remain in his hands, ~
from Officers of Rank, under whom he has served,
besides which he was possessed of 2 or 3 more, / and
one in particular from General Smith / of which
the Accidents of war, or Hasty removals, has depriv=
=ed him - but now finding himself an old man
worn down with Wounds, and the fatigues of long
service, and with a Wife two Daughters and a Son,
totally destitute, by being deprived of the Station
which he held under the Nabob, as Lieutenant
and Adjutant to the Troops Stationed at Ramnad,
In consequence of the disposition of those Troops
which has lately taken place, By the orders of
the Honble Board, he has no means, or hopes of
obtaining relief, but by this Humble appeal and
Petition to the Humanity and Justice of the ~
Honorable Board, on which he puts his ~
reliance, - and presumes to add, so much of the
report of his late Situation as may give a further
unprejudiced Support to the claim which he
Presumes to Solicit, by stating, in a few words,
that on his obtaining a Commission in the
Service of His Highness the Nabob, he acted
in the Capacity of Adjutant under Colonel Martin;

in

6574

Fort St. George 11. December 1792

in the Second siege of Tanjore in which, and in the
Station of Fort adjutant he continued to act under
that Officer, during the four Years that he was in
the Command of that Fortress and on the removal
of Colonel Martin to the Command of Ramnad,
His Highness was pleased to promote your
Petitioner to the Rank of a Lieutenant and to
appoint him to the Station of adjutant to that
Fortress, in which he has continued until the
late Regulation in respect to the Force Stationed there,
has taken place, when, / without any apprehension
of a change or even of a removal / he found himself
at once deprived of his Situation, without the least
previous intimation or knowledge, or any fault
charged upon him, or reason offered for his removal;
and no other means of Subsistence offered or in his
power to procure, nor other comfort left to enable
him to support the infirmities of old age, than
consciousness he feels of his having done his duty
in the Service of the Nabob, / which was also
truely and in every respect the Service of the
Honble Company / with the same Zeal and
Attention as he has before endeavoured to
Manifest under them, for the truth of which
he readily appeals to his late Commander,
and to those who may have acted under the

Authority

he

Fort St. George 11th December 1792.

authority of the Nabob, as well as to the Servants of the Rajah, during his residence of above sixteen years, at Ramnad; - where indeed, and from the Kindness which he met with for so long a time, he and his Family being in effect Domesticated, it will not, / he humbly presumes / be thought imprudent in him, to have rendered as he did, the Condition of his Family comfortable, by building a House, the expence of which / tho' not extravagant / would now prove a very heavy addition to his other Burthens, - unless the Honble Board in their justice and Mercy, shall think proper to restore him to his late Employments, in the hopes of which. — Your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever Pray. —

/ Signd / Jos. Neville
Lt & Adjutant

Fort St. George
16th Dec. 1792

Resolution thereon

Resolved, in consideration of the Services and Character of Lieutenant Neville, that he be appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Corps commanded by Colonel Martin; subject of course, to the approval of the Honble Court of Directors. —

Read the following Letter from Bengal. —

To

6576

Fort St. George 11. December 1792.

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor in Council
at Fort St. George

Honble Sir

We have received your Letter dated the 28th of last Month, transmitting a Letter from the Resident at Hydrabad dated the 9th Ultimo, and Copies of the enclosures which it contained.

From Bengal desiring that the expences of Captain Dallas for the purchase of Horses may be defrayed at Madras instead of by drafts on Bengal, and that the Sums intended for the Nizam may be sent to Masulipatam

The debt at this Presidency having greatly accumulated during the late war, we are very desirous to apply all the funds that we can command to its Reduction, and as it is probable that your Treasury will be well supplied by the payments from Tippoo, we wish that Captain Dallas may draw upon you for the whole Sum that he may expend in the purchase of Horses for the Cavalry of your Establishment.

We request that the ten Lacs eighteen Pounders mentioned in the Postscript of the Letter from the Resident at Hydrabad may be sent, in February next, to Masulipatam, and that you will be pleased to give early notice to Sir John Kennaway of your having dispatched them,

that

6577

Fort St. George 11th December 1792.

that he may recommend to the Nizam to send proper persons with Bullocks to remove them

We have the honor to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) Cornwallis
" Peter Speke
" Wm. Cowper

Fort William
the 16th of Novr 1792.

Sir John Kennaway
to be informed

agrid that the necessary
Communication be made to Sir John Kennaway

Read the following Letter
from Bombay.

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
President and Governor in Council
at Fort St. George

from Bombay
requesting a supply
of three thousand
Stand of arms.

Honble Sir,

Being in immediate want of three thousand Stand of Arms, to replace a like
quantity with which We are under the necessity of
supplying the Rajah of Travancore, on account of
the Contract for Pepper, We request you will
be pleased to send us, as soon as possible, the
above mentioned number of new Muskets &
Bayonets; and, in case they cannot be
Spared from your Arsenal, We beg you will
communicate our application to the Government

General

6578

Fort St. George 11th December 1792

General.

Bombay Castle
21st Novr 1792.

We have the honor to be
&c: &c:
(Signed) Robt. Abercromby
" Geo: Dick
" Daniel Crokatt
" William Lewis

Minute thereon

Agreed that the Military Board be desired to state whether the Arms applied for by the Bombay Government can be spared from the Arsenal without any inconvenience.

Read the following Proceedings of the Hospital Board.

Hospital Board
10th December 1792.

From Hospital Board
an Invoice of Mr Cook
Assistant Surgeon -
recommend his
Appointment to the
Vellore Hospital
Mr: Dalrymple Asburton Requests
Leave to visit Madras
the promotion of Mr
Baird Submitted -
Repeat their Hope
that Thos. Patterson
may be pensioned

The Hospital Board have the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of Copies of the Contracts entered into for providing the Sicks in the three Presidency General Hospitals of Madras Vellore Trichinopoly and their Dependencies

6579 Fort St. George 11th December 1792.

Dependencies, and will pay particular attention that they are fulfilled. —

The Hospital Board have the Honor to announce the arrival of Mr. John Deeks, with the appointment of Assistant Surgeon from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Room and with the Rank of Mr. Reddick, removed to the Bengal Establishment, as mentioned in Mr. Secretary Jackson's Letter of the 28th November. —

approved

They recommend his being Stationed at the Vellore Hospital. —

The Hospital Board have received an application from Mr. Adderton for Six weeks

6580

Fort St. George 11th December 1792.

Asks leave of absence to visit the Presidency on particular business — as he has obtained the consent of Major Roberts, Commanding the Detachment, they recommend his request to Government.

cannot be complied with, unless the business on which he applies for leave is very urgent, and that the nature of it is explained to Government.

The 3d Battalion of European Infantry at Vellore has been for some time without a Surgeon; the Hospital Board therefore recommend that Mr. Baird the Senior Assistant be promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and appointed to fill that Vacancy.

approved

The Hospital Board are sorry to observe on the face of their Proceedings of the 3d Instant that Government should have disapproved of their recommendation of promoting Assistant Patterson.

a

6581 Fort St. George 11th December 1792

a provision had
already been made for on
three of the Sub assistants,
as will appear by the ap=
=proval of their Pro=
=ceedings of the 23rd June
1788 - 22d December 1788
and 10th November 1789
all of whom have been
pensioned on full pays
they therefore hope that
the Honorable Board
will still be pleased
to grant the allowance
proposed, as it never
can be the intention
to deprive Sub assis=
=tant Patterson of his
only means of Sub=
=sistence, after having
served the Company
for many years, and
that it is for the advantage

of

6582

# Fort St. George the 11th December 1792.

The Board confirm their former Resolution — That Assistant Surgeon Patterson be not fit for further Service, another person will be appointed in his Room.

of the Service in every respect that he should be suspended on 6 Pagodas in preference to his continuing to act at 10 Pagodas P Month.

(Signed) Jas. Anderson
Physician Genl.
" W. Kaine
Head Surgeon

Read the following Letter from the Military Board.

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor in Council

Honble Sir,

From Military Board upon Petition of Lieutenant Colonel Iles — Bill of the Contractors for Ordnance Carriages and Bricks and Chunam — recommended for payment — Monies provided in September — Entered and Received on the Books.

We are honored with your Commands of the 14th and 17th ultimo — In reply to the latter we are of opinion that the error of detaining the Lascars without any previous reference to the Presidency was unintentional, Major Child being unacquainted with the rules of the Service; and arose from a recollection that a like number had been formerly allowed to the Cantonment at Chinsurah — modo — as it appears they have been usefully employed

Fort St. George 11. December 1792

employed We recommend your Honorable Board to authorize their pay for the time past; and as Colonel Floyd states that they are, in his opinion, at all times necessary, We recommend their being continued, at least till such time as the various establishments of Lascars absolutely necessary shall be determined.—

In reply to your letter of the 2d. Instant, we have to inform you that the sentiments expressed therein have been communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Geils in his place, and his letter, transmitted us under cover of the above, is entered on our Proceedings.— He has assigned to us as his reason for having addressed you, that he had conceived from the last Proceeding of our Board, that we chose to wave further discussion of the Subject, by a resolution to report the matter, as it then stood, to your Honble Board; and that he thought it incumbent on him therefore to address you direct— that as you have deemed his communication improper and have closed the Contract, he can have nothing further to say on the Subject.—

The President called upon him to know whether he wished to bring forward the Subject matter of the letter in form of a Minute &

for

6584

Fort St. George 11th December 1792

For the consideration of the Board, he thought it unnecessary so to do, as he considered the Subject at an end by your Honble Board having closed the Contract.

We have the honor to transmit you, and to recommend to be discharged, a Bill from Messrs. Topping and Parry for 4 four Pounder Truck Carriages, amounting to Pagodas 172, together with two others from the Executor to the late Contractor for Bricks and Chunam amounting to Pagodas 601.19.79, being sufficiently vouched agreeable to the terms of Contract.

The Stores ordered to be made up by the Storekeeper for the Month of September, having been examined and found agreable to Muster, are ordered to be received on the Company's Books.

We have the honor to be
Wr: &r:
/Signed/ John Brathwaite
" Henry Malcolm
" Patrick Ross
" Thos. Geils
" Jn. Richardson
" B.T. Close
" George Hall

Fort St. George
2d December
1792.

agreed

6585 Fort St. George 11th December 1792

Minutes thereon

Agreed that Colonel Floyd's application respecting the Lascars be complied with.—

Agreed that the Bills of Messrs. Topping and Parry, and of the late Contractor for Bricks and Chunam be paid in the usual Manner.—

Read the following Letter from Captain Richard Chase.—

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
President & Governor &c: &c: &c:
in Council

From Captain R. Chase - requesting leave to resign the Service.—

Honble Sir & Sirs,

After a period of upwards of Twenty one years in your Military Service I am under the necessity, from the present State of my Health, to request the Honble Boards permission to resign my Station in the Honble Company's Service.—

I am &c: &c:
(Signed) Richard Chase
Captain

Fort St. George
8th Dec: 1792.

Agreed

6586 Fort St. George 11th December 1792.

Granted

Agreed that Captain Chase
be permitted to resign the Honble Company's
Service.

Read the following Letter
from his Majesty's Deputy Paymaster General

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor President in Council &c: &c: &c:

From Deputy King's Paymaster General, with a Continuation of his Accounts.

Honble Sir, Fort St. George Madras
7th of December 1792.

I have the honor of sending the
accompanying continuation of my Accounts
with your Government for the Honorable Company,
from the fourteenth of last October. — as the
inspection and Audit, from the regularity
and simplicity that I hope will appear to be
now thoroughly established in the mode they
are conducted, cannot take up much time, —
with every possible respect I presume to take
the liberty of requesting, that this, — as well as
the other, of which this is a continuation, that
I had the honour last October of sending,
also, may be passed, or certified by your Honble
Board, in such time as will allow me,

with

6587 Fort St. George 11th December 1792.

with that Voucher from you, to make up my Accounts correctly with the Pay Office General of England:- so as to be ready to have them transmitted by the first opportunity to Europe, or to lay them with correctness before your Honble Board &c: &c: in India: as required.

I have the Honor to be
&c: &c:
(Signed) George Hart
Dep.y Pay.r General
to His Majesty's Forces
in India Madras

Minute thereon

Agreed that a copy of the foregoing letter, with the papers referred to therein, be transmitted to the Military Auditor General, with orders to report upon Major Hart's Accounts in time to enable him to make his report to the King's pay Office in England by the first opportunity that offers.

Read the following letter from the Commissary General of Grain and Provisions.

To

6588

Fort St. George 11th December 1790

To W.C. Jackson Esq.
Secretary to the Military Department

Sir,

I herewith transmit Copy of a Letter from Mr. Vaughan, with enclosures, under date the 11th June last which a press of business at that time occasioned to be overlooked, and another Letter from Mr. Vaughan dated 5th instant, on the Subject of a part of the Grain Seized by him for the public Service in consequence of the order of the 6th March 1790. Supposing it Circar property, but which was claimed as private property - The whole quantity seized was 222 Garce 287 Marcalls and 2 Measures - of that quantity Government directed the Amount of 162 Garce 276 Marcalls to be paid for to a Man named Sittaram in consequence of a Report on the property from Mr. Macleod - the remainder it is yet unsettled for.

From Commissary General of Grain and Provisions - submitting the claims of Jaggarnaut Tucker and Ramaswamy for Grain seized by order of Government at Madura in March 1790

The Petition from the Sowcar Jaganauth Tucker alluded to was referred to me by Government and reported upon on the 29th July 1790, but, no Settlement in Consequence took place - the Gomastah who attended at my Office

6589 Fort St George 11th December 1792.

We Estimated the quantity seized at 40 Garce —
— it appears however by Mr Vaughan's letter
only 32 Garce 356 measls of Paddy were received,— the Remainder
of the quantity Garce 27 55 2 is claimed by one
Ramaswamy, said to have been the then Renter
Upon reference to the Records
in the Military Department I observe Mr
Macleod, in consequence of an order of Government,
Reported upon the Claims stated above, and,
by the Report it appears that, the Grain
claimed by Settaram was admitted to be his
property; that 32 Garce 356 Mercals were
admitted as the property of Jagannath Tauker,
and 27 Garce 55 Mercals and 2 Seers declared
the property of the Nabob.

It also appears that Settaram
produced to the Honble Board the Original
Receipts and Bills of Sale for the Grain,
but no such documents appear to have
been produced by Jagannath Tauker, of
Course his Claim is not precisely in
the same predicament as Settaram's,

Lieut,

6590

Fort St. George 11th December 1792

but, as he made the demand for payment immediately after the Seizure, and, as Mr. Macleod's Report confirms the justice of it, it ought I conceive to be admitted - In regard to the 27.55.2 Gara Star Pags claimed by the late Renter, as Mr. Macleod gave it as his opinion that it belonged to the Nabob, it appears to me inadmissible, unless he can prove that all Rent due to the Circar was paid up previous to the period of his Removal - in the event of such proof being given, the man would, in my opinion, be entitled to payment.

Madras
15th Novr 1792

I am &c. &c.
(Signed) Thos Cockburn
C.J.G.G.C.

To Cockburn Esqr
Commissary General of Grain & Provisions
Sir,
Fort St George

Inclosed I send you two letters received on the Subject of the Grain taken for the use of the Company's Stores in consequence of the order sent me in March 1790 I have to request you will enable me to reply to the letters by adjusting their claims.

The

In Malabar letter &c. Translations.

6591 Fort St. George 11th December 1792

The Quantity taken charge of by
me at that time was Gpns 222.. mds 287.. lbs 2.—

Claimed by Ramadswamy ..... 27.. 55.. 2.—
the Loucar Jaganaeet Tacker ..... 32.. 356.—
the remaining ..... 162.. 276.—

was paid for by the Company in the begining of
this year; as my letters, at the time of taking
possession, explain the whole of the Business, I
hope you will obtain the order of the Honble
Board for the final adjustment of this transa=
=action.—

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) H. Vaughan
C. G. P.

Madura
2d June 1792

a true Copy
(Signed) Thos. Cockburn
C. C. G. G. P.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Vaughan dated
Madura 2d November 1792.—

"of the Paddy ordered to be
taken charge of by me in March 1790 there
remains Gpns 60.. mds 11.. lbs 2 which was not been settled
for by Government, I have constant application
from the Claimants to adjust their accounts,
more than half the Paddy not paid for is that
which the Loucan Petitioned Government to have
settled

Fort St. George 11th December 1792

Settled in July 1790, the remainder is belonging to the then Renter; in my report, I called the whole Circar Grain, when the Guards were placed over it, as you will relieve me from constant applica= =tions by procuring the orders of Government for the final adjustment with the Claimants for the before mentioned Paddy - The Proprietors consider it as a particular hardship being kept from payment, that of Settaram having been long settled altho' taken on the same occasion as theirs, and I am considered as keeping back their property from them.

A true Extract
/Signed/ Tho.s Cockburn
Cy. G. G. P.

Resolutions thereon

As the claim of Jaggernaut Tanker appears just, it is agreed to direct Mr. Cockburn to instruct the Paymaster at Madura to settle the account upon the principle of that of Setteram, and according to the price of the Grain stated in his /Mr. Cockburn's/ letter of the 29th July 1790 Viz.s 32 Pagodas P Garce.

The Quantity of Grain for which Jaggernaut Tanker is to receive payment

6593 Fort St. George 11. December 1792.

payment is Gaws 32.11 Mud. 356 the remainder —
being declared by Mr. Macleod to belong —
to the Nabob — Resolved that it be not —
admitted as the property of Ramaswamy —

Read the following letter
from the Barrack Master at the Presidency —

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor &c. &c. &c.
In Council

From Barrack Master at the Presidency — requesting the operation of the new System, respecting Cotts, may be postponed for one — Month in his Department —

Honorable Sir —

I have to Solicit the favorable attention of your Honorable Board to the — following circumstances, which I trust will be deemed, from their nature, to constitute a sufficient apology for the trouble of the — present address. —

Of 2265 Cotts in my depart= =ment delivered to the Troops at Fort St. George and the Mount at the last general renewal of Cotts, 1104 appear on the face of the — receipts to have been delivered in the months of November and December 1789. and the — remaining 1161 from the 1st to the 25th of January

Fort St. George 11th December 1792

January 1791, and of the latter number 860 on or before the 5th of January 1791; but by the latter of the Regulations published in G: O: on the 7th instant, these latter numbers, or such of them as shall be produced in a serviceable state, are excluded from that description of Cotts for which two Pagodas are to be paid, and fall to be rated at one Pagoda only from the insufficiency of a small number of days to complete the stipulated period Viz.t of five days in the case of 860 of the number, and of twenty one days in the case of 301.—

Regulations
Art: 4th
For Cotts that have been delivered for the use of the troops 3 years and upwards altho they may not have been in use the whole of the time 2 Pagodas each
Art: 5th
For Cotts that have been delivered for the use of the Troops two years and upwards and less than 3 years, altho they may not have been in use the whole of the time 1 Pagoda each.—

As all these Cotts are vertically and strictly of the same description and quality, though rendered apparently distinct by the period casually fixed for the introduction of a new System, and will all have completed their service of three years probably before the reports of Inspection shall even be collected: As no

System

6595 Fort St. George 11th December 1792

System, founded on the strictest investigation
of the period these Cotts have been in
actual use could be near so unfavorable to
me as the literal operation of this order:
As I stand alone in this predicament; and
owing to the original delivery of Cotts at
the Presidency having been later than
at the other stations, Government can
be subjected to no applications of a
similar nature from a favorable considera=
=tion of my case: And as from the conveni=
=ency of making partial deliveries as the
cotts were ready, and not presenting the
receipts for signature, until after the
full allotment for each corps had been
completed, the greater part of those which
appear on the face of the receipts to have
been delivered in January 1790, and, as I
verily believe and recollect, the whole of
those dated on or before the 5th were,
with very trifling exceptions, actually and
bona fide delivered in December 1789 —
I trust I shall not be deemed to form
too sanguine or unreasonable hopes from the

Candor

6596

Fort St. George 11th December 1792

candor and liberality of your Honble Board, in soliciting your indulgence to direct the operation of the new System, and the allowances annexed to it, to be postponed for one month in any department.—

Fort St. George
December 9. 1792

I have the Honor to be
Sir. Sir.
[Signed] R Wilks
Barrack Master
at the Presidency

To be referred to the Military Board.—

Agreed that the Opinion of the Military Board be taken on the foregoing Letter.—

Read the following Letter from the Collector at Dindigul.—

W. C. Jackson Esq.
Secretary to the Political Department

Fort St. George

From Collector at Dindigul - reporting a route for the Elephants intended for the Commissioners on the Malabar Coast.—

Sir,

I have received your letter dated 22d Instant, desiring to know my opinion regarding the safest Route by which 4 of the Honorable Company's Elephants that were with Colonel Maxwell's Detachment may

Fort St. George 11th December 1792

may be sent from Madura to Palaghaut=
=cherry for the use of the Commissioners ~
appointed to make a Circuit in the ceded
Coentries on the Malabar Coast.—

Being of opinion that those Elephants
ought to proceed by the Route of Dendigul, ~
and having heard that they had already ~
passed on, from Madura towards Trichi=
=nopoly;—

I addressed Colonel Bruce in a
Letter, / Copy of which is now enclosed, / ~
with a view of procuring a Detention of the
Elephants, that they may be, afterwards, ~
sent hither by the direct road from ~
Trichinopoly, in the event of Government ~
approving the route I recommend.—

I think they should be sent
from Trichinopoly to this place by the
direct Road, which is that, leading thro'
Manapar— From hence they may proceed
thro' Pylney, Cullumburn, Dally Cotta / or
Oudemally Cotta / and Animally, to Palagheatchery.—

There is also another Route

from

Fort St. George 11th December 1792.

from Cullumbrum, the place above mentioned, to Poolatchie — near Poolatchie they can strike into the high Road from Coimbetore to Palighaut= =cherry and proceed to the last place by Valiar Choultry, distant from it 15 English Miles. —

The Route by Poolatchie seems preferable to the other because the high Road thro' the Animalley Woods by Valiar Choultry is excidingly Broad and good, Whereas the Animalley Road is narrow and intersected by so many others that, without an experienced Guide, the persons in charge of the Elephants, might possibly lose their Way. —

From Dindigul to Pala= =ghaut, by Animalley, is about 113 English Miles, and by Poolatchie about 130 — I have sent to Pylney for some people to whom these Routes are particularly known, in order that I may be enabled to communicate such further Information as may be necessary on the Subject in question. —

There

6599 Fort St. George 11. December 1792

There is no road by which Elephants can be sent from this quarter to Palaghautcherry without passing thro a part of Tippoo's Country, except the Road by Tinevelly and Travancore.

Dindigul 4th Decr. 1792

I have the honor to be
Sir. &c.
Signed J. Alex. Macleod
Coll.

P.S.
I have stated the above on a Supposition that no objection to it lies, on account of the passage thro Tippoo's Country - the Service being of a Nature that Concerns both the Company and the Sultan - I have also supposed that the route by Travancore cannot be preserved because it comprehends, as I am informed, more than 250 English Miles.

Signed J. A. M.

To Colonel Bruce
Commanding South of the Coleroon
Trichinopoly

Sir,

Herewith I have the honor to enclose

6600

Fort St. George 11th December 1792.

enclose copy of a letter which I have received from Government relative to sending Elephants to Palaghaatcherry.

I shall recommend the Executive by Dindegul, such, as I understand the Elephants alluded to in Mr. Jackson's Letter have already passed Madura towards Trichinopoly, I submit it to your opinion whether the four Elephants required for the Service should not be detained at Trichinopoly, from whence they can be sent, if Occasion require it, by the way of Manapar to this place.

Dindigul
29th Novr 1792

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
Signed/ A. Macleod
Coll.

a true Copy
/Signed/ Alex. Macleod
Coll.

Minutes thereon

The President informs the Board that Gholam ally Cawn, Tippoo's Vackeel, has promised to send two of his own Peons to Coimbetoor, in order to obtain permission of the Phouzdar at that place, for the passage of

Fort St. George 11th December 1792.

of the Elephants to Palighautchary this
Tippoo's Districts.

Resolved that Mr. Macleod
be directed to send the Elephants to Pulney
where they are to wait until people from
the Phouzdar of Coimbatore come to receive
and conduct them from thence to Palighaut-
=chery.

Ordered that a letter be written
to Captain Oliver and sent with the
Peons.

last letter from Board of Revenue again read

Read the Letter from the
Board of Revenue entered on the minutes of
last Consultation

Mr. Gambier proposed for enquiring into the Complaints against Luggapah

The Board are of opinion
that Mr. Gambier, the Collector at Megalore,
is well qualified to make the enquiry into
the Complaint preferred against the late
Mr. Erskine's Dubash - and, if the Board
of Revenue see no material objection, they
are to direct him to proceed to Angole,
furnishing him with such instructions as

may

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Fort St. George 11th December 1792.

may appear to them necessary.

Chas. Oakeley.

E. H. Fallofield

George Parry Esqr

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Fort St. George. December 1792.

11.

# Diary

Sent letter to the Nabob, &c
entered in C. C. No. 228 advising of Directions
being given for delivering to his Highness's
servants such of the Granaries at Trichinopoly
as can be spared without inconvenience.

Substance of a letter to the Nabob

Recieved the following Letter
from the Rajah of Tanjore, entered also in C. C. No.
229.

## Translation of a letter from the Rajah of Tanjore to the Honble Sir Charles Bakeley Baronet. Governor &c. &c.

Dated 7. December 1792.

From Rajah of Tanjore expressing his desire concern at the measure of removing to Shurfoje and the Widows to Madras entreats that the latter may be permitted to remain

While I being protected and befriended by the Honble Company, am endeavouring by all means to give them satisfaction, I ought to receive their full support without any impairment of my honor or dignity, but as this has not been the case, and as an attempt has been made to lower me in the eyes of my family, and Relations, and in those of my subjects and the whole world, to whom, except your Excellency, shall I write or make known the

discourtesy

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discourtesy and sorrow which I have suffered. I rely upon you in all respects, trusting therefore to your character that upon representing the circumstances, which have happened, you will take them into consideration and dispell the sorrows of my mind. I will communicate them at large, and request the favor of your excellency's attention.

As my son in law about two months ago departed this life, I retired with my family in deep sorrow from the fort, and resided in a Garden something to the northward on the banks of the River: when I was in this situation some Spies, about ten oClock on the morning of the 25th November last, came to the lawn in front of my palaw with a battalion of Sepoys and two hundred Soldiers; and having stationed the Sepoys there some Spies with two hundred Soldiers entered my palaw, and placed guards all Round; as all ingress and egress was thus prevented, a universal clamour arose that they were plundering my palaw: the bazars were shut; and the people, astonished and doubtfull of the truth, came to the banks of the river to see what matters were also transacting at the palaw where

I

Fort St. George. December 1792.

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I resided. upon receiving information of all these circumstances I was in the greatest Surprize: never having acted with any deviation towards the Company I was at a loss to account for this Sudden and unprovoked attack: I considered that I was under the protection of the Company, and that, if they committed this injustice, my only resource was in Heaven. I cannot describe the sorrow, which I felt. While I was in this concern, the letter, which your Excellency writ me upon the Subject of sending Sherfoje to Madras, was sent to me with a mhratta translation by Mr. Swartz, who did not, according to his usual custom, wait upon me, but sent it by an Hircarrah about twelve o'clock: upon understanding the Contents of your Excellency's letter I felt the greatest surprize: I therefore determined to send for Mr. Swartz in order to strengthen my own confidence by obtaining a knowledge of his Sentiments; in answer to the Message, which I sent to desire the favor of his attendance, Mr. Swartz said that there was no business why he should come that day, but that he would come when there was leisure: he did not however wait upon me; straight on the 21st November

ap

11.

at nine oClock in the Morning he Seated on
Shirsoje and the two Baie Sahebs &c. in
palankeens, and carrying them with the Se-
poys and Soldiers to the Shevegunga fort &
stationed them with tents at the Pagoda. —
When Tulja Maharaz went to heaven, Shirsoje
was Subjected to me, if it had then been in
my mind to shew him animosity, was there
any impediment &. as, from generation to
generation of my ancestors, the children of the
house have been preserved and protected, so
precisely have I protected Shirsoje; but I
never had the smallest idea of deviating
towards him: my enemies, upon a former
occasion, introduced enmities into my family
with intention of acquiring money for
themselves by that means: and having, for this
purpose, written to all quarters according to their
own suggestions, and having obtained permission
for themselves, came to desire that Shirsoje might
be brought for them to see: when the boy was, in
consequence, brought to visit them, they seized
his hand in my presence, and by force carried
him out without my leave. Then if it had
been my wish to act in opposition to the
Governor and Council or to slight the
friendship

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favourable of the Honble Company, what difficulty would there have been in preventing them from carrying Sherfoje forth. I suffered in silence the disrespect, which was then offered me. I appointed a Separate place within my palace, for Sher= =fojis residence, and two guards of the Company's Sepoys were stationed there for the boy's pro= =tection. From that time none of my people have gone near him. If any of my people have gone to give Sherfoje trouble, the Company's troops, who are there, must know it: they will have told their commanders. By enquiring of those Officers, who have been here your Excellency will be informed. Besides this, when Mr. Swartz requested, by authority from you, that the boy might have his permission to go wherever he pleased, I re told him that I should make no opposi= =tion to Sherfojis going whithersoever he chose; and accordingly gave leave for his going, and coming, and he availed himself of this to follow his pleasure upon some occasions

Fort St George December 1792

11 occasions. If, while Sherfoge experienced no
inconvenience from me, your Excellency, in
relying upon the representation of my enemies,
should wish to have him removed to
Madras, would not the sepoys, who are
Stationed with the boy, carry him to Mad=
=ras upon receiving the word. And, as it is
your Excellency's desire to shew me favor
and civility, if you had written me a
letter to inform me of your arrangement
for Sherfojee's removal to Madras, should
not I, immediately upon receiving the letter
and understanding its Contents from Mr.
Swartz, without offering the smallest
opposition to the resolutions of Government,
have given the Child safe permission to
proceed to the Presidency. If too upon
receipt of your Excellency's letter I had objected
to Sherfojee's departure, were not the guard of
Company's Sepoys, who were stationed with
him, sufficient to have carried not only
him but myself also to Madras. I know
not what occasion or expediency there was
for employing upon this trifling affair
a

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a battalion of Sepoys and two hundred Soldiers with powder and ball to enter the Lawn in front of my palace, to encamp there with tents, to place guards of Soldiers, all round my palace, and to excite such a disturbance. I have no conception why I have been so inquired. As your Excellency writes in your letter that you hear I give much uneasiness to Sherfoge & and the family of Tulja Maharaz: but are they all of Tulja's family, and not of mine. As your Excellency has not specified any of the troubles, which I have caused, Because my enemies, who are in their interest, have written that I give them trouble, is it & right that your Excellency, relying on their representation, should send for Sherfoge & and the others to Madras. If upon a & full enquiry of the Matter I should be & found to have caused Sherfoge and the & others any trouble, it would then be proper for your Excellency to send for them to & Madras. From generation to generation

of

Fort St George. December 1792.



of my ancestors the whole of the family have lived under the orders and protection of the reigning Rajah; but enmities of this nature have never arisen, nor have the Women and Children ever quitted the palace in order to go to another country. The Company's servants, after endeavouring themselves into the private concerns of my family, have taken every possible means to prevent an accommodation, as well as to widen the breach between us. This appears neither just nor proper. The family is large, and in whatsoever manner the head of it may conduct its affairs, some will be discontented, while others are happy: all this is well known to your Excellency. The Nabob with his whole family has taken up his residence near you: some of them will be pleased and others dissatisfied with the Nabob's Conduct. with this too your Excellency is acquainted. If the Company's Servants should attempt to interfere in the Nabob's family concerns

Fort St. George, December 1792.

11 concurs with a view of sowing dissentions,
they would not succeed, nor would the
Nabob submit to it, while I in the
fullest confidence and reliance in the
Honble Company enjoy the name of their
protegee, and, without the smallest
deviation from their orders, partake of
their protection. I am considered in a
degrading point of view; and every oppor-
tunity is taken of treating me with
disrespect. If this be continued, to whom
shall I complain? I pray to God that the
Company's Sirdars, from their favour, will
prevent my Honor and dignity from being
impaired, and uphold me with attention
kindness, and justice; I have no other
resource.

It never will be my intention
to give Sherfoges or the nevies of Tulza
Maharaz any disturbance; nor shall I
ever deviate from the orders of the Company
or the Resolutions of Government of this
your Excellency may rest assured. I shall
offer no opposition to the determination,

which

11 which you have now made; let it however
be sufficient that Sherfoge alone go to
Madras. If the Women of my deceased Brother,
Tulja Maharaz go to Madras, I shall
be exposed to the ridicule of those relations,
who reside at Tanjore, and the
Women of the Family should be in the
palace, and should not even go abroad. As
this is the case, your Excellency must know
what disgrace I shall fal by their departure
for another Country. I will make my
Sentiments known to you; a reconciliation
should take place between me and the
wives of Tulja Maharaz, and every thing
restored to former harmony; or, if it be not
the wish of the Baie Sahebs to be reconciled
and to reside in my palace, let them remain
in the Shevigunga fort, where a place shall
be provided for them: or, if they prefer it, let
them reside at Combaconum and the other
places; - but it is not proper to take them
entirely out of my Country, and to fix their
residence at Madras. as the Honble Company
are my protectors, it is becoming your Character
and dignity to prevent any deviation or infringe-
=ment of mine, and to Comply with the request
I make. — Those

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Those, who are now in the
interest of Sherfoge - and the Wives of Tulza
Maharaz continue to make their own
Representations to your Excellency: these you
look upon as true, and are inclined to give
them your belief; therefore whatever facts I may
state will not be received as such by you; some
ill disposed people having interfered in my
family concerns, have excited animosities between
me and the Women of Tulza Maharaz; and
by their evil advice, have endeavoured to make
them daily increase: this is the cause why my
utmost endeavours to bring about a Reconcilia-
-tion are opposed by the Baie Lahebs: If I
should relate all their intrigues your Excellency
might be displeased with me. When
therefore I shall obtain your Excellency's favor
& a thorough investigation of this matter, I
will bring all their intrigues to light: after
Sherfoge and the women went to reside in the
Shevigunga fort, I sent Mr. Swartz & Captain
Pollard with Messages of kindness from me
to the two Baie Lahebs; I also wrote them a
letter. But, attending to the voice of evil coun-
-sellors, they reply in such manner as pleases
them,

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them; but shew no inclination to accede.
I have the most earnest wish that a reconcili=
=ation should take place between me and
the Baie Lakeb, and that they should return
to live in the palaw upon the former
footing; and I have made every endeavour
to effect it. If your Excellency will enquire
into the particulars from Mr. Swartz &
Captain Wallace, my true Sentiments
will be made known to you, I trust
your Excellency will consider me your
friend, and continue to shew me favour
and attention. To a friend why should
I write more?

a true translation
(Signed) J. Webbe
Mar: Transl.r

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Received the undermentioned
Letters entered in C: C: Nos 230. 231. 232. –

Substance of a letter from the Nabob, &

From the Nabob – expressing
his thanks for the orders given, regarding
the Granaries. –

Card from the Nabob

Card from the Nabob –
enclosing

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enclosing an Enactmanah to his Manager at Ongole for passing the Stores belonging to his Highness the Nizam. —

Do. Do. from the Pishwa

From the Pishwa — advising of the appointment of Nago Venkitrum. to reside at Madras on the part of the Poonah Govern = = ment. —

Sent the undermentioned letters Entered in M. B. Nos 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. —

To Board of Revenue

To Board of Revenue — of opinion the Collector at Nuglatow is well qualified to investigate the Charges against the late Mr. Erskine's Dubash — orders given for allowing the Inhabitants of Vellum to draw water from the Ditch. —

To Military Board

To Military Board — to report whether the new arms received by the Bombay Government can be spared from the arsenal — Letter from the Barrack Master at the Presidency referred for their opinion. —

To Ditto

To Ditto — with Copy of the Contract for Ordnance Carriages. —

To Military Auditor General

To Military Auditor General enclosing Ditto. —

To

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To Ditto - referring for his Examination the Accounts of the Deputy Kings Paymaster General - with copy of his Letter relative thereto - an early Report required. —

To Do

To Ditto - with directions respecting Lascars for the Cantonment at Conatore and their pay for time past. —

To Do

To Military Paymaster General requiring Separate abstracts of the Expenses of each King's Regiment from 25th June 1790 to the latest possible period. —

To Military Paymaster General

To Hospital Board - desiring them to nominate an assistant Surgeon to attend the Collector of Polygar Peshcush South of the Coleroon. —

To Hospital Board

To Resident at Hydrabad - requesting he will desire Captain Dallas to draw upon this Government for the sums he may require - the two heavy Guns sent to Masulipatam in February - where they will be delivered over to the Nizam's Servants. —

To Resident at Hydrabad

To Commissary General of Grain and Provisions - with Instructions regarding the Claim of Jaggernaut Tucker for Grain Seized at Madura, in the year 1790. —

To Commissary General of Grain & Provisions

To Paymaster at Ganjam &c &c

To Paymaster in the Ganjam District

6617 Fort St. George 11 December 1792.

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Ashe — desiring him to nominate a Security

To Ditto Guntoor Circar — To Ditto — in the Guntoor Circar to the same Effect —

To Offr Commanding the 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons — advising him

To Colonel Floyd — that the Lascars Entertained for the use of the Conatoor Cantonment may be continued for the present, and that the Arrears due to them will be paid. —

To Offr Commanding the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry — in reply to the application

To Major Stevenson at Trichinopoly — of his Officers for a further advance of Cash. —

To Lieutenant Edward Fergusson — His request for an Adjutants Allowance for

To Lieutenant Ferguson at Trichinopoly — Raising and disciplining Recruits for the Army is admissible —

To Messrs Archer Redhead & Co.

To attornies to the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. John Douglas. — in reply to their Claim on Account of the Estate of the late Mr. John Douglas. —

Received the undermentioned Letters entered in M. B. Nos. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. —

From Resident at Ganjam — From Resident at Ganjam enclosing Copy of the proceedings of that Factory in the Military Department for last year

From Mr. Thomas Snodgrass — From Mr. Thos. Snodgrass Returning his Bond of Security for the Paymaster in

6618 Fort St. George 11 December 1792.

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in the Ganjam District, duly executed.—

From Paymaster at Madura—

From Paymaster at Madura

applying a Cause for not signing the Letter Lately returned to him—Remarks relative to the Exchange between the Pony Money & Chuny money Sanams.—

From Captain Chalmers

From Captain Chalmers—has received the order on Lutchman Dos, Morley Dos, Lowears—shall pass a Receipt, when the same is honored.—

From Lieutenant Edward Ferguson

From Lieutenant E. Ferguson regarding a Mistake in his letter of the 7th Instant.—

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Dispatched the following Letters.—

To the Right Honble Earl Cornwallis K.G.

Governor General in Council

at Fort William

My Lord,

1. We have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that the coercive measures proposed for effecting payment of the Company's demand on Vizeram raze happily succeeded without further trouble; and, upon the approach of the Bengal Detachment, the sum required of that Zemindar in charge of his arrears was entirely paid—

To Bengal—advising of Vizeram Raze having paid all his arrears—Testimony in favor of Lieutenant Colonel Cockell and the singularly good Conduct of his Detachment in their March in this the Masulipatam District—advance on account of his pay.—

Sir

6619 Fort St George 12th December 1792

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2. In justice to Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell we take this occasion to observe that his own requisitions met the most prompt and Zealous obedience from that Officer. But we have a more pleasing testimony still to communicate in his favor, from the reports of the Chief and Council of Masulipatam, who speak in terms of the highest praise of the Conduct of the Detachment in their March through the Country - observing as a singular circumstance, that tho' the Circars, from a calamitous dearth had been rendered destitute of many Necessary articles of Supply, such discipline and arrangement were observed, that there had not been one Complaint of any kind preferred against any part of the Troops by the Inhabitants.

3 It is also but just that we should mention at the same time that Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell has also very warm Commendation on the exertions of the Chief & Council, & other civil Officers Stationed in the districts through which he passed.

4 Thirty five thousand Pagodas were advanced for the pay of the Detachment at Masulipatam, & the same Sum will be issued from the Treasury at Ganjam

We have the honor to be
Wth Wth
Signed/ Chas Oakeley
Wa Council

To

Fort St George
12th December 1792

6620 Fort St. George 11 December 1792.

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To David Haliburton Esq.r

&c. Members of the Board of Revenue

Gentlemen,

To Board of Revenue in reply to their letter regarding the Cavalgars send a the Danish Government at Tranquebar, and the injuries committed by them towards the Inhabitants of Tanjore.

We have received your letter dated the 6.th Instant.—

We are of opinion that no good purpose can be answered by the Tanjore Collectors continuing a correspondence with Major General Anker regarding the Cavalgars, for, as these people are under the protection of the Danish Government, it is not likely that their persons would be delivered up on any representation from the Collector — Instead therefore of applying for redress to General Anker we would have you direct Mr. Strange to make it known to all the Cavalgars who have Privileges in the Tanjore Country that upon the first Complaint of improper conduct, those privileges will cease and be given to others — and that if they are afterwards detected in the Commission of any injury towards the Inhabitants, the most exemplary punishment will be inflicted on them.

We are &c. &c.

Fort St. George
12.th Dec.r 1792.

(Signed) Chas. Oakeley
Wm. Cunnell

Lent

6621 Fort St. George 1 December 1792.

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Sent also the undermentioned
Letters Entered in Mil. B. Nos. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97.

To Offic. Commanding the Army
To Colonel Braithwaite requesting he will order the Half of the 3d. Independent
Company of European Invalids at Vizagapatam, to
be completed. —

To Paymaster at Madura —
advising of the appointment of Mr. Josias Neville, of the
To Paymaster at Madura Nabob's Service, Lieutenant & adjutant of the Corps
Stationed at Ramnad. —

To Military Auditor General and
To Military Auditor General & Colonel Marting at Ramnad — Colonel Marting — to the same Effect. —

To Commissary General of Grain
and Provisions — desiring his opinion on the Request
To Commissary Genl. of Grain & Provisions of the Nabob for a discontinuance of the Sale of the
Company's Grain at Tanjore. —

To Collector at Dindigul —
with instructions for the Dispatch of the 10
To Collector at Dindigul Elephants for the Commissioners, to Pal-
=ghautcherry. —

To Captain Oliver —
To Captain Oliver at Pybuny Commanding at Pybuny — on the above
Subject. —

To Lieutenant Josias Neville —
To Lieutenant Josias Neville of the Nabob's Service. advising of his appointment, as above
mentioned. —

At

6622 Fort St. George 14th December 1792.

At a Consultation

Present

The Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.

Governor President

Friday 14th Decr 1792

Ernst William Fallofield Esqr.

Minutes of last Consultation read and approved

Read the following letter from the Board of Revenue

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart

Governor in Council

Honble Sir,

From Board of Revenue Opinion no inconvenience will arise to the Revenue Corps, devised between the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts.

We have had the Honor to receive your letter dated the 8th Instant

Having referred to the Report from the Chief and Council at Vizagapatam and the Resident at Ganjam, which accompanied our letter of the 9th October, and as the regular Force in the Vizagapatam District has been lately augmented and tranquility restored to that of Ganjam - We are induced to hope that no Detriment will arise to the Revenue by the proposed

Fort St. George 11th December 1792.

proposed Reduction of the Revenue Battalion at present divided between those Districts it is also our wish that as few Sepoys as possible be employed in the Collections or other duties of Revenue Manage= =ment

We have the Honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) David Haliburton
" C. S. White

Fort St. George
11th Dec. 1792.

Resolution in Consequence

Resolved that the fifth Battalion of Revenue Troops be continued on the Establishment till the 31st of January 1793, and then paid up, and discharged the Service.

Read the following letter from the Chief and Council at Masulipatam

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor in Council
Fort St. George.

From Chief and Council at Masulipatam in particular as to the Conduct of the Bengal Detachment in their March thro' this District — Correspond= =ence between the Chief and Colonel Cockrell on this Subject and advising of his Sick having been sent to Bengal on the Palanquins.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

The Bengal Detachment having now proceeded beyond the limits of this District, we have the Honor of enclosing copies of two Letters received from Lieutenant Colonel Cockrell, the

Commanding

Fort St. George 14th December 1792.

Commanding Officer thereof, as well as Copy of our Chiefs answer to the former, which was written at the time the Detachment crossed the River Kistnah, and the other lately received; you will observe by these Letters, that Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell expresses himself to be perfectly satisfied with the assistance afforded him in every part of this District, during the march of the Detachment thro' it; and, in justice to that Officer, we must add, that there has not been a single complaint of any kind, preferred against any of the Troops under his Command, by the Inhabitants of the Country they marched thro', a circumstance scarcely to have been expected, considering their number, and the state of the Country, destitute of almost every means of affording the most common supplies; a single Corps seldom marches thro' this District, even in times of plenty, without furnishing some Complaint, or other; and Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell's conduct must appear in a very favorable point of view, if the March of the Troops under his Command, both in proceeding to & returning from the Carnatick, be contrasted with that of a Bengal Detachment on two similar Occasions last year

Lieutenant

6625 Fort St. George 14th December 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell is having thought it necessary to send the Sick of his Detachment from hence to Bengal by sea, in the Ship Reliance Captain Thomas was taken up for transporting them thither, and such Supplies shipped for their use during the Passage, as the Colonel himself pointed out to be necessary.

We have the honor to be,

Sir &c. &c.

Signed/ Anth: Sadleir

" Wm. Dobbyn

" Andw. Scott

Masulipatam
6th December 1792.

Anthony Sadleir Esqr. &c.

Sir

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the whole of the Detachment entrusted to my charge, finally accomplished the passage of the Kistna yesterday; and to morrow I intend to resume the March towards Ellore, & to Rajahmundry.

I have paid the utmost possible attention to preserve the fine Crops of Grain now rising; and altho' I cannot but suppose some detriment must have happened from Cattle, &

whilst

Fort St. George 14th December 1792.

whilst Graizing; I am confident to observe the damage has been so immaterial, that no grounds exist for Representation from the Inhabitants. and I am Hopeful none will be brought to Your Board.—

Mr. Scott Commander of Detachment, has transmitted the Receipts and Bills for the Treasure received for the pay of Detachment from Masulipatam, agreeable to your desire.—

Mr. Scott intends to apply for permission to deposit with the pay Office at Ellore, any sums of Money he may have in the Detachment, surplus to the occurring wants of the Office, and which arise out of sums paid in by Peons and Sepoys for Bills of Exchange— and I beg leave to request the assent of the Council to the Measure.—

I have acquainted Mr. Dobbyn officially of my Disbursements to the nine Rice Boats, for their detention here, for their Services in passing the Troops; all the Ferry Boats I had collected, are also paid by my orders, and returned to their respective Villages.— The only unsettled charge, / Account of Crossing this River, / is the

expence

6624 Fort St George 14th December 1792.

expence of two Boats sent up by Mr. Dobbyns. /one of which arrived only to serve one day, and an half./ and I have requested to have the Accounts of this Expence sent to me for payment.

I am sorry the necessary Duties of this Command, and the badness of the Weather, &c have both contributed to prevent my paying a visit to Masulipatam, for I wished exceedingly &c to have embraced the opportunity of the halt at this place, to have paid my respects to you, and to have offered in person, the Sentiments I feel for &c the attentions of yourself and Gentlemen of the &c Council towards this detachment.

I am &c. &c.
/Signed/ Jn.o Cockerell
Lt.Col.o Comm.g Bengal Detach.t

Camp at Siccacolam
Oct.r 30.th 1792.

a true Copy
/Signed/ R.o Malcolm
Agt.g Secry

To Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell
Commanding the Bengal Detachment.

Sir,

I have been favored with your &c letter of the 30.th ultimo, and it is a great Satisfaction to me to know, that you have met with no &c impediment or disappointment in the course of your March, hitherto, thro' this District, and from the

6628 Fort St. George 14th December 1792.

the orders given, and means which have been taken, I have every reason to hope that the remaining part of your March will prove equally satisfactory, I should have been happy to have seen you here, if it had suited your convenience, and am sorry it had happened otherwise.

I am perfectly sensible of your attention to the Corps and Inhabitants of the Country you have occasion to pass thro' from your former March to the Carnatic, as well as on your present return towards Bengal, a circumstance of great consequence at all times, tho' seldom attended to in the manner you have done. The Calamity which this part of the Country has lately experienced, makes an attention to the Situation of the remaining Inhabitants, still more necessary than at other times, and it is fortunate for them, that so much regularity is preserved in the March of the Troops under your Command. I am far from expecting to hear of any complaint; for tho' the Bengal Troops, before you passed to the Southward, had got a very bad name with the Circars, the Inhabitants are not liable to complain without some reason for it.

Mr Scott has transmitted us Bills

6629 Fort St. George 14th December 1792.

Bills for the Money sent to Chicacollam, and the Paymaster at Ellore will be Desired to receive such Money as he may tender to him.—

Altho' the present appearance of the weather is favorable, there is reason to expect more rain towards the end of the Month; but I hope, notwithstanding, that the remainder of your March to Bengal may prove as fortunate as you could wish.—

I have the Honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) Anthony Sadleir

Masulipatam
5th Nov. 1792.

a true Copy
(Signed) Rt Malcolm
Agt Secy

To Anthony Sadleir Esqr.
Chief &c. Council of Masulipatam

Gentlemen,

The troops of the Bengal Establishment on March to the Southward, having advanced beyond the Northern boundaries of the Districts dependant on Masulipatam, I have the honor to address to you, the sense I am impressed with, for the very Material assistance of Provisions, and of attentions the Detachment has experienced throughout the District.—

I must

6630

Fort St. George 14th December 1792.

I must impute these beneficial aids, to the orders, and Injunctions you were pleased to issue, and I acknowledge the prompt obedience your orders were followed up, with thanks of obligation.

It is only necessary, to mention to you, that the publick Depots of Rice were not taken up in a proportion exceeding half the Store, at any one station, to prove to you the assistance derived from the Villages on the route of March.

Mr. Gambier's Servants had been exceeding attentive at Cocoor, South bank of the Godavery, but the extraordinary exertions of Mr. Tudor's Management of Supplies of Grain and Bazar Articles, and in the Collecting of Boats for the passage of the Godavery River, demand of me a particular mention to your Council.

I trust that the Troops in their progress through the Districts annexed to Masulipatam have committed no acts of depredation that will deserve the Representation of complaint.

Camp Soobaram
Novr. 1792.

Sam Gv. Sa.
/Signed/ Jno. Cockerell
Lieut. Commg. Body Guard Detach.

A true Copy
/Signed/ Ri. Malcolm
Aft. Secy.

The

6631

Fort St. George 14th December 1792.

Minute thereon

The Board have embraced the occasion that the foregoing letter affords of conveying their Sentiments of the good Conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell to the Governor General in council.

Read the following letter from the Governor of Pondicherry.

To Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor of Madras &c: &c:
Fort St. George.

Sir,

From Governor of Pondicherry requesting a passport for Mons.r Mercier, proceeding to Goa.

Mr. Louis Mercier, a Merchant of this City, having particular business at Goa, and being desirous to go there by land, has applied to me for a passeporth which may prevent his meeting with any impedi= =ments on his Journey - as he proposes to go through the Mysore Country, and as I suppose that he cannot pass the Frontier Garisons dependent on your Government contiguous to those of Mysore without your permission, I take the liberty to request such a passeport for him as will prevent his being detained or perplexed by your Guards. I hope you will have the Goodness to render him this Service which will be a particular one done to me.

I have the Honor to be
&c: &c:
/Signed/ Camille Caldeira De Tresne
a true translation
/Signed/ T. Chase
French Transl.r

Pondicherry
11.th Dec.r 1792.

agreed

6632 Fort St. George 14th December 1792.

granted

Agreed that a passport be granted to enable Mons.r Mercier to proceed through the Districts of the Carnatic without let or molestation.

Read the following letter from the Nizam's vakeel also in C: C: No 233.—

# Translation of a letter from the Nizam to Sir Charles Oakeley Bar.t Governor of Madras.—

No date— Received 13.th December 1792.

From the Nizam respecting the claims of Meer Mahomed Hussain to Twenty Caunies of land, and certain other allowances, in the Guntoor Circar.—

Meer Mahomed Hussein has a right by inheritance, as well as former, and present Sunnuds under my Seal to the half a chauver of land, not included in those paying revenue, in the Circar of Guntoor— also to the Monthly allowance of fifteen Pagodas, granted to the family of Mirza Rezy the son of the deceased Abbas Beg— and to the Tounciah or daily allowance of half a rupee granted to Padsha the daughter of the deceased Hyder Beg Cawn, in Guntoor and also to the office of Daroga or overseer of the treasury in that Circar— you will therefore please to order the aforesaid Monthly and daily allowances, &c.a as well as the usual Reforms appertaining to the Darogaship aforesaid, to be paid to the said Meer Mahomed Hussein, that he & his Numerous family may apply these allowances towards their support.—

What shall I say more?

a true translation
Signed/ David Haliburton P.S.

720 Caunies

Read

6633

Fort St. George 14th December 1792

Read the following letter from Sir John Kennaway.

The Honble the Governor in Council
Fort St. George

Honble Sir.

From Resident at Hydrabad on the same Subject.

His Highness the Nizam has desired me to request the favour of your Honble Board's interference for the Succession of Mer Mahomed Hussain to the Office of Superintendent of the Treasury of Guntoor, which appointment his late Father formerly held in virtue of a Sunnud from the Nizam who has since renewed it in favour of the above Son. His Highness has likewise desired me to mention to you that Mer Mahomed Hussain has Sunnuds of an old date for fifteen Pagodas per Month & for half a Chawur of Land in the name of his Relations, the Family of the late Mirza Rizzie, and for eight anas per day in favour of another of his Relations, the Widow of the late Hyder Baig Khan, and to Solicit your further interference for the restablishment of them agreable to the faithful representations of Mer Mahomed Hussain.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) John Kennaway

Agrad

Pd. 7th August 1790

Fort St. George 14.th December 1792.

Minute thereon

Agreed that Copies of the Letters from the Nizam and Sir John Kennaway be sent to the Board of Revenue, with directions to comply with the request of his Highness, if the Claims of Meer Mahomed Hussein be just.

Read the following Letter from the Paymaster at Palamcotah.

To William Collins Jackson Esq.r
Secretary to the Secret and Political Department.

Sir,

From Paymaster at Palamcotah — stating a want of Cash for his January payments.

I request you will inform the Honble the Governor in Council, that having paid the Troops in this District for November, and after paying a Bill just presented to me drawn upon me Town by the Board of Revenue for 20,000 Star Pagodas and accepted by him, that I will remain little more than 100 Pagodas in the Collector's Treasury for this months Disbursements of my Office, which, agreeable to my Estimate, will be about 18,000 Star Pagodas — I have thought it my duty to make this Circumstance thus early known to Government that I may receive their directions before the 1.st of January when the next payments Commences.

I have

6635

Fort St. George 14th. December 1792.

I have received a Bag from Colonel Maxwell which was taken with the Etiapour Polygar, and which is said to Contain 5000 Chuckrums, when these are Stroffed and Exchanged, they will be paid away in the 2,000 Pagodas drawn by the Revenue Board. The other payments that have been made by the Polygars as the Colonel Acquaints me, are generally in Parwanchitts /Sowcars promissary Notes/ and not yet due, I am not informed when they are due, but if not before the middle of next Month, it will be too late for my payments.

Money I believe can be procured in Tinnevelly to a Sufficient Amount for Bills upon Madras, but the almost invariable Terms are 3 p.C. Premium.

I have the Honor to be
&c. &c.
/Signed/ Geo.d Martin
Pay.r

Palamcotah
5th. Dec.r 1792.

Minutes thereon

Agreed that Mr. Martin be directed to draw upon the Collector in the Western Division of the Tanjore Country for any sum he may want not exceeding twenty thousand /20,000/ Star Pagodas - & informed that if Cash cannot be procured in Tinnevelly for his draft upon the Collector, he must in that case draw upon the Military Paymaster General for the sum he may require

on /

on the most advantageous terms for the Company.—

Agreed that Mr. Ram be directed to to accept the Bill of Mr. Martin, and draw upon the Military Paymaster General for the same sum in favor of the Board of Revenue.—

Read the following Letter from the Chief and Council at Masulipatam

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.
Governor in Council
Fort St. George.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

From the Chief and Council at Masulipatam with copy of the Obligation taken from Borah Parental.—

Conformably to your direction com= =municated to us in your letter of the 21st October, we herewith enclose copy of the Obligation taken from Borah Parentall for Victualling the Sick, and Supply= =ing them with Cloathing, Country Medecines &c. The advertisement published by your orders, as well as the proposal received from Borah Parentall, implied that the Contract was to extend to the General Hospital, and likewise to all other Hospitals to the Northward of the Kistnah; since which, the L. O. of the 8th ultimo have limited it to the General Hospital at this place only. The Contract has accordingly commenced from the 1st Instant, but it is expressed in such a manner, that on the event of a reinforcement of Europeans

being

6637 Fort St. George 14th December 1792.

being Sent to Ellore, or to any other Garrison &c within the Northern Division, so that the &c number exceed 200 Men, it may be extended to such Garrison or Cantonment, in case your Honor &c: think proper, without the necessity of Entering into a new Contract.

We have the Honor to be
&c: &c:
(Signed) Anth Sadleir
" W: Dobbyn
" And.w Scott

Masulipatam 8th December 1792.

The Honorable the Governor and Council having been pleased to accept of my &c Proposals for cloathing, Victualling, and furnishing the articles mentioned for the sick in the General Hospital of Masulipatam, and eventually (according to the conditions of the advertisement as well as my Original Proposals) for the supply of any other Public Hospitals that may be established hereafter to the Northward of the River Kistnah within the limits of the Northern Division of the Army.

I Borah Parentall, Inhabi= =tant of Masulipatam, do hereby Contract and engage

engage to furnish and provide Provisions of the best quality agreable to the forms, of full diet, middle &c diet, Milk diet, Low diet, in common, and Low &c diet for debilitated patients, laid down in the &c Instrument ioned advertisement of Government, at the rate of five Fanams a day for each man on whatever diet he may be ordered, two Fanams and forty Cash of which, being the usual &c Stoppage from each man's pay, is to be paid, by the sick, in the same manner as has been heretofore practised, and is now done at this &c General Hospital, and the other two Fanams and forty Cash to be paid by the Honble Company; for which sum the sick are to be Victualed, &c Congie Water to be always in readiness for the Common Drink of all the patients, Rice for &c Congie Water and poultices, good water to be supplied for the use of the Sick together with firewood, Cooks, Cooking utensils, Earthen ware, and every thing included in the Victualling &c department —

I do hereby Contract and engage also, to furnish Cotts and Cloathing for the Sick agreable to the advertisement of Govern= =ment, together with Wine, Spirits, Cacentry &c and

Fort St. George 15th December 1792

and Bazar Medicines, conformably to the List shewn by the Head Surgeon in such quantities as may be prescribed by the visiting Surgeon, & Servants for the care of the Sick, Sweepers, Lottiés, & and Servants for the administration of Medicines in sufficient number that the Sick may be properly taken care of, and the Hospital kept clean. Fruit Gruels, Toddy, Country Beer, Spices, Leeches, Lamps sufficient to light the Hospital and every kind of Earthern ware, in short, whatever may be wanted for the Sick, Europe Medicines excepted, as used to be done in former contracts with & the Surgeons, at the rate of Seven fanams each man per day, and at the exchange of forty five fanams per star Pagoda, to be paid Monthly, making in all the sum of twelve fanams each man & per day, for Victualling, Cloathing, Country and Bazar Medicines, and every other article ordered and thought necessary for the Sick, as before & mentioned, Europe Medicines excepted - and I do & hereby consent and agree to purchase the Stock of Cloathing and other Articles now in use in the Purveyor's Department at a fair and equitable & valuation, to be determined by two Persons on the part of the Honble Company, and two Persons on my

part,

Fort St. George 14th. December 1792.

part, as well as the remainder of such Country Medicines received from the Presidency, as may be in Store here.

This Contract and engagement to be entered upon and commenced at this the General Hospital on the 1st day of December 1792 and to continue for the space of twelve Months under the Penalty of two thousand Star Pagodas to be paid on my part in case the terms are not duly fulfilled.

Done and Executed at Masulipatam this 1st day of December 1792 in presence of the undersigned Witnesses.

Signed/ Borah Parentall

Witnesses

Signed { Robert Malcolm
Calapatapos Sobanadry.

I do hereby bind myself to be Security for the full and due performance of the Contract above entered into by Borah Parentall or for the payment of the Penalty of two Thousand Star Pagodas in case he should fail therein.

/Signed/ Wm. A. Dobbyn

a true Copy.

/Signed/ R. Malcolm

Agd

Agreed

6641 Fort St. George 14th December 1792

Minute thereon

Agreed that copy of the engagement with Borah Parentall be sent to the Hospital Board and to the Military Auditor General.—

Read the following Letter from the Military Board, with enclosures entered in M: B: Nos. 98, 99, 100. 101. 102. 103. 104.—

To the Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bt.
Governor in Council

Honble Sir,

From Military Board opinion regarding the Deficiency of Stores consigned to Ganjam per Begler— report on the proposals of Contract for Repairs— remarks relative to Stores sold at Ganjam and rejected— Copy of the Books— Bills of Contractors for Repairs recommended for payment; also the Amount of pay and Cloathing due to Lascars discharged the service— Proceedings of Committee of Works at Trichinopoly enclosed.—

We are honored with your Commands of the 3d 21st and 24th Ult.o with their enclosures: our Secretary having wrote to the Scavenger Contractor, the purport of your Letter respecting him, we now enclose his reply thereto.—

We are of opinion that the deficiency of the Articles consigned to the Factory of Ganjam per Begler, arises from thefts committed either on board the boats, or on board the Vessel on which they were shipped; and that, as the Captain of the Ship took up the boat receipts, and Subsequently signed the bill of lading, it is our opinion that he should be called upon to Account for the deficiency, more especially as

Fort St. George 14th December 1792

as several of the articles missing are such as he could not but know were actually on board at the time he signed his Bill of Lading, and on this subject we have the Honor to enclose copy of a Minute delivered in by the Commissary General of Stores, with the declaration of the Conductor, copy of the Bill of Lading, and List of Stores.

With respect to the ordnance & Stores delivered into the Arsenal by Mr. Cuthbert, we have directed our Secretary again to inform his Executor that they are ready to be delivered, and the Amount value of such as have been issued for the public Service, paid for on his application.

Having maturely considered the several Proposals of Contract for executing the repairs of the Company's Works and buildings on the Coast, the Originals of which we have the Honor to return, we are of opinion that those of Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott appear upon the whole, to be the lowest, and that as they offer for the whole, We think it would be advantageous for your Honble Board to treat with them; but recommend that every Contract should be finally decisive of the expence to be incurred, and that no after claim for carriage, or any other contingency whatever should be admitted, nor should your Honble Board be expected to furnish them with Lascars.

Finding

6643 Fort St. George 14th December 1792.

Finding from the report of the Commissary General of Stores on the returns from Ganjam that they had written off from their Returns sundry articles as sold, which appeared to us to be irregular, induced us to notice it, and as the Committee of Stores in reply state it as an esta= =blished practice, we think it proper to lay before you copy of the Commissary General of Stores' report, our letter to the Committee of Stores at Ganjam, and their reply - both we beg leave to observe, that if those Articles are to be considered as Articles of trade, we conceive they should be expressly sent as such from the Civil Stores, as it may occasion great consumption, and consequently interfere with the sum your Honorable Board has been pleased to limit for the Monthly supply of Military Stores.

We have the honor to enclose 20 bills for Repairs done for the Honorable Company from 1st May to 31st August 1792, Amounting to Star Pagodas 4837.39.2, and, as they appear to be properly vouched, and agreable to the terms of Contract, we recommend their being dis= =charged, likewise a list of Lascars discharged

the

Fort St. George 14th December 1792

the Honorable Company's Service, to whom six pay and cloathing is due, from 1st October to 14th November last; which, as it appears to be a just claim, we recommend may be paid them

We have the honor to submit, for your consideration, copy of a Committee of Works held at Tritchinopoly dated 26th Ultimo

We have the honor to be
&c. &c.
/Signed/ John Braithwaite
" Henry Malcolm
" Patrick Ross
" Thomas Geils
" Jn. Richardson
" P. Y. Close
" George Hall

Fort St. George
8th December 1792.

Agreed to inform the Resident of Ganjam that Captain Elliot should have been called upon by him to make good the deficiency of Articles consigned to his factory per Bogler, as by the tenor of the Bill of Lading /which particularized every article so shipped on Account of the Company/ the Commander was certainly held responsible for all Loses - that, if, notwithstanding the

Minutes thereon

deficiency,

deficiency, the Bill of Lading has been delivered up, as there is no option the Amount must be written off to Profit and Loss but that, on any future consignment, he must be careful not to surrender the obligation, until the full delivery of the Articles shall have been ascertained, or the deficiency paid for at the Invoice Prices.

Agreed to inform the Military Storekeeper that, in future, whenever Stores are dispatched from the Presidency to any of the Subordinate Settlements or out Garrisons, care must be taken that the Military Stores be not blended with the naval and civil Stores; and that separate Lists be transmitted with Intimation from him of the Articles to be considered for the Garrison or Factory use, and of those intended for Trade.

Proposals of Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott for Building and Repairs accepted provisionally

Agreed that the Proposals of Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott for executing the repairs of the Company's Works and Buildings on the Coast be accepted, with the following Provisions.

That the Contract be for one year—

That the conditions of the Contract be finally decisive of the expence to be incurred—that is to say— no after claim for Carriage or other Contingency to be admitted, or demand made for Lascars.

The Board are of opinion, after due Consideration of the report of the Committee of Works at Trichinopoly, that the removal of the Houses and the purchase of the Grounds in the vicinity of the European Barracks would involve an

6646 Fort St. George 14th December 1792.

expence out of all proportion with the advantages to be derived from it, and that, even if they were inclined to incur such Expence, the Nabob would object to the measure.

Agreed that the Bills of the Contractor for repairs be paid, and that the Sum due to the Lascars be discharged.

Chas. Oakeley

D. Kinloch

George Parry Lyon

6647 Fort. St. George December 1792

15th

## Diary

Substance of a letter to the Nabob—

Sent Letter to the Nabob entered in C:C: No 234. requesting he will express the purpose, to which the communication of his Intentions with regard to Lady Campbell, is directed—

Dispatched also the undermentioned—

Letters Entered in M.P.: Nos 105. 106.—

To Secretary at Bengal—

To Secretary at Bengal—forwarding a Letter from the Nabob addressed to the Governor General—

To Governor of Pondicherry—

To Governor of Pondicherry—enclosing a Passport for mons.r mercier—

Substance of a letter from the Nabob—

Received Letter from the Nabob Entered in C:C: No 235. repeating his request that the — a mahausibdars of the Circar, confined by the Collectors, may be delivered over to his Naibs in the several districts

Received the following letters—

To William Collins Jackson Esq.re

Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George.

From Persian Translator at Bengal enclosing a letter for Golaum ally Khan and ally Reza—

Sir, I have the pleasure to transmit, by Order of the Governor General, a Letter from myself to Golaum ally Khaun

Fort St. George. December 1792

15th Khaun and ally Reza, Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeels at Madras, and to request that you will obtain the Permission of the Honorable the President in Council to forward it to them.—

Inclose also a Copy of the Letter in English and Persian for the information of Government.—

Calcutta
27th November 1792

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. F. Cherry
Dpy Sy

To Golaum ally Khân and Ally Reza,
Vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun from the Persian Translator

Written 26th November 1792

From Mr Cherry to Tippoo's Vackeels inclosing Extracts from the narrative of William Lee relative to the Prisoners still retained by Tippoo and intimating the demand lately made for their Release.—

Although Time sufficient has not elapsed to receive an answer to the Letter, which I had the pleasure of writing to you, on the 23rd August last on a Variety of Subjects, and Lord Cornwallis is confident that in due time an answer of Satisfactory tendency to every point, particularly relative to Prisoners, will be received. Yet, in order to give every Information towards the release of these unfortunate men, and to prevent, what is—a Lordship apprehends is the case, the delay which will disposition of the subordinate Officers under Tippoo—a Sultaun's

15th Sultaun's Government may occasion, Contrary to Tippoo — to Sultaun's own wishes, by concealing Prisoners, whom he has ordered to be released, he has been pleased to direct that the Intelligence obtained within these last two Months from a man who escaped from Hulliah — at Tamrand on the 12. September 1792 be sent to you, and to request that you will forward it to Seringa= =patam without delay, accompanied by such Argu= =ments from yourselves in your Arzie to Tippoo Sultaun, as shall make known to him the apparent disobedience of his Orders on the part of the Khillahdars, &c.; and shall induce him to use every necessary measure to procure the release of all the Prisoners pointed out to you in my Letter abovementioned, among whom are those named in the Accompanying Paper. I need not urge to you how futile must all the Arguments prove in the Eyes of the World, that were formerly, and have hitherto been uniformly urged by Tippoo Sultaun, — that it could answer no purpose to detain these men, when the Information every day obtained by the Escape of Several, even after the Conclusion of Peace, will Convince you, that those Arguments are ill

founded

Fort St. George. December 1792.

15th founded. The Intelligence now sent to you cannot be doubted, as the Man, who furnished it is alive, and as it is strongly corroborated in regard to names, and the places of Confinement of several more, which were communicated by Prisoners, who made their Escape from Chittledroog, and appeared before Lord Cornwallis at Seringapatam.—

I trust, that more is not necessary to induce you to use your utmost Influence to — procure the release of all the Prisoners, Europeans, Persees and Natives of all Descriptions, and thereby convince the World, and the Friends to Tippoo Sultaun that he is studiously inclined to fulfill every Item of the Treaty.—

Complimentary message from Lord Cornwallis to the young Princes.—

Enclosure

Extract from the Narative of William Lee, enclosed in a Letter from the Resident at Poonaunderdate 23rd October 1792.—

William

# Fort St. George - December 1792

15th. William Lee, named by Tippoo Sultaun — a Dellawer Peg, formerly in a Cushoon Commanded by Jemul abria Deen was, after the War with the Mahrattahs and Nizam, at Adoni sent with 28 other Europeans to Bednore, where on his arrival, he was put into the Cushoon Commanded by Dania Khan. He continued at Bednore 3 Years, and was there when the late War broke out. He reports to have been at Bednore with him, George Hooper, and William Skinner who were starved there. William Lee was one of the number — delivered over by the French to Hyder ally, and had been employed by Tippoo in different Situations. He relates the Untimely End of many Europeans; and, from his Narrative, it is evident that many are still alive and confined in different Forts in Tippoos Country. He was sent to Bednore and from thence marched with a detachment under the Command of Rahum Khan to Hurryer Saurany, from whence he effected his Escape on the 12th September 1792, and arrived Safe at Poona, where he related the Circumstances of his Confinement, and other particulars of the — Europeans

15th Europeans still detained. He reports, that there were in Camp at Hurryal Samrany when he left it. the — following Europeans John Willy, — mahomed Beg — Joseph Mackenzie, no name, Arthur Ross, Kauder Beg, and at Bednore the following Europeans. James Walker, Soleman Khan, Frank Hornsby, — no name, James — Edwards, no name, La Fia a Frenchman, with great numbers of Persons who were taken in Genral mathews army. —

A true Copy

Signed J. F. Cherry Dpy Sec.

To the Honorable Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.

Governor in Council

From Board of Revenue submitting a Proposition of the Resident at Tanjaur for raising a Corps of Hill Rangers.

Honorable Sir

Mr. Snodgrass in the month of October proposed to convert the best mohurry Peons and Natives of the Inland, and Hilly Countries of Tanjaur into a Corps of Hill Rangers, to be cloathed and paid as Military and to be appointed with Officers, in a — similar manner to the Corps which he observes is now employed in the District of Boglepore in Bengal.

Fort St. George. December 1792

15. Bengal; but, previous to our submitting his Proposition to Your Honor in Council we directed him to inform us of the exact monthly expence of this Corps and what would be the saving to the Company by the arrangement in Question. Having this day received an answer from him. we have the honor to transmit Extracts of his two Letters on the subject for your information.

We have the honor to be,

&c.a &c.a

Fort St. George.
13th. December 1792

Signed David Haliburton
Charles N. White

Extract of a Letter from the Resident at Tanjam
Dated 7th. October 1792.

I have observed with attention your remarks on the Subject of my Proposition for the Establishment of a Naickewarre, &c.a Peons for the Revenue and Military Services of the Mohurry Havelly, and have the fullest conviction of their Propriety, and General applicability

Perhaps, however, the Circumstances of this Districts, and of the Mohurry Havelly in particular, may form a local Exception Deserving of Consideration, in

15th in the Center of Moherry is a range of high mountains, on either Side of which is a great Extent of Cultivated Havelly Country; We have seen Sanadoe, with a few Insignificant followers by alliance with the Condaysin Possession of these mountains, and making frequent Predatory Excursions from them to the great disturbance of the Peace of the whole District, to a Considerable Defalcation of the Companys Revenues, and to an Enormous Increase of Military Disbursements for near four years during most of which time there was the real Strength of nearly two Battalion Kept in the field to oppose him, besides a large and expensive Establishment of Peons; we have seen that Sepoys, without the Cooperation of Country Peons, were incapable of dislodging him, and that ultimately he was expelled from his Haunts chiefly by their means and Intelligence.—

The advantages which Sanadoe possessed of Situation and resource cannot be brought into the Smallest Comparison with that which any malcontent might have Secured in almost any other part of the District. He occupied a Position which

15. which, Surrounded by open Country, was assailable, and Capable of being Beleagured on all Sides; Resource he had none, but in Plunder and in Secret Contri=-bution, which was with difficulty Conveyed to him, in any other part of the District he would have had unlimited range, and for that reason indefinite Resource It was, therefore, that in my letter of the 13th. August. to the Military Department of Government, with Copy of which you were furnished, I expressed that I had — been anxious to leave him temptations to remain in Mohurry and to Confirm his wonted Opinion of Security in that quarter. —

It may be Supposed that I cannot but be unwilling to press a Recommendation which I am already assured, is adverse to your Opinions — and which does not consist with that System — which must be recognized to be founded in the best general Policy; and yet I should be wanting to the Publick trust reposed in me were I not to express to you my opinion that Since the Example of Savadoi long and Successful Resistance Sepoys

alone

Fort St. George. December 1792

15th alone will not be found Competent to Secure tranquility, or to Coerce Obedience in this District——

Permit me, therefore, to Suggest, for your Consideration, the Eligibility of Converting the best of the Mohurry Poms and natives of the Inland and Hilly Countries into a Corps of Hill Rangers, to be cloathed and paid as Military, and to be appointed with Black Officers and with an European Commander, Adjutant, and Sergeant, in a Similar manner with the Corps which now Exists in the District of—— Boglipore &c.a in Bengal.—

Four Rupees mas pay per month, and Batta, when on Service, might be considerd Sufficient allowance to a Private in this Corps, which, were it to consist of three or four hundred Firelocks, would Supersede the necessity of any more than one Battalion of Regulars being kept in this District in Ordinary times, and might Enable you to dispense with the Services of the present Libbendy Corps, and thereby the Country might be managed at less Expence, and with a Smaller Military Establishment than has ever hitherto been found practicable—And as the Rangers would be

15th be natives of the Hills, Guides and Spies could never be wanting, and they would guard the Regular Corps from the deleterious Influence of a climate which alone has frequently hitherto baffled the Companys arms.—

So Soon as this Corps was formed all the present Mohurry Poms might be discharged, and the Naickwarree and Poms Supported by Lands in your Jaygam Havelly might be Enlisted into it, and those Lands reannexed to Government Collection.—

I could use many more arguments in Recommendation of this Plan, but Indisposition and a persuasion that they are Superfluous to your Judgement induces me to desist.—

A true Extract

Signed John Read Junr

Dpy Secy.—

Extract of a Letter from the Resident at Ganjam.

Dated 29th November 1792

Enclosed I have the honor to furnish you with an abstract of the Probable Saving which will occur from the adoption of my Suggestion for the Raising a Corps of Hill Rangers, besides which,

should

Fort St. George. December 1792.

15th. Should it be your pleasure, the Village now allotted for the Naickwarree and Peons in the Tanjam Havelly might be resumed. —

You will advert, that this Estimate only comprehends the fixed and rated allowances of a Peace Establishment: and that, in the Events of Disturbances, the field Expences of the Hill Rangers would be out of all proportion, less than the long train of Contingents attending the movements of Regulars —

I have not inserted the 2 Companies of the 11 Battalion and the additional men of the 18th Battalion from any motive of deceiving you as to the fixed Establishments of the District, the first being lent only and the last of temporary, but from a desire of conveying to you an opinion, which I Entertain in Common with all my predecessors, that one Battalion of Regulars, of the present Establishment, is not sufficient for the Service of this District, and from a Conception that such Troops may fairly come into an Estimate like the one Enclosed as have been found

necessary

6659 Fort St. George December 1792

15th necessary to the Service of the District, although not regularly allotted for its permanent Establishment.

In the Event of the Revenue Companies now in this District being reduced the native Invalids attached to them might be formed into one Company, and be very useful on Garrison Duty in Tanjam.

A true Extract.

Signed John Read Junr.
Depy Secretary

Comparative

6660

15.

# Fort St. George. December 1792

## Comparative.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Companies of 11th. Battalion. their Pay. &c. as 7th. Peace Establishment to be sent out of the District | 257. | 6.5. |
| 3 | Companies of Revenue Troops their Pay &c as 7th. Peace Establishment may be Discharged . . | 179. | 6.3 |
| 240. | additional Sepoys in the 18th. Battalion their Pay may be discharged . . . . . | 320. | -.- |
| | | 4296. | 12.8. |

Rupees 4296.12.8

Janjam

6661. Fort St. George 1 December 1792

15.

# Estimate

New Corps of Hill Rangers proposed to be

Raised 4 Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lieutenant Commandant and Adjutant — Lieutenants Pay, full Batta, Gratuity Sipoys allowance and Adjutants Pay allowance ½ | | 320 " 9. |
| 4 | Subedars at 42 R. each | 168 " " | |
| 4 | Jemadars at 22.12 each | 91 " " | |
| 12 | Havildars at 9. 10. each | 115 8 " | |
| 12 | Naigues at 7. 9. 4 each | 91 " " | |
| 1 | Puckally | 11 3 2 | |
| 2 | Drummers at 8.12 each | 17 8 " | |
| 2 | Fifers at 8.12 each | 17 8 " | |
| 2 | Corncopties at 6 " each | 12 " " | |
| 100 | Privates at 4 " each | 1600 " " | 2123 11 2 |
| | | | 2443 11 11 |
| | Balance in favor of the New Corps | | 1853 " 9. |
| | | | Rupees 4296.12.8. |

29th November 1792

I Signed Thomas Snodgrass

Resident

A true Copy

I Signed John Read Asst.

Dep.y Sec.y

Extract

6662 Fort St. George December 1792

15th

Extracts of a Letter from the Board of Revenue the

11th December 1792

From Board of Revenue submitting Mr. Macleods suggestion for stationing the Invalid Sepoys at Madura in the Dindigul District.

We beg leave to request your Instructions on Mr. Macleods Suggestion for stationing Lieutenant Parkinson, with the Invalid Sepoys now attached at Madura in the Dindigul District.

A true Extract

I Signed Robert Clerk.
Secretary

Extracts of a Letter from Mr. Alexander Macleod.

Dated 30th November 1792.

I take the liberty of requesting your attention to the following suggestion which if it could be carried into effect would the means of saving a part of the Expence of the proposed Establishment of Sepoys

At Madura there are, I understand, about 50 Invalid Sepoys under the Command of Lieutenant Parkison then I am informed will be no longer necessary for duty in that Garrison when the regular Troops, shortly expected there, shall arrive. If Lieutenant Parkison were stationed with the 50 Invalid Sepoys, for Revenue Duty in this District, Seventy Pions might be struck off from the proposed

6663 Fort St. George December 1792

15. proposed Establishment, the expence of which would be, thereby, lessened 105 Chuckrums p. month; the amount of their monthly pay — the only expence to stand against that sum, on account of the Company, would be the — difference between full and half Batta to Lieutenant Parkison. —

A true Extract

I Signed Robert Clerke Sec.y.

To the Honorable Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.

President and Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

Honorable Sir,

From Military Auditor General reporting on Lieutenant Harris's claim to Offreckonings for the 8th. Revenue Battalion —

On considering the Bills for Offreckon=ings on Account of the 8th. Revenue Battalion, copies whereof were transmitted to me with Mr. Secretary Jackson's letter of the 24th. Ultimo, I am under the necessity of representing, in consequence of the Genral Orders under date 30th. October 1784, / copy of which is herewith laid before you / that your Sanction is required before I am authorised to pass the Bill for the quota of Offreckonings drawn for by Lieute.=nant Harris on his own Account, as he held the Command of the 8th. Revenue Battalion by

Succession

6664 Fort St. George December 1792

15.2 Succession protempore, from the period of Lieutenant Innes's resignation of it until Lieutenant Parkinson was appointed by Government —

Lieutenant Harris's being the Officer appointed by Government to perform the duty of Adjutant in the 8.th Revenue Battalion he consequently held the Command of it during the period above mentioned viz.t from 12.th April to 15.th July 1791. as the Commanding Officer and Adjutant were the only Officers allowed to the Corps —

I beg leave to state, for the information of Government, that I have understood the Order of 30.th October 1784. which at present applys, in part, to the claim of Lieutenant Harris was adopted in consequence of applications for Officknowings for native Corps having been made by Subordinate Officers in those Corps during the temporary absence of their Superiors who had actually been established in the Command of them by Government. —

The present application appears to me to be of a different nature, as if it shall be — admitted

Fort St. George December 1792

15.

admitted, it will not interfere with the emoluments of any other Officer nor occasion any expence that would not have been incurred in case the Vacant Battalion by the Resignation of Lieutenant Innes had not remained so three months and upwards before a Successor was named by Government in orders; and on those grounds I conceive the claim of Lieutenant Harris may be admitted, but, as the case does not appear to be exactly provided for, I request the honor of your Instructions on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect.

Military Auditor Genl's Office
Fort St George
14th December 1792

Yr. a Yr. a

Signed Henry Malcolm.
Military Auditor General.

Fort St. George 30th October 1784.

P. O. By Government.

The Right Honorable the President and Select Committee, are pleased to Publish the following Resolutions respecting Sepoy Effectings, that no Disputes may hereafter arise, or Claims be preferred for

Fort St. George. December 1792.

15th requesting leave to visit the Presidency.

From Mr. C: Pyres Cadet —

From Mr. Charles Pyres. Cadet requesting three months leave of absence to Bengal. and an advance of pay for that period.

From Commandant at Pinagra —

From Commandant at Pinagra requesting an allotment of Artificers and Lascars for that Garrison, and repayment of his Expenses for accommodating the Troops there: Statement Enclosed.

16th Sent the following letter entered also in

C: C: No 236.

## To the Rajah of Tanjore.

To Rajah of Tanjore in reply to his Expostulations regarding the removal of Serfogee and the widows from Tanjore —

I have received your Excellency's Letter of the 7th December, and understand the Contents. —

It is needless at present to recapitulate the numerous vexations which have been offered to the family of the late Tuljaa Maharaz. Your Excellency will find many complaints upon this subject in my correspondency, and I have frequently interposed my good Offices to obtain a milder treatment, but unhappily without effect. Your Excellency

Fort St. George. December 1792

16th Excellency, disregarding my remonstrances, so far increased their sufferings by new and aggravated insults as to — make it indispensibly necessary that I should remove them entirely from your Power. —

If the object of protecting Serfogee and the — widows of your deceased Brother, could have been — obtained in any way less mortifying to your Excellency: I should have gladly embraced such an alternative; but the urgency of the case called for the most speedy and effectual relief, and your Excellency's former Conduct left me without choice as to the mode. —

I am aware how adverse it is to the Customs of women of cast in this Country to remove from their secluded habitations and to take up their abode in a strange place. what Influence then am I to — draw from the Declaration of the Bari" Sahebs, in the presence of Several respectable witnesses, that they would on no account be persuaded from accepting the Offer I had made them of an Asylum at Madras[2].

I desire your Excellency to be assured that, in this Proceeding, I have been guided solely by motives of Justice. humanity and strict regard to the will

of

16. of my Superiors, who feel themselves bound by the ties of honor and affection to protect the family of Your Predecessor from violence.—

That your Excellency may hereafter pursue the paths which led to your true interest and happiness is my sincere wish.—

What can I say more.—

Fort St. George
14. December 1792

I Signed Charles Oakeley

Dispatched the undermentioned Letters,—

Entered in M/S. Nos 116. 117. 118. 119 120. 121. 122. 123 124. 125.—

To Board of Revenue. To Board of Revenue referring the claims of Mrs Mahomid Hussain to a Portion of Land and other Allowances in the Tuntoor Circar.—

To Paymaster at Palamcotah— To Paymaster at Palamcotah to draw as far as Twenty thousand Pagodas upon Mr. Raw and if cash cannot be procured in Tinnivelly by those means, to make his Drafts upon the Military Paymaster General.—

To Mr. P. a Raw— Collector— To Collector at Tanjore advising him of the above, and directing him to draw for the same sum, after answering the Bill upon the Paymaster General, in favor of the Board of Revenue.—

To.

# Fort St. George. December 1792

16th

To Reverend Mr. Swartz enclosing the letter for the Rajah of Tanjore above noted, and a Copy of it for his information.—

To Reverend Mr. Swartz—

To Messrs. Roebuck and abbot informing them, under what provisions their proposals of Contract for Buildings and Repairs will be accepted.—

To Messrs. Roebuck and abbots.

To Resident at Ganjam on the subject of the Deficiency of articles consigned to that Factory & Regulations for his guidance on any similar Occasion.—

To Resident at Ganjam—

To Military Storekeeper desiring that when Stores are dispatched for the Subordinate Settlements or Out Garrisons, he will send Separate Lists distinguishing such as may be intended for Garrison or Factory use, from those for Trade.—

To Military Storekeeper—

To Military Board advising of the orders above given to the Residents at Ganjam and Military Storekeeper's opinion relative to the Ground and Huts adjoining the European Barracks at Trichinopoly.—

To Military Board—

To Chief and Council at Masulipatam expressive of the Boards Satisfaction at the good Conduct of the Bengal Detachment during its march thro' that district.—

To Chief and Council at Masulipatam—

To Military Auditor General with Copy of the Contract intered into with Borah Parental of Masulipatam.—

To Military Auditor General—

To Hospital Board with Ditto—

To Hospital Board.

Received

Fort St. George December 1792

16. of my Superiors, who put themselves bound by the ties of Honor and affection to protect the family of Your Predecessor from Violence.—

That your Excellency may hereafter pursue the paths which led to your true interest and happiness is my Sincere wish.—

What can I say more.—

Fort St. George
14. December 1792

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To.

# Fort St. George. December 1792

16.

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To Military Board advising of the orders above given to the Residents at Ganjam and Military Storekeeper opinion relative to the Ground and Huts adjoining the European Barracks at Trichinopoly.—

To Chief and Council at Masulipatam

To Chief and Council at Masulipatam expressive of the Boards' Satisfaction at the good Conduct of the Bengal Detachment during its' march thro' that District.—

To Military Auditor General

To Military Auditor General with Copy of the Contract entered into with Borah Parental of Masulipatam.—

To Hospital Board

To Hospital Board with Ditto.—

Received

6672

# Fort St. George. December 1792.

17th

Received the undermentioned Letters Entered in Mil. Nos 126. 127. 128. 129 130 131.

From Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell.

From Officer Commanding the Bengal Detachment advising of Vizeram Rauze's Compliance with the Demands of Government and of his intention to pursue his march to Bengal.

From Resident at Cuddalore.

From Resident at Cuddalore has paid to the Governor of Pondicherry the amounts of the Provisions supplied the Royal Artillery.

From Commissary General of Grain and Provisions.

From Commissary General of Grain and Provisions proposing that some Paddy at Arnee be removed and aired.

From Military Paymaster General.

From Military Paymaster General presenting an additional Indent of Cash required for the Paymaster in December.

From Captain S. Baillie.

From Captain S. Baillie requesting the pay of his Rank, until the Courts pleasure be known, regarding his suspension.

From Captain R. Chase.

From Captain R. Chase stating the services rendered to the Army by Golaum mohi and Deir as Sooboe, and that he was in consequence induced to encourage him, in Common with others to settle in the Carnatic.

A.

6673

Fort St. George 18th December 1792.

At a Consultation

Present

The Honorable Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.

Governor President

Ernst William Fallofield Esqre.

Tuesday
18th Dcamber 1792

Minutes of last Consultation read — & and approved —

Read the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell — Received the 5th Instant and sent in — Circulation for the deliberate perusal of the Members of the Board —

From Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell transmitting Proceedings of the Enquiry into the Conduct of the Shevigherry Poligar with respect to the late Transactions at Shatoor &c — & Sentiments thereon —

To the Honorable Sir Charles Oakeley Baronet

President in Council

Honorable Sir,

Accompanying I have the honor to send You the Investigation of Evidences taken on Oath, agreeable to the orders of Government, respecting the conduct of the Poligar of Shevigerry,

The manner in which they have been — obtained was, after first Swearing the Evidences, by desiring them to state what was consistant with their knowledge of the rise and progress of the Shevigerry and Shatoor disputes —

disputes; with this, they often mixed extraneous matter but it was judged better to suffer this than by interrupting their Narrative to confuse them; when this was concluded, questions were put to them, regarding such points as they seemed to pass over slightly, and which it was thought proper to have clearly elucidated, and their answers inserted— The whole of the evidence of each man, was put down as delivered, excepting in cases when the Informants agreed in every point with any preceding one, in which case it was judged sufficient, to mark coincidence of testimony on the procedings:— without adding unnecessarily to their length, by needless repetitions, of what seemed before to have been fully established. It has been uniformly noticed, when the Informants spoke from hearsay and when from his own observation and immediate knowledge— Without admitting the testimony of General Kyd regarding many points no insights could be obtained into the Subject—

The Honorable the President in Council having been pleased to desire me, to transmit, along with the Copy of the Depositions, my Sentiments thereon, I do not hesitate to give it as my opinion: that the Poligar is by no means so culpable as was imagined, and

Fort St. George 18th December 1792

and that where he erred most, he had strong reasons for acting as he has done. Indeed considering the prevailing ideas respecting Poligars in general, it is surprising, that so few instances of misconduct have been brought forward on a Scrutiny into the conduct of one of the Principal Chiefs during a period of upwards of three years, and evidences — required, both from the Company's and Nabob's Cutcherry at Tinnevelly. The opinion I have the honor of submitting to the Honorable the President in Council is formed from what appears by the Evidence — That the Shevagerry Poli- =gar, previous to the assumption, was on such terms — with the circar as to induce the then existing Govern- =ment, to assist him with troops in his quarrel with the Shatoor Poligar. That on the receipt of the Collectors — Summons, after the assumption, he appeared at the Cutcherry — Settled his arrears of Peshcush, promised a Supply of Cattle, and tho' his claims to Dividanum also to certain Priveledges at Vadagerry and to the villages Pancore and Podalore, appeared well founded, he consented to give up the two former, and to refer the latter to arbitration — That he returned to his Fort, after having received a Shawl the usual mark of favor from the Collector — That Soon after his arrival he fulfilled his engage- =ments.

=ments, but refused to give up the villages of Pancore and Poodatore without arbitration, as Mr. Torin wished him to do. That on the Collectors arrival at Shevelapatore, he took that opportunity, of expressing thro' his Vakeel, his Sorrow for having fallen under Mr. Torin's displeasure, and offering to waitow him with one years Peshcush, but neither he, nor his money was received, because he would not give up the forementioned Villages. That it appears a conspiracy was formed, and discovered by accident, to take away the life of Shevigerry, and his Principal connections: That the Shatoor was a Principal in the conspiracy; That one of the Conspirators who was punished by the loss of a leg and arm, ascertains by his evidence the existance of this plot, and identifys the parties concerned. That, Soon after this discovery, Sankerlingum, a confidential Servant of Shevigerrys absconded, and went to Tumachi Naig's Fort, where the Shatoor Poligar had resided the conspiracy was intered into. That Soon after his flight it was discovered by Shevigerry that a Combination was formed against him by Shatoor, who had lately returned to his own place, Goolapah Naig and Tumachi Naig. That Shevigerry represented the Conspiracy and Combination to the Cutchary, where they were treated with Indifference. That he then, from motives of Self preservation, adopted measures for his

defence

Fort St. George 18th December 1792

difference that Subsequent quarrels led to the Capture of Shatoor that the Poligar was killed; but even the people of Shatoor join in acquitting the Shevgerry Poligar of having any concern in the murder of their master, which appears to have been perpetrated without his knowledge by the people under Mapaly Vaunan, whose retreat to Shemsha-poram, immediately after, strongly indicates his guilt, and is a presumptive proof of his having acted contrary to orders - but none of the Evidence (except from hearsay) asserts that he ordered the murder to be committed -

The Proceedings will fully show how groundless the assertion is, of Shevegerry having plundered the rich Village of Rajahpollam; it will also appear that he, on the approach of the Detachment, offered to Submit to any terms but unconditional Surrender, and this, the apprehension of ill treatment, so customary on Similar occasions, deterred him from - The Depositions will further evince that the character of Shevgerry is in general represented as humane and indulgent, and I can say from personal observation that his Country wears more the appearance of Population, Cultivation, and industry than any in this quarter.

Till your Orders are received I shall -

lodge

6678

Fort St. George. 18th December 1792

lodge the Poligar as a public Prisoner under the charge of Captain Bowser Commanding at Shevegerry.—

I directed the Poligar to state his case in a writing, which is contained in the accompanying Cadjans, with his own Signature affixed, the translation that will be made by the public Servants at the Presidency will be more distinct and genuine than any I could have obtained here which is the reason of my troubling you with the original.—

When more fully informed, I will do myself the Honor, to communicate my Sentiments to you, respecting the Forts and Villages of Devadanum, Goodalore Pancore &c.a and also my opinion regarding the depredations and plunder said to be committed by the Poligars in Geneal.—

I have the Honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient and
most humble Servants
Sydney Hamilton Maxwell
Lieut.t Col.n Comm.g S.n Detach.t

Camp at
Guygondam
28th. November 1792

Proceedings.

6679 Fort St. George 18th December 1792.

Proceedings of an Examination of Evidences on oath by Lieutenant Colonel H. Maxwell regarding the conduct of the Shivegerry Poligar and the disputes &c between him and the Poligars of Shatoor by order of Government, commenced on the 9th November 1792 in presence of Major Agnew Captain Maxwell and Captain Bannerman and ending.—

Proceedings of the Enquiry relative to Shevigherry Poligar

Interpreters Sworn to interpret faithfully according to the Custom of their Cast.—

Royaloo .... Bramin
Kistnamah ... Subedar 19th Battalion.

In order to procure every possible information the following letters had been written, to Mr. Martin Acting Collector, and Jafer Cawn Shoudar at Tinevelly, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell

To G. S. Martin Esqr.
Collector

Sir,

Government having directed Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell to establish an investigation on the conduct of the Shevigerry Poligar, which is to commence as soon as possible at this place, I am therefore ordered to request that you will give orders to all persons under your direction, professing evidence for or against the

Fort St George 18th December 1792.

the Poligar, to attend at this place as soon as possible – The point of greatest moment to establish is, whether the Poligar of Shatoor was, or was not, put to Death by the order or consent of Shevegerry – as Sankerlinguem, late Cavelo Monegar of Shevelapatore, is a person whose evidence is likely to be of great importance, the Colonel requests you will be particular in ordering his attendance – you may assure Sankerlinguem that Colonel Maxwell will afford him and the whole of the evidence the fullest protection. –

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
Signed J Bannerman
Lieut

Camp at Guygondaw
30th Octr 1792.

To Captain Bannerman
Secretary to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th Instant. In reply I have to inform you that I have sent after Sankerlinguem but have not been able to discover his retreat, and I believe he absconded when the person

Fort St. George 18th December 1792.

person of Vellapah was seized— I have given
directions to the persons under my orders to come
forth with their evidences, either for or against
the Shevegerry Poligar, but no one as yet had
made his appearance, as a Witness on either side.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) G. L. Martin
Actg Coll.

Tinevelly
2d Octr 92

To Captain Bannerman

Secretary to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell

Sir,

Since writing you on the 31st Ult.
I have found in the Cutcherry an Olie from the
Nude Mungulum Congoe, Copy and translation
of which I have the honor to enclose, altho it narrates
nothing of consequence respecting the Murder of
Shatoom— I have sent for the writer of this Olie,
and, if Colonel Maxwell wishes to see him, I will
send him to Camp the moment he arrives.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) G. L. Martin
Actg Coll.

Tinevelly
3 Nov. 1792.

To

6682 Fort St. George 18th December 1792.

To G. S. Martin Esqr.
Collector

Sir

I am directed by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell to acknowledge the Receipt of your letter of the 3rd Instant with its enclosure; Colonel Maxwell is of opinion that the presence of the Congu will be of consequence as an evidence at the investigation, and therefore desires me to request you will order him to this place as soon as possible, he also begs that every search may be made after Sankerlingum, and that he may be sent as an evidence, also the Deposed Chauccumpetty Poligar you may give them the most positive assurance of protection. — I have the Honor to be

Camp
2. Nov.r 92.

Sir &c. &c.
(Signed) J Bannerman Lieut.y

To Jaser Cawn
Phousdar of Tinevelly

Sir,

I am directed by Colonel Maxwell to inform you that the Governor of Madras has ordered the Conduct of the Sheveguny Poligar to be investigated at this place — I enclose in this letter a List

6683 Fort St George 18th December 1792.

List of persons who live under the protection of the Nabob's Circar, and who will be wanted as an evidences at the enquiry. Colonel Maxwell desires you will order these people to attend him here immediately, and any other persons you may know may to give evidence either as to Shevagerry's Criminality or otherwise. —

Sam Fra: Fa:

/Signed/ D. Bannerman

Camp at Gingyndum
30th Octr. 1792.

To Captain Bannerman

Secretary to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell

Sir,

I am favoured with your kind letter of the 30th Instant, with a list of persons as evidences, and understand the Contents thereof. I have ordered the Tutrapah Moodalier to send those persons immediately to Colonel Maxwell, but he says that these persons are at Tadanur = dalam, and he will send for them from that district, and then will send them to Camp, as for the other persons I will enquire and let you know. —

Sam Fra: Fa:

/Signed/ Mah. Jaufer Cawn

To

Tenivelly
30th October 92.

6684 Fort St. George 18th December 1792.

To G. L. Martin Esqr.
acting Collector

Sir,

I am directed by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell to inform you that the investigation and to request that you will lose no time in sending from the Cutcharry any further evidence you may have either for or against the Prisoner

Camp
14th Novr 92

I have the Honor to be
&c. &c.
Signed / J Bannerman
Lieut.

To Captain Bannerman
Secretary to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell

Sir,

I have this instant received your of the 14th and request that you will inform Colonel Maxwell in answer, that I have not discovered any further evidence in the Cutcharry, either for or against the Shevegerry Polygar

Tinevelly
14th Novr 1792

I am &c. &c.
/ Signed / G. L. Martin
acting Collr.

Nundapoolly

6685 Fort St. George 18th December 1792.

Murdapully - the Present Head Manager of the Shatoor Pollam, being sworn according to the custom of his Cast, and questioned regarding the Jarrills between Shatoor and Shevegerry says - Disputes existing long since between Shatoor and Shevegerry regarding their boundaries and on Account of Money due to the latter, who had become bound to the Soucars for the former, who was enabled by this to pay his Pisheush - Pandalamcourchy assisted Shatoor, and Citabar Cavvn sent troops to join Shevegerry, who, with them, surrounded the fort of Shatoor for about twenty days. Pandalam Courchy interceded with Citalear Cavvn, and, becoming answerable for the Pisheush (6000 Chs), the Troops were withdrawn and the Shatoor Poligar was sent for to Tinnevelly to settle his affairs; he staid there a Month, then was ordered home; he went to Pandalam Courchy and from thence to Tumache Naig's Pollam - on this, the Pisheush not being paid agreable to promise, his Brother was placed in his room as Poligar of Shatoor - This Brother died about five Months after, Veerar Sheregar remained there in the fort, and the Madilier being appointed Renter in the

Room

Fort St George 18th December 1799

room of Eitabar Cavon, sent for the Polegar to
Tinnevelly from Tumache Naig's Pollam; he went
there, and about ten days after, the Company got
the Country— Mr Lovin ordered the Polegar to his
Pollam, but he went to Pandalam Coverky and
again to Tumachey Naig's Pollam, where he
remained about five Months; about this time
the Polegar went to Meet Mr Lovin on his
return from Madurah, who desired him to go
to his Pollam, which he did; the Informantes
who had been living near Shevegunga, came
to Shatoor about fifteen days before his
Master's Death— He / the Informant / was
was at this time ill, confined to his house,
and heard that a letter had arrived from
Lankerlinguem at Tumache Naig's Pollam
to his Master, who answered it, but he does
not know the contents of the answer, but
it was intercepted by Shevegerry and the
ears of the Bearers cut off; this occasioned
fresh disputes between Shatoor and
Shevegerry— on the morning on which
the fort was attacked by Shevegerry's People
under Mapraly Vannian, the Informant
Concealed himself; he heard that the Shatoor

Polegar

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Polegar had been taken from a house to a Pa
Choultry on the east side of the fort, and that,
on the return of Mapaly Vannian who had
been looking for him in the Jungle, on being
told he was there, he order'd him to be put
to death, which was done — The Informant
heard that Shevegerry was displeased at
Mapoly Vannian for putting Shatoor to death,
saying he ought to have taken him prisoner
only, and forbid him his presence, expressing
great Sorrow. —

Shevegerry sent his own people to Shatoor to
tell the Inhabitants not to be alarmed, that
what had happened could not now be helped,
but that the Boy / the Present Poligar / must
be taken care of. This message the Informant
himself heard delivered — Fifteen days after, the
Informant was sent, by Shevegerry's order, to
into Confinement, at Devasteanum, and only
released on the approach of this Detachment

Being questioned regarding
the Character of Shevegerry which he, as an
Inhabitant of Shatoor, must know, as
he says the former Poligar of that place had
a very bad Character, but the present Poligar
was

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was much liked, and it was commonly said
he had so long preserved his Pollam by his
good behaviour

Samanda pully of Shatoor being
sworn according to the Custom of his Caste,
confirms the Accounts given by the former
evidence relative to the disputes in the time
of Eitalar Cawn, and the Poligar's Conduct
till his return to his Pollam by Mr. Torin
order from Shevelipitore; accompanied by a
Guard of Sepoys who he says remained at
Shatoor about a Month - He says that the
Poligar employed himself in repairing his
Fort, and that in some dispute with Worear,
one of his Shavagars, the latter went to
Rajah pollam, and from thence had commu-
=nication with Shevegerry, the purport of
which he has heard was to make him
attack Shatoor, that his report occasioned
disputes between them - He also says that
he has heard that Sankerlingeen had
written to the late Shatoor wishing to reside
at his place, and offering, if permitted, to bring
Manegreens, which was refused; he has under-
=stood that a letter containing proposals for

attacking

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attacking Shevegerry by means of Goolapah as
Naig and Tumacha Naig's people joined to as
Shatoo's was answered by his Master, and the
answer intercepted by Shevegerry's people, the
Messengers being punished by the loss of Ears —
on the attack of the Fort by Shevegerry's people
under Mapaly Vannean, the Brother in Law
and Chinna Tomby Vannean the Brother of
Shevegerry, the Witness concealed himself — He
has been told that the Shatoor Poligar being
hid, those Chiefs went towards the Hills to
seek him, in the mean time the Shatoor as
Poligar was found by the Sepoys, and carried
by them out of the fort to a Choultry — They
ran to tell Mapaly Vannean that he was as
found — he said "Have you kept him so long"
"kill him" which was done, this was the as
common Report, it was said it was not as
his Shevegerry's order, but Mapaly Vanneans
own act, and that Shevegerry was extremely
angry at the Circumstance. —

Being questioned regarding the
Character of Shevegerry and his behaviour as
to his own people, he says that he was as
universally reputed to be a Charitable good Man,
who behaved well both to poor & rich throughout
his Country. —

Being

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Being questioned regarding Chavey Mootoo Shevegar, who was formerly examined at Shevelapetow, he says he died about fifteen days since.

Mootoo Chevan of Shatoor being sworn as to what came to his knowledge of this affair, says that disputes had often arisen between Shevegerry and Shatoor regarding their bounds; that the Shabob Manager Eitabar Cawn fomented these Disputes for his own advantage - that Shevegerry had become bound on Security for Shatoor for the amount of Pesheash; on his, Shatoor's, non-payment, disputes arose, and after having surrounded the fort of Shatoor with the Cawns assistance for some time, at Pandalam Courchy's was ordered to Tinnevelly, and directed to pay the pesheash, which was levied on the Shatoor Cattle &c. by Shevegerry, with the Cawns Authority - That, after some stay at Tinnevelly, he, Shatoor, went by Pandalam Courchy to Tumachy Naig's Pollam - he afterwards attended the Mondalier, as mentioned by the former evidence, and on Mr. Torin's arrival was by him directed to return to his place, being

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being assured he should have his rights: he asked leave to go to Tumache Naig's Pollam, in which Mr. Torin told him to do if he chose as he seemed afraid to return to Shatoor, being so without force - The Informant was Vackeel at Tinevelly with Mr. Torin - His Master went again to Tumache Naig, leaving Worear, a Shevegan, whom the informant stated to be of an intri= =guing disposition, to manage his pollam - He remained near 17 months there; in this time Worear had made away with a great deal of grain, which displeased his Master. The In= =formant wrote to his Master, by order of Mr. Torin, to go to his Pollam - on Shatons arrival at Rajahspollam he found Worear there, he was angry at his living there instead of at Shatoor, and disputes arose between them - Worear was said to be in communica= =tion with Shevegurry. Before Shatoor's return, some discontented people of Shevegurry's had applied to Worear to assist them in putting Shevegurry to death, alledging that by so doing he would gain his Master's favor and put an end to all the quarrels between the Pollams - Worear, on the news of his Master's intended return, informed Shevegurry of this, who did not

believe

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believe it, on which a person employed by Shive=
=gerry was by Worear concealed in a House, and over=
=heard all the conversation of the disaffected people
with him: on this Shevegerry seized four of six of
them making their escape, and punished them by
cutting off a hand and foot from each; this the
Witness knows by his Masters Letters to him—
the informant was told by Mr. Torin, when
he wrote to his master to go Home, to desire
Shatoor to meet him on his return from
Madura, at Shevelipatore, Worear on his Masters
arrival there moved from the old Pollam
of Rajahpollam, which was under Shatoor's
Cowle to the New Pollam which is under the
Cowle of Shevegerry — here the Informant found
him: on his arrival from Tinnevelly, his master
being in the old Pollam with
Worear — his Master went to Shatoor with
a Guard from Shevelipatore and from thence
he, the Witness, returned to Tinnevelly; about
a Month after which the Guard was with=
=drawn — his Master wrote him bidding
him apply again for the Guard to Mr. Torin,
who replied on his doing so that no other
Poligar had a Guard, nor could he allow one

The

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the Informant, being from this time at Tenevelly as the public Vakeel from Shatoor to Mr. Lorin, the Collector for the Company, knows nothing from himself of what happened further at Shatoor, but he has since been informed, by the people at Shatoor, that letters from Sankerlin= =gum to his Master proposing an attack on Shevegerry had been sent; and that the answer was intercepted by the peons of Shevegerry as the former evidence stated. —

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10th November

Nella Tavache – Grand Mother to the Present representative of the Shatoor family, being Sworn according to the Custom of her Cast, says that on the Morning when Shatoor was attacked, the late Poligar was awakened by news of the approach of the Shevegerry Peons, brought by one of his people, he immediately got up, and was running about the fort; the Shevegerry people entered by the North Gate of the fort, and some of his people were killed in the Scuffle. Shatoor hid himself in a place where Paddy was kept – Mopally Vannean, who Commanded Shevegerry's peons, had gone

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gone in search of the Shatoor man to a Jungle
near the place whither most of the Shatoor =
people had fled, and, in his absence, one of the
peons found Shatoor in searching for Grain
he offered the peon an Earring if he would not
discover him, but the man did not agree, he
was carried out to a Tank, where the Shroffs
peons told him to wash himself which he
did, they giving him ashes to rub on his =
forehead, and he sat down near a Choultry =
to eat Butter - Mapaly Vannean being informed
that he was taken sent orders to kill him =
which was done - Mapaly Vannean was not
present at the time, - this the Evidence had heard
from General report, and believes, but did not
see it, being in her House - the Peons of Shroff =
=gerry who came and plundered the House =
where She and the Children were, told them
to go into the Yard and they would not be =
injured - Mopally Vannean also ordered the
Children to be put to death, but Chinna
Tomby Vannean remonstrated against it, saying
"you have Children, my Brother has a Son,
"I have Children, how can you do so, & I will
"not stay if it is done" and turned to go away -
but stopping again and ordering one of his =
own peons to go to the Witness, bid him deliver
the

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the Children to her and say it was by his order, that she must take care of them - the peon gave her the Children in Charge, and some of the peons of Shevegunny told her these Circumstances. the people of Shevegunny after this did them no injury. —

Being asked what was become of Chauve Mootoo Shevigar, who was before examined with her at Shevilpatore - she declares on her Oath — that he died a few days since. —

Kistnaya - of Raja pollam, a Bramin former = ly Monigar of Shevilpatore under the Nabob being Sworn agreable to the custom of his Cast, and questioned as to his knowledge of the disputes between Shevegunny and Shatoor says, they originated in the refusal of Shatoor to make good the — whole of a debt due to Shevegunny for the Amount of Money he had become bound for to the Circar, as Shatoor's Security; that, on this Refusal, — Shevegunny applied to Citabar Cawn, who assis = ted him with force against Shatoor, who was supported by Pandalam Courchy, with one — thousand Peons, under Varamoody Shevegar; — in a Month the Cawn recalled the Troops, and sent for the Shatoor, and Worcar Shevegar, their Ministers, to Tinevelly, where the latter remained

some

some time in Irons - a considerable time
after this Worcar was living in Rajapolam,
from whence he occasionally went on business
to Shatoor; at this time some of Shevegerry's
people came there and endeavoured to entice
him with them in a plot to assassinate
Shevegerry, his Brother and Mapoly Vannear;
this was, he knows not how, discovered by Shevegerry
and four of the Ist persons concerned punished by
loss of Limbs; the Informant never heard
whether Sankerlingum, then Monager to
the Shevegerry, was concerned in this plot or not;
but a Short time after he, Sankerlingum, fled
to Tennache Naig's Pollam - Mopaly Vannear
and others went in search of him, but could
not prevail on him to come back; a Short
time after this, Shevegerry, being afraid of
Sankerlingum's intrigues, placed Guards all
about his pollam for its Security; reports is
now Current that Sankerlingum and Shatoor
were in correspondence, and that they with
many peons, were to attack Shevegerry
Shevegerry heard that a letter had been sent to
Shatoor from Sankerlingum, and, placing people,
intercepted the two Messengers on their return
with an answer near Rajapollam - Mopally
Vannian

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Vannian was then at a Village between that and Shevelapatam, the affair made a noise and many people were collected in consequence; the Naigally Vannian brought a Cadjan which he said had been found on the Messengers, the saying Sankerlingum before wanted to kill us, now he is again making disputes. The Informant read this Cadjan which was as follows.—

"I have your letter and understand its Contents,"
"Eight days since I wrote to you to come with
"your people - you have made delay but this is
"from God, not your fault, our Neighbour is getting
"strength in the mean time, but nevertheless come,
"you must bring a large force, and come by night,
"we may then do the business properly, when you
"write to me send your letter by a private Road
"not by the great Road." The Messengers were to
carried to Shevegerry, and, as he heard, punished
by loss of limbs, of which they died: about twenty
days after early in the Morning he heard us
firing at Shatoor, and, as he was under Shatoor
Coole, he went out to a Tank near the road to
learn what occasioned the noise; many people
came running from there; the first informed
him that the place was attacked by Shevegary's
people, these passed on, and others, who followed some
time after, said, on being questioned for news and
particularly

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particularly about their Master that he had been wounded by a Ball and afterwards Killed by a Chuckler, who had himself been put to Death, immediately by a Head Shrowgar of Shevegerry, and that Cupola Tavan, one of Shatoo's Shevegars, had been killed by a fall from a Tower - two days after he heard that Mapaly Vannean had gone to his own Village Shevathapooram, and, on enquiry the cause, understood that it was owing to Shevegerry's anger at him for his conduct at Shatoor

Being questioned if he, after this time, heard any other Accounts of the Death of Shatoor, he says he only heard that it was not by Shevegerry's order - he does not know if Mapaly Vannean ordered it or not -

Being questioned regarding the Circumstances of Sankerlingum's property being taken by Shevegerry from Rajapollam he says - Sankerlingum is a Native of Rajapollam, who was, for a long time, in Shevegerry's Service as Cowle Monigar of Shendapatore, and being his Principal Manager; the Informant knows not on what Ground, but a quarrel arose between them, and Sankerlingum flies to Golapah to Raiz Pollam; Mapaly Vannean went to persuade him to come back, but he refused -

Shevegerry

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Shevegurry heard that Lewells &c. of Sankerlingum's were deposited in Rapapollam and sent to demand them, the people of the Village refused to deliver them up - after which one Subeah, the Company's Moniegar in Shevelapetow came with Mapally Vannean and told the Ravois / the Heads of the Village / that they must deliver the Lewells &c. to Shevegurry as they were the property of his Servant, on which they, considering his orders as those of the Circar, consented to deliver them and did so - that the Village was not plundered in the least nor was any property taken but what was delivered up as Sankerlingum's

Being questioned regarding the Character of Sankerlingum which he knows as having been Moniegar of Shevelapatow, when Sankerlingum was Cowle Moniegar, he says, his father was a poor, and he himself has acquired great Riches in the Service of Shevegurry - that he is of a very intriguing disposition, capable of assembling great force by his influence with the Poligars, that it would be endless to describe his intri= =gues, and that all the Inhabitants of the Villages dread his return as a Misfortune.

Being questioned regarding the Character of Shevegurry he says that he had always a

heard

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heard him well Spoken of as good to the people of his Country, such never heard him ill Spoken of or reputed for plundering the Circar villages.

11th November 1792

Cadanaigumpilly - Gomastah to the Narasamandalum Cangou, at Shevelapatam, being sworn according to the Custom of his Cast, and told to relate what he knows of the Disputes between Shevegerry and Shatoor - declares that the Origin of the disputes was the failure of Shatoor to make good to Shevegerry money for which he had become bound for Shatoor in payments to the Circar - that Shevegerry stating this to Citabar Cawn, he was by him authorized to use force to recover the Amount, and assisted with Troops for that purpose, that with them, he surrounded Shatoor who was aided by Catalooma Naig - and, after a Month, by the latter's Mediation, the Troops were withdrawn away, and Shatoor Summoned to Simmully where he went; what happened there the Informant does not know, but from thence Shatoor went with Moreas Shevegar to Tumacha Naig's

Pillow

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Pollam, his Brother being placed in his room by Eitalar Canoo at Shatoor on account of the non payment of the debt to Shevegerry - about five months after the Brother died, and Shatoor from Tumache Naig's Pollam, sent Worear Shanegar to take charge of the place, - Worear, being afraid to live there, staid at Rajapollam, from whence he managed his business - a Report soon after Current that some of Shevegerry's people has plotted against his life, and that the Shatoor people were to assist them, the plot was discovered, and the conspirators punished by Shevegerry - some time after Worear took refuge in another part of the Village, under a different Cowle, but, being still alarmed, fled to Shivishaporam, Mr. Torin being applied to, was angry at the rangas for permitting his escape - they alledged in excuse that they had no charge of him, but that they were put in a prison for some Months as a punishment to Mr. Torin coming to Shevelapatam desired Shatoor to Return to his Pollam, which he did, with a Guard of Sepoys - two or three Months after this Lankerlinguen, Shevegerry's Manager, fled from

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from him to Golapah Naig Pollam — Mapaly
Vannean at this time went with Shevegunny
peons to Ramnad to assist the Raja against the
Nagalpore man; on this dispute being made
up, he returned, and going to Golapah Naig
Pollam, endeavoured to persuade Sankerlingum
to return — he refused — and on Mapaly Vannean
returning to Shevegunny with this news, a
new Coyle Monegar was appointed by
Shevegunny to Shevalpatow in room of Sanker
=lingum — This man was instructed to enquire
about any property of Sankerlingum's, and
soon after, discovered that some Jewels, Money
&c. were concealed in Rajahpollam — on this
Mapaly Vannean, accompanied by this
new Coyle Monegar, and about two hundred
Peons, went and demanded the property
from the Ranzes — they refused to give
it up; some days after Saubeah, the Com-
=pany's Monegar of Shevalpatow, went
to Rajahpollam with them, what passed
the sixth day of his arrival the Informa-
=ant does not know — the second he
joined Saubeah, under whose orders he was
and

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and heard him order the rauses to give up the property to Shevegerry as it was his Servants, some of the Rauses agreed, and did so, others, refusing were, as the Informant heard, carried to Shevegerry and made to comply- the Village was not plundered, nor was any force used, or any property lost in Lankerlinguns taken- shortly after this it was commonly reported that Lankerlinguns was, from Golapah Naig's pollam, in constant Correspond=ence with Shatoor, and that at length the Shevegerry, placing people for that purpose, intercepted two Messengers returning from Shatoor with an olie to Lankerlinguns, these people were punished by the loss of their ears and hands, this olie was said to contain words to this effect "that the "people of Golapah Naig and Lankerlinguns had "made too much delay- that Shevegerry was "strong- and when they come they must come "in great force" Some time after, early in the Morning, the peons of Shevegerry, under Mapaly Vannean, attacked Shatoor, and, after a Battle, entered the place some people being Killed on both Sides; the place was plundered, and the Poligar, found in a place where he had concealed himself, / by the peons of Shevegerry, was carried to a Choultry without the place and put to death.

Being questioned by whose order

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order he had heard this was done — he says he does not know who ordered it — that Mapaly Vannean was the Commander of the guard. —

The Copy sent from the Cutcherry of the evidences Letter to the Circar, which was the official Account of the business of the Shatoos Death, being shewen him, he says it is a true Copy of what he wrote — the Copy and translation is annexed [No 1.]

The report of the Country was that Shevegerry had, in consequence of the death of Shatoo, quarrelled with Mapaly Vannean, and forbid him his presence, and had fasted for two days in great grief, and given Charity to the Brahmins — The Witness knows that Mapaly Vannean came to Thandhaporam, and staid a few days after at Shevelapatore, where he heard these circumstances of Shevegerry's displeasure from Mapaly Vannean's attendants. —

Being questioned regarding the Character of Shevegerry, he says, that he keeped at Shevelapatore the duties properly his due as the having the Cavele of that place, that he was not reputed as a man who plundered the

Circar

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Circar, and that his behaviour to his own people was kind, and that, both by them and the people of the neighbouring Country, he was esteemed more than any former Poligar of Shevegurry.

Being questioned regarding the Custom of the Poligar in former times in their disputes, he says on any quarrel they decided it by fighting, some times with the consent of the Circar, often without it, that this has always been the practice, and instances the dispute between Ramnad and Naylepow / lately / when two or three Poligars were engaged on each side.

Being asked what is the Character of Sankerlinguem he says the people are very much in dread of him - on being asked on what account, he says, he was Coyle Monegar, and wherever his Coyle extended he was dreaded - he says Sankerlinguem is rich and has acquired his riches in the service of Shevegurry.

Sankerlinguem - late Coyle Monegar of She= =vagetore, being sworn according to the Custom of his Cast and questioned regarding what he knows of the disputes between Shevegurry and Shetoor and their origin, says that, long ago

the

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the Shevegurry and Shatoor were friends — on some
disputes with the Circar, Shevegurry fled to the
Hills, and the then Manager of the Nabob, to
permitted the Shatoor Poligar, in his absence, to
to take possession of Dindaneave, a Circar Village
of which the Shevegurry had the Cowle — this
place was from this time constantly a ground
of dispute and occasionally possessed by both parties
during the Management of Estabar Cawn, the
Informant was employed in endeavouring to
recover this Village, and, after some time, succeed
=ed for the possession of it was granted by the
Cawn to Shevegurry, at which time Shevegurry
paid five thousand Chuckreems to the Circar,
which the Shatoor was deficient in his rents —
about one Month after, Shatoor wrote to Pandu=
=lum courchey to send one thousand Peons to him,
and they would attack Shevegurry and place
in his stead a Boy said to be the true represen=
=tative of the family, then staying with the
Mother in Law of Shevegurry at Pondalum
Courchy — The evidence being questioned about the
Boy says that a former Poligar of Shevegurry
was Prisoner at Pollam Cottah with his
Wife and Son, that by order of Estabar Cawn he was

Below

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blown from a Gun and his Son was also ordered to be killed, the Informant was then Servant to Shevegerry and saw the Boy taken to a jungle up for that purpose and washed, he setting at a short distance under a tree, the Informant saw the Weapon and the Boys Cloth Bloody at the return of the Poon, who told him, as he actually believed, the boy was Killed by him— The Mother was then with child and after her release was delivered of a Girl— She then went to Ramnad, and a Sister of hers having a son she took him as Heir and about six Months prior to this Summons from Shatoor brought him as such to Pandalam Chowchey &c alledging that the Story of his Death was false and that he had been concealed till then on the Malabar Coast— In consequence of the Summons from Shatoor about one thousand Poons from Pandalam Cowchey, &c bringing with them the Woman and Boy, came to Shatoor— The Evidence was then Manapatty (or Vakeel) to Citabar Cawn, and was by his Master desired to ask assistance from him &c which he did— The Cawn told him, after a delay of Several days, that he meant use his own

force

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force of Peons and take Shatoor — Shevegary
replied through him that if four Guns and
some Sepoys were sent by the Cawn, they
could do so — on which Mahomet Jacob, a
Jemadar of the Arabs, with five hundred
Sepoys and four Guns were sent for that
purpose; and, by the Cawn's orders, Shevegary
with two thousand of his peons, one thousand of
Etaporam's and three Sepoys, they surrounded
the Fort of Shatoor; after much fighting for
twenty days, the Fort was nearly taken, when
Pandalam Courchy, by a present of Six
thousand Chuckrums, prevailed on the
Cawn to withdraw his troops, and order
Shevegary to retire with his. It was
Eitabar Cawn's custom, on any failure of
payment, to bring one Poligar against
another, and obtain Money from them
all by this means — after this, Morar
Shevegar went to Tinevelly to settle
with the Cawn, and the Shatoor Poligar
went to Pandalam Courchy, from there
to Tumache Naigs Pollam, leaving his
Brother in Shatoor, from hence he once
again

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again went to Pandalam courchy, where his Brother met him - shortly after the Brother applied to the Cavun to be made himself Poligar which was done - some Months after he died & and his Son was placed by the Cavun as Poligar, in which situation he was till the Company's assumption - on Mr. Torin's arrival the former Shatoo came to Tinevelly from Tumache Naig's Pollam - Shevegary was at the same time Summoned to Tinevelly, and the Witness accompanied him - the Informant was sent for by Mr. Torin, and desired to bring his Master / Shevegary / to settle his accounts - Three years Pasheush was demanded, and an agreement was given by him to pay two: the Shevegary then returned to his own place, and, about two months after, Mapally Vannean paid one Years Pasheush on account of Shevegary; at the time this agreement was made Mr. Torin demanded that Dooedaneem should be given up; this Shevegary refused, alledging his right, and desiring it might be examined into - this was not done, but he was ordered to give it up; on this he agreed to do so

and

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and write to his people to quit the place, which they did. The Shatoor Polegar went to Tumache Naig's Pollam, having obtained his ~~own~~ from Mr. Torin, sending Nonar Shevegar to manage Shatoor. The Shatoor Polegar remained some Months at Tumache Naig's, after which he came to Rajah Pollam, and from thence went to meet Mr. Torin at Shevelapatore, by whom he was sent to Shatoor with a Guard of Sepoys for Security, as he had said he was afraid to live there, at this time Mapaly Vannean was at Shevelapatore, and informed Captain Deighton, that if the Guards which had been sent to Pancoe and Goodaloe by Mr. Torin were withdrawn he would pay the Peshcash directly. Captain Deighton informed Mr. Torin, and told Mapaly Vannean, in answer that Mr. Torin said he would see Shevegerry if he withdrew his people from those places: that Mapaly Vannean told Shevegerry this, who replied that the business had not been examined by Mr. Torin; that Pandaleon ~~Coverchy~~ had taken two Villages which he had not been obliged

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obliged to restore, why then should he give up what was his own, - on this Mr. Torin would not see him, and Shevegerry, after his departure, went home. —

Here the Witness gave the following Statement of the Nature of the Claims to the Villages in dispute between Shevegerry and Various Others. Dovedanoorn has, to the knowledge of the Informant, been accounted to belong to Shevegerry during the time of ten Poligars of that place, and all men have told him it always was Shevegerry's. —

Vadagurrah belongs to Shevegerry, who always had a certain property there, but, many years since, obtained a right over the whole from the Inhabitants, on account of money laid out by him in building a Dam, which prevented their grounds from being over flowed, as had before been usual - This right the Inhabitants called in question in the time of the Moodaliar's Management, but he, on examination, confirmed the right to Shevegerry - it was given by Mr. Torin, since the Company's assumption, to Poleatever by the decision of a Panchait or Court of Arbitration, who did not examine

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examined the written titles which Shevegurry professes to the Lands.—

Pancoe and Godadoor are also by right Shevegurry's— Many years ago Poleatavan, in the time of his power, took them from him, but Mahomed Yoosf Cawn, on settling this Country, after an enquiry, restored them to Shevegurry, as his by right, and confirmed Poleatavan to the Possession of Nellatangaville only— when Colonel Fullarton attacked Shevegurry in 1783— these Villages were given to Poleatavan in return for his assistance; but on Citabar Cawn's arrival they were restored to Shevegurry.—

Avidiapooram is in the same predicament— it was formerly, a Circar Village under the Cole of Shevegurry, at the same time with the others taken from Shevegurry by Poleatavan, restored to Shevegurry by Yoosf Cawn, and kept by him till after Mr. Swain's arrival; within these 3 years; when it was by him given to Poleatavan

Sankerlingum adds that formerly five Villages belonged to the Polagars, but that within these forty or fifty years they have obtained the property by various means, of many of those, of which they formerly had the Cuole only.—

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Some time after Mr. Torin's visit to Shene-
-lipatore the Informant had a dispute with his
Master, who desired Mapaly Vannean, then at
Shemshaporam, to seize him at Shenelepatore
on his / Mapaly's / remonstrance, that this would
hurt Shevegerry's affairs, he did not persist in it,
Mapaly Vannean did not tell him / the Informant /
this, but he afterwards heard it by Report, As
however he did not then fly, fearing the intention
to seize him might not find belief, he waited
till an attempt should be made - at this time
Mapaly Vannean went to attend the Wedding
of the Ramnad Rajah, as did most of the Poligars
of the Country; when there, the Rajah asked as
his and their assistance against the Naiklapore
Rajah, which they agreed to give, and Mapaly &
Vannean went with Shevegerry's friend, for that
purpose, to Ramnad, and, for some time, a dispute
was on foot in that quarter, in which on one or
other side all the Poligars in the Country were
engaged, in arms; on this occasion all the Peons
under the Informant, except fifty, were taken
by Mapaly Vannean, and, soon after, Shevegerry
wrote to him to send the remainder to him, as
which he did, except two or three, very soon after

this

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This Shevegerry sent a Shevegar with one Hundred
peons to seize him at Shevelapatore; they Surrounded
his house but he escaped and fled to Tumache in
Stacy's Pollam - On Mapaly Vannean's return from
Ramnad he wrote to the Witness, that he was
coming to see him and persuade him to come
back - the Informant answered, saying, as he,
Mapaly Vannean, was a man of great Rank,
it would offend him if he did not return with
him, and that, as he could not, he begged he
would not come to him - Mapaly Vannean
replied he would not attempt to take him
with him, he only wished to speak to him to
reconcile matters - when he came, the Inform=
=ant asked why he did not inform him of the
former order to seize him, as he had concealed
that, he could not now trust his word, Mapaly
said he had concealed it, as it would have
made him uneasy, but that he need be
under no further alarm, he would go and
settle his dispute with Shevegerry Vannean -
Mapaly Vannean went, and returned
accompanied by Indea Talevan, with some
peons and grain to near Golapaly Stacy's Pollam,
and

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and sent for him, but he was alarmed, and, suspecting an intention to seize him, as Sr Shevegurry had before his last attempt sworn to do him no injury, he proposed to meet Mapraly Vannian in a place between the Fort, and his peons he did so, but, from the conversation, no effect was produced - Indra Talevan then sent to speak to him, seperately - The Informant told him that he, Indra Talevan, had been present when Shevegurry formerly took an Oath for his Safety; that, as this oath had been broken, he could not again trust to him - on this they returned, and he deliberated whether to stay there, or go somewhere else to seek his livelihood - at Mapraly Vannan's return all the Grain Cattle &c. the property of the Witness at Shevelapatore Rajahpollam &c. was seized by the people of Shevegurry - As Shevelapatore was under their Cowle, he did not take notice of what was taken there, but sent a Message to Shatoor saying - "Why "have you suffered my property to be taken "from Rajahpollam, a Circar Village under "your Cowle: this is wrong: your Servant Morari, with

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"with his property, concealed in an other division
"of the Village under Shevegerry's Cowle; he does
"not let you take Moocai's property, therefore you
"ought to have protected mine" on this Shatoor
Jeast, as he has heard, to Shevegerry saying
"it is not proper for one Poligar to take any
"thing that is protected by the Cowle of another,
"why have you done this, let it be explained"
to which Shevegerry replied "that Shatoor
"might act as he pleased" Shatoor had also
sent to the Rauses, forbidding them to give
up the property, and informed Mr. Lewin of the
attempt to take it; but he could do no more,
being weak, and unable to contend with Shev-
-egerry; this the Shatoor wrote to the Informant
- on this he, the Informant, thought that
as he had acquired the property in Shevegerry's
Service and was, whom with him, at all times
ready to give it to him as his own, altho' he
had now taken it from him, he would not
complain, he had acquired it all from him,
and he, before this dispute, would have given
his life for his service - soon after this, Mr
Golapsah Naig informed the Witness that Mr

Mapally

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Mapaly Vannear, with one thousand Peons, was at Shevelpatow and coming to seize him, they agreed to defend the Fort and resolved to acquaint the Circar if the place was attacked, as the people of Golapah Naig abused him / the Informant / as the cause of the injury that was likely to happen there; and he, alarmed at this, applied to Mr. Torin asking his Cowle, through his Stanaputty then at Tinevelly and offering to serve him; which offer was accepted & he went to Tinevelly, this was about fifteen days after the death of Shatoor- He had, from the Month of april, had a person at Tinnevelly- The Woman who supported the Claimant of Shevegerry having been there for two years, Solicited support from the Circar, had mentioned him, and his guarrel with his Master, to Mr. Torin and his Dubash, desiring them to send for him- Villapah told her that in good time he would be sent for; and, hearing of this, he sent the Stanaputty who obtained him permission to go to Tinnevelly, and on the news of the approach of the Detachment of Company's Troops, Mr. Torin sent him the Cowle to come which he obeyed.

Being

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Being questioned regarding the origin of the attack on Shatoor, he says he knows no thing but what he heard — that one Morning, the troops of Shevegunny, under Mapaly Vannian attacked Shatoor, and entering the place at one Gate, the people of Shatoor fled at the other — Mapaly followed them on his horse — in the interval of his absence the Shatoor Poligar was found in a House, and Carried out to a Choultry, when at Mapaly Vannians return, he was put to death — he knows not by whose order, he heard this from the Shatoor people — He denies positively having ever written to Shatoor regarding any attack to be made on Shevigunny — The Peons who were taken were the bearers of his Message abovementioned to Shatoor about his property, and were taken & punished, on their return, by Shevegunny — he never wrote any Slip about attacking Shevegunny.

Being further questioned, he says that when Mapoly Vannian was at Rannad, it was reported that Shevegunny intended, on his return, to attack Shatoor; that, in consequence of Shatoors information to this effect and request for assistance to Colapuh Naig, and Tumacke

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Tumacha Naig they assembled their Poys, they kept them together for some days, but then dispersed them - Tumacha Naig told him this - who was a particular friend of Shatoos.

at the time he went to Tinevelly he saw Vellapah, who asked his Story, and told him to stay quiet at his house there - Fifteen days after, on the arrival of the Detachment near Shevegerry, he was sent for by Vellapah, and ordered to go to it with the former Poligar of Chowcumpetty and Indra Talevan, he said it was proper he should see Mr. Torin to make his Salaam as he had not yet seen him - on this he was taken to him by Vellapah - & Mr. Torin told him to go to Camp - on his return from Camp, he never again saw Mr. Torin till the day he sett off for Ramnad, when he made his Salaam as he left the place — Being asked how often he conversed with Vellapah on his business before and after the attack on Shevegerry, he says three times before the attack and about five times after, the latter some times on the subject of some ground he wished to get from the Circar - He received all orders from Vellapah Moodaliar which he understood as Mr. Torins orders, and on all business conversed with him

on

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On his return from Camp he was sent with four Badge Peons who had Sunnads to the different Poligars to assist in seizing the Shevagerry Poligar – on their arrival at Goolapah Naigs Pollam the peons went with the Sunnads and Tamachy Naig went to the Shevagerry, with his people, on the Hills – Goolapah Naig got his people ready & told him so, – and, while waiting in a tope, they heard of a Company of Sepoys having arrived at the Fort – alarmed at this, he, the Informant, fled to Tinevelly – Vellapah asked him why he had come away – he replied that, on the arrival of a Company of Sepoys, he was frightened – Vellapah told him that Tamachy Naig had caught the Shevagerry Poligar

Vellaya Taven – formerly Poligar of Chocum=petty being sworn according to the custom of his Cast and desired to state what he knows regarding the Shevagerry and Shatoor disputes, confirms the account given by Sankerlingum of the origin of the Shatoor disputes, the attack on Shatoor by Shevagerry and the Circar Troops, in consequence of the Shatoors invitation to the Mother of the Boy claiming Shevagerry and the arrangement after this affair – He says he heard that a conspiracy discovered among Shevagerrys people some time

since

since, occasioned some of them to be punished so
with loss of limbs, and that, from this time,
Shevegerry kept his peons much about him,
in readiness for defence: that one night the
peons of Shatoor came and cut down a plantain
Tope - Shevegerry's peons, under Mapoly Vannean,
who lay always out of the Fort, pursued them, and
a Battle ensued, in which the Shatoor men were
routed - Shevegerry's people followed, and entered the
Fort of Shatoor with them - Mapoly Vannan, on
Horse Back, followed some horse dealers who had
rode off, thinking it was the Poligar, who was, in
the interval, found by the peons in the Fort, taken
out to a Choultry, and put to Death by a chuckler
Mapoly Vannean was, on his return, told the
Poligar was caught, and, on hearing the chuckler
had put him to death, ordered him to be killed;
Shevegerry expressed great sorrow at the death of
Shatoor, and would not see Mapoly Vannean, -
who went in a day or two to Shenshapour —
This the Informant heard from common Report
at Wootamally, where he then was, on his way
from Tinevelly.

Soon after he went to Tinevelly, &
having had expectations of recovering his Pollam -
he was, on the arrival of the Camp at Rajapollam,
sent

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sent there with Sankerlingums by Mr. Torin, with a letter to Colonel Maxwell – on his return to Tinevelly he was sent, by Mr. Torins order, with Sankerlingums, to endeavor to Seize Shevegerry, & to Tumacho Naigs Pollam – soon after their arrival there, some Companys Sepoys coming, they took fright and returned to Tinevelly –

Being Questioned regarding his knowledge of the Character of Shevegerry, he says he has known him long, and that, excepting the King of Travancore, there is no Rajah so much Spoken of throughout the Country as a good man. –

Being questioned if it is the custom of the Poligars to decide their disputes among each other by fighting, without consent of the Circar, he says it is their constant custom, and that they dont think it necessary to apply to the Circar, and that their custom authorises the cutting of Limbs &c. in punishment of any crime committed by their people. –

Allaga Rajah the Head of the Ramnaddy Rajah Pollams being sworn according to the Custom of his Cast and questioned regarding the Shevegerry and Shatoor disputes, says, that the disputes originated in the Non payment of Money due to Shevegerry by Shatoor, which he discribes as the former

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former evidences have done on the Subject of the con-
=spiracy against Shevegerry and his Brothers, he
says it originated with a Shevegar called Lacapah
Saig, who fled to Chocampetty's Polam from Shevegerry,
and from thence, in concert with Shatoor, procured
by promises and reward, on six of his People of
Shevegerry to enter into agreement to assassinate
him Mapaly and Chinna tomby Vanneau - this
was discovered by Shevegerry and some of the Conspi-
=rators seized - a Court was assembled for their ex-
=amination, consisting of two of his Principal
Shevegars, before whom they confessed their intent-
=ion - Shevegerry then asked the opinion of the
Shevegars regarding the punishment to be in-
flicted, which they recommended should be
cutting off a hand and foot from each - Shevegerry
did not like this, and said he would not order it -
they replied that it was necessary to prevent future
Plots - on which he ordered two to be punished,
in this manner, putting another in Chains -
this man made his escape to Shatoor, Mapaly
Vanneau, with one thousand Pions, surrounded
that fort; and demanded him; but Shevegerry
hearing this, sent him orders to return, telling
Shatoor to keep the man as a Prisoner, and that

he

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he must produce him when called for – soon after this Sankerlingum pully fled from Shevegerry to Goalapaly Naig's Pollam – he had deposited, by means of a Servant of his, some Jewels and property in the Dd Village of Rajahpollam, of which the Informant is the Head. this Servant came with Shevegerry's people and demanded Sankerlingum's property, which he refused to deliver up – after this Subeah, the Company's Manigar of Shevelí = = pettore, and the Circar news writer, came also to with Shevegerry's people, and ordered him to give up the property to Shevegerry – he still refused – on which the above Subeah told him he had received a Cudjan from Mr. Torin ordering the Property to be given to Shevegerry, and told him he would be punished if he disobeyed, on this he directed the people in whose charge the property was, to give it up, taking witness to the order and delivery – Reports more current at this time, that Sankerlingum, then at Goalapaly Naig's Pollam, and the Shatoor Poligar were in correspondence, and, about ten days after a letter was said to be sent by Sankerlingum to Shatoor – Shevegerrys people intercepted the Messenger near Rajahpollam on their return, and carried them, bound, to a Choultry near that where

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where Mapaly Vannean then was, in his way to Shevegerry in his Pallanqueen - on this Mapaly Vannean sent for the Informant and the Head People of Rajah pollam, and, on his arrival, ordering the others to retire to a distance - Mapaly Vannean shewed him a Cadjan, which he held in his hand, and which he said had been found on the Prisoners, which Cadjan he, the Informant, read to the following purport "I have received your letter & "understand its Contents: you have made two "much delay in coming; this cannot be helped - "come quickly, and bring a large force, and then "the business may be done as you please; if you "write any thing send letters by a Private Road "as Shevegerry's people are all on the great Road" The informant questioned one of the Messengers who was of his Village / how he had dared to carry such a Cadjan, as it might bring the Anger of Mapaly Vannean on him and his Village - to which the man replied he was the Servant of Sankerlinguen, and must obey the orders of the Man who gave him his Subsis=tance - Mapaly Vannean then took the Messengers to Shevegerry, and the Informant then retired to his own house - some twenty days after this, early in the Morning, he heard firing at

Shatoor

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Shatoor, and, running out to enquire what was the Matter, in a Short time, he was informed by people running from there, that Shevegurry's people had attacked and entered the Fort, that a Battle had taken place between his people and Shatoor's, and that the People of Shevegurry were plundering the place; that Copala Tavan, a Shevegar, had been killed by a fall from a Tower, and that Shatoor was wounded by a ball - some hours after this, five or six other people from Shatoor informed him that the Shatoor Polegar had been taken as while Mapaly Vannian had been absent in search of him, had been carried to a place out of the Fort and killed by a Chuckler, then in the service of Shevegurry, but formerly belonging to Shatoor, and that on Mapaly Vannians return, being told this Circumstance, he had ordered the Chuckler to be put to death - after this Mapaly Vannian and the Brother of Shevegurry went to Shevegurry; the Informant understood that Shevegurry, expressing great Sorrow for what had happened, which he said would do away the Character he had got by his Charity to the Brahmins &c.; refused to see Mapaly Vannian, who went, on this, to Shemshaporam - Shevegurry fasted for two days, and gave much in Charity

to

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to the Brahmens many of whom, being of Rajah = = pallam, shewed him what they had received, and told him this. —

The Informant being questioned whether, when the Jewels of Sankerlingum were given up to Shevegerry, any injury was done by him or his people to the Inhabitants, or the Village plundered of any property — he says there was no injury done, nor was any property but Sankerlingums taken = he had himself some Paddy, and others had = property in the same place, none of which was taken — this he before told Colonel Maxwell at Rajah pollam. —

Being desired to relate what is the Character of Shevegerry, which, as a near neighbour, he must know, he says he is remarkable for extensive Charity to Brahmins, and very kind to all his own people, and those of the Neighbouring Country, and that this is his general Character

Being questioned regarding the = = Customs of the Poligars in their disputes and the = = mode of settling them he says it is, and always has been their Custom, to decide them by force of Arms, without consulting the Circar, who do not think it necessary to interfere. —

Being questioned regarding the Customs of Punishment for Offences among the Poligars He says they punish by Death, Loss of Limbs, and every

extent

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extent of punishment they chose, the Circar never questioned this right.

Being questioned regarding the character of Sankaralingum he says it is very bad that he would "do injury to his own Mother"

Amiapakpully - an Inhabitant of Shendipetore being sworn, says, in answer to the questions put to him relative to the origin of the disputes, that in consequence of disagreements as with Sankaralingum, who was Cowle Monegar of Shendipetore, where he, the Informant, was an Inhabitant, he was sent Prisoner to Shevegunga about four Months before the Death of Shatoor, that, during his Confinement, he observed the Sons of Shevegunga assembling in numbers in the Towers of the Fort, and, by their Conversation learnt that it was in consequence of their dread of an attack on the place by the Poligar - One Morning he heard firing - and four hours after learnt that it was occasioned by an attack on Shatoor by Shevegunga's People, on which the Poligar of that place had been Killed - two hours after he heard more particularly that he had been killed by a Peon of Shevegunga's who had been put to death for this act by order of the Head Shevegar who Commanded the Party - he heard from the Conversation of the Guards over him that

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that Shevegerry was very angry at the Death of Shatoor, had refused to see the Shevegars who Commanded the party of his people, and had given orders for their Houses to be Plundered.

Nellavanda, Naig of Rajacolarama, near Shatoor and Shevegerry, and under the Cowle of the latter, being Sworn, says the origin of the dis=putes was as described by former evidences, with this difference, that the Peons of Pandalam Courchy, on coming to assist Shatoor, joined him in plundering Shevegerry's Country - He corroborates the Testimony of Allaga Rajah regarding the Conspiracy which he says originated with Lochapanaig & Vorear Shevegars of Shatoor, and the punishment of part of the Conspirators, escape of one of them to Shatoor, and Shevegerry's recall of his people who pursued the fugitive - after this Sankerlinguen fled, and it was said he was in correspondence with Shatoor; a letter was intercepted, going to him, by Shevegerry's people, and the Messengers who carried it punished with loss of ears - On this the Principal Men about Shevegerry represented to him, that Shatoor had formerly protected the man who had run from his prison in Shevegerry; that this had been passed over, that now he was again plotting against him, and advised him to take measures to punish him. this

Shevegerry

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Shevegerry refused saying, he would stop till he had full proof of his doing him injury – soon after, in the night, Shatoo's people came into Shevegerry's district to plunder; Shevegerry's people pursued them back, those of Shatoor fired first – a Battle ensued – and, the former being taken, the Shatoor Poligar was killed by a Shecklar, who was put to death by order of the Shevegerry Shevegars for this act – shevegerry was very much concerned for the Death of Shatoor – refused to see his Principal people, and for some days took no sustenance – on the news of this the Inhabitants of his Country, the Vettries among the rest, waited on him, telling him he was not to blame, and begging him to take food, on which he gave very great to charity to the Brahmins, and lived as usual; This the Informant says was the General Report of the Country, the latter circumstance of his apparent Sorrow is the only one he knows of from his own observation.

Ramachandry of Calycatam a Circar Village in the Chandranacoil district being Sworn and told to relate what he knows of the disputes between Shevegerry and Shatoor he

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he Corroborates, in General, the testimony of Kist=
=nah of Rajahpollam regarding the origin of the
Disputes, with this deviation, that on Sankerlin=
=guns flight he was accompanied by five hundred
Peons; that his Family was Seized by Shevegerry's
people, and released by his order; after this Sanka=
=linguem came with two hundred peons & carried
them to Golapah Naig's Pollam; in every other
particular he agrees with the Rest, excepting
that he knows nothing of the Contents of the
Cadjan from Shatoor to Sankerlinguem — he
knows the Story only from hearsay.

Mootoo Comara Moopan — of Ditto

Shemshaporam being sworn, gives literally the
the same evidence as the former one, saying, such
such was the Report of the Country.

Coopean — of Carnatoor, being sworn, Corro=
=borates the former Evidence, and says that
ever since the Death of Shatoor, Shevegerry
has paid ten Bramins to pray for his Sins
in the Pagoda of Carnatoor, which is particu=
=larly Holy — being asked regarding the plunder
of the Country by Shevegerry he says that the
present Shevegerry has not at any time Plundered
the Circar.

Veraveen

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Veraveen of Madura, being sworn, corroborates the same account of the attack of Shatoor Pa: from the common Report of the Country— the only circumstance he knows is, that he shared in the Charity of Shevegerry on the occasion.

Being questioned regarding the plunder of the Country, he says, that Shevegerry did not plunder the Country.

Madia— an Inhabitant of Taddagoody [illegible] Brannin, being sworn to relate truly, what he knows relative to the disputes between Shevegerry and Shatoor, Corroborates the account given by the former Evidence in general terms, from what he had understood by Common report in the Country, he knows nothing from his own personal knowledge— Being questioned regarding the character of Shevegerry and whether he plundered the Circar Villages— he says to this he can speak with certainty from his own knowledge that while Sankerlingum was Cuvle Monegar of Shevelapatam he Sankerlingum plundered and oppressed the people much and in particular put out the eyes of a Brannin— that Shevegerry on hearing this, was very much concerned, and sent for him to console him; that those [illegible] oppressed

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oppressed by Sankerlingum he relieved, even forgiving them part of what was due to him by them, that he is a man of very fair Character.

Kistnaya the Manager of Shevegunny for Bra-
=min / being sworn according to the Custom of his Cast, and desired to state what he knows of the ori-
gin and progress of the quarrell between Shevegunny and Shatoor and of the disputes with the Circar, he says that about a Fortnight after Mr. Torin arrived at Tinevelly, he sent a Summons to the Shevegunny Poligar to come to Tinevelly, telling him that the Poligar who came first there would be favoured for so doing - he sent a Vakeel, called also Kistnaya, immediately, and followed himself, accompanied by the evidence, said days after, they waited on Mr. Torin at the Cutcherry the day after they arrived at Tinevelly, who told the Poligar that he must pay two years Peshcush - he agreed to pay one year, but said he could not pay more, as he had no ballances due, having paid to October Cavon for the former Year - he was told he must pay one, and give his note for the other - it was settled by his note promising to pay one years Peshcush in eight days, and the other in two Months - two hundred Bullocks were then demanded by Mr. Torin for the use of the Army, as a present, which they gave a written promise to furnish after this Mr.

Torin

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Tasin desired him to give up the Village of Dividanum to Shatoor Poligar; he refused to do this as it had been long in his possession — Mr. Tasin was angry, and told him if he did not he would oblige him to do so — on this he also promised in writing to comply with this demand.

The Principal inhabitants of Veraguna a Village in the Circar Country, in the Shevelu=putore district, many years ago made over to Shevegerry, in property, two thirds of the produce of 15 Cottahs of Paddy land, in return for his having expended two thousand Chuckrums in Conducting Water for the Tanks, — the Inhabitants having stated that this was not his property Mr. Tasin ordered him to restore the writing by which he held it — He promised to return the land — Mr. Tasin then desired him to give up the Villages of Goodalore and Panoor to the Polietaven — he replied that these Villages had for upwards of forty years been his, and that they enabled him to pay his amount of Peishcush to the Circar — Mr. Tasin said it must be referred to Settlement by Arbitration, and desired a note of his agreement to this to be made out, whom the people of the Cutcherry

over

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were drawing it out, Shevegerry observed, that the writing Stating the grounds as belonging to Pulletavien and taken from him by Shevegerry, he objected, saying, it was not just Mr. Torin said let them write on, and you may go to your Country, and dismissed him, giving him a Shawl.

The Witness being questioned whether he gave these promises voluntary, or how, he says that for the Pitcheesh, he was told that the Company wanted Money, and that his example would influence the other Poligars; he would have Credit on the next years accounts for the two years he was to pay; that, with regard to the rest, the written obligations were made out, and, being alarmed, he was induced to sign them.

The same day Shevegerry left Tinevelly to return to his Pollam; on the Poligar's arrival there he collected three thousand Chuckrums and two hundred Bullocks, and sent them to Tinevelly as part performance of his promise — the Witness then went to Seringham and was absent for Six weeks — during his absence, an order arrived, as he heard, to deliver up the Villages of Godeloor and Panoone to a guard which accompanied the letter — this was refused, as the Claim was, by Agreement, first to be

decided

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decided by Arbitration, and the Guard had the appearance of force – The Peons of Shevegerry kept the forts, and the Sepoys remained without at the time of the Informant's Return – after this, Mapoly Vanneau, the Brother in Law of Shevegerry, being at Shevelapatore, was told by Captain Dighton there that he had received a letter from Mr. Torin saying that if he, Mapoly Vanneau, went to Tinnevelly this affair would be referred to Arbitration and all other business would be settled – on Returning to Shevegerry and telling this, Mapoly Vanneau was ordered to go to Tinnevelly, which he did, attended by Pandeau Shevegar – on his Return to Shevegerry, Mapoly Vanneau told Shevegerry that Mr. Torin asked him, on his arrival, if he had brought his Money; he said he had brought 30 rows, and would procure the remainder – Mr. Torin answered till the Money for one year was paid, no other business could be done – In six days from that date, the payment for one year was compleated – after the Money was paid, Mr. Torin again demanded the Villages of Panoor and Goodaloor – Mapoly Vanneau replied that without these Villages they could not pay the Peshcush, and that he should refer to the Corge and

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and determine according to justice — Mr. Torin told him the Villages must be restored and that he must write to this effect; Mapoly Vannean said his Master would not give them up, and his writing was useless — Mr. Torin replied it must be so — and, ordering an obligation to this effect to be drawn up, induced Mapoly Vannean to Sign it, and then ordered him to return Home.

Prior to this, on Shevegerry's return from Tinevelly, according to promise, he gave up the Fort of Dendanoor to Shatoor, and the Village Vedagana to the Inhabitants, about two Months after his return to Shevegerry Mapoly Vannean, hearing that Mr. Torin was on his route to Madurah, went to meet him at Vindapettah, where Mr. Torin told him to proceed to Shevelpatore, and assist the Renter there to settle his Accounts; that he would himself be there in ten days, and would settle his business if he assisted the Renter properly; he did so — on his return to Shevelpatore, by Captain Dighton's desire, from Mr. Torin, he sent one hundred and fifty Bullocks more to Tinevelly, for which, as for the former two hundred, nothing was paid, Mapoly Vannean, on Mr. Torin's arrival at

Shevelpatore

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Shevelpatar, wrote to Shevegurry to inform him, & desire him to come there; which he did — on his arrival he informed Mr. Torin, by Message, that he had brought with him an other years Pishcash on which he was ready to pay, but hopes that the Guards would be withdrawn from Goodaloor and Pancoe. Mr. Torin replied that unless these Villages were delivered up by Shevegurry he would neither see him or receive his Money, and immediately, Mounting his Horse, he set off for Pallam cottah and the Poligar retired to his Fort. —

Being particularly questioned regarding the Shatoor quarrel, he states, the Shevegurry and Shatoor were formerly friends — when Estabar Cawn Summoned the Poligars to pay their Pish=cush, Shatoor was unable to complete his; to enable him to do which Shevegurry gave his obligation to the Sawcar Pundagu, who then became Security for Shatoor for five thousand Chuckrams — Shevegurry taking Shatoors' obligation in return — soon after Shatoor paid him one thousand five hundred Chuckrams, but Refused to pay the rest, on which Shevegurry wrote to acquaint Estabar Cawn with the Circumstance. —

The Mother in law of Shevegurry, owing to Family disputes, was, at this time, living at Pandalam Courahy; & before the answer of the

Cawn

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Cawn arrived, Shatoor wrote to Cotabooma Naig, today this was the time to attack Shevegerry, and Requested one thousand Poons - Seven hundred, under a Shevegar (Varamooly) came to Shatoor, the Mother in Law accompanying them - This request the people of Shevegerry, who were at Pandalam Courchy and Shatoor, gave information of - these Poons immediately plundered two Villages of Shevegerry, who wrote to report it to the Cawn - the Cawn told him to use the force he possessed to punish this, and he would assist him - on Receipt of this order he Surrounded with his Poons, the fort of Shatoor; and five hundred men, with four Guns, under a Mahomet Jacob, came to assist him - they Remained a Month before the Fort, during which time Cotabooma Naig went to the Cawn, and Settled with him that the Shatoor Poligar should be ordered to Tinnevelly, and a Vakeel from Shevegerry to arrange Matters; this being written to Mahomet Jacob, he carried the Shatoor man to Tinevelly, and Etabar Cawn sent him Prisoner, and his Manager in Irons: after remaining about a Month Prisoner, Pandalam Courchy interceded with the Cawn, and got Shatoor placed under his protection; Pandalam Courchy carried him to his fort, from whence the Shatoor man made his Escape to Tumache Naig's Pollam -

on

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_____ on his flight his Brother, who, from family quarrel, was living at Shevagunny, was by the Cannisander to Shevagunny, placed in Shatoor; he remained in profession about six Months, when he died - the Brother then sent Copala Tavey a Shevagar with some people from Tamache Naig's Pollam to take care of the fort of Shatoor - after Mr. Dorin arrived, Pandalaru Courchy wrote to Shevagunny, informing him that some of his people were plotting against him, and advised him to be careful - on examining, in consequence of this, Monian Shevagar formerly in power with Shatoor and then living at Rajahpollam, informed Shevagunny that Madanagunpilly, one of Shevagunny's people, had agreed with Copala Tavey, that Laundry people in his Service should put him to Death - Shevagunny told him he did not believe it, and required further proof, on which Monear Concealed one of Shevagunny's people, one Sankerlingaud a Raeede, in an inner room at Rajahpollam, in the House of Balabuttan Rajah, who over heard him and Madanaganpilly and Copalatavey talk on the business, to this effect that the persons of them were to assassinate the Poligar of Shevagunny, his

Brother,

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Brother, and Mapaly Vannian, and that the Shatoor peons were to be immediately sent to support them — Sankerlingeum Reported this in hearing of the Informant to Shevegonny — on his return from Rajahpollam to Shevegonny, he was seen by Madanaganpilly, who, suspecting a discovery, took flight, as did another of the Six; four were Seized by Shevegonny — The four Prisoners, being questioned in presence of the evidence and ordered to tell the truth, acknowledged that Madanaganpilly had proposed this to them, and that, on their asking him how he could expect they should succeed, he said that Shatoor, a person living at Chowcumpetty, and the Mother in law of Shevegonny, then at Pandalam Courchy, would send peons to assist, that the plunder would be great, and they should have good lands as a reward — Chinnapilly was put in Irons, the other three were punished by cutting from each a leg and an arm; Trichitumbalam pilly is dead, and Chinnapilly made his escape to Shatoor, soon after, by assistance of those people — The evidence says that the Story of the plot was written often to Mr. Torin, who replied that the Shatoor was a little Poligar and

Could

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could not destroy a large one, and that he did not believe it— For four Months all was quiet; then Sankerlingum, who had been long Cooly Monegar of Shevelipatore, under Shevegurry, and since also his Principal Manager, ran away— For many years the Accounts had been kept by his people, but, suspecting some Mistakes, Shevegurry ordered two others to examine his Accounts, which giving him disgust, he, in conjunction with the Circar Monegar of Shevelipatore, did great injury to Shevegurry's affairs— He, Shevegurry, wrote to him that this Conduct was improper, and that if he continued it, he would punish him— on Receiving this Letter he fled to Golapah Naig's Pollam, Shevegurry then wrote to him to return, telling him to be under no alarm— he replied that he was afraid to come back— Majesty Vannian then went to him at Golapah Naig's Pollam but he refused still to return.

The Shevegurry people heard that Sankerlingum was corresponding with Shatoori and being informed that a Letter had arrived plac people for the purpose, who, two days after, a

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intercepted two peons of Sankerlingam's returning to him with an answer from Shatoor to his letter, which answer the evidence read to the following effect — "That he had twice before written to him to come with his people, that he made too much delay — that, in the mean time Shevegerry was strengthening himself, that if he came, he must come soon or the plan would not succeed; and that he must bring a great number of Peons — The Ears of the Peon who carried this letter were cut off, for their share in this business, as is known Generally at Rajahpollam; but the Cadjan was lost in the general confusion of the late capture of Shevegerry's Pollam — This affair was written to Mr. Torin, who did not give Credit to it — about twelve days after this, in the night, it was reported that about one hundred of Shatoors Peons had come and cut down the trees in a plaintain Garden near Shevegerry, immediately Mapaly Vannian and the Brother of Shevegerry with the peons, who were under their Command, went against Shatoor, without orders from Shevegerry himself — on hearing firing, Shevegerry sent to enquire what it was, before his people returned, some peons came in, who informed him

in

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in presence of the Informant, that Shatoor Fort had been taken and the Poligar killed by a Chuckler who had, for this act, been killed by one of the Shevegans of Shevegunny - The Informant not having mentioned when Shatoor returned from Tunacho Naigs Pollam says, that the Shatoor Poligar went from Tunacho Naigs Pollam, with the other Poligars, on the Company's assumption; he staid there a Month, / Devastanam Vai was sent to him / and he was desired to go home; but, being afraid to leave there, he again returned to Tunacho Naigs Pollam, whence he went to Rajahpollam - about fifteen days before, Mr. Torin came to Shevelapatore in his way from Madura; he met Mr. Torin there, who advised him to go to his place, which he did - Shevegunny, on hearing of the Death of Shatoor, expressed great Sorrow, and retired from the Cutcherry, into an inner appartment, saying that he would not see Mapoly Vannian or his own Brother - Mapaly Vannian went, on hearing this, to Shamshaporam / the Brother remaining in his own house / and did not see Shevegunny for a Month - Shevegunny refused food for two days, he assembled the Brainins gave ten Cowsin Charity to them, and fed a

Number

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number of prov- soon after, Mr. Torin wrote to Shivegerry that he would be punished for his ill Conduct, and cautioning him not to plunder the Country, but to remain peaceably in his own place - He answered saying that the Death of Shatoor had happened in fight; and that he would remain quiet according to Mr. Torin's orders - Mr. Torin then summoned Shivegerry to Tinnelly, to have an examination into the affair; Mr Shivegerry replied, that, as Mr. Torin had supported his Enemies always against him, he was afraid to obey his Summons and could not come.

That when this Detachment of the Company's Troops was said to be coming, he, Shivegerry, sent a Shanapetty to Madurah, but he, being afraid, returned without seeing Colonel Maxwell - He sent another man to Shevelpa- -tore with a letter, but, instead of doing as he was directed, he acted from his own judgement, and did not see Colonel Maxwell - The Witness then came to the Colonel at Shivegerry; but, as the Colonel would give no Cowle, but desired the Poligar to come in unconditionally, except with promising a fair examination - his Master was afraid to come - That the Colonel then informed him, that if by ten O'Clock the

next

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next day the Polegar did not come the Comboy would be attacked, and if a Shot was fired the whole Polegars would be put to death — His Master answered that without Coole he could not go to the Colonel, as he was afraid — His Master at Night ordered forty or fifty people to remain at the first Bannion / that attacked / with directions to retire if the Company's Troops came there — he remained with his Master in the rear of that place — In the Morning he heard firing, and Mapaly Vannian came and told his Master there had been an attack on the Bannion, that he had brought the Coast Sepoys there / who were with him / and asked what they must do now, — Shevegerry ordered them immediately to run away which they did with him, they retired over the Hills a Consider=able distance and at night Pandian / Shevegerry came / informed Shevegerry that Coole had been speed them — on which Shevegerry desired him Pandian to go / meet the Colonel to say that the people had fired without orders, to make excuse, and see what they had to expect — The Polegar retired to a jungle, near Cundapad Naig's Pollam, where, some days after, Pandian returned, he said that the Colonel had told him he was

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was very wrong, in not coming in at first, that he had made matters much Worse by Resisting the Company's Troops, but that he ought still to come into the Colonel, and might do so, on the same terms as before offered; and that if he was not found guilty, he would be safe; - Pandian advised him to come, he said he was afraid of the Poligars on the Road - as the Shatoor people, the Deposed Chowcumpetty, Golapah Naig, Tumacha Naig, and Sankerlinguim's Peons might intercept them - they having already Seized some of his people - Pandian advised him to go nearer the Camp, as which he did, and from Sylmeeny Hills sent him to the Colonel to ask a person from him, to protect him to Camp - three days after this, the Peons of the abovementioned people (about 600) came to the place fired, and killed one of the people of Shevegurry; he fled over the Hills to Cundapah Naig's Country, where he was Stopped by his people, who said they were forbid to receive him by Colonel Maxwells orders - next Morning, he having been informed by Cundapah Naig, that Shevegurry was there, the people of Tumacha Naig &c. followed him and demanded him; Shevegurry applied to Cundapah Naig, but he

Said

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said that Mr. Torins Hircarrah, with a Sunnud directing him to give him up, was then - threatening said to Tumacha Naigs Shevegar, that he wished to be sent to Colonel Maxwell; the Shevegar promised that he should be safe, and confirmed this by Oath, telling him he should be carried to Tumacha Naigs Pollam and disposed of agreeable to the orders of Colonel Maxwell or Mr. Torin - the Peon carried him over the Hills, and brought him to a Tope, where the Peons of Tumacha Naigs to the Number of four hundred, were with him, and the Shanapetty of Golapah Naig - The Shevegerry Poligar was seperated from his people, who, to the number of fifty two, were put under a Guard - a Horse was given him to ride, and Tumacha Naig went away directing him to be brought after the people of Tumacha Naig then took from him and his people all their property (agreeably to the Account delivered) and carried him to the Fort of Tumacha Naig - The next day the widow and other people (except the Poligar) were put in Irons and they were told the Poligar was put in a Dooly to be sent to Tinevelly, he was sent off to a place about ten Miles - the next day some Sepoys arrived, and he understands, demanded

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demanded the Shevegerry, saying he had the
Colonel's Cowle; the day after, news arrived
that the Camp was coming there, and on the
3d day Tumacha Naig, who had run away
from the Intrench't the Shevegerry to the Battalion
which was there, and their evidences and other
Prisoner were released, and permitted to go to
Camp.

Being particularly questioned
regarding the Seizure of the property of Sankerlin-
gum at Rajah Pollam, he says that, after
Mapoly Vannian returned from Golapah Naig
Pollam, where he had been trying to bring
back Sankerlingum - Information was received
that this property was in the Village of Rajah-
pollam; Shevegerry sent to demand it, and the
rayes refused to give it up; on this the Shevegerry
applied to Subah, a person employed as Renter
under the Circar in the Management of
Shevelpatow and Rajahpollam, and telling
him that the property was his, his Servant
having run away without Settling his
accounts, he directed the Rayes to deliver it,
which they did. Showing where the property,
in Grain, Money Jewels &c. was concealed, it
was taken up, and that which belonged to the
Villages,

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Villages in the same place was given up, that of Sankerlingum taken away; he knows not the Amount.

The Evidence being questioned as to the Character of his Master says that he is very much liked by his people, is good to them, and has his Country in good order.

Pandian - a Shevegar in the Service of D Shevegerry being sworn according to the Custom of his Cast and questioned regarding the Shevegerry and Shatoor disputes says that the men of D business under his Master are well informed as of these Circumstances; that he, being merely a Shevegar / a Military Chief / can only speak as from General information of these Matters - that Shevegerry and Shatoor were long since friends, but that disputes occasionally happened, that, in particular, Shatoo's Refusal to comply with a demand of Shevegerry's for Money he owed him, added to his Support of a boy asserted to be the Heir of Shevegerry's Pollam, / who had, in fact, been put to Death by the order of D Soorapah / in whose favor he had obtained the assistance of a Force from Pandalam to Tanchy to attack Shevegerry and in whom he

Sheltered

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Sheltered in his fort induced Shevegerry to apply to Eitabar Cawn for assistance against Shatoor, who, with the Pandalam Country people, had plundered part of his Country Eitabar Cawn told him, in answer, to use his Superior force to punish the Shatoor — he again wrote that as it might be supposed he did this merely to oppress Shatoor, he wished for assistance to shew the Circar supported his cause, on which Eitabar Cawn desired him to use his own, and he would send him aid; Shevegerry then surrounded the Fort of Shatoor and prevented any one from quitting it, till Mahomet Jacob's arrival with four Guns and the Sepoys of the Circar — Mahomet Jacob proposing entering the place, but Shevegerry, on the hearing of the Informant, declined it, saying it would ruin Shatoor's family, and he was unwilling to lose his then good Character, by such an act — soon after, in consequence of letters from Eitabar Cawn his Troops returned to Tinevelly, and those of Shevegerry to his own place — the Informant being with them knows not what passed at Tinevelly — some time after this, it was said that some of Shevegerry's people had, in league with Shatoor, conspired to kill Shevegerry, Mapaly Vannian and Chinna Tomby Vannian — about forty days after, certain Intelligence of

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of this plot was obtained and some people concerned
were seized — on their examination they confessed
the truth of the accusation, and said, as they had con-
-spired to kill Shevegurry, after so long eating his
Rice, it was proper that they should be discovered.
as they had been — that the people of Shatoor had
induced them to it by promises of great reward —
the Informant, with all the Principal Shevegars
of Shevegurry, was present / called for the purpose / and
heard this confession / on this Shevegurry said he did
not wish to see their faces, and ordered them to be
put in Irons, and went away; after his departure
the Shevegars, consulting together, said he was too
lenient, that if these people were not punished
severely they would not be trusted by their Masters
and some advised putting them to Death — others
said, this would be soon forgot, that it was better
to cut off from each the hand with which they
had plotted to kill their Master, and the foot
which was to enter his room for that purpose:
this would make a long and durable example —
this advice was immediately followed — and two
were there punished; when Shevegurry, hearing of the
Circumstance, sent orders to proceed no further, but to
do as he had at first directed — one of these men
who were in Chains making his escape over the
Wall

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Wall of the Fort, no Guards being placed but at the Gates, after this time Guards were placed all round the Fort - about twenty days after the Punishment of these people, Sankerlingum, then a Manager of Shevegerry, fled to Golapah Naig's & Pollam; Mapaly Vannian was sent to persuade him to return - Sankerlingum demanded that some persons whom he said were dead were about Shevegerry should be Seized; this was done, and Mapaly Vannian again returned to Sankerlingum, but he would not come back with him - some time after it was said that Sankerlingum was in correspondence with Shatoor - and Messengers, or with an Answer to a letter from Sankerlingum to Shatoor, were taken, by Shevegerry's People, near Rajahpollam - Mapaly Vannian being then near Rajahpollam they were carried to us him and he Showed the Cadjan to the Head & Inhabitants of that Village to prove it, the Witness being then on business from Shevegerry to Rajahpollam also saw it - Mapaly Vannian, reproaching the Messengers who had formerly served Shevegerry for their conduct, ordered their ears to be cut off and dismissed them - The Contents of the Rie which was addressed as he read "From

"Iran

6754

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"Iman Tavun / Poligar of Shatoor / to Sankerlingum
"pully, view, that he had received his letter desiring
"Provisions to be in Readiness for the Poligars; that
"he might bring all the Poligars quickly, and Shew
"their business might be done: from which he under=
=stood that Sankerlingum had written that the
Poligars from different parts, were to assemble
at Shatoor against his Master - after this the
Shatoor people frequently plundered Sheep &c. in
from Shevegerry - his Shevegars requested leave to
punish them, which Shevegerry refused, saying
it was not right under the Company's Government -
Soon after, early in the Morning, news was brought
that Shatoor's people were cutting down a Plan=
=tain tope of Shevegerry's, on which Mapaly's
Yamian with all the Peons ran immediately
to drive them away, the Informant with them,
on their approach the Shatoor people retired they
pursued to near Shatoor, whence three parties
of the Shatoor people came out to oppose them;
they, observing this, consulted among themselves; and,
thinking it improper to refuse the offered Battle,
they also devided their force in three parts to
engage them, which they did; in the course of the
action some of the Shatoor people fled to one Gate
of the Fort, through which Shevegerry's peons pur=
=sued them, and they run out by the opposite side -

Mapoly

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Mapaly Vannean Cheinnetomby Vannean and Several Shevegais, amongst whom was the Witness, thinking the Poligar had gone off by this route as pursued to Catch him they pursued to the Hills, from whence they returned to a Tank near the Fort; at which they set down to wash their Mouths — and Mapaly Vannean enquired what people had been killed on both sides, they told him that — five had been killed on their side, and ten wounded, and that of Shatoor's people fifteen or twenty had suffered; on particular enquiry what had become of the Shatoor Poligar, Mapaly Vannian was informed that, having been wounded by a Ball, he had been brought to a Choultry where a Cheetler had killed him, which Cheetler had been killed for the act by Candea Tavan a Shevegar; the Informant says he was near Mapaly Vannian all day, who gave no orders for the Death of Shatoor and that this was the first information he had of it — after this they returned to Shevegerry, Mapaly Vannian going first, Shevegerry was angry at him, on which he went to Shemshaporam — The Informant and other Shevegars, being alarmed at this, did not go to their Master, but concealed themselves; Shevegerry for three days did not eat; all the Brahmins, to whom he gave great Charity,

persuaded

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persuaded him to it, and it was not till Six. fifteen days had elapsed that the Informant saw his Master, and then with great fear of his anger — Before this time Shevegunny had sent for Chauvey Mootoo and Sameapully & Shevegans of Shatoor, had given the Boy / the / Present Shatoor / to their Charge, promised to supply them with grain for their Support; & and gave an Umbrella, two Shawls, a Carpet and some other things to the Boy — Kistnia and the Witness accompanying them to Shatoor, where they gave Battle to the people, charged them to take charge of the two Boys, and giving a Shaul to each of them, returned Home.

Question — Was you with Mapaly Vannean from the time of the Beginning of the Action till he heard of the Death of Shatoor?

Answer — Yes.

Question — What distance was the jungle to which Mapaly Vannean pursued the people towards the Hill.

Answer — About four Miles, they returned from thence to the Tank before mentioned

Question — Did not two Peons bring to Mapaly Vannean, before he returned to the Tank, the news that Shatoor was taken.

Answer.

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Answer — No they did not — some peons told him on his return to the Tank that Shatoor had been killed.

Question — By whom did these Peons say he had been killed & by whose orders.

Answer — By a Chuckler, then a Peon in Shevegerry's Service — by no orders — Caudia Tevan killed him for so doing.

Question — Do you know what was ordered about the Boys at Shatoor at this time? did you see them.

Answer — I do not — I did not see them.

Question — Was there any dispute or arguement between Mopaly Vannian and Chinna Dory at the Tank.

Answer — There was not.

Question — Did Mapaly Vannian & Chinna Dory return together to Shevegerry.

Answer — No — on the news of Shatoor's death all the party at the Tank Seperated — Mapaly went to Shevegerry first, Chinna Dorby followed.

Question — Do you know any of the Circumstances of the taking of Sankerlingums property from Rajahpollam by Mopaly Vannian.

Answer — I do not — I was not there, and am not acquainted with the Circumstance I was a Shevegar having no interference with Business — till employed by Shevegerry to come to Colonel Maxwell.

Biring

6758

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Being questioned regarding the attack of the Comby and who Commanded in the Barrier, he says that three days before he was sent to the Guard at Road over the Hills on the North side of the Comby, therefore he know nothing that happened till he met a Hircarrah of Colonel Maxwells, who Served them Cocolo for their lives; this was after his leaving his Post, after the attack, his orders were from his Master to fire at any Poligars that came that way, but not to resist the Company's Troops.

Question - What happened after this

Answer - On Speaking to the Hircarah he went to seek his Master, who had gone over the Hills to a place called Madalore toke, he told him that Cocolo was Served, and his Master was angry at his not having gone, on this, to see the Colonel, and sent him next Morning to wait on him, and know what terms he had to expect; he went, and, stopping halfway that day, went the next to Camp; the Colonel told him if his master came in he might be assured of a fair examination into his Conduct, and that Justice would be done, but no other terms; he promised to return to his Master and bring him to Camp in Six days - he went accompanied by a Hircarrah, whom

the

he left shortly after, being afraid to take him with him, and went to Valcapurah, where his Master had promised to remain; not finding him, he followed him to Vashenada where he had gone, and he found him only, after several days, near Condapah Naig's Pollam; he told his Master he had promised to bring him in ten days; that many more had elapsed, what could he say to the Colonel; his Master answered want of Provision had drawn him from Villapura, and at Vashenada the Peons of Sankerlingum and Shaboor had attacked and plundered his Cattle, on which he had taken flight — the Informant advised him to go nearer to Camp, which he did by moving to near Eylmurry, whence he dispatched the Informant to Camp, to request a peon from the Colonel to conduct Shevegerry in safety to Camp, and a letter to protect him from the Poligars on the Road — in four days he reached Camp, and the Colonel ordered him to prepare to return with a Chubdar and some Sepoys; after which a report was spread, that his Master was taken by Timacha Naig — on this he went to the

Colonel

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Colonel who told him, this, if true, made no
no difference, in his promise; and sent him,
that evening, with Lieutenant Grant to
Tumache Naig, where they arrived the next
day - Mr. Grant sent a Native Officer, Mooto
Naig, to ask for Shevegerry; and the people,
Tumache Naig being run away, replied that
he was not there, but that he had been sent to
Mr. Torin at Tinnevelly two days; the Manager of
Tumache Naig persisted in this Story, denying
that Shevegerry was there; but, on the 3d. Day,
Mr. Grant, threatening them much with the
arrival of the Great Camp which was at
Shevelpatow then; on this, the Vakul told
him, Pandean, that his Master was near them,
and offered to deliver him up; on this, he, with
a Chubdar of Colonel Maxwell's, went, and
Showing him his Master, delivered him up to them
Question - What is the Character of Shevegerry is he
a severe Master to his people or kind -
Answer - The old people have told me that no
former Chief of Shevegerry was so good a Master -
since my remembrance - I never saw so good a
Master; he seldom even punishes those who are
guilty of crimes among his people, and his Country
which was formerly thinly Inhabited, is now very
populous

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propulous by his kindness and encouragement to the Ryotts.—

Candea Taven — one of the Shevegars of Shevegerry being Sworn to relate truely what he knows of the Shevegerry and Shatoor disputes, and to reply truly to such questions as are put to him, corroborates the Story of the conspiracy against Shevegerry, exactly as related by the last evidence, agrees also with him in the account of the examination of the conspirators, at which he was present, and their punishment; and adds that from this time, Shevegerry's people were particularly on their Guard, as Shatoor was the instigator of these people to the Crime they intended to commit.

On the morning of the attack on Shatoor before day break, some of Shatoor's people plundered and distroyed a Plantain Tope belonging to Shevegerry; Shevegerry's people, under Mapaly Vannian, an intelligence of this, immediately went, and drove them away, following them near to Shatoor, the Informant was one of the Shevegars with this party; on approaching Shatoor some persons came from the fort and fired on them, they returned the fire, and, the Shatoor people giving

way,

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way, they entered the fort with them, many people flying by the opposite Gate - Mapaly Vannian and their head men pursued them to the Hills - in the mean time the Informant with a party was on the West side of the fort and saw the Shatoor poligar who had been before Wounded by a Ball, killed near a Choultry by a Chucklar who, coming behind him, ran him through with a pike; the Informant, who was about thirty yards distance, immediately ran and killed the Chucklar, it being contrary to the Poligar custom to kill a head Poligar, even in fight, if he is known; soon after, Mapaly Vannian and Chinna tomby Vannian returning, he went to tell them what had happened; they were very angry at the Death of the Poligar of Shatoor, and Mapaly immediately went away to Shemshaporam.

Question — Do you know if the Chuckler had any orders for killing the Poligar?

Answer — I am sure he had not.

Question — Did not Mapaly Vannian go to Shevagerry before he went to Shemshaporam

Answer — He went from Shatoor direct towards Shemshaporam, saying he was going there, the Informant saw this, he himself returning

to

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to Shevegurry, found an order against him admitting him into the fort as his master was angry at Shatoos death, on which he went to his House.

Question – Were any orders given by Mapoly Vannian to Chinna tomby Vannian about the Boy / the Present Shatoo /

Answer – He does not know –

Question – Did you know nothing of the Boy

answer – I heard nothing of him

Question – Do you know any thing of the flight of Lankerlingum this Dispute with his Master

answer – I know that he ran away – I know nothing else –

Question – Do you know any thing of the Linguet of his property at Rajahpollam

answer – I do not – I was not there

Question – Do you know any thing of a letter intercepted from Shatoor to Lanker = = lingum

answer – I heard there was such a letter – I do know nothing else –

Mootoo Comara – a Shevegar one of those concerned in the Conspiracy against Shevegerry / and punished by the loss of a hand and foot – being Sworn and told to relate the Circumstances of the conspiracy, says, that he was in the Service of Shevegerry, but, feeling an inclination to change his Service, he went to Shatoo to get

Service

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Servia then, - Copala Tavem the Manager at
Shatoor, the Polegar being then at Tumache
Raigs pollam, told him if he would kill Shevegerry
before he left his Service, and then come to Shatoor,
he would receive large rewards, have lands, and be
much in favor, he refused without the promise of
Shatoor himself, and returned home, some days after
Copala Tavem sent for him, and shewed him
an olie from Shatoor, confirming the promise;
on this he agreed, and, returning to Shevegerry,
engaged Several others who were under him in
the Scheme; the Informant with his people was
always near the person of Shevegerry, and it was
settled by agreement with Copala Tavem that, on
a day fixed, Shevegerry, Mapaly Vanniar, and
Chinna Tomby Vanniar should be killed, and a
party of the Peons of Shatoor were to advance
at the same time to Shevegerry, to receive the
Witness and his friends who were, after the
murder, to leap the Walls, to get to them;
some time after the Scheme was discovered by
Shevegerry, and the Informant with some others
were Seized and put in prison, the Shevegars
being assembled, he was questioned about the
Story, and owned that what was above Stated
was true, on this Shevegerry said he was a Young
boy; let him be flogged and turned out of the place;

Cutt

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but the Shevgars said that an example was necessary, and, without his orders, caused a hand and foot to be cut off from him and the others as a punishment the one was Pitchelum pully and another his Son Lancariamum pully both of them died in consequence of the operations - Ramaswami the third is still alive - Mardapilly Brother to Chennapully ran away.

Question - At the time of the proposal by Copala Taver, did he tell you of any other Poligars being privy to the design.

Answer - On my objecting to the Scheme, and saying how could Shatoor, who was weak, protect me against the Shevegerry people who were numerous, Copala Taver bid us him not fear, that Golapa Naig and Tumache Naig would join their forces to his, and they would come in great force at the time Shevegerry was to be killed.

Question - Did Copala Taver endeavour you to believe that any persons in Shevegerry was concerned in the plot.

Answer - No - he promised great rewards to Shatoor

Nerra Collam - Shevgar of Shevegerry being Sworn and questioned regarding the circumstances of the Conspiracy Wa: says that, on the discovery of the plot, Shevegerry ordered the guilty people to be examined

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examined by the Principal Shevegars, of whom the Witness was one - they own'd their Guilt and Copala Tavein's instigation - and on this being reported to Shevegurry, he desired the Shevegars to determine about them - on this they consulted together, and thinking an example necessary, for their own Security, ordered a Hand and Foot to be cut from each - of the Shatoor attack and Death of the Polegar; and Subsequent retirement of Mapaly Vannian to Shemshepooram, he gives the same Account as Candea Tavein - he was of the party on the attack, and, on his Road to Shevegerry, was met by some of his people who told him Shevegurry was displeased at them all for the Death of the Shatoor on this he was alarmed, and did not go near him, but to his own house, - two days after he made his obedience to his Master, who did not receive it, and was very angry with him, he did not see Shatoor or the Chuckler killed - but heard it from his people, the Death of the Shatoor happened during the fight - there was murder for it. -

Question - Did you see the Boys / the present Shatoor / and do you know of any order given concerning them

Answer - I did not see the Boys, or hear of any orders Regarding them

Question

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Question — Who gave the orders to the Peons to pursue those of Shatoor, when the news of their killing the Pope was brought to Shevegerry

Answer — Mapaly Vannian; the peons instantly run out — Shevegerry gave no orders, it was about four o'Clock in the Morning

Question — Were any orders given to Shevegerrys people to be in readiness to attack Shatoor or other Poligars before this the day before — or a Short time —

Answer — None. —

Mootoo Pian — Shevegar of Shevegerry being — Sworn and questioned on the circumstances of the conspiracy Vizt confirms the account given by Candeen, and States that he heard their Confession, that Copala Tavan had instigated them to it — of the Shatoor attack the Witness gives the same account as the other Evidences, he went with Mapaly Vannian to the Jungle, on their return the Brother in law of the Informant Candea — Tavan, with two peons, met and informed them Shatoor had been killed by a Chuckler, whom he, Candea Tavan had put to Death for so doing — on this Mapaly Vannian was very angry with them all, saying he would go to Shemshaporam not to Shevegerry, for if he was to tell one those said Stories Shevegerry would still believe Shatoor was killed by his order — and be angry with him, on this the

Shevegars

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Shevegars said, if he did not go, how could they appear before their Master: Mapaly Vannian said they might do as they pleased — on this they went towards Shevegunny, but, meeting some of their Families on the Road, who informed them of their Masters anger, they went to their own Houses, where they concealed themselves for Several days.

Question — Did Mapaly Vannian gave orders for the Death of Shatoor

Answer — He does not Know.

Question — Were any orders given about the Boy the present Shatoor

Answer — He does not Know

Question — Had Mapaly Vannian & Chinna Tomby Vannian any dispute.

Answer — He does not Know, he heard none.

Question — Is the Informant acquainted with the circumstance of the Seizure of Sankerlingam's property at Rajahpollam

Answer — No.

Question — Do you know any thing of Sankerlingam's Olie to Shatoor, and the Answer

Answer — Nothing from his own knowledge, he had heard there was an Olie.

Question — Do you know any thing of the attack on the Combey

Answer — He says he was in the Barrier with many other Shevegars, they were ordered not to fight the Company's Troops, but if they came to Stop them, and ask Coole, that their Master would come to Settle terms, on the approach of

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of the Troops they called to them to Stop as and asked Cooly - the Troops did Stop, but a Shevegar on one flank fired and this brought on a general fire - Mapaly Vannian, running to the place, asked why they ran, and what was the Matter, they told him; on which he ordered them to retreat with him, which they did - as they retired they met their Master who was very angry at their firing - the Informant said it was not his fault, that one of Putitavens Shevegars / in Shevegunga Service / had fired, which had brought on the whole - on this Shevegunga said they could not remain there and fled over the Hills.

Collak Pully - Shevegar / of Shevegunga / being Sworn and questioned regarding the circumstances of the Conspiracy and attack on Shatoor, gives the same Account of the detection and Confession of the Conspirators, who said they were seduced by large promises from Shatoors Manager, he also adds that on the Shevegars advising Shevegunga to put them to Death, he refused, and ordered them to be put in Irons - but that after his departure, they themselves determined to

cut

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cut off a hand and foot from each of the guilty as an example to deter others in future from such schemes— regarding the Shatoor attack the informant says, that, from the time of this conspiracy, and the escape of one of the guilty persons, the Guards about Shevegunny were always ready, fearing some attack— He relates the same Story about the plunder of the Plantain Tope and confirms the account of the Murder of Shatoor, during the action, by a Chuckler— he had been before wounded, and the Chuckler was killed by Candea Tavey; he heard no orders for putting Shatoor to Death— nor did he hear any thing of the Boys— He had accompanied Mapaly Vannian to the Jungle, returned after him, and heard him angry about Shatoor's Death when he joined them saying he would go to Shemshepooram fearing to see Shevegunny"— The Witness also, hearing that his Master was angry with them all, went to his house, and did not see his Master for fifteen days.—

Question— Do you know any thing of the Seizure of Sankerlinguem's property at Rajahpollam— or of the letter to him said to be intercepted from the Shatoor Polygar.—

answer

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Answer — I know nothing of either, I have heard there was such a letter, and that the bearers of it were punished.—

Question — Where was you the day on which the Company was attacked by your Troops.—

Answer — With Shevegary, where the grain was kept.—

Question — who Commanded the Barrier that was attacked

answer — There were Several Shevegars — Mapaly Vannian was Stationed near it.—

Question — What orders did Shevegary give to his people.—

Answer — Not to fire at the Company's Troops; he was very angry when he heard the firing with his people, who said it was brought on by a Shevegar of Puletavem's in his Service, who fired first, which made all the people do the same without orders.—

Question — Did you go over the Hills with your Master, and what were the Circumstances of his Seizure by Tumacha Naig.—

answer — He says he did accompany his Master and he discribes his flight and the Circumstances of his Seizure exactly as Kistnayah has done, with this exception, that his Master insisted on being carried to Camp, which was at first refused, & he was told he must go to Tondally, but that on his persisting the Shevegar of Tumacha Naig promised he should be sent to Camp & Confirmed this promise by Oath.—

Question

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Question – What is Shevegunny's Character is he a severe Master –

answer – He is very kind to every one

Adevestoo, Naig – Shevegar of Shevegunny being sworn and questioned, confirms the account of the conspiracy, exactly as before related, and corroborates the testimony of Candea Tavan regarding the Shatoor attack – he saw the Shatoor man killed by the Chuckler, Candea Tavan calling to prevent it, and saw Candea Tavan kill the Chuckler in consequence –

Question – By whose order was the Shatoor killed, did Mapaly Vannian order it? –

Answer – By no order – they went from Shevegunny in a hurry without any orders from their Master, – and Mapaly Vannian had gone in pursuit of the fugitives, and was not near when Shatoor was killed – on being told of his Death, Mapaly Vannian was very angry, and said he would go to Shemshaporam, as he could not see the face of Shevegunny –

Regarding the attack on the Bombay, he says he was, at the time, with his Master, who had forbid his people to fire on the Company's troops, that Shoolia Tavan a Shevegar commanding Polia Tavan's sepoys, in his Service fired, which brought on the whole – against his Master's orders –

Sankerlingam