1989

4266

Fort St. George October 1794

Diary

23 Dispatched the undermentioned letters. Entered in M. B. Nos. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159.

Mr. Secretary Kay. To Secretary at Bengal informing him that the Instructions for Captain Dance have been forwarded to him and of the Secret Instructions given to him by this Government.

Ditto To Ditto transmitting Copy of the Presidents Letter to General Malartic and of a List of persons permitted to go the Islands in Exchange for an equal Number of English Officers released.

Captain Dance To Commander of the Cartel Ship permitting him to proceed on his Voyage and Enclosing the above mentioned.

Colonel Braithwaite To Colonel Braithwaite informing him that the Board decline making any appointments in the Civil Departments, but that, when prepared to do so, the President will nominate such persons as are qualified for the Trust.

To Major Young To Major Young permitting him to visit the Presidency.

To Colonel Sterling To Commandant at Poonamallee the French

Fort St George 1 October 1791

23d French Officers to be informed that their removal is on contrary to the Capitulation, and desiring that they may be confined to the Distance of one Mile from the Fort.—

To Town Major

To Town Major permitting him to furnish the French prisoners with Mats—their Prison walls have been ordered to be repaired.—

" Received the undermentioned Letters Entered in C. C. Nos 203. 204. 205.—

Substance of the Letter from Tippoo Sultaun

From Tippoo Sultaun—Acknowledging the — receipt of Letters.—

Ditto the Nizam

From the Nizam—congratulatory on the Peace Accession to the Government.—

Ditto the Rajah of Tanjore

From the Rajah of Tanjore—Stating that his Vackeel will duly discharge the Hist—falling due on 1st November.—

Received the following Letter—

William Collins Jackson Esq.re

Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

Fort St. George

From Residential Hydrabad forwarding the Letter above noted from the Nizam—again requesting a Copy of the Treaty of 1763 the Persian paper sent to him being only a Separate Article or Fird.—

Sir

I have the honor to enclose his Highness the Nizams reply to Lord Hobarts letter notifying his Lordships Accession to the Government of Fort St. George and to acquaint you that a Person will be dispatched hereafter to this —

Lordship

4268 Fort St. George 12 October 1794

23 Lordship with the usual Presents on similar occasions.

I have in your favor of the 29th Ultimo, which I have just received instead of enclosing, as therein mentioned, a Copy in the Persian Language of the Treaty of 1768. concluded between the Company and his Highness the Nizam, you have sent me a Copy in English of that Treaty and a Persian Copy of a Short Firds or Separate article Signed and Sealed by the Nizam I therefore beg leave to repeat my request to be furnished with a Copy in Persian of the Treaty in question.—

I have the honor to be,
S. X.
(Signed) W. Kirkpatrick

Bider
12th October 1794.

To the Right Honorable Lord Hobart
Governor in Council

My Lord,

We have now the honor to lay before your Lordship, in obedience to the orders of Government under date the 23d of July, our Opinions relative to the establishment of Artificers in the Engineer Department at Manelipatam, and of their further Commands of the 31st July regarding the Artificers and others of the same Department at Vellore. The Chief Engineer was, in connexion called upon to report his Opinion on both, which

From Military Board submitting an Establishment of Artificers for the Engineer Department at Different Stations & Gen. General Order relative to Head Mainten. Embodying Clothing Contracts for Regulation and Colonel Baird's Corrected Accounts.

23

which he did on the 11th of August, as per enclosures N.o 1 and 2 and which includes, for the reasons assigned in his Minute, an Establishment for the several out Stations where the Officers of the Engineer Corps are posted.—

Enclosures 10 to 12 in Dft. Nos 160 to 166.

Judging it would be useful as we found there existed no fixed establishment for this Department at out Stations, to submit to your Lordship the establishment as proposed for them, not only at the out Stations mentioned by the Chief Engineer but also at the Presidency, which latter is detailed as it stands at present, we have therefore comprehended the whole in the Statement herewith enclosed Marked 1 which we hope may meet with your Lordship's approbation and that the proper Officers may receive intimation thereof for the purpose of the expence being Sanctioned.—

We have further to inform your Lordship that during our investigation of this subject, it appeared to us that a description of Artificers under the denomination of "Head Maistries" had, for many years past, been included in the abstracts, apparently in the idea of their drawing for them a higher rate of Pay than that of Mastry, and which latter designation we apprehend describes sufficiently the Master Carpenter as well as the other descriptions of principal Artificers employed in the

Honor

23d Honorable Company's Service We therefore judged it expedient to call upon the Military Auditor General for the draught of an order to be submitted to your Right Honorable Board on the Subject, and that, in doing this, he was to provide against any extra rate of pay being discontinued which might hitherto have been allowed by your Right Honorable Board on Account of length of Service or the particular Stations where these People might happen to be employed. The draught of this order having been acquiesced in by us, we have herewith the honor to Submit to your Lordship, that, if approved of, it may be published.—

The Scavenger Contractor's hire for the Year being found regular and becoming due We Recommend the payment thereof at the same time we beg leave to Suggest to your Lordship how far it may be proper to put this affairs for the future under the Superintendance of the Justices of the Peace, by whom, we understand by a late Advertisement, all business appertaining to the Black Town is regulated.—

We have moreover to submit to your Right Honorable Board for signature the Contract for Clothing the European Troops of this Presidency for the year 1795, as also the Native Troops of every discription

for

Fort St. George 1 October 1794

23 for the present year, and to inform you that it is in every respect regular and accurately made out.-

In obedience to the orders of your Right — Honorable Board under date the 28 of September we transmitted Colonel Bairds accounts to him for his Signature and have now the honor to return them as they are corrected by him.-

We have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Sgnd) John Braithwaite
Henry Malcolm
Jon. Richardson
By Close
Wm. Gent
George Hall

Fort St. George
24 October 1794

" Received the undermentioned letters Entered in M.B.
Nos. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167.-

From Mr. Gordon — From Acting President at Tanjore forwarding the records of that Factory for 1793.-

From Mr. Raine — From Head Surgeon - recommending Certain Objects for the Lunatic Hospital.-

From Adjutant General — From Adjutant General - recommending - Sundry Promotions in the Infantry - in consequence of the — Dismission of Major B. Vigor and death of Captain — Knox.-

From

4272 Fort St. George October 1794

23°

From Chief Engineer

From Chief Engineer proposing that Lieutenant Farquharson be ordered to superintend the Repairs at Walajabad.

From Captain Doveton

From Captain Doveton enclosing a letter from Tippoo Sultaun also Copy of his letter to Mr. Secretary Hay.

From Orphans of the late Captain Smith

From the Orphans of the late Captain Smith entreating the Board's Interposition with the Nabob for the discharge of the Claims of their late father.

25 Received the undermentioned Letters from the Nabob Entered in C. C. Vols 206. 207.

Substance of a letter from the Nabob

From the Nabob enclosing the order required to the Rajah of Ramnad to suspend all Duties on Grain.

Ditto Ditto

From Ditto requests he may be informed when Agents are sent to purchase horses in the Country, that he may enjoin his Vassals against any molestation in future. Complains that the Peons escorting horses from Hyderabad oppress the Bazar people at Palnaud

Received the following letter

To the Right Honorable Lord Hobart

Governor in Council

From Board of Revenue to the Rajah of Ramnad replies to allowed Mr. Conway's Catcherry Agreeably to the Governor's Order - letter forms the Letter enclosed.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's Letter to the Rajah of Ramnad transmitted to us with your letter of the 26th

Ultimo

25

were to "adjust the disputes which subsisted between the "Rajah of Ramnad and the Cherokar of Shivagunga and "to require their immediate attendance at my Cutcherry "in order to ascertain them, and to hear what they had "to urge in justification of their Conduct." it will no doubt strike you, how very inapplicable this Remark is, when you consider the situations of the Heads of the two Houses - he must have been sensible of its fallacy, for his Predecessor at the time of my arrival was deposed, and it is very well known that he delegates to him no authority whatever and that he is merely an Instrument and not an agent - whereas the Cherokar of Sevaganga is the Manager and has the full Controul of the affairs of that Country -

On the Receipt of the above letter I appeared to me Clear that he meant to evade the order sent to him, and tho' I was sensible that there should have been on his part no Suspence or hesitation in obeying so peremptory an order from Lord Hobart, yet that the Rajah should have no Cause to Complain that he had been precipitated into a situation, of which he may hereafter have reason to repent, I determined to wait the arrival of the Person he Calls his Dubash, to learn from him the Intentions of the Rajah, and, at all events, to repeat the order through him, as he had

written

Fort St. George 11 October 1794

25

written in his Letter that he should attend to the orders I should send by him.

On the 12th in the morning the Rajah's Dubash arrived, he could afford me no information whatever of the intentions of his Master but said that he had been sent to receive my Orders respecting the Rajahs attending the Summons.

They were delivered to him clearly and explicitly in the following Words, that he was to inform his Master upon his return to Ramnad, that if any delay or excuse should arise on the part of the Rajah in obeying the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor which were to repair immediately to my Cutchery at Mootooraniar Lingar Chettiram I should Consider such an act of disobedience of the orders sent by his Lordship, and should report the same to Government.

But to prevent the possibility of a misinterpretation or misconception I thought it proper to write a letter to the Rajah on the 12th Conveying similar directions, which I beg leave to refer to (N2.)

On the 14th I received an answer from the Rajah (N3) from the Strain of his letter you will doubtless observe a disposition to persevere in his Contumacious Conduct, and so far from yielding with

Submission

4277 Fort St. George October 7th 1811.

25 Submission to the Commands of Lord Hobart, I have very good reason to conclude that he has no intention of obeying them. Eight days have now elapsed since the Order was delivered to him, and his having during that period wabid his not immediately attending my Cutcherry as he was directed, is a sufficient testimony of the spirit which actuates him upon this occasion. It is also worthy of your observation that the Rajahs Predecessors has never yet made his appearance, but were he now to come I should think it incumbent on me in the present Circumstances to decline seeing him.

It would be too tedious Gentlemen to enumerate the Instances of disrespect as well as disobedience, which were manifested upon every occasion by the Rajah towards my Predecessors in Office They all appear upon record, and have certainly been reported to your Board, he imagines from the Treaty that the Company's Government have no power over him beyond the receipt of his Peishcush, and he takes every opportunity of declaring himself to this Effect. His ignorance and pride predominate over every other passion and he considers himself accountable to no one for his Conduct.

The Sufferings of the Inhabitants which

do

4272.

Fort St. George 11 October 1791

25 do not arise from the Common Injuries exercised by Hindoo
Governments, but from an administration replete with
fraud, injustice and Cruelty, call aloud for the Interpo-
sition of the Company's Authority, and the present —
disrespectful and Contumacious Conduct of the Rajah
offers a most fortunate occasion of Relieving Thousands
of Inhabitants from Misery and oppression. —

If the Gentlemen, the Conduct of this —
Man should determine Government to punish him
for his Contumacy, and to deprive him of the Power
of ruining a distressed and much impoverished Country
it would be necessary to order a Military force into it,
merely to keep the Armed rabble he has about his
Person in awe, with respect to any opposition from the
Inhabitants of the country, it cannot be apprehended,
for there is every reason to conclude they will bless the
day that deprives him of any further authority over
them — The Regiments of Native Cavalry Stationed at
Tinnivelly, with the 7th Battalion at Hytar, with a —
Brigade of Guns, appear to me a sufficient force to effect
any measures that may be adopted towards the Rajah
but no Military operation can be attempted until the
Monsoon is over. —

I do not expect Gentlemen, to hear further
from

4279 Fort St. George 17 October 1794.

25 from the Rajah, and he has not yet thought proper to answer the Right Honorable Governor's Letter through the Channel by which he received it. I shall therefore leave this place for Tinnevelly where my presence on many points is much required, not only for forming the Settlement of next year's Peshcush with the Polygars of that Province, but likewise to redress many Complaints which have been made against them by the Ceeras-

I have the honor to be

Most Respectfully -

E. E.

(Signed) George Powney

Collector

Tondy
16th October 1794

P.S. I have this Instant received Intelligence from Rammad that the Rajah declared in his Durbar that he had received Letters from Lord Hobart as well as myself requesting him to repair to my Cutcherry at Tondy to adjust some affairs of the Company, but that he would on no Account Comply, it not being the Custom-

This Intelligence is reported to me by an Hirrarrah I have stationed at Rammad; of the truth of it I cannot vouch, but from many Circumstances, I think it Carries with it much Credibility.

(Signed) G. P.

A true Copy

(Signed) Wm Harrington Secy

No 1

4280

Fort St George 4 October 1794

25

No. 1.

From Mootorama Linga Vega Ragonad Sedputty

To Mr George Powney Dated 10th October 1794.

Received 11th Do Do.

I am in good health and hope to hear the state of your welfare - I have received your letter of the 7th of the Month, and understand its contents - you have transmitted to me a letter from the Right Honorable Lord Hobart Behaindere, which I received with all due respect I am sorry to find this Lordship has expressed displeasure for my not having obeyed your orders of attending at your Cutcherry - Notwithstanding I trusted in you, you have sent for a letter from this Lordship which has been of prejudice to me - Instead of summoning my Pradaun to attend you at Mootorama Linga Chedram as you did the Pradaun of the Sevagunga Heaou to attend you at Tondy / you desired me some time ago to meet you at Mootorama Linga Chattram; I therefore explained to you the Customs and Ceremonies that had been observed here, as well as the Situation I Held: the Honorable Company supported me for the period of ten years at Poichinopoly, and afterwards restored my Country to me and they continued to protect me in an Honorable manner; I therefore request you will shew the same regard towards me - I have now sent

4281 Fort St. George October 8/94

25. sent my Predaun, by name Mooloomara Pillah to you I think you must have sent for Woodia Dawan to Condy in the same manner you have desired me to come to Mooloruma Linga Chattrano - you alone are to protect these two horses, and Woodia Dawan trust entirely in you - I have sent my Dubash Veerabudra to you, and shall attend to the orders you will send to me by him.-

A true Translation
(Signed) Appasawmy
Interpreter

No. 2.

To the Rajah of Ramnad

Usual Compliments
Dated 12. October 1794

I yesterday received your letter dated the 10th in reply to mine of the 7th which transmitted you an order from the Right Honorable Lord Hobart to repair immediately to my Cutcherry instead of obeying it, you have written me that you have sent your Predaun, and a person you call your Dubash to me, and that you would attend to the orders I should send you by the latter.-

Your Dubash Arrived here only this Morning I evaded to know from him whether you were preparing to obey the orders which have been sent you upon which subject he could afford me no Satisfactory Information my directions to him are to the following effect which he will

4282. Fort St. George 13 October 1794

25 will no doubt communicate to you, and which I repeat to you
by letter that there should be no mistake- that if, on his
return to Ramnad, any delay or excuse should arise on your
part in obeying the orders of Lord Hobart to repair immedi-
-ately to my Cutcherry at Mootorama Linga Chattram,
I shall consider it as an Act of disobedience on your part of the
orders sent you by his Lordship, and shall report the same
to my Government- you will therefore Consider of this and
Act prudently and obediently as becomes a Tributary.-

Your Poedaun has not yet arrived, you will
recollect that you wrote to me on the 14th. of last Month that
you had sent him to me, but however made his appearance.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) George Powney Collector

N. B.

From Mootorama Linga Vegea Ragonauda Settipatty

To Mr. George Powney, Dated 13th. October 1794

Received 14th. Do. 19th.

I am in good health and hope to hear the state
of your Welfare.-

I have received your Letter dated the 12th. of this
Month and understand the Contents of it, in which you inform
me that you have sent directions by Veerabudra Dubash Hee
is not yet arrived, but as soon as he does arrive. I shall hear
your

Fort St. George 11 October 1791

25

your direction sent to me by him and write you upon that subject — I desired your Hircarrah to remain here till Vera=budrah Dubash arrived that I might give my Answer to your Letter, but he would not stay, saying that he must immediately return to Tondy, I have therefore written this Letter, and sent it by him —

A true Translation

(Signed) Appasawmy
Interpreter

(A true Copy)

(Signed) Wm Harrington Secy.

Entertaining for letter to the Nabob —

Sent letter to the Nabob, Entered in C. C. No. 208 — approving the Reply he purposes sending to the Letters addressed to His Highness by Tippoo Sultaun —

Despatched also the undermentioned Letters Entered in M. B. Nos. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. —

To Mr. Secretary Bay —

To Secretary at Bengal — advising of the Troops having been ordered to proceed thither.

To Ditto —

To Ditto — forwarding a letter from Tippoo Sultaun —

To Mr. Shardon

To Acting Commissary General of Grain and Provisions permitting to write off the Value of the Rice lost on the boat Stroe Vencatachelloo —

To Ditto

To Ditto — with Copy of a letter from Commandant at Secunder Mallay and directing how to send further orders to Mr Vaughan for supplying that Cantonment with Rice

To

4784

Fort St. George October 8/94

25

To Hospital Board - informing them that a Bomb
To Hospital Board

= proof cannot be spared. -

To Auditor General - referring for his Examination
To Auditor General

Mr. Brodie's Account of Half Mounting for 1791 and 1792 and
informing him of the Compensation granted to the Owners of
the Gloucester. -

To Military Board - directing some additional -
To Military Board

Repairs at Trichinopoly. -

To Ditto - directing a Survey of the Magazines &c.
To Ditto

in the Guntoor Circar. -

To Lieutenant Mc. Dowall - directing him to
To Lieutenant Mr. Dowall

explain more particularly the reason of his withholding his
Claim for arrears so long. -

To Commandant at Pondicherry permitting the
To Colonel Nairn

Officer Commanding at Ariancopang to draw full Batta. -

To Commander of the Favorite - directing him to
To Captain Greaves

proceed to Bengal. -

27 Received Letter from the Rajah of Travancore
Submitting a Letter from the Rajah of Travancore -

Entered in C. C. N. 209 Repeating his request that his Vackeel
may be permitted to go into the Fort in his Palankeen. -

Received the following Letter

To the Right Honorable Lord Hobart

President and Governor in Council
at
Fort St. George

From Bombay - Communicating - Intelligence Peace England Received from Mr. Baldwin via Suez -

My Lord We have the honor to acquaint your
Lordship

4285

Fort St. George. October 1794.

27 Lordship that the Honorable Company's Ship the Panther arrived last Night from Ceuz which place She left the 2d. Ultimo, and altho' She has not brought any Packet from the Honorable the Court of Directors, yet the Dispatches from Mr. Baldwin, Consul General at Alexandria, are of so important a Nature, that we think it necessary to send an Express to communicate to you in the most expeditious manner the interesting Intelligence contained therein, and beg leave to offer our most sincere congratulations on the glorious Victory obtained by His Majesty's Fleet under the Command of the Admiral Earl Howe over the French Fleet on the 1st. of June last.

The Courier of this day contains an exact Copy of all the Intelligence contained in Mr. Baldwins Letter of the 25th. of August except the following Article dated the 23d. of August.—

"A Venetian Ship came in from Venice in 26 "days with letters no further than the 12th. of July from "Venice, but might have brought to the 22d.) with "Gazettes from London to the 21st. of June and from Leyden "to the 27th. of June."

"The Letter says in Addition to the News "contained in the Gazettes that N. Pres had been forced to "Surrender to Pichegrue with a Garrison of 6000 Men that

"the

4286. Fort St. George October 27 1794.

27 "The Conventionalists appear to increase their Numbers
"after every Defeat and that their Forces in West Flanders
"Amount to 300,000 Strong, with which they threaten
"Ostend, Ghent and Bruxelles and possibly Holland"

"No mention being made of the Insurrection
"at Paris: added to these untoward Events but the Counter
"Revolutionary Accounts from Paris into a very questionable
"Shape, altho they came averred from different quarters
"and with an Air of Truth."

"The letters of the 12th of July from Venice
"says that the French make no Progress in Italy —
"and that the King of Prussia had taken Cracow."

"We find no Account in the Gazettes of the
"Prussian Corps to be commanded by Lord Cornwallis,
"it would give great Pleasure to see them in Action".

We have the Honor to be,

Bombay Castle
11th October 1794

My Lord,

Your Lordships most obedient
Humble Servants

(Signed) Daniel Cockatt
William Lewis

The

4287

Fort St. George 27th October 1794

27

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart

President and Governor in Council

&c &c &c

My Lord

Fort St. George

Auditor Generals
Report on Mr. Roebuck's
Estimate for Novem:
ber...

Having examined the Estimate of the Military Paymaster Genral for the Month of November 1794 forwarded to me with Mr. Secretary Jackson's letter of the 21st Instant, I have the honor to report that the Sum of Pagodas Two Lack, Twenty eight Thousand, Eight hundred and sixty six twelve fanams, and thirty three Cash. (2,28,866. 12. 33) is requisite for the payment of such Military Charges as become due upon the first of the ensuing Month Viz:-

From the Genral Treasury		149.775. 6. 55.
By Bills upon the Military Paymaster Genral.		79091. 5. 53.
	Pags	2,28,866. 12. 33

Military Auditor
Generals Office
Fort St. George
27th October 1794

I have the honor to be
with the Highest Respect
&c &c
(Signd) Henry Malcolm
Mil. Aud. Genl.

4288

Fort St. George 1st October 1794

2d

To

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart

President and Governor in Council

of Fort St. George

My Lord

Dd Abstr. Estimate for the Commissariat Contingent Department for November

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of

your Secretary Jackson's letter of the 21st Instant with the

Estimate of the expected Disbursements in the Department

of the Acting Commissary General of Grain and Provisions

for the Month of November 1794 and to report thereon as

follows--

Expected Disbursements at Madras		799.	37. 26
Chingleput Pernaicoib and Pondicherry		276.	16. 61
Arnee, Vellore and Amboor		66.	12. "
Tanjore		16.	27. "
Pallamcotah		6612.	31. 40
Manelipatam		61	18 62
Baramahal		109	21 "
Ellore		379.	40. 64.
Pags.		8,322	37 16

From the Total Amount of expected Disbursements,

as above stated, the Acting Commissary General of Grain

and Provisions deducts the following Sums as not

issuable

4289

Fort St. George, October 27th 1794

27 ispuable from the General Treasury at the Presidency,
but payable out of the expected receipts from sales in the
Department, or from the subordinate Treasuries for which
Bills will be drawn upon him and transferred through the
General Treasury—

Masulipatam	61	18	62
Baramahal	109	21	
Ellore	379	10	64
Pagodas	550	38	46

Consequently the Amount ispuable at the Presidency on
Account of Disbursements in November 1794 as per Estimate
of the Acting Commissary General of Grain and Provisions
is (777 " 40 " 50) Pagodas Seven thousand Seven hundred
and Seventy One forty fanams, and fifty Cash—

I have the honor to be
with the highest Respect
&c. &c.
(Signd) Henry Malcolm
Mily Aud Genl

Military Auditor
Generals Office
Fort St. George
27th October 1794

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart

President and Governor in Council
of Fort St. George

My Lord

I have the honor to report as follows
upon the General Estimate of Expected Disbursements
in

Ditto on the
Estimate for the
Bullock Agency
for November—

4290

Fort St. George October 8th 1794

27. In the Department of the Acting Principal Agent for Draught and Carriage Bullocks for the Month of November 8th 1794 Accompanying Mr. Secretary Jackson's Letter of the 21st Instant.—

Expected Disbursements at Madras	1692.	36.	16.
Chingleput Permatcoil and Pondicherry	56.	18.	72.
Arnee Vellore and Amboor	7	"	"
Palamcotah	244	25	"
Baramahal	75	"	"
Ellore	990	"	"
Chitacole	970	"	"
Ithapour	20	"	"
Hydrabad Detachment	858.	38.	"
Pags	4924.	34.	8.

From the Total Amount of Expected Disbursements as before stated the Acting principal Agent for Draught and Carriage Bullocks deducts the following Sums not — payable from the General Treasury at the Presidency — but payable from the Subordinate Treasuries for which Bills will be drawn upon him and transferred through the General Treasury:—

Baramahal	75.	"	"
Ellore	990.	"	"
Chitacole	970	"	"
Ithapour Detach	20	"	"
Hydrabad Detachment payable by the Nizam	858.	38	"
Pagodas	2913.	38	"

Consequently

4291 Fort St. George 27th October 1794

27th Consequently the Amount payable at the Presidency as per Estimate of the Acting Principal Agent for Draught and Carriage Bullocks for November 1794 is P2210.33.3 Pagodas Two Thousand, and ten Thirty Eight fanams and Eight Cash

Military Auditor
Generals Office
Fort St. George
27th October 1794

I have the honor to be
with the highest Respect
Sir
Your most
(Signed) Henry Malcolm
Mil. Vice Genl.

Received also the undermentioned Letters Entered in M.B. Nos. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184.

From Lieutenant Stewart.

From Agent at the Resident at Hydrabad explaining the Motives for having opened the Public Mails from Bombay for Madras.

From Auditor General

From Military Auditor General with a reference regarding an Arrear on Account of Hospital Charges for Invalids of the 73d Regiment left at Wallajahbad.

From Major Pater

From Major Pater requesting a prolongation of his leave to visit Madras.

From Military Storekeeper

From Military Storekeeper inclosing his Account of Military Stores provided from January to October last.

From Mr. Torriano

From Resident at Nagore advising of three Companies of the Dutch Troops having sailed on the 20th for Trincomalee.

4292.

Fort St. George October 8/911

From Colonel Hoys

From Commandant at Tritchinopoly advising of an Error in the Estimate of Repairs for the Marcheone Mr Cast that place.-

28 Directed the misdemeanitioned Letter Entered in Mil. Cons. 185

196. 197. 198. 199. 200.-

To Secretary at Bengal with Copy of the Letter from Bombay above Entered.-

To Mr Secretary Hay

To Military Board with instructions for an Estimate of

To Military Board

the expence of an Hair Hospital at the Mount for the Armes of inferior quality to be sent to England.-

To Commanders of the Army in reply to their reference

To Colonel Braithwaite

regarding the Rank given to Mr Peter Grant.-

To Ditto desiring their Opinion how the deficiencies in the

To Ditto

Artillery Company and the wants of Officers for the Two Battalions with the Nizam, can be best Supplied.-

To Collector in the Baramhaul enclosing Copy of the Letters

To Captain Read

from the Committee of Affairs at Tritchinopoly and directing him to report how many of the Native poor therein alluded to, can be Accommodated in the Baramhaul.-

To Collector in the Jagtire to the same effect.-

To Ditto in the Jagtire

Sent the following Letters.-

To Mr John Snow

Secret Department

Collector at Simpsidy

Sir

I am directed by the Right Honorable the President in Council to Acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter dated the 19th

To Mr Lowe stating the grounds on which his Gratuities from the 1st Instant have been the 12th Instant stopped, Approved.-

instant, and to acquaint you that although their Lordships disapprove in general of any deviation from an Order by Government on the part of those with whom the execution is left, yet, if circumstances shall justify such deviation, and necessity require the exercise of a discretion in the discharge of a public duty it is rather a proof of good intention, than a case where censure could properly apply, and the more especially as responsibility attaches

itself

4295 Fort St George 28th October 1794.

several of the Petitioners have deposed upon oath. - a copy of this Petition is enclosed for your information, with copies of other papers as per List of the Packet -

The Principal object of your enquiry will be. -

1st. To ascertain the grounds and circum= =stances upon which Colonel Nixon imposed and levied the penalty of twelve hundred Pagodas from certain persons of the left hand cast, and the manner in which that sum either has been, or appears to have been intended to be disposed of. -

2d. Whether the interference of the two = Dubashes / Venkatasa Moodely, and Dayenga pennaul pillay, the former belonging to Colonel Nixon, and the latter to Captain Ouvrard, both said to be of the = right hand Cast / had any, and what influence = in the measures that were adopted to put a stop to the procession of the left hand Cast, after it had been agreed by mutual accommodation between the two = parties, that their respective Ceremonies should be conducted conformably to a plan drawn up, and deposited in the Office of Police, dated the 29th July 1794 -

3d Whether the left hand cast departed in any, and what respect from that plan, and whether the Dubashes aforementioned were present at, = and

and how far they were personally concerned in, the disturbances, that were occasioned by the interruption of the procession.—

4th Whether the orders were given by the said Dubaishes, for the seizure of the man belonging to the left hand cast, who is said to have received on the next day by order of Colonel Nixon and Captain Overend "fifty lashes in the public Street, in front of the Cutcherry" "Choultry"— what enquiry took place, and in what manner, previous to the punishment of that man

5th Whether the ceremonies were permitted to continue on the part of the Right hand Cast, while the opposite party were prevented from conducting the ceremonies.—

6th Whether the enquiry, upon which the penalty was declared to have been forfeited by the left hand Cast, was made through the Medium of any other interpreter, except the Dubaish of Colonel Nixon and Captain Overend.—

7th Whether a peremptory refusal was given to the requisition of the left hand Cast, that the points in dispute should be submitted to the decision of the late Government of Pondicherry, or to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.—

Whether

4297 Fort St George 28th October 1794

8th Whether the Dubashes aforementioned, accompanied the persons who were ordered by Colonel Nixon to be confined in the Cutwalls Choultry, for objecting to the payment of the penalty Bond.

9th Whether these persons were removed from the Cutwalls Choultry on the 4th of September to the house occupied by Colonel Nixon, and there confined, as stated in the petition, until they had paid the Amount of the Bond.

10th Whether Captain Acreend did act towards them, as is set forth, by demanding the further sum of six hundred (600) Pagodas, and by way of enforcing such demands, did inflict, or cause to be inflicted, corporal punishment on one of the party, for the purpose of intimidating the others, and whether he did actually receive the money.

11th Whether Colonel Nixon had any, and what knowledge, of the transactions referred to in the preceding article, and whether the punishment and exaction, or either of them, took place in the house occupied by Colonel Nixon, and if not, where they did take place.

12th Whether the Circumstances mentioned in the petition of the 14th October 1794, regarding the seizure of Nattamy Mutu Chetty, by a Brammin Circumah,

4298. Fort St George 28th October 1794

Hircarrah, at the distance of ten Miles from Pondi=
=cherry, when he was on his way to Madras, be is
true, and if so, how far Colonel Nixon, or any one in
authority at Pondicherry, was concerned in the order
given to the Hircarrah.—

13. Whether Peons were placed on the
Road leading from Pondicherry to Madras, to
prevent any of the left hand Cast from proceeding
to the Presidency, and by whose order the Persons were
so Stationed.—

14. Whether there be any decree upon the
Register of the Superior Council of Pondicherry, prior to
the 10th of September 1794, which prohibits the left
hand Cast from using the white Flag in their
ceremonies.—

These are the points that, in our
Judgment, should be investigated by you—but we
mean not to confine your enquiry to them, in case
it should appear necessary to go into further matter
for the elucidation of the subject.—

We desire that such persons as you
may think proper to call before you, may be sworn
to depose the truth—the Oath to be administered by
Colonel Stuart, the President, to whom we delegate
full authority for the purpose.—

It

4299 Fort St George 24th October 1794

It will occur to you that Mons.r Dumeron, the Police Master, can afford much informa=tion on several points for investigation - he should be required to relate circumstantially upon Oath, all the Matters within his knowledge regarding the case in question - we enclose a letter for him under a flying Seal which we desire you will forward at such time as you may judge most proper

Colonel Kyd has been apprized of the your appointment and directed to pay attention to your Summons, in case his personal attendance should be required, or that of Captain Overend, his Secretary, or any other Military person under his authority.

You will hold your Meetings in the Resident House at Cuddalore, where all persons whose examination may be necessary with regard to the enquiry you are directed to make will be ordered to attend.

Fort St George
24th October 1794

I have &c. &c.
(Signed) Hobart
&c. Council

Lt

4304

Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

List of Packet to Committee of Enquiry proceeding to Pondicherry 28th October 1794.

No. 1	Instructions to the Committee	28th October 1794
2	Petition of the left hand Cast with 6 Enclosures	30th Sept. "
3	Copy of letter to Colonel Nixon	4th October "
4	Ditto Ditto from Ditto	7th Ditto "
5	Ditto Ditto Ditto	9th Ditto "
6	Petition of left hand Cast dated Madras	14 Ditto "
7	Ditto Ditto enclosing a Petition from the same Cast dated Cuddalore 11th October 1794	14th Ditto "
8	Copy of letter from Colonel Nixon	16th Ditto "
9	Ditto Ditto from Captain Oveend	21st Ditto "
10	Ditto Ditto Ditto	23d Ditto "
11	Ditto Ditto Ditto	24th Ditto "
12	Ditto Ditto Ditto with 3 Enclosures	24th Ditto "
13	Ditto Ditto Ditto	25th Ditto "
14	Ditto Ditto to Colonel Nixon	28th Ditto "
15	Ditto Ditto to Mr. Kenworthy	" Ditto "
16	Letter to Mons.r Lemenon under a flying Seal	" Ditto "
17	Copy of Capitulation for the Surrender of Pondicherry	
18	List of the Packet.	

Fort St. George
28th September 1794.

Ordered

4.301

Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

Ordered that the instructions be copied fair, and sent to the Committee.

Read the following letters.

William C. Jackson Esqr.
Military Secretary Fort St. George

Sir,

From Captain Overend requests time to prepare certain papers in justification of his conduct.

The Badness of the weather having prevented my reaching this place before to day, precluded an earlier explanation of my Conduct in the Chitty Business - as I am indeed strongly implicated by those people whose Characters do not stand very high among the Natives of India, it is necessary that I should have reference to Papers &c. in justification of myself I therefore have to hope the Right Honble the President in Council will grant one two or three days for such purpose, when I flatter myself I shall evince to his Lordship that a public enquiry into my Conduct will be deemed equally unnecessary, as it must already appear so to be on the part of Colonel Nixon, than whom I may venture to say, no man in the World has conducted himself with so much disinterestedness and Impartiality towards these vindictive and excited people.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) J.C. Overend
Lieut. to Col. Nixon

Pondicherry
28th October 1794

&c.

4302

Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart

President in Council Fort St. George

My Lord,

Desirous of exhibiting incontrovertible proofs of the restlessness and arrogance of the left hand Cast, as well for your Lordship's information, as my own exculpation, I take the liberty of enclosing some further Accounts of the Fines they have been amerced in, in corroboration of those already before you, the enclosed two Papers, were this day delivered to me by the Heads of the Right hand Cast, who have resolved upon, laying their request personally at your Lordships feet.

From Colonel Agnew enclosing papers in proof of the Custom of enjoying Tunes, in case of a dispute between the Right and Left hand Casts.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.
Signed Eccles Nixon

Pondicherry
14th October 1794

A Memorial, in justification of the Right hand Cast.

This Memorial contains different facts that prove what fines and punishments have been imposed on the left hand Cast, for their Violation of priviledges, that did not appertain to them.

It has ever been the custom of the left hand Cast, on the festival of Pongol, to drive Cattle

Fort St George 8br October 1794

Cattle before the door of the Pagoda, Chetty - But in
the time of M. Hebert - they in opposition to the
Old custom performed this ceremony in the Street,
Comonty - a Complaint was immediately laid
before the Chief of the place - who apprehended the
left hand Cast - and imposed on them a fine of 3000
Pagodas - which sum was raised according to the
circumstances of each individual - he having previously
rendered an Account, on Oath, of his Property, to his
Pagoda. —

In the time of M Dumas, the left hand
Cast, solicited him, by means of presents, for per-
= mission to use their several Modes of conveyance,
Horse, Palankeen, or Dooly in the street running in
a line with the Walls of the Fort - the Governor
desired Pedw Moodelier to ask the Consent of the
Right hand Cast - which being refused - the left
hand Cast, in spite of the refusal, proceeded to use
their different conveyances, within the city - on the
arrival of M Dupleix, the Right hand Cast
having complained of the innovation - the left
hand Cast were imprisoned, and fined in the
Sum of 12,000 Rupees. —

In the time of M Dupleix, one
Moutapachitty of the Ginjy Cast, having died,
the left hand Cast presumed to use the Cadjy of the

Cocoanut,

Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

cocoanut, or the Pedel / Padel is a kind of beer to carry
the dead - the Teperan and Pally Caste, immediately re-
complained of the innovation, to the Governor - who re-
imprisoned the heirs of the deceased - & exacted from them
a fine of 1000 Pagodas.

In the time of Dupleix, one Dewna-
= sival Chitty, having rode out of the fort on a white horse,
the Right hand Cast complained to the Governor - who
gave orders for the punishment of the transgressor -
the head men of the Merchants requested that the
transgressor only might be punished - and the Governor
accordingly, after having kept him in prison nearly
six Months, fined him in 600 Rupees.

When M. De Belle Combe arrived in
1777, the left hand Cast refused to present themselves,
in Company with the Right hand Cast, before the
Governor - of which insult the Right Hand Cast
complained to M. Belle Combe - who, having informed
himself of the Custom usually observed, was convinced
of the impropriety of their Conduct - and ordered that
they should pay a fine of 100 Pagodas, to be dis-
= tributed among the poor of the Capuchin
= Friars - and likewise ordered that they should
thenceforth pay their visit to the Governor, in
Company

4305 Fort St George 28th October 1794

Company with the Maganatars.

/Signed/ Moottayen
" Ayetto Chundy
" Daruem Varadapeen
" Anneaie
" Chendy naicken Comarapen
" Seva Sungaruen
" Arumayapeen
" Chettapanoomal

a true translation

/Signed/ E Buchan
French Transl.r

First Petition of the Right Hand Cast.

To the Members of the Superior Council
of Pondicherry

Gentlemen,

The Left hand Cast were in the habit, when at any time they meant to go to any distant quarter of having their conveyance, whether horse, Palanqueen or Dooly, in wait for them, without the Town - they being prohibited from bringing them within the gates - In the time of M Dumas - they solicited him, by presents, for permission to use their several conveyances in the Streets immediately bounded by the Walls of the Fort, being at the same time restricted to go out at the Madras and Vellore Gates,

That

4306. Fort St. George 28th October 1794

That Governor desired Pondre Moodelier to obtain our consent to this request — we however replied that we could never give our consent to any innovation that the left hand Cast might wish to introduce — adding that if the Governor thought proper to grant them any the like favor, it would be an injustice done us — on the arrival of M. Dupleix we laid our complaints before him — and he accordingly apprehended several Members of the left hand Cast, and forced them to pay a heavy fine — Cast shortly after the left hand Cast made M. Dupleix a considerable present A and permission was granted them to use their conveyances in the streets running along the Fort Walls — and to go out of the Fort at the abovementioned Gates — Proud in consequence of having thus got into the good Graces of M. Dupleix — they proceeded to use the distinguishing badge of the cocoanut on their Pade AA — We complained to M. Dupleix, and the left hand Cast were again committed to prison — and again fined — a few days after, one of the left hand Cast rode out of the fort on a white horse — on which

---

A this Article respecting the present to M. Dupleix, cannot be proved by the left hand Cast. —

AA Pade is a kind of beer on which they carry the dead. —

Fort St George 28th October 1794.

which, we again brought our complaint before the Governor - and the transgressor was imprisoned, and kept in confinement nearly six Months - and it was only by paying a heavy fine that he at last procured his dismission - Mr Dupleix took that opportunity of declaring, that the left hand Cast would be punished with the utmost rigour - if they at any time violated the ancient Rights & Customs - some time after the re establishment of this city, one of the left hand Cast erected a marriage canopy in the Street of the Right hand Cast - to which innovation the latter opposed themselves - and carried their complaint before Condapa - a Mutual agreement was entered into between the two Casts, who both consented at the same time, that the party who should violate it should pay a forfeit - the left hand Cast, however, sensible that they were in the wrong, in regard to the canopy, celebrated their marriage without the city, and omitted the use of it - But shortly after they again arrogated to themselves privileges which did not any how belong to them, instead of abiding by the agreement that had been entered into - and with which Gentlemen, you are

Acquainted

4308 Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

acquainted. — /Signed/ Coracanden
" Devaru Chitty
" Chrisna Chitty
" Patchiapan Chitty
" Monter Comeren
" Balichitty
" Namondow

Pondicherry
2d. July 1768

Extracted from the Registers of the Superior Council of Pondicherry for the year 1768 — 27th August 1794

/Signed/ Blin

a true translation
/Signed/ G. Buchan
French Translr.

W. C. Jackson Esqr.
Military Secretary Fort St. George

Sir,

I beg you will be so good to inform the Right Honble Lord Hobart — that the Explanation demanded concerning the Chettis will be sent off to-morrow — I was in hopes to have done it this Evening, but some papers are still unexpied: —

From Captain Ross's Guard — his papers not yet prepared. —

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your
/Signed/ J. C: Overend
Secretary to Col: Kyd

Pondicherry
29th October 1794

The

4309 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

The Right Honble Lord Hobart

President in Council Fort St. George

My Lord,

Agreeably to my promise contained in my letter to Mr. Secretary Jackson of the 21st Instant I take up my pen to address your Lordship on the subject of a charge in its nature not very agreeable to the Feelings of an Officer whose Character has never been attainted of cruelty, injustice, and Extortion.—

Transmitting Captain Wood's Orderly Book — Explanation of his conduct with respect to the dispute between the Right and Left Hand Casts at Condicherry — Remarks on the Chitty Petition — sends also a Deportation of a Mr. White on the above subject, and Colonial Regulations Proclamation.—

The Virtue of Infallibility I never wish to arrogate — 'tis few can do it — but — I may venture to say that, in all my transactions throughout a life of misfortunes, involving Deprivation of fortune — Rank and Comfort, no one Individual existing can arraign my Conduct, as an Officer, a Man of Honor and of Feeling.—

How much hurt then must it be to have it for a moment supposed, particularly by your Lordship, that a man who has been reared up in a Military School — whose whole thoughts have centered in his profession should, at once, degenerate to that Degree so elaborately set forth by the most artful, and inveterate people in the Country — men, whose riches are as Grains of Sand, when put in Competition with their desire of Rank, or resolution to carry a point at

however

Fort St George 28th October 1794

however unjustifiable- the Characters of the men who have preferred these Complaints, my Lord, are well known here - Every body is a witness of their Chicanery- the Courts of Law can prove their infamous and vile Litiga= =tions, even amongst themselves,- they have however their Partisans, such being always ready where money flows in abundance.—

Had I my Lord been inclined to be= one, I might have been a rich man - thousands would these very people have given me to suppress Evidence - to have made a false report- or even to have been = passive- for they well knew,- as they do at this moment, that their cause was bad.—

Colonel Nixon, whose Justice is equal to his humanity, devested of every interested Idea, and solely = intent upon Satisfying every one, and of preserving peace to the inhabitants, whose alarms had never ceased since the year 1768 when the very existence of the = place was at Stake, adopted every step which could tend to such an end- but that the business may = appear as clear to your Lordship as possible I will simply relate matters from the first, and afterwards comment on the Chetty Petition itself.—

The trouble I am giving Sir, commenced your Lordship will excuse, when you reflect that the Character of a man is at Stake whom I had not

more

4311 Fort St George 28th October 1794

more essential business by taking up your time & naturally lessen'd your recollection of some of the so many you have seen / you might have remember'd in America, acting a very different part from the one with which he is now charged.—

The first time I ever knew or heard any thing about the Dissentions between the Castes, was one evening walking in the Garden with Colonel Nixon, & when the Police Master appeared with an immense crowd of the most respectable Black Inhabitants of the place, and said to the Colonel / with great satisfaction in his manner and looks / that he had at last obtained an end which, since the year 1768, never had been so practicable — that of uniting the two Castes / present / in ties of peace and amity, and an agreement to carry on their respective Processions without disturbance — that the following was a grand feast day, and he hoped the Colonel would permit them to celebrate it — the Colonel replied that nothing could give him so much Satisfaction as to see them all happy, and that, provided they promised faithfully to keep their word — he should agree to it, and moreover gave them Leghorn, as usual on these occasions — all parties were extremely well satisfied, and departed — It were only to be wished that the Paper of Agreement had

Fort St George 28th October 1794.

had at this period been produced; and which, in fact, as defined nothing with regard to the particular ceremonies intended to be celebrated - a stop could have been put to it - Riots would have been prevented and I should have been saved the Mortification, at the expiration of twenty years Military Service, of defending my Moral Conduct against these vindictive people and possibly (tho I now hope not) of having my name brought into public - than which I would rather forfeit my existence, however impressed I am of my Innocence.

From the above your Lordship will perceive, neither Colonel Stron nor myself ever thought of the subject, much less of interfering with the Caste - this in the preamble of their petition, after dilating much on the forbearance of their successive Governors, they are pleased to observe, that when they agreed, at the requisition of the two Dubashes, to be friends, and to lay aside all Rancor, they were ignorant of the deep designs which were in Contemplation - what deep designs the Dubashes could have of themselves and as far as may refer to their being employed by me, (who God knows my circumstances can evince never had any in view throughout life (were, I cannot tell); not, at that time, ever having heard the two Casts named, nor had Colonel Stron, whose kind Compliance with a requisition of their own, they have charged as a matter of Interference.

The

4313 Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

The following morning I heard from the Police Master (who had attended the Procession) the particulars of the Riots, that the Ringleaders had been seized and one punished.—

Mr. J. the Police Master, then represented to the Colonel that, under the French Government, the consequence of these Disturbances was always a fine and Punishment to the Guilty, and that, with his permission, he would, for that purpose, cause them to enter into a Penalty Bond to pay a fine and to receive such Punishment as the Colonel, whose sole prerogative it was, should adjudge— accordingly the casts agreed— the left hand being buoyed up with the hopes of somehow or other succeeding. I however undertook the task, contrary to their expectation, my own feelings and the justice I owed to Colonel Nixon as well as the Parties, induced a fair and candid examination, and, after immense trouble, from the necessary reference to records &c. the Novelty of the subject— and attempts at Procrastination, on the part of the left hand, to whom I gave every Indulgence, it clearly appeared to me, and Colonel Nixon was pleased to confirm the same, that they (the left hand Cast) never had a right to carry White flags— that whenever they attempted it Bloodshed ensued— for, rather than give up their Privileges,

Fort St George 28th October 1794

Privileges, the right hand Cast would sacrifice their re-
lives and every thing that was dear to them, that they were
the cause as ever had been the case of the Party, and with
was consequently adjudged that they had forfeited the
Amount of Penalty & did moreover deserved punish-
ment. In this Examination which I herewith re-
turn, marked Letter A I beg to assure you my Lord
every justice was done, as far as came within the re-
Bounds of my Ability - Indeed what motives could
I possibly have for favoring one side in preference to
the other, it was equally immaterial to me who re-
gained the [illegible] I had never seen the Parties before,
and, [illegible] Relatives as Ido, would never with
to have [illegible] Dealings with them had I been inter-
-ested - but I been inclined to vouch myself, I ra-
ought to have favord the left hand, whose Riches
as I said before are ever ready to further their
views - on the other hand, I declare to God, those in
whom the Division favored never gave me the value
of a Fanam - this I hope plainly evinces I could
have no motive for favoring them unless to o-
blige their Dubashes, to whom I hardly ever
spoke ten words would be deem'd such.

Back

4315 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

But to proceed, I sent for them a few Day or two previous to their Commitment to the Cutcherry & Gaol, and told them, that, on a fair and candid Examination of every Circumstance, they were found guilty of having caused the Riot, by carrying away a Cart to which they had no claim, and that they were in consequence adjudged to pay the Penalty, and to be punished for having been the wilful means of disturbances which might, as they well know they had heretofore done, have brought Destruction on the place - I must here beg leave to observe that, in their Petition to your Lordship, they say not a word about the [illegible] ment awarded, as they wish to impose [illegible] on Idea, that I only threatened them with it, after the fine was paid, in order to extort money from them.

Had I indeed been infamous enough to inflict, or even to threaten unmerited and unawarded punishment, I should neither have deserved will of God or of man.

To proceed however - they began to quibble as all Black fellows do, and said it was very hard and wished to refer it to - God knows who - but the fact was they wanted to gain time, thinking the length of their pursuit would at last prevail - I then desired

desired them to go home, paid not as they represent-
ed, but then the first Instance paid bring the money
and the [illegible] but not bringing same
them I sent a [illegible] Colonel Pepon, his
Mandate was [illegible] which ensued, alone,
deserved punishment [illegible] Evening about 7 o-
Clock I sent a Chobdar to told them to come, which
had the desired effect, they still made excuses, absurd
Non payment &c. on my remonstrating to them on
the Impropriety of their Conduct after the promises
they had made to abide by the decision to which
they had voluntarily acquiesced, and as was the
custom at Pondicherry, they became insolent and
abusive, particularly Trevanthe & Kelly, little respect
being had to my name or even to Colonel Pepon,
and positively refused to pay the fine.

In addition, instances of their indolence they
exhibit in their Petition as your Lordships will
perceive by the following Extract.

"They conceived it very hard upon them
to be compelled to pay a fine for Deviation from
Customs when they had not been enquired into nor
ascertained, and your Petitioners did therefore pray
that the matter in dispute might be referred to
the French Gentlemen or to your Right Honble Board

24

4317 Fort St George 28th October 1794

as your Petitioner asked for no more than common
justice which they were certain of meeting with in
[illegible] impartially."

[illegible] beyond the colour I represented the
Man [illegible] had talked to them, but it
avail[illegible] continued their impertinence
which were, in many cases, beyond any thing I ever
heard from Black man, and the tenth part of which,
from the highest cast man, would never be suffered in
the English Territories.

For their contumacy and insolence the
Cutwal ordered them to the Cutcherry Choultry, and, it
notwithstanding the exertions in their Petitioner, they
were conducted there with promptitude, and no insults
offered them by any Soul existing.

The next morning they were brought
to Government house, and asked to pay the fine, on
which they still refusing, they were ordered into the
nearest Room, in preference to being sent to the
Cutwals Choultry, in hopes they would in a few
Minutes come to, as well as for an opportunity of re-
reasoning with them, and, from this Room, some of
them, and I recollect particularly their Headman
Ponapachitty, had leave to go to their houses for an
hour - about 10 Clock, as expected, they agreed to pay the fine,

ah

4.31.B. Fort St George 28th October 1794

at which time they might have been liberated, but as there was no hurding to how they were detained till it arrived which was not till too late — before I went to dinner, which was 3 Clock, they were liberated, and not 1/2 as they depose.

I confess, my Lord, I did flog Trevanbla Chitty before I spoke with him for the insolence &c before mentioned, as also for saying I had suborned an evidence, and for various other Charges; and, feeling hurt, as I did at that time, it was a wonder he was not furnished with some severe — but what was this flogging — tho' I Lashed — angry by anger, and to warn others what it was to forget themselves, and to divest this Gentleman of a few of his Jans & Cubbies Ideas, so prevalent among the natives of Pondichery I then unfortunately since it meets with your disapprobation) ordered Lieutenant Averell, Fort Adjutant of Marine, who was dressing in the next Room, as also another Gentleman, can testify that I said it was the first Lash I ever in my Life gave to any one existing Servant or others — and that, altho' they all deserved to have the punishment which was awarded, it was not my intention, nor would I give it for the world, and I am sure that Colonel Pitson, who had confirmed

Mary

Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

my Decision, was equally inclined to Mercy – This my Lord, I hope is no Symptom of cruelty – a vice to which was never lead to my charge. —

I now my Lord, came to the most essential part Brod upon as I have been in the Path of honor, and Habits of truth, I cannot store it to save my existence, dishonor myself by a falsehood – yes my Lord, these people conceiving they also were to be punished, agreeable to the award, and which on all former occasions they had experienced in a most exemplary manner, I requested any friendly offices in their behalf and solemnly swear, as I never intended to inflict the punishment, they were all liberated – after Trumbo had received his Lashes. —

they soon'd conscious of their ill behaviour – asked me for my protection in future, and, the succeeding two or three days, they waited upon me constantly – reiterating their demands of my protection – consulted me about their affairs – said they were convinced I was their friend, and my forbearance, with regard to the punishment awarded, they should never forget – three days afterwards, when they were at perfect Liberty to act as they pleased, they indeed gave me occasion to think that my friendship was of value to them, and that

they

Fort St George 28th October 1794

they were grateful for the humanity I had shewn them
Whatever befals me after this confession, my Lord, I s
must bear - but I am satisfied that this the whole
business I did strict justice - that my conscience is pure
in not having been bribed to give a wrong decision - that
I did not pronounce punishment or inflict it wilfully and
unjustly in order to extort money, which if I chose
to have done I might, I have every reason to think, s
have received thousands from people who are worth m
Lacks - and that I have been equally guarded in not
having committed Colonel Kirpons honor as he could be
himself - these are Comforts of which nothing can d
deivest me - were I equally assured that your Sentiments
were favorable, I should be happy. -

If I have erred, my Lord, 'tis for you -
to pronounce it - such declaration will be sufficient
punishment for any Venial error I may have committed,
without having recourse to a public appeal. -

I should deem it intrusive to trouble
your Lordship with any Remarks of mine on the p
respective Privileges and various altercations of t
the Cuty - as also the strange Policy of the different
Governors of Pondicherry, to whom references have
been made on the subject, but who, from the influence
of their Agents, have never explicitly decided where the
line was to be drawn - for to do that the Purses of the

left

Fort St George 28th October 1794.

left hand Coast, could be shut. those of the right, were not worth opening. Accustomed for Colonel Nixon this consented by them, to brake their rule - without any regard to justice, he has drawn the line as it ought to have been long ago, and has awarded to the poor party that justice which he conceived was due to them, but which has ever been artfully evaded in the french time.

To demonstrate, however, the progression of these disputes I beg leave, with all respect, to enclose for your Lordship's perusal a Dissertation on the subject by a Mr White, formerly a french Counseller, and which he addressed to the Commissioners deputed by the Convention to this place.

This Paper / Marked Letter B / will explain the left hand in a proper light, shew what pretensions they have in a bad cause, and to what length they will go to carry their Points.

A Copy of the Original Proceedings I have already laid before your Lordship you will find / Marked Letter A /

Paper / Marked Letter C / is a Copy of Colonel Nixons Proclamation, which was duely registered, and translated into Malabar.

I have

4322

Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

I have, I am afraid, taken up much of your Lordships time, for which I beg your excuse, and if there appear any thing improper in my Style or manner of treating the subject I flatter myself you will have the goodness to overlook it and impute it to the anxiety I must naturally feel.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

&c: &c: &c:

Signed J. G. Duncan

Secy to G. G. Nepean

Pondicherry
October 24th 1794.

Parts of the Chitty Petticah answered in my letter.

1st. That in the course of the several periods wherein the English have held the possession of Pondicherry, the different British Commanders in the place have invariably forbidden all kind of interference with the Customs of the different Casts of Natives, and have liberally and honourably protected and supported such Customs, in the same manner as they were allowed during the administration of the French, and such was the conduct observed by Colonel Floyd, who was appointed to the Command of the place on its last surrender in the year 1793.

Answer

4323 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

Answer ... Our Answer to this Paragraph it is
only necessary to refer to the preceding one, where they say
(which was literally the case) that all public
Ceremonies were suspended from the year 1768 to 1794 —
what Countenance — what benevolent support, then, could
these Governors grant when in fact every thing lay dormant —
Had they not applied, of their own accord, to Colonel Pasco,
for Liberty to renew the Ceremonies — he would, agreeably to
his Predecessors, have been exempted from trouble. —

2. Colonel Pasco succeeded Colonel Floyd in the
Command, and Captain Durand was appointed his
Secretary; one Venkatasa Moodeley appeared in the
Character of Dubash to the former, and Dyangapurmal
Pulley to the latter: these men are both of the Right
Hand Cast and, possessing on their Stations, very soon
made encroachments upon your Petitioners Rights
in contempt of the Regulations, Agreements, and Orders
herein above noticed and referred to, and gave an
unjust and improper aid and Support to the people
of their Cast; yet your Petitioners who had neither
friends nor interest sufficient to procure any
redress, and the transgressing parties being, at the
same time, Servants and in the confidence of the
ruling powers, your Petitioners were obliged to bear insults
with impunity, and Submit, took patience to the injustice
with which they were treated. —

Answer

4324 Fort St George 28th October 1794

Answer — The preceding Answer equally applies to this Paragraph for, as there were no Ceremonies till the 31st of July how was it possible for these two Declarations of neither of whom is mine ⁊ to encroach upon the ones they mention, and they ridiculously infer to have taken place previous to that time.—

2.nd That in the month of July last the said Vencatasa and Dyengar did express to your Petitioner great anxiety for a friendly accommodation of the Dispute that had so many years subsisted, and indicated a wish that all rancor should be laid aside, and that tranquility and friendship should again take place between the Right and left hand Cast, that your Petitioner happy in such proposition, coming from their adversaries, against whom they bore no ill will, and, not suspicious of the deep Designs, which, it now appears, were in contemplation, declared, they were desirous and ready to embrace any liberal and just terms of reconciliation, and, in consequence, an agreement was mutually entered into by the Parties so concerned.—

The

4325 Fort St. George Dr. 6 October 1794.

Answer — the two Dubashes positively assert that, so far from proposing any such thing, it is well known that two or three of the Principals of the left hand proposed & solicited Mr. Swinton, who in consequence convened both parties when the Agreement was entered into, and, by him, reported to Colonel Roy as related in my letter —

4th — After which both parties commenced their preparations for the performance of their Rites and Ceremonies according to the Customs of their respective Casts, and, during such preparations, one Person, delegated by the Right hand Cast, attended to examine into and inspect the same, and he apparently approved thereof. —

Answer — No man of the right hand Cast, or any other was ever deputed by them to superintend the Preparations of the left — If it was the case why not mention his name or describe him? either of that they would have been very guarded how they exhibited any thing denoting their intention of carrying false white Flags, at an immediate report would have been made to Colonel Roy and a Stop would have been put to the Procession, which by the influence of Mr. Swinton, and the

Protection

4326 Fort St. George 28th Octo

Protection of the Sepoys, they cannot
able to carry this point day with
5th And your Petitioners
afterwards, the usual Processions
said Venkatasew and Dyengar, a
Mob, fell upon the members of
East, and beat them severely, and
them, and took away the Flags
Procession of your Petitioners.

Answer Dyengar, who h
at the head of a Mob, was with
-ment house when Accounts ca
on hearing of which he was d
faith Moor to prevail on the
discontinue the Procession
order that peace might be

They are very
Flags were taken away - they never did carry
with Impunity from time immemorial, what
then could be objected on this occasion but a
repetition of the same scenes -

But your Petitioners humbly
6
shew that early on the next Morning, and before
the intended enquiry could take place, the said
Venkatasew

St George 28th October 1794

tation and Dyongue had prevailed upon their
r Colonel Nixon and Captain Osmond, to
the man, who had, as abovementioned, been
the preceding day, to be flogged, and he
ingly received fifty Lashes on the public Street
st of the Contracts Choultry.

ever — It appears very extraordinary that the
required the Influence of these two Dubashes
ept either Colonel Nixon or myself to do what
absolutely necessary from even Mr Turnbull's
and recommendation — that of punishing a
Smith, who, wielding a Sword about, swore
himself would kill a thousand Right hand men
now brandished it at a Sepoy, with such
and running resolution to put this
face, that the latter, conceiving matters
ming desperate loaded his Firelock, for
which he was confined.

That daring transaction had nothing
to do with the enquiry that was promised.

That, immediately afterwards, the
Master of the Police by the direction of Colonel
Nixon, ordered your Petitioners and the Members
of the Right hand Cast to enter into Penalty Bonds
whereby

4328 Fort St. George 28th Oct

whereby it was commanded that a
investigation, appear to have to
usage and Customs that were ex
the year 1768 should forfeit to Co
of 1200 Pagodas, and the Bond
executed, a copy whereof is here
humbly submitted to your Lord

Answer The Penalty Bond

by Mr. Fremonon to Colonel Rep

They leave forgot, in
to mention that, inclusive of the
to suffer such punishment as
to inflict, in the event of their

8 And your Petitione
that, in support of this allega
delivery to the Master of Police,
Case, of which your Petitione
permission to subjoin a copy
Justice might be yielded to
your Petitioners humbly shew that the Master
of the Police gave the State of your Petitioners case to
Captain Everard, who thereupon sent for the Heads of
the Right hand, and taking down what they had to say,
through the means of the said Translation and Dyngan
who were the Interpreters for them.

they did

of their

cause your Lordship

and entreat that

Petitioners, but

By
Order

St. George 28th October 1794.

I was my peculiar business, agreeable
ancient customs of the place, and on the Police
, and here I muth beg leave to observe, tho'
d as Law, that the universal voice of the
here have proclaimed their wishes for
to have been, previously, and since, deeply
by them - to have excited them to all those
ous Steps - may to be their Remonstrances on
sessions.

His life & conning - his Wonderful art,
ver, precludes a possibility of absolutely proving
ets.

The Dubashes were not called as
witnesses each party chose one, the Right hand
Man of the name of Soocky pilla Police
Interpreter on their part the Left hand Varadey
/ Braamin / Police Interpreter on theirs,
and I recollect being remarkably particular in
that speech - and indeed it was very necessary
to be so with such a set of men.

And in the mean time the Right hand
Cast were suffered to go on with the celebration of
their Festivals in their Pagodas, and your Petitioner hereby
shew that thereupon, your Petitioners made a further repre-
sentation on the subject of the injustice exercised on the Right
hand Cast, and your Petitioners beg leave to refer your Lordship
to a copy of such representation herein to be joined.

Colonel

4330. Fort St. George 28th Oct

Answer Colonel Nixon

29th Ditto, that they should carry on the

knowing well that the Right hand

given cause of Disturbance, or occasion

them, at their very earnest request,

of ingreat consequence.

The Left hand after

emblems, but it appeared merely

I told the left hand

period, that if they had any fear

persisting, provided they did not com

the Colonel would allow them, at the

have been very hard upon the Right

merely because the others were

to the enquiry.

16th Altho your Petitioners

evident that it was under his

Sanction and at length that the Members of your

Petitioners Cast had been injoined beaten and insulted

Answer This assertion is really too glaring —

is there the most distant proof that I or his late any

partiality or prejudice, much less Violence, to people

whom I never heard of till two days before — but

I have already assigned reasons in the 8th

Paragraph for their wishing to have another

Judge —

Answ

George 28th October 1795

and your Petitioners humbly shew that
Mason and Captain Overend Dubashes who were
cipals in the disturbances that had taken place,
Interpreters already answered in Paragraphs
3

at length, on the 31st of the last Month, Cap.n
sent for your Petitioners, and said that they
ade a deviation from the Customs and Rights
Cast, and in consequence thereof, Directed that
Petitioners should pay the Penalty of 1200 Pagodas,
vied upon immediate payment.

They designedly forget here again, that
ion to any telling them they must pay the
punishment was awarded them.

Your Petitioners then represented that
bered Documents as required, and had, in
Petition stated at the same time explained the parti-
-cular points to which those Documents had relation,
that he, Captain Overend, had not examined either

Answer The Petition and the Documents took up
several days translation and investigation, and were paid
every attention to the proceedings will evinced it.

14 That such your Petitioners equitable
Suggestions were treated with the utmost Contempt by
Captain Overend, who, at the instigation of the said
Dubashes, flew at your Petitioners with the utmost fury,

Colonel

4332 Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

Colonel Major, at this time, joined Captain Ouseley & called for that purpose, and ordered the principal & persons of your Petitioners Cast, that is to say Ponapah Chitty Gouindavaren Chitty Vadiah Chitty Trevemba Chitty Mooley Chitty and Ramachella Chitty, who had all been Merchants of the Company and treated by the French Government with every Regard and attention, into the Custody of Orderly Soldiers and Sepoys.

Answer - It appeared but too plain, from their repeated procrastinations, that words would not do, but that strong measures must be taken - I certainly did fly at them, and have only to wonder at & my own patience in not having almost & murdered them for the insulting Language & which they used.

15th And they were, together with two Carpenter Masties, dragged, in the most disgraceful & manner, Prisoners, to the Cutcheries Choultry, & and there confined under a Guard, and, in the way thither, they received every insult, accompanied by menaces, from the said Vencatadien and Dyengen and others of the Right hand Cast.

Answer - This is partly answered in my letter what they mean to infer by being dragged together & with two Carpenters Mastries - I cannot tell - all I can say is they were their Constant Companions,

and

Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

and equally forward with themselves. this party, as I before said, were conveyed to the Cutcherry with all propriety, and Sarcastick carefully well the Dubashes never left the house.

16th That, in the mean time, the principal People of your Petitioners Cast have withdrawn themselves from Pondichery and sought an Asylum at Cuddalore, where they propose to remain until your Lordships pleasure may be known. and your Petitioners humbly hope that the step they have taken will not be disapproved of by your Lordship, when your Lordship may be pleased to consider that it had become indispensibly necessary to the safety of their persons and property, and to avoid a repetition of that shame and disgrace which they have so deeply experienced under the orders and directions of Colonel Nixon and Captain Oswald, at the instigation, and with the advice of their Dubashes.

This argument is really commendable, unless it could be for a moment supposed that Colonel Nixon and myself were the vilest wretches on Earth - The Plea of being obliged to fly from our oppression is really too ridiculous, and extremely insolent in them to advance.

Suggestions

4334

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

Suggestions respecting the division of the Malabars into the Right hand Cast and the Left hand Cast, & together with the causes of the enmity they entertain & towards each other, and the means of reuniting them.—

The enmity that subsists between the Right hand Cast and the Left hand Cast, has long occasioned the greatest dissentions throughout the & European Cities situated on the Coromandel and & Oriss Coasts. The different claims of each of those Casts to the different honorary priviledges in & regard to their Pagodas, their Marriages, and their Funerals, have been a continual bone of contention & between them— neither do the claims seem to have & been ever maturely examined into: whether that & the interpreters, not being sufficiently acquainted & with our Language, have represented things in a wrong light, or whether from the great disgust & occasioned by the profound ignorance of the Casts, who in general neither know their own origin nor principles— The true origin of the Malabars is covered under an impenetrable cloke of obscurity— The English having become Masters of Benares, & endeavoured, by getting possession of their books, to

become

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

become acquainted with their ministers and by dint of
labour and perseverance, ordered by the Gentoos, they have
been enabled to throw lights on their code of civil Law—
The laws on the Coast seem to be much the same as
those to the Northward — The difference that is to be
found has been, no doubt, occasioned by the rapid
change of Ministers only. but still the work that has
been compiled is insufficient. The names in it are
unknown on the Coast — neither does it take notice of
the right hand and left hand Casts, whose devisions
have thrown all the Cities European and others through-
-out the Country, into a combustion — The defentions
generally originate from the credit that the leaders
of the different parties may have acquired with the
Governors of the districts in which they reside — The left
hand Cast, whose priviledges are the most limited, are,
in general, the most factious and restless — It commonly
prevails, by the argument of all others the most convincing
— and those head men, who, by bribery, have become its
protectors, are generally the first to sound an alarm —
when, in consequence of the alarm, the two Casts are
assembled, the side that is the least powerful as to
numbers, is always abused and stripth of every thing it
has, and the chief instigators of the turnults again find
their interest by the presents they receive in pacifying it —

The

4336 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

the original cause of the division of the Malabars into the Right hand and left hand Cast is almost universally unknown - the most learned Bramin has hardly an even a confused idea of it. the articles agreed to at the division, are said, together with the privileges belonging to each Cast, to be engraved on brass in the Pagoda of Conjeveram - but both parties, under pretence of the expence, refuse, by turns, to satisfy themselves by going there - as is possible that Millions of people can allow themselves to be harassed and vexed merely by not allowing their Laws to be made public? - can it not be supposed that the prevailing report of that deposit is without foundation, Through the Coast, the Right hand Cast have always assumed a superiority over the left hand Cast, who have never been held in any estimation, and who have been even often banished from the Cities - The most ancient dispute, but of which the Natives themselves have little recollection for, is that in which the casnelus were banished from the province of Geengy - they took refuge in a place between Madras and Covelon, called by Europeans the 7 Pagodas, and by the Natives Mandelpuram - the sea having gained on that quarter, has destroyed 4 of the Pagodas, the vestiges of which are still to be seen - and the 3 that

Remain

4337 Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

remain serve to prove what the hand of man
may with patience accomplish - the left hand Caste in
the memorial they drew up in 1776, attribute their being
devided into Casts to the King of Cholamor Sojien -
But are totally ignorant either of the time when
the division took place - or of the country that is
meant by Cholen - In tracing the etimology of
chorey which means rice, may be found the true
etimology of the word Coromandel, which has been
corrupted by the erroneous pronunciation of the
Europeans, &c. derived from Shore Mandalom
Ground for rice; a name more particularly
belonging to the Tanjore Country, the place on the
Coast where the Portuguese first Landed - and that
Country in the Malabars still goes by the name
of Cholen or Sojien - the King of Cholen a conqueror
or an usurper, had made the division into Casts,
in order to strengthen his possession - at least
the origin of those Casts ought to be traced from
a date more ancient than the first descendant
of Mahomet - who having conquered the Peninsula
and overthrown the empire of the Brammins,
parceled out the Country into as many petty
Kingdoms as there were head men that followed
their fortunes - but could we not with more likelihood

derive

4338 Fort St George 28th October 1794

denied the division of the right hand and left hand Caste from some sub: division of the 4 original Castes - according to the Shaddy nord, Brama created 4 Castes, the Brammins, the Shatreiars the Vaeticars, and the Shouterers, which Castes sufficiently correspond with the Ranks subsisting in Europe in the early ages, Viz.t the Clergy, the Nobles and the Slaves - the only difference is that, with the Slaves are blended the Merchants, and Husbandmen, or in other words the Vaeticars and the Shouterers - those Castes have not been able to preserve their Native purity, but have intermixed with each other by Marriage and alliance - there are said to be some families of the Shatriars on the Orixa Coast that remain uncontaminated - the Brammins on the Golph of Persia and in the Guzerat, are supposed to be true Vaeticars - the Chittis pretend too that they are - but their claim is disputed with them by the Cometies and the services - the pretension of the Cometies seems to be the best founded - throughout India they are at least one family - and those of the North and free to enter - marry with those of the South - whereas the Chitties as cannot form alliances by marriage with their own sub divisions - In the 4 sub divisions at Pondicherry

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

Pondicherry none of them will so much as
with the other - the manner of the 4 Original
Casts becoming gradually corrupted, another division
of Casts was created who took rank according to the
heinousness of the irregularity in the alliances
of the first Casts from whence they sprung -
the Shastymoul, the sacred book, makes a dis-
=tinction, for instance, between the alliances by
marriage and those by concubinage - and a
distinction again between alliances by concu-
=binage and those with an unmarried woman,
a married woman, or a Widow - and finally
acts its distinguishing mark on alliances
between men and Woman that are not cas-
=te - the above named book has given to each of those
different alliances a different appellation - the
manners becoming still more depraved, those
spurious Casts contracted alliances with
each other and produced another division -
that it may be seen that those divisions may
be multiplied to infinity. —

We might with the utmost
ascern the right and left hand Caste, had
Shastymoul only been careful to mention the
Cast properly called Chitty - but that book is

4340

Fort St George 28th October 1794

instant confounding the words Chitty and Vaitiar-
and as it stops short at the first sub division -
we can only by conjecture, give rank to the 4
different Casts, comprehended under the name
Chitty - The Comettie [illegible] spring from a Marriage
between a Male Shatria and female Vaitiar /
the Cavarys / spring from a Marriage between a
Vaitia and a concubine of the same sub division /
and the 4 other sub divisions the Viiraandeirs,
the Varagodeirs, the Sojeirs, the Acharapaedars,
join to their own Names the word Chetty -
The Comettes enter into every sort of commerce
promiscuously - the Cavarys deal chiefly in 4
diamonds and Glass ware / which they only have
the privilege of making / and in shells with 4
which they make bracelets &c and which they
to have only the right of manufacturing - the
4 other Casts deal solely in Cloths - but the 4
depravity of their Morals shortly deranged the
regularity of the imployments of the Casts -
the Bramine entered into mercantile concerns, 4
from which he was prohibited - The descendants
of the Shatriars and Vaitiars and even of the 4
Sherauteers followed the example - but the word

Chitty

4339

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

Pondicherry none of them will so much deal with the other - the manner of the 4 Original Casts becoming gradually corrupted, another division of Casts was created who took rank according to the heinousness of the irregularity in the alliance of the first Casts from whence they sprung the Shastymoul, the sacred book, makes a distinction, for instance, between the alliance by marriage and those by concubinage - and a distinction again between alliances by concubinage and those with an unmarried woman, a married woman, or a Widow - and finally it acts its distinguishing mark on alliances between men and Women that are not Casts the above named book has given to each of those different alliances a different appellation - the manners becoming still more depraved, the spurious Casts contracted alliances with each other and produced another division - that it may be seen that those divisions may be multiplied to infinity. -

We might with the utmost ease discern the Right and Left hand Casts, had the Shastymoul only been careful to mention the Cast properly called Chitty - but that book it must

continue

4340

Fort St George 28th October 1794

instant confounding the words Chitty and Vaitiar-
and as it stops short at the first sub division -
we can only by conjecture, give rank to the 4
different Casts, comprehended under the name
Chitty - The Cometies springing from a Marriage
between a Male Shatria and female Vaitiar /
the Cavarys / springing from a Marriage between a
Vaitia and a concubine of the same sub division /
and the 4 other sub devisions the Viravandiars,
the Varagodiars, the Sojars, the Acharapaedars,
join to their own Names the word Chetty -
The Cometies enter into every sort of commerce
promiscuously - the Cavarys deal chiefly in 4
diamonds and Glass ware / which they only have
the privilege of making / and in shells with 4
which they make bracelets &c. and which they
too have only the right of manufacturing - the
4 other Casts deal solely in Cloths - but the 4
depravity of their Morals shortly deranged the
regularity of the imployments of the Casts -
the Bramine entered into mercantile concerns, 4
from which he was prohibited - the descendants
of the Shatriars and Vaitiars and even of the 4
Shoemakers followed the example - but the word

Chitty

4341 Fort St George 28th October 1794

Chitty has ever continued to remain as an appendage peculiar to the 6 above named Casts - Commanders chiefs of the left hand Cast, cannot take advantage of the Silence of the Shady maul in regard to the Chitties - Their origin being perfectly known - The word Commaler is applied indifferently to the five Casts that follow - The Sippers / Saconders / Sprung from a man of the Kameden / Barbar = rians / and a Woman of the Cast Rauchor / & descended from Brama / the Tettayers / Goldsmiths / the Carroomars who deal in Stones / the Cannagaud / who deal in brass / and the Tatchers / Carpenters / all which 4 Casts are sprung from a man of the Cast Elleraniar, and from the wife of a Bramine, banished from her own Cast - Those five Casts entered into an agreement that they should contract promiscuous alliances by Marriage, with each other - and that it should be indifferent for the Children in what Cast they should be born.

If the Shady maul merited entire confidence, this conjecture respecting the origin and Dereision of the Right and left hand Casts might appear deserving of credit, and hopes might be entertained that in an age when the Malabars are

Fort St George 28th October 1794

are more enlightened, there might be an end to all further distinction between them - The relaxation of discipline that has already taken place in regard to them, as also the other Casts seems to prognosticate that happy change - but the advantages that will accrue to the inhabitants of India are still far distant - the strong prejudices they entertain for their old customs, which have withstood the ridicule of the Europeans, the Persees, the Arabs, & the Moguls, that live among them, are powerful obstacles to their being free from their fetters - time only can accomplish that fortunate event - But if a Government cannot unite the two parties by a cordial reconciliation, it at least ought to endeavour to prevent those excesses into which they so often run - what took place at Pondicherry in the year 1768 and 1776 proves how strongly that duty is incumbent - and to render the discharge of it more easy, we shall here give a Sketch of the present situation of the two parties make known those who are the principal Actors in the scene, and bring to light their resources and Motives - and, in order that we may take in a more extended field of information, we shall take a review of the occurrences that have passed since the formation of the Settlement of Pondicherry by M De La Haye —

In

4343 Fort St George 28th October 1794

In 1690 Mr Dide Kaye ancioud to prevail on the Chitty a Merchant Cast to settle at Pondicherry, granted them 3 Streets, where they might reside and freely perform their ceremonies - at the same time prohibiting the Right hand Cast from ever Molesting them, or, in the least interfering with them - this arrangement still exists - only those of the left hand Cast, that resided on the east side of the Canal, have been forced to give place to the Europeans whose Number was daily augmenting - but that grant does not any how refer to the honorary preveleges to which they aspire - The Right hand Cast claim those preveleges as due to them from time immemorial, and as having been constantly refused to the left hand Cast, in whatever quarter they have been situated - the left hand Cast on the contrary maintain that those preveleges have been coveted from them by violence - and that their Cast have been unjustly degraded.

In 1768 one Charavanapaten of the Cast of Goldsmiths, one of the sub devision of the Cummalars or left hand Cast, having gained the good opinion of some of the Servants of Government, was enabled, thro them, to make the Naynar consent

to

Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

to send his Lances to the celebration of his Sharavanepatans Marriage - this took place twice, but the man having failed to satisfy his protectors to the full of their demands, they directed that those Lances should be sent no more - Sharavanepatan seeing the danger that threatned him, remedied the error - and the Lances were allowed to accompany him, as before. — The left hand Cast having acquired a considerable ascendant over the Government - and being anxious to procure the enjoyment of those prevelidges which they knew their opponents, the Right hand Cast, would deny them, according to their usual Method endeavoured to shew the eyes of the world, as to the impropriety of allowing the Right hand Cast to arrogate to themselves their sole = disant prevelidges - such as having armed bands at their marriages - their having Lances, Tam = = bources, Fifes, and the use of the Large tom tom, all insignia of power and dignity, the Council in a Meeting of 15th July 1768, ever careful not to injure any person whatever, and, at the same time, anxious to maintain, in full force, the privileges justly appertaining to each Cast, as such as the different Streets, the Palankeens, &

the

4348 Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

the white Horse &c. decreed that thenceforward, the Right hand Cast should never pretend to carry arms in their Ceremonies, there being, as to that, a perfect equality between them and the left hand Cast, whom they also prohibited from the use of Arms or any cast of warlike instrument, such as Lances, Sifes, Tambours or the large tom tom - as likewise from employing Lepoys - the Council further decreed that which ever of the Casts should be anxious to have the temporary use of those honors, they should be bound to apply previously for the permission of the Councel - a few days before the above meeting, the right hand Cast, acknowledged that, tho' they had enjoyed the priveleges of bearing arms from time immemorial, they still only held it as a favor from their Masters - and they requested not to be deprived of it, - as it was a mark of great honor among them - Charavanepalen, thinking to profit by the decree, offered the Council a considerable sum of Money for leave to use arms in his Marriage Ceremony, which was granted him - but, aware of what might happen, he pitched his Canopy near the Garden of M. Delarche -

Immediately

4346 Fort St. George 24th October 1794

Immediately the Parias, who belong to the Right hand Cast, and who consider themselves as its militia, assembles - as did also those of Cuddalore, and also, in crowds, and beat the Marriage Canopy - The Right hand Cast declaring that they had been deceived by the Council - and that they had never given their consent to their being divested of their privileges merely for the sake of their Adversaries, tore down the decree wherever they found it, and plundered on all hands the houses of the left hand Cast - Mad.e Law even, the Wife of the Governor, was great risk of losing her Child at the Breast - an Officer that was sent to pacify the mutineers, was, on all hands, assailed with stones in the Government house - at length some of the Ringleaders, Headmen of the Cast, were apprehended and fear for their safety quieted the tumult - The Council, to prevent the like again happening, declared on 24th August 1767 that no Marriage was to be celebrated in public till such time as steps were taken to prevent unpleasant disputes between the two Hands. - From that time till 1776 the Right hand Cast were tolerably quiet, but the guard was then again renewed, and it became more serious by the junction of the Pally Cast

4347 Fort St George 28th October 1794

cast with the left hand cast – On 21st July, an
English Woman going from Trichinopoly to Madras
passed thro' Pondicherry, with her Dubash following
the palankeen on horseback – they were traversing
a Street that belonged to the left hand cast, who
informed the Dubash of the quarter in which he
was, desiring him to return; He however paid no
attention to the information – and blows shortly ensued
– the palankeen boys quitted the palankeen and joined
the other Pariars – so that things came so far that
the Traveller was forced to state her complaints to
the Governor; who gave orders for the imprisonment
of three of the chetty cast.

On 23rd of same month Mr Low
Comora, head of the Carpenters, one of the five
Camula Divisions died – as he had inhabited a
street where both the right and left hand Casts
resided, the left hand, fearing interruption during
the funeral, had recourse to the Governor, who
allowed them a guard – every thing went on quietly
and the Sepoys went away – but, soon after, the Pariars
dug up the body – and fastening a rope round it's
neck – dragged it about the Street – The authors
of this excess not being discovered passed with
impunity – the Bayaders are women that belong

to

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

to the Pagodas - On 11th August a Chief of the right hand Cast, in passing thro' a Street belonging to the left hand Cast, saw one of those Bayaders at her door, and obtained an assignation - but the left hand Cast receiving information of it, condemned the Bayader to receive blows from the hand of their barber - a generally employed in the execution of Sentences of that sort - the Bayadar attacked the Barber furi= =ously and immediately fled to the water / headman / of the right hand Cast, her Complaint was laid before the police, and the barber was condemned to imprisonment. The Camalers have adopted for their divinity the Goddess Caly - whose temple is in one of their streets - Mr Law, on the recovery of Pondicherry, permitted the Natives to rebuild their Pagodas - The Camalers wished to build their of brick - but the foundation gave way and they were under the necessity of stopping the work - shortly after having raised a subscription they began at a new - but were opposed by the " right hand Cast under pretence that their " Pagoda ought to be built of clay, covered with " straw - The Camalers had their revenge by refusing " to work at the formation of the divinities with "

which

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

which the right hand cast wished to adorn their
temples - they procured an able workman from
some distance - but he too refused to work, - at the
instigation of the Camalers - soon after however the
two Casts were somewhat reconciled, and the
Camalars agreed to execute their work - after the
taking of Pondicherry in 1778, Colonel Baelie gave
permission to one Veraswamy to erect a temple to
his Goddess Caley - but, being obliged to accompany
his Master, he had not time to compleat the
work - and a new quarrel ensued, the right hand
Cast preventing the consecration of it - a short time
before M. Du Bussys death, the left hand Cast
began to beat the Magara in their Pagoda - the
right hand Cast insisted that they, only, had a
right to use that instrument, which, in fact,
appertained to the Chief of the Country - the Right
hand addressed themselves to Rangapaullé Tenau-
-gadum, who prohibited the left hand Cast from
any further use of it - Things were in great
advancement towards a reconciliation - and the
articles of Agreement were drawn up - when Mr Du
Bussy unfortunately died - In the first conference
that was held after this event, the Chetty Cast,

Lopinz

4350 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

hoping to have more interest with the next Governor, refused to Submit - and one of their Headmen, quitting the Assembly, was followed by all the others of his Cast - Thus hostilities were again renewed. -

There is some secret grudge that sets the Machine in Motion, but, lest we should throw suspicion on persons who do not any how merit it, we shall extend this head no further - and fearing, too, to be deemed tedious, we shall now examine the method that might be adopted for remedying this disordered state. -

The 13th May 1785, one Pontechetty belonging to the Cavery, cast of the right hand cast, used at his Marriage a Hasta, a sort of Shield in the form of a vine leaf, which belongs only in right to the Chiefs of the Country, and which all the Casts are expressly prohibited from using according to a decree of the Council in 1768 - the left hand Casts complained, and all public Ceremonies whatever were forbid, excepting those essentially necessary to religion, the Right hand Cast, in return, complained that the Son of one Ponnapah Chetty had been guilty of an innovation, by using a parasol - Proof being taken, the left hand Cast were prohibited from doing the like again. -

Every

4351 Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

Every thing remained quiet from
that time till 31st July 1785, when the quarrel was
renewed respecting the liberty the left hand Cast had
taken, of beating the Nagara, or large tom tom in
their Pagoda. —— I now ask, whether the Right and
Left hand Cast be civil or religious institutions? that
is a question, the Malabars are unable to answer —
Let us therefore, without endeavouring to solve it, first
state facts simply as they are — The Brahminy Cast
are of neither hand — the Vellalha Cast, the highest
after that of Brahminy, are of the right hand Cast,
at Pondicherry only — every where else they are
neuter — the Edid Cast would wish to pass for neuter
also — The Pally Cast have it in their option to be of
which hand they please — at Madras they are of the
left hand — at Pondicherry they are neuter — there is a
thing that much embarrasses those who endeavour
to trace the origin of the Cast Viz. the Pally
Woman are of the right hand — whereas their
Husbands are all of the left — The Pallies in the
time of M. Le Kaye, bravely defended St. Thome —
and afterwards, following his fortunes, settled at
Pondicherry, where they lived promiscuously with
each other — but in all towns where the two Land

meet

4352 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

Meet together they ought always to live separately; &
otherwise disputes, like those above related, will be &
constantly occurring. It would have been a bad method
of acknowledging the attachment the Pallies shewed
to Mr. Dela Haye, the forcing them to dispose of their
houses for the accommodation of the left hand Cast,
But they are afraid of offending their Neighbours &
by the celebration of their ceremonies in the Streets,
agreed to blend themselves with the right and Left
hand Casts, and to preserve an entire Neutrality.
This was however well nigh being violated in 1776 -
when the left hand Cast were eager to be avenged
of the injuries they stated as having received in a &
Request they presented to Mr Law 22d August 1776
They there desire that a plain may be allotted to
them, where they might settle their dispute with
the Right hand Cast, and resume the privileges
they had been prevailed on to surrender. The Left
hand Cast likewise engaged the Pallies to join &
them, merely in order to plunder more effectually
the houses of their adversaries, the right hand Cast -
The Government prevailed on the Pallies to with-
= draw from all further interference - and degraded
Parasurama, the Chief of his Cast, appointing his
Kinsman Chalembaren in his stead - Parasurama

F

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

of a turbulent disposition, immediately embraced the side of the left hand Cast – he has since frequently endeavoured to be admitted into his former class, but has never yet succeeded.

The Left hand Cast, having failed in their first interprise, have been continually trying to gain the Pariars to their side – The most numerous Cast of Pariars are those that wear hats, and go by the name of Topasses – The Palankeen Boys &c. are of that Cast – they being all poor, and having little to lose, gaudily catch, at every opportunity of quarrelling with the left hand Cast, when they never fail to pillage all the houses of the Chitties – This Cast have, according to the Shasty most the most extensive priveleges – they are third in descent from the Shouterers, taking their Origin from a Soutener and a Brannin Woman – They are governed by eleven Chiefs, who have for inspectors, as also for protectors, the Head men of the Villala and Cowery Cast, to whose sanction it is necessary before any resolution can pass – The Chitties, by means of their great perseverence, came the length (on condition that they should put into the hands of 3 or 4 of the Headmen of the Pariar Cast the Sum of 2000 Pagodas to run at interest) of being just on the point of

concluding

4354 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

conducting an alliance, offensive and deffensive—
But this alliance with the Chitties, seemed so degra=
=ding for the Parian Cast, that the names of the se=
headmen who had concluded it were laid before the
Police, by others of their own Cast: a civil war was
near ensuing, but the Police, sending to Tiruvangadam
a Statement of the business, the tumult was pacified
enquiry has been making into the affair ever since=
the Month of September 1795.—

We may, with safety infer, from what
has been related, that each cast may adopt which hand
it pleases, or even preserve an entire neutrality; and we
may also infer that when one of the Hands, in being
deserted by any of its Supporters, requires redress, it is
only afraid of loosing its superiority.—

What took place on 30th July, as above
related, may tend to facilitate the Solection of the
question "what is the nature of the institutions of
of the right and left hand Casts" The Malabars
have, in the main, the same God and the same
mode of Worshipping that God— The Religion of
Brama, as all others, is divided into sects— The two
principal sects are those of Seva and Vestnue, all
the others are merely the result of a fervent devo=
tion that pays its adoration to some Saint, or
some attributes of the Divinity— There are in the

Right

4353 Fort St George 24th October 1794

Right and left hand Casts followers both of Vishnu and Siva - the two hands worship Poulear Marital &c. - Is there any difference between the manner of worshipping Siva and that of worshipping Vishnu - The ceremonies are exactly the same, as also the instruments of musick, only the right hand Cast claim the use of the large tom tom, in preference to the other Cast - Have Vishnu and Siva, of the right hand Cast, any Superiority over the same Gods of the Left hand Cast - the answer to that is short, they have not - and if the left hand have no Pagodas for their Gods Poulear Mariatal and St Ingares &c, it proceeds entirely from their being confined to a small Spot and having no room to build them - or from their not being inclined to put themselves to the necessary expense - We may also add that in their processions such as the Pongol, and the wood feast, the Gods of the left hand Cast are on a perfect equality with those of the right hand Cast, in regard to their entering and their going out of the Pagoda - and in regard to their different stations &c - The Right and left hand are therefore institutions purely civil - but let us now bring all the proofs of this proposition under one point of view -

Brahmins

4356 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

Braamens are to be found in both the Right and Left hand Cast— their Cult and their worship are the same— there are Casts that preserve a total neutrality, and there are other, that are, in the one Settlement of the Right hand Cast, while, in another Settlement, they are probably of a totally opposite side— It has in all Likelihood been some circumstance that has drawn a distinction between the two Casts, in order that he might have it in his power to check or Strengthen either of them, according as he might see needful— and, likely, from the same interested motives, have originated the neutral Cast of the Vellaters, the Ereear, the Pallies &c— If then the institution be of a civil nature, Government might easily place the Left hand Cast on a perfectly equal footing with the Right hand Cast— but what would be the result?— Thousands of inhabitant would quit an abode, where they found their property and priveleges to be no longer respected— The Indians on this Coast are the more wedded to their customs, that they believe them to be of devine origin— neither is it by force alone that that attachment is to be rooted out.—

The Left hand Cast, are, every where excepting in European Cities, looked down upon as far inferior

inferior to the Right hand - they are forced to have their houses at a distance - and are never suffered to pass thro the Streets of their Adversaries, but when on a journey.

In the European cities the Right hand Cast, only make a show of their superiority on great occasions - for instance - at the birth of the first child - particularly if it be a boy - at the consummation of their Marriages, which are generally concluded when the female contracted is in her infancy - and at their funerals - as soon as a child is born, the father gives warning to all his friends, and sends for the Neighbouring Brahmins who may be in want, and gives them Betle, Money &c. - he also gives betle to those who come to congratulate him - when his circumstances allow of it after having distributed the Betle &c. - he loads a cart with Sugar, which is drawn thro the Streets accompanied by his friends and Servants who distributes the Sugar among all whom they meet - presenting too, some to the most considerable houses - The cart is preceded by dancing Girls and some musical instrument - However opulent a Member of the left hand Cast be, he can never make any presents of Sugar without the doors of his own house - It is a sort of stain on a Malabar Woman, to be Marriageable without having attained the Marriage state - but that does not prevent her from afterwards

Marrying

4358 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

marrying - which, when she does, she is complimented on all hands - and her friends celebrate the nuptials in proportion to their situation in life - when the time comes, the father sends the morate jewaikarman/ to advise the husband, of it - who, having presented betle to the Messenger, and washed himself with saffron water, sends information of it to his friends, who come, separately, to offer their congratulations, bringing fruits &c. in a palankeen, preceded by dancing girls and musick - all the above ceremony is, in general, only observed by the Right hand Cast; one of the left hand Cast however rich, is only entitled to carry his presents in a kind of Basket, on the head - neither must the left hand cast expect any return from the right hand, for the Compliments they may pay them.

In regard to the funeral ceremonies - the Bramins, from a kind of proud humility, carry their dead on a barrow - The Comety and Mouchy Casts/ who are strangers to this part of the coast, being from the inte rior parts of the Country, and who, tho' much degenerated might be almost taken for descendants of the Banians living by the Gulph of Persia/ use the same

Fort St George 28th October 1794.

same mode of burial — the Vellallas and all the other casts belonging to the right hand, use a white palankeen, with two, four or six trumpets going before — and having as many Followers, as they chuse to hire, with a piece of a plantain tree, or a leaf of the Cocoanut in their hand — and those last are followed by a palankeen that precedes the relations of the deceased, who strew Gold leaf on the palankeen, and cover the road with white cloth, for the procession to walk upon.

The Chettis are forced to carry their dead on a barrow, with only four trumpets, and without being allowed to use any cocoanuts or any plantain leaves — or any Gold leaf or white cloth +

The two hands make it a rule to bury those that carry the Linguam (a mettelicon emblem of the life Brama) but those who do not carry it are always burnt.

The body of the bearer of the Linguam in the left hand Cast is placed on a barrow, which is carried on four sticks — and to these sticks are tied two small plantain trees — but they must not use in this ceremony either cocoanut tree nor Sugar Cane —

The

+ If a man of the left hand cast die in a Street belonging to the right hand Cast, his relations must carry him speedily in the night and deposit the body in some house belonging to the left hand Cast.

4360 Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

The body of the bearer of the Longcam in the Right hand Cast is seated too on a barrow which is covered over with white cloth, ornamented with cocoanuts &c. and at each end of the two sticks is a peice of brass, as also a fifth peice that hangs down from the Middle of the bier — Lw 1776 the Caasa= =law wishing to use the fifth peice of brass in the funeral of their Head man. Mouteau Comera, ob= obtained a guard of Sepoys, in case of an attack — but shortly after the Parias dug up the body and dragged it about the city.

The following Articles of agreement, assented to by the head men of the Right and Left hands, incontestably prove the Superiority of the former

On 3rd February 1781 we, the Chiefs of the Right and left hand Casts have unani= =mously passed the following bill in behalf of the undernamed Pagodas, of Egilandageedy —

Brahman damagagar Samiar Vedapouriswara= =samiar, Varadara Samiar, and Coletiswaraswamiar

Viz.

1/4 P.C. on all Contracts with the Company's Merchants as also with individuals.

1/4 P Cent on all Cloths.

1/4.

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

1/4 ℘ Ct. on all Goods that are shipped or landed —
3/8 of a measure on every 100 Measures of Grain that come by land —
1/2 ℘ Ct. on all spices that are imported or exported. —
1/4 ℘ Ct. on Oil
1/4 ℘ Ct. on all Linen Cloths. —
1 Cash ℘ week on each Shop
Money to pay a tax / the sum not specified /
1/4 ℘ Ct. on the pay of the Washermen and Linen Coolies
1/4 ℘ Cent on the Salary of all the painters that work by contract, as also of those that Work for themselves.
Dyers of Cloth to pay a tax / the sum not specified /

These are the Headmen of the right and left hand Casts, as representatives of those Casts, do hereby declare that the sum arising from those different taxes shall be devided into 4 parts three of which shall be given to the Pagoda Vadaperrie para Samiar and Varodara = Samiar — and one portion to be given to the Pagoda Calatiperrua Samiar, this tax is to be paid in constant succession from father to Son — and while the Sun and Moon continue to shine in the heavens — whoever shall fail to pay it will commit a crime equal to the killing a Cow on the Ganges

and

4362 Fort St George 28th October 1794

and equal to the killing Brama with his wife
and Children.—

all which we do declare to be the
result of our own free will— and we further
agree to pay one fanam ℔ day to the Pagoda of
Villenour— and one fanam to that of Vincangy

Drawn up by Lusmatawmby writer
in our Pagoda.—

/Signed/ Sambasiver
" Narayanapater
" Sangaroyer
" Pellea[illegible]balon

Together with a number of other
Signatures of both hands.— †

On 3rd February 1795 we the Head-
men of the right hand Cast assembled as
and

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† It ought to be observed that there
were then only Chetties concerned in the Company's
trade and that no individuals traded— It was
therefore the Chetty Cast that paid the greatest
part of the tax— out of 18 parts they were contented
to

Fort St George 28th October 1794

and came to the following Agreement for the better regulation of the Pagodas Vedapooreespara Samiar and Varadaraja Samiar of Pondicherry - We agree that the sum arising from the different taxes shall be devided into 4 parts 1/4 to be given to the Pagoda Vedapooriispara Samiar 1/4 to be given to the Pagoda Varadarajaswamiar - and 1/4 part to be given to the Pagoda Calatisparasamiar - When the God Veda= pooriispoura Samiar shall go in procession he is to pass thro' the Street of the Choultry Court as according to Custom - the God Varadaraja Samiar on festival days is to pass thro' the Street of the Comity Cast, as usual, excepting at the festivals of Purricatava Sendon and Gouridesroure, when he is to pass thro' the Street of the Choultry Court - in regard to the service of the Pagoda Vedapooriispara Samiar

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to have only 1/4 part, and they were further forced to pay 1/4 of that part to different Pagodas - but in fact it is only in the European Settlements that there is any distenction made between the Pagodas of the right hand and those of the left hand - every where else both hands may worship in the same Pagoda - the one hand simply keeping at a greater distance from the place of worship than the other

4364

Fort St George 28th October 1794.

Vadapsarisparu Samiar - the Villalers are to supply 16 Coolies - the Tiperands 32 the Sedars 20 - the Canmalers 15 the Poteers 12 the Macovas 20 - the Heidiers 3 and the Monates 3 Coolies - in regard to the Pagoda Varadarasamiar, the Canoys are to supply 20 Coolies. the Comitie 10 the Samiers 15 the Palies 20 the Vannierateper 10, and the Monates 3 Coolies and the Cast that should fail to furnish the stated quota shall be forced to pay the Samam & Coolys

And we do hereby declare that this decree shall be conformed with, from generation to generation, whoever failes so to do shall Commit a crime equal to killing a Cow on the Ganges - and equal to killing Brama with his Wife and family

Drawn up by Swnatum by coriter to the Pagoda.

/Signed/ Tellcamballow
" Sogaroomodely
" Cannoyan
" Vengadabady
&c: &c: &c: &c: &c:

The Canmalers of the left hand Cast are forced to work in the service of the Gods of the right Hand Cast without the latter being forced to make any return by a like service.

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

2d To limit the left hand Cast to the Honorary privileges it enjoyed before the year 1768.

3d To continue, as at present, to prevent the two Castes from celebrating their different ceremonies with pomp or in public.

4th To conciliate some of the Head men of both Castes and to engage them to enter into a new agreement, the first measure would be no doubt most desireable - but it must be observed that the left hand Cast have always had the superiority - that they are the most numerous - and that it was in consequence of an endeavour to introduce an equality that the disturbance took place in 1768 - the left hand Cast have been always, except in European Settlements ill treated, it is true, Government might, by absolute force, accomplish the change, but could that destroy such deep rooted prejudices?

2d I retain the left hand Cast within the limits which were set to their priveleges, previous to the year 1768, and to which they gave their formal assent in 1721 and 1730, would not be to grant an impartial protection of Government, if the left hand Cast have been always humbled, is that a reason for their being so still? The left hand Cast can only inhabit two Streets that run parallel to each

other.

Fort St. George 24th October 1794

other, if a man belonging to them die in any
other quarter; his body muest be carried off secretly
in the night— In 1776 a Canaler died in a foreign
Street and the funeral ceremonies were there
performed, least the Parian Cast, to lee avenged, went
out of the Town in the night unday up the body,
and, tying a rope round it's neck, dragged it all
round the neighbourhood.—

3 It would not be right to continue as at
present to prevent the two Casts from performing
their Ceremonies in public— Because both parties
cannot do it, that is no reason for preventing the
one that has a fair claim, from doing it— and
besides the prohibition is attended with great
disadvantages— it was thought necessary, at the
time, to impose it on account of the Serious disputes
between the Right and Left hand Casts, and hopes
too being entertained that, finding themselves under
that restraint, they might be brought to enter into a
mutual reconciliation— but it was found that on
the contrary they only went out of the city to
celebrate their nuptials &c. and that our
neighbours at Cuddalore, and in the Nabob's
Territories solely profited by their dissipation of money—

a longer restraint from the performance of those religious ceremonies, may, perhaps, urge them to a quit their present abode, and occasion a great a depopulation.

4th The Malabars, generally, are able to live on their patrimony, and, however opulent they be, they seldom encroach on the fortune they themselves have made, which they took up last in regard to their marriages and funerals they are most extravagant, even tho' they may, perhaps, be forced to groan under poverty for years, in consequence of a their extravagance: it is only therefore their Pomps on those occasions that puts the immense sums of money that had been stagnating in their Cash Chests again in circulation, but at the same time it is the appendages of that pomp, that a cause all their disputes.

The best method then would be to make the two Casts enter into a new agreement. Money is the primum mobile among the Malabars few of the headmen of the right hand cast are rich - but there are many both headmen and individuals in the left hand cast that are very opulent: the latter might probably be induced to purchase honor by the sacrifice of some of their wealth - Government might procure the two sides an interview with

4370 Fort St George 28th October 1794

with each other, and then leave them to discuss their own rights - an assembly like that is the only one that will produce the desired effect - if it be properly conducted - there is too an auxiliary method that might be adopted, but this will be explained at large in a Memorial, tracing particularly the origin of the caste

the advantages the city would derive from this reconcileation are infinite. The least of them, would be the tranquility of the caste - Merchants Workmen &c. / composing the Left hand Cast / would be induced to settle in a place where they might expect such perfect safety and liberty, and wealth - and industry would consequently attend them. —

I hope the Civil Commissaries will pardon my prolexity - I will only observe that I laid this Memorial before Mr. Conway on his arrival, the last since March 1788, when I resigned the employ of Police Officer, I have never interfered with the Natives - since then I don't believe any thing of importance has occurred between the two Castes, yet they still entertain a Mortal grudge towards each other, which is ready, every moment, to break forth in open hostility. —

/ Signed / J White

Pondicherry
29th December 1792.

a true translation
/ Signed / J. Buchan
French Transl.r

Whereas

43 pt

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

Whereas violent disputes and dis=
=agreements had, for a long time, prevailed between
the Right and left hand Casts regarding the honors
appertaining to each in their religious processions,
which had never been defined, regarding the right of
carrying the white flag which the left hand Cast
assumed to themselves the honor of doing / tho' it
appeared, after mature investigation to appertain
to the Right hand Cast exclusively / whereby the
public peace was disturbed and the lives of some
of the peaceable Inhabitants were endangered, upon
the 3d. of July last, to define and regulate which,
and for the preservation of public tranquility, and
to prevent hereafter all disputes about the white
Flags, it is hereby ordered and declared that the
honors of the white Flag appertain exclusively
to the Right hand Cast only; that the left hand
Cast have a Right to carry the following Colours
at their processions, Red, Blue, Green and Yellow, &
which Colours may be ornamented with white,
but they are hereby positively ordered not to carry
Colours all white, upon pain of punishment to which
they shall answer at their own Perils, I request the President
and Gentlemen of the Council will cause the above order
to be Registered.

/ Signed / Dupon

Pondicherry
10th September 1794

4372 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

Mr. Gerard,

Sir,

If you think the enclosed paper is so nationally competent to procure the end for which it is calculated, I request the favor, that you may cause the same to be registered, so as to stand a future Guide and Standard to restrain, and keep within bounds, the folly and enthusiastic suspension of the contending right and left hand Casts.

I have the honor to be
&c: &c:
(Signed) C Nixon

Pondicherry
23rd September 1794

True Copies
Signed/ H: Overend Secy

The Right Honble Lord Hobart
President in Council Fort St. George

My Lord,

Since writing the enclosed letter I have been disappointed with regard to the Copy of the Proceedings on the left hand Cast business; but as I conceive it will be finished to morrow I shall do myself the honor of forwarding it.

From Captain Overend the proceedings of this inquiry in the late disputes not yet copied.

I have the honor to be
&c: &c:
(Signed) H: Overend
Secy to Col: Nixon

Pondichery
28th October 1794

the

4373 Fort St. George 28th. October 1794

The Right Honble Lord Hobart

President in Council

My Lord,

Fort St. George

From Captain Overend – sends the proceedings above mentioned

I have the honor to forward you a Copy of the Proceedings on the Subject of the examination of the Chitty business and have to hope that, on a perusal, you will find that I am not that wretch, which these infamous people have depicted, but that I am still worthy to wear a Commission, which, as I have heretofore done, I flatter myself I ever shall, do justice to, as far as zeal for the service, and what little experience I may be possessed of may enable me to exhibit.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c.

Pondicherry
25th. October 1794.

Signed H. Overend
Secy

Substan

4374 Fort St George 28th October 1794

Pondichery August 16th 1794.

Substance of an examination held by order of Colonel Nixon to enquire into a dispute which has arisen between the right and left hand Cast of this place, on the subject of their respective Rights and privelages being infringed upon, each by the other, proceed to the examination.

Both Casts being present

Narrenaudity the principal Man of the right hand Cast in behalf of the Cast, says that on the 29th of July the two Casts had entered into an Agreement to conduct their processions agreeably to the rules and customs before and during 1768 - that on the 31st of the same Month in the Morning the left hand Cast, carried during a procession, and contrary to the intent and meaning of such Agreement, plain white Flags and Kettisol, to which the right hand have an exclusive prevelledge, founded on uninterrupted possession from time immemorial, and that the consequence was, as it ever had been, and will be to all Eternity, that the right hand Cast immediately seized them - Ponnapachitty, one of the principal Men of the left hand Cast, being asked the cause of dispute, refers to the Agreement alluded to A N° 1

This

Fort St George 28th October 1794.

this paper being produced, I perceive nothing in it more than that it generally expressed a determination of both parties abiding by the rules and Customs which obtained in 1768 - but in respect ascertaining what they were it is necessary to refer to such records as can be procured, at the same time to examine inhabitants whose age credibility - and knowledge of the subject we can rely upon, the first called is Vengadasa - Gazenatty Cast aged 58 Years - 42 of which he has resided in Pondicherry, he says - that in the year 1768, he saw their processions, that he plainly perceived that the left hand Cast, carried white Kettisols with red borders to them, and that he never saw a white flag. -

Ballehaut - Rajapoot Cast aged 55 - says, that he was here during Mr Lawes administration, and observed in their processions that the flags of the left hand Cast were white with a red spot in the Center - that their Kettisols were as described by the preceding Evidence. -

Sangriah - Braman Cast aged 66 years - born in, and constant resident of this place, says that, excepting once, he never knows of left hand cast carrying plain white flags, that that was once during the Government of Mons.r Dupleix, when he heard that they

Fort St George 21st October 1794

they had them, in consequence of which the Right hand Cast went and complained to the Government Dubash - on the Left hand Cast being examined they said, that the flags being made by Taylors of the Right it was natural for them to suppose they had a Right to carry them. how the Cadinaft could Recommend tells - he moreover says, that he recollects perfectly well, the processions during Mr. Law's time, and that he never saw a white flag - but always such as is described by the preceding Evidence.

Innocain Saheb, Moorman aged 86 years says that he has never observed them to carry plain white flags but always with red spots, bordered round - 2 spots.

Shaick Mahomed, Moorman, aged 70 years, confirms the same.

Mons.r Manuve - an aged Inhabitant, says, that he recollects perfectly well Deputations on the subject of the respective rights of the two Casts for many years past - particularly in 1768, that he heard the Right hand Cast always carried the point about the exclusive right to the white flag, and, at all events, he has never known the Left hand Carry them, or attempt it without opposition which generally ended in Bloodshed

Mons.r

4377 Fort St George 28th October 1794

Mons. Le Dure aged 57 years, born in this place, says positively, that he never knew the Left hand cast attempt to carry plain white flags &c. without an opposition which frequently ended in Murders but always in Bloodshed: that the Left hand always said that they could bring proof that they had a right to equality, but never to this moment have they done it.

Louis an old Portuguese man aged 66 Years, & resident here since the period of Mons.r Dupleix Government says that within his recollection, the Left hand never did carry all white flags that they have attempted it often, but always with an opposition from the Right who law them to pieces.

Many other Evidences could be produced, but it is deemed unnecessary for the proper alone will prove that they (the left hand) never could carry them with impunity but that, in every attempt they have been foiled, and that disputes have arisen, generally terminating in Bloodshed

Declaration of the Right Hand Cast

We, the Right hand Cast, do not conceive it necessary to say much. The case being very simple. It being a fact well known, to every one who is inclined to be convinced, that our Cast have never yet in any part of India permitted the

Left

Fort St George 28th October 1790

left to be so for upon an Equality with us as to carry
in their processions, plain white flags. Hitherto &c.
we have had the exclusive privilege, time immemo-
=rial, and, however we may respect the Government un-
der which we reside, we could sacrifice our lives ra-
ther than give up such a claim, nor the left hand
prove in any one instance that they have ever carried
them unmolested. Nor these are distinct priveledges a-
mongst our Castes, founded on Custom and long ra-
practice. And we will maintain with our last ra
breath - and we acknowledge to you that in case
of the innovation of others, we cannot answer for the
consequences - Had we not been attacked in right and
priveledges so dear to us, you never would have been
troubled with Complaints about Processions on the
Sth July last - we could say much more, but it is un-
necessary to take up your time, the fact is well ra
known that we Europeans have no right to
carry white Colours - Parrots &c. and the paper
&c. will prove that we never did give up our ra
exclusive priveledges - we therefore hope you see it
in the same light and that you will, in future,
prevent the left hand from Arrogating honors to
which they have no claim - and which must un-
=avoidably, where thousands are concerned, and
contrary to our peaceable desires, produce consequences
which we dread

We

4379 Fort St. George 28th. October 1794

We submit the decision to you - and hope for redress. —

/Signed/ &c: &c:

Address of the Left Hand Cast to Colonel Nixon

We represent that, in December 1795, under the Govt. of Lord Hobart, a difference arose between us and the Right Hand Cast, on the subject of beating the Naggar, and about the Parade of Carriages - that, in consequence, the Govr. directed that we should not make any more processions till such time as we agreed, and that, at all events, we were to ask his permission - from the period of this order till the 29th July last, the difference rested in a state of suspension.

2d You are the one whom we considered as the fittest person to reconcile us &c: we therefore, under your auspices, came to an Agreement which Deed was signed and deposited at the Police &c: &c:

3d Who could have thought then, that a plan so digested, and under such authority, would have a disagreeable issue, but, alas, when it was in question to celebrate the feasts - new accidents and reciprocal complaints were brought, and the consequence was a penalty to those who were in fault. see Nos 2 and 3

4th The clauses alone of the agreement made on the 29th July last ought to serve as a Pedestal to the Judgement you will give on the business, for the other childish circumstances will only serve to render

4380 Fort St George 22d October 1769

render the matter indeterminate and oppressive at the same time, therefore, upon this just principle, nothing should prevent your taking into question the Customs &c. till 1768 with the exception of the Nagger and Train of Carriages, as is settled in the agreement.

5th What however, is the point in question. for upon this must the matter turn.

The 11th of this Month we were called upon &c. at Government house. the right hand Cast complained that the left carried Parasols — white flags and white banners, and that such right was exclusively vested in them — the right hand that it never had been practised by the left hand up to 1768. This denial of a constant custom as had been registered — the left hand presented their grievances in writing, in which they exposed the troubles and dissentions occasioned by the right hand

6th But, even supposing the left hand were wrong in carrying on processions in honor of the Divinity of the pantheon is it permitted to the right hand to murder their Brethren / without respect to the Divine / in a well regulated Town. Had they not the power of complaining to proper authority, who certainly would have applied a remedy without rendering it necessary to have recourse to the shedding of Blood. —

By

4381

Fort St George 28th October 1794

7th

By the decree of the 11th of this month in which the left hand presented [illegible] they have done justice to their engagement in their penalty- in exposing, with proofs offered to support them, the carriage and other disorders of the right hand - It then rests with these last to support, by proofs, the knowledge they exclusively claim - To do which they have brought forward as Witnesses - Seven = persons - Chief - Peroomalayen - Annanaye and [illegible] responsible [illegible] 7. [illegible] Brahmins Kane made their declar- [illegible] ately in writing - one can appreciate [illegible] a state of suspension [illegible] doing, it will be [illegible] You are the one whom that they contain [illegible] to receive as [illegible]; we then, you that all the present come to an Agreement - we have always been endeavoured at the Police [illegible] their obstinacy and Cabal this they [illegible] ought [illegible] resolved, briefly being without determined - [illegible] is astonishing to a degree that people who [illegible] the same God, and who ought to pray him the [illegible] same Lord, should be in such a state - that [illegible] half shall not allow the other to adore their [illegible] common God in the same manner.

8th The Right hand [illegible] ing forward Duany- = chet et Bas - these declare in their favor, as they were instructed the night before [illegible] so to the people

4382 Fort St George 27th October 1792

people are undeniable as evidenced in such a
manner as being particularly in a matter in
dicate to the wisest – In short Langaraya was brought
forward who depose, that the white Parasols of the
left hand were coloured at the bottom – and the
banners tinged with colours at the extremities, and there
was only the flag alone that was quite white –
the last withstood to take it in the most favorable
point of view, it more in favor of the left than the
right hand cast for what signifies three coloured a
border, three white Parasols, three banners tinged a
with colour at the Extremities, the only flag stile
white in reasoning properly, and would find that
the left hand is not obliged, by any constraint or
interested motives, to arrogate rights which are not
allowed them – but that they exact only what they
have a right to

What judgement would common sense
give in the business? It would pronounce in this ill
founded dispute – that since the flag was white,
as appears by Langaraya's evidence, that of course all
the rest ought to be so

Aaron of the name of Vengadachellum
made a declaration at the Police Office that Langa-
raya was solicited to swear in favor of the Right
hand cast

Teste

4387 Fort St George 28th October 1794.

If they are fresh accidents, the left hand
Cast are the cause for it should have ascertained its
rights before it attempted to cease them - It know very
well that at no one time in this Country the Right
hand has allowed the left to carry white flags, and it is
impossible for them to justify themselves for one
moment in doing this - why should they attempt it
again, after the troubles they have before caused. ?

Answer to 3d Paragraph

It is not the clauses in the Lucky treaty
which can serve as a foundation upon which to decide
the question in agitation, since the nature of the prompts
parades &c. in which the two Cast are to proceed, are
not specified, only confining itself to what passed in 1768
- a period to which we must always revert - Cast did
the left hand then carry white flags &c. - No at least
they cannot prove it, nor have they attempted to bring
a Single individual to do it - but how would they
prove it, since I perceive, by all their requests, that
when they attempted, in their religious Ceremonies to
carry them &c. they have always experienced obstacles

Answer to 4th Paragraph

to which they were obliged to give way, by by force
than from their conviction of being wrong - The
left hand refer to the acts of Council, but in no
one of these can they find their right to white Coloured
established - but every where to the contrary, it is easy to
discover that, convinced of their injustice, they have forbore
to mention them, notwithstanding the efforts to get

a

4388

Fort St George 27th October 1790.

a favorable decision. If the right hand have no such claims, yet it appears the left hand never have entered the point - that the Right have used them from time immemorial, and that long prescription has sanctioned it - what more can be desired in matters of knowledge? - but, to exhibit the force of this Argument, I will refer you to the following citation from the French Laws themselves "In matters which are not perfectly clear, it is customary to consider what it would probable, or what is generally practised" - See Para. 33.

Answer to 5. Para. The question in dispute - with what they began in this - have the left hand a right to carry Parasols, Parasols - and white Flags? To ascertain this they must either produce a title or a right of prescription equivalent to it. for, in such a predicament, it is to either one or the other we must resort - if I could reasonably pronounce why the left hand only establish as pretension, without proof - not a written paper - not a witness to the point.

Answer to 6th Para. The left hand have right not to go on suppposition, for it is perfectly indisputable, that it has committed itself privately against the order - in exercising a right to which it had no claim - from this conduct arises the complaints which the Right hand Caste have made - there is no doubt the Gods whom the left hand celebrate are the same as those of the Right, but the usage of honors and precedency of which each is in possession, has different Regulations,

Why

Fort St George 8th October 1768

why not follow them? In the Countries of Europe the most civilized - The nobless, the Clergy, and other descriptions have particular prerogatives; is it then so astonishing that the right hand Cast of Pondicherry shall believe themselves authorized to practise them in preference to the left hand: besides the Custom of Countries are such that there exists sets of men vested with privileges, the rights of which cannot be assigned without the Parties affording subjecting themselves to the Laws.

answers 3d Cons.

I do not understand what is meant in the Paragraph in which the left hand Cast say they have made good the Engagement agreed on in the Penalty bond, that they have deposited the 200 Pagodas fine agreed on in the letter of the 4th of the month - That may be - but have they proved that, in 1768, they carried on their ceremonies with white Flags - this is what has not yet appeared to me - as I have already observed - as to the left hand Cast, its privileges, it well proved, and it appears, on the contrary, by the different depositions that have been received at the Government House, that the left hand Cast had not proved its claim, and that the opposition being removed, at all times that they wished to hoist the white flag, they have always been obliged to keep them down, this is something very contrary to the equality they agree for - The depositions of the 4 Brahmins mentioned in the

Paragraph

4.390 Fort St George 24th October 1794

Paragraph one not problematical or Suspicious — it is in vain that the left hand Cast wish to deprive the surprize that the left hand Cast shewed, that, in the adoration of one and the same God, and in rendering him all the homage the whole world has power to bestow, the half of the same people should have a different mode from the other appears to me singular — where do we not see as shewn and in answer to the 4th paragraph, privileges enjoyed and freedom in religious professions. In what do we not see Sovereign rights exercised, even in Churches of the right hand Cast have any, different from those of the left hand Cast, It is not astonishing to the most sensible mind, that they wish to make use of them out of their Pagodas.

Dean Sib and Bell, confectioner, have been called, as Witnesses in the present contest and that they are Indians, it does not follow that their depositions are inadmissible or suspicious — It is an absurdity in the left hand Cast to contradict it — what are they, Indians? must one be averse to say what one has seen — no certainly — in such case the mind decides by shewn the Eyes, exclusive of that, what interest had the two witnesses to appear in favor of the one Cast rather than the other? I do not see that there are any reasons why we should suppose it — it is true that Sangara=yer has replied that he saw the left hand Cast carrying in the Ceremony, white Parasols edged in the inside Banners

4391 Fort St. Louis 28th October 1794

Banners dyed at the extremities, and that their colours only were white, but he said, at the same time, that these Colours appeared but for an instant, that the left hand cast was obliged, as it always has been, to pull them down - after that, the argument that the left hand cast makes use of in this paragraph becomes absolutely illusory - I will not answer to the reflections that have been hazarded relative to the declarations of Tonkatachillum - they do not deserve the trouble - all evidence that has been offered cannot otherwise be worthy of the least belief - this principle is founded on all Laws, and reason strengthens it still more

If these Taylors have refused to answer to the questions put to them by Connaghachitty - they might not have been disposed to do it, but the fact is they did not much attend to the questions mentioned to be put by Connaghachitty, but which I never heard, and which, at any rate, ought to have come thro' me, and why are their depositions attacked? what reason is there to with to render them suspicious? they are not favorable, it is true, to the System of the left hand Cast, but the Taylors could only say what they had seen, without passing for false witness.

Answer to 9th Para

How the left hand Cast acknowledges that there is in this part of India two divisions of Cast, that have distinct privileges, this truth is incontestable, Thus has that Right hand Cast that of

Answer to 10th Para

Carrying

carrying the white Colour which the left has not, and which they are very far from considering good, of course it follows that this privilege ought to be preserved to the Right Hand Caste, and forbid, expressly being exacted by the left - what signify the convention made in 1781 & 1784 to the effect in question at present? they are totally foreign to it, and it was very useless to speak of it, the equality asked for by the left hand Caste would be as unjust as impracticable, since the right hand Caste have prerogatives that are particularly their own - it is impossible to confer the Cote on the left, without overthrowing public order, giving rise perhaps, to the most unhappy inconveniences and disagreements, the mode of paying its homage to the Divinity is entirely independent of the privileges enjoyed amongst men - but the left hand Caste wish to confound all to succeed in the System of equality. —

It is true that by the convention of 1781 & January 1784, the right and the left hand Castes agreed to make their Divinities march with all equality through the different Streets which are there mentioned with Parasols, Standards, and Flags, but the Colours of them are not mentioned - this the Title is still inapplicable to the question now in Agitation. —

Answer to 11th Para

If the Parasols, the Banners, and White Colours have been torn in this Ceremony, & from

Answer to 12th Para

4393 Fort St George 28th October 1794

from the left, by the Right hand Cast, if there has arisen between them, on this account, any dispute, it has already been seen that the left hand Cast have been the cause of them in wishing to exercise a right that did not belong to them, that had been contested at all times, and that they were not ignorant had at all times excited troubles— The left hand Cast wished, without doubt, to try once more to possess themselves of it— happily their wishes have been frustrated, and have been opposed with success— it is absolutely contrary to truth that, at this time, the aforesaid Soupprayapoulle, of the Mint, acknowledge their right of carrying the white flag, and the custom they had of exercising it, supposing it was true, of what weight would be his acknowledgment could the arrival of one man unite against that of thousands, without whose consent he did it, with powers from whom he was not charged— Soupprayapoulle alone surely did not then represent the whole of the Right hand Cast— if the Government Dubash had taken, before this unhappy event, the necessary steps with Sonna prachitty to bring peace between the two Casts— If when he approached him, he appeared penetrated with the profound Veneration that he expressed in fact at this time, it is because he saw himself on the point of losing his Divinity the most bloody outrage in abandoning him in the middle of the Street, as every one can testify— It was then rather Sonnaprachitty that went to ask pardon, than the Government Dubash, who neither did nor conceived the project of committing such offence.

Never

4394 Fort St George 28th October 1794

Never would this unfortunate business
have been committed - if the left hand cast had not arrogated
to themselves the right, in their religious & prophane -
Ceremonies, of carrying the white Flag that did not belong
to them - it is consequently the cause of all the unhappy
Events that have come to pass - The Privilege of carrying
this colour only appears, an illusion to those who
compose the left hand cast, it's not more Chimerical
in Asia, than are the honorary rights in every other
part of the world.

after what has been said above, it's
impossible to adopt conclusions well founded, that it's to
say - to authorize the left hand cast to display the
white Flag in all their Ceremonies - It would be to
to place a stain on the rights of the right hand
cast that are perfectly established - the left hand
cast must then be forbid to do it, and, on the
contrary, the right hand cast, should be
maintained in the exercise and profession of it's
rights - as to the demand relative to the Vannier
cast, it's not in question to decide upon it now,
it is only necessary that the contest concerning
the white Flag should be settled between the
cast's.

Remarks

4395 Fort St George 22th October 1794

Remark of the Right hand Cast on the Petition of the Left.

Sir,

&c.

1. According to your Petition of the Left hand Cast presented the 24th of the present Month, N°6 they say that, in 1690 the 8th November, under the Government of Mr. Martin, when the Chitty's of the left hand Cast came to settle themselves in this Town, they did not do it till after an Agreement to which they drew up with those of the Right hand Cast.

2. According to the letter N°7, joined to their said Petition, they say that in the year 1721, and the 8th January in the time of Mr. Lepervoitier, Governor, the day of the year or Spring when it concerned the affair of the Procession of their Deitie - they could not do it - but by virtue of a writing drawn up thro' the interposition of Naradapanaick.

3rd According to the letter N°8, joined to the said Petition, and after the said letter between the two Casts, in the year 1790, and the 14th January, it is understood that on the day of Sagranty it was always customary to make a procession of the Divinity of those of the left hand Cast, which was not done without being joined with those of Vedapoury-Iparer and Varadourajaperoumal belonging to those of the

4396 Fort St George 24th October 1799

the Right hand Cast - saving the Music of the Country
- Umbrella - Banners - Magaderanam and the w
white Samaram - That till the Duties of the left hand
Cast went out with those of the Right hand Cast -
The Dancd - the singing, the sound of Music, and the
Bells were suspended - and that the left hand Cast
promised to conform themselves, a little stricter, to the
Clauses and conditions hereafter mentioned, and to w
make the processions of their Gods, twice a year, in
the Streets destined for them; having drawn up an
Agreement with those of the Right hand Cast w
about this procession -

4th According to the Petition, No 7, to Mr
Tumerow, the 11th of the present Month, those of the
left hand Cast understood, that it was Soupraya poulle
who had advised them to cede the Banners, and w
desiring that this news might be heard, who w
declared that he had never given those of the left
hand Cast, liberty to make use of the Umbrella -
or white Banners as it never belonged to them -
In short all the papers concerning the left hand
Cast, in their contending disputes, convinces, in
a clear manner, that the Pomp and honor with
which they celebrated their feasts appertains only to
the Right hand Cast - in their letter - the honor of
the Umbrella and the white Banners not being a
Motive

4397 Fort Selwyn 24th October 1794

Motive in the saying of Saupanaya Poully, those of the left hand Cast having withdrawn the white Umbrella. This same witness Saupanaya Poully, says that those of the left hand cast declared, formerly and plainly, that the honor of the Umbrella - and the white Banners does not belong to the left hand Cast —

Those of different Casts and Religions declaring, in like manner, that these remarks of honor never did belong to them, we have agreed that those of the left hand cast shall never make use of the Umbrella or of white Banners in celebrating their feasts. —

The Certificates and papers which those of the left hand Cast have obtained from those of the right hand Cast, since the year 1790 to the year 1794, prove evidently that the honor of the white Umbrellas and white Banners does not belong to those of the Left hand cast that, at all times, those marks of honor belonged to the Right hand Cast — those of the left hand Cast cannot make use of those marks of distinction, but as having acquired as them from those of the Right hand Cast. —

Translation

4398 Fort St George 22d October 1794.

Translation of a Malabar paper of Information had by Colonel Nixon from a Pagoda on the Subject of Flags.

It has always belonged, and will always belong, to the Pagodas of Verdaraja parumall and Vadaliengeour Deevinities, worshipped by the right hand Cast, to make use of the white banner, and all other Banners or Colours whatsoever, either white or of different Colours, where one of the Gods or Figure shall be painted on it- also all other mark of honor or distinction that appertains or belonged to Princes, likewise all sorts of music of any sort whatsoever

Those of the left hand cast shall conform themselves, to all that concerns their Pagodas, agreeable to the tenor of the Letter they presented on the 14th February 1730 they will have the liberty of useing the Red Banner- the Red Umbrella, also all other Banners Colours of four different Colours / Red- Blue- Green- and Yellow / mixed with red.

Captain Overend's Report

That it should appear pretty clear to the compt professed, from what has been already adduced, that the infraction of the undefined agreement of Left Cast, with regard to the Customs of 1768, and anterior to that period,

period, are attributable to the left hand only; yet, in order that no doubt may rest upon your mind, and to exhibit to you the daring and nefarious attempts at repulsation of themselves and Crimmination of the Right hand Cast, It will not be foreign to the purpose, to sum up the whole, and add a few remarks which have occurred

In reading the decree of the Successive French Governors, and upon which the left hand rest their arguments, it appears evident, at the first sight, that a studied silence on the subject of Flags, Kittisols and banners was maintained by thier respective Authors, and that, however they might have been induced, from motives of Interest or others, to grant them the priviledges, in common with the Right hand Cast, of beating Naggars - Tom Tom &c. in which (alone) as Sovereigns they had the prerogative of doing, they were nevertheless pointedly tenacious in respect to any interference on the subject of Flags &c. well knowing from Domestic, as well as foreign experience, that such unprecedented measures would, to a moral certainty, be attended with fatal consequences, whether this evasion for the subject of the white Flags (may or may not have misled the left hand Cast, is foreign to the purpose, but so it is, and, without being uncharitable,

one

Fort St George 28th October 1794

one might venture to assert, that a race of men whose great Characteristic is Cunning could not be ignorant of it, if so, their conduct is Tenfold inexcusable in a business where the lives property and existence of the place is most probably involved, in vain could it be for them to assert that these Misfortunes were not ascribable to them, but to those who commanded the fray. for, where religious disputes take place, a very seldom regard is had to Authority, or any other mode of settling the matter than what the immediate impulse of an Enthusiasm, which neither considers or reasons - may produce - The recollection of what was exhibited in 1768 should surely deter every Citizen attached to the Settlement from adopting any, the most distant steps which could tend to a repetition of such a Scene - what then do those people deserve, who, having sense enough to discriminate right from wrong, plunge head long themselves and others into the Stream which they are in duty, as well as from considerations of humanity, bound to avoid. but I will proceed to the subject, and, setting aside the decree/ tho the one of 1768 is, of itself, an incontestable proof of the fallacy of the arguments adduced by the left hand/ I will beg leave to observe that the customs of all places, the opinion of Mr White in his memorial

or

4401 Fort St George 22d October 1794

or representation to Commissioners in 1792, their own to the Marquis de Conway in 1776 all are clear and evident proofs that there are priveledges and distinctions annexed to each Cast, and which they acknowledge in the ones to you, this in the same breath they ridiculously / last I suppose inadvertently / talk of Equality being established. it is not certainly to be perceived that either cast has any title to carry white Flags &c. but it is perfectly clear the right hand are in profession time immemorial, and that the left hand never contested such right, either in matter of right or of Custom: 'tis always the profession which determines the right, & one pretends to exercise the Customs of all Countries however ridiculous or absurd, should be respected.

It is unnecessary, I conceive, to prove the claim of the right Hand, for the Left hand never dis= =pute the point, can they however flatter themselves that they have had the same priveledge or enjoyment No – it is not to be observed in any of their papers upon which I can lay my hands: to the contrary it appears that whenever they attempted to carry white Flags they were prevented: their own papers even destroy the fact of their profession – if the contrary had happened, they would not have failed to be very explicit where they had so much interest in being so, but not a single Evidence have they offered to produce to prove that at any time they carried white

4402 — Fort St. George 28th October 1794 —

white Flags unmolested by those who have the ex-
clusive priveledge of doing it they know it well,
they cannot but, whilst the world exists, unless proper
remedies be applied, they will make the attempt — It
is not my business to discant on the Eligibility of an
equal System or to suggest modes of preventing further
troubles — the Question is — who was in the wrong on the
30th July? 'tis not difficult to decide — it was the left
hand clearly —

What I have already exhibited to you,
I believe, ascertains it — I therefore, with every deference
to your judgment, founded on your perfect knowledge
of the customs of the Country, as well as the evidence
I now lay before you, conceive that they should immed-
diately pay the fine; and, moreover, considering the
fatal consequences which might attend such shame-
ful conduct, and as well to prevent the like in
future as to demonstrate your dissatisfaction at —
their impositions, contradictions, and perseverance in
a known Error — I beg to suggest you to the necessity
of punishing those whose power and influence have
seduced Numbers to disturb the peace and quiet of your
Garrison, and endanger the lives of the Inhabitants,
all which consequences might have been prevented
by defining, in their Agreement of the 29th July, what
the particular honors they meant to celebrate were —
when, of course, any thing which to you appeared
destructive

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

destructive of the peace of the place, could have been obviated, at the same time that they would have exhibited a deference to you, in which they have been greatly wanting.—

I shall conclude with begging leave to propose to you, for the sake of the peace of the Town, either to suppress all processions in future, or to make the two Castes come to terms which shall be so very explicit and clear, that no possible dispute can take place— referring you to the Subjoined Extracts from French Law Books, which I conceive applicable to the business at Issue.—

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) H. Oxenden Secy.

"If the intention of the parties is not discoverable by the expression, and that cannot interpret it by some local customs by the people who have made the Agreement, or by other means— it will appear best to abide by what is most probable— The Laws and the best Lawers have decided that, when the disputes turn upon Rank and Precedency it is necessary to advert to what the Customs and Municipal Laws have established— the Laws give up all consideration of Rank Honors &c. to the customs of the respective Towns."

Barthole

Fort St George 28 October 1794

"Barthole Baldæus, and the other Interpreters of the
"Laws, have laid it down as a constant maxim that
"profession determines rank and places, and that its
"customs, in this matter, must not be run counter
"to, excepting where precise laws says otherwise.—

"Others have agreed with them, in this respect, as
"that the established customs concerning Rank and
"dignities municipal were religiously observed as if
"they were confirmed by all the authority of the Laws

Decree of the Council in 1768

The above notice being read, and
the Majority being to establish Equality between the
Right and the left hand Casts— it has been
deliberated and agreed, to make, on this subject, a
Decree of the Police, of which the following is the
Tenor

By the Superior Council

On the disputes that have
arisen between the Malabars of the Right &
hand Cast and those of the left on account of its
carrying Arms— the Council always resolved not
to do wrong to any one, whoever he be, and to
maintain in all their vigour the rights and
prerogatives Essentially attached to every Cast—

Such

4405 Fort St. George 28th October 1796

such as the construction of street Pallanquens white horse &c: &c: has thought fit at the same time to oppose an abuse that has been introduced, and which appears to them to strike at the authority of the Company - The carrying of arms of what nature soever, they be being no way essentially attached to Casts, but only a favor which proceeds from the Prince, represented here by the Company, it has been decided, in consequence, that, for the future, the Malabars of the right hand Cast shall never pretend to carry arms in preference to the Malabars of the left - equality being perfectly established between them on this subject.

It is expressly forbid to all Malabars whatever to arrogate to themselves in their marriage Ceremonies, or other, the honors of carrying Arms such as Drums Fifes Lances - Nagger - or great tom tom, and the march of Sepoys on pain of fine and punishment, the most severe, on the offenders, if the case requires it, it is also decred that all the Malabars of the right hand Cast and of the left that shall wish to obtain these honors shall be obliged to ask permission of the Council, who will allow them if they think proper.

And, that no one shall pretend ignorance of the present new regulation, it should be read published and posted

Fort St. George 24th October 1744

posted everywhere - where it shall be thought requisite

Made and Agreed &c. &c.

It has also been decided that the Chief of the two Casts shall be brought before the Councel, to read to them the above decree, and to forbid them, at the same time, to do the least thing that shall trouble the publick tranquility declaring that, on the least the Council shall perceive, they will hold the Chiefs of the Right hand Cast responsible, from whom alone it can arise, on the present occasion, who shall be imprisoned and condemned to a fine towards the Company.

Made and agreed on in the Hall of the Supreme Council at Pondichery the 15th July 1748

Signed Law - Duplaces Delaval Lefevre
" Le Conte and Germain
Copied Signed Mallet

Our Lords of the Supreme Council

The Chiefs of the Cast of the Right hand have the Honor of representing to you that they have enjoyed for time immemorial the right of carrying Arms in their Marriages.

This Lapse of time induced them to believe that it was attached to their Cast, but, having consulted with people learned in their usages, they actually find that it only Originated by the goodness of

4407 Fort St. George 22th October 1794.

of their antient Princes to the Company, of whom, my Lords, you are the representatives, having succeeded to our Rajahs, it was from them that we have us continued, without interruption, to hold that favor- that is a truth we feel in all its extent, but, at the same time, it gives us the boldness of representing to you that, from Father to Son, we live under its orders, and that it has not changed, or even wished to do it, our Customs, but let those enjoy distinctions who, by their Birth, was or honored with it, before its establishment in India and, altho we are now well assured that our carrying Arms was owing to the favour of our Princes, and likewise to that of the Company, who succeeded them and as, till now, it has been, so good as to continue to us the same proof of their favor and kindness, we are bold enough to think that we have not, in the least, rendered ourselves unworthy of it, or to see ourselves deprived of a distinction the origin of which is lost in the remotest antiquity- among all people the place of honor is on the right, so the carrying of Arms was granted us but as a sign of Nobility

The people of the Cast of the left hand, having originally mixed amongst us, being composed of Taylors Gold Smiths Locksmiths — Blacksmiths and other workmen. —

We

1808 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

We dare hope, from your goodness, that you will please to pardon our Error on the true Origin of this distinction — we are well convinced that it is not in the number of the rites prescribed by our Legislator, it is only a sign of Nobility granted us exclusively by our ancient Rajahs, as our Ancestors then, and till now, enjoyed without interruption, under the Auspices of the French nation, that liberty which we flatter ourselves we shall still continue to enjoy.

[Signed] for Malabar of the Chiefs of the Right hand Cast.

Pondicherry
11th July 1768

A Translation of an agreement made between the under signed Right and left hand parties on the 29th July 1794.

A long time ago our Perticuls and other different Ceremonies belonging to our Gods were stopped thro our own disagreement in not furnishing them with the necessary Articles required in conse=quence of which both parties agreed to write this Certificate at Colonel Nixons house, and in the presence of Mond. Timmeron - Vencatasamoodaly and Tangoparoo roa Moodaly - Dubashes to Colonel Nixon —

We do hereby agree to make the Perticuls and other different ceremonies of our Gods

they

4409

Fort St George 28th October 1794

they to be furnished with every thing agreeable to what was determined in 1768 likewise both parties are to assemble again to Consult about the Chariots and Pagadettoes or large Tom Toms and accordingly what is agreed on must be followed by both parties - wrote by Chellumbarah Mootoo Swamy.

/Signed/ Sd. Wd.

Signed

Translation of a Penalty or Forfeiture Malabars 4th August 4th 1794.

Letter of a Mulct presented to Mr. Lumeron Chief of the Police of Pondicherry by the Magnalards of the right hand Cast Viz. on the procession of the Gods which we made on the 27th July last, after the agreement passed the 29th of the same Month of July. that we and those of the left hand Cast made a procession of our Gods - conformable to those in use until the year 1768, we have no done any thing against usage - if we have any way conducted ourselves contrary to our Antient usages, we submit ourselves to pay a fine or Mulct of twelve hundred /1200/ Pagodas to Colonel Nixon and to suffer any punishment he may condemn us to.

In testimony of which we have presented this Letter of penalty to Mr. Lumeron of our own good will The present Letter of penalty drawn up by the Notary of the Town and Cheultry. Those who have signed either by writing or Marks are.

Translation

1410 Fort St. Geo. 9 October 1744

Translation of a Letter of Penalty 4th August 1744

Letter of a Mulet presented to Mr. Tur---,
Chief of the Police, by those of the left hand's set Post when
we made the Procession of the Gods, at the Feast called
adeipouraon, in Conformity to what had been agreed on, as
that the affairs of the Temples and Feasts should be as
carried on in the same manner as was practised and
done until the year 1768, and that, after the letter of an
Agreement presented on the 29th July last between those of
the right hand Cast and us - to make the processions
of the Gods and Feast days, those of the right hand Cast
have Transgressed their duty, and Committed insuppor=
=table disorders - the which we can prove, and, as
if they can produce any proofs that we have as
committed or done any thing beyond what was as
practised heretofore - we submit and agree to pay
a fine to Colonel Nixon of twelve hundred (1200)
Pagodas, and to suffer any such other punishment
as he may please to condemn us to

In testimony of which we have un
presented this Letter of Penalty of our own good will
to Mr. Turnerson.

This present Letter of penalty was
drawn up by the Notary of the Town and Country

(Signed)

There

#41

Fort St. George 21st October 1794

Minute on the above letters

There does not appear to the Board to be any matter stated in the foregoing papers, that should operate to the prevention of a public enquiry resolved, however, that copies of the above be sent to the Committee.

Resolved, that the following Letters be written to Colonel Nixon, Mr. Kenworthy, and Mr. Freemen the Police Master of Pondicherry.

To Colonel Nixon
Commanding at Pondicherry

Sir,

To Colonel Nixon advising him of the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry & acts in consequence - Captain Ouvrard to lay this papers before it.

I am directed by the Right Honble the President in Council to acquaint you, that His Lordship has deemed it indispensably necessary to appoint a Committee for the purpose of investigating into the truth of the Complaints brought forward in the petition preferred by the Natives of Pondicherry of the left hand cast - I enclose, for your information, a copy of the instructions which have been given to the Committee, and am directed to desire in case your attendance should be required at Cuddalore, or that of Captain Ouvrard, your Secretary, or any other Military person under your authority, that the most ready attention be paid to the

Summons

1792 Fort St George 28th October 1794

Summons of the Committee - It is expected that the first Meeting will be held at Cuddalore on Tuesday the 4th of November -

Mr Farnovon the Police Master, will receive orders to comply with such requisitions as shall be made directly to him, by the Committee, for the attendance of any Native residing at Pondicherry or its dependencies -

Having submitted to the Right Honble the President in Council the letter to me from Captain Overend dated the 21st instant, I am directed by his Lordship to observe, that it will be proper in Captain Overend to prepare his papers, with a view to his justification before the Committee of enquiry -

Sam Jno & Co

Signed / W.C. Jackson
Secy

Fort St George
28th October 1794

To John Kennorthy Esqr
Resident at Cuddalore

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honble the President in Council to desire you will notify to such of the Inhabitants of Pondicherry of the left hand cast, as are now residing at Cuddalore, that his Lordship has appointed a Committee consisting of

Colonel

To Mr Kennorthy - with a similar Notification Duplicate

Fort St. George 24th October 1794

Colonel James Stuart, Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, and Mr. Josiah Webbe, for the purpose of investigating into the truth of the Complaints brought forward in the petetion of the said Inhabitants, and that the Meetings of the Committee will be held in the Resident's house at Cuddalore, where it will be proper for all the Witnesses to attend - it is expected that the first meeting will be held on Tuesday the 4th of November

His Lordship has, for many reasons, preferred Cuddalore to Pondicherry for the Meeting of the Committee, and as the house occupied by you is well calculated for the purpose, he desires me to express his hope, that this measure will not be attended with any particular inconvenience to yourself.

Fort St. George
24th October 1794.

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

To Mons.r Fumeron
Chief of the Police at Pondicherry.

Sir,

The Right Honble the President in Council having thought proper to appoint Colonel James Stuart, Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, and Mr. Josiah Webbe, to be a Committee, for the purpose of investigating into the truth of the Complaints brought forward in the petition presented to Government by the Natives of Pondicherry of the last instant,

You

To Police Master at Pondicherry - directing him to comply with all requisitions from the Committee.

Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

you are, in consequence, required and enjoined to comply with such requisitions as shall be made directly to you by the Committee aforementioned for the attendance of any Native residing at Pondicherry or its dependencies.

The Committee will hold its meetings at Cuddalore whether you will proceed upon being called upon, and give your declaration upon Oath, to all the circumstances within your knowledge, having relation to the point under enquiry.

Fort St. George
28th October 1794.

Sam Sc. &c.
(Signed) W.C. Jackson
Secy

Read the following Letter

from Mr. John Snow

Secret

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart

Governor in Council

Fort St. George.

From Mr. Snow- has been obliged to deviate from the Commissioners of the 12th October- reasons assigned- accommodates his last address

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Command, communicated in Mr. Secretary Jackson's letter of the 12th Instant; &c and have reason to feel highly flattered by your Lordship's ready adoption of the measure recommended by me, in support and execution of which

You

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

you have been pleased to afford me every requisite & means applied for.

Conformably to instructions, for reporting any further proceedings on this subject immediately to your Lordship, in the Secret Department, I presume to lay before you the following particulars, which are matters that have occurred previous to and since the receipt of your commands above acknowledged, and I have to trust, that, in the steps so taken and the reasons assigned for them, I may be fortunate enough to meet your approbation.

After my address of the 2d Instant to the Acting President of the Board of Revenue, I unexpectedly received a letter from the Chiefship of Vizagapatam, communicating the intended approach of the 11th Battalion from the Southward, urging me, at the same time, to use the occasion of its arrival in the Vecinity of my Station, for providing such Military aid as might be required in Support of my authority, in the Southern division of the Zemindary.

It will appear to your Lordship that it was not possible to fall in with the abrupt proposal thus received from the Chiefship, without betraying the nature of the intended service against Veggana the Boopetty of Madegul, in such manner as must so evidently militate against the successful issue of the plans I had formed respecting him; which having been proposed, under Secrecy, to the Acting President &

J

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

of the Board of Revenue, remained also to take their full and ultimate course under the circumstances in which they had been offered

In this predicament I therefore thought it most advisable to recommend, in reply, the immediate Augmentation of the force at Cassimcotah, which was, indeed, only repeating former requisitions to the same effect; and, having slightly stated what force I deemed adequate to any eventual Military service to be required in my division, I simply proposed the completing of Captain Cox's battalion; requesting, however, that orders might be given to Captain MacNeile to throw two additional Companies from his Corps into Cassimcotah, on his arrival near that place; after which he might be told to march with the Residue of his Men to the other divisions of the Zemindary, where his services could be more immediately required.

This arrangement having been approved and adopted accordingly, it was left to be carried into effect on the arrival of the 11th Battalion near Cassimcotah, where it is expected about this time; and, so far from wishing to make any alteration in the force so appropriated, or in any of the Steps already proceeded in for its final establishment and adjustment, since the receipt of your Lordships Commands (which specifically name to 11th Battalion for the purposes applied for by me) I have deemed it the more necessary to encourage an adherence to the arrangements above

Mentioned

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

mentioned; although, in doing so, I venture to deviate from the immediate letter, though not from the spirit, of the orders you have been pleased to issue for the service in question.

In thus acquiring Captain Cox for carrying into effect the plans I had the honor to propose, a corps is thereby secured for a particular service, for which, by experience and other local circumstances, it stands pre-eminently qualified; and, by allowing the main body of the 11th Battalion to pass on, whose approach to the neighbourhood of the hills has no doubt already given alarm, it may remove suspecion and lull the party at Madigul into a state of security the better calculated to ensure success against them. It will, at the same time, afford an opportunity of once more addressing Jaggannath Boopetty in the last, final, and solemn manner, a point strongly recommended to me by the Board of Revenue; that, though the late conversation held with his Vackeel has declared little else than one aim at deceiving, in order to gain time, there may not be any point left unessayed to bring him back to his allegiance, or any means neglected of opening his mind to the fatal consequences annexed to his disobedience.

For this purpose I have now written a final letter to Jaggannath Boopetty, to which I await his reply to determine on the ultimate measures to be pursued in consequence; and these proving

such

4418

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

such as to render the coercion by Military force absolutely indispensible, I shall wait the compleating of the arrangements for the established strength of my division (as above described) and propose in such case to communicate with Captain Cox on all the necessary points in question, instead of Captain Mac Neile - a deviation of this nature from the letter of your Instructions, for the reasons already assigned, will, I dare trust, acquire me your Lordship's concurrence and approbation, and under such circumstances, the letters addressed to the Commanding Officer in the district, and those intended for the Officer Commanding the 11th Battalion, will of course be withheld - and the latter only made use of in satisfying the mind of Captain Cox, should such communication become necessary, as a Satisfaction required on his part.

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

Simpreipilly
19th Oct. 1794

Minutes in Consequence

Altho the Board disapprove, in general, of any deviation from an order by Government on the part of those with whom the execution is left, yet, if circumstances shall justify such deviation, and necessity require the exercise of a discretion in the discharge of a public duty, it is rather a proof of good intention, than a case where censure could properly apply; and the more especially, as responsibility attaches itself to the person who acts upon

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

upon this principle, and should make him extremely cautious in adopting a line of Conduct for himself, when another had been prescribed to him by authority

For the reasons above stated, the Board are willing to suppose that the necessity of a deviation from the orders communicated to Mr. Snow, in the Secretary's letter of the 12th instant, was sufficiently evident to warrant the measure - and on this supposition, its their approbation is grounded.

Resolved that Lieutenant Colonel Prendergast be directed to furnish Mr. Snow with such Troops as he may require upon a written application, and afford every assistance for the purpose of settling the Country.

Read the following letter from Messrs. Colt, Baker & Co.

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart

President in Council &c. &c.

Fort St. George

My Lord,

From Messrs Colt Baker and Co. Soliciting the same Compensation for the Liverpool as was granted for the Gloucester

Your Lordship having been pleased to make a Compensation for the loss and disappointment sustained on the Gloucester by her detention here at the time she was tendered for the public Service, induces us to hope that a similar consideration will weigh with your Lordship in behalf of the Liverpool, another

Vessel

4420 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

Vessel which was tendered this us at the same time
and is otherwise similarly situated with the Gloucester-
We have the Honor to enclose a copy of the Certificate
given in by the agents for transports to the Hon.
Military Board; by which it will appear to your
Lordship that she was Surveyed and reported well
qualified for the transport Employ.

We take the liberty to observe to Hon.
your Lordship that the proprietor of this Vessel
is and must continue a very considerable Sufferer,
by the Expense he incurred in fitting out and Hon.
sending round to Madras from Bombay, in Hon.
pursuance of the advertisement published in the
Madras papers for transports, Several Vessels Hon.
that were chiefly laid up during the War, one of which
called the Surat Castle, is one of the Largest in India,
which we had the Honor to represent to the former
Government by an address under date the 18th July last;
but these Ships, not arriving until after the Expedition against
the Islands was despatched, were too late to be approved and accepted
of by Government,- We trust however that this circumstance
will be an additional inducement with your Lordship to
grant the same compensation for the Ship in Question (the
Liverpool) as you were pleased to make the Gloucester, by Hon.
making an Allowance to her, also, of the Sum that would
have been paid in advance had the Charter party been
executed.

We have the Honor to be
Hon. Hon.
(Signed) Colt Baker & Co

Fort St. George
23rd October
1794.

Description

Description Certificate of the Ship Liverpool Charles Macfarlane Master

Where Built and When	Tonnage & apparent Measurement	State and Condition of the Hull and Rigging	Remarks &c.
Built at Java 1788.	450 Tons	Complete	Stows her Water in a Tank but in the event of the Ship being taken up will be furnished with Water Casks
	Number of Decks		
	Length and Breadth between the Decks	129 by 41½	
	Number of Masts	3	
	Number of Guns	12	
	Anchors	5	
	Cables	4	
	Hawsers	2	
	Number of Boats	2	
	Burthen	Pinnace	

This is to certify, that we have examined the Ship Liverpool, and it appears by Inspection, that she corresponds with the above description and is otherwise well qualified for the Transport Employ

Fort St. George July 3rd 1794.

/Signed/ H. Boyd
Master Attendant

" Wm Fraser
Agent for Transports

I do hereby Certify, that the above is a true copy, of the description certificate of the Ship Liverpool, as given to the Secretary of the Military Board at Madras, by Wm. Hugh Boyd, and myself.—

/Signed/ Wm Fraser
Late Agent for Transports.

The

4422 Fort St George 28th October 1794

The Board do not consider the Si-
tuation of the Ship Gloucester as corresponding
Inadmissible with that of the Liverpool, and for the following rea-
sons- The Gloucester had been reported by the Agents
for transports to be in all respects qualified for the service of the expedition, and upon that report, the Military Board having then authority to do so, had accepted the offer, and directed the Charter party to be drawn: whereas, in the case of the Liverpool, an order had been sent from Government to the Military Board directing that no further engage-ments for transports should be entered into; and communication was made of this circumstance to the attornies for the Owners, previous to the Receipt by the Military Board of the Certificate from the Agents for transports.

In the letter to Messrs Scott Baker & Co from the Secretary of the Military Board, dated the 27th of June, it is said, that, "the Military Board are "authorized to close for the Gloucester, and such other "of the Ships tendered that may be certified well "calculated for the transport employ" before the certificate was received, on which the acceptance rested, an order passed for taking up no more ships- and the Liverpool therefore was in the exact predica-ment of all the other Ships fifteen in Number-

/ the

Fort St. George 28th. October 1794

the Gloucester excepted / that had been tendered by Messrs. Colt, Baker & Co. for the disappointment to the Owners was precisely the same, since the Ships had not only been fitted out for the Service, but had actually sailed for Madras, and if the Board were to make compensation on Account of the Liverpool, there could be no fair ground for rejecting the claims of every other person, whose Ships was engaged in the same pursuit.—

Ordered that the above be communicated to Messrs. Colt Baker & Co.—

Read the following letter from Colonel Brathwaite.—

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart

Governor in Council

My Lord,

From Colonel Brathwaite recommends Captain Butler for the Command of the 12th Battalion and single-Captain Bardenmah for the 9th Battalion and Lieutenant Macauley for the Brigade Majority vacated by the latter also that a Persian Interpreter be attached to Head Quarters and that Lieutenant Gipps be appointed Brigade Adjutant Quarter Master and Adjutant vice Gibbings and Lieutenant Mr. Logan to be Adjutant of the 17th Battalion vice Gipps.—

The Adjutant General has already represented the Casualties which have lately occurred in the Army, in order that the consequent promotions might take place in due course; but as some vacancies have thereby happened which are to be filled by Selection, it becomes my duety to address your Lordship, and recommend the proper Officers.—

By

4424

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

By the Death of Captain Knox, the Command of the 16th Native Battalion and ongole where it is Stationed become vacant — for this Station and Battalion I beg leave to recommend Captain Butler. your Lordship may be surprized that I do now recommend Captain Butler as I have passed over so many opportunities of doing it — the fact is that I did not think him particularly desirous of the Command of a Native Battalion, but as he now informs me that he is, and as he stands high on the list of Captains, having been twenty one years an Officer in the Company's service, eleven of which he has had the Rank of Captain, having served the whole of the last war under Marquis Cornwallis, having commanded the 4th Battalion European Infantry for ten Months in the field, and having likewise Commanded the flank Companies of that Corps on the Storm of Bangalore — I should hope your Lordship will consider him deserving of the recommendation I have now made.

By the promotion of Captain Crosher to a Majority, the Command of the 9th Native Battalion becomes vacant — for the Command of this Battalion I beg leave to recommend Captain Bannerman — Captain Bannerman

4425

Fort St. George 28th. October 1794

Bannerman althó a Young Captain is of such distin=
=guished abilities and so eminently qualified for the
Command of a Native Battalion, that I have no
hesitation in saying, that the service will be
benefited by his appointment to the Command
of the 9th. Native Battalion.

Should this appointment take
place, as Captain Bannerman is one of the
Majors of Brigade; a Brigade Majority becomes
vacant - for this I beg leave to recommend Lieutenant
Collin Macaulay, who from his knowledge of the
Language and other talents will I have no doubt
discharge the duties of the Situation much to my
satisfaction - I had it in contemplation to apply
to your Lordship, for this Officer to be Persian Interpreter
at the Head Quarters of the Army: but as such an
appointment would be new on this Establishment,
it occurred to me, that your Lordship would object on
that ground, I have therefore given up the idea for
the present, but I feel it my duety to represent to
your Lordship that such an appointment is
essentially necessary to assist the Officer who is
placed at the head of so large a Native establish=
=ment, I have it is true not felt the want of it so
much as I must have done, had I not understood
a little of the Language myself, and had I not found
a perfect Master of the Language in Lieutenant Colonel
Close the adjutant General; but as my Successor in

the

Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

the Command may be a perfect stranger to the
Language, and as it is both inconvenient and in
my opinion unfair to occupy the time and attention
of the Adjutant General, who has but little to
spare from the duties of his proper Office, I request
of your Lordship, on the supposition that the
propriety of such an appointment will be admitted
by your Lordship in Council, althó you may
not be willing to take it upon yourself, that
you will be pleased to recommend the measure
by an early opportunity to the Honble the
Court of Directors.

By the promotion of Lieutenant
Gibbings to a Company, the appointment
which he held as Quarter master and Adjutant
to a Native Brigade, becomes Vacant— for this
appointment I beg leave to recommend Lieute=
=nant Gepp, who acted as Brigade Major in
the Army assembled for the reduction of
Pondicherry, much to my Satisfaction.

Should this appointment take
place, the Adjutancy of the 1st Native Battalion,
held by Lieutenant Gepp, becomes Vacant— for
this I beg leave to recommend Lieutenant Logan
of the same Battalion, who acted as Adjutant
for Lieutenant Gepp, on the same service,
when he acted as a Brigade Major, and very much to the
Satisfaction

4427 Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

Satisfaction of the Commanding Officer of the Battalion.

Head Quarters
Choultry Plain
October 27th 1794

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your
Most obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) John Braithwaite

Ordered that the promotions and appointments recommended by Colonel Braithwaite be made.

Minutes thereon

Resolved that Colonel Braithwaite's recommendation for the appointment of the Persian Interpreter to the Head Quarters of the Army, be stated to the Honorable Court of Directors.

Read the following letter from Colonel Malcolm.

To
The Right Honble Lord Hobart
President & Governor in Council
of Fort St. George

My Lord,

From Accountant General with Statement of the Expenses of the war with Tippoo.

I do myself the honor to lay before you herewith a Statement of the expense of the War with Tippoo Sultaun made up, as closely as possible, conformably to the mode prescribed in the orders of the Government General of India as signified to this Presidency under date 23rd May 1792 and

4428

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

and 11th april 1793; — the total is Sixty
One Lacks, Seventy thousand and Seventy five
Pagodas, twenty nine fanams and one &
Cash / Pags 6,70,075,29,1/. —

The statement is marked A, and
the papers to which it refers from N.1 to N.5
inclusive are herewith inclosed. —

I have not considered myself
authorized to state the Interest of Money, &
of which an Account is given in the paper
N.4, as any part of the war expence on &
adverting to the Variety of computations, &
applicable to the increase or decrease of the
Statement, which might occur on the &
same principle were an Interest Account
to be made up arising on every Sum &
received into the Treasury in consequence
of the war, out of which the Interest
on a proportion of the Debt prior to &
the War may have been discharged, &
besides other advantages obtained, which
may be reckoned to have been the &
Result of such Receipts. —

I

4429 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

I have therefore considered it as most adviseable to exclude the Interest of Money from the Statement and to leave the consideration of that point to be decided upon when the General Account of the expense of the war is made up in Bengal, the paper No 4 being at the same time forwarded to be admitted or not as shall be then judged most proper.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord
with the highest respect
Your Lordships most Obedient
humble Servant,
/Signed/ Henry Malcolm
Mily Aud. Genl.

Military Auditor Generals Office
Fort St. George
28th October 1794

Statement

Statement of the Expences of the War with Tippoo Sultaun incurred under the Presidency of Fort St. George from the 1st. of January 1790 to the 30th June 1792 made up conformably to the orders of the Government General of India as Signified to this Presidency under date 23rd May 1792 and 11th April 1793.

			Ps.	F.	G.
Pay office Books as per accompanying Statement	No 1		3,12,3,27	31	71
Commissary General of Grain and Provisions as p. Statement	No 2		3,72,836	35	73
Military Storekeeper as per Statement	No 3		3,70,251	12	78
			6,56,415	38	62
Deduct Neat Collection from the Conquered Districts during the War, as per accompanying Extract from the Accountant Generals Letter to the Governor in Council dated 22d May 1793 No 4		3,49,153	9	14	
Deduct Retrenchments made on the Disbursements from the 1st January 1790 to the 30th June 1792 inclusive as per Statement No 5, but which was not entered in the Military Paymaster Generals Books within that period, on account of the lateness of the audit, and consequently not brought into Comparison in the Statement made from the Books of that Office		47,461	39		
			3,96,614	9	53
Pagodas			6,69,801	29	9
Shew being an Error in the Statement No 2 in reducing Rupees 27,395.61 equal to Pagodas 273.41.72 in favor of the Expence on account of the War, the amount falls to be added to the expence			273	41	72
Total Pags.			6,70,075	29	1

Military Auditor Generals Office
Fort St. George 27th October 1794

Signed Henry Malcolm
Mily Audr General

Statement

Fort St. George 27th October 1794

4431

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

No V

Statement of the Expences of the War with Tippoo Sultan from

by extracting and comparing the whole of the Military Charges as entered from to the 30th June 1792, distinguishing the Charges on account of the Kings Troops, Bengal & Bombay

Military Charges from 1st July 1787 to 31st December 1789.—

	King's Troops	Madras Troops	Bengal Troops	Bombay Troops	Total
Military Charges from 1st of May 1787 to 30th April 1788	735,267 21. 52	28,18,472 29. 11	1993 26 70	1176 2 "	35,56,910 7 33
Deduct Military charges for May & June 1787 together with all arrears due on the 30th June	400868 " 2	132,065 2. 48	1381 26 70	1176 2 "	16,24,065 31 40
Military Charges from 1st July 1787 to 30th April 1788	334,399 21 50	16,97,832 26 43	612 " "	" " "	19,32,844 12 13
Military Charges from 1st May 1788 to 30th April 1789	417,938 19 71	23,68,745 15 49	598 3 16	104 27 "	27,67,386 29 54
Deduct all arrears due on the 30th June 1787 paid between the 1st May 1788 & 30th April 1789	6835 21. 70	95,933 18 59	1210 3 16	104 27 "	4,09,231 5 67
Military Charges from 1st July 1787 to 30th April 1789	751,652 19 51	38,56,644 23. 31	1210 3 16	104 27 "	46,03,613 1 18
Military charges from 1st May 1789 to 30th April 1790	515,502 15 59	24,02,436. 30. 27	1326 10 34	1357 6 21	29,44,809 22 61
Total	1267,154 35 30	62,53,079 17 58	14506 13 50	13680 29 21	75,13,421. 23 79
Deduct Military Charges for January February, March and April 1790	324791 35	23,630,22. 11. 37	1363 25 34	" " "	5,24,958 " 14.
	1085,363 " 7	5623,057 6 21	1362 24 16	13,680 29 21	6723,463 23 65
Deduct the Commissary of Grain and Provisions and arrears due on the 30th June 1787	" " "	6,163 24 69	" " "	13,576 6 21	74,739 27 10
Military Charges from 1st July 1787 to 31st December 1789 being 30 Months	1085,363 " 7	556,893 7 32	1362 24 16	104 27 "	6648,723 32 55
Add Military Charges incurred between 1st July 1787 and 31st December 1789 but paid between 1st January 1790 and 30th June 1792	4395 " "	1,73,29 35 51	" " "	" " "	121,724 35 51
Total Military Charges from 1st July 1787 to 31st December 1789 being 30 Month upon a peace Establishment	1089758 " 7	56,7223 7 3	1362 24 16	104 27 "	6770,448 32 26
Difference being the expence of the "War" with Tippoo Sultaun" in the Military Paymaster Generals department under the Presidency of Fort St. George	406,271 10 28	24,9279 11 23	296,810 " 3	967 10 27	3123,327 31 71
Pagodas	14,96,029 10 35	8,98,502. 28 26	2,92,172 24 19	1072 1 17	29,3776. 28 27

/Signed/ Edward Jones
A.M.G.D.

4432 Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

Statement

the Books of the Paymaster General under the Presidency of Fort St. George, the 1st July 1787 to the 31st December 1789 with those from the 1st January 1790 Troops from those of the Madras Army during those periods.

Military Charges from 1st January 1790 to 30th June 1792.

	Kings Troops	Madras Troops	Bengal Troops	Bombay Troops	Total
Military Charges 1st January to 30th April 1790	3,21,791 35 20	6,39,022 11 37	13,143 25 34	" " "	8,24,958 " 11
Military charges from 1st May 1790 to 31st April 1791	442,576 13 26	36,29,264 10 53	2,34,620 29 78	383 21 20	63,66,845 3 15
	624,368 12 17	43,19,286 22 10	2,47,764 19 32	383 21 20	51,91,803 3 29
Deduct Commissary General of Grain and Provisions Commission of assigned Revenue, Nabob and Tanjore assumed Revenue, Mr. Landon Collector and arrears due 31st December 1789	4395 " "	563319 25 24	" " "	" " "	567,714 25 24
Military Charges from 1st January 1790 to 30th April 1791	619,973 12 17	37,55,966 32 66	2,47,764 19 32	383 21 20	46,24,088 14 5
Military Charges from 1st May 1791 to 30th June 1792	276,055 33 68	43,42,535 31 60	5,408 4 67	688 15 77	52,69,688 14 12
Total Military Charges from 1st January 1790 to 30th June being 30 Months upon a War Establishment	496,029 10 35	80,98,502 28 26	2,53,172 24 19	1072 1 17	98,93,776 28 17
Pagodas	496,029 10 35	80,98,502 28 26	2,53,172 24 19	1072 1 17	98,93,776 28 17

[Signed] Henry Malcolm
Mily. Aud. Genl.

Military Auditor General's Office
Fort St. George 27th October 1794.

Military Charges in that Department &
dras Army, during those periods, also the

S.

ges attending the Bombay Troops included in the Total	Charges attending Victualling the Madras Troops included in the Total	Total
" " " " "	6779 33 40	83331 13 6
36. 19. 37 " " "	52,521 16 69	1346,507 30 28
0 18 46 " " "	73,106 27 23	1802,963 30 44
6 37 69 " " "	6053 18 34	120,206 41 60
23 60 " " "	1,38,461 12 6	3,53,009. 31 58
al " " " "	9563 18 39	3,21,571 . 18
23 60 " " "	128897 35 47	3,31,438 31 40
" " " " "	" " "	47,337 1 26
" " " " "	" " "	23,561 3 7

Pagodas 30,72,836.35.73

Bombay Army, &c } 87,664 37 19

to state that he } 9572. 15. 46

have been there }

eneral, in January 1779.

n 30 Months charges duri

Difference being wha

es of several articles not

ched the separation made

n fair subjects for an a

t any which might h

Army General did not in

than they appear by the E

included in the Nov Estim

of the General differen

Hospitages, and the loss fo

Army General at Pagoda

the Estimates for sup

plies to the wants of tho

h were not counted upo

above from the Ge

Variety of Supplies ha

have quoted letter to the

4437

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

No 4

Extract from the Accountant General's Letter to the Governor in Council dated 22d May 1793 —

During the War Interest Bonds, at 12 p.Cent p Annum, were issued by Government to the private Creditors of His Highness the Nabob in payment of a Dividend due to them — These bonds were part discharged the 16th April 1792 and part the 5th May 1792. the whole interest upon them amounting to Pagodas 76,546 .. 35 .. 52 other Bonds were issued at the rate of 12 p.Cent to individuals for Money [illegible] 6514 .. 5 .. 0 and were payable in two years at the opt. [illegible] 3725 .. 27 .. 34 the Company, the Interest thereon, for that period amounting to Pagodas p. 390 .. .. 64 I have stated the sum as the Amount of Interest on these Bonds paid or occasioned by the war, altho some of the Bonds, when they came in course of payment, were exchanged for 8 p.Cent Bonds, and which are now running at Interest, other 8 p.Cent Bonds of an old date were, about the same time, taken up, and discharged — the former will also come to be discharged according to priority of date, but the time required for that purpose cannot, at present, I believe, be ascertained a further sum of Pagodas 70,300, was also issued in 8 p.Cent Bonds to individuals with an option in the holders to receive bills for the same on the Honble Court of Directors, how long these

Bonds

Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

Bonds may rem at Interest. I am equally at a loss to ascertain. they were all issued in November and December 1791 and January and February 1792 - one years Interest thereon amounting to Pagodas 5,624 having already become payable - a further sum of Pagodas 1,69,012.33.73 was issued in 8 p.c. Bonds bearing date in February and May 1791 being for Gratuity and off Reckonings due to field officers &c.; part of these Bonds have already been discharged, and the remainder will come into course of payment according to priority of date, taking one years Interest on these, the amount will be Pagodas 13521.12. and added to the sums stated above, the whole Interest will be Pagodas 1,91,082.1.57 but having no other data to proceed upon in forming my Idea of the sums to be charged under this head than in the manner above mentioned, it is not without diffidence that I state that sum, as the amount of Interest paid or payable or which may be considered a charge incurred or occasioned by the late War

By Statements transmitted by the Revenue Board it appears that the sum of Pagodas 3,28,681.5.19 was the neat unappropriated Revenue collected from the conquered Countries during the War, but that, subsequent to the Statements being prepared, an Amount was received of Grain delivered by the Tributaries of Palgautcherry amounting to Pagodas 29,472.3.15, and, added to

4439 Fort St. George 28th October 1794.

to the above, makes the sum of Pagodas 3,49,153.9.11 for the whole neat Collections during the War - It is however to be observed that the Disbursements of one of the Collectors, amounting to between 15,000 and 20,000 Pagodas having been objected to, and now under audit, a further sum may possibly come to be added to the above Account of neat Collections.

A true Extract
/Signed/ Robt. Woolf
Auditor Genl.

A true Copy
/Signed/ Henry Malcolm
Mily. Audr. Genl.

No 5

Retrenchments made in the Disbursements from the 1st January 1790, to the 30th June 1792, inclusive, but which were not entered in the Military Paymaster Generals Books within that period, on Account of the Lateness of the audit and consequently not brought into Comparison in the Statement made from the Books of that Office No 1.

From 1st January to 30th April 1790	134	8	76
From 1st May 1790 to 30th April 1791	11340	27	18
From 1st May 1791 to 30th April 1792	4670	40	44
From 1st May 1791 to 30th June 1792	30815	7	61
Total Pagodas	47461	34	

Military Auditor Generals Office
Fort St. George
28th October 1794

Truely Extracted
/Signed/ J. Brunton
Dep.y M. A. G.

/Signed/ Henry Malcolm
Mily Audr. Genl.

Ordered

4440 Fort St. George 28th October 1794

Ordered that copy of the foregoing

letter with the papers referred to, be sent to the Secretary

ter thereon at Bengal, for the information of the Governor General

in Council.

Read the following letter from

Colonel Floyd.

To the Right Honble the Governor

in Council

My Lord,

In August the Multitudes of Natives that crowded round this Station, perishing with famine, induced many Gentlemen to subscribe for their relief, and a Committee was chosen by Ballot to Manage the Charity

From Colonel Floyd submitting a letter from the Committee for managing a Charity by Voluntary Subscriptions for the relief of the Natives Poor driven to Madras by famine - and suggesting their Removal into the Baramhaul, and that they be subsisted by the Company.

By the exertions of this Committee the Multitudes have hitherto been preserved from death, and the Committee has merited the Gratitude, and the respect of all who have observed their proceedings.

At the desire of this Committee, which I also know to be conformable to the wishes of the subscribers, I have the honor of laying before your Lordship a letter relating the situation of the Poor, & humbly suggesting a means of relief combined, as they hope, with the Ultimate advantage of the Honble Company, and with confidence and respect they appeal the cause of the Wretched to the Wisdom and Humanity of a British Government, under your Auspices.

I beg

4441

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

I beg leave to solicit your attention to the
letter from the Committee for the cause it pleads so
powerfully for itself that it needs but to be known;
and I will only beg leave to add that such is the
Mild Character of the people, that I have not
heard of a single depredation committed by these
sufferers, altho certainly two, or three thousand grown
persons are here, driven to extremity by Hunger—
for, his Highness the Nabobs son Lauand ul Mulk
Bahauder, gives Charity in three separate places,
besides that which is furnished by the Subscription
of our Gentlemen to which his Highness has
also contributed, where about two thousand
persons of all ages receive daily relief.—

I have the honor to be,
Wa: Wa:
Signed J Floyd Colonel

Trechinopoly
October 22d 1794

The Right Honble Lord Hobart

Governor in Council Fort St. George.

My Lord,

A famine for some months past, has raged
in the Southern Countries, and the wretched Inhabi-
tants, flying from the scenes of desolation, have
sought an Asylum in the adjacent districts, which
have not been visited by that direful scourge.—

The

4442

Fort St. George 28th. October 1794

The Multitudes, of every age and sex, that crowded the Vicinity of this Station, stripped by the iron hand of despotic rule, of all; that the few and modest wants, of the industrious Natives, render indispensable, presented such a combination of distress, as could not be witnessed without exciting the warmest compassion, and stimulating the keenest impulses of humanity to alleviate.—

A Voluntary Subscription was speedily proposed and accomplished, and since the 21st. of August last, to this date, about 2000 persons have daily received a proportion of food, under the inspection and at the private expence of the Gentlemen at this Station.—

As the Committee, charged with the superintendence of this Charity, we have presumed to address your Lordship, under an impression of the impossibility of continuing for a much longer period, to minister to the wants of the numerous objects of deep distress, who have been attracted to this quarter; and most respectfully to suggest, that the dictates of beneficence and wisdom, seem equally to concur, to recommend them to the protection of the Government.—

Having reason to believe that many parts of the Barrahmaul, are yet destitute of Inhabitants, we apprehend, if the immediate means of subsistence were afforded, and

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

and encouragement given to these miserable fugitives, to settle in the uncultivated tracts of that Country, they might, in a short time, become useful subjects of the Honble Company, and amply repay the advances that must be required to transport them thither: nor, will it be improper to remark, that Similarity in the practise of cultivation, and the nature of the soil, in the Country they have abandoned, to that of the Barrah-=mahal, is particularly favorable to this trial of so benevolent policy.—

Under this belief we have addressed Your Lordship; and in case of the proposal meeting the wisdom of Government, we trust that steps will be instantly taken for this purpose, in communication with the Collector of the Barrahmahal: and, in any Event, we are hopeful of the indulgent forgiveness of your Lordship, from the motives of humanity, which have alone induced us to venture this application.—

We have the honor to be,
Wr. Wr.
/Signed/ W. G. Child
" G. Dyce
" Chas. Rand

Trichinopoly
21st October 1794

The

4444

Fort St. George 28th October 1794

The Board notice with great sa-
tisfaction the benevolent aid that has been
afforded at Tinchinopoly, by Voluntary Subscrip-
tion, to alleviate the distresses of those un-
happy objects, who have been exposed to the
calamities of war.

Resolved that the Collectors in
the Saghire and Baramahal be called
upon for their opinion as to the measure
suggested by the Committee, and that no
further steps be taken until their reports
are received.

Ordered that a Dividend
of Eighty thousand / 80,000 / Pagodas
be declared for the 10th of next Month
to the Private Creditors of this

H. Chs

Dividend to the Private Creditors declared for the 10th November.

4445

Fort St George 28th October 1794

His Highness the Nabob.

Hitch

Lieut Saunders

Lieut Patterson

Capt George Parry
Aid de Camp

4446

Fort St. George — October 1794

Diary

31st. Received letter from the Nabob, entered in C. C. No. 210, has repeated his Orders to his Son at Trichinopoly for removing every impediment to constructing the Buildings at Warriore.

Substance of a letter from the Nabob.

Received the undermentioned letters entered in M.P.B. No. 191. 192. 193. 194.

From Major Chase Lewell and Chase

From Prize Agents to the Squadron requesting permission to sell to the Nabob such of the captured Stores as have been rejected by Government

From Captain Doveton

From Captain Doveton forwarding a letter from Tippoo.

From Captain Oveross

From Secretary to Colonel Nixon submitting Captain French's application for an allowance for Regimental Godown Rent.

From Town Major

From Town Major requesting that his Quarters may be repaired.

Sent the following letters.

To Edward Hay Esqre

Secretary to the Government

at

Fort William

To Mr. Secretary Hay forwarding statement of the Expenses of the War with Tippoo and Colonel Malcolm's letter on the subject. Three Companies of Dutch Troops returned to Trincomallie.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the

4447 Fort St. George — October 1794

31st. the President in Council to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before the Governor General in Council Copy of a letter from the Military Auditor General with a Statement of the expences of the War with Tippoo Sultaun, made up as closely as possible, conformably to the mode prescribed in the orders from Bengal under date the 23d. May 1792 and 11th. of April 1793. The papers to which the Statement refers are forwarded herewith. —

I have the honor to acquaint you that three out of the four Companies of Dutch Troops that were sent from Columbo for the defence of the Carnatic have been returned to Trincomale; and that the remaining Company will leave Negapatam for Jaffnapatam the moment the weather will permit, on Donies. —

I have the honor to be

Fort St. George
29th October 1794

&c &c
Signed W. C. Jackson Jr.

To. Messrs. Colt Baker and Co.

Gentlemen,

To Messrs Colt Baker and Co stating reasons in objection to the claim to Compensation for the Liverpool. —

I am directed by the Right Honble the President in Council to acknowledge the Receipt of your letter dated the 23d instant, and to acquaint you.

31. you that his Lordship does not consider the situation of the Ship Liverpool as corresponding with that of the Gloucester; and for the following reasons. —

The Gloucester had been reported by the Agents for Transports to be in all respects qualified for the Service of the expedition, and, upon that report, the Military Board, having them authority to do so, had accepted the Offer, and directed the Charter party to be drawn — Whereas in the case of the Liverpool an order had been sent from Government to the Military Board directing that no further engagements for Transports should be entered into, and communication was made to you of this circumstance previous to the Receipt, by the Military Board, of the Certificate from the Agents for Transports.

In the letter to you from the Secretary of the Military Board dated the 27th of June, it is said, that, "the Military Board are authorized to close "with you for the Gloucester and such other of the "Ships you have tendered that may be certified well "calculated for the transport employ" — Before the Certificate was received, on which the acceptance rested, an order passed for taking up no more Ships, and the Liverpool therefore was in the exact predicament of all the other Ships fifteen in number / the Gloucester excepted /

that

Fort St. George — October 1794

37. that had been tendered by you - for the disappointment to the Owners was precisely the same, since the Ships had not only been fitted out for the Service, but had actually sailed for Madras, and, if the Board were to make compensation on account of the Liverpool there could be no fair ground for rejecting the claim of every other person whose Ship was engaged in the same pursuit.

Fort St. George
29th October 1794

Sam
Sa. Sa.
/ Signed / W. C. Jackson Secy

Despatched the undermentioned letters entered in M.P. Nos 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. —

To Mr. Shardon — To Acting Commissary General of Grain and Provisions - enclosing Copies of the Auditor General's Reports upon the Estimates in his different Departments for November. —

To Captain Kirkpatrick. — To Resident at Hyderabad - enclosing Copy, in Persian, of the Treaty of 1768. —

To Mr. Conolly — To Mr. Conolly - directing him to receive certain objects into the Lunatic Hospital

To Auditor General — To Military Auditor General - the arrears due to the Surgeon of the 72d Regiment to be discharged;

To Ditto — To Ditto transmitting accounts, upon — honor, of the Expenses incurred by Lieutenant Colonel Baird

4450 Fort St. George — October 1794

31st Board in erecting the Cantonments at Secunder Malley.

To Military Board. To Military Board referring a letter from Colonel Floyd relative to an error in the Estimate lately prepared for repairing the Storeroom No. C at Trichinopoly.

To Colonel Braithwaite To Commander of the Army advising of — Lieutenant Colonel Close being appointed a Member of a Committee of Enquiry at Cuddalore —

To Major Pater To Major Pater extending his leave of absence from his Station.

To Paymaster General To Paymaster General transmitting Copy of the Auditor Generals report upon his November Estimate

To Lieutenant Colonel Campbell To Commandant at Palamcotah — directing him to state the probable amount of the Repairs for which he requires advances. —

To Mr. Polack To Mr. Polack informing him that the Nabob has been again requested to discharge the claim of the late Captain Smith. —

To Clerk of the Treasury To Clerk of the Treasury directing him to make the usual Monthly advances to Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Shardon. —

To Colonel Floyd To Commandant at Trichinopoly — informing him that the measure proposed by the Committee of Officers, for removing the Natives — suffering by famine there into — Paramkaul is under consideration — and — great satisfaction at —

Fort St. George — October 1794

31st. at the Relief afforded them by voluntary Subscription

November 1st. Received the undermentioned letters entered in C.C. Nos. 211 212 —

Substance of a letter from the Nabob — From the Nabob advising of his having paid the Rest due this Day —

Ditto from Tippoo Sultaun. From Tippoo Sultaun congratulatory on the Presidents Accession to the Government —

Ditto to the Nabob — 3d. Despatched a Letter to the Nabob entered in C.C. No. 213 again urging his Highness to consider the distressful situation of the Orphans of the late Captain Smith — and to discharge the Sum due to the deceased.

Sent the undermentioned letters entered in MB No. 1234

To Bombay — To Bombay — expressing thanks for their communication of Mr. Baldwin's Intelligence. —

To Military Board — To Military Board — approving the General Orders proposed by them — also the Establishment of Artificers for the Engineer's Department at different Stations. —

To Captain Dallas — To Captain Dallas — transmitting Extract of a letter from the Nabob and desiring his reply on the subject of the Complaint therein made. —

To Board of Revenue — To Board of Revenue with Copey of the letter from Colonel Floyd, and Committee of Officers at Trichinopoly a[illegible] notices, and advising them of the Collectors in the Tag[illegible] and Baramhaul having been written to on the subject thereof —

4th Received the undermentioned Letters entered

4452

Fort St. George — November 1794

14 entered in M.P.B. Nos 5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.

From Sub Secretary at Bengal

From Sub Secretary at Bengal enclosing letter for Secretary to the Military Board. —

From Messrs Roebuck and Abbot.

From Messrs Roebuck and Abbot requesting Three Barrels of Gunpowder for the use of the Ship Catharine.

From Mons.r Pelegrin at Poonamallee

From Mons.r Pelegrin requesting permission to return to Madras also an increase of Pay. —

From Masulipatam

From Masulipatam forwarding their Consultations for June and July. —

From Military Paymaster General

From Military Paymaster General with an additional Estimate of Cash for M.r Cochrane in November.

From Chief Engineer

From Chief Engineer with an Estimate of some Alterations and Repairs required to the Barracks of the Governors Body Guard. —

From M.r Torriano.

From Resident at Nagore advising of Captain Brohier and his Company having sailed on Donies for Jaffeapatam. —

From Mons.r De Rabines.

From Mons.r De Rabines expressing a desire of an opportunity of testifying to the upright conduct of Colonel Nixon, with respect to the late Disputes between the Casts at Pondicherry. —

From Lieutenant Colonel Baird

From Commandant at Tanjore advising of his having furnished one Company of Sepoys and two Guns, as an Escort to attend the Rajah on his annual Tour thro his Country. —

From M.r Hawkins

From Paymaster at Trichinopoly returning his Security Bond duly executed. —

A1

4453 Fort St. George 4th. November 1794

At a Consultation

Present

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart

Governor President

Edward Saunders

and

Ernst William Tallofield Esquires

Tuesday 4th. November 1794

Minutes of last Consultation Read and approved.

Read the following letters from Colonel Nixon.

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart

President in Council Fort St. George.

My Lord,

From Colonel Nixon forwarding an address from the Supreme Council also their proceedings relative to the Suspension of Messrs. Dr. Robins from his Office of Judge and Register of the Zillah Court

The enclosed Proceedings of the Supreme Council here, have been sent to me with the accompanying request, to forward the whole to your Lordship, for your Consideration in Council, and as no sentence has been passed upon a Criminal, long under Trial and Confinement upon which subject, I believe the dispute arose, a quick decision may appear the more necessary, as, without a full Council, no

4454 Fort St. George 4th. November 1794

no Sentence of Death can be passed. —

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
/Signed/ E. Nixon

Pondicherry
15th. October 1794

To Colonel. Nixon

Commandant
of
Pondicherry.

Sir,

We have the honor to enclose under cover to you, our letter to Lord Hobart, together with the papers that are to accompany it — and we trust that, according to your promise, you will have the goodness to forward them. — We will have the honor to send you tomorrow a Duplicate of the decree of the Council regarding M^r. Desrabines in which you may have an opportunity, of seeing how cruelly he insulted M. Gerard, and what good reason the Council has to take the steps it has done. —

Pondicherry
15th. October 1794

We are,
&c. &c.
/Signed/ Gerard President
Beaufort
"
Cornet
"
L. Biancour
Caillaud Attorney General

A true Translation
/Signed/ J. Buchan.
French Trans.

To

4455 Fort St. George 4th. November 1794

To the Right Honorable Lord Hobart

Governor of Madras &c. &c.

It is with sincerest regret that we address to your Lordship a decree this day enacted by the Council of Pondicherry in a meeting extraordinary convoked by its President — your Lordship will see, on perusing the decree, that we have been forced to deprive M. Le Villain Desrabines, Councellor and President of the Choultry Court, of all his Employs — Notwithstanding the repeated Complaints made to us of his improper conduct both in his public capacity and in private life, we have always shewed him the greatest indulgence, and never failed to endeavour to bring him back to a proper sense of his duty — In short, throughout this unpleasant business, we have constantly attended to his interests as an individual — but more especially to those of the Public at large, and we have cautiously avoided depreciating in its eyes, by our dissensions, a body of Men that ought to be respected by it — We could very easily accommodate ourselves to his turbulent disposition and to a few disagreeable occurrences that took place — But when he came the length of insulting M. Gerard his President in his (M. Gerard's) own house, it was no longer tolerable, and he could not any more take his Seat in

4456 Fort St. George 1st November 1794

in Council with us — We beg that your Lordship will have the goodness to bestow your attention on this affair, and on the decree we have passed which we hope will be confirmed by the Honorable Council of Madras. —

We are with respect your Lordship's

&c &c

Pondicherry 15th October 1794

/Signed/ Gerard President

" Beaufort

" B. Cornet

" Caillaud Attorney General

L. Biancour

A true Translation

/Signed/ G. Buchan French Translator

Extract from the Registers of the Superior Council of Pondicherry 15 October 1794

This day the Superior Council of Pondicherry, assembled by the special order of the President, took under consideration a complaint laid to the charge of M. Le Villan Desrabines by the President, of his /M. Le Villan Desrabines's/ improper conduct towards him/ the President/ yesterday which immediately

Fort St. George 14th November 1794

immediately became public throughout the Settlement.

The Council have also taken under consideration the opinion of the Attorney General purporting that the Council ought to pass a decree depriving M. Le Villan Desrabines of all his Employs, till such time as the Council of Madras has passed its judgment on the said decree, and in the different papers thereto belonging — And the Council have finally agreed that the behaviour of M. Desrabines has been altogether unworthy of a man in his public capacity — and also that he has avowedly transgressed the laws that so strictly enjoin all due submission to superior Rank as the only means of preserving peace and tranquillity — Further the Council this day took under consideration the culpable conduct of M. Le Villan Desrabines in his several employs of Judge in the Superior Council and of President in the Choultry Court — the Council considered that as a judge in that Court, he expressed his opinion with a vehemence that led to believe he wished to force every one to coincide with him. —

The Council considered that, as temporary President of the Choultry Court, he, in direct opposition to the particular desire of the President of the Council not

Fort St. George 4th November 1794

not to make any innovation, had given cause of Complaint
to the interpreter Tirouchelvarayen, in refusing to administer
to him the usual Oath — and had also given cause of
Complaint to M. M. Fanthome and St. Paule, judges
Lateral in the said Court, sufficient to attract the
notice of the Council — and, finally, that the indecent
manner in which he deliberated and passed Sentence
in the Choultry Court, and the innovations he
introduced, in contempt of the authority of Council,
had put the said M. Fanthorne under the necessity of
making his Complaint.

The Council considered that after all
the Complaints abovementioned had been preferred
against M. De Villan Desrabines, whether as to his
contempt of Court or his disrespect to the Members of
Council, it had been satisfied with simply admonishing
him to be more circumspect in future — But the
Council further considered that all its admonitions
had not only not produced any change in his
public or private life, but had even proved hurtful.

The Council finally considered that
its honor absolutely compelled it to take rigorous
steps against its guilty Member — that the
administration

Fort St George 14th November 1794

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Fort St. George 4th November 1794

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The Council finally considered that its honor absolutely compelled it to take rigorous steps against its guilty Member — that the

administration

Fort St. George 4th. November 1794

administration of justice would be relaxed by allowing him to retain his Seat at the Board, and that the divisions he was continually endeavouring to create might occasion a great distrust in the public. —

In consequence of the above considerations the Superior Council have deprived M. Le Villain Desrabines of his several employs, either as a judge in the Council or as President of the Choultry Court And have consequently enjoined M. Desrabines to appear no more in either of these Capacities, till he receive contrary Orders from the Honorable Council of Madras.

The Council have further decreed that M. Briancour, acting President, shall signify the above decree to Colonel Nixon and shall request him to forward it to the Honorable Council of Madras.

The Council besides directs that M. Desrabines be informed of the decree, according to the requisition made by the Attorney General. —

Approved of and Passed at the Superior Council of Pondicherry 15th. October 1794.

Signed / Collondont Chief Register

Above Translation

/ Signed / G. Buchan French Transl.

Declaration.

4460 Fort St. George 14th November 1794

Declaration made by M. Gerard the President

Gentlemen

I regret most sincerely my being thus forced to render an account to you of the outrageous manner in which I was yesterday insulted by M. Desrabines at ½ past 5 in the evening.

In the course of a conversation with him respecting a criminal prosecution, for the decision of which I had convoked a Council, I asked him whether or not he had summoned the Council for the defendant He replied he had not - and further that he had nothing to do in the business - that he was resolved not to assist at the trial - I told him that I thought him much in the wrong, not to have informed me of his intention sooner, as I might have been enabled to have supplied his place - On which he started from his seat in a rage, and exclaimed, No Sir. I will never take my Seat in Council while M. Beancour is there - either he or I must quit it for I mortally hate him - then approaching nearer me, he held his hand close to my face, saying that he would shortly make me repent being in the number of his enemies - to which he added other still

more

Fort St. George 14th. November 1794

more threatening words and gestures — Insisted on his immediately quitting my house — and ordered, this without, succefs my Servants to use force, finding that he was not inclined to obey me — My friend M. Dufayel who was above stairs on hearing the noise came down and said to M. Desrabines — how Sir can you think of coming and insulting your President in his own house, I insist on your immediately quitting it in conformity to his Orders — M. Desrabines made great opposition and it was with the utmost difficulty that we at length gained our point. —

If I had been alone and this affair had gone no farther; I might have readily, in consideration of the state of intoxication in which he then was, and with that usual calmness of temper that is natural to me and which he too well knows, hushed up such a crying insult — But the Public, who were quickly informed of the whole business, have urged me to state my complaint / which I have laid before Col. Nixon / to you, Gentlemen, and permit me to request you to honor it with your attention. —

I am with respect

Pondicherry
15th October 1794

W. Hs
/ Signed / Gerard Lt

4462 Fort St. George 4th. November 1794

Let the above be laid before the Attorney General
in the Superior Council — 15. October 94
/Signed/ K. Biancour

Collated with the Original by the Chief
Register — this 15th. day October 1794
/Signed/ Collondont

A true Translation
/Signed/ G. Buchan French Transl.

Declaration made by the Attorney General,

To the Gentlemen of the Superior Council of Pondichery

Gentlemen,

After the insulting manner in which M. Desrabines has treated your President; you cannot any longer allow him to take his Seat with you. Not only the action itself, but the laws also authorize you to prohibit him from so doing — The 15th Article of the Letters patent of 1776 respecting the Regulations of the Council is as follows.

"We give authority to the Superior Council
"to pronounce sentence of suspension or Privation against
"any one of its Members that may be culpable — or to
inflict

Fort St George 14th November 1794

"inflict any other punishment more and less severe, as may
"seem needful" — And I ask you Gentlemen, if the late
outrage committed by M Desrabines is not according to the
above article, sufficient to authorize you to deprive him of
his Employs — Do you think any Magistrate worthy of
the place he holds who intoxicates himself, and who, in
that state, insults his President in his own house, in such
a notorious manner that the whole world instantly heard of
it? and can you besides think of allowing him to take his
seat with you? — Art: 7 of the same Letters Patent further
say, "We enjoin all the said Members to live in a good
"understanding among themselves — and pay all due
"submission to the different superior Ranks &c" ever
since M. Desrabines has been in Council — have we
seen that unanimity prevail that was formerly amongst
us? From the first moment of his entering, his turbulent
disposition has endeavoured constantly to create disputes
— The Government of Madras lately deprived several
Members of their Seats — They, the Members, were no
doubt in the wrong — But at the same time we cannot
deny, that M. Desrabines was the original cause of
all the scandalous discussions that took place in
Council — which made me some time ago declare to
you that my firm opinion was that while M.
Desrabines was a Member there would never be
an

464 Fort St. George 4th. November 1794

an instants peace — And as proof of what I advanced, the scandalous discussions are again about to be renewed — without the Government of Madras apply a speedy and proper remedy. In fact they have already begun in the Choultry Court of which M. Desrabines is temporary President — Cast your eyes on the complaint brought before you by M. Fanthorne, a judge lateral in that Court, and you will see if it be possible to be on any terms with a man of his / Desrabines / Disposition — The law expressly directs every one to respect a superior Rank. But in insulting his President so cruelly — has he done that — neither is the case in question, the only violation of the laws on his part — He has in public talked most disrespectfully of the President and other Members of Council, as has been proved by the declaration made by M. Biancour — the conclusion I drew, and the decree you passed, in consequence of such conversation — and the unpleasant circumstances that may, in the long run, result from it, must tend to depreciate, in the eyes of the public, that Choultry Court, and all the other Courts of Justice. —

Finally, in consideration of the above — Reasons, I require that the Court do deprive M. Desrabines of his several employs, till such time as

4465 Fort St. George 4th. November 1794

as the Government of Madras has passed its judgment on the decree, and on the papers accompanying it.— At the Bar of our Court this 15th. day of October 1794

/ Signed / Caillaud

Collated with the Original by the Chief Register of the Superior Council of Pondicherry 15th. October 1794

/ Signed / Collondont

A true Translation

/ Signed / G. Buchan French Transl.

To the Right Honorable Lord Hobart

President in Council

Fort St. George.

My Lord,

Fort Clerk's forwarding letter from Mr. De Rabine on occasion of the Decree of the Supreme Council against him.

I am sorry to be so troublesome to your Lordship in Council, but my having last Night forwarded a Decree of the Supreme Council here, destituting Mr. Desrabines of all his functions, I think it but fair to submit what he has said in the Enclosed, addressed to me, to your consideration to be compared with the Decree that has been passed against him— which I understand is soon to be followed up, by explanations from the Council Board. Mr. Desrabine's means to proceed to Madras without delay, with a view of submitting his case in person to your Lordships

4466

Fort St. George 11th November 1794

Lordship's Consideration and Justice. —

Another Gentleman here of the name of Fernier an Ensign has requested leave to reside at — Allemparva, a permission I do not chuse to grant without your Lordship's Approbation. —

I have the honor to be

&c &c

Signed / Eccles. Nixon

Pondicherry
the 8th October 1794

To Colonel. Nixon

Commandant

at

Pondicherry

Sir

I had the honor to inform you this morning, by a verbal message, of all that passed yesterday at M. Gerard's house - permit me Sir to again lay the same Statement before you, inwriting — It is a business that the more nearly concerns me; my honor being injured by it. —

After having left you about ½ past 5 O Clock in the evening, I immediately went, with M. Collondont to M. Gerard's — and you well know the state in which my mind then was — I found M. Beaufort and M. Biancour at M. Gerard's — By the number of bottles

Fort St George 11th November 1794

books they had laying on the Table before them; they seemed to be making enquiry into different circumstances relative to the trial that was to have been brought on before us this day — M. Gerard asked, if I had not some books in my library that might tend to throw further light on the subject under discussion — On my replying that I had M. Biancour left the room — and, shortly after, M. Beaufort followed him — M. Collonaont only remained — M Gerard then seemed to fear that it might be objected, in regard to the trial, that it would be persons who were themselves under accusation that would be the accusers — the answer I returned was, that we would see that, when in Council, provided I went there — At which words M. Gerard seemed astonished I however continued to express my sentiments — and told him, that I had actually brought a complaint to the charge of M Biancour, for having taken his seat as judge in a cause between M. Mercier and Naymate tho he owed to the latter 500 Rupees — and that I thought the Council bound to decide on this complaint before I could take my place with him / M Biancour at the Council table — And I further told M. Gerard that I had forget to mention in my complaint; that M. Biancour, in consequence of not having obtained

3000

3000 Rupees, which, on some plea or other, he had insisted on having from Naynate, had entertained against him (Naynate) the most implacable resentment of which he had given a clear proof in the execution of the decree passed between Naynate and M. Mercier — the public, even raised a general out=cry against his injustice on that occasion — He seemed rather destined, as I told M.r Gerard to act the part of a common executioner than that of a Commissary bound by his Oath to discharge his duty — And I finished by telling him that in proper time I would further explain myself on this and a variety of other subjects. —

M.r Gerard who has all along patronised this Counsellor (M.r Biancour) and who in fact obtained his nomination from you in a surreptitious manner since he neither informed you of the nature of his debts nor of their origin, was extremely offended at the reflections I had made — and in his Anger told me that I was unworthy of the name of a Gentleman — And will you, replied I at that time. M. Collondont left the room (venture to sustain your assertion? Yes, I will, says he, with my cane, adding the most opprobrious Epithets He continued to look every where for his Cane, while, in the mean time, I walked up and down laughing at

4469 Fort St. George 4th November 1794

at the idea of a Majestrate's using expressions so unworthy of him — and still expecting that we would come to an explanation in coolblood. — M. Dufayel on hearing the Noise came down to us — and begun venting against me the most abusive language in the belief that I had insulted M. Gerard, with whom he lives. But I informed him that I was incapable of using a harsh word to M. Gerard — and that, besides, what had passed did not in the least concern him / Dufayel / This however did not suffice, he immediately betook himself to violent methods: he struck me, and pulled me to the ground by the hair — I had fortunately strength enough left to recover myself and to keep on my defence — till we were at length separated.

Thus, Sir, have I given you an exact and just Statement of the cruel manner in which I was treated — M. Gerard's account ought, in justice, to have agreed with mine — But I know he has disfigured every fact in order that he may exculpate himself — and M. Dufayel in your eyes — It is sufficient for me that the truth be known — And perhaps it is known already to you — I only beg — that you may send for M. Collondont, who will confirm all the particulars that happened previous to his quitting the room, as

stated

44/10

Fort St George 11th November 1794

stated above — I now, Sir, only beg that you may allow me to obtain justice and am well persuaded that you will not allow a man of probity, and a Magestrate who has ever acted by the fairest principles of honor, to fall a victim to the most infamous proceedings — You are well aware that Pondicherry is by no means a place to obtain full reparation for an injury and I will — therefore, Sir, beg permission to proceed to Madras. —

I have been informed that an act has been passed, which totally dishonors me, and that, with greatest injustice — But I will certainly exclaim loudly and you will see with what success, against the manner in which I have been condemned — Part of my Judges have been both judge and Party — Neither ought they to have — condemned me on the simple report of M. Gerard, without also hearing me in my own defence — Besides, in all matters of Complaint, of whatever rank the accused be, when a Court is to judge in last resort, it must according to the laws of France, and more especially according to those for the Administration of Pondicherry, consist of five Members — And that which condemned me having been only composed of three Members was therefore by no means competent. —

I am, Sir, With Respect
Yr. Hble
Servt
Signed Le Villain Desrabines
Fre.

Pondicherry
15th October 1794

A true Translation
Signed J. Buchan
French Trans.

44/1 Fort St. George 11th November 1794

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart

President in Council

Fort St. George

My Lord,

From Colonel Nixon
Mons. De Rahines
proposes proceeding to
Madras.

The enclosed has been sent to me with a pressing Request to forward it to you, which I could not refuse complying with, upon account of the pointed manner in which it was solicited to be forwarded. —

Pondicherry
16th October 1794

I have the honor to be
&c &c
(Signed) E. Nixon

To the Right Honorable Lord Hobart

Governor of Madras &c &c

My Lord

Yesterday a Decree, enacted by three of the Members of the new Council of Pondicherry, was forwarded to your Lordship - which, as it injures my character most undeservedly, I humbly hope your Lordship will see fit to revoke - and, in that hope, I propose, with Colonel Nixon's consent, to proceed tomorrow on my way to Madras in order that I may appeal to your Lordship in person -

And

447/2

Fort St. George 4th November 1794

And I'll venture further to say that none has a better claim on your Lordship's attention than I have, either as a man of probity and honor, or as an upright Magistrate.

I have the honor to be

&c &c

/Signed/ Le Villain Desrabines

Pondicherry

16th October 1794

A true Translation

/Signed/ J. Buchan

French Translator

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart

President in Council

Fort St. George

My Lord,

From Colonel Nixon referring a question of the Solicitor General regarding the Trial of Poreumah for Murder.

I request to be favored with your Lordship's Orders upon the subject of the enclosed letter, which I take the liberty of forwarding, with it's translation from what I have heard of the Criminal mentioned therein, I think him deserving of Death, but submit it to your Lordship's Opinion, to decide whether the Council shall proceed, on the Grounds of the Old Trial, or institute a new One.

I have the honor to be

&c &c

/Signed/ C. Nixon

Colonel

Pondicherry

18th October 1794

447

Fort St George 11th November 1794

Colonel Nixon

Sir,

I yesterday received a letter from Monsieur Fumeron, in which he acquaints me he had just sent to Prison a person named Barasouramaka, who had been confined there on the 28th March 1793 by order of the Council on suspicion of having murdered his grand Father.

Altho the crime was not committed under the English Government, yet as the Criminal is now in our power I request of you Sir to be pleased to authorise the Council to continue this affair and to give your Orders respecting the expense of the Man's imprisonment which will be very trifling as the matter was on the point of being determined / or judged / when the siege of Pondicherry took place — It will not take up much time now to finish it, and I will use every necessary deligence, that it may be so as soon as possible. —

I have the honor to be with Respect

&c &c

/ Signed / Caillaud m D

Procureur General

Pondicherry
18th October 1794

The

4474 Fort St George 4th November 1794

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart

President in Council

Fort St George.

My Lord,

From Colonel Nixon forwarding a representation from the Inhabitants in favor of Mons. Des Rabines.

I have been requested to forward the enclosed Representation of several Inhabitants of this Town in favor of Mr. Des Rabines, whose Integrity and abilities were represented to me as pure and incomparable.

On the other hand his litigiousness and arrogation of Power, have perpetually kept him at variance with his Colleagues in Office, for which reason his restoration to the Council should he even remain in the Country for a time, does not appear to me as an eligible measure, and as his Presidency in the Choultry Court was intended to be but temporary, little inconvenience can arise from suspending the Operations of it which in fact would be but a suspension of the extreme Litigiousness of the Natives; many of whom, if I am a just Observer, are contaminated with the prevailing French Principles.

I have the honor to be
&c &c
/ Signed / E. Nixon

Pondicherry
October 23d 1794

44/55

Fort St. George 4th November 1794.

To Colonel Nixon

Commandant

at

Pondicherry

Sir,

Permit that we the unsigned / Malabars
on this place / humbly express to you the great happiness we
have enjoyed, by the impartial distribution of justice
under your Government — And that we with all submission
represent that nothing has so much contributed towards
it, as your having appointed M. Le Villain Desrabines
to be our judge — His decisions of the causes of the poor,
equally with those of the Rich, have ever been ruled
by equity only — and never by presents or bribery. — But
now that he has been unfortunately deprived of his employ
— we have lost in him a Protector, whose equal we have
not yet seen since the time of Mr. Belcombe — We
therefore do humbly pray you Sir to re-establish M.
Desrabines in his former employ — in order that the
Malabars of this place may be restored to those blessings
of which they have been deprived by his dispossession. —
/ Signed / Pudala Comarapa Moodeliar. Nescaraya Moodeliar.
Rejaniaham Moodeliar. Duchanaravou — Velayoudou
Moodeliar — Perrumal Moodeliar — Comayes Moodeliar
Moutia

4476 Fort St. George 14th November 1794

. Moutia poulle Unnamale Moodeliar Cottaval Apparoo
Moodeliar Ellappoulle Comarasamy Moodeliar Canapa
Moodeliar Saravana Moodeliar Moodeliar Camisa —
Poulle Tanibassia poulle Rasurayer Appoo Moodeliar
Veerasamy Nayker Canagasabi poulle Soropoo Mestry —
. Mootourannachettier Moutapillay Arounasserla Moodelier
Covindarettier Sirournalepoulle Rasapoulle Barasourama
poulle Ayslandapoulle Moulapoulle Narayanapoulle
Dessanvengadapadichettiar Vengadapadinayker Vengada
-sala poulle Aranassalla poulle Coundapoulle Vengadassala
-poulle Siniatombe poulle Bounnepoulle Moutiahpoulle —
Tandavarayapoulle Ariapoutirapoulle Calourmoutia Moodeliar
Catoosami Moodeliar Comarasami Moodeliar Soupramania
Moodeliar Nagayer / a Schoolmaster / Ajugapah Moodeliar
Saverraya poulla / Physician / Innaswamipoulle Saravana
Moodeliar Nellatombe Moodeliar Ramapoulle Moutiah
Moodeliar Coutta Chettiar Sedembara Moodeliar Rayapoulle
Sandu Moodeliar Duichanapunayker Narusingarayer
Duesava Moodeliar Ramounayker Camounayker Mouttu
-ayker Guanichettiar Arimoutapoulle Ramousami —
Chettiar Periaranyayanayker Tapalnarana panayker —
Petouchettiar Mouroogapoulle Moutonsamy poulle —
Guanaker / Physician / Seronguarnipoulle Vengadachilla
Chettiar Covindachettiar Duichenaker Coyandavela —
Moodeliar Tagurdas Sevetanayker Saminada Moodeliar

Annamali

4477 Fort St George 14th November 1794

Annamale Moodeliar Aroumougapoulle, Vayapouri Moodeliar
Appavou Moodeliar Duchanayen Ponnaya Moodeliar Mamo-
-desahel Rangapoulle Velayda Moodeliar Saminayker —"
Vengadasalapoulle Candusamipoulli Vayiinadapoulle —"
Veerasaminayker Annaden Sangamayn Colacanadamou
-rougapoulle Ponipoulle Pregasamo Moodeliar Ravoumou
Moodeliar Appasami Moodeliar Condapahnayker Saveria-
-penaryasami Moodeliar Pragasa Moodeliar Mooduapah
Moodeliar Peraiatombe Moodeliar Saveriaya Moodeliar —"
Sodi Moodeliar Yagapah Moodeliar Guanaprogasa —"
Moodeliar Maleyew Moodeliar Yagapah Moodeliar —"
Trechwaraya Moodeliar Tandavaroya Moodeliar Siniaya-
-yar Appouvou Moodeliar Samanada Moodeliar Paou-
-souama Moodeliar Moutiah poulle Ramalinga Moode-
-liar Vengadasalayker Sidambar Moodeliar Parumanda-
poulle Suchumanapoulle Appavou Moodeliar Sellapeva-
-maul Moodeliar Velanda Moodeliar Moutougeuitechina-
manayker Pragasavdayen Raverorayen Codandamapoulle
Cappavou Moodeliar Comanasai Moodeliar Appacouti
Moodeliar Vinguedasala Moodeliar Vasamdarayama-
-maha Moodeliar Moorasuntambounayker Vengadasala
Moodeliar Coyandachettier Mouougapah chettiar Ella-
-pachettear Sammougapoulle Vengasalapoulle Viseraya-
-raya Moodeliar Moulapoule Coyandavelle Moodeliar
Moutalenayker

4478

Fort St. George 4th. November 1794

. Moutatenayker - Jenganayker - Ranjanniker Pottinaker
Viraswamynaiker - Quichenanamaken - Ramanaker —
Colingavaryarnachelon . Moodeliar Saynanaparmoutiah —
. Moodelier - Condapamargapa . Moodeliar - Bourgnoray-
poulle - . Moutouramaretie ramarow - Vengadasapoulle -
Verasamiken Ponnapah . Moodeliar Sinnapoupoulle —
Counjapoulle Ellapapoulle - Maleapah . Moodeliar - —
Arlandamaistri Raverirayen. —

Pondicherry
22d. October 1794

. A true Translation
Signed J. Buchan
French Transl.r

Read the following letter from . Mons.r
Des Rabines. —

Sir,

From Mons.r De Rabines stating the Irregularity of the Decree passed against him.

I received the letter you did me the honor
of writing me, which flattered me the more, that in
it I saw with infinite pleasure that the Honorable —
Council were about taking under consideration the —
sentence passed against me by the three new judges
of the supreme Court at Pondicherry - After my —
irreproachable conduct both in public and private life
I did not much expect that I would have now lain
under the pressure of a decision so tyrannical and so —
unjust - But passion and envy are little capable of
judging

Fort St George 11th November 1794

judging of Merit — With the best inclination in the world Sir, it is really impossible for me to conform myself to your desire; being a total stranger to the causes of my suspension — If you will honor the documents I now take the liberty of laying before you with your attention, you will then know if it is possible for the most discerning eye to discover them — I can with ease Demonstrate the Irregularity of the sentence passed against me — And I pledge my self to combat it in every step. —

1st Three judges cannot decide on any Complaint whether it regards those of a higher or lower sphere. Five in this Country are indispensably necessary — In France there must be seven according to the 11th Art: of the 25th head of the Regulations of 1670 — It is only in cases altogether civil that three are competent at Pondicherry. —

2d The Council had no right to suspend me as being one of its Members, holding a place independent of its authority — In case I had been any how reprehensible, it could only at most have reprimanded me — It appertained only to the Government of Madras to inflict punishment on me, supposing I had merited it — The case of M. M. Chaugy, Reynaud, Collin and Marcilly might too have served as a guide to the conduct of the Council in regard to me — It is true that I, as President of

4480 Fort St. George 14th November 1794

of the Choultry Court, am bound to look up to the Council as to my Superior — I ought not however surely, without some valid reason to incur the weight of its resentment — It is hard that tho', ever since my appointment to the Choultry Court, I have studied, with the most unwearied assiduity, to render the distribution of Justice more equitable and more prompt, I should now find myself deprived of my employ, by the very Council that, for five Weeks together, was perpetually soliciting to have me appointed. —

3d There were in the number of my judges two whom I would have rejected, as not been qualified according to law, to sit in that Capacity — M. Briancour was unqualified, because I had, but a short time before, brought an accusation against him, for having taken his seat as judge in a cause, wherein one of the parties, concerned was his creditor for a very considerable amount Viz 500 Rupees — at least it is so for him who is so much involved. —

Idem M. Cornet unqualified — He — having, in his way to the Council Chamber, let drop expressions, that evidently marked his propossessions against me — "We are assembling to day" says he to some one "to expel M. Desrabines from our Council" — True it is that such a weak man as he is, is little

aware

Fort St. George 4th November 1794

aware of the extent or consequence of the like words. —

4th. I was never summoned to answer in my own defence — A common Debtor, previously to his being condemned, is called on to pay his Debts. How much the more than ought a Magestrate to be heard, before he is stript of his employ by a sentence of suspension which the Madras Government, as having invested him with that employ, had only a Right to pronounce. Courts have sometimes a right to suspend some of their inferior Servants, but never any to deprive their own Members of their Seats. —

5th. The judges assign no reason for the act they pass — ought it not then to be considered as illegal — I have now for these 25 Years past attended regular Courts — and for these last 18 Years I have been alternately judge and Advocate — But this is the first time I have ever seen any public Officer of Justice deprived of his employ in a manner so astonishingly unwarrantable, as that which has been practised against me. —

6th. It does not appear that the Attorney General has given any opinion in this my case. It however indespensably belonged to the functions of his Office so to do — and his not having done it would of itself render the sentence null and void But, further, why

Dont

4482 Fort S.t George 14.th November 1794

dont the judges affix their names to their decision. The omission might lead Government into an error - did it not know that it was the work of M.rs Biancourt Beaufort and Barthelemy Cornet.

I trust that the Government of Madras will allow me to have the perusal of the accusations that have been laid to my charge, by the Council of Pondicherry, as also of the documents of which the decree makes mention. 24 hours will perfectly suffice to render me competent to plead an ample apology - and to shew the just title I have to be sent back to Pondicherry - there to resume all my different functions - I trust also that Government will see fit to caution the Council of Pondicherry against ever again adopting such unjust proceedings in regard to any of its Members.

I am not ignorant that I am also accused of having insulted M.r Gerard in his own house - But that is a vile aspersion, totally unfounded - What inducement could I have to insult an Old man of 66 years of Age - An old man too, in defence of whose Character I had fought but a few days before with an Inhabitant of some Note in Pondicherry; who had endeavoured to blacken it - How I say, could I possibly think of abusing the President of a Court, where I am the first in Council - a President who has always honored

Fort St. George 14th. November 1794

honored me every mark of confidence and while constantly
consulted with me on every important Business — Sir I
on the contrary who have every reason to complain — And in
time, if permission be granted me, I will prove — that the
President in order to acquit himself and to calumniate
me has distorted every one of the facts — But of this with
other things I will at present take no further notice —

The Statement Laid before Colo
of all that has happened in this business, is false
exact — It is too true that he Mr. Girard used
and expressions that were not to be borne, and
not here recal to remembrance — Nor am I
conscious of having done any thing to disoblige
It is also true that I was cruelly used by Mr. Le
who came in at the time of the dispute which
altogether foreign to him — But it is false,
offered any injury to Mr. Girard — But at a
what connection could a private injury of that kind
have with my public character and capacity
have only in reason amounted to a private
A Magistrate is not commonly punished in
manner I have been, but for some Male adm
and I am under no apprehension of my cond
undergoing censure on that score — I

4484

Fort St. George 4th November 1794

been in the Council of Pondicherry I have been so cruelly persecuted, it arises altogether from my steady opposition to the abuses that prevail, and from my constant endeavour to substitute Law in the stead of Arbitrary Will. —

Sam 8a 8s

Madras

29th October 1794

Signed / Le Villain Desrabines

A true Translation

Signed G. Buchan French Transr

Extract from the Registers of the Superior Council of Pondicherry 15th October 1794

This day, the Court, in a meeting extraordinary, have declared that M Desrabines shall no longer take his seat as a Member of Council — or as President of the Choultry Court, till such time as the Honorable Council of Madras shall have otherwise determined — The Court have further declared that M. Briancour shall repair to Colonel Nixon, and shall deliver to him a Copy of the declaration, in order to it's being forwarded to Madras — And have further ordered that the same shall be signified to M. — Desrabines. —

Passed in the Council Chamber &

Signed / Collondont Chief Register

Jnr

4485

Fort St. George 11th November 1794

15th October 1794

In conformity to the desire of the Attorney General I. Barthelemy Graincourt Sergeant to the Superior Council have delivered to M. Desrabines a Copy of the Council's Declaration.

(Signed) Graincourt

M Desrabines on receiving the Declaration protested against it, saying that his judges had been both judge and party, — that he had lost his employ without being heard on the bare report of the President — And that finally even tho he had done wrong, he ought to have been tried by five judges, according to the laws of France, and not by three — To which protest he put his name and signature — Le Villan Desrabines

(Signed) Graincourt

A true Translation

(Signed) G. Buchan French Transl.r

Resolutions on the foregoing letters from Colonel Nixon and Mons.r De Rabines.

Resolved, after mature Consideration of the foregoing paper, that the decree of the Superior Council at Pondicherry for the removal of Mons.r Le Villan Desrabines from his employ as judge in the Council, and temporary Suspension of the Choultry Court be confirmed; and that Desrabines and Colonel

Nixon

Fort St. George 14th. November 1794

Nixon be informed of the same. —

Resolved also that Colonel Nixon be informed that it must rest with the Superior Council to determine in the case of the man accused of the — Murder of his Grand father, whether to proceed on the grounds of the Old trial, or to institute a new one, and that, if the Prisoner be convicted of the Crime, and — sentence of death pronounced upon him, such Sentence — must receive the confirmation of this Government before it can be carried into execution.

Read the following letter from his Highness the Nabob entered also in C. C. No. 2114/

Translation of a Letter from His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic &c. &c. &c. To the Right Honorable Lord Hobart Governor of Fort St. George &c. &c. &c.

Dated 28th. October
Received 29th. Do. } 1794

From the Nabob stating the Mode in which he has settled Mr. B. Sulivan's Demand - shall pay Lady Campbells Pension as desired - hopes the Hon.ble Court will not make a — similar recommendation in future to that in favor of Mr. Sulivan

I have received your letter of the 11th — September, and observe what you have written relative to the claim of Mr. Benjamin Sulivan - the wish of the Court of Directors thereon, which you request me to acquiesce in — and their desire that I will not, in future, issue similar Assignments upon my Districts, as they must tend to create confusion in the Collection, and Embarassments to my

Fort St. George 14th. November 1794

my Affairs. —

I have settled Mr. Sulivan's Business in the following manner — A Tunkah has been granted on the Bunj Mahal of the Tinnevelly Province for the payment of 20,000 Pagodas annually and, God willing, the whole amount principal and Interest will be cleared off in five years provided the Country remain in Peace. —

I have also received and understand, your letter of the 20th. September, on the subject of Lady Campbell's Salary; wherein you mention a request of the Court of Directors, that I will not, in future, grant annuities to any of their Servants, or to their Families. —

My Friend I have already remitted Lady Campbell's Annuity for the Year 1795, through the Governor and Council, and I shall hereafter pay it yearly, please God, into the Company's Treasury at Madras, of which you will be pleased to inform the Court of Directors; together with my earnest request that they will not in future, give a similar Recommendation in favor of any one, to that they have granted Mr. Sulivan as it occasions much Embarrassment to my Affairs and as I shall, consistently with my Convenience, in time of Peace, gradually pay off my Debts to Individuals. —

A true Translation
Signed A. Falconar
Pr. Sd. The

4488

Fort St. George 4th. November 1794

The following answer having been approved in Circulation, was translated and sent to his Highness / see also in C.C. № 215 /

To His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic

&c &c &c &c &c

May it please your Highness!

To the Nabob in consequence

I received your letter of the 28th. Instant and shall acquaint the Court of Directors that your Highness has granted a Tanka on the Punjamahal in the Tinnivelly Country, for payment of Twenty Thousand Pagodas ₹ Annum for the liquidation of Mr. B. Sulivan's demand, principal and Interest, which, God willing, will discharge your Highness's debt to that Gentleman in five Years, provided the Country remain in peace.

In making this arrangement you have manifested that regard to justice, which so much distinguishes your Highness's Character.

The Court of Directors in instructing me to request your Highness would not in future appoint any Salary to any of their Servants, or the families of their Servants, were actuated by a just consideration of your Interest, as well as a due attention to the welfare of their Government.

Under all the Circumstances of Lady Campbell's

Fort St. George 14th November 1794

Campbell's situation, the Court of Directors I am persuaded, will receive with great pleasure my communication of your Highness assurances, that you will hereafter pay the amount of her Ladyship's Pension yearly into the Company's Treasury at Madras. —

You are the Old Friend and Ally of the Company's Government, and be assured that no man in the Presidency, from the Highest to the lowest, can be warranted in endeavoring to make you think that, as an Individual, he can confer an obligation on your Highness on any point wherein the Public Business is concerned — It is my earnest recommendation to you to consult your own mind in preference to the opinion of those who are disposed, from motives of self interest to make themselves of consequence to your Highness, by affecting a greater anxiety for your welfare than that of the Company. — If Servants of the Company, they betray their trust, and are therefore not entitled to a place in your Highness's confidence; and if they are not Servants of the Company, they are not likely to have any influence in the management of their concerns. —

We all act for the Company — Our first duty is the advancement of their affairs: consistently with that view, the Court of Directors expect that we should shew the strongest regard to the happiness of your Highness and the prosperity of your people; any omission in that respect would

Fort St. George 4th November 1794

would be deemed by them unpardonable, and would deservedly incur their Severest displeasure. To that principle you may trace the whole conduct of every well meaning Government, and any attempt to induce a belief that other considerations have their effect, is only an imposition practised for the purpose of cheating you out of your property.—

Under such an impression your Highness must not be surprised, that the Court of Directors for your sake as well as their own, should have ordered me to desire you would make no gratuity in future, directly or indirectly to any of their Servants, or the families of their Servants.—

The Company in recommending Mr. B. Sulivan's claim to your Highness have not deviated from this principle—Mr. Sulivan's time and attention had been given to your Highness's business in the line of his profession and he had as indisputable a right to payment, as the Merchant for the value of his goods.—

I have the honor to be

&c &c

Fort St. George

31st. October 1794

(Signed) Hobart

Read the following proceedings of the Hospital Board.—

Hospital

4491 Fort St. George 14th. November 1794

Town Hospital Board
about D. Walker's
Complaint of Mr Kinghorn's
mode of paying his allowances
recommends Mr Duncan
do duty in the Black Town
and Jails and that Mr
Fleming continues in the
Vizagapatam District
until further orders. Mr
Dicks requests to visit
Madura recommends that
the Sick of the Navy be
treated like other Patients.

Hospital Board.
27th. October 1794

A difference of opinion having arisen between the Surgeon and the Paymaster of Madura regarding the Coin in which the former's allowances should be paid, we beg leave to forward to Government the accompanying Correspondence upon the subject.—

Unacquainted as we are with the mode in which payments should be made, we have only to observe, in support of the Gentlemen at the out Stations, that we conceive they should have the option of taking Bills upon the Paymaster General for their Allowances, when they may have occasion to make remittances to the Presidency.

Mr. John Duncan, Surgeon who arrived here a few days ago, on his way to join the Detachment of Artillery

and

The Paymaster at Madura will be written to on the subject, and enjoined to observe the strictest impartiality in his future payments.

4492 Fort St. George 14th. November 1794

and Infantry at Vizianagaram,
to which he stands appointed, has
represented to us that the infirm
state of his Health renders it
impracticable for him to proceed
on so long a Journey during this
unfavorable weather, and solicits
the permission of Government to
remain at the Presidency.—

In consideration of Mr.
Duncan's plea of ill health and
of the fatigue of travelling at
this inclement Season we are—
induced to recommend that he
be appointed to do the duty of
the Black Town and Jails, and
that Mr. Fleming be directed
to continue with the Detachment
at Vizianagaram until further
Orders.—

Approved

Ditto

Mr. John Deeks, assistant
Surgeon to the 14th. Battalion
of Native Infantry, requests the
permission of Government to
visit the Presidency on his—
private concerns, which we—
recommend

4493

Fort St. George 14th November 1794

Approved

Upon Commodore Rainier's return to Madras this subject will be communicated to him but in the mean time the Right Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct that the Sick of his Majesty's Navy now in the Hospital be treated in all respects, like the other patients, and that the Surgeon do use his own discretion in regard to the quantity of Arrack to be allowed to such of the men as are in a convalescent State. If in the execution of this order any irregularity be committed by the Men the Head Surgeon is immediately to report the same to Government with the names of the Offenders. —

recommend may be complied with. —

The Head Surgeon at the Presidency has laid before us a letter from Mr. Ogilvy Surgeon representing that it has been customary for the Sick of his Majesty's Navy sent into the General Hospital to have indiscreminately, a certain allow-ance of Spirits daily, which, in many cases must be very — prejudicial; but, as the Men conceive they have a right to such allowance, that it might be attended with disagreeable consequences if he were attempt any new arrangement, We therefore beg leave to suggest to Government the necessity of recommending to Commodore Rainier, upon his return here, that the Sick of His Majesty's Navy should consider themselves under the same — treatment as the other Europeans in the General Hospital. —

(Signed) Jam.s Anderson
Physician General
" Colley L. Lucas
Chief Surgeon
" W. Raine
Head Surgeon Read

4494 Fort St. George 4th November 1794

Read the following letter from Mr. Snow.

To the Right Honorable Lord Hobart

Governor in Council Fort St. George

Secret

My Lord

From Mr Snow, has great hopes of settling the Madgul Country without recurring to coercive means.

Since doing myself the honor to address your Lordship, under date the 19th instant Communicating the arrangements adopted in concert with the Chiefship for the security and defence of my Division, to which I had thought it prudent to conform, and, consequently, to suffer the 11th Battalion to pass on, it is with much satisfaction I proceed to inform your Lordship, that the language of Ruggunaut Boopetty has considerably abated of its former extravagance; in so much that I have been induced once more to open a negotiation with him, by means of his Vackeel Lanka Veeranah, who arrived here this morning from Madgul for that purpose. —

As a preliminary to any public adjustments in this affair, he has already complied with my positive stipulation to obtain back from his hands the fourteen / called the mortgaged / Villages, which he had claimed, and re-assumed on taking possession of the Madgul Country; these he has therefore now relinquished, and consents to the restitution, at the same time, of all the

4495

Fort S. George 4th. November 1794

the Collections made from them, since his authority became established over them. —

This important point being gained, I am in great hopes of arranging every necessary matter relating to the Madgul Country in an amicable manner and on terms advantageous to the Company's Interests; for with the — present proofs of a serious and sincere desire to settle in the Country, he must, of course, feel disposed to listen to any reasonable offers I may tender him, and prepared to — acquiesce under whatever engagements I may deem it just and necessary to propose. —

Whatever may be further concluded on, in opening every remaining point to be adjusted between us, will be communicated to your Lordship without loss of time — conceiving it proper, under the Circumstances of secrecy to which this subject ought, in the mean time to be confined, not to address the Board of Revenue until every arrangement connected with it has been fully canvassed, and ultimately — accomplished. —

I have the honor to be with the greatest Respect
&c. &c.
(Signed) John Snow

Simpsipilly
23d October 1794

Minute thereon

The Board are well pleased to find that there is a probability of bringing back Suggunaut Boopelly to his duty, without the necessity of coercive means. —

Read

4496

Fort St. George 4th November 1794

Read the following letter from the Collector
in the Northern Division of the Sagheire —

To W. Jackson Esqr
Secretary

Sir,

From Mr. Darwall on the subject of employing the native poor proposed to be removed into his Division

I have this day received your letter of the 25th instant with it's enclosures, and lose not a moment in replying thereto. —

The District under my Charge has suffered so cruel a depopulation in the War of 1780, that the effects of it are sensibly felt to this day, and the acquisition of such a number of useful Inhabitants as are represented by Colonels Floyd and the Gentlemen of the Committee at Trichinopoly to be in the state of starving, would be very great indeed, and I should be at no loss whatever to distribute the whole of them in the different villages in my Division, but the first object of consideration I conceive to be, the providing for such a number of people on their first arrival: they must have Houses, they must have Ploughs, and Cattle, which cannot at this late period be provided, in sufficient time for the present Year's cultivation, and before they can possibly arrive, the Season will be past; it will therefore be necessary for Government to maintain them by a Monthly allowance, until such time as they can be employed. —

I

4497

Fort St. George 4th. November 1794

I would propose that they come directly to Trivalore where they would be immediately under the protection of the Collector, and before their arrival, I shall cause my Aumildars to report to me what number of Inhabitants are required in each Village, and I shall, in general, adopt such measures as may be expedient for their accommodation in the Different Districts under me. —

With respect to the expediency of allotting them a portion of Ground to themselves, I have to observe that there are several Villages in the Munnimungalum District totally depopulated, where I am of opinion they may be settled, but, before I can give a decided answer on this subject, it will be necessary to ascertain the extent of these Villages, the situation of the Tanks with respect to Repair and other Particulars relating thereto; but, at all events, the same reasons will operate as before stated to prevent their being immediately employed in the Cultiva=tion and they will equally require the support of Government until the next Season. —

Trivalore
29th. October 1794

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) Roger Darvall
Coll.r n. D.I

Ordered to lie on the Table. —

Ordered to lie on the table until the Reports called for from Captain Read and Mr. Walter Balfour, be

4498 Fort St. George 4th. November 1794.

be received. —

Read the following Extract of a letter from the Board of Revenue. —

Extract of a letter from the Board of Revenue Dated 30th. October 1794. —

From Board of Revenue complaining of the conduct of Lieutenant Bowness in having beat a Gomastah belonging to Mr. Tudor

Revenue Consultations 31. July and 18. Sept. 1794

We have been induced to defer submitting to your Lordship the accompanying Correspondence with the Chief and Council at Masulipatam in Consideration of the pressure of other Business on your attention. It relates to a Complaint against Lieutenant Bowness for having beat a Gomastah employed by the Collector in the Northern and Center Division of the Havelly under his Management we were in expectation that our reference under date 23 August to give Lieutenant Bowness an opportunity of explaining himself would have made him sensible of the hasty proceeding which gave rise to it and led to an accommodation by a proper concession on his part - and we regret the necessity we are under of submitting to you a Complaint in respect to an Officer of whose General Character we entertain a favorable Impression. —

Dr. dated 30. Oct.

Extract

4499

Fort St George 11th November 1791

Extract of a Letter to the Chief and Council at Masulipatam Dated 23 August 1791.

We have received your Letter of the 24th Ultimo, with its enclosures relating to a Complaint against Lieutenant Bowness, for having severely beat one of the Comastahs belonging to the Northern Division of the Havelly, while in the execution of his public duty, and acting conformably to Mr Tuders Orders — We concur entirely in your Remarks, but as we are of opinion the opportunity of an explanation should, in all such instances, be given to the party complained against, we desire you will convey to Lieutenant Bowness Copy of the Representations presented by the Comastah and other persons, who went with him to the House of that Officer, and upon our being furnished with his Reply

we

4500 Fort St George 14th November 1794

we, shall submit his conduct to Government—
you will direct the necessary enquiry to be—
made with respect to the grievances complain-
-ed of by the Fishermen, and afford them
such Redress as they may appear entitled to.

A true Extract

/Signed/ S. R. Lushington,
Actg Depy Secry

Minute thereon

Resolved that a General order be
published notifying the Board's disapprobation of
the conduct of Lieutenant George Bowness, and
that a letter be written to him, at the same,—
directing him to make such compensation to
the Comastah for the injury done to him as
Mr Tudor the Collector may think adequate,
under pain of an immediate removal from his
Situation.—

Death of Lieutenant W. Oates.

The Secretary Reports to the—
Board the death of Lieutenant William Oates
of

4501

Fort St. George 14th. November 1794

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the Detachment of the 9th. Battalion Native Infantry, at Madura, on the 28th. Ultimo. ——

I have &c

Colo. Saunders

Adjt. Genl.

Ex. Genl. Parry

Wm. Agts.

4502 Fort St. George November 8th 1794.—

Diary

6.

Substance of a letter to the Nabob

Sent Letter to the Nabob Entered in C.C. N.216 acknowledging Receipt of the Rist paid on the 1st Instant

Despatched the undermentioned letters viz.t

Entered in M: B. Nos. 16.. 17.. 18.. 19.. 20.. 21. 22.. 23.. 24.. 25.—

To Contractors for Repair—informing them

To Mess.rs Pestonjee and Cursetjee.— that the Nabob has promised again to write peremptory orders to his Son at Trichinopoly to afford every assistance to their people.—

To Garrison Storekeeper

To Garrison Storekeeper—directing him to deliver over five Bombproofs to the Town Major—

To Mr. Vaughan

To Paymaster at Madura disapproving of his excluding the Surgeon there, from the Advantages derived by all the other Officers in Garison from receiving part of their pay in Pagodas and cautioning him against any partial payment in future.—

To Masulipatam

To Masulipatam—with Invoice and Bill of Lading of Military Stores sent there per Snow Lenox—Love.—

To Military Storekeeper

To Military Storekeeper—Three Barrels of Gunpowder to be delivered to the owners of the Ship Catharine.—

To Colonel Kyd

To Commandant at Pondicherry confirming the Decree of the Superior Council against Mons.r De Rabines—They to determine the mode of trying the person accused of Murder—Instructions in case of his Conviction

To

Fort St. George November 1794.—

6th

To Mons.r De Rabinei— advising of his Dismission.—

To Mons.r De Rabinei

To Ditto

To Ditto desiring he will order his Dubash to proceed to Cuddalore to appear before the Court of Enquiry setting there.—

To Lieutenant Bowness

To Lieutenant Bowness— enclosing Copy of a General Order respecting his Conduct towards M.r Suder's Gomastah— and apprizing him that he will be removed from his Command &c. &c. if he do not make such compensation for the Injury committed, as the Collector may deem adequate

To M.r Mathew Suder

To Collector in the Northern and Center Division of the Masulipatam Havelly— enclosing Copy of the letter above noted and of the General Order and desiring him to signify to Lieutenant Bowness the Compensation to be made.—

11th

7th

Received the undermentioned letters & entered in C. C. Nos. 217.. 218.—

Substance of letter from the Nabob

From the Nabob— stating that the thieves who plundered Dada-row of his Effects had been over & taken by a Party of His Highness Sepoys at Innicone but that the Collectors people prevented their Seizure— requests— that the necessary orders may be given—

Ditto from the Cherdar of Shevegunga.—

From the Cherdar of Shevegunga congratulating the President on his Accession to the Government

Received the following letters.—

The